OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota

and or common Same

2. Location

street & number Multiple, See individual site continuation sheets. ___ not for publication

city, town ___ vicinity of

state code county code

3. Classification

See individual site continuation sheets.

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	X agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	X unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	NA being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	X other: Vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple, see individual site continuation sheets

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multiple, see individual site continuation sheets

street & number

city, town state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota — has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date Summer, 1985 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records State Historical Preservation Center

city, town Vermillion state South Dakota

7. Description See individual site continuation sheets

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	X deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
X fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

See continuation sheets.

8. Significance

See indivudual site continuation sheets

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

Specific dates 1869–1920 **Builder/Architect** See individual site continuation sheets

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

See continuation sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

10. Geographical Data

See individual site continuation sheets

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____ Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	NA	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John E. Rau, Staff Surveyor

organization State Historical Preservation Center date 12-30-1886

street & number 3 E. Main, P. O. Box 417 telephone (605)-677-5314

city or town Vermillion state South Dakota

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota is a thematic nomination recording examples of known extant vernacular buildings constructed by early Bohemian settlers in the state. The nomination includes 22 contributing buildings located at 15 sites in Bon Homme and Yankton counties. Constructed between ca. 1870 and ca. 1920, these buildings employ forms, materials, and special features that occur in patterns to create a Czech vernacular landscape. Nominated properties include houses and barns built of log or stone construction.

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. Compared to some other ethnic minorities in the state, people of Czech descent make up a relatively small group comprising about 1.5% of the total population in 1930. 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.

Like many European immigrant groups who settled throughout the American West, these newcomers tended to concentrate in particular communities or colonies. The earliest arrivals settled in the southeastern corner just west of the territorial capital city of Yankton. The community grew to include most of western Yankton County and eastern Bon Homme County. In 1910, 60% of the South Dakotans of Czech descent lived in these two political subdivisions. Today the region is still greatly affected by the early presence of Bohemian settlers.

Starting in 1879, however, many of these families as well as new arrivals from the old country migrated northward and westward along the Missouri River into Brule County and western Charles Mix County. In the late 1890's, after Sioux Indian lands were opened for White settlement, numerous Czechs homesteaded on the former Yankton Sioux Reservation in eastern Charles Mix County. Around 1904, this movement continued west of the Missouri into Gregory and Tripp counties. They also moved even further west establishing themselves in Jackson, Jones, Lyman, and Mellette counties. By, 1920, every county in the state had at least a few Bohemian residents.

From May to August of 1985, the Department of History at the

University of South Dakota conducted a thematic survey of Czech folk buildings in southeastern South Dakota. Specifically, the study concentrated in the area of the first Czech-Dakota settlements in Yankton and Bon Homme counties. Although total farmsteads were recorded with site plans and photographs, the descriptive work centered on folk buildings. Since previous knowledge of Czech building traditions in the state was slim at best, it was decided to concentrate the survey on that aspect of their settlement. Consequently, this nomination reflects that emphasis. But for one exceptional farmstead (CZ 25, see continuation sheets), only specific folk buildings are recorded and nominated in this document. Site plans displaying all structures composing a farm are included on continuation sheets.

The survey team consisted of John Rau, a recent graduate of the University of South Dakota with a Master of Arts degree in history, and Rolene Schliesman, a junior photography Bachelor of Fine Art major at the University of South Dakota. Thirty-nine structures at twenty-five separate sites were measured, photographed and analyzed according to standards established by the State Historical Preservation Center. When criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places were applied to the survey properties, twenty-two of them were found to be eligible for listing. These buildings represent Czech settlement history in the state and therefore relate to a broad pattern of historical development (Criteria A). They also bear evidence of the use of special materials and traditional folk technologies; thus, they relate to significant architectural qualities (Criteria C).

Several sites were preselected for survey after careful review of previous geographical survey materials as well as field notes taken by Carolyn Torma, survey coordinator at the State Historical Preservation Center. In addition, a few local residents responded to publicity announcements in area newspapers and made their properties available to the project team. Also, Laddie E. Kostel, president of the Czech Heritage Preservation Society, of Tabor, SD, offered suggestions and encouraged the work throughout the survey period. General reconnaissance of the region revealed many of the surveyed properties. Site selection was based on a building's integrity, condition, and relationship to thematic patterns. All structures were constructed by hand with indigenous materials by Czech pioneers or their descendents.

There are several sites pertaining to Czech settlement in South Dakota that are already listed on the National Register. In the city of Tabor, the St. Wenceslaus Catholic Church and Parish House stand at the north end of the main commercial street. Sited in a park on the

same street is the Tabor Log Schoolhouse. About eight miles to the west in the city of Tyndall is the massive, wood frame, now unoccupied Z.C.B.J. Hall. Also, in Bon Homme County, near its northern boundary is the Cihack Farmstead, which was listed as a part of the German-Russian Folk Architecture Thematic Resources nomination of 1984. Another listing, Brule County's Holy Trinity Church at Kimball was originally sited to the south at Bendon and is the only survivor of that early Czech Catholic community.

Five other Czech properties have been entered on the National Register as part of the 1977 nomination entitled Historic Resources of the Northern and Central Townships of Yankton County. The sites are: Mathias Lasek House; Walloch Farmstead, both in Lesterville vicinity; Machacek Homestead, Utica vicinity; Stribal Homestead and Farmstead, Tabor vicinity; and the Old Catholic Church, east of Tabor near the abandoned Lakeport community. The Machacek house was included in the 1983 German-Russian thematic survey. The Walloch site contains several buildings displaying second and third generation use of rubble masonry technology and was included in the 1985 survey.

The majority of the buildings surveyed were constructed of either rubble fieldstone or dressed chalkrock. 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 chalkrock mixed with water.

On rare occasions, South Dakota's Czechs built their houses and outbuildings using puddled clay or unfired clay bricks. Even some chalkrock houses were found to have a layer or two of clay bricks under the wall plate. However, very few buildings employed unfired clay as the sole load-bearing material. One structure, the Sedlacek House (CZ 24, see continuation sheets), combined chalkrock and a later addition of pressed, fired bricks. Another structure, an abandoned frame house in Tabor, displayed brick and clay nogging. This technique has been discovered in some of the houses built by Czechs in Nebraska.

Although trees were scarce on the prairie plains, log structures were still present on the early Dakota landscape. Like their neighbors, Czechs, too, constructed a number of their buildings using hand-hewn logs, when they settled close enough to tree-lined streams such as the Missouri River. Most often, Bohemian builders used two-sided planking and full-dovetail corner notches on their log structures. Also in keeping with their masonry background, they usually filled the

interstices with a mud-straw mixture.

The survey identified a number of specific construction forms that seem to constitute early Czech building patterns. The simplest form is a single-pen structure. Dimensions of the measured properties very slightly from 12 feet by 16 feet to 20 feet by 16 feet. Some examples were used as stables and have no chimneys, while others utilize single gable-end chimneys.

A second form is a coaxial configuration of two or three bays with a central chimney, usually set above or adjacent to the left partition wall. Many three-bay examples are extentions of original two-bay structures. Entry is generally gained through the smaller central bay. Gable widths range from 15 to 18 feet, while axial lengths vary from 30 to 43 feet.

The most interesting house form is a three-bay, L-shape structure. Of the examples surveyed, orientation, dimensions, and floor plans are very similar. Most of these houses are sited in nearly identical manners, with perpendicular gables facing south and east. Stairways in most of the houses appear between the northwest and the northeast bays. A few examples have stairways placed between the two western bays. Although entrances to these structures are irregular, doors are generally located facing east or south. Some have a single entry door, while others have two or three doors. Remarkably, dimensions of these buildings differ very little, averaging 18 feet by 35 feet by 18 feet by 35 feet. Some of these structures started as one-or-two-bay dwellings and were later extended with the perpendicular ell; however, most of them were constructed as original L-shaped houses.

Another example, the Walker/Vellik House (CZ 3, see continuation sheets) is a derivative of the above pattern. It has long been owned and occupied by Czechs, but may have been originally constructed by Anglo pioneers who were influenced by their Czech neighbors. Although a two-bay structure, it is built on the basic L-shape form of the other three-bay houses. But, it is oriented with gables facing south and west. Also, it has two entry doors on the south and one on the north. The dimensions are 19 feet by 28 feet by 17 feet by 37 feet. The two bays may very well have been constructed at different times.

Besides house forms, several sites contain unique masonry barns, which incorporate Czech building traditions. The most common folk barn in the survey area is a medium-size rectangular rubblestone or chalkrock structure with a gable roof. Typical of barns on the

American agricultural landscape, these buildings include at least one large gable-end door, a feature not usually found in European settings. Yet, construction technologies, materials, and interior features are evidence of old world folk traditions. Dimensions vary considerably, depending upon the needs of the individual farm. These measurements range from 27 feet by 48 feet to 30 feet by 80 feet. The recorded heights of the barns at their peaks range from 17 feet to 26 feet. The height of masonry walls range from 8.5 feet to 10 feet. This latter figure may represent the maximum height obtainable using this Czech masonry technique. If a taller peak and therefore more loft area were desired, a wood frame wall was placed atop the masonry wall.

Several of the barns included ventilation ports in the axial walls, but occurence and placement of these ports is not uniform. Many of them also included one or more axial dormers for outside access to the loft. Interior decoration is never more than a simple plaster veneer and whitewash or white paint. Other features are hand-made ladders, mangers, or tack hangers as well as large exposed joists. Windows are usually placed quite high on the wall, and the sills are tapered to allow more light to enter the barn. Jack arches usually cap each window or door opening. Door and window frames are frequently hand-made.

A second type of barn found among the early Czech farms in South Dakota is a long, rectangular form generally with entrances along only the axial walls. Some of these structures appear to be house/barns; however, their use as dwellings has long been abandoned. These barns utilize the same materials, techniques, and features discussed above, but their overall form is different. The long dimensions and seemingly linear design resemble in part old world barns. Axial facades vary in length from 44 feet to an extreme of 160 feet. The latter structure, the Frydrych Barn (CZ 25, see continuation sheets), is a wood frame and rubblestone bank barn with several axial openings including a second-story drive-in door for loading hay. But, it also incorporates a gable-end entrance on the first story. Aside from the masonry barns, a log house/barn has been recorded; nevertheless, due to relocation and alteration it is not eligible for the Register.

In addition to their common forms and construction methods, the buildings displayed a variety of other special features. With few exceptions, front facades of the houses and barns are oriented to the east or south. Masonry buildings utilize angled window openings to allow maximum solar lighting and frequently included wooden window sills the full depth of the outside walls. These same buildings almost

invariably include carefully-crafted brick, stone, or chalkrock jack arches above the windows and doors. Although rare, pediment-shaped hand cut wooden lintels were found on examples of both log and earthen structures.

Frequently, the builders employed iron straps or rods extending from the middle of axial walls to the plate in an effort to anchor the roof to the rest of the structure. This element is also found on both log and earthen examples, but its use is not universal nor uniform.

Roof systems were almost always common rafters built of store-bought pre-cut materials. Many times, collars or other transverse braces were used to stabilize roof peaks. Occasionally, lateral windbraces were included. Although rafter spacing varied considerablly among survey buildings, most were placed between eighteen inches and thirty inches apart. The most common placement was twenty-four inches apart. Often the inside ledge along the wall plate between each rafter was packed with a mud and straw mixture or with plaster.

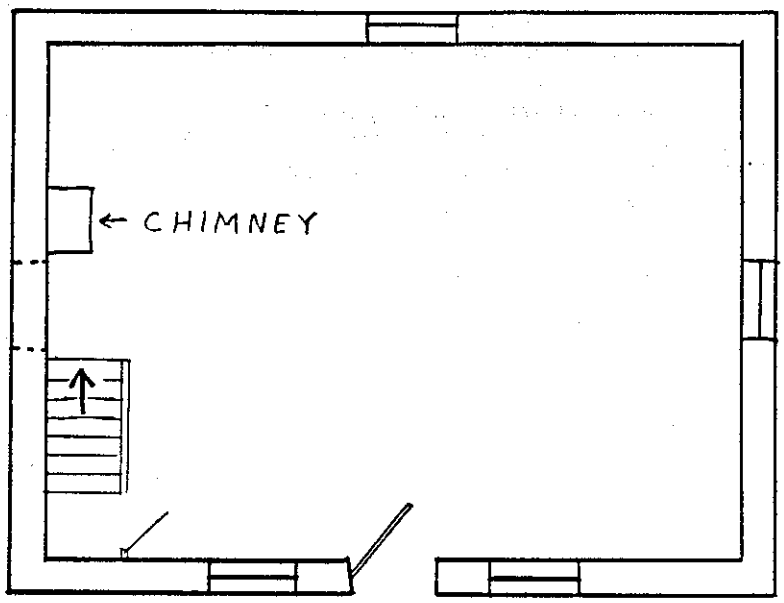
A distinctive element is a one to one-and-a-half foot high stone or log "knee wall" that is a vertical extension of the exterior walls above the ceiling joists. This device allows a taller roof line and greater interior space, since the rafters are set atop of this wall above the floor of the loft. This treatment may also provide better insulation for the upper sleeping chamber. Knee walls are not universally found on Czech-built structures in this state, though they are quite common. Also noteworthy is that none of the Bohemian buildings found in Nebraska have exhibited this feature.

Chimneys in recorded buildings do not appear to have particularly Czech features and in no way resemble massive clay chimney/oven combinations found in Old World Czech homes. This is somewhat surprising, since the Czech's German-Russian neighbors who settled in Huthcinson County to the north of Tabor retained such a tradition. These immigrants often included clay-brick chimneys, bake ovens, or black kitchens in their Dakota Dwellings. In contrast the Czechs constructed simple square and retangular chimneys of red fired bricks or of concrete tiles. Typical dimensions range from fourteen-inches by fourteen-inches to twenty-inches by twenty-inches. Many of the Czech houses had built-in cupboards installed below the chimney on the main floor. Some of these cabinets had a door, while others were left open in the front.

The interior colors that represent a historic or early period of decoration are light blue, medium blue, medium green, dark green, and white. For more specific color designations, paint samples from a few selected sites were compared with chips in the Munsell Book of Color. Greens that matched samples included 10 GY 8/4, 7.5 GY 5/2, 2.5 G 5/4, and 7.5 G 5/4. Blues that matched samples included 10 BG 8/4, 2.5 PB 7/2, and 10 B 8/4. This simple comparison of paint chips did not account for fading and other distortions. The earliest houses usually had a layer of whitewash beneath the first layer of paint. For trim, gray, brown, or red were used frequently. Some houses that were occupied quite recently display brighter hues including shades of yellow, light green, and pink, as well as flower-patterned wallpaper.

All of these materials, forms, and special features combine to make up an interesting group of folk buildings. They represent a way of construction that is no longer practiced and is in danger of extinction. These examples deserve to be recorded for posterity.

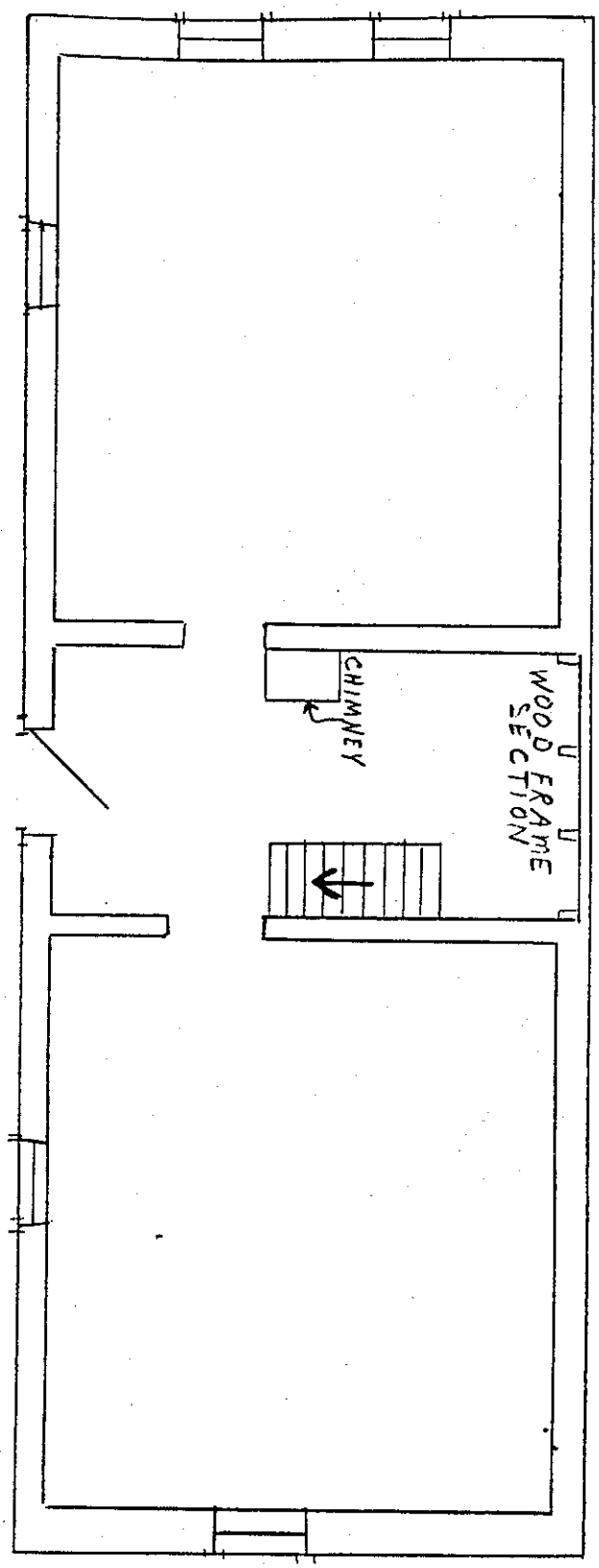
SKETCH OF SINGLE PEN CZECH HOUSE



□ = 1 ft.

J. HRUŠKA
LOG HOUSE

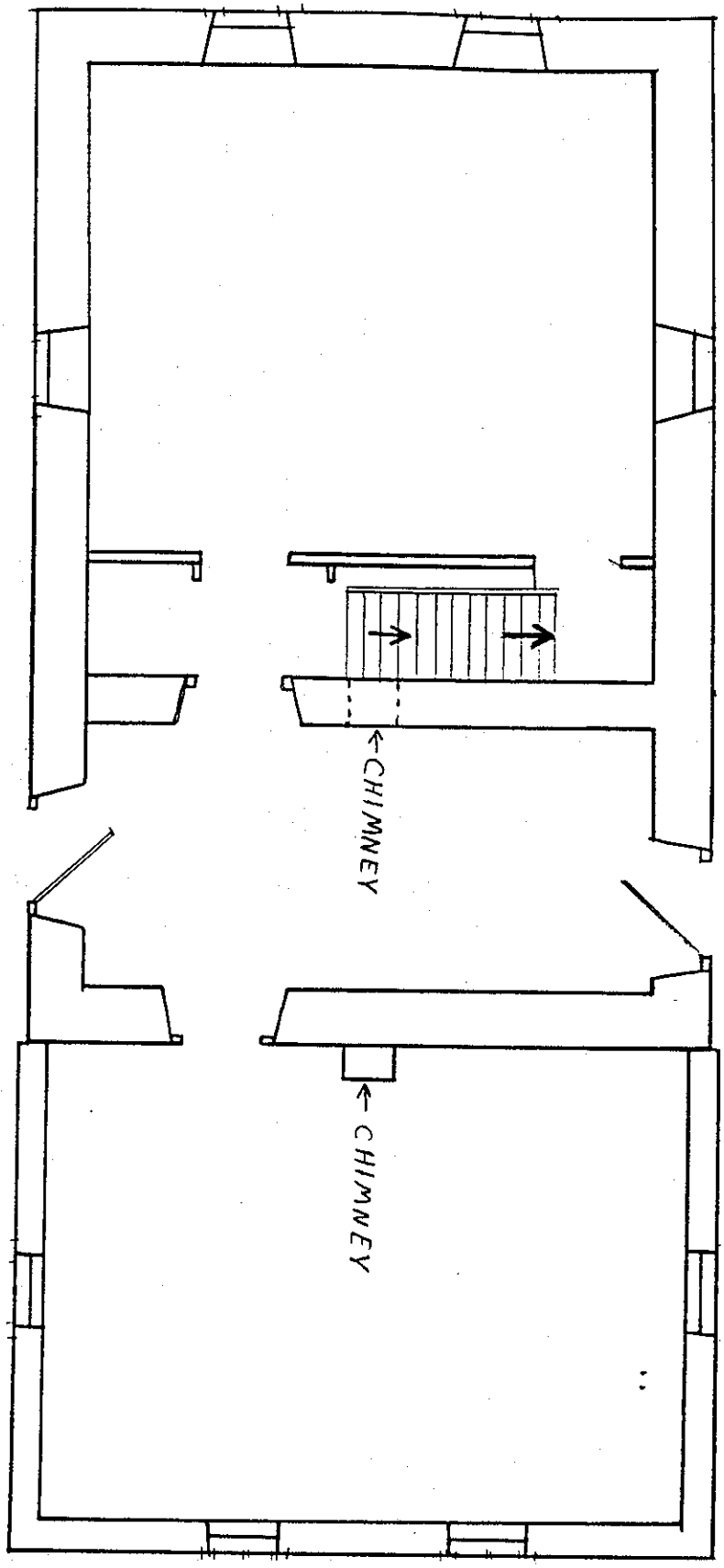
SKETCH OF 3 BAY LINEAR CZECH HOUSE



JOS. PECHAN LOG HOUSE

□ = 1 ft.

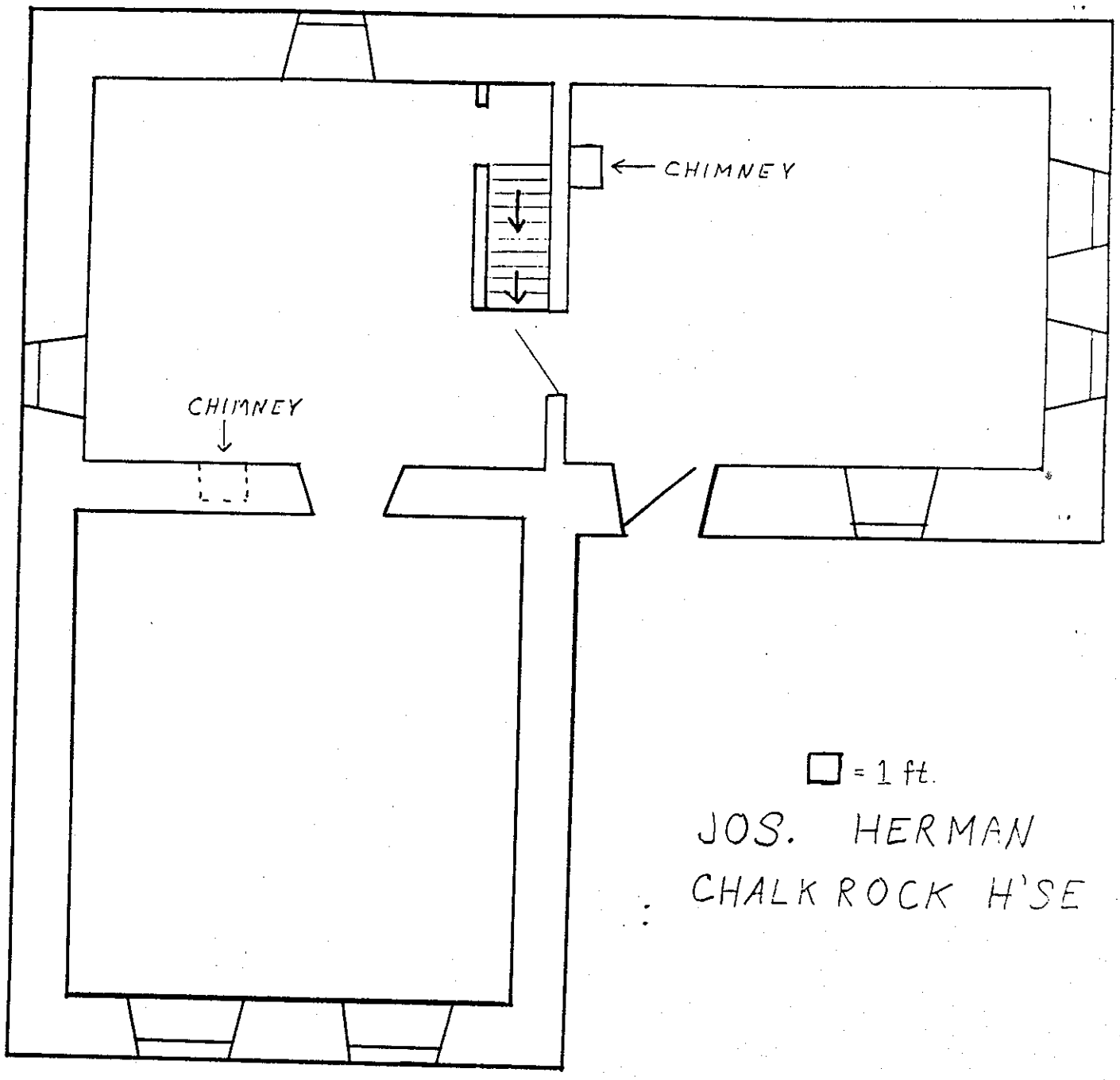
SKETCH OF 2 & 3 BAY LINEAR CZECH HOUSE



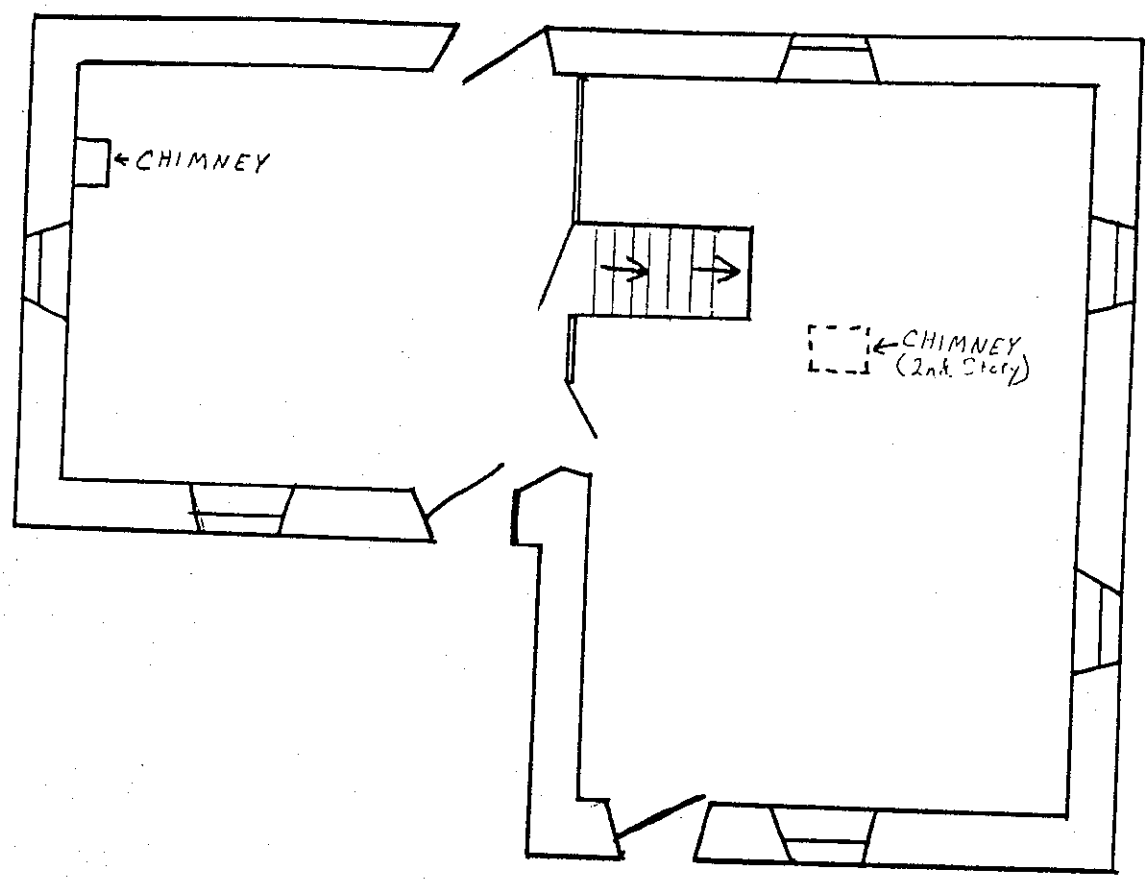
□ = 1 ft.

JACOB SEDLACEK CHALKROCK & PRESSED BRICK H'SE

SKETCH OF THREE BAY, L-SHAPED CZECH HOUSE

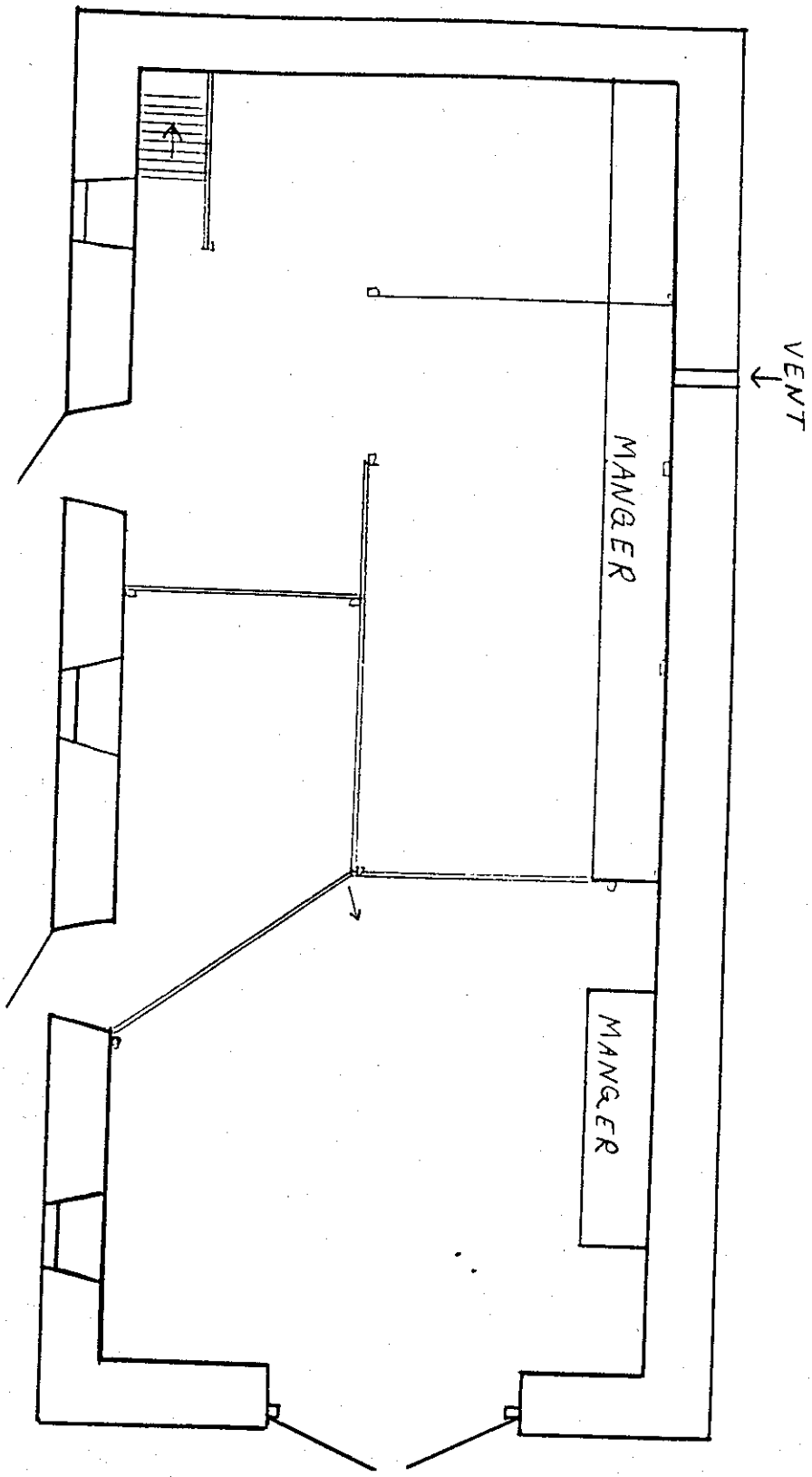


SKETCH OF ANGLO DERIVATION OF THREE BAY, L-SHAPED CZECH HOUSE



□ = 1 ft. WALKER/VELLIK CHALKROCK H'SE

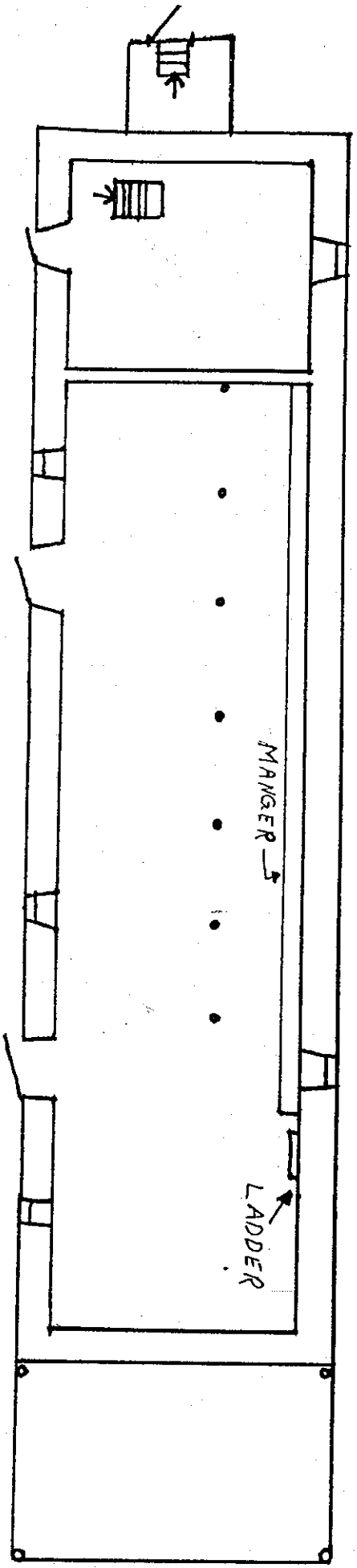
SKETCH OF CZECH BARN



□ = 1 ft.

MATHIAS MERKWAN RUBBLE STONE BARN

SKETCH OF CZECH HOUSE/BARN



□=1 ft.

JOHN AND KATE MERKWAN RUBBLESTONE HOUSE/BARN

BON HOMME COUNTY CONTINUED

	SITE NAME & LOCATION	LEGAL DESCR.	OWNER & ADDRESS
Site # CZ 9	John Travnicek House Tabor Vicinity	NE-NE-17-94N-58W	Donald Zimmerman RR 1, Box 226 Tabor, SD 57063
Site # CZ 10 a, b, & c	Joseph Herman House, Barn, & Stable Tabor Vicinity	SW-SE-8-94N-58W	Monte & Ruth Smith RR 1, Box 243 Tabor, SD 57063
Site # CZ 18	Teibel-Sykora Barn Tabor Vicinity	NW-NE-29-95N-58W	Roger Sykora RR 2, Box 71 Tyndall, SD 57060
Site # CZ 20	Martin Honner House Tabor Vicinity	SE-SE-15-94N-58W	Roman Honner P. O. Box 98 Tabor, SD 57063
Site # CZ 21 a & b	John Hruska House & Barn Tabor Vicinity	SE-SE-22-94N-58W	Edward W. Kronaizl RR 1, Box 10 Tabor, SD 57063
Site # CZ 22	Joseph Noll Barn Tabor Vicinity	NW-NE-26-94N-58W	Thomas Noll RR Tabor, SD 57063
Site # CZ 23	John Hakl House Tabor Vicinity	SW-SW-22-94N-58W	Dan Hakl RR 1, Box 203 Tabor, SD 57063
Site # CZ 24	Jacob Sedlacek House Tabor Vicinity	NW-NW-27-94N-58W	Ronald Kreber 921 Coastview Drive Laguna Beach, CA 92651.
Site # CZ 25	John Frydrych Farmstead Tyndall Vicinity	NE-NE-11-94N-59W	John Fredrich P. O. Box 352 Wagner, SD 57380

LIST OF LANDOWNERS FOR CZECH FOLK ARCHITECTURE OF SOUTHEASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA T. R. NOMINATION

YANKTON COUNTY

	SITE NAME & LOCATION	LEGAL DESCR.	OWNER & ADDRESS
Site # CZ 5	Joseph Pechan Log House Tabor Vicinity	NE-SE-35-94N-57W	Alfred Nedved RR 1, Box 116 Yankton, SD 57078
Site # CZ 13	Mathias Merkwan Barn Tabor Vicinity	NW-NW-19-94N-57W	Helen Hale RR 1, Box 283 Tabor, SD 57063
Site # CZ 16	Frank Svatos Barn Tabor Vicinity	NE-NW-30-94N-57W	Jerry Herman RR 1 Tabor, SD 57063

BON HOMME COUNTY

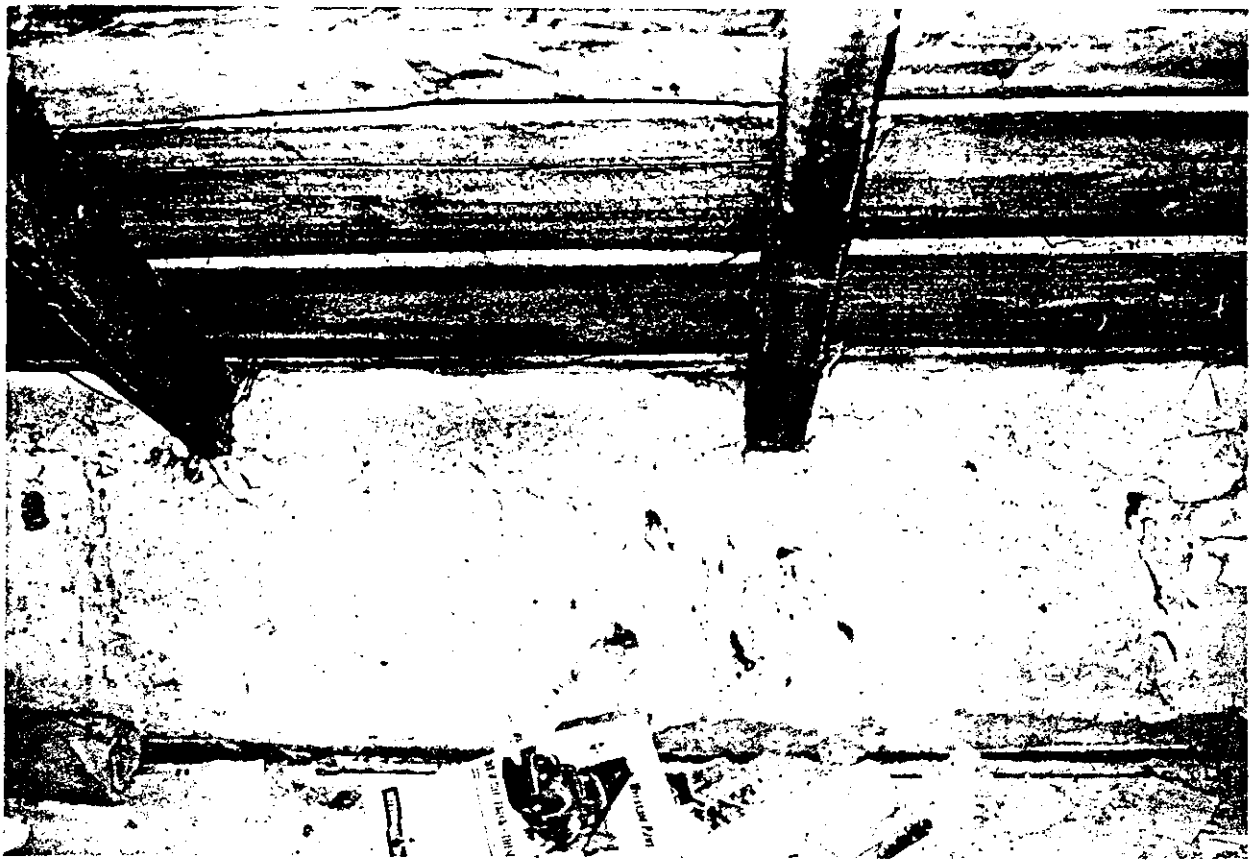
	SITE NAME & LOCATION	LEGAL DESCR.	OWNER & ADDRESS
Site # CZ 1 a & b	John & Kate Merkwan House-Barn and House Tabor Vicinity	SW-NW-33-95N-58W	Laddie Merkwan RR 2, Box 68 Tyndall, SD 57066
Site # CZ 3	Albion Walker House Tabor Vicinity	SW-NE-2-93N-58W	Ray J. Vellek RR Tabor, SD 57063
Site # CZ 6	John Merkwan Jr. House Tabor Vicinity	SE-NE-32-95N-58W	Louis & Stella Merkw. RR 2, Box 66 Tyndall, SD 57066

The following owner objected to his property being listed on the National Register. We are therefore asking for a determination of eligiblity for the nominated buildings under his ownership.

OWNER	SITE #	PROPERTY NAME/LOCATION
Edward Kronaizl RR 1, Box 13 Tabor, SD 57063	Site # CZ 21-a	John Hruska Rubblestone Barn Tabor Vicinity Bon Homme County
Same	Site # CZ 21-b	John Hruska Log House Tabor Vicinity Bon Homme County

Frantisek Pechan Log House
Ziskov Twp., Yankton Co., South Dakota
Rolene Schliesman
1985
State Historical Preservation Center
Interior of loft, deatil of knee wall
Photo # 45. (CZ 5)

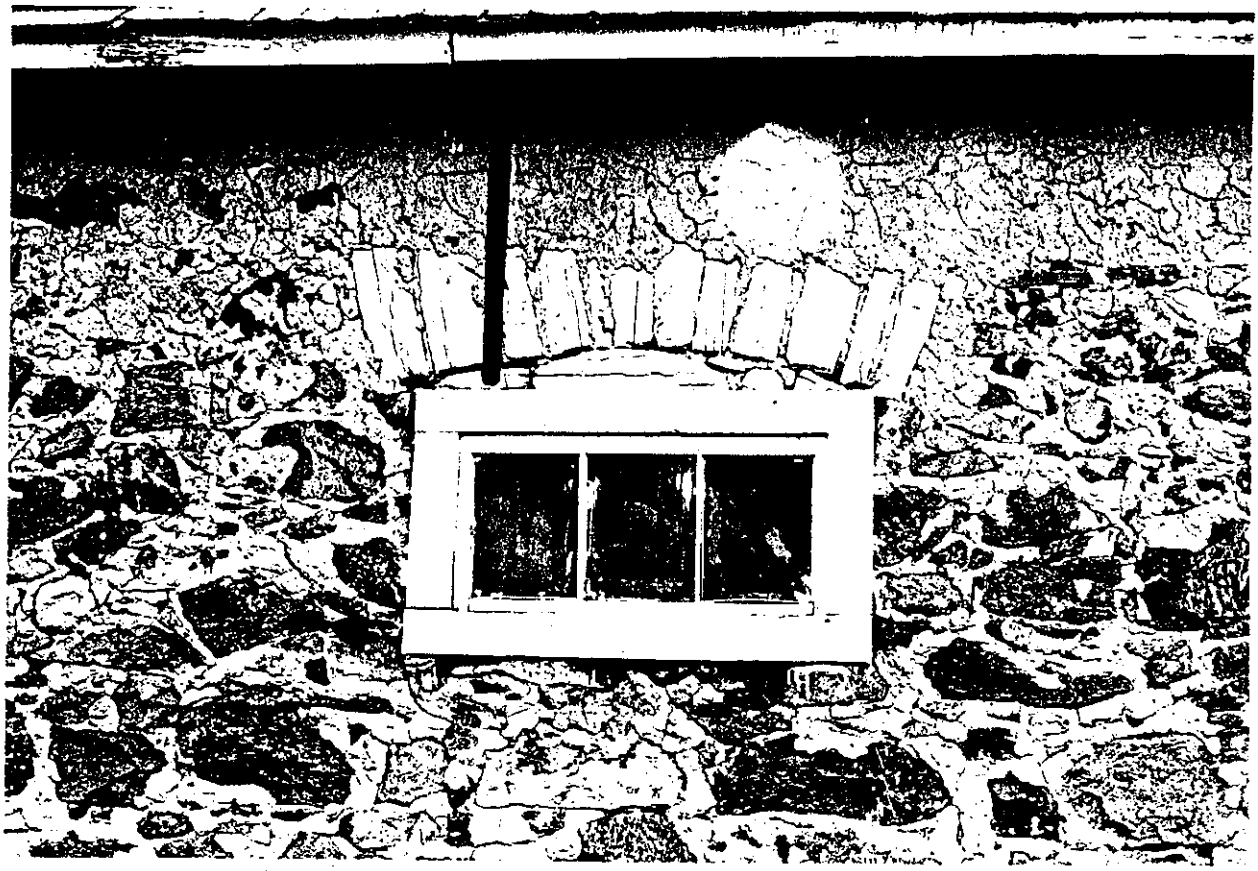
Frantisek Pechan Log House
Ziskov Twp., Yankton Co., South Dakota
Rolene Schliesman
1985
State Historical Preservation Center
Interior of loft, deatil of knee wall
Photo # 46. (CZ 5)



Joseph Herman Chalkrock House
Tabor Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Rolene Schliesman
1985
State Historical Preservation Center
Interior of loft, deatil of knee wall
Photo # 47. (CZ10-a)

Jacob Sedlacek Chalkrock House
Tabor Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Rolene Schliesman
1985
State Historical Preservation Center
Interior of loft, deatil of knee wall
Photo # 48. (CZ 24)

John Hruska Log House
Tabor Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Rolene Schliesman
1985
State Historical Preservation Center
Interior of loft, deatil of knee wall
Photo # 49. (CZ21-b)

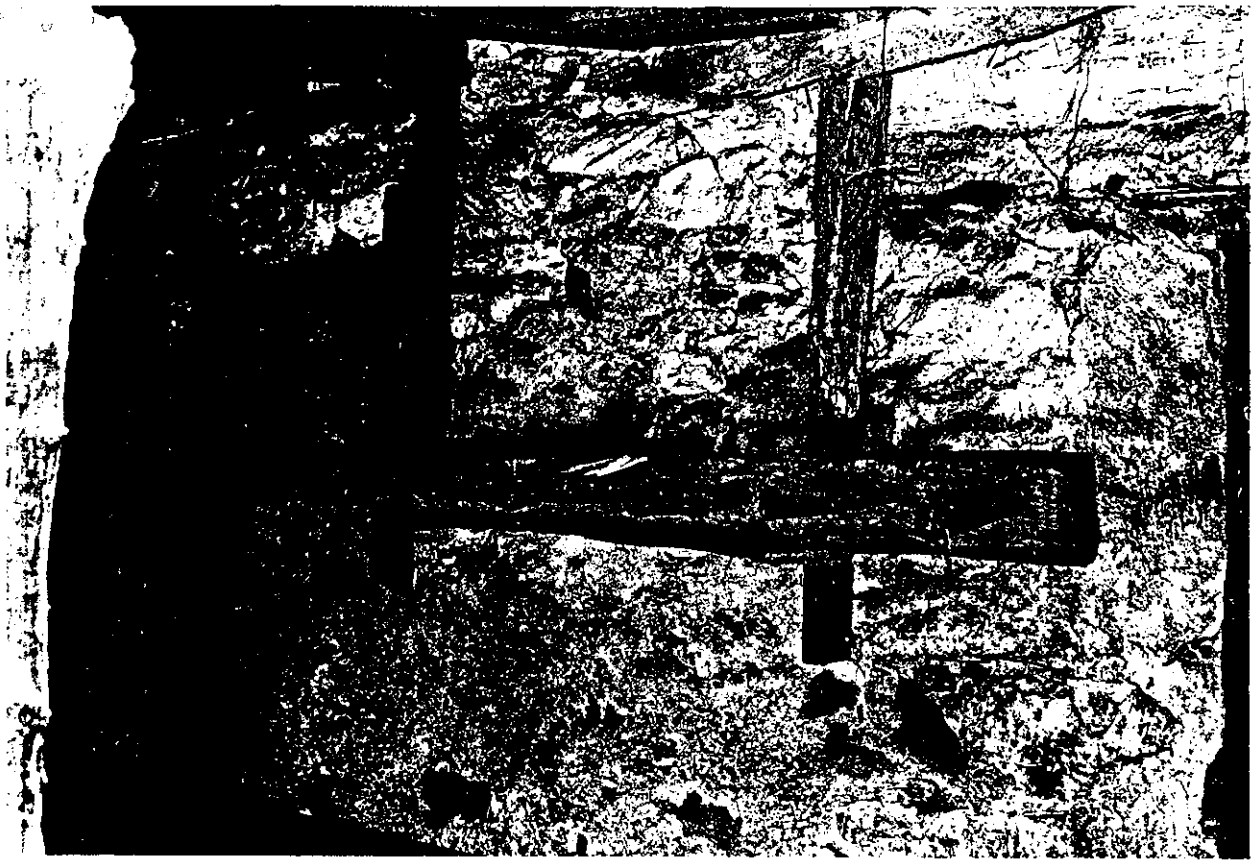


Teibel-Sykora Rubblestone Barn
Lincoln Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Rolene Schliesman
1985
State Historical Preservation Center
West facade, detail of jack arches
Photo # 52. (CZ 18)

Joseph Herman Calkrock House
Tabor Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Rolene Schliesman
1985
State Historical Preservation Center
Interior, detail of jack arches
Photo # 51. (CZ10-a)

Mathias Merkwan Rubblestone Barn
Ziskov Twp., Yankton Co., South Dakota
Rolene Schliesman
1985
State Historical Preservation Center
Interior, detail of manger
Photo # 54. (CZ 13)

John and Kate Merkwan House/Barn
Lincoln Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Rolene Schliesman
1985
State Historical Preservation Center
Interior, detail of ladder-stair
Photo # 53. (CZ 1-a)



Joseph Hruska Rubblestone Barn (not nominated)
Tabor Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Rolene Schliesman
1985
State Historical Preservation Center
Interior, detail of tack hangers
Photo # 50.

House, Cihack Farmstead (not nominated here)
Emanuel Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Michael Koop
1983
State Historical Preservation Center
Interior, detail of window opening
Photo # 55.

Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota is significant because it is an element of the surviving material culture unique to a small, but vital, rural ethnic group. As one of South Dakota's first concentrated European immigrant groups, the Czechs have had a lasting impact on the development of the state and individual communities, in which they settled. They brought many traditions with them to the new country, including several folk building forms that are represented by the 22 contributing buildings recorded in this nomination.

All sites contained here relate to the settlement history of Czechs in the state and to their construction of folk buildings. Under the South Dakota State Historical Preservation Plan, these properties fit the historic context labeled IV. Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement B. Ethnic Enclaves 1. Czechs. The nominated buildings represent the ethnicity of the Czech immigrants, their settlement in the state, and the unique architecture they brought with them.

Oral traditions propose that as early as 451, a Slavic tribe led by a chief named Cech invaded and conquered the land of the Boli. Since that time these people have been known as Czechs after their ancient leader or as Bohemians, the name derived from the land. [1] They reached their height in social, cultural, and economic greatness in the 14th Century when the Holy Roman Emperior Charles IV chose the Czech city Prague for his residence. In the early 15th Century, a religious reformation movement erupted creating intense civil tension. Despite the execution of its leader, John Huss, this crusade lasted into the next century. Then, in 1526, to prevent the Turkish invasion, the Czechs elected a Catholic Hapsburg to rule their state, thus securing the protection of the Austrian Empire. Under this reign, there were great pressures to revert to Catholicism, which culminated in open warfare--

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1. Actually, the people that occupied both Bohemia and Moravia spoke the Czech language and should be considered "Czechs," despite the popular tendency to label all Czech-speaking people as "Bohemians." Slovaks and Czechs were one people until 896, when the Mongol Magyars conquered the Slovaks but failed to overcome the Czechs. This separation lasted until 1918, when the Republic of Czechoslovakia was created in response to long-standing arguments for such a unified state.

the Thirty Years War. Finally, in 1620 the rebel Czechs were defeated by the Austrians at the Battle of White Mountain. [2]

Czech culture from that time on survived only among the peasants until the "romantics" of the 19th Century revived national spirit throughout Europe, reawakening the ancient desires for Czech independence. But, long-reigning monarchs were not disposed to such losses of power, and tensions increased. After the failures of the so-called revolutions of 1848, oppressed lower-class people all over the continent began to emigrate to the United States; those of the Czech provinces were no exception. Besides having a desire to escape the explosive problems of Europe, these immigrants were enticed by promises of land and economic opportunity. [3]

Once in America, 45-percent of all Czechs settled in the urban centers of New York City, Cleveland, and Chicago. The balance settled on the plains and engaged in farming. States favored by the greatest share of rural Czechs were Nebraska, Wisconsin, Texas, Iowa, and Minnesota. Significant numbers also came to the Dakotas, Michigan, Missouri, and Kansas. Most of these people were of the peasant class in the old country, which meant little more than that they were farmers. Although they lacked political freedom and social rank, they were usually landowners or skilled artisans in the old country. They brought their talents and limited financial means to both

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2. Stephen Thernstrum, et. al., eds., HARVARD ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUPS,(Cambridge: Belknap Press, 1980), 261; Paul P. Vondracek, "History of the Early Czech Settlements in South Dakota," (Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of South Dakota, 1963), 1-3.

3. HARVARD ENCYCLOPEDIA, 262. A handful of Czechs migrated to Pennsylvania and North Carolina in the mid-17th Century, but the greater share of Czech immigrants came to America after 1848.

4. HARVARD ENCYCLOPEDIA, 263; Frederick C. Luebke, "Ethnic Group Settlement on the Great Plains," WESTERN HISTORICAL QUARTERLY, 8 (1977): 418; Karel D. Bicha, "The Czechs in Wisconsin," WISCONSIN MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, 53 (1970): 194-203; Francis E. Clark, OLD HOMES OF NEW AMERICANS: THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEW WORLD, (New York: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1913), 52-3.

urban and rural New World settings.[4]

Owing to their history, Czechs of both urban and rural settlements were divided on the issue of religion. A majority remained loyal to the Roman Catholic faith, but there was also a significant agnostic movement among these immigrants. "Freethinkers," as many called themselves, remembered the oppression under Austrian Catholics and refused to identify with any particular Christian denomination. Still others proclaimed a Protestant faith, including Presbyterianism and the Unity Moravian Brethren sect begun by John Huss.[5]

These immigrants adapted quickly to their new environment. However, they did not take well to assimilation, because as former Austrian subjects, they were accustomed to ethnic survival in a large state. One of the strongest factors in their fight to retain tradition and identity was their use of fraternal societies. These organizations ranged from benevolent and religious societies to athletic clubs called "Sokols". Community-wide involvement in such organizations assured stability in Czech settlements and retention of the language and culture.[6]

Permanent Czech settlement in the area now called South Dakota began in 1869. In that year, a group of Czechs from Chicago moved to a parcel of land along the Niobrara River in Nebraska. But, the stark appearance of sandhill country greatly discouraged them, and they were soon persuaded by Yankton

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5. HARVARD ENCYCLOPEDIA, 265-6; John P. Johansen, IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENTS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA, (Brookings, SD: South Dakota State College, 1937), 26.

6. HARVARD ENCYCLOPEDIA, 266; Russel W. Lynch, CZECH FARMERS IN OKLAHOMA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF A CZECH FARM GROUP IN LINCOLN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA AND FACTORS RELATING TO ITS STABILITY, (Stillwater: Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanic College, 1942), 94-8; Robert I. Kutack, THE STORY OF A BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN VILLAGE: A STUDY OF SOCIAL PERSISTENCE AND CHANGE, (New York: Arno Press, Inc., 1970), 15; Robert L. Skrabanek, "Forms of Cooperation and Mutual Aid in a Czech-American Rural Community," SOUTHWESTERN SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY,30 (1949): 183-7; Vondracek, "Early Czech Settlements in South Dakota," 43-6, 67.

engineer Charles Meyer to seek land in southeastern Dakota Territory. Settling in an area just west of the territorial capital city of Yankton, they found rich soil and relatively flat terrain. News of this bountiful real estate spread to other North American Czech enlaves as well as to the old country. In a few years, more Czechs were joining their brothers to share in the benefits as well as heartaches of this raw frontier. [7]

At about this same time, another group of Czechs from Chicago chose to settle in Knox County, Nebraska establishing the Bohemian community of Pischelville. This settlement was populated entirely of Freethinkers. In contrast, the Bohemians that moved north to Dakota Territory tended to be Catholics or Presbyterians. [8]

In 1872, several Dakota immigrants decided to found a new town to serve as a nucleus for Czech settlers entering the area. They named the town Tabor, after the community in Bohemia that was at the heart of the seventeenth-century freedom movement. Located in Bon Homme County near its eastern boundary with Yankton County, Tabor remains the major Czech settlement in South Dakota. Traditions flourished around this communmity and are continued today by an active heritage preservation society, which sponsors annual group trips to the old country, Czech language courses, a memorial park, and an annual ethnic heritage festival. [9]

Several distinct later phases of Czech migration occurred. In 1879, several Bohemians settled in Brule County and western Charles Mix County. After the Yankton Indian Reservation was opened to White settlement in 1895,

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7. Johansen, IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENTS, 23; Joseph A. Dvorak, comp., MEMORIAL BOOK: HISTORY OF THE CZECHS IN THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, Laddie E. Kostel, trans., (Tabor, SD: Czech Heritage Preservation Society, Inc., 1980), 21-4.

8. David Murphy, "Bohemian-American Log Technology in Northeastern Nebraska," (Unpuslished Paper, Vernacular Architecture Forum, Madison, Wisconsin, May 6, 1983), 3-4; Dvorak, HISTORY OF CZECHS IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 120-67; Vondracek, "Early Czech Settlements in South Dakota," 35-6.

9. Dvorak, HISTORY OF CZECHS IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 39-47; Vondracek, "Early Czech Settlements in South Dakota," 12-4, 54-5.

a number of Czech families took homesteads in eastern Charles Mix County. Czechs moved west of the Missouri River when the Rosebud Reservation was opened. They began homesteading in Gregory County in 1904 and in Tripp County in 1909. Several Czech enclaves are found even further west in the state.[10]

By 1930, people of Czech descent made up only 1.5 % of the population of South Dakota. Yet, because of their concentration in a specific region, they had a profound affect on the state°s history. In 1910, 90 % of South Dakota°s Czechs lived in the five southeastern counties of Yankton, Bon Homme, Charles Mix, Gregory, and Brule. Sixty percent resided in the first two counties alone. After the beginning of World War I, very few Bohemians or Moravians entered the state, and its number of foriegn-born Czechs declined rapidly. Nevertheless, most of the settlements they established between the 1869 and 1920, continue to prosper.[11]

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10. Dvorak, HISTORY OF CZECHS IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 20.

11. Johansen, IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENTS, 25; Bruce M. Garver, "Czech-American Freethinkers on the Great Plains," in Frederick C. Luebke, ed., ETHNICITY ON THE GREAT PLAINS, (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1980), 152. Garver contends that the number of Freethinkers just about equaled that of Catholics in Southeastern South Dakota, but he does not provide precise documentation for his claim.

OLD WORLD FOLK BUILDINGS

The survey of Czech folk structures in South Dakota revealed many unique construction traits; however, it may be useful to briefly examine the characteristics of Czech folk buildings in the old country. Professor William Tishler, a scholar of Czech architecture in Wisconsin, has traveled extensively in Czechoslovakia researching archival collections and examining building types first hand. He states that Czechs, like some other European groups, often built their homes in a linear, central chimney form, adding a room to either end when necessary. The most common such form is a three-bay plan with the main entrance in the center bay. A 1925 Czech author likewise described the typical farm dwelling as a two or three bay linear structure of either wood or clay construction. A modification of this plan is a L-shaped 3-bay structure. Sometimes, a barn was attached to the gable end of the house. Roofs generally were covered with thatch and included a clipped gable, or jerkin head, configuration.[1]

Perhaps the most prevalent feature of Czech folk buildings is the use of earth and stone. In a 1913 work intended to introduce the Slavaic immigrants to the people of America, Francis Clark portrayed the Czech peasant home as a "small but comfortable adobe house." That author stated that some of the better homes were built of brick or stone and had tiled roofs, rather than more traditional thatched roofs.[2]

Due to sparsity of land in Europe, the ground plans of farms tended to be small, closed, subsistence-oriented units. Animal sheds, the granary, the house, and the fields were all in close proximity to each other. Many of the buildings were connected. The total farm plan often formed a narrow strip that bordered that of neighbors, ultimately creating a community of cottage

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1. Telephone interview with William H. Tishler by the author, October 25, 1984; Bohumul Vavrousek, DEDINA: 516 FOTOGRAFU LIDOVYCH STAVEB V REPUBLICE CESKOLOVENSKE, (Prague: Vesmiru, 1925), 3.

2. Clark (1913), 53; see also Vavrousek (1925), 3.

farms.[3] Since land was plentiful in America, the farmyards became spread out and, buildings were less likely to be connected to each other. Yet, house-barn combinations are on rare occasions found in plains states, including South Dakota. The ground plans of these New World farms conform to American patterns and seldom resemble the old cottage farm.

Sites surveyed in South Dakota display combinations, derivations, and simplificaitons of many of these building features and forms. Although Czech immigrants readily adopted many contemporary American methods, espeically roof systems, they continued to construct houses and barns in forms that closely resemble the medieval designs of their old homeland. This building tradition flourished about the Tabor, SD, community for several decades, until third generations began operating the farms. Yet, enough extant Czech vernacular structures survive near the original settlement to provide scholars with an image of the former ethnic folk tradition as it was brought to the New World. The present condition of these structures and their patterns of special features and forms are described in detail in the Item 7 (description) general essay. Buildings selected for nomination represent the best quality and variety of those recorded during the survey.

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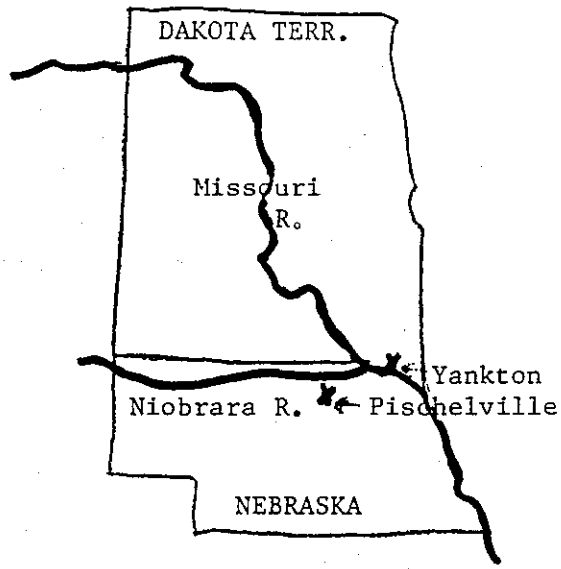
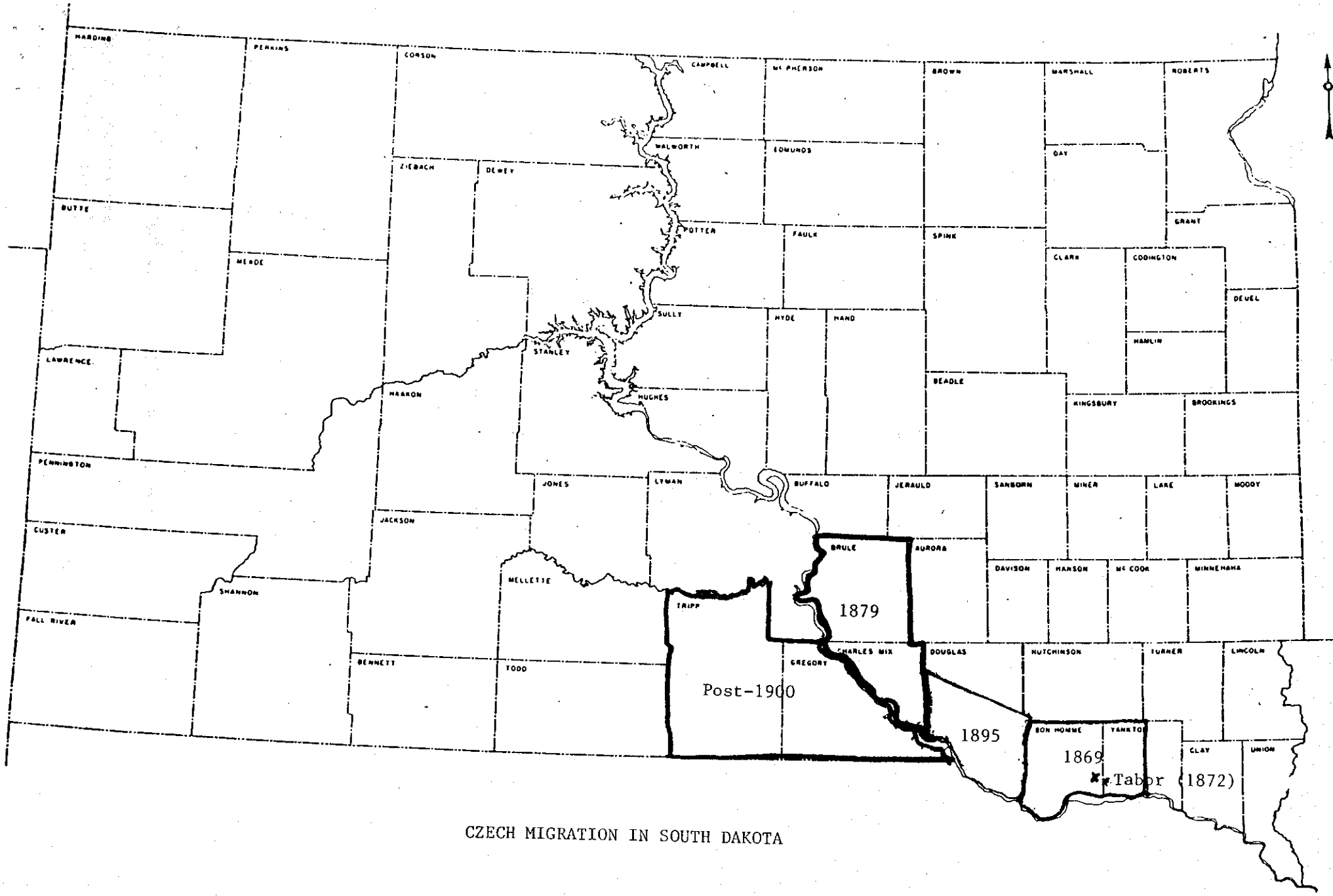
3. Zdenek Salzmann and Vladimir Scheufler, KOMAROV: A CZECH FARMING VILLAGE, (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1974), 26-35.

Early Czechs in Dakota Territory settled near Yankton in 1869. A similar group established the community of Pischelville near the Niobrara River in Nebraka during the same year.





CZECH MIGRATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Old World Czech Log House

Bohemul Vavrousek

DEDINA: 516 PHOTOGRAPHU° LIDOVICH STAVEB
V REPUBLICE CESKOLOVENSKE, Prague, 1925.
Photo # 57.

Old World Czech L-shaped House

Bohemul Vavrousek

DEDINA: 516 PHOTOGRAPHU° LIDOVICH STAVEB
V REPUBLICE CESKOLOVENSKE, Prague, 1925.
Photo # 58.

Site # CZ 1-a

1. John and Kate (Catherine) Merkwan Rubblestone House/Barn

2. Lincoln Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Bon Homme County Code: 009

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acquisition; Occupied; Restricted access; Agricultural.

4. Laddie Merkwan
RR. 2, Box 68
Tyndall, SD 57066

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

7. Good; Unaltered; Original site.

Conforming to the Old World linear building form, the John and Kate Merkwan House/Barn is a one-story rectangular rubblestone structure with dimensions of 22 feet by 89 feet. The stone construction material is mortared with a stone, clay, and grass mixture. The lower level floor appears to be of unmortared earth and stone. Entrance is gained via three small doors along the east axial facade. The gable roof is constructed of 44 irregularly-spaced common rafters, rough horizonal boards, and wooden shingles. Two axial dormers allow outside access to the hay loft.

Interior space is divided into two major partitions accommodating a house and barn. The house section comprises a small single bay at the south end of the building and has a ladder-stair leading to the upper level, which is also subdivided to provide a sleeping chamber apart from the hay loft. No evidence of a chimney exists, but this cell's use as a dwelling may have been short-lived, especially since another folk house is located on this farm site (CZ 1-b). The long barn portion is split up into several aminal stalls. A bi-level manger runs along the west axial wall providing feeding facilities for both horses and cattle. At the north end of the manger is a ladder leading to the hay loft. Both interior and exterior surfaces show signs of an original whitewash and later white paint. Some evidence of a dark reddish-brown paint is also extant on the interior walls.

Under the house bay is a small root cellar. Access to this cellar is gained through an outside stairway at the south end of the building. A small leantuhas been added to the north gable end.

8. 1869-1899; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date unknown. John Merkwan Sr., builder.

Significant in architecture, the Merkwan House-Barn is the only known eligible example of Czech House-Barns in the state. Also, its well-preserved interior features, such as the manger and the ladder-stair are indicative of typical Czech barn furnishings. The present owner, a great-grandson of the builder has kept the structure in a good state of repair and still utilizes it in limited ways in the farm operation. It is one of the best surviving Czech barns in the survey area.

The Merkwan House/Barn is also significant in the history of Czech settlement in the state. Born at Chvolsjvce, Bohemia in 1826, John Merkwan Sr. emigrated to Dakota Territory sometime before 1880. He brought his second wife Kate (Catherine) Randel and several of their children to this farm in Bon Homme County. He is responsible for constructing most of the historic buildings on the farmstead. His second son, Thomas, was born at Stryace u Prachadic, Bohemia in 1863 and later became the owner-operator of the farm. Thomas° son Anton was born in 1900 and is the father of the present owner, Laddie Merkwan. The family has long held membership in St. Wenceslaus Catholic Parish in Tabor, SD.

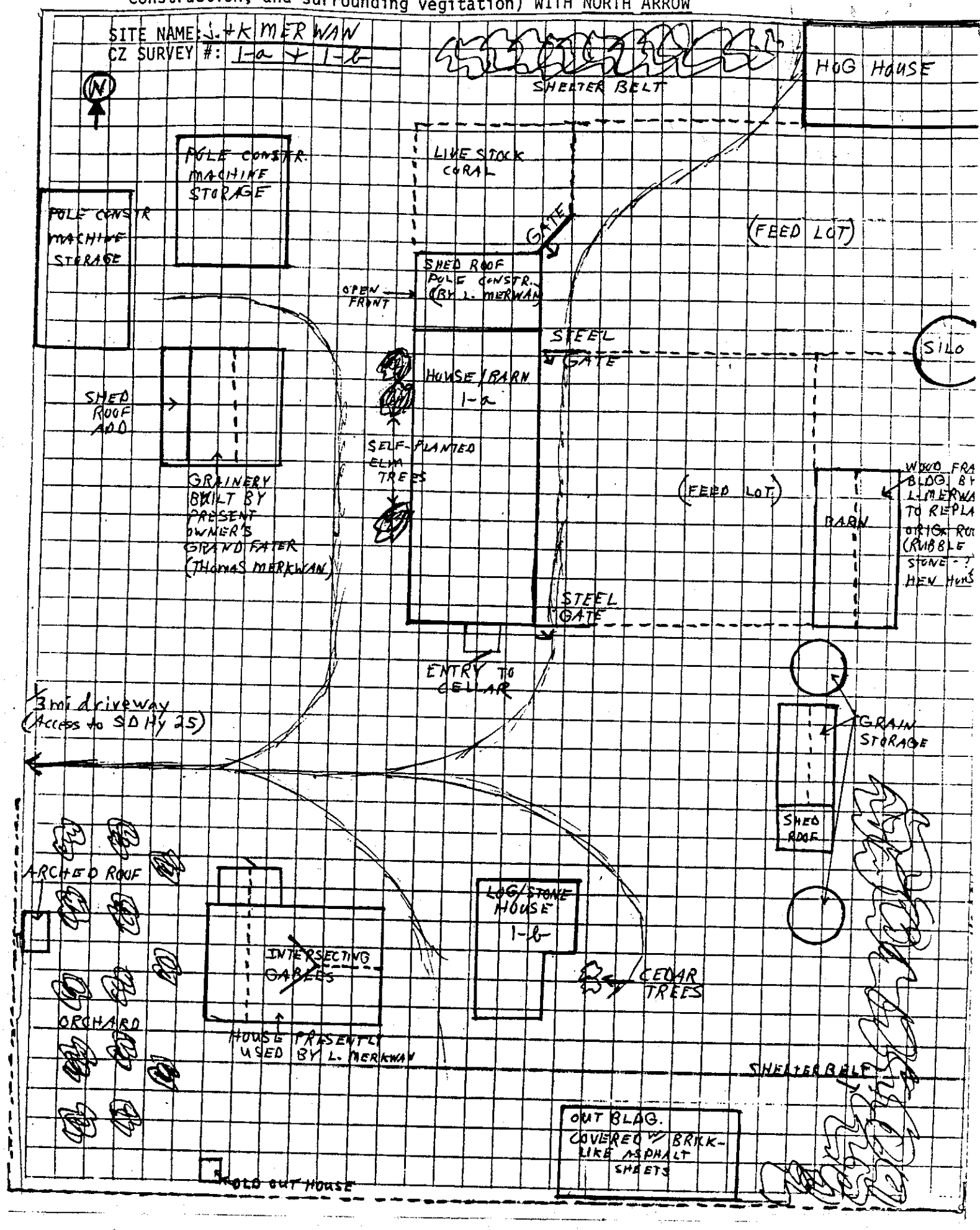
Major biographical source: Dennis L. Povondra, The Plavec and Merkwan Families, (Gregory, SD: Privately Printed, 1973), 4-5, 7-8.

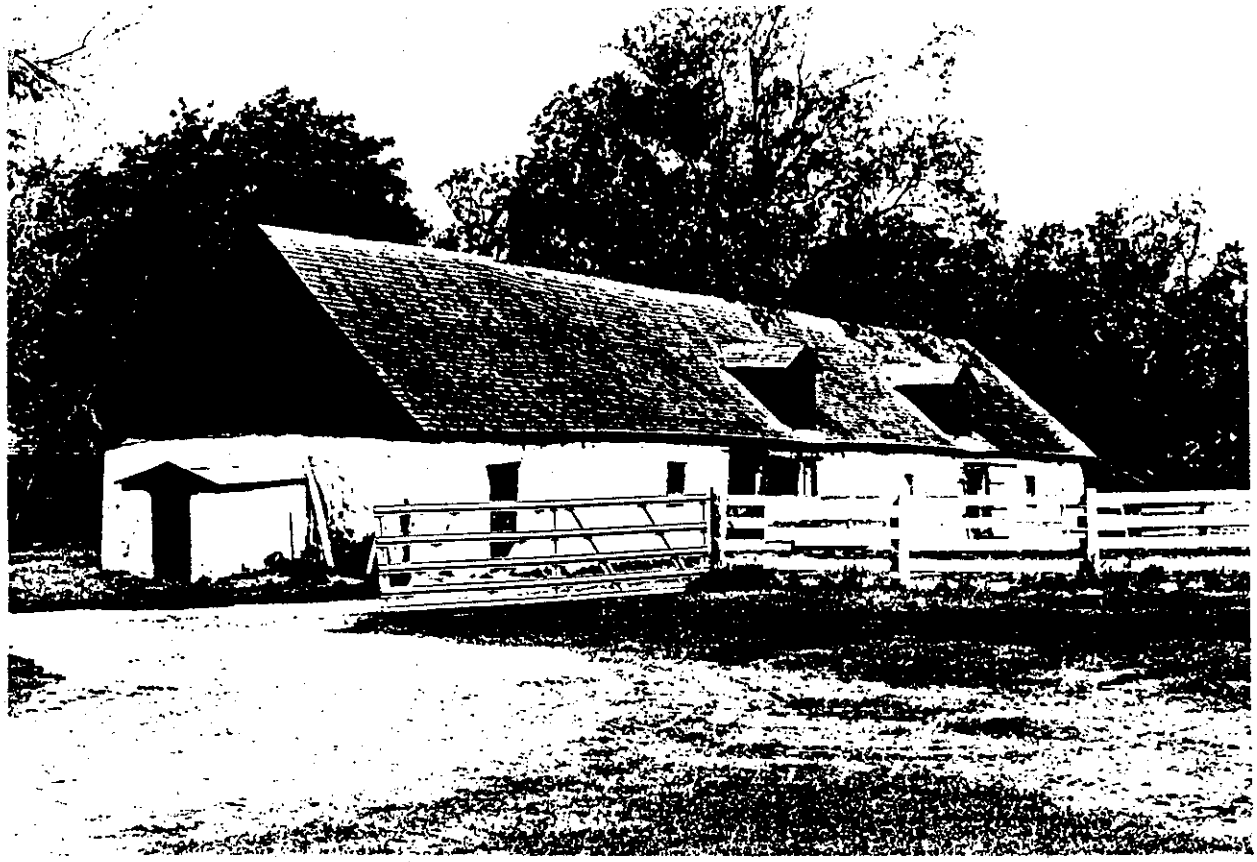
10. Acreage: Less than one acre. Scale: 1:24,000.
Quad: Kloucek Lake. UTM: 14/ 605200/ 4762140.

This site consists of a rectangular masonry barn, a wood frame leantu on the north gable end, and a small masonry cellar entrance on the south gable end. The northern boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the north wall of the leantu and running parallel to that wall. The eastern and western boundaries are imaginary lines lying 10 feet from the axial walls of the barn and running parallel to those walls. The southern boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the south wall of the cellar entrance and running parallel to that

wall. The site is located in the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 33, Township 95 North, Range 58 West, in Bon Homme County.

SITE PLAN (Complete invnetory of all structures, their function, dates & details of construction, and surrounding vegitation) WITH NORTH ARROW





Site # CZ 1-b

1. John & Kate Merkwan Log and Rubblestone House.

2. Lincoln Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Bon Homme County Code: 009

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acquisition; Occupied; Restricted access; Agricultural.

4. Laddie Merkwan
RR 2, Box 68
Tyndall, SD 57066

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

7. Good: Unaltered; Original site.

The John and Kate Merkwan House, located only a few yards south of the Merkwan House/Barn (CZ 1-a), is an L-shaped structure built in two phases. The earliest section is a single-pen log dwelling with dimensions of 16'5" by 18'7". A later two-bay addition of rubblestone construction projects on an axis perpendicular to the initial structure. Dimensions of the later structure are 24'6" by 1'2" . The first chimney is located at the north gable end of thelog structure (now the center of the building). Another chimney is located at the partition wall in the stone addition. The log walls have been covered with clapboard siding, while the stone walls have a stucco veneer. Both exterior treatments include a coat of white paint. A screened L-shaped porch on the east facade addressess two entry doors that face east and south. An intersecting gable roof is constructed of common rafters placed 24 inches apart, horizonal boards, and wooden shingles. A lateral wind brace was later installed in the northwest corner of the roof.

Interior walls display a variety of coverings. The log bay reveals a brown floor and trim paint with a more recent reddish-brown coat on top. Circa-1920's oil cloth covers the walls and ceiling. The rubblestone section includes a wainscoat, worn linoleum floors, and dark green, gray, and turquois paint.

8. 1869-1899; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date unknown. John Merkwan Sr., builder.

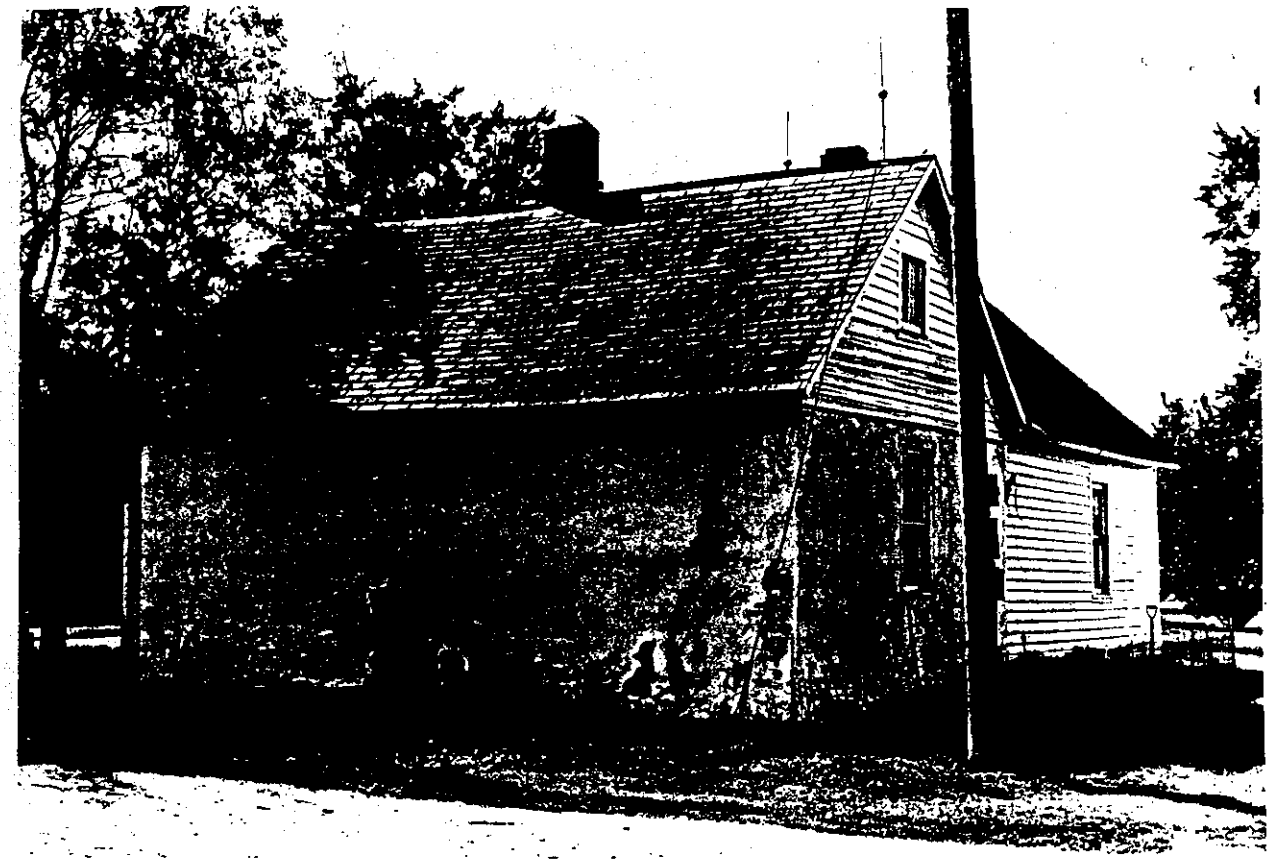
Significant in architecture, the John and Kate Merkwan House is one of several Czech L-shaped houses in South Dakota; however, it differs from most in that it was built in two separate phases. It is a rare example of the use of the perpendicular ell as an extension of the dwelling. The Merkwan House also displays in one structure two distinct construction technologies, log and stone masonry, both common to early Czechs in the state. At presest it is used as a storage facility for the owner's seed corn business and is kept in good condtion.

The Merkwan House is also significant in the history of Czech settlement in the state. Born at Chvolsjvce, Bohemia in 1826, John Merkwan Sr. emigrated to Dakota Territory sometime before 1880. He brought his second wife Kate (Catherine) Randel and several of their children to this farm in Bon Homme County. He is responsible for constructing most of the historic buildings on the farmstead. His second son, Thomas, was born at Stryace u Prachadic, Bohemia in 1863 and later became the owner-operator of the farm. Thomas' son Anton was born in 1900 and is the father of the present owner, Laddie Merkwan. The family has long held membership in St. Wenceslaus Catholic Parish in Tabor, SD.

Major biographical source: Dennis L. Povondra, The Plavec and Merkwan Families, (Gregory, SD: Privately Printed, 1973), 4-5, 7-8.

10. Acreage: less than one acre. Scale: 1/24,000.
Quad: Kloucek Lake. UTM: 14/ 605260/ 4762150.

This site consists of an L-shaped house. The western boudary is an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the westernmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The northern boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the northernmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The eastern boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the easternmost wall of the house and lying parallel to that wall. The southern boundary is and imaginary line lying 10 feet from the southernmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The site is located in the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 33, Township 95 North, Range 58 West, in Bon Homme County.



Site # CZ 3

1. Albion Walker Chalkrock House.

2. Little Tabor Township
Tabor Vivinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Bon Homme County Code: 009

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acquisition; Occupied; Restricted access; Agricultural.

4. Ray J. Vellek
RR 1
Tabor, SD 57063

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

7. Fair; Altered; Original site.

Although it has long been owned by people of Czech descent, the Walker House was built by an Anglo farmer modeling much of his technique after that of his Czech neightbors. The floor plan and siting of this L-shape chalkrock masonry dwelling is slightly different from the purely Czech houses in the survey area, yet it illustrates another pattern for study. Resting on a foundation of granite field stones, the walls are constructed of dressed chalkrock blocks, which are covered with a clay and plaster veneer. The two bays of this structure may have been built at different times, the first being a single-story single-pen room with an east-west axis. A one-and-a-half story perpendicular ell then projects from the east end of the first bay on a north-south axis. Two chimneys are located in the house, one being visible on the west gable end of the initial bay and the other rising from the center of the second floor. Both sections have entry doors on the south. The intersecting gable roofs are constructed of common rafters placed 16 inches apart. A leantu has been attached to the north facade to serve as a garage. Large braces and cement patching have been used to stabilize the east wall.

Most of the interior decor on the lower level is no longer extant; however, there is some evidence of light blue paint. Woodwork is covered with olive green and tan paints as well as dark brown stains.

Beside the house on the northeast corner is a modern steel circular granary. On the west side of the house is a freestanding privy that was moved to the site by the present owner and is used for storing feed. Both the steel granary and the privy are non-contributing buildings.

8. 1869-1899; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date, circa 1890. Albion Walker, builder.

Significant in architecture, the Walker House is a derivative of the Czech L-shape house form and illustrates the influence that Czech folk building traditions had on their fellow Dakota pioneers. Presently used as a chicken coop, the structure has been stabilized to prevent colapse of the load-bearing walls.

The house is also significant in the history of Czech settlement in the state. Little is known about Albion Walker; however, he owned the farm until 1900, when it was sold to Joseph Ptak. The Ptak family came to Dakota Territory in 1869 as members of a second wave of early Czech settlers, who responded favorably to reports about the region. Originally from Pilsen, Bohemia, they emigrated to Iowa in 1855. In circa 1912-1918, the farm was purchased by a Presbyterian Czech named Uherka, who lost it to foreclosure during the Great Depression of the 1930's. Ray Vellek has owned the property since the late 1950's and still resides on the farm.

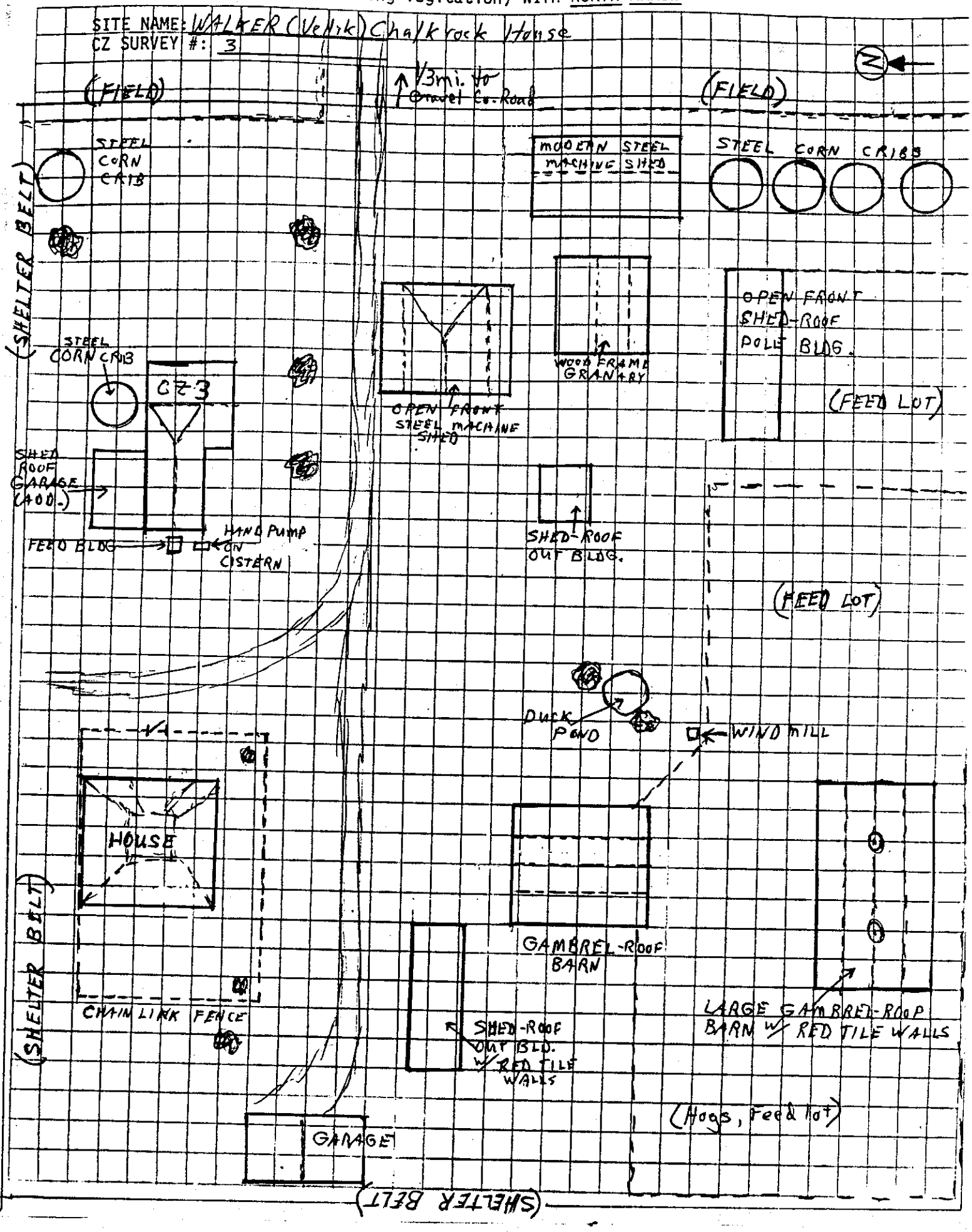
Major biographical source: Joseph A. Dvorak, comp., Memorial Book: The History of the Czechs in the State of South Dakota, Laddie E. Kostel, trans., Tabor, SD: Czech Heritage Preservation Society, Inc., 1980, 93-3, 162-5.

10. Acreage: Less than one acre. Scale: 1:24,000.
Quad.: Tabor. UTM: 14/ 609400/ 4750660.

The western boundary of the site is formed by an imaginary line located 10 meters west of the westernmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The northern boundary is formed by an imaginary line located 10 meters north of the northernmost wall of the garage leantu and running parallel to that wall. The eastern boundary is formed by an imaginary line located 10 meters from the easternmost wall of the hosue and running parallel to that wall. The southern boundary is formed by the north edge of the farm lane. By virtue of proximity, these boundaries include the modern steel granary on the northeast and the privy on the west. The site lies in the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 2, Township 93 North, Range 58 West, in Bon Homme County.

SITE PLAN (Complete invnetory of all structures, their function, dates & details of construction, and surrounding vegitation) WITH NORTH ARROW

SITE NAME: WALKER (Velik) Chalk rock House
CZ SURVEY #: 3



Site # CZ 5

1. Frantisek (Frank) Pechan Log House.

2. Ziskov Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Yankton County Code: 135

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acquisition; Unoccupied; Restricted access; Vacant.

4. Alfred Neved
RR 1, Box 116
Yankton, SD 57078

5. Register of Deeds
Yankton County Courthouse
Yankton, SD 57078

7. Fair; Unaltered; Original site.

The Frantisek (Frank) Pechan House is a one-story coaxial 3-bay log structure sited facing east on a vacant farm about one-half mile from the present owner's home. Dimensions of the building are 15'4" by 42'5". Built of horizonal logs hand-hewn to a size of about one-foot square, the walls rest on loose field stones set at the corners. Corner timbering is of carefully-cut full dovetail notches, and the interstices are chinked with mud and grass. Sometime shortly after initial construction, the exterior was sided with clapboard attached by nailer strips. Stock double-hung windows on the south, north, and east facades are in poor condition, but display distinctive pediment-shaped lintels. There is no fenestration on the west axial facade. A single chimney rises from the left interior partition wall of the house. The gable roof is constructed of 21 common rafters spaced about 25 inches apart, covered with horizonal rough boards and wooden shingles. A knee wall the height of a single horizonal log is visible in the loft.

Entry is gained via a single door in the small central bay, which also accommodates the stairway to the loft. Interior floors are painted gray. All walls are covered with a lath-and-plaster treatment. In the south and central bays, walls are painted medium greenover an early coat of light blue. The ceiling, woodwork, and wainscoatng in the south bay are painted light yellow. Walls in the north are painted white, while woodwork is gray and the ceiling is yellow. The house has no plumbing or eletrificaiton.

The west exterior wall of the center bay is of wood frame construction and appears to be original. Either the builder planned to expand in a perpendicular ell from the center of the structure at a later date, or he exhausted his supply of timber and resorted to boards. In any case, the house is a pure example of permanent log building.

8. 1869-1899; Architecure, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date, early 1870's. Frantisek (Frank) Pechan, builder.

Significant in architecture, the Pechan House is the best example of Czech coaxial linear houses in the survey area. It is also the purest and best preserved Czech log structure known to exist in the state. At present it is not in immediate danger of irreversible deterioration, but measures must be taken soon to keep weather and vermin out of the house. Its secluded location and frequent visits by the owner, who stores machinery in a nearby barn, prevent vandalism. Registration is the first step in the protection and preservation of this important structure.

The Pechan Log House is also significant in the history of Czech settlement in the state. Frantisek (Frank) Pechan was born in Bohemia in 1851. He came to Dakota Territory with his father and mother, Joseph and Ludmila, as a member of the first Czech expedition from Chicago in 1869. Frank died in 1919 and is buried in the Lakeport Czech Catholic cemetery (on the site of the "Old Catholic Church" nominated in 1977, see Item 7 overview) about two miles west of the the Pechan House. The family, however, claimed no religious affiliation after the breakup of the Lakeport parish in the early 20th Century. Frank's son Joseph (1878-1940) inherited the farm, but lost it to a mortgage company during the Great Depression of the 1930's. Presently, it is owned by Alfred Nedved, who is married to the great granddaughter of Joseph Pechan Sr., Helen Cwach. Her father, Emil, was the son of Mathias Cwach and Josephine Pechan, the latter being the daughter of Joseph Pechan Sr. and the sister of Frank Pechan.

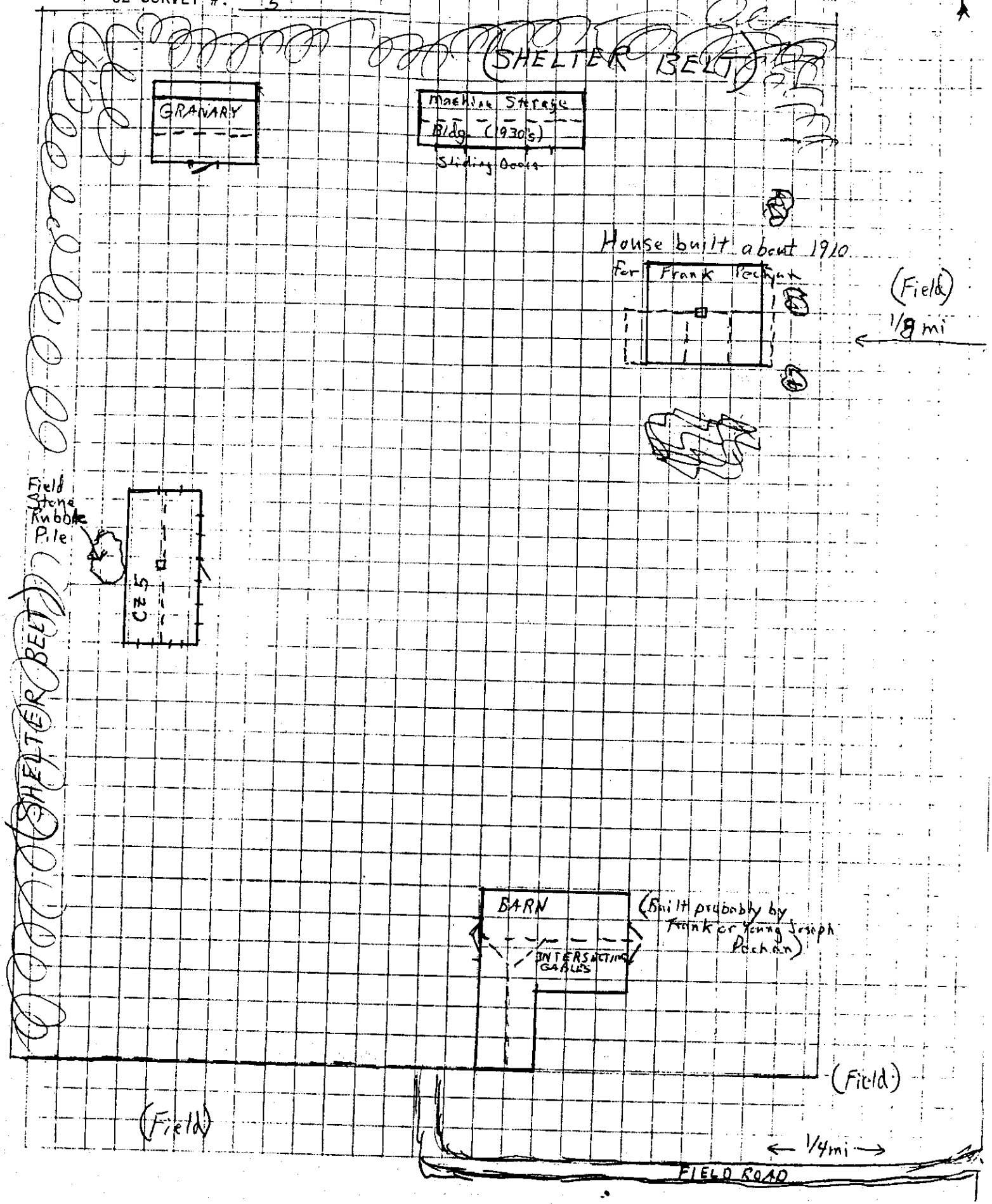
Major biographical source: Dvorak (1980), 21-3, 29; Helen Nedved, Joseph Pechan, n.p., privately printed, n.d., 2-8, 15.

10. Acreage: less than one acre. Scale: 1:24,000.
Quad.: Tabor N.E. UTM: 14/ 619190/ 4752110.

The boundaries of this site are imaginary lines that connect to form a rectangle that is centered on the rectangular house. Each line lies 10 feet from the exterior walls of the house. The site is located in the Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 35, Township 94 North, Range 57 West, in Yankton County.

construction, and surrounding vegitation) WITH NORTH ARROW

SITE NAME: Pechan Log House
CZ SURVEY #: 5



Site # CZ 6

1. John Merkwan Jr. Rubblestone House.

2. Lincoln Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Bon Homme County Code: 009

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acquistion; Occupide; Restricted access; Private residence.

4. Louis and Stella Merkwan
RR 2, Box 66
Tyndall, SD 57066

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

7. Excellent; Altered; Original site.

The John Merkwan Jr. House is a stone masonry L-shaped dwelling with three bay sited on a working farm. It rests on a stone foundation. An original thin plaster veneer has be covered with a modern coat of stucco and painted white. Arched window openings are tapered to provide solar lighting and incorporate thick wooden sills. The intersecting gable roof is constructed of common rafters with a very thin ridge piece. Rafter spacing is approximately 25 inches. There are two chimneys. An L-shaped enclosed porch on the east facade serves as a kitchen and entry. The house has no running water facilities. Interior walls are in a good state of repair and are painted in modern pastel hues of blue, peach, and white.

Several yards to the north is a fast-deteriorating single-pen log structure that the owners purport is the original house. In ruins, this building is not eligible for listing, but added to thematic patterns discovered during the survey.

8. 1869-1899; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date unknown. Attributed to John Merkwan Jr.

Significant in architecture, the John Merkwan Jr. House is the best-kept original L-shaped masonry house in the survey area. Its current owners and occupants continue to live in the house without the benefit of running water, just as their ancestors who built it lived.

The John Merkwan Jr. House is also significant in the history of Czech settlement in the state. John Merkwan Jr., born in Bohemia in 1858, was the son of John Merkwan Sr. who brought his family to Dakota Territory some time before 1880. (See site nos. CZ 1-a, CZ 1-b, and CZ 13.) John Jr. and his first wife Josefa Cihak, who died in 1891, had three children. By his second wife, Catherine Tucek, he had five children, the youngest of whom is the present owner of the property, Louis Merkwan. The Merkwan family has always been held membership of the St. Wenceslaus Catholic Parish.

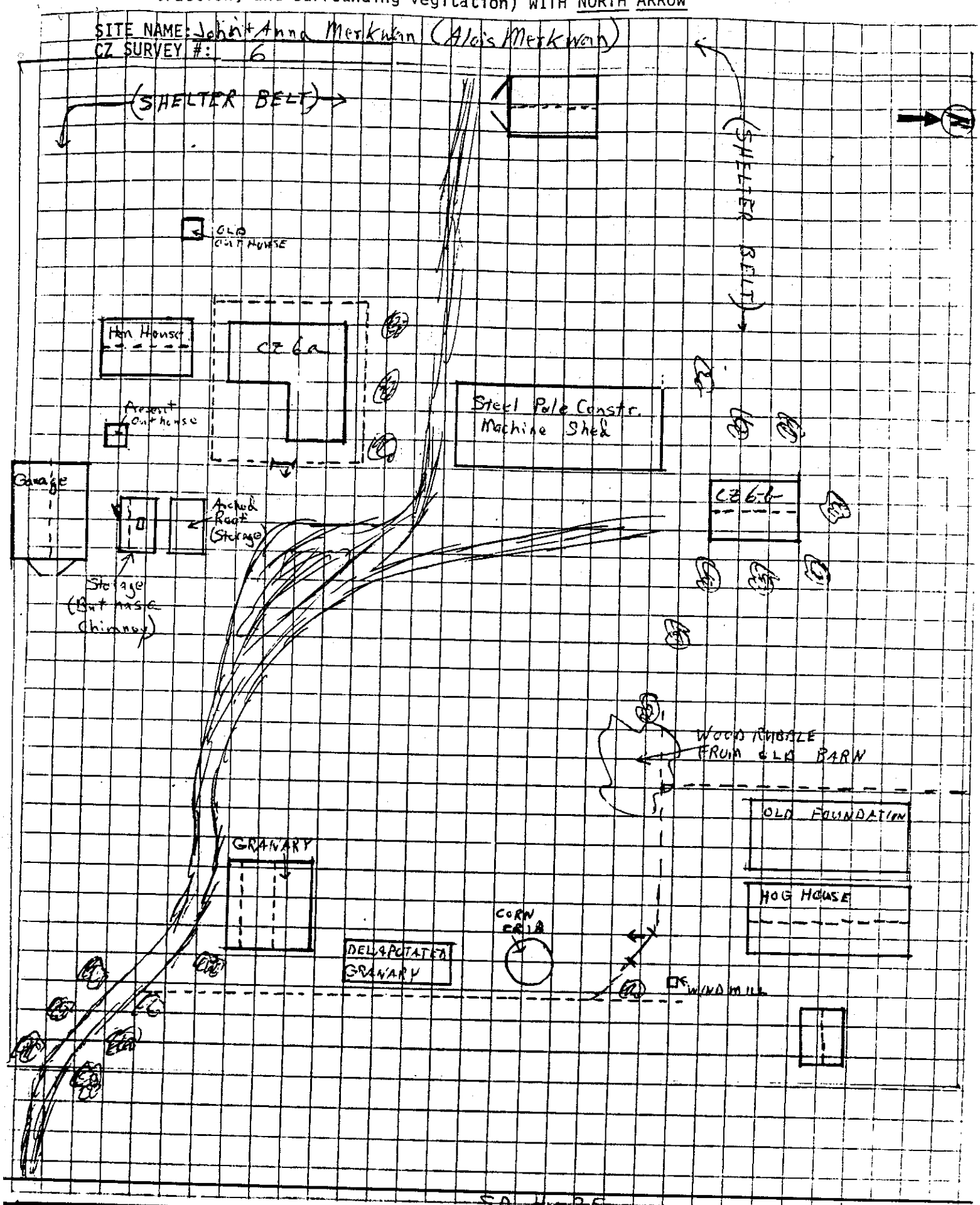
Major biographical source: Povondra (1973), 4-7.

10. Acreage: Less than one acre. Scale: 1:24,000.
Quad.: Kloucek Lake. UTM: 14/ 604620/ 4761900.

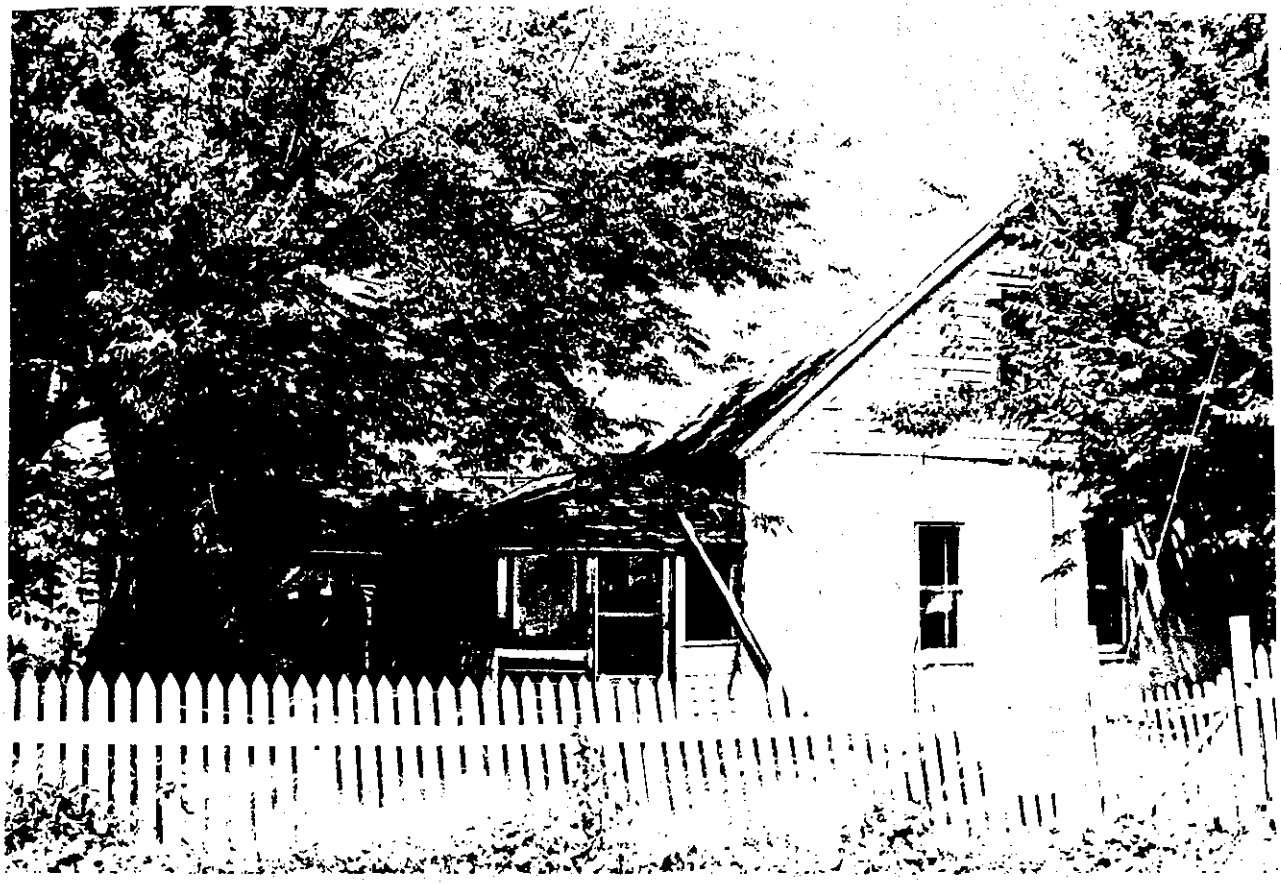
This property consists of a L-shaped masonry house. The western boundary is an imaginary line lying 15 feet from the westernmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The northern boundary is an imaginary line lying 15 feet from the northernmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The eastern boundary is an imaginary line lying 15 feet from the easternmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The southern boundary is an imaginary line lying 15 feet from the southernmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The site is located in the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 32, Township 95 North, Range 58 West, in Bon Homme County.

SITE PLAN (Complete invnetory of all structures, their function, dates & details of construction, and surrounding vegitation) WITH NORTH ARROW

SITE NAME: John + Anna Merkwan (Alois Merkwan)
CZ SURVEY #: 6



SD Hy 25



Site # CZ 9

1. John Travnicek Chalkrock House.

2. Tabor Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Bon Homme County Code: 009

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acquisition; Occupied; Restricted access; Private residence.

4. Donald Zimmerman
RR 1, Box 226
Tabor, SD 57063

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

7. Excellent; Altered; Original site.

The Travnicek House is an L-shaped three-bay masonry structure built of chalkrock blocks and mortared with mud. Its stone foundation includes a rectangular cellar entered from a trap door in the floor of the northwest bay (kitchen). The original plaster veneer has been removed and replaced with a modern stucco. An intersecting gable roof is constructed of common rafters, horizonal boards, and modern asphalt shingles. There are two chimneys. A recent fire gutted the building necessitating interior remodeling; however, the basic form is still intact. At that time one entry door on the south was eliminated and one interior bay was subdivided to provide space for a modern bathroom. A small vestibule was also added to the west facade.

8. 1869-1899; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date unknown. Attributed to John Travnicek.

Significant in architecture, the John Travnicek House is a good example of modification of an Old World folk building tradition to accommodate modern living without destroying that basic form. The present owner usses the house as a residence for his hired farm hands.

The Travnicek House is also significant in the history of Czech settlement in the state. John Travnicek came to Dakota Territory from Moravia in 1874. He was one of the region's first Presbyterians. He helped found a congregation and cemetery about 2 miles northwest of his farmstead.

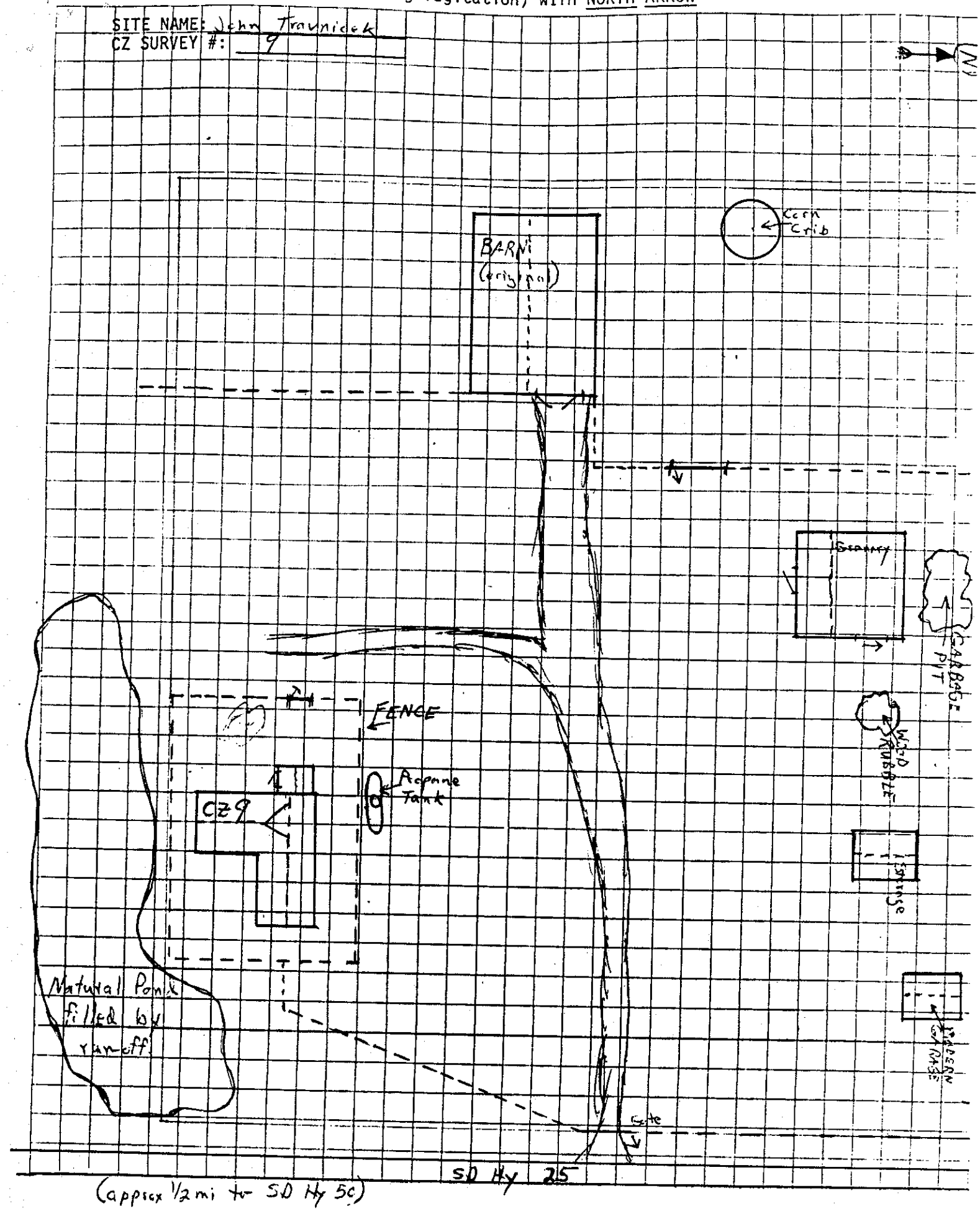
Major biorgraphical source: Dvorak (1980), 110, 163.

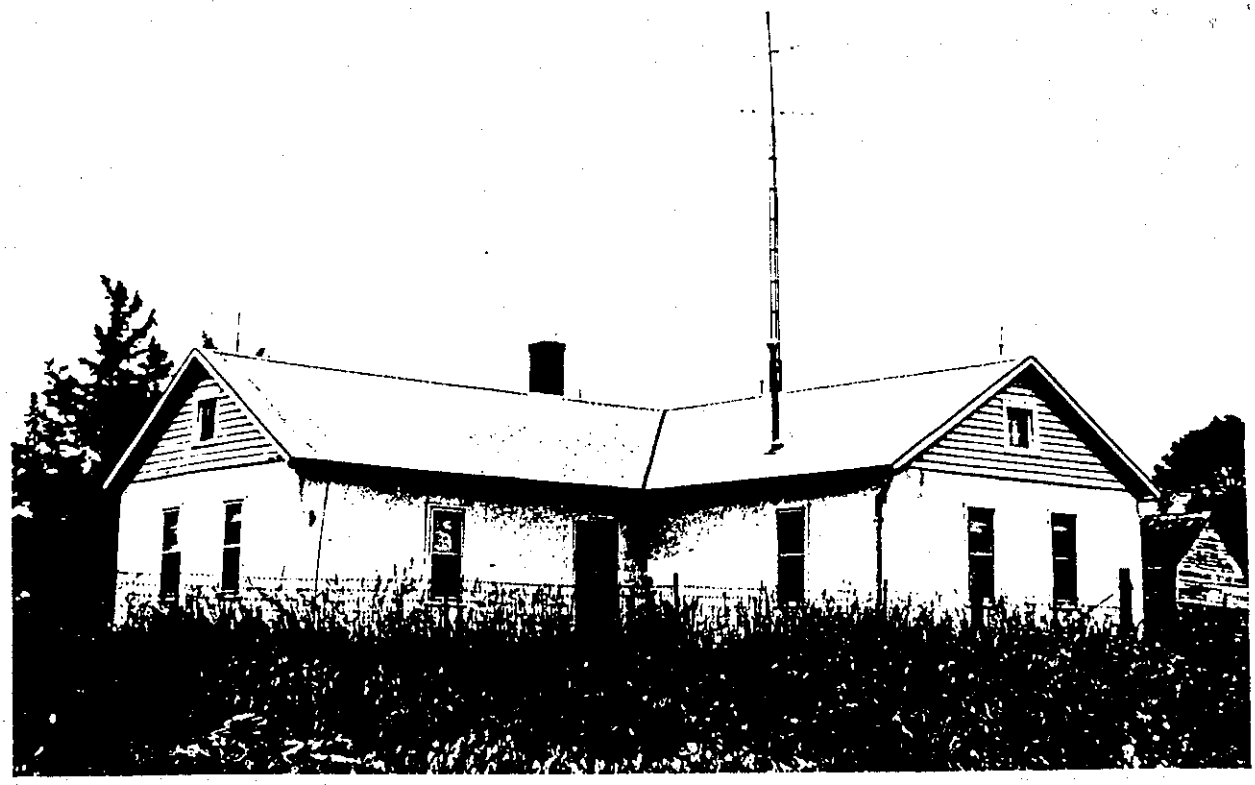
10. Acreage: less than one acre. Scale: 1:24,000.
Quad.: Tabor. UTM: 14/ 604780/ 4757270.

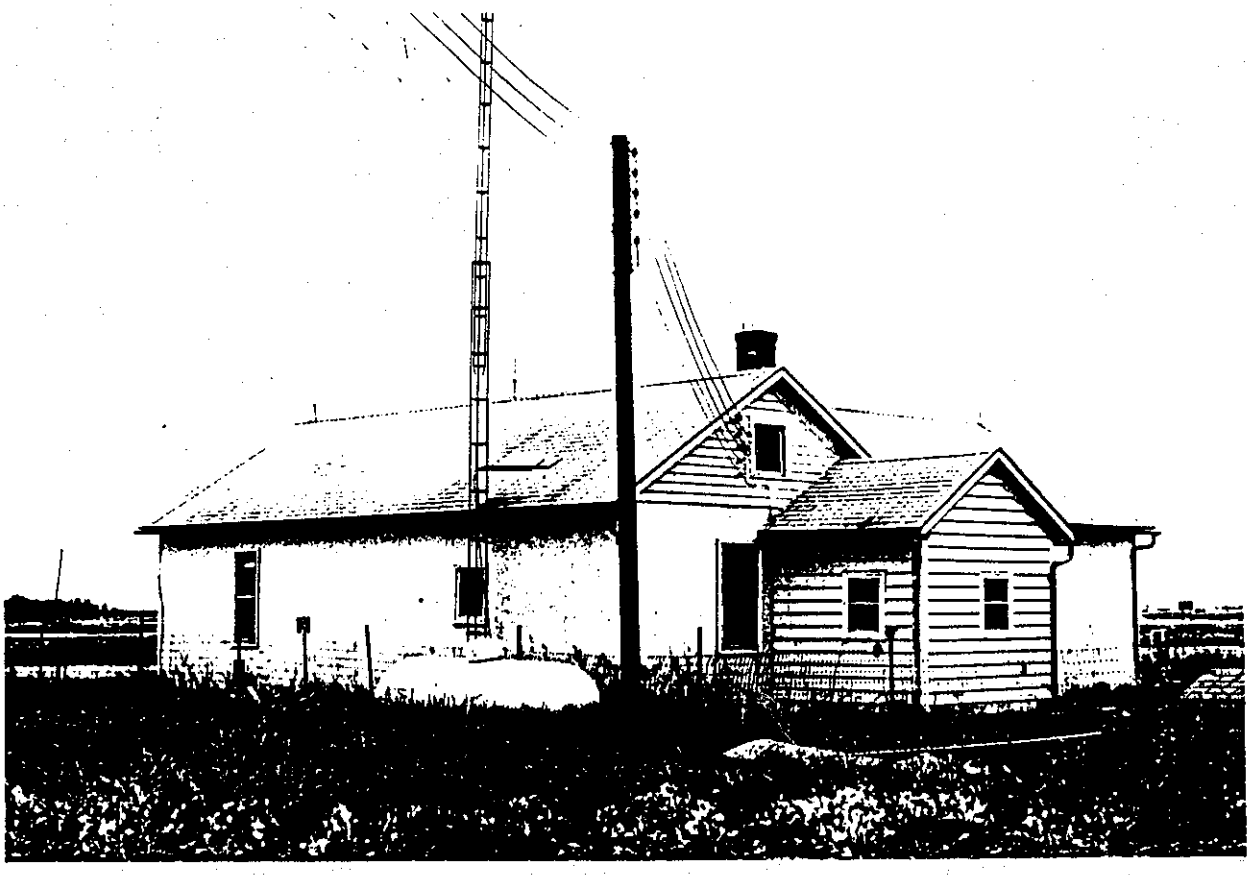
This site consists of an L-shaped house and the entrance vestibule on the west. The northern boundary is an imaginary line lying 5 feet from the northernmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The eastern boundary is an imaginary line lying 5 feet from the easternmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The southern boundary is an imaginary line lying 5 feet from the southernmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The western boundary is an imaginary line lying 5 feet from the westernmost wall of the entrance vestibule and running to that wall. The site is located in the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 17, Township 94 North, Range 58 West, in Bon Homme County.

SITE PLAN (Complete invnetory of all structures, their function, dates & details of construction, and surrounding vegitation) WITH NORTH ARROW

SITE NAME: John Traunicek
CZ SURVEY #: 9







Site # CZ 10-a

1. Joseph Herman Chalkrock House.

2. Tabor Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Bon Homme County Code: 009

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acquisition; Occupied; Restricted access; Agricultural.

4. Monte and Ruth Smith
RR 1, Box 243
Tabor, SD 57063

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

7. Deteriorated; Unaltered; Original site.

The Joseph Herman House is a three-bay L-shaped chalkrock masonry structure sited on a working farm and is complimented by two other historic folk buildings on the farmstead. It rests on a stone masonry foundation that is mortared with clay. A small rectangular cellar is located under the easternmost bay. Storm damage to the exterior walls reveals that they are constructed of irregularly-sized dressed chalkrock blocks mortared with clay and covered with a plaster veneer. Tapered window openings and the single entry door include jack arches and hand-cut pediment-shaped wooden lintels. A knee wall of stone and clay is evident in the loft. The intersecting gable roof is constructed of 31 common rafters, horizonal rough boards and wooden shingles. There are two brick chimneys, each located next to an interior partition wall. An open cupboard is built-in below the chimney in the east, entry bay.

The earliest interior wall color visible is a whitewash, followed by light blue, medium blue, pink, and green hues. Woodwork, mop boards, and floors were painted in dark blue and green hues until covered with a more recent white paint.

8. 1869-1899; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date unknown. Attributed to Joseph Herman.

Significant in architecture, the Joseph Herman House is one of the best specimens for the study of the L-shaped house form common to Czechs in the area around Tabor, SD. It not only conforms to the model form, it also offers good examples of special features of Czech folk buildings such as masonry jack arches, tapered window openings, and a knee wall. The state of disrepair of this building make such characteristics quite visible. Yet, this structure is not beyond the reach of restoration. It is a compliment to two other folk buildings located at this site.

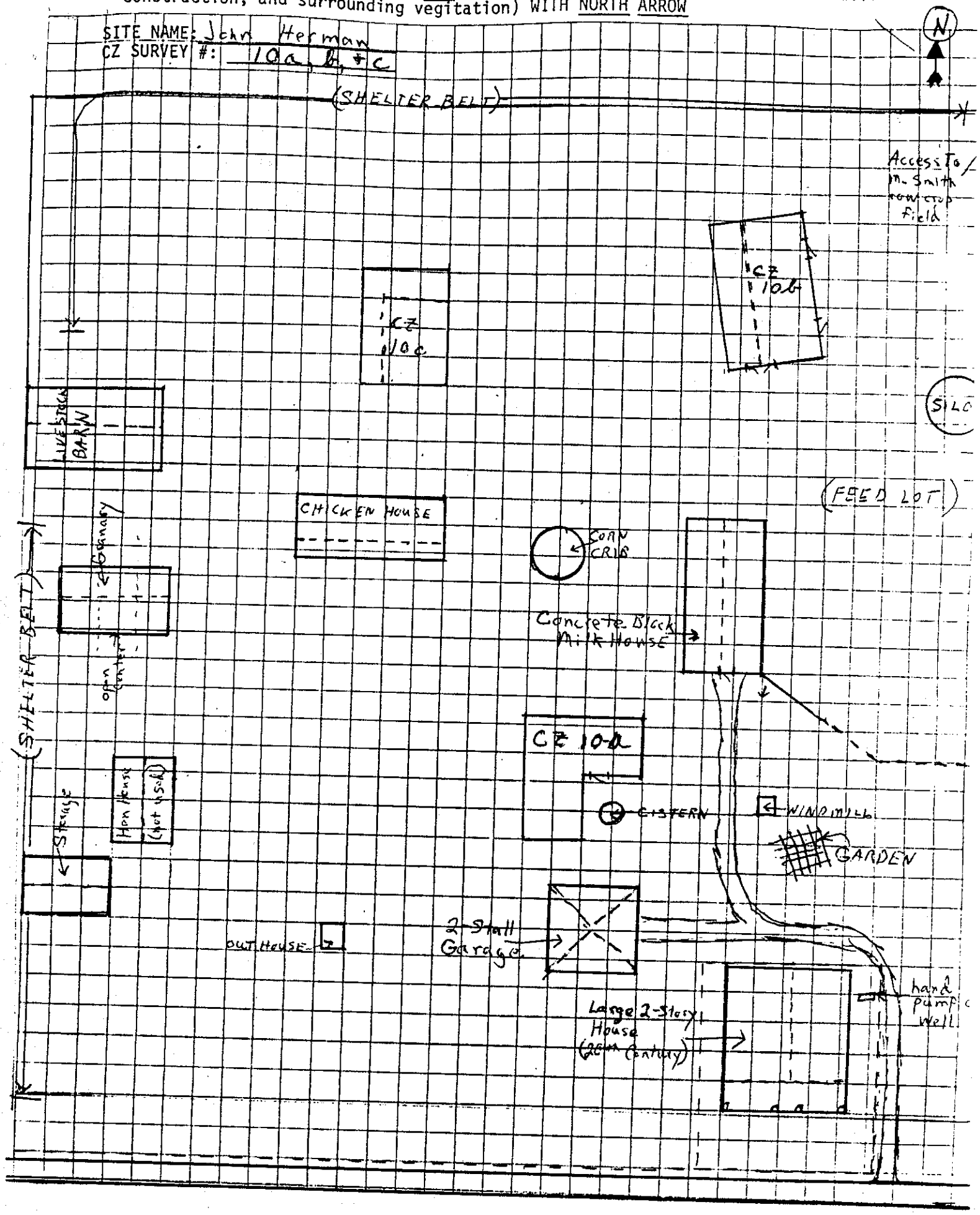
The Herman House is also significant in the history of Czech settlement in the state. Joseph Herman was born in Teletin, Bohemia in 1833. He brought his family to Dakota in 1870 and started a brewery in Tabor. His sons Joseph, Frank, Anton, and Charles all moved north to Hutchinson County and established farms there. Major biographcal source: Dvorak (1980), 116.

10. Acreage: less than one acre. Scale: 1/24,000.
Quad.: Tabor. UTM: 14/ 604370/ 4757750.

This site consists of an L-shaped house. The western boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the westernmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The northern boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the northernmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The eastern boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the easternmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The southern boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the southernmost wall of the house and runing parallel to that wall. The site is located in the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Seciton 8, Township 94 North, Range 58 West, in Bon Homme County.

SITE PLAN (Complete invnetory of all structures, their function, dates & details of construction, and surrounding vegitation) WITH NORTH ARROW

SITE NAME: John Herman
CZ SURVEY #: 10a, b, + c



1. Joseph Herman Rubblestone Barn.

2. Tabor Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Bon Homme County Code: 009

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acquistion; Occupied; Restricted access; Agricultual.

4. Monte and Ruth Smith
RR 1, Box 243
Tabor, SD 57063

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

7. Good; Unaltered; Original site.

Located several yards north of the Herman House (CZ 10-a), the Joseph Herman Barn is a rectangular rubblestone masonry building with overall dimensions of 41'2" by 44'1". Initially, it was built to dimenstions of 24°9" by 44'1", but, later, a rubblestone leantu was constructed on the east axial facade to provide two small calf pens. With little or no excavated foundation, the barn was constructed of irregualar field stone mortared originally with mud and later with cement. Ceiling joists in the original (west) bay are unhewn logs, and those in the addition are machine-cut 6"X6" timbers. The gable roof was constructed of 23 common rafters with triangular collars at the peak, which are covered with horizonal rough boards and wooden shingles. When the building was expanded, the rafters on the east side were extended to create a gradual sloping roof on the east. The building is topped by a west axial dormer for outside entry to the loft and a cupula for ventilation. A whitewash or white paint is barely visible on interior walls.

8. 1869-1899; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date unknown. Attirbuted to Joseph Herman.

Significant in architecture, the Joseph Herman Barn is a very well preserved example of Czech masonry construction common around Tabor, SD. It is also the only masonry barn in the survey area that was expanded by its original owners and shows the adaptability of this building technique to changing needs of the Czech-American farmer. It is the best of three folk buildings located at this site. The present owner continues to use the building as an occasional shelter for dairy cattle and calves.

The Herman Barn is also significant in the history of Czech Settlement in the state. Joseph Herman was born in Teletin, Bohemia in 1833. He brought his family to Dakota in 1870 and started a brewery in Tabor. His sons Joseph, Frank, Anton, and Charles all moved to Hutchinson County and established farms there.

Major biographical source: Dvorak (1980), 116.

10. Acreage: less than one acre. Scale: 1:24,000.
Quad.: Tabor. UTM: 14/ 604420/ 4757800.

The Joseph Herman Barn is oriented on an axis that is canted approximately 20 degrees Northwest from Geographic North. The boundaries of the property are formed by imaginary lines that connect to form a rectangle that is centered on the rectangular barn. Each line lies 10 feet from the exterior walls of the barn. The site is located in the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 8, Township 94 North, Rnage 58 West, in Bon Homme County.

Site # CZ 10-c

1. Joseph Herman Log Stable.

2. Tabor Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. Diatrict
Bon Homme County Code: 009

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acquisition; Occupied; Restircted access; Agricultural.

4. Monte and Ruth Smith
RR 1, Box 243
Tabor, SD 57063

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

7. Deteriorated; Altered; Original site.

The Joseph Herman Log Stable is a small rectangular single-pen structure, located several yards west of the Herman Rubblestone Barn (CZ 10-b). Its dimensions are 16' by 28'5", and it has no foundation. The floor is merely packed dirt. Logs used for the walls are irregular in size, ranging in diameter from 1'5" to 4.5 inches. Corner timbering is of full-dovetail notches. Most logs are hewn to a two-sided plank, while others are left in their natural round shape with all bark removed. Wide interstices are chinked with plaster, stones, and later concrete. The gable roof is constructed of 10 common rafters spaced 2'4" apart and triangular collars at the peak. It is sheathed with rough horizonal boards and deteriorated wooden shingles. A single entry door opening is located in the center of the east facade.

At some point long after initial construction, a wood frame L-shaped leantu was appended to the west and north facades, to provide more space for animal confinement. Also, verticle boards were hurriedly applied as a veneer to the log wall on the south facade.

8. 1869-1899; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date unknown. Attirbuted to Joseph Herman.

The Joseph Herman Stable is significant in architecture. While it is smaller than most of the animal confinemnet sheds found in the surey area and does not easily conform to the barn forms discussed in the overview it does display many Czech log construction techniques. Although erected more hastily than houses and in generally poor condition, this structure still utilizes full-dovetail corner notching, some earthen chinking, and some

two-sided planking. It continues to be used daily for animal confinement and offers a compliment to the other folk buildings at this farmstead.

The Herman Stable is also significant in the history of Czech Settlement in the state. Joseph Herman was born in Teletin, Bohemia in 1833. He brought his family to Dakota in 1870 and started a brewery in Tabor. His sons Joseph, Frank, Anton, and Charles all moved north to Hutchinson County and established farms there.

Major Biographical Source: Dvorak (1980), 116.

10. Acreage: less than one acre. Scale: 1/24,000.
Quad.: Tabor. UTM: 14/ 604350/ 4757800.

The Joseph Herman Stable is bounded by imaginary lines that connect to form a rectangle that is centered on the rectangular building. Each line lies 10 feet from the exterior walls of the structure. The site is located in the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 8, Township 94 North, Range 58 West, in Bon Homme County.

Site # CZ 13

1. Mathias Merkwan Rubblestone Barn.

2.. Ziskov Township
Tabor Vivinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Yankton County Code: 135

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acquisition; Occuppied; Restricted access; Agricultural.

4. Helen (Mrs. Joseph) Hale
RR 1, Box 283
Tabor, SD 57063

5. Register of Deeds
Yankton County Courthouse
Yankton, SD 57078

7. Good; Altered; Original Site.

The Mathias Merkwan Barn is a well-preserved rectangular rubblestone masonry barn on a working farm in western Yankton County. Its masonry walls measure 53' by 24'7" and are set directly flush with the ground without the benefit of excavation. The exterior surfaces are covered with a very recent stucco veneer over an older coat of plaster. A three-to-eight-inch-high watertable surrounds the building. Atop the masonry wall is a 2'4"-high wood fram wall, on top of which are set the rafters. Large hewn timber joists and a machine-cut plate are set into the masonry wall. A gable roof was constructed of 27 common rafters spaced 24 inches apart covered with horizonal boards and modern corrugated steel sheets. The rafters are tied by transverse braces near the peak of the roof.

The building is entered via two small doors along the west axial wall and one large door at the south gable end. There are three fixed-sash windows on the east axial facade. Second-story hay loft openings are found at each gable end. A ladder-stair is located in the northwest corner of the barn, and two hand-made wooden mangers occupy the east axial wall. Interior space is divided by wooden stalls. A single 8-inch-square air vent is located about five feet above ground level in the northeast corner of the east axial wall.

Located a few yards to the west of the barn is the farm house, part of which is constructed of logs. This house fits the 3-bay coaxial linear form discussed in the overview; however, it has undergone extensive modification of the interior and some alteration of the exterior.

Although it provided information to the study of Czech building patterns, the house is not eligible for listing. Just northwest of the house is a vaulted root cellar.

8. 1869-1899; Architecture, Exploration/ Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date unknown. Mathias Merkwan, builder.

Significant in architecture, the Mathias Merkwan Barn is one of the best-preserved examples of Czech masonry barns in the survey area. Its form, method of construction, and special features, such as the mangers and ventilation port, fit the model outlined in the overview. Modern exterior treatments to the roof and walls have not detered from the significance of the building to the theme of this nomination. It is also one two sites within one mile of each other that contain both a masonry barn and a modernized log house. At present, the building is used as an occasional shelter for animals and as a storage facility for straw and hay.

The Mathias Merkwan Barn is also significant in the history of Czech settlement in the state. Mathias (Mike) Merkwan was born in Chvolsjce, Bohemia, in 1853. He was the second child and oldest son of John Merkwan Sr., who is represented by other buildings in this nomination (see John & Kate Merkwan House/barn, CZ 1-a; John & Kate Merkwan House, CZ 1-b; and John Merkwan Jr. House, CZ 6). He came to Dakota Territory with his parents and siblings sometime before 1880. Mathias Merkwan married Katherine Rada, with whom he had eight children. The first three children died before the age of seven, due to the many untreated diseases that plagued early Dakota settlers. Both Mathias and Katherine are buried in the St. Wenceslaus Catholic Cemetery at Tabor, SD.

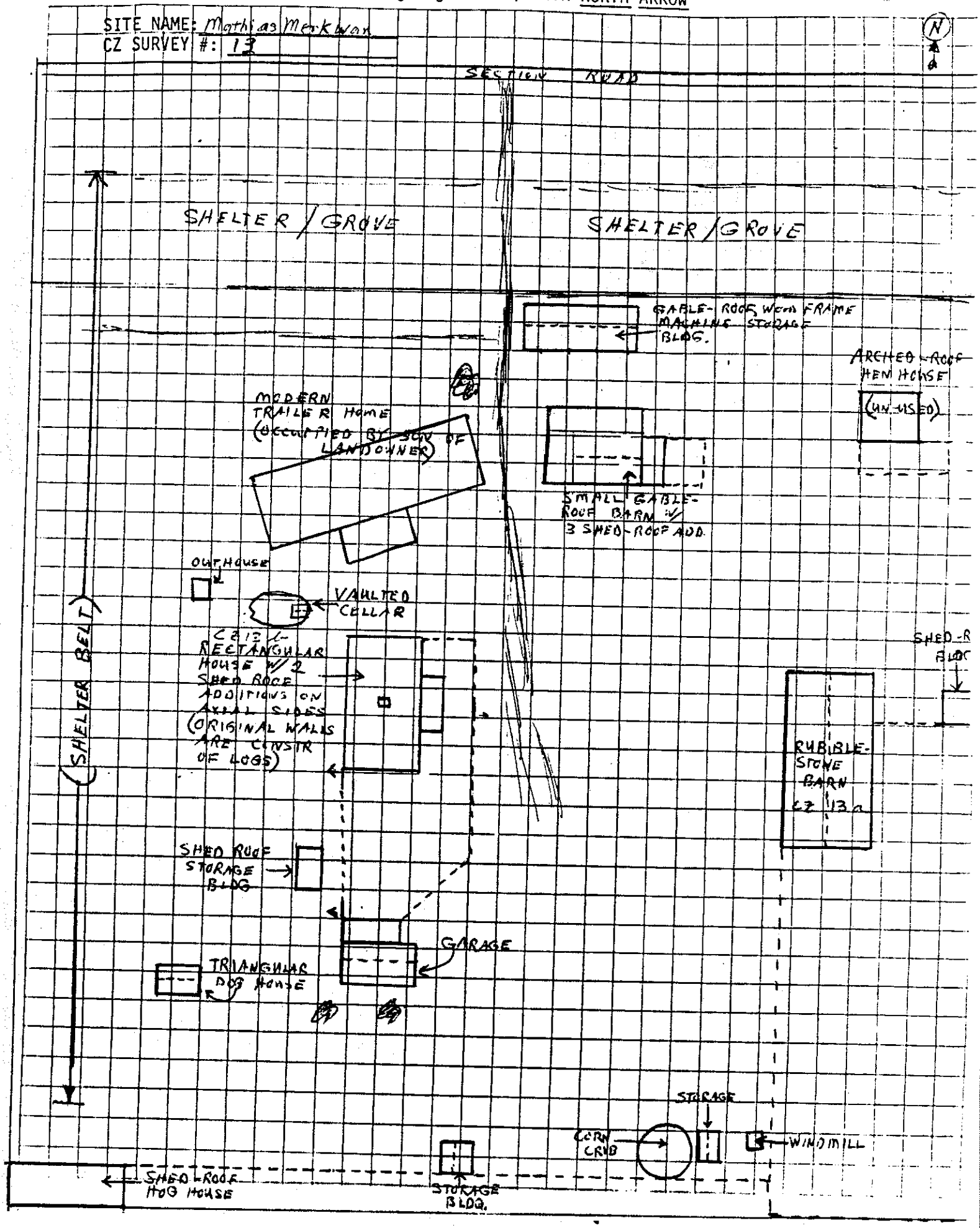
Major Biographical source: Povondra (1973), 4-6.

10. Acreage: less than one acre. Scale: 1: 24,000.
Quad.: Tabor. UTM: 14/ 611560/ 4755980.

The boundaries of this property are imaginary lines that connect to form a rectangle that is centered on the rectangular barn. Each line lies 10 feet from the exterior walls of the barn. The site is located in the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 19, Township 94 North, Range 57 West, in Yankton County.

SITE PLAN (Complete invnetory of all structures, their function, dates & details of construction, and surrounding vegitation) WITH NORTH ARROW

SITE NAME: Mathias Merkwan
CZ SURVEY #: 13



Site # CZ 16

1. Frank Svatos Rubblestone Barn.

2. Ziskov Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Yankton County Code: 135

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acquisition; Occupied; Restricted access; Agricultural.

4. Jerry Herman
RR 1
Tabor, SD 57063

5. Register of Deeds
Yankton County Courthouse
Yankton, SD 57078

7. Good; Unaltered; Original site.

The Frank Svatos Barn is an unaltered rectangular rubblestone structure situated on a working farm in western Yankton County. It is located about one mile from the Mathias Merkwan Barn (CZ 13), to which it bears a striking resemblence. The dimensions of the barn are 61 feet in length and 24 feet in width. The masonry wall was built directly flush with the ground to a height of about 10 feet. A wood frame wall of approximately 2°4" was placed atop the stone wall. Large round and square machine-cut ceiling joists are set into the stone wall with the ends exposed on the west axial facade. The barn°s gable roof was constructed of 30 common rafters with transverse braces near the peak and covered with horizonal boards and wooden shingles. Rafter spacing is 24 inches. A galvanized ridge cap and two wooden vented cupolas are in place at the peak.

The Barn is entered via two small Dutch doors on the east facade and a large door on the south gable end. For outside access to the hay loft, two small doors were placed in the wood frame wall on the east facade directly above the ground-level entry doors. There is no gable-end entry to the loft. Each axial wall has three windows and the north gable end has one window. Inside access to the loft is provided by a ladder-stair along the east wall. Interior space is bisected by a wood frame partition wall, and all interior surfaces are painted white.

Similar to the Mathias Merkwan Barn (CZ 13), this site also includes a modernized coaxial linear log house. The example at this farm, however, is no longer used as a dwelling. It is instead used for storage and recently has been altered to provide garage space. Yet, enough structural data is extant to support the coaxial form discussed in the overview. It is not eligible for listing.

A vaulted root cellar, with an entry from both inside and outside the house, is located just east of the house.

8. 1869-1899; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date unknown. Frank Svatos, builder.

Significant in architecture, the Svatos Rubblestone Barn is the purest example of medium-sized Czech masonry barns in the survey area. Its walls, roof, and fenestration are basically unchanged from when the strcuture was erected in the 19th Century. Thus, the barn offers an excellent model for the study of Czech folk building forms. In addition, the farm site is one of two within one mile of each other that contain similar masonry barns and log houses, both illustrating Czech settlement and folk architecture. The barn is used daily as a hog confinement facility.

The Svatos Barn is also significant in the history of Czech settlement in the state. Frank Svatos Sr. was born in 1836 at Radihost, Bohemia and brought his family from there to Dakota Territory in 1870. On the journey across the ocean, his two year old son fell from the ship and drowned. Despite this initial tragedy, the Svatos family persevered and became a prominent Czech Catholic family in the Tabor, SD area.

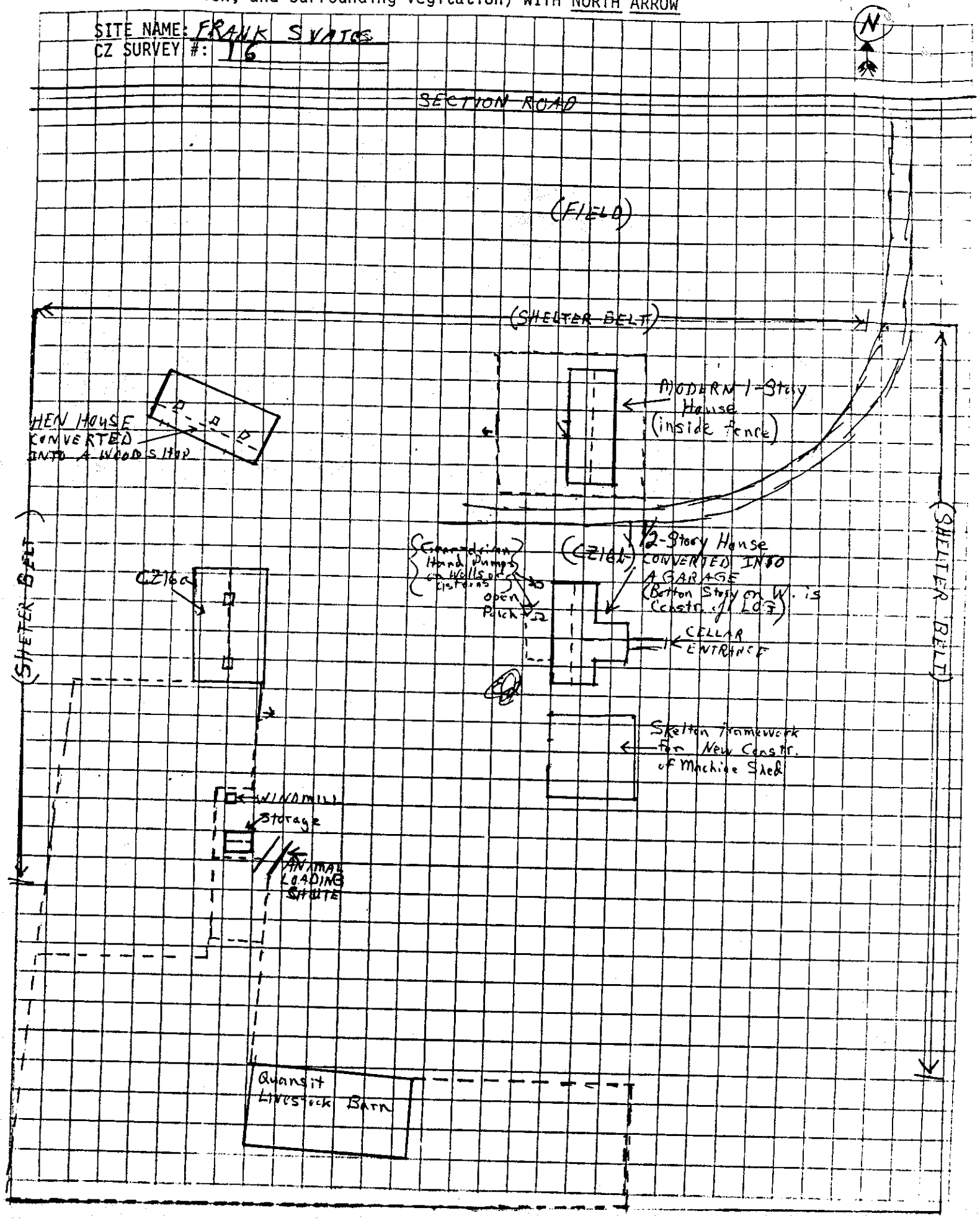
Major biographical source: Dvorak (1980), 26, 39, 117.

10. Acreage: less than one acre. Scale: 1:24,000.
Quad.: Tabor. UTM: 14/ 611900/ 4754350.

The boundaries of this property are imaginary lines that connect to form a rectangle centered on the rectangular barn. Each line lies 10 feet from the exterior walls of the building. The site is located in the Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 30, Township 94 North, Range 57 West, in Yankton Cointy.

SITE PLAN (Complete invnetory of all structures, their function, dates & details of construction, and surrounding vegitation) WITH NORTH ARROW

SITE NAME: FRANK SVATOS
CZ SURVEY #: 16



Site # CZ 18

1. Teibel-Sykora Rubblestone Barn.

2. Lincoln Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Bon Homme County Code: 009

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acquisition; Occupied; Restricted access; Agricultural.

4. Roger Sykora
RR 2, Box 71
Tyndall, SD 57066

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

7. Good; Unaltered; Original site.

The Teibel-Sykora Barn is a rectangular rubblestone structure sited on a working farm and is an integral part of the daily hog production operation. There is some evidence of an excavated foundation of heavy field stone mortared with cement. The outer walls are constructed of dressed stone and rubble field stone to a height of approximately ten feet with perimeter dimensions of 30'4" by 80'6". Ceiling joists are machine-cut 2"x6" boards and are set into the masonry walls just below the 4"x4" machine-cut wall plate. The plate is notched for each rafter. A gable roof is constructed of 41 common rafters with triangular collars and additional transverse braces at the peak. Horizonal boards and wooden shingles cover the roof superstructure. The roof is anchored by iron straps extending from window and door lintels to the wall plate.

Window and door openings are carefully beveled toward the interior and are capped by chalkrock jack arches. There are two small entry doors, five small windows, and a dormer on the east axial facade. The west axial facade has one small entry door and four small windows. Each gable end has one large door as well as upper-story door for filling the lay loft. Ventilation ports with wood frames are located along both axial facades.

Interior space is divided by a wood frame wall bisecting the building, and by wooden animal stalls along axial walls. Sometime after initial construction, additional roof and loft support was achieved by installing post-and-lintel braces along the central axis of the barn. Some evidence of a whitewash is visible on the interior walls.

Between the barn and a remodeled early 20th Century house is a vaulted root cellar built of pressed bricks. Also, toward the northern end of the site are the ruins of a rubblestone foundation, which may have been support for the original house.

8. 1870-1920; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date, circa 1900. Attributed to Joseph and Anna Teibel.

Significant in architecture, the Teibel-Sykora Rubblestone Barn is a good example of the use of the Czech masonry technique into the twentieth century. While its builders employed many machine-cut materials, they still utilized many traditional Czech building technologies such as stone jack arches, tapered window openings, and general use of stone masonry for load-bearing walls. The present owner continues to use this building is his daily hog production operation.

The Teibel-Sykora Barn is also significant in the history of Czech settlement in the state. Joseph and Anna Teibel homesteaded this site after coming to Dakota Territory in 1869. Joseph was a charter member and presiding officer of the local Z. C. B. J. lodge. They built this barn probably shortly after 1900. Thomas Sykora, another early Czech settler and great grandfather of the current owner, purchased the property in the early 20th Century.

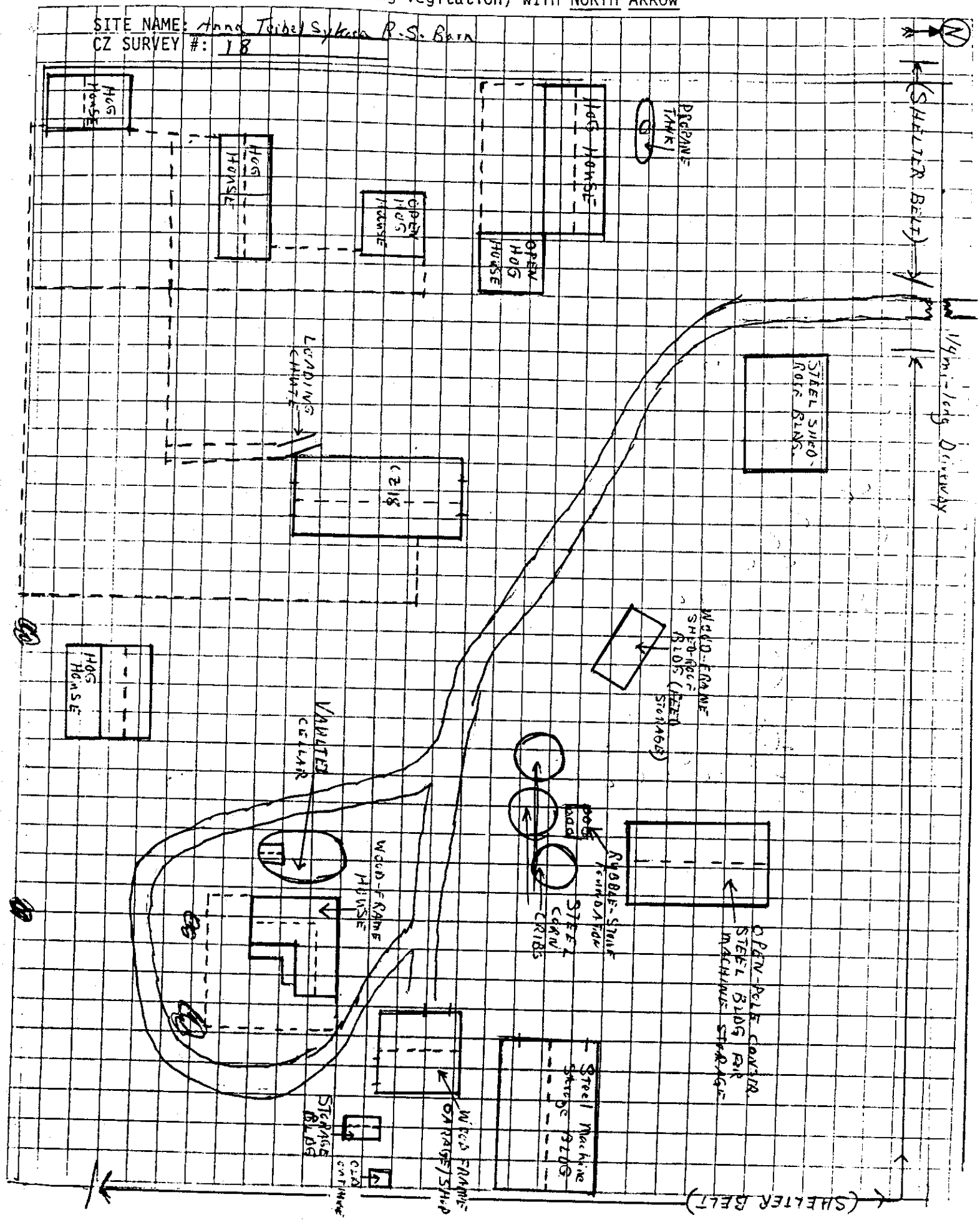
Major biographical source: Dvorak (1980), 17-8, 47, 59, 116.

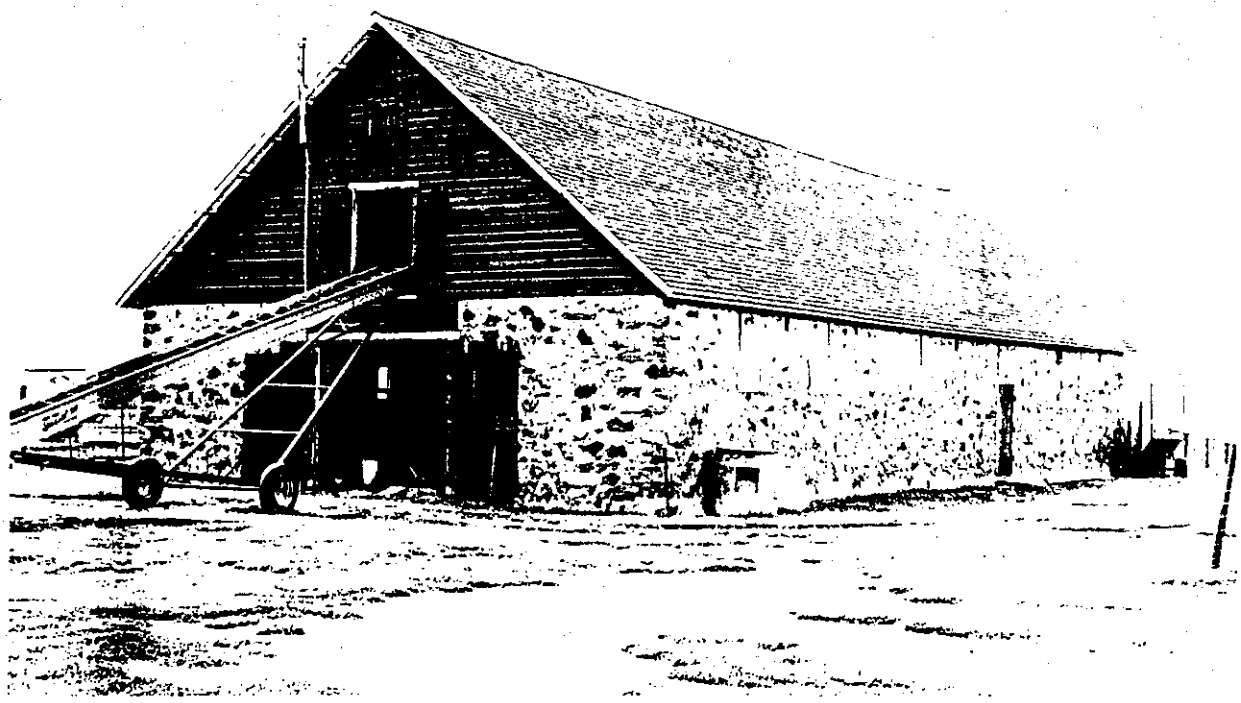
10. Acreage: Less than one acre. Scale: 1:24,000.
Quad.: Kloucek Lake. UTM: 14/ ~~604210/ 4763760.~~
604180/4763971

The boundaries of this property are imaginary lines that connect to form a rectangle centered on the rectangular barn. The lines lie 10 feet from the exterior walls of the barn. The site is located in the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 29, Township 95 North, Range 58 West, in Bon Homme County.

SITE PLAN (Complete invnetory of all structures, their function, dates & details of construction, and surrounding vegitation) WITH NORTH ARROW

SITE NAME: Anna Tribal Sykes R.S. Barn
CZ SURVEY #: 18





Site # CZ 20

1. Martin Honner Chalkrock House.

2. Tabor Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Bon Homme County Code: 009

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acquisition; Unoccupied; Restricted access; Vacant.

4. Roman Honner
Tabor, SD
57063

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

7. Fair; Unaltered; Original site.

The Martin Honner House is a three-bay, L-shaped chalkrock structure with dimensions of 18'7" by 35'7" by 32'1" by 33'7". It rests on a rubblestone masonry foundation mortared with clay, rising about one foot above ground level. There is no cellar below the house. The dressed chalkrock walls mortared with clay display historic repair techniques on the east and north facades, where a pressed brick and cement veneer was applied to a height of about four feet. An intersecting gable roof is constructed of 27 common rafters with triangular collars at the peak, horizonal boards, and wooden shingles. No wall plate is visible, but the rafters are set into a two-foot high knee wall. The plate is probablly buried in the knee wall. There are two pressed brick chimneys in the house.

Fenestration is composed of three entry doors and nine windows. The door openings, which all appear to be original, are located on the north, south, and east facades. A porch was later added to the east and south facades. It covers the entry doors on those facades. Both windows and doors have jack arches and tapered openings. Most windows have double sills of two-inch thick boards the full depth of the window opening. At one time, another wood frame porch was attached to the north side of the house. A concrete pad and telltale paint lines are all that remain of this entry.

Wooden floors in the house were originally painted gray and later covered with linoleum. Interior walls bear evidence of an original white paint

followed by a series of blue, green and gray hues. The northwest bay which contains the stairway to the loft is painted a bright yellow. Two bays have post-World War II acoustical ceiling tile.

8. 1869-1899; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date unkown. Martin Honner, builder.

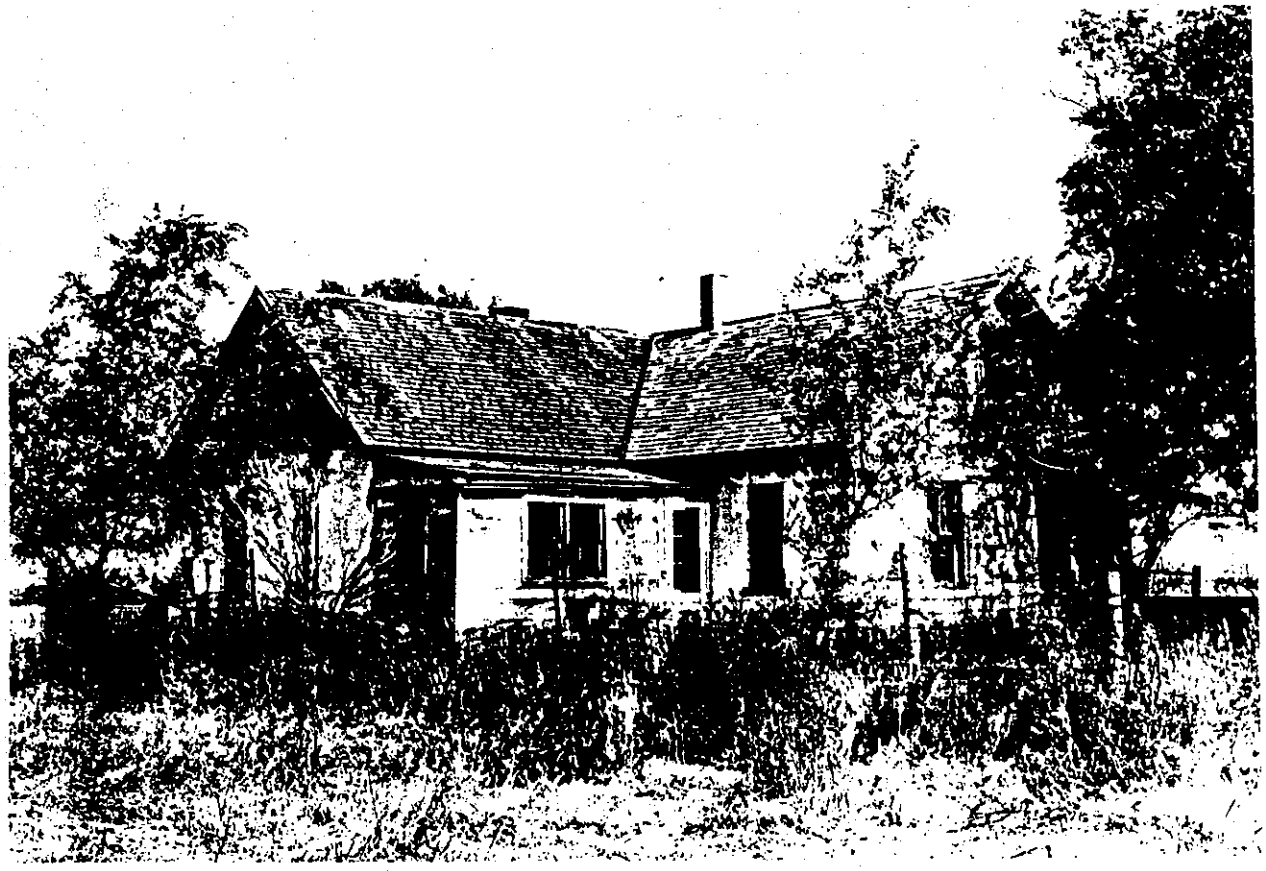
Significant in architecture, the Honner House is good example of the traditional Czech L-shape house. Besides catagorically fitting the form outlined in the overview, it displays many of the special features common to Czech houses in the survey area. It incorporates masonry jack arches, tappered fenetration openings, and a knee wall. Although the house is presently unoccupied, it appears to have been used as a residence until the 1950's or even later. This property is not beyond reach of preservation efforts.

The Honner House is also significant in Czech settlement history. Martin Honner was the son of Linhart Honner, who was born at Cakovec, Bohemia, in 1825 and brought his family to Dakota Territory in 1870. The Honners were charter members of St. Wenceslaus Catholic Parish in Tabor, SD. Both Linhart and his wife died before 1920 and left the farm to their sons Martin and Frank. Martin is responsible for constructing this house sometime in the late 19th Century. It may, therefore, be a relatively late example of this building form. Martin's son Albert was born in this house in 1897 and died in 1983. He is the father of the present owner, who still lives in Tabor and is proprietor of the family impliment business.

Major biographical source: Dvorak (1980), 116, 121. Taped interview with Albert Honner by Stephen Ward, 8-13-1973 at Tabor, SD, South Dakota Oral History Center, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD.

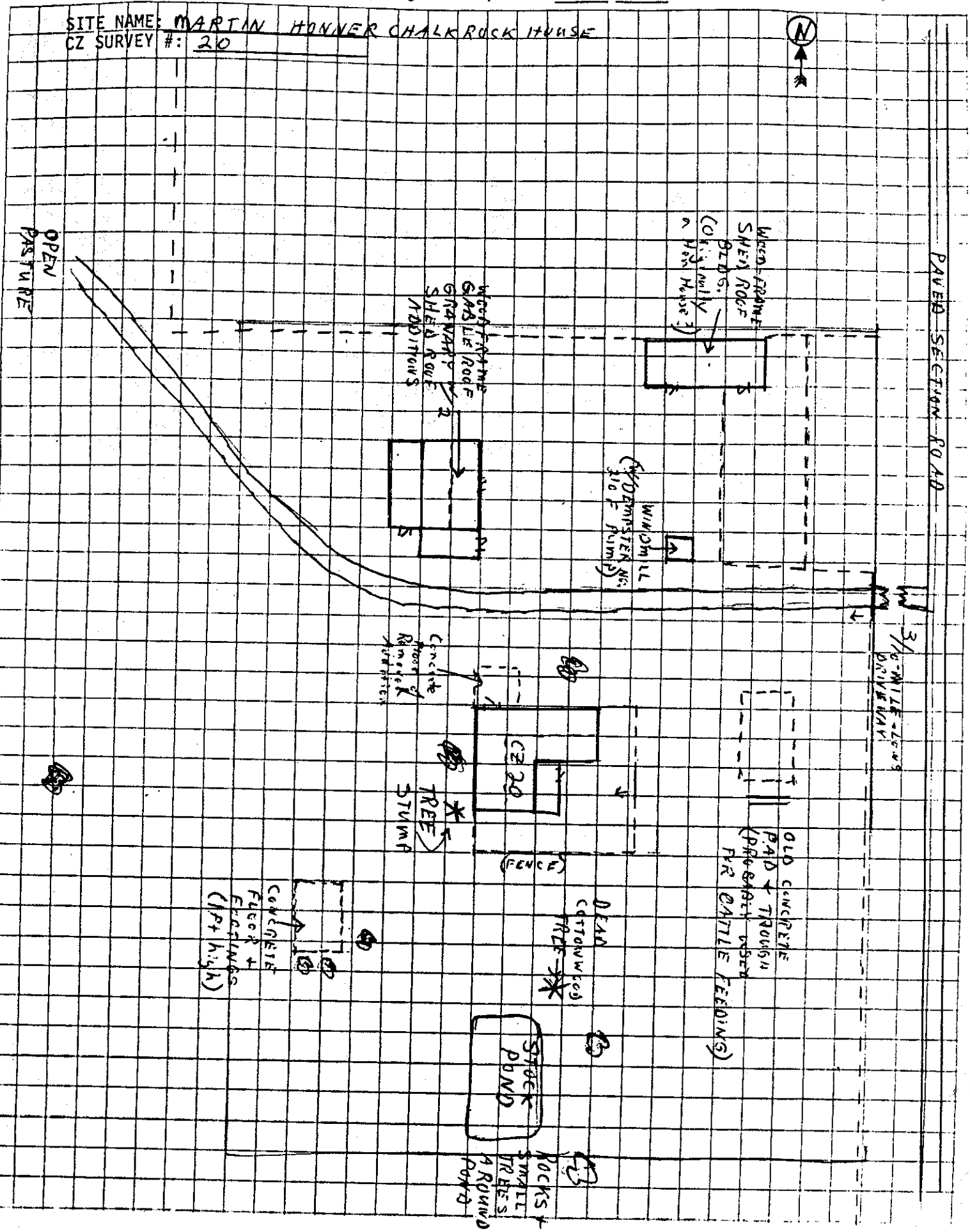
10. Acreage: less than one a. Scale: 1/24,000.
Quad.: Tabor. UTM: 14/ 607920/ 4756365.

This site consists of an L-shaped house with an attached porch on the east facade. The western boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 meters from the westernmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The northern boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 meters from the northernmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The eastern boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 meters from the easternmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The southern boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 meters from the southernmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The site is located in the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 15, Township 94 North, Range 58 West, in Bon Homme County.



SITE PLAN (Complete invnetory of all structures, their function, dates & details of construction, and surrounding vegitation) WITH NORTH ARROW

SITE NAME: MARTIN HONNER CHALKROCK HOUSE
CZ SURVEY #: 20



Site # CZ 21-a

1. John Hruska Rubblestone Barn.

2. Tabor Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congressional Distr.
Bon Hommme County Code: 009

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acqisition; Occupied; Resticted access; Agricultural.

4. Edward W. Kronaizl
RR 1, Box 10
Tabor, SD 57063

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

7. Good; Altered; Original site.

The John Hruska Barn is a rectangular rubblestone structure sited on the farmstead of a retired farmer. Its load-bearing walls rest flush on the ground without the benefit of an excavated foundation. Undressed field stones are mortared with clay and straw and a more recent cememt mixture. The east gable end wall and the small leantu on the south axial wall are constructed of dressed chalkrock blocks mortared with clay. The exterior is covered with a veneer of plaster and concrete. Dimensions of the building are 46'5-1/2" by 25'4", and the leantu measures 24'7" by 11'11". Ceiling joists are a combination of machine-cut 2"x8" boards and large hand-hewn timbers. A gable roof is constructed of 26 common rafters with collars, horizonal boards, and wooden shingles. More recently, the roof has been covered with corrugated steel panels. Iron roof anchor straps are visible on the west axial wall.

There are two large gable end doors and a small door on the south axial wall. The structure has only two fixed-sash windows, one on the south axial wall of the leantu and the other on the west gable end. The northeast corner of the building has suffered some damage, but the owner intends to stabilize and repair the wall. Access to the loft is gained via either an outside door on the west gable end or an interior ladder. The interior walls are whitewashed. A small milk room was constructed in the northwest corner about 25 years ago, and until recently, the barn served as a dairy facility. The building is now vacant.

8. 1869-1899; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date unknown. Attributed to John Hruska.

Significant in architecture, the Hruska Barn is a good example of the Czech masonry barn. It incorporates many of the folk builing traditions discussed in the overview, including tapered openigs, clay mortar, and iron roof anchors. Although presently vacant, the barn is still in sound condition and could serve the needs of a modern farm operation.

The Hruska Barn is also significant is the history of Czech settlement in the state. John Hruska was born in Mokra Lhota, Bohemia in 1820. He brought his family to Iowa in 1866 and to Dakota Territory in 1870. The Hruska family owned several quarters of land near Tabor. John died in 1911. The Kronaizls, another early Czech family, aqcuired this quarter from Joseph Hruska, John Hruska's son, in the 1920's.

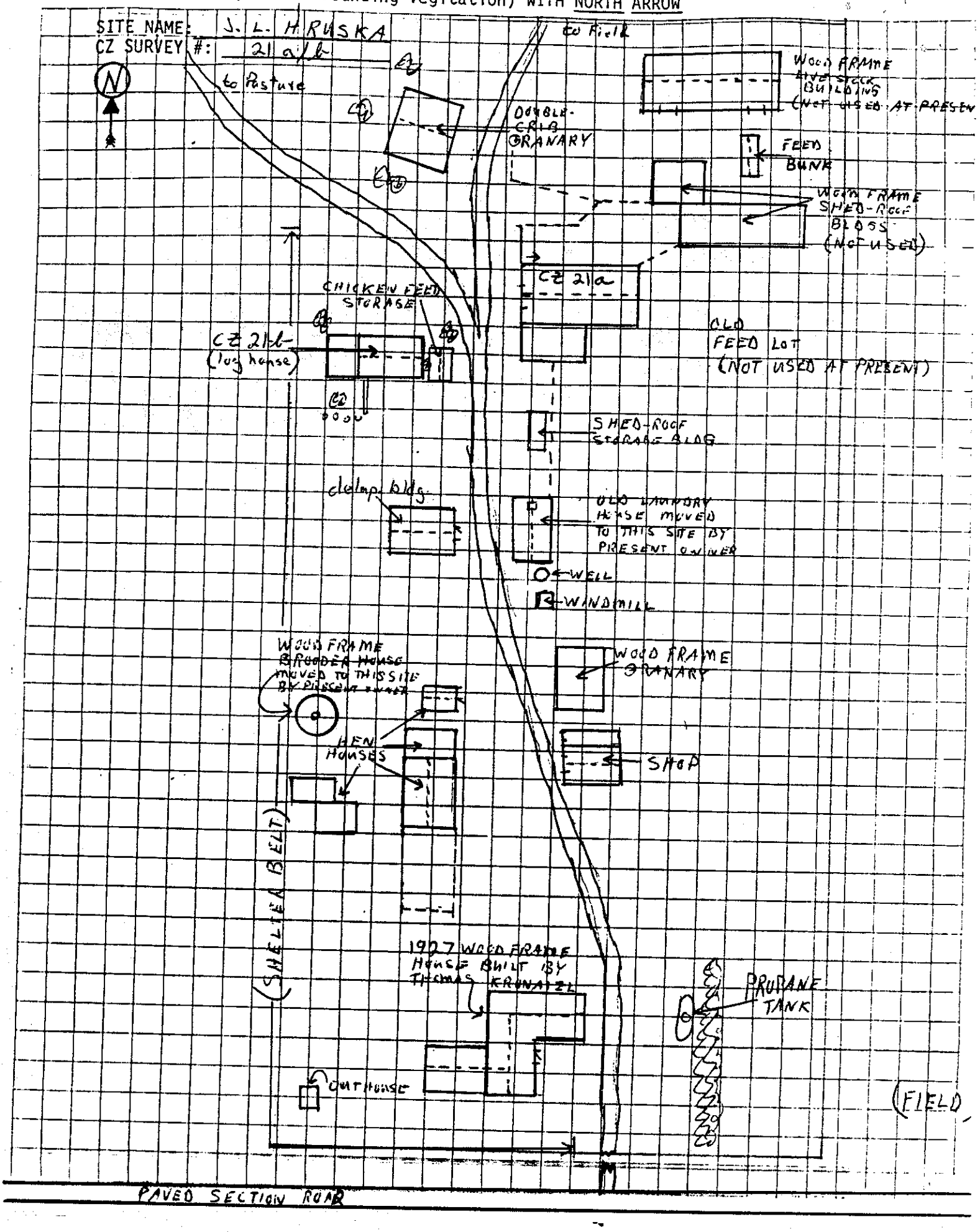
Major Biographical Source: Dvorak (1980), 116.

10. Acreage: less than one acre. Scale: 1/24,000.
Quad.: Tabor. UTM: 14/ 607970/ 4754730.

This site includes only the rubblestone barn with its masonry leantu. The western boundary is the east edge of the farm lane that passes through the farmstead. The northern Boundary is an imaginary line lying 5 feet from the northernmost wall of the barn running parallel to that wall. The southern boundary is an imaginary line lying 5 feet from the southernmost wall of the leantu and running parallel to that wall. This line extends to a point intersecting with the eastern and western boundaries. The eastern boundary is an imaginary line lying 5 feet from the easternmost wall of the barn and running parallel to that wall. The site is located in the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 22, Township 94, Range 58, in Bon Homme County.

SITE PLAN (Complete invnetory of all structures, their function, dates & details of construction, and surrounding vegitation) WITH NORTH ARROW

SITE NAME: J. L. HRUSKA
CZ SURVEY #: 21 a/b



Site # CZ 21-b

1. John Hruska Log House.

2. Tabor Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Bon Homme County Code: 009

3. Building; Privately owned; NA Acquistion; Occupied; Restircted access; Agricultural.

4. Edward W. Kronaizl
RR 1, Box 10
Tabor, SD 57063

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

7. Fair; Unaltered; Original site.

The John Hruska House is a one-bay, single-story log dwelling with dimensions of 19'8" by 15'8". Its flush foundation is constructed of undressed field stones mortared with cement and plaster. The log walls are constructed of 4-sided planked timbers with tight interstices that are filled with plaster, pebbles, and wood chips. Corner notches are full dovetails. Four-inch clapboard siding is attached to the log walls by rough, irregular nailer strips. A gable roof is structured from 10 common rafters spaced about 2 feet apart, covered with horizonal boards and wooden shingles. The roof is placed atop a knee wall, which is the height of a single horizonal log. A single pressed brick chimney is located at the west gable end of the house.

There are two stock double-hung windows on the south and one on the east. Entry is gained via a single door on the south. Another door on the north has been covered for many years. A third door on the west enters into a wood frame leantu that probably replaces an earlier addition to the house. The log walls were covered with a lath-and-plaster treatment and whitewashed. Later, the walls were painted light green followed by light blue. The ceiling is plastered and painted light blue. A square hole in the ceiling allowed heat to enter the upper sleeping loft. Located at the west end of the log bay is a single pressed brick chimney with a cabinet. Access to the loft is gained by a single flight stairway, also located along the west wall. As it has for several years, the house currently serves as a chicken coop.

Located just to the east of the house is a small wood frame rectagular building. This structure was moved to the site by the present owner and is used for feed storage. This building is non-contributing.

8. 1869-1899; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date unknown. Attributed to John Hruska.

Significant in architecture, the Hruska House is the best example of the single-pen log construction form in the survey area. It utilizes traditional Czech log construction techniques including masonry chinking and full-dovetail corner notches. Although unpainted and deteriorating rapidly, it has not lost its basic form. It is not beyond the reach of preservation treatments. The building is sound and the interior at present is weather-proof.

The Hruska House is also significant in the history of Czech settlement in the state. John Hruska was born in Mokra Lhota, Bohemia, in 1820. He brought his family to Iowa in 1866 and to Dakota Territory in 1870. The Hruska family owned several quarters of land near Tabor. John died in 1911. The Kronaizls, another early Czech family acquired this quarter from Joseph Hruska, John Hruska's son, in the 1920's.

10. Acreage: less than one acre. Scale: 1:24,000.
Quad.: Tabor. UTM: 14/ 607940/4754730.

The boundaries of this property are imaginary lines that connect to form a rectangle that is centered on the rectangular house. Each line lies 5 meters from the exterior walls of the house. By virtue of proximity, the boundary includes the non-contributing wood frame storage building adjacent to the east wall of the log house. The site is located in the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 22, Township 94 North, Range 58 West, in Bon Homme County.

Site # CZ 22

1. Joseph Noll Chalkrock Barn.

2. Tabor Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Bon Homme County Code: 009

3. Building; Privately owned, NA acquisition; Occupied; Restricted access; Agricultural.

4. Thomas Noll
RR 1, Box 9
Tabor, SD 57063

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

7. Good; Altered; Original site.

Sited on a modern farm just south of Tabor, SD, the Joseph Noll Barn is a rectangular chalkrock structure with dimensions of 27 feet by 55 feet. Load-bearing walls are constructed of dressed chalkrock blocks mortared with clay and a more recent concrete. Fourteen hand-hewn cottonwood timbers serve as ceiling joists and are set into the masonry wall below an eight-inch square sleeper plate. Atop this plate is a 1'3"-high knee wall, on top of which are fitted the rafters. A gable roof is constructed of 28 common rafters set about two feet apart covered with horizonal boards and modern galvanized panels. The loft is entered via small doors in each gable end or a ladder along the south wall.

Fenestration includes two windows on the east gable end and three windows and one small door on the south axial wall. In additon, there is one large door in each gable end wall. The openings are carefully crafted with bevels to the inside and chalkrock jack arches. There is no interior or exterior veneer. A hand-made manger is located in the northeast corner of the building. Four square air vents, situated high along each axial wall, permit fresh air to enter the hay loft.

An open, pole-construction leantu has recently been added to the south wall. This axial wall is canted inward and requires attention to prevent colapse of the building, a measure intended by the owner.

8. 1869-1899; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date unknown. Joseph Noll, builder.

Significant in architecture the Joseph Noll Barn is the only Czech barn in the survey area constructed entirely of chalkrock masonry. Although it requires some repair work, it survives in good condition and is an excellent representative of Czech-built barns in the state. The barn adequately serves the daily farm operations as a storage facility.

The Noll Barn is also significant in the area of Czech settlement history. Joseph Noll was born in Caslav, Bohemia. In 1867, he came to America and settled in Chicago. In the fall of 1869, he was a member of a group of Czechs that migrated to Verdigre, Nebraska, but in the same year he decided to settle in Dakota instead. He lived on his homestead south of Tabor until 1903, when he retired in the Town of Tabor and left the farm to his son, Joseph Jr. The current Thomas Noll is the son of Joseph Jr. The family has long been a member of St. Wenceslaus Catholic Parish in Tabor.

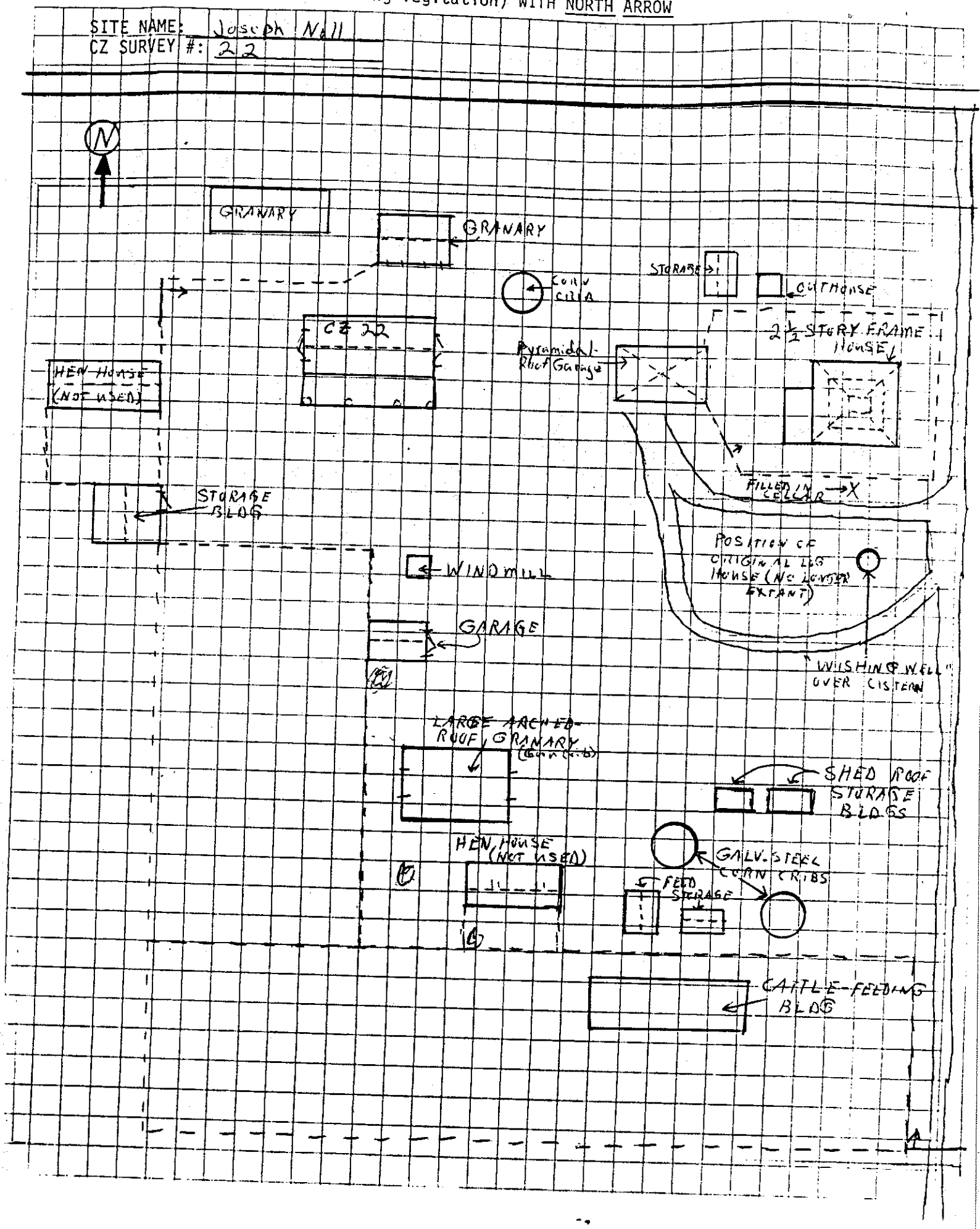
Major Biographical Source: Dvorak (1980), 53, 113.

10. Acreage: less than one acre. Scale: 1/24,000.
Quad.: Tabor. UTM: 14/ 609070/ 4754430.

The boundaries of this property are imaginary lines that connect to form a rectangle that is centered on the rectangular barn and its axial leantu. Each line lies 10 feet from the exterior walls of the barn and leantu. The site is located in the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 26, Township 94 North, Range 58 West, in Bon Homme County.

SITE PLAN (Complete invnetory of all structures, their function, dates & details of construction, and surrounding vegitation) WITH NORTH ARROW

SITE NAME: Joseph Nall
CZ SURVEY #: 22



Site # CZ 23

1. John Hakl Chalkrock House.

2. Tabor Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Bon Homme County Code: 009

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acquisition; Unoccupied; Restricted access; Vacant.

4. Dan Hakl
RR 2, Box 203
Tabor, SD 57063

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

7. Fair; Unaltered; Original site.

Situated on a vacant farm, the Halk House is an L-shaped chalkrock structure with dimensions of 30'7" by 18' by 33'4" by 18'2". It rests on a rubblestone foundation and cellar, which are mortared with clay. Dimensions of the cellar are 7'5" in width, 14' in length, and 6' in height. Loadbearing walls are structured from dressed chalkrock blocks, also mortared with clay and a more recent cement mixture. The intersecting gable roof is constructed from common rafters set about two feet apart, horizonal boards, and deteriorated asphalt shingles. Unlike most of the survey buildings, which used wood frame construction in the gables, the chalkrock wall material is continued into the gables of this house. Only two structures in the survey area display this feature. The remains of a pressed brick chimney are located at the center of the loft.

Stock double-hung windows are set into tapered openings with deep hand-made wooden sills. Chalkrock jack arches top each window and door opening. Visible paint hues include pink, white, and gold. In addition, the southernmost bay is decorated with flower-patterned wallpaper. The northeast bay suffered fire damage some years ago, charring its interior walls black. A single entry door is located on the south facade. An open, L-shaped porch addresses the house on the south and east.

8. 1869-1899; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date unknown. John Hakl, builder.

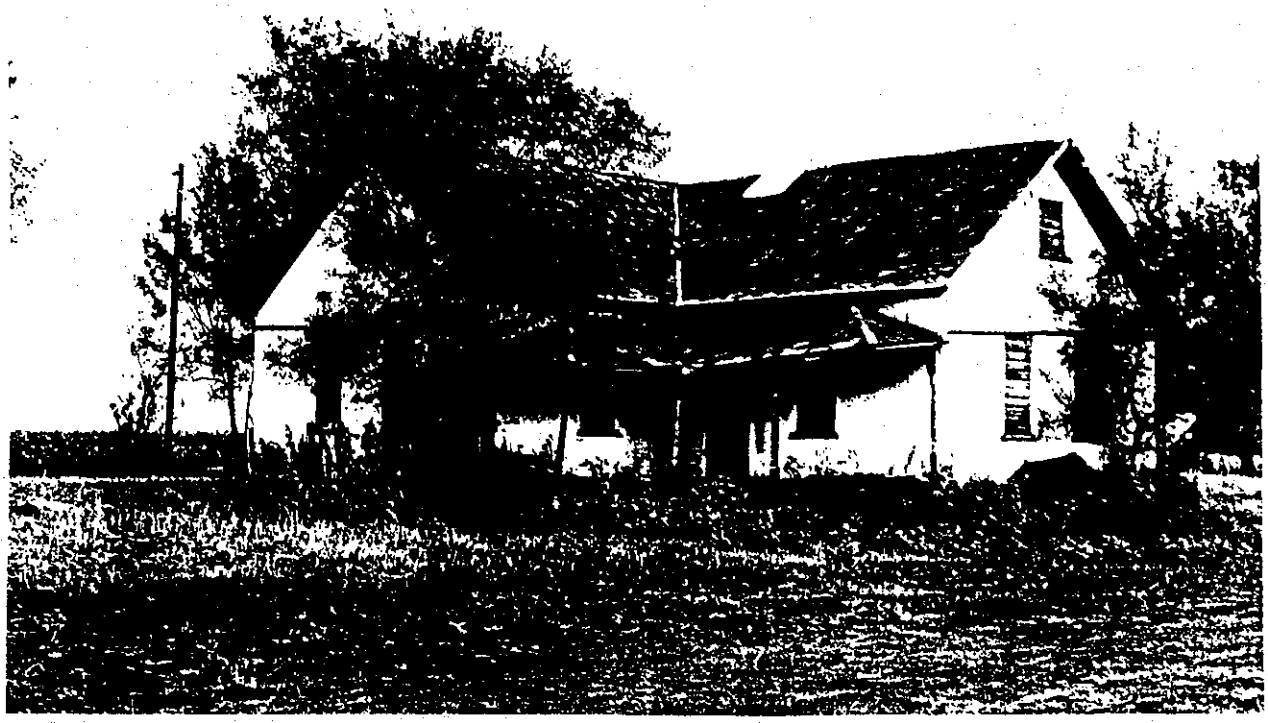
Significant in architecture, the John Hakl Houae is a pure example of the L-shape house form predominent in the survey area. However, it is also unique in that it is one of only two houses located less than one mile from each other that utilize chalkrock blocks in the gables. Although vacant, the building is weather-tight and the entry door is locked to deter vandalism. It is not beyond the reach of preservation measures.

The John Hakl House is also significant in the history of Czech settlement in the state. Born near Budejovice, Bohemia in 1827, John Hakl brought his family to Dakota Territory in 1870. He was chairman of the executive committee that steered the founding of Tabor. He was also a charter menber of St. Wenceslaus Catholic Parish. The present owner, Dan Hakl, is the great, great grandson of the founder. This site has remained in the family's possession since it was homesteaded by John Hakl.

Major biographical source: Dvorak (1980), 43, 107, 118, 120-1.

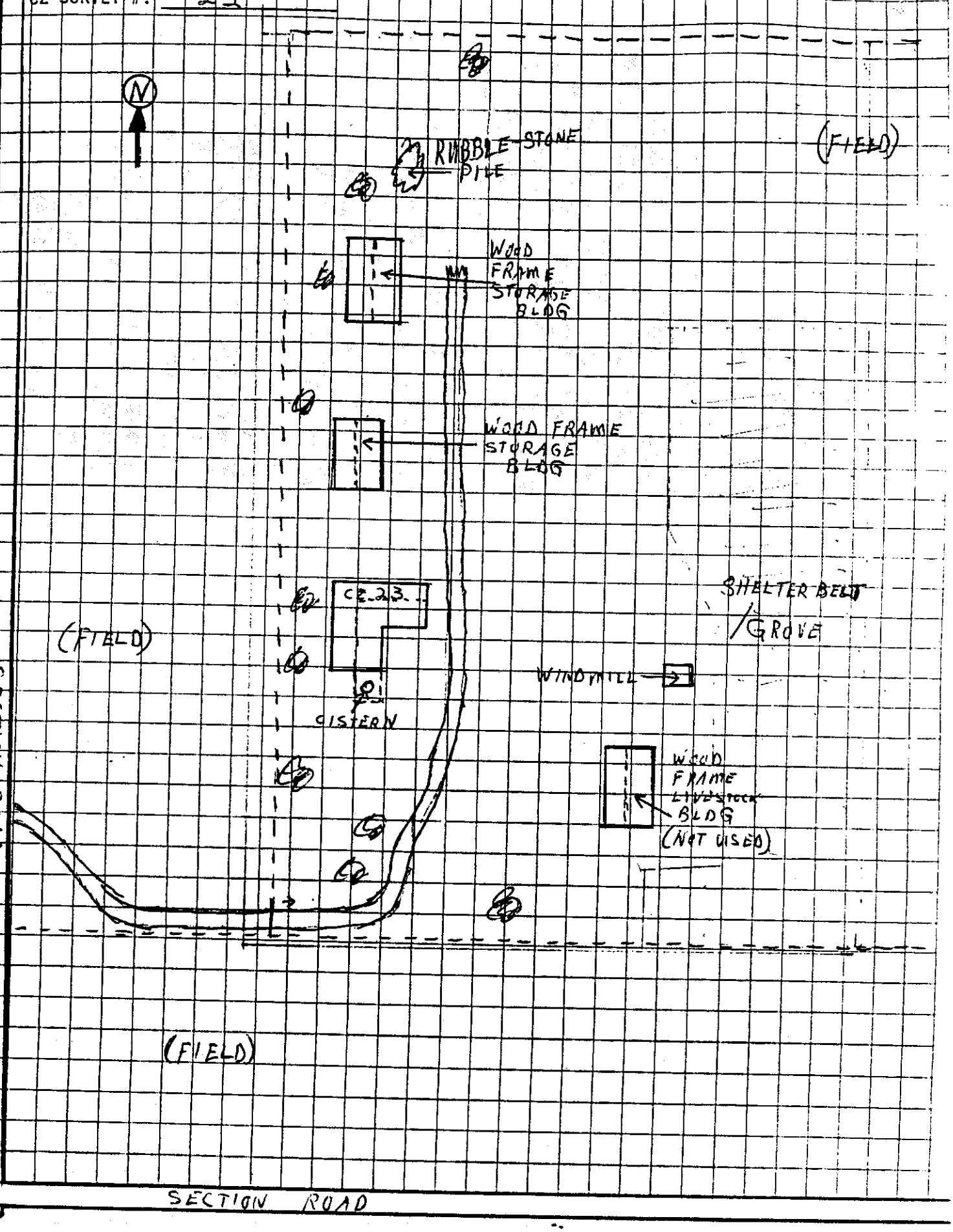
10. Acreage: less than one acre. Scale: 1:24,000.
Quad.: Tabor. UTM: 14/ 606650/ 4754700.

This site consists of an L-shaped house and its open L-shaped porch. The western boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the western -most wall of the house and running paralloel to that wall. The northen boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the northernmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The eastern boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the easternmost wall of the house and running parallel to that wall. The southern boundary is an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the southern edge of the porch and running parallel to the porch. This site is located in the Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 22, Township 94 North, Range 58 West, in Bon Homme County.



SITE PLAN (Complete invnetory of all structures, their function, dates & details of construction, and surrounding vegitation) WITH NORTH ARROW

SITE NAME: John Hakl Chalkrock House
CZ SURVEY #: 23



yellow, pink, and white.

Not far from the house is a traditional vaulted root cellar. Its dimensions are 12'4" in length, 6'5" in width, and 6'1" in height.

8. 1869-1899; Archtecture, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific date unknown. Attributed to Jacob Sedlacek.

Significant in architecture, the Sedlacek House is a good example of the coaxial form discussed in the overview and displays historic linear expansion of such a form. It is also one of only two buildings in the survey area that utilize the same materials in the gables as those used in the end walls. The house survives in good condition exhibiting traditional Czech masonry techniques such as tapered openings, an exterior veneer, clay mortar, and a knee wall. Although now vacant, it is weather-tight and secure from excess deterioration.

The Sedlacek House is also significant in the history of Czech settlement in the state. Jacob Sedlacek came to Dakota Territory from Bohemia some time before 1888. He married the daughter of John Hakl, another early Czech Dakotan (see site # CZ 23). Like his father-in-law, Sedlacek was a prominent member of St. Wenceslaus Catholic Church and served as a parish officer for several years. Tom Sedlacek, who presently owns the farmstead just west of this site, is the grandson of Jacob Sedlacek.

Major Biographical source: Dvorak (1980), 110, 118, 125, 140.

10. Acreage: less than one acre. Scale: 1:24,000.
Quad.: Tabor. UTM: 14/ 606800/ 4754210.

This property is bounded by imaginary lines that connect to form a rectangle centered on the rectangular house. Each line lies 5 feet from each wall of the rectangular house. The site is located in the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 27, Township 94 North, Range 58 West, in Bon Homme County.

Site # CZ 24

1. Jacob Sedlacek Chalkrock House.

2. Tabor Township
Tabor Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Bon Homme County Code: 009

3. Building; Privately owned; NA acquisition; Unoccupied; Restricted access; Vacant.

4. Ronald Kreber
921 Coastview Drive
Laguna Beach, CA 92651

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

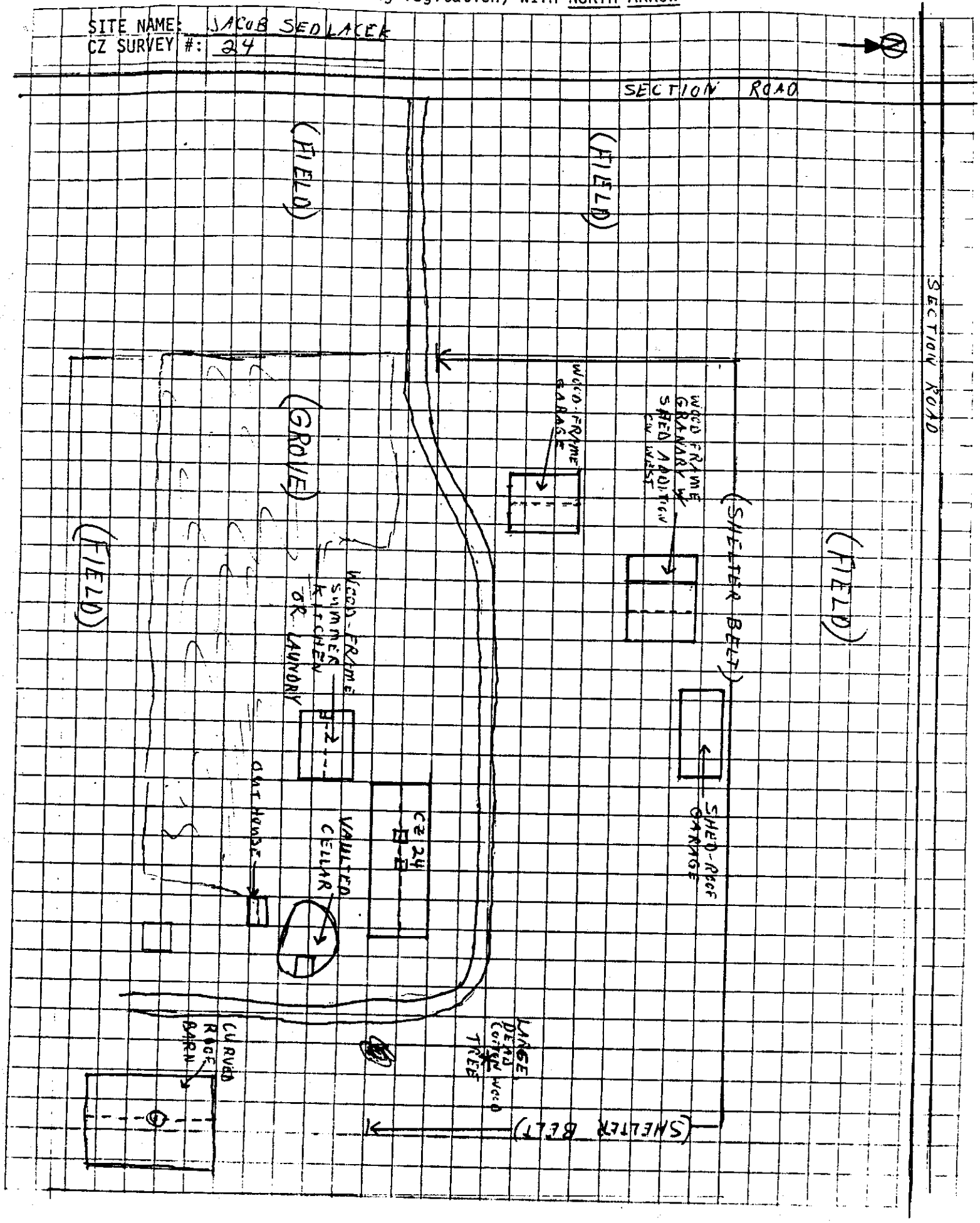
7. Fair; Unaltered; Original site.

The Jacob Sedlacek House is a chalkrock and pressed brick structure sited on a secluded, abandoned farm. A three-bay coaxial structure, it measures 44'10" by 19'4" and rests on a shallow foundation of rubblestone construction. Initially, the house was a two-bay structure built of dressed chalkrock blocks mortared with clay and concrete. Later, a single bay was added to the west gable end using pressed brick masonry. A plaster veneer covers the outer surfaces of the chalkrock walls. The gable roof is constructed of 23 common rafters with collars and transverse braces, horizonal boards, and wooden shingles. Rafter spacing varies from 1'9" to 2'3". There is a one-foot-high knee wall under the wall plate. Similar to the John Hakl House (CZ 23), chalkrock and pressed brick wall materials are extended into each respective gable, a feature unique to these two buildings within the survey area.

There are two entry doors, both in the central bay one on each axial wall. window openings in the chalkrock bays are tapered and include wooden sills. those in the thinner, brick walls are not tapered, but contain stock windows of the same four-over-four style. Pediment-shaped lintels cap each door opening. The window openings on the brick portion have decorative lintels. Although now painted over and in a state of disrepair, several layers of wallpaper were applied to interior surfaces. Colors include light blue, light green, light

SITE PLAN (Complete invnetory of all structures, their function, dates & details of construction, and surrounding vegitation) WITH NORTH ARROW

SITE NAME: JACOB SEDLACEK
CZ SURVEY #: 24



Site # CZ 25

1. John Frydrych Farmstead.

2. Cleveland Township
Tyndall Vicinity
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congr. District
Bon Homme County Code: 009

3. Buildings; privately owned; NA acquisition; Unoccupied; Restricted access; Vacant, Agricultural.

4. John Fredrich
P. O. Box 352
Wagner, SD 57380

5. Register of Deeds
Bon Homme County Courthouse
Tyndall, SD 57066

7. Good (unless otherwise noted); Unaltered; Original site.

The John Frydrych Farmstead is situated four miles east of the city of Tyndall, SD. It is a vacant, yet well maintained, early Czech farm site containing eighteen buildings. This site differs from others recorded during the survey in that it remains by itself an eligible property, combining folk buildings with American vernacular farm buildings all in essentially unaltered, integral condition. The farm looks much as it did at the turn of the century with the addition of few modern structures. Partly due to its size and its composition, this property conveys representations of both folk architecture and of the prosperity enjoyed by John Frydrych, one of the earliest Czechs to settle in Dakota Territory.

The buildings are:

1. House. (Contributing) The house is a two-story, cube-shaped structure constructed of pressed bricks and rests on a rubblestone foundation mortared with cement. Bearing some Italianate stylisitic characteristics, the exterior displays two bays on the west and north facades and three bays on the east and south facades. Fenestration includes entry doors covered by small open porches in the middle of the east and south facades. Window and door openings on the first floor are capped by brick jack arches; window openings on the second floor include projecting brick lintels. The house is covered by a truncated pyramidal roof with wooden shingles. A single brick chimney rises from the center of the roof.

The interior arrangment is an odd four-room plan. Decoration includes colored glass window panels and cut corner blocks on door frames.

2. Privy. The outhouse is a gable-roofed, one-story frame structure with a door on the south facade.

3. Laundry. (Contributing) This frame structure is one story in height and has a concrete floor that is flush with the ground. Used as a laundry for the farm, it includes a chimney stack rising from the center of the roof, which facilitated a stove for heating water, and a drainage trough in the center of the floor. A single window pierces the south gable, and entry is gained via a door on the west axial facade. The north end includes a clipped gable or jerkin head treatment, common on Czech buildings in Europe.

4. Barn. (Contributing) An immense folk structure, this bank barn is built of rubblestone masonry and heavy timber frame construction to dimensions of 160 feet by 36 feet. Without the benefit of an excavated foundation, the first story comprises four rubblestone walls, the westernmost of which is banked into the side of a hill. The undressed field stones were mortared with cement that was mixed on the site using native materials. Ceiling joists are large machine-cut timber, attached to a massive wall plate via scarf joints. There is stone and mud infill above the wall plate. The upper level is built of timber frame technology utilizing purlins and king posts. A gable roof is constructed of 81 common rafters placed 2 feet apart, covered by rough lumber and wooden shingles. The roof is capped by two vented wooden cupolas.

Intended for animal confinement, the lower level has eight small fixed sash windows on the east axial facade and two on the south gable facade. A small entry door is located about midway along the east facade. Also, each gable end has a large drive-in door. The upper level, on the other hand, was intended as a hay loft and features a large drive-in door at the center of the west banked axial wall. There are six very small hay doors along the east axial wall and one at the south gable end. Animal stalls and original whitewash are extant on the interior of the barn.

This structure is still used for occasional animal confinement.

5. Chicken Coop This building, intended as a chicken coop, is octagonal in shape and built of wood frame construction. It is fair condition.

6. Corn Crib. This building is a round, wire mesh corn crib.

7. Modern Granary. This struture is a contemporary circular galvanized metal granary.

8. Outbuilding. This wood frame outbuilding is square in shape and is covered by a pyramidal roof. Although its original use is unknown, there is evidence that it may have been a milk house.

9. Garage. A recent construction, this wood frame garage is used for machinery storage.

10. Outbuilding. This small rectangular wood frame structure is less than a full story in height. It is sheathed with twelve-inch-wide weatherboard siding. A single hand-made window is located on the south gable end, and a door opens along the east axial facade. The smudged interior walls indicate that it may have been used for smoking meats. The building is in fair condition.

11. Chicken Coop. This coop is a wood frame structure with a shed roof. It is in fair condition.

12. Machine Shed. This large wood frame building has verticle siding and a gable roof. Slinding drive-in doors are located on the north gable facade.

13. Dog House. The dog house is built of wood frame construction and has a gable roof.

14. Chicken Coop. A recent addition to the farmstead, this coop is an octagal-shaped wood frame building.

15. Granary. (Contributing) This retangular wood frame granary with dimensions of 40'7" by 20' displays several folk construction characteristics common to early Czech buildings in the state. Such features are floor joists that are notched to fit the wall studs as are the rafters to fit the wall plate. In addition, there is a hand-made ladder-stair in the center of the granary. However, little information presently exists to allow comparison of these traits and the building's basic form to that of other Czech granaries. The building rests on unmortared field stones and has doors in the center of each axial facade. It is sheathed with weatherboard siding and patches of rusted tin sheets. The gable roof is covered with deteriorating wooden

shingles. Overall, the garanary is in fair condition, but cannot be used for its intended purpose in its present condition.

16. Machine Shed. This structure is a modern wood frame machine shed with concrete footings and a gable roof covered with sheet metal.

17. Log House. Several yards to the south of the main body of the farmstead lie the ruins of the original log house. It served as the homestead claim building for John Frydrych. A rectangular structure of the single-pen form discussed in the overview, it measures 17' by 14'10" and rests on unmortared field stones. The horizonal log walls are constructed of two-sided planking technology using tight interstices chinked with mud and small stones. The corners are interlocked with full dovetail notches. Nailer strips on the exterior indicate that the house once was sided, but no other evidence of exterior sheathing is extant. There is one door opening on the north facade and window openings on the south and east facades. None of the roof material, including joists, rafters or chimney evidence, exists. Some of the original lath-and-plaster is present on interior walls. Although the building is in poor condition and cannot be considered an eligible folk building, it provided information used in the formulation of thematic patterns expressed in the overview.

18. Shed. Built of wood frame construction, this small gable-roofed shed may have been used as a granary. At present it is vacant and in fair condition.

8. 1869-1920; Architecure, Exploration/Settlement, Czech Ethnic.

Specific dates unknown. John Frydrych, builder.

Significant in architecture, the Frydrych Farmstead provides a great deal of information about early Czech folk buildings in South Dakota. The bank barn is the largest Czech barn in the survey area and perhaps in the state. It displays a developed masonry tradition combined with heavy timber frame technology. The barn features several distinctive Czech characteristics such as window openings tapered to the inside, notched timbers, and packing over the wall plate. Although often found on farms of non-Czech background, the laundry and the granary also offer evidence of Czech traditions, including a jerkin head roof and a finely crafted ladder-stair. The brick house may represent a later masonry tradition of Czech influence, but little is known about it at this time. At present, it represents Frydrych°s growing prosperity.

Taken as a whole, the site displays a combination of these early folk buildings with later American vernacular farm buildings typical to Czech farmsteads in the survey area. On the Frydrych farm, however, this combination is more pronouced than at other sites, due to the large number of structures in tact, their size, and their integrity. Even though the farm is currently vacant, a few of the buildings are used by neighbors. With little repair, the entire farmstead could be made operational, including using the house for residential purposes.

The Frydrych Farmstead is also significant in the history of Czech settlement in the state. John Frydrych came to Dakota Territory from Bohemia in 1869 and engaged in blacksmithing at several locations. By the 1870°s, he filed on this homestead in Bon Homme County. His wife, Josephine, came from Moravia in 1872. In 1885, he was one the charter members of the "Star of the West" No. 41 Z.C.B.J. lodge in Tabor. He continued to expand his farm operation to include several parcels of land around his original homestead. The present owner, John Fredrich, is the grandson of John Frydrych (note spelling change).

Major biographical source: Dvorak (1980), 23, 47; George W. Kingsbury, History of Dakota Territory, George Martin Smith, South Dakota: Its History and Its People, (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publ. Co., 1915), 337-8.

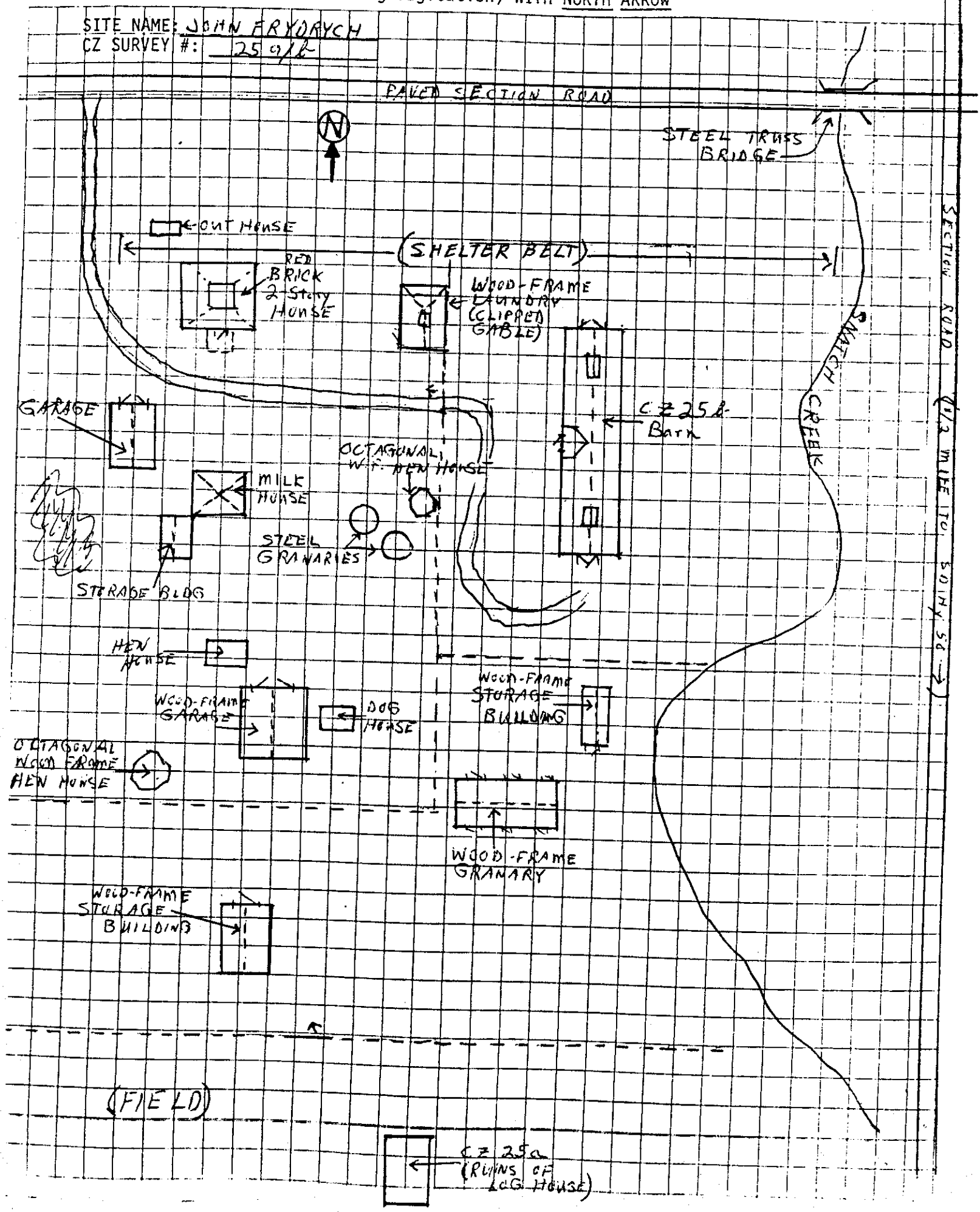
10. Acreage: 16 acres.
Quad.: Tyndall.

Scale: 1/24,000.
Utms: A. 14/ 599920/ 4758740
B. 14/ 599720/ 4758740
C. 14/ 599720/ 4759000
D. 14/ 600000/ 4759000.

This site consists of the entire farmstead. The northern boundary is the UTM northing line 4759000, which corresponds to the north edge of the shelter belt situated at the north edge of the site. The eastern boundary is the west bank of Snatch Creek. The southern boundary is an imaginary line running east and west and lying 450 meters south of the east-west section road and running parallel to this road. The western boundary is formed by the west edge of the farm lane and an imaginary line continuing directly south from that line. The site is located in the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 11, Township 94 North, Range 59 West, in Bon Homme County.

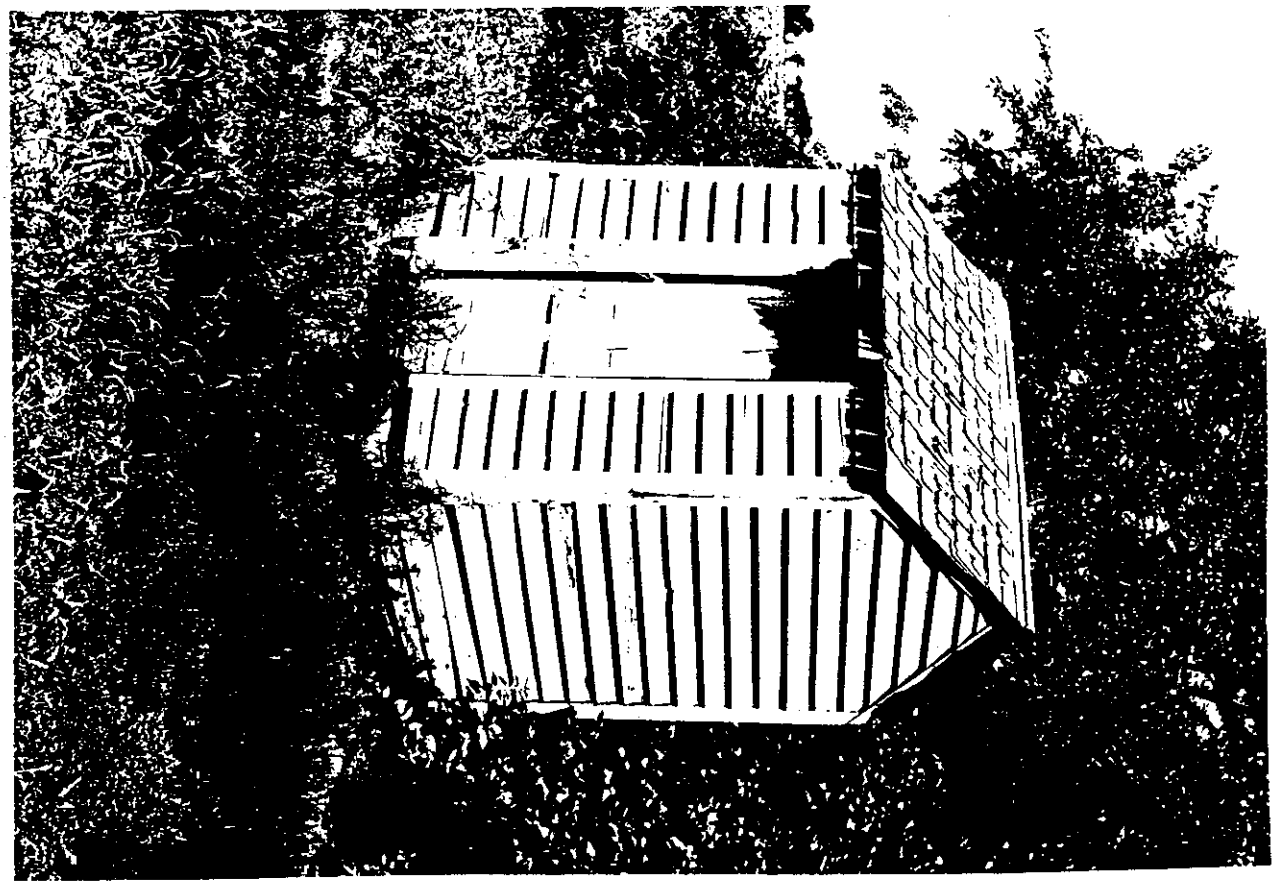
SITE PLAN (Complete invnetory of all structures, their function, dates & details of construction, and surrounding vegitation) WITH NORTH ARROW

SITE NAME: JOHN FRYDRYCH
CZ SURVEY #: 25 a/b



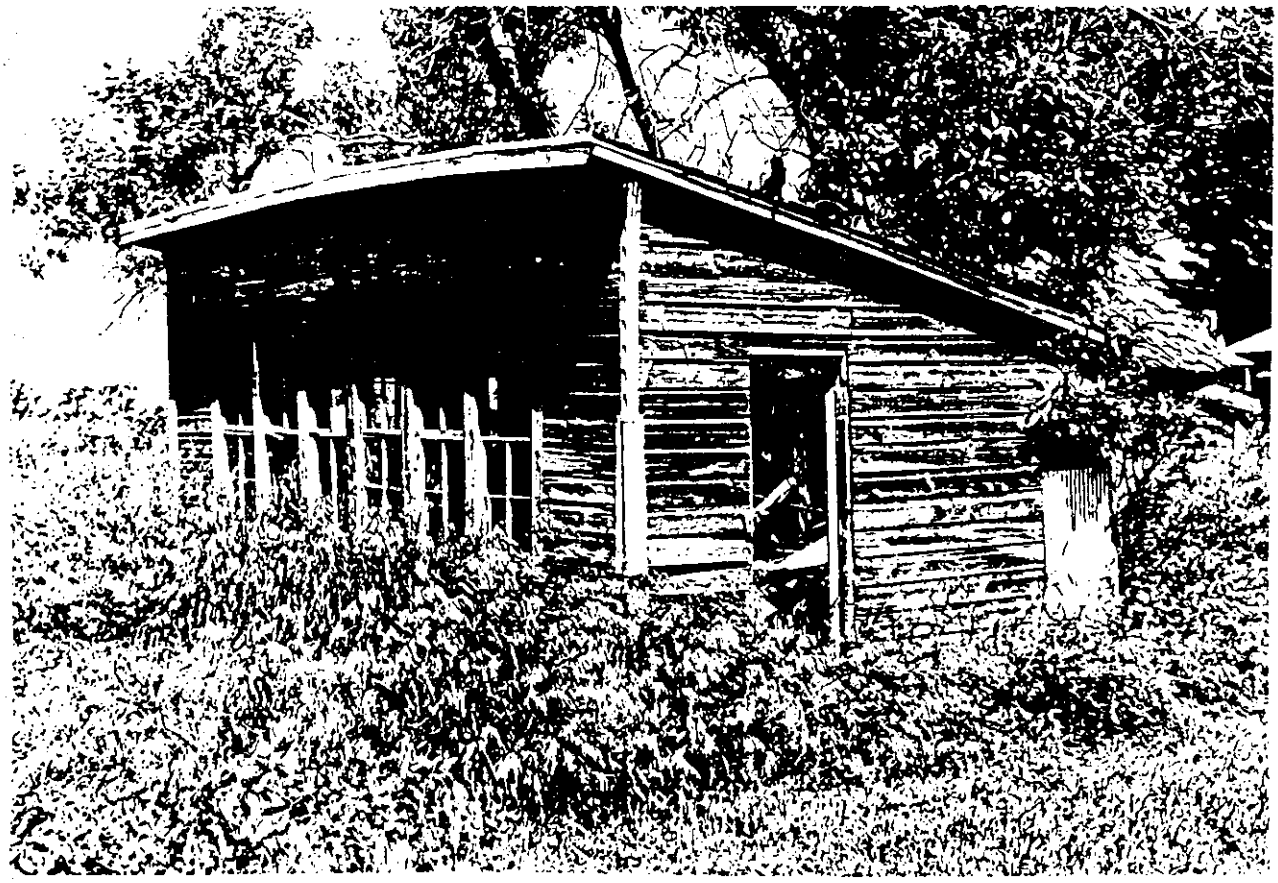
House, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Gerald Wolff
1983
SD State Historical Preservation Center
North and east facades, facing southwest
Photo # 5. (CZ25-1)

Outbuilding, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Gerald Wolff
1983
SD State Historical Preservation Center
East (front) facade, facing west
Photo # 6. (CZ25-10)



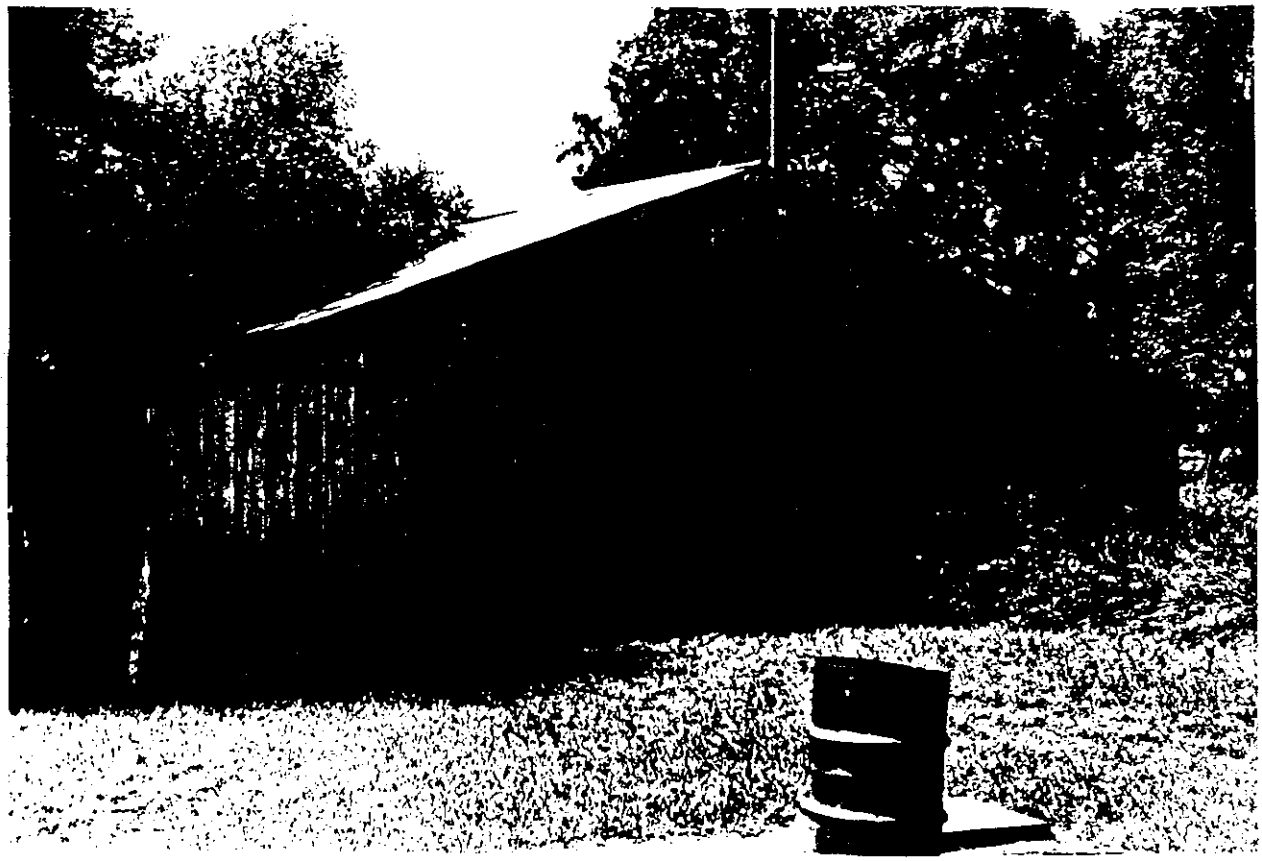
Outbuilding, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Gerald Wolff
1983
SD State Historical Preservation Center
North and west facades, facing southeast
Photo # 7. (CZ25-18)

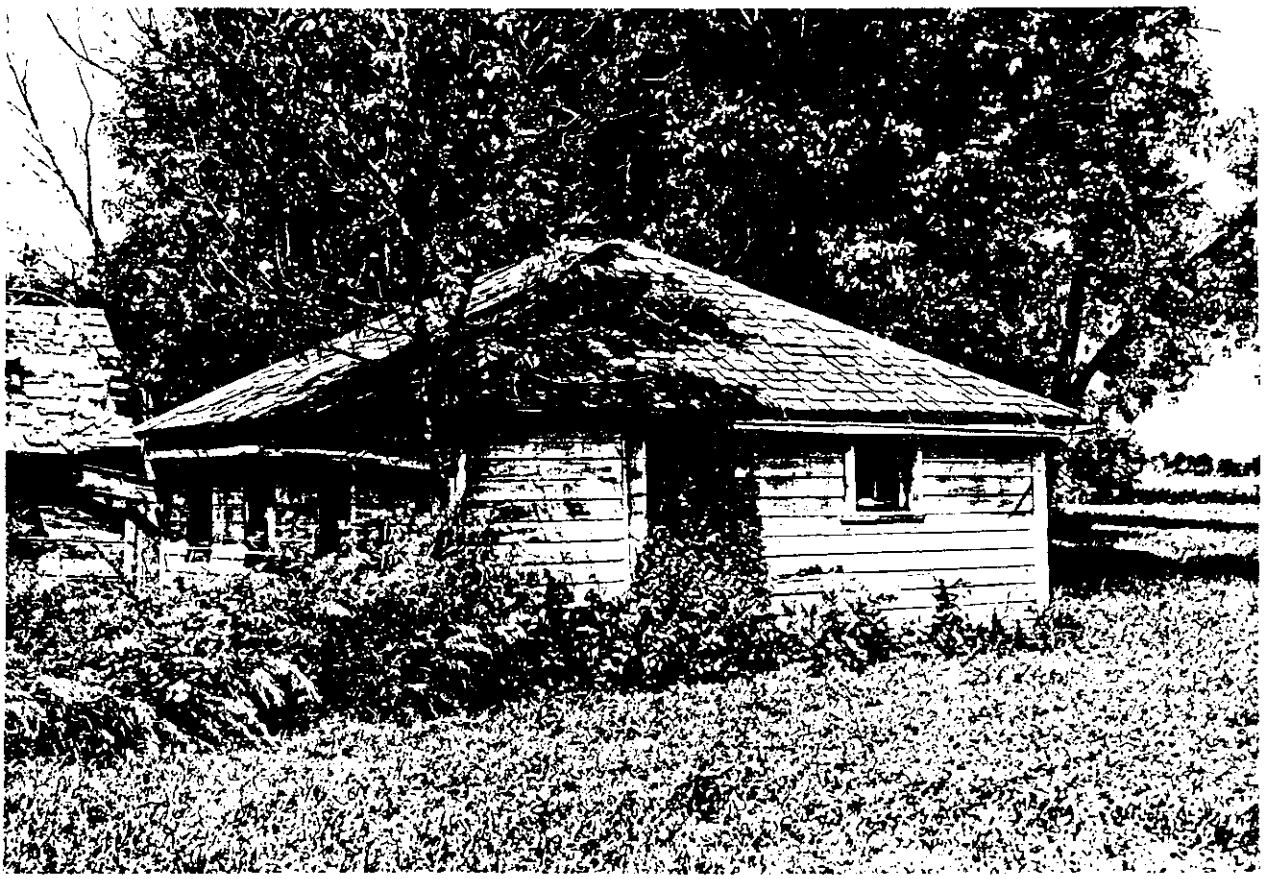
Privy, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Gerald Wolff
1983
SD State Historical Preservation Center
South and east facades, facing north
Photo # 8. (CZ25-2)



Laundry, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Gerald Wolff
1983
SD State Historical Preservation Center
West (front) facade, facing east
Photo # 9. (CZ25-3)

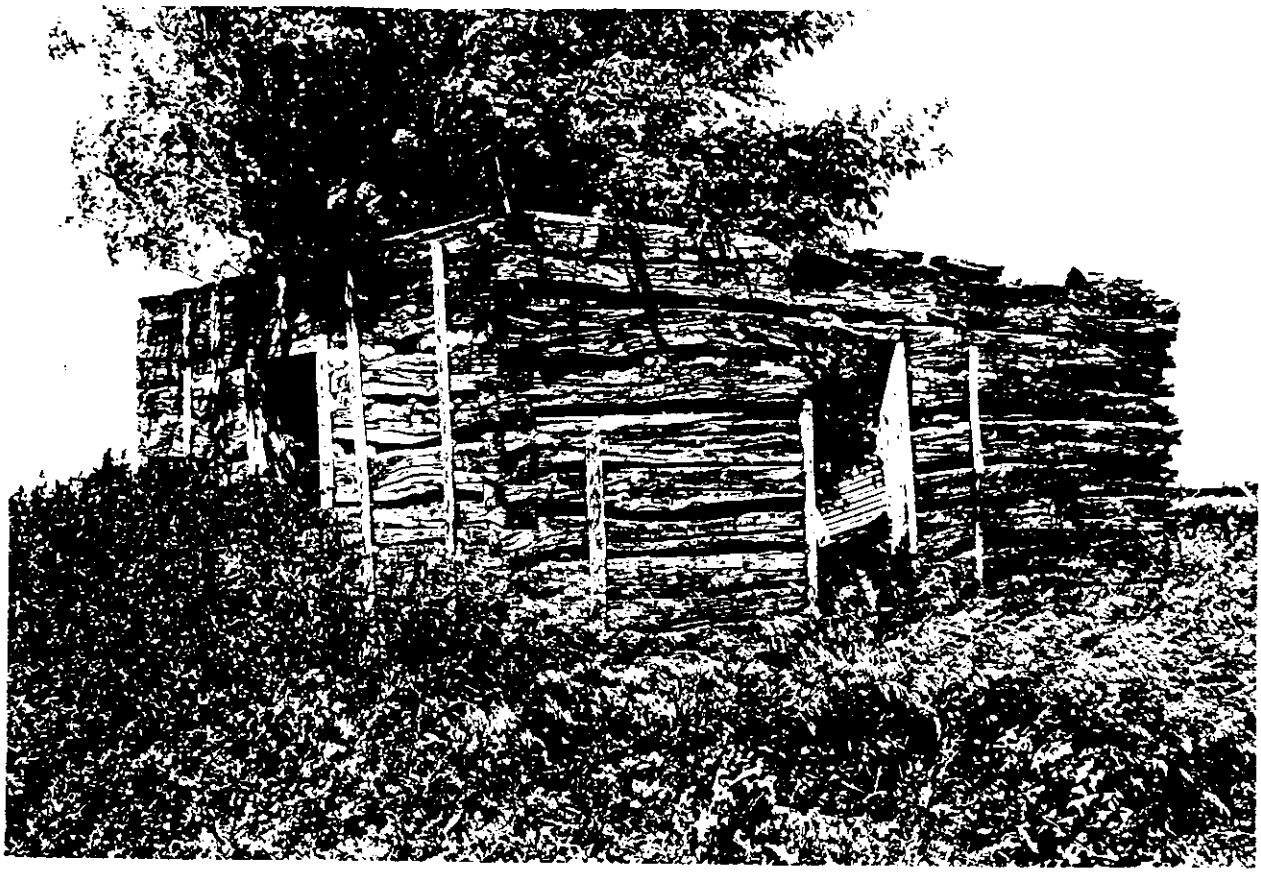
Chicken Coop, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Gerald Wolff
1983
SD State Historical Preservation Center
South and east facades, facing northwest
Photo # 2. (CZ25-11)





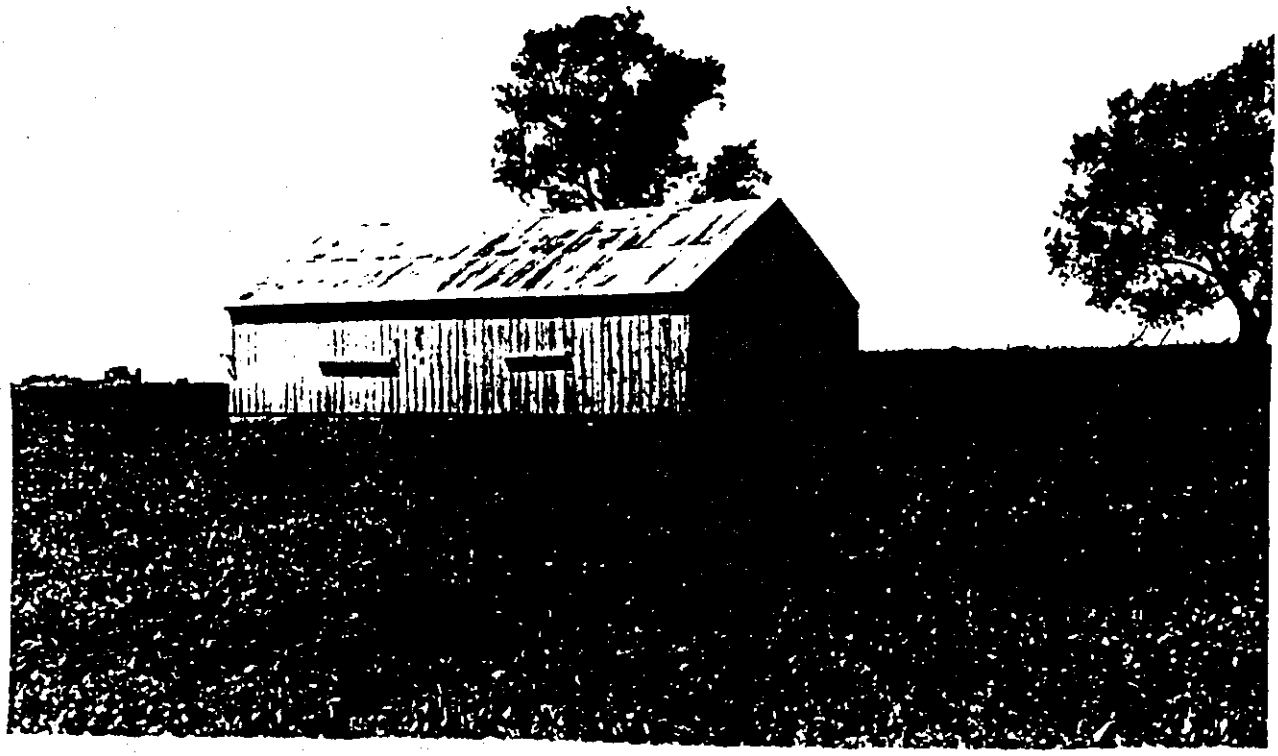
Garage, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Gerald Wolff
1983
SD State Historical Preservation Center
North (front) facade, facing south
Photo # 11. (CZ25-9)

Outbuilding, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Gerald Wolff
1983
SD State Historical Preservation Center
East (front) facade, facing west
Photo # 10. (CZ25-8)



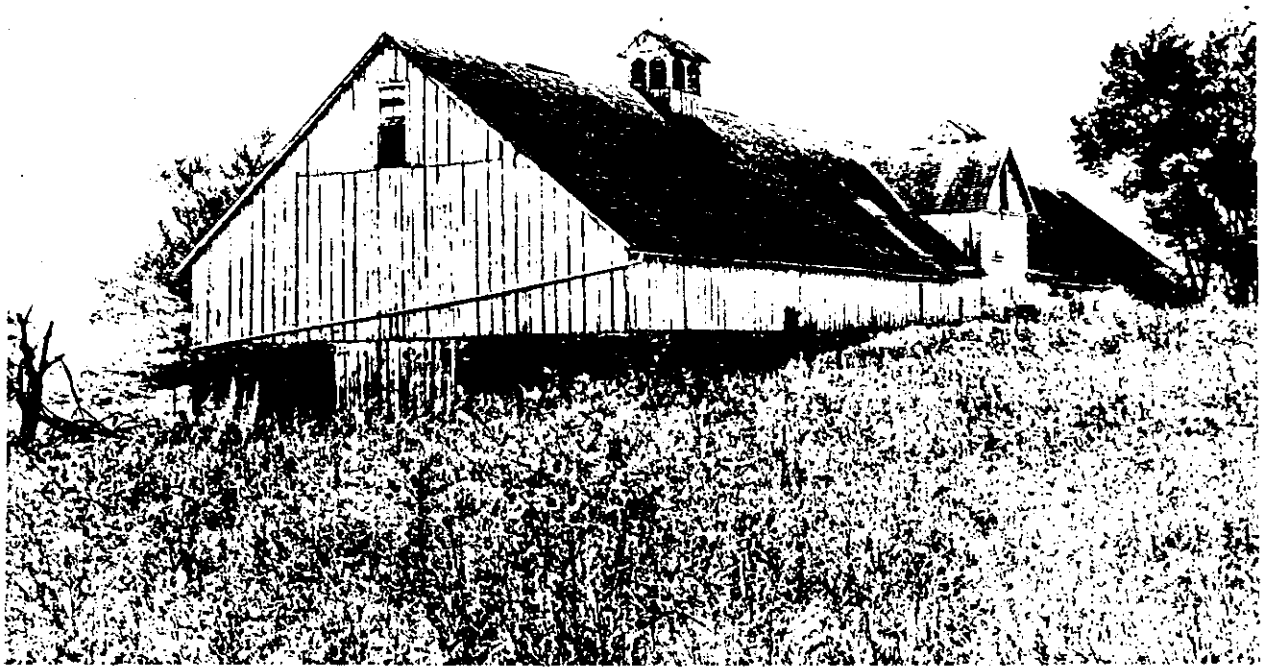
Log House, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Gerald Wolff
1983
SD State Historical Preservation Center
South and east facades, facing northwest
Photo # 13. (CZ25-17

Log House, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Gerald Wolff
1983
SD State Historical Preservation Center
Detail of corner notching, south facade
Photo # 12 (CZ25-17)



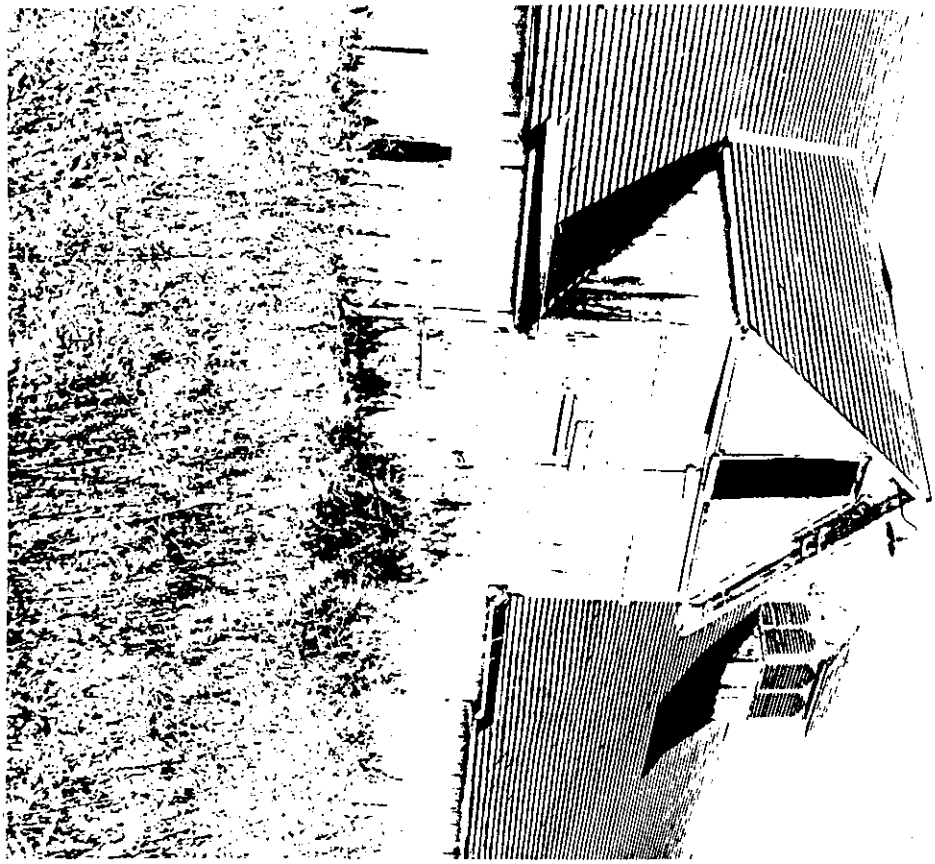
Laundry, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Gerald Wolff
1983
SD State Historical Preservation Center
South and east facades, facing northwest
Photo # 14. (CZ25-3)

Machine Shed, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Gerald Wolff
1983
SD State Historical Preservation Center
North and east facades, facing southwest
Photo # 15 (CZ25-12)



Barn, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Rolen Schliesman
1985
SD State Historical Preservation Center
North and west facades, facing southeast
Photo # 16. (CZ25-4)

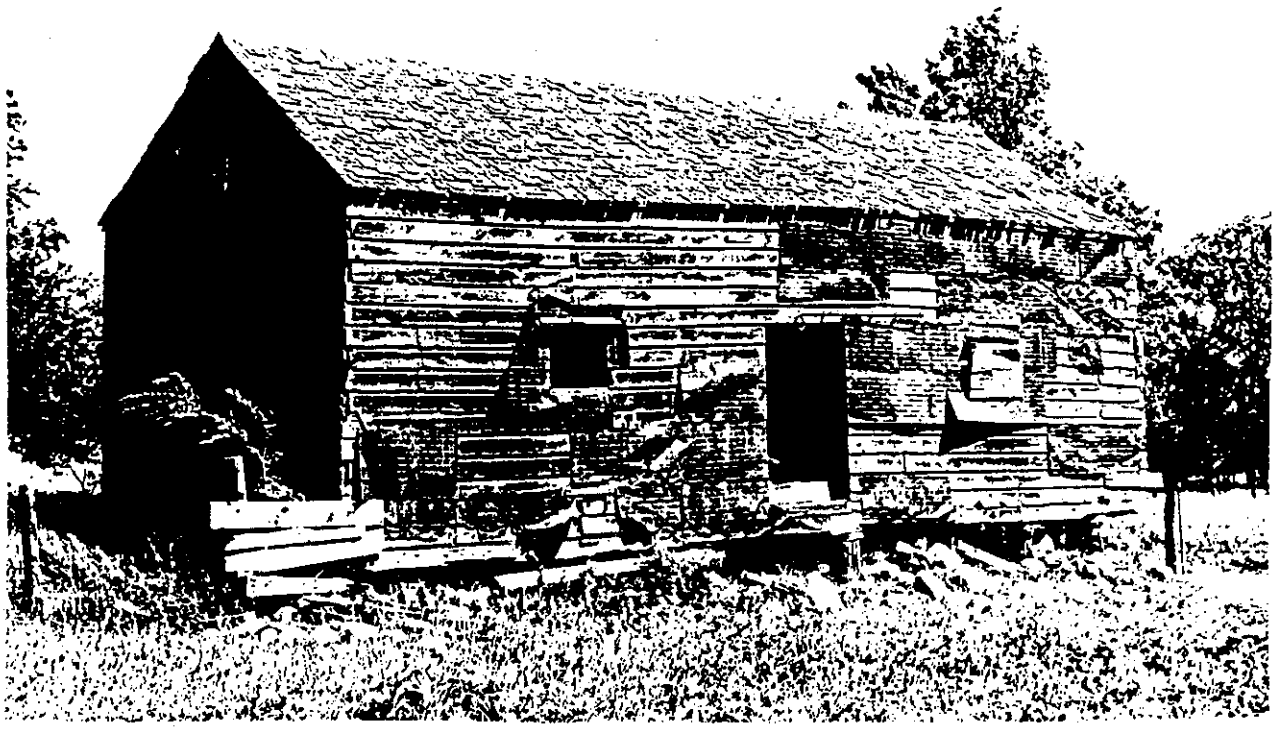
Barn, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Rolene Schliesman
1985
SD State Historical Preservation Center
North and east facades, facing south
Photo # 18. (CZ25-4)



Barn, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Rolene Schliesman
1985
SD State Historical Preservation Center
Dirve-in door on west facade, facing southeast
Photo # 17. (CZ25-4)

Barn, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Rolene Schliesman
1985
SD State Historical Preservation Center
South and east facades, facing northwest
Photo # 19. (CZ25-4)

Barn, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Rolene Schliesman
1985
SD State Historical Preservation Center
South facade, facing north
Photo # 20. (CZ25-4)



Granary, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Gerald Wolff
1983
SD State Historical Preservation Center
South and east facades, facing northwest
Photo # 22.(CZ25-15)

Granary, Frydrych Farmstead
Cleveland Twp., Bon Homme Co., South Dakota
Gerald Wolff
1983
SD State Historical Preservation Center
South and west facades, facing northeast
Photo # 21.(CZ25-15)

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