

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Perkins Leyden Congregational Church

Other names/site number: Perkins Congregational Church; Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 31205 409th Street

City or town: Springfield State: SD County: Bon Homme

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide ___local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

- Building(s) ☒
- District ☐
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions

RELIGIOUS/religious facility

Current Functions

AGRICULTURE/SUBSTINANCE/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Late 19th and early 20th century Gothic Revival.

Materials:

Foundation: stone (potentially limestone), and concrete

Walls: wood

Roof: wood and asphalt

Other: chimney, brick; steps, concrete and brick; doors, wood; windows, wood frame.

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Perkins Leyden Congregational Church is in a rural setting in Springfield, South Dakota. Originally, the Church was within the hamlet of Perkins, which has since been unincorporated. The Church is a single-story, wood-framed building with a gable roof and spire, constructed in 1901 in the Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/Late Gothic Revival. The Church has retained many of its original features such as the white painted wood clapboard siding, low steeple tower with a modest spire, lancet windows, and non-connected privy at the rear of the structure. Several exterior alterations are apparent throughout, such as the salt box stairway addition at the front of the building and several sets of concrete steps. Springfield, South Dakota is located on the Missouri River in the southeast portion of the state. The Church is located approximately four miles from downtown Springfield. The rural setting of the church is provided by expansive farmland to the west and south sides of the property. To the north and south are small homesteads, both of which are flanked by expansive farmland. The Church has retained much of its interior and exterior architectural integrity in its overall form, materials, and features.

Narrative Description

The Perkins Leyden Congregational Church is a single-story plus basement wood-framed structure with a gable roof. The church's form is a common square nave plan with a narthex that continues with a steeple at the building front. The church is clad with wood clapboard siding painted white and the roof is finished with a combination of wood and asphalt shingles. A brick chimney extends from the west façade. The main church foundation is constructed of stone and mortar, with several small window openings located on the north, south, and west façades (Photos 1 - 6).

The east (front) façade contains the front entry narthex and steeple. The main entry at the narthex has a set of wood double doors with a four-panel design and a wide transom above. It is unknown if the doors are original to the building. The front steps are constructed of concrete and bricks which are non-original, constructed sometime between 1941 and 1968. Above the narthex is a modest steeple. The steeple tower is accented with a single lancet window. The lancet window is missing its lower sash. At the top of the tower is a simple triangular pressed metal spire. The steeple does not contain a belfry or lantern. A secondary, single door entrance is located on the front façade to the north of the narthex and leads directly to the nave. This is a single door entrance with non-original concrete steps and metal railing. It is unknown if the wood door and opening are original. The front (east) façade has been altered in the late 1940's or early 1950's. When the basement was fully excavated, a small saltbox addition was built to accommodate a staircase at the south side of the narthex. The exterior of the salt box addition was finished with wood clapboard siding matching the original. The addition is identifiable by its CMU foundation. The salt box addition has one square window on the south and east façades, both of which are currently boarded.

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The church's north and south façades are minimally ornamented. Each façade's fenestration consists of three, four over four, double-hung lancet arch windows. The window sashes have a simple cross mullion design. Likely occurring after 1942, faux stained-glass applique was applied to the window panes on the north and south façades. On the south façade at the west corner, there is an original small vestibule that originally led to the partially excavated basement housing the furnace. The vestibule wood structure has a single door and no windows. The wood door is believed to be original, containing carved star decorative details and an ornate brass handle. The church's west façade has a narrow square brick chimney located slightly off-center oriented towards the north.

The roof is finished with wood and asphalt shingles. The wood shingles are present at the steeple roof, east salt box addition, and the south side of the nave. Asphalt shingles are found at the narthex, the south vestibule, and north side of the nave. All roofing is in very poor condition.

The church's elements are of the late 19th and 20th century Revivals/Late Gothic Revival. The features are identified through the lancet arched windows, white painted clapboard siding, and simple nave and narthex plan. The exterior of the church structure has undergone significant neglect and is in a state of disrepair. There are missing and damaged wall, door, window, and roof elements throughout.

The interior of the church (Photos 8 - 14) has retained its original nave and narthex form and plan. The narthex interior vestibule walls and ceiling are finished with wood box siding, painted mint green, and the floors are original hardwood. Mirroring the front entry double doors is an interior set of double doors leading into the nave. Above the doors is a transom with two side by side glass panes. The panes were finished later, likely after 1942, with a faux stained-glass applique. On the south interior wall of the vestibule is a non-original wood door leading into the non-original staircase that was added in the late 1940's or early 1950's. The non-original staircase is constructed of concrete steps and the walls and ceiling are finished with plaster.

Upon passing through the interior vestibule, the nave is a single room finished with original hardwood floors and non-original gyp board on the walls and ceilings. From physical evidence due to water infiltration and other damage to the interior finishes, the interior of the nave was originally finished with box siding painted white and has since been covered with gyp board. The ceiling structure has also been altered. Originally, the interior ceiling was flat and squared off with the perimeter walls. Between 1942 and 1968, non-structural wood rafters were installed to create a coved ceiling structure. Gyp board was installed directly onto the new rafters and ceiling and wall box siding. It is believed that the original box siding remains throughout the entirety of the nave interior behind the gyp board. At some point, the church contained wood pews that have since been removed. There is no altar present in the church, and there is no known information regarding the originally installed altar (if one was installed at all). However, to define the space, the sanctuary floor is raised several inches higher than the nave. Sometime between 1942 and approximately 1953, a local resident and World War II veteran named Howard Johnson built an altar, which has since been removed. The church basement has been excavated under the entirety

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of the nave structure. Originally, the church was excavated only at the west end of the nave to accommodate the furnace. In the late 1940's or early 1950's, the remainder of the basement was excavated to accommodate additional programming. The basement consists of a single room, finished with a concrete floor, plaster and concrete walls, and the ceiling exposed to the nave wood floor structure.

The interior of the church has undergone neglect, causing interior finishes to deteriorate, as well as some structural damage. Due to moisture infiltration in the nave, the non-original gyp board walls, ceilings, and box siding have been damaged, some locations worse than others. General wear and dirt is found throughout all interior features in the nave and narthex. In the basement, the interior walls at the north and south sides have begun to cave in, more significantly so at the north wall, potentially due to vegetation growth.*

The rural setting of the church is provided by expansive farmland to the west and south sides of the property. To the north and south are small homesteads, both of which are flanked by expansive farmland. The site immediately surrounding the church contains grassy lawns with some brush and bushes. Most notably at the north, south, and east sides of the property are mature trees, unknown if organically or intentionally planted. Smaller trees are present at the west side of the property. Several young trees abut the Church's west façade.

Secondary Structure: Privy

At the west (rear) side of the property is a wood framed privy (Photo 7). The privy has a door opening on the east and south façade, likely indicating separate entrances for women and men. There is a single, small square window on the south facade. The exterior is finished with wood clapboard siding, and roofing has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The privy is in an extreme state of disrepair with missing wall, door, window, roof elements, and uncertain structural stability. The privy is contributing to the overall *site* of the church but is not considered as contributing to the significance of the church as an individual structure.

*Due to safety concerns at the time of this assessment, the condition of the basement walls was only viewed from the base of the non-original staircase. The interior of the basement was not explored fully.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1901

Significant Dates

1901

Significant Person

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Perkins Leyden Congregational Church meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion C in the area of Architecture for local significance, as the building excellently represents rural and early development churches constructed in the late Gothic Revival style in Bon Homme County. The period of significance occurred in 1901 when the church completed construction.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Perkins Leyden Congregational Church is significant in the area of architecture at the local and state level, as it well represents rural and early development frame churches constructed in the late Gothic Revival Style of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Construction of the frame church became widespread throughout the state at the latter part of the 19th century. The development of the railroad made it possible for regions with sparse timbers to acquire lumber, making materials cheaper and more readily available.¹ Throughout the state, and specifically

¹ Megan Eades, "Churches in South Dakota." (Historic Context Document, Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society, 2002), 18.

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within Bon Homme County, these frame churches were constructed by a variety of denominations during the early development stages of rural and town communities.

The Perkins Congregational Church Society organized in 1900 and completed construction of the frame church in 1901, which would be the first and only church built in the hamlet of Perkins.² The finished church structure consisted of a single-story, with three lancet windows on the north and south façades, a brick chimney at the west (rear), and a narthex and spire on the east (front) façade, representative of the late Gothic Revival Style.

The church is observed to retain a high level of integrity supporting its significance in the area of Architecture. The church and rear privy are in the locations as originally built. The design of the building has largely been retained on the exterior, maintaining the original white painted clapboard siding, narthex and spire, and lancet windows. The east (front) façade has been altered with a small saltbox addition attached to the south of the narthex. Though non-original, those who built the addition were able to match the white painted clapboard siding, allowing the addition to be compatible with the church's original design and architectural intent. The exterior materials have also been well retained, with the original wood siding still present. The double and single door front entries cannot be confirmed as original; however, if replaced, were replaced in kind with wood painted white. In addition to the materials, the workmanship of vernacular architecture is identifiable throughout by the rubble masonry foundation and exterior wood components fastened by nails. The integrity of the rural setting has also remained well intact. Generally, the immediate setting around the church has remained. Open farmland to the south and west of the structure has remained, with no new built structures overshadowing the church. Directly north of the church is a homestead property containing a small, wood frame house and garage, and several other properties partially collapsed, likely dating to the early 20th century. Across the gravel road is a large, considerably dignified home for the rural area, and appears to date from the early 20th century. Though the rural setting has remained, the hamlet of Perkins once had several structures located just north of the church on 312th Street, including a general store, shop, blacksmith, and barber. These structures have either burned, collapsed, or have been torn down. Only two other remaining (and vacant) structures of the hamlet of Perkins remain, which consist of the 1961 metal building Perkins Store (Photo 15) and the 1929 Perkins Public School, District No. 45 building (Photo 16), located approximately one mile west on 312th Street and 408th Avenue.

The period of significance occurred in 1901 when construction of the church was complete. The period of significance was chosen because late Gothic Revival churches in Bon Homme county were generally constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, contributing to the Church's architectural significance. Most of the alterations to the church occurred after 1942, when the Congregationalists were no longer active in the building.

² Maxine Schuurmans Kinsley, *Prairie Churches of Bon Homme County Dakota Territory...A Varicolored Tunic...* (Fargo: Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, North Dakota State University Libraries, 2005), 15.

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Architectural Context

The Perkins Leyden Congregational Church was constructed in 1901 in the late Gothic Revival style. In addition to being an example of late Gothic Revival, the Church is also an example of late 19th and early 20th century rural/prairie churches. Late Gothic Revival architecture often contains the features of a front facing gable roof, pointed windows and doors, and, specifically for churches, a tall spire or steeple. In rural South Dakota, churches often contained a stone foundation supporting a single room plus narthex wood structure, while employing elements from several architectural styles, many representing late Gothic Revival.

The Perkins Leyden Congregational church is one of several examples of late Gothic Revival churches located in rural Bon Homme County. Examples of churches originally built for the Congregational denomination in the County include: Bon Homme Memorial Congregational Church (1885), Tyndall German Congregational Church (1897), First German Congregational Church (1885), and St. Petersburg Congregational Church (1890). All churches contain(ed) a narthex with a steeple and nave plan with Gothic Revival details like that of the Perkins-Leyden Congregational Church.³ It is unknown if these other examples of Gothic Revival Congregational Churches still stand today, and none are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

History of Property

Captain Joseph Leach of Running Water, owner of the Missouri River Transportation Company, purchased three acres of land from Fred Perkins that would become the hamlet of Perkins. In 1897, Leach moved a building onto the land and opened a general market called "The Peoples Store" located at the intersection of 409th Avenue and 312th Street.⁴

Shortly after Captain Joseph Leach opened the general market, the Perkins Congregational Church Society was organized and finished construction of the church in 1901 of mixed ethnicities including, but not limited to, English, German, Danish or Scandinavian, and Dutch. In 1915 as recorded from the 46th annual Congregational Conference of South Dakota, there were eleven members. Miss Grace Thomas was clerk, Sunday School superintendent was Mrs. W.C. Thomas (believed to be Mary I. Thomas, married to William C. Thomas), and Charles C. Thomas was treasurer. By 1917, the congregation had 24 members and Miss Grace Thomas, Mrs. W.C. Thomas, and Charles C. Thomas retained their positions at the church. In 1917, the church had a value of \$1,200.⁵

³ Maxine Schuurmans Kinsley, *Prairie Churches of Bon Homme County Dakota Territory...A Varicolored Tunic...* (Fargo: Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, North Dakota State University Libraries, 2005).

⁴ Residents of the County, *Bon Homme County History* (Tyndall: Bon Homme County Historical Society; Vermillion: University of South Dakota Department of History, 1994), 293.

⁵ Maxine Schuurmans Kinsley, *Prairie Churches of Bon Homme County Dakota Territory...A Varicolored Tunic...* (Fargo: Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, North Dakota State University Libraries, 2005), 25.

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The Leyden Congregational Church was organized in 1904 and, rather than building a church, held services in the Dahlenberg Public School, District No. 43. The Dahlenberg School was located four miles west and one mile south of Perkins. In 1915, there were a recorded 16 members. Miss Minnie Bouma was clerk, Miss Berth Teeters was Sunday School superintendent and W.M. Hartman was treasurer.⁶ In 1923, Reverend Tom J. Isaacs and his wife took over the Congregational churches at Running Water, Kingsburg, and Perkins. The Leyden Congregation voted to merge with Perkins, changing the name of the church to the Perkins Leyden Congregational Church.⁷

In 1942, the Congregational Church Building Association sold the church building and its property to the Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran congregation for a “nominal sum.”⁸ The Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran congregation was formed in 1879 by 12 Norwegian families. In 1886, a cottonwood log church was constructed two miles west of Perkins using logs cuts near the Missouri River. The growing congregation prompted the purchase of the Perkins Leyden Congregational Church so the Lutheran congregation could hold services in both buildings. As population decreased and Perkin’s businesses began to close, the congregation membership began to decrease. The Church closed in 1968 when the few remaining members joined the Our Savior Lutheran Chapel in Springfield. No religious services have since occurred.⁹ Sometime after 1968, the church and the contents inside were auctioned. The church for some time was used as storage by a private owner. In 2013, the church and the surrounding site were sold to another private party and has since been used as storage. The original log building of the Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church, located two miles west of Perkins, was sold to a local resident, who moved the building to their residence south of Perkins.¹⁰

Contextual History – Settlement and Religion in South Dakota and Bon Homme County

In 1803, the present territory of South Dakota was added to the United States as a part of the Louisiana Purchase.¹¹ Prior to the State of South Dakota being admitted into the Union, the Dakota Territory (comprising of present day Montana, Wyoming, and North and South Dakota) was organized by Congress on March 2, 1861.¹² At this time, a few hundred non-Indian settlers

⁶ Maxine Schuurmans Kinsley, *Prairie Churches of Bon Homme County Dakota Territory...A Varicolored Tunic...* (Fargo: Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, North Dakota State University Libraries, 2005), 30-31.

⁷ Maxine Schuurmans Kinsley, *Prairie Churches of Bon Homme County Dakota Territory...A Varicolored Tunic...* (Fargo: Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, North Dakota State University Libraries, 2005), 30.

⁸ Residents of the County, *Bon Homme County History* (Tyndall: Bon Homme County Historical Society; Vermillion: University of South Dakota Department of History, 1994), 296.

⁹ Residents of the County, *Bon Homme County History* (Tyndall: Bon Homme County Historical Society; Vermillion: University of South Dakota Department of History, 1994), 297.

¹⁰ Interview with Reverend John Lundin, March 27, 2018.

¹¹ History.com, “South Dakota” last modified June 30, 2012, <https://www.history.com/topics/us-states/south-dakota>.

¹² Southeast South Dakota Tourism, “Discover Bon Homme” last modified February 28, 2012, <http://www.discoverbonhomme.com/history/>.

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were living in small settlements in Yankton, Vermillion, Bon Homme County, and Sioux Falls.¹³ William Jayne, the first territorial governor, organized Bon Homme County in 1862. The advancement of actual settlements within the territory was affected by a variety of factors including Indian relations, the development of railroads, the course of rivers and other waterways, and environmental preference, taking years for settlements to be established.¹⁴ The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad reached Bon Homme County in 1879.¹⁵ In 1889 the territories of North and South Dakota were separated, and South Dakota was granted statehood.¹⁶

The area of Bon Homme County was a part of the first area settled by white pioneers and missionaries in the State. Early settlements often quickly established religious congregations, first beginning in the town of Bon Homme. By 1870, the present territory of South Dakota had fifteen church organizations, with the largest congregations being Lutheran, Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, and Baptist.¹⁷ This pattern continued into Bon Homme County.¹⁸ As settlement continued, in parallel with the increasing population of South Dakota (and Bon Homme County), the construction of church buildings was a direct result. By 1890, there were 774 churches located in South Dakota.¹⁹ At the peak of pioneer settlement, Bon Homme County had a total of 60 churches.

The Congregational denomination has its own history within early settlements of South Dakota. In 1871, the Congregational General Association of Dakota was organized and, by 1875, seven local associations were developed: Central Dakota (American Indian), Black Hills, German, Northern, Yankton, and Plankinton. These associations developed the General Association of the Congregational Churches of South Dakota, which resulted in the organization of congregations throughout the State.²⁰ In Bon Homme County, Congregational denomination first served the English and German speaking ethnic identities, with some congregations later serving Dutch immigrants. Rapid settlement and population continued in South Dakota in the late 1880's. By the early 1900's the State had more than 7,300 Congregational members. In 1904, Bon Homme County had eleven established Congregational Church societies, including the Perkins and

¹³ State Historical Society of North Dakota, "Section 1: Dakota Territory" last modified October 16, 2014, <https://www.ndstudies.gov/gr8/content/unit-iii-waves-development-1861-1920/lesson-2-making-living/topic-1-territory-dakota/section-1-dakota-territory>.

¹⁴ Robert C Ostergren, 1983. "European Settlement and Ethnicity Patterns on the Agricultural Frontiers of South Dakota" (Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society, 1983).

¹⁵ Southeast South Dakota Tourism, "Discover Bon Homme" last modified February 28, 2012, <http://www.discoverbonhomme.com/history/>.

¹⁶ Megan Eades, "Churches in South Dakota" (Historic Context Document, Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society, 2002), 2.

¹⁷ Megan Eades, "Churches in South Dakota" (Historic Context Document, Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society, 2002), 5.

¹⁸ Maxine Schuurmans Kinsley, *Prairie Churches of Bon Homme County Dakota Territory...A Varicolored Tunic...* (Fargo: Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, North Dakota State University Libraries, 2005), 15.

¹⁹ Megan Eades, "Churches in South Dakota" (Historic Context Document, Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society, 2002), 6.

²⁰ Megan Eades, "Churches in South Dakota" (Historic Context Document, Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society, 2002), 13.

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Leyden congregations. Between the years of 1916 and 1917, Congregational membership in Bon Homme County totaled 221.²¹

Contextual History – History of Perkins

Captain Joseph Leach of Running Water purchased three acres of land from Fred Perkins in the location that would soon become the hamlet of Perkins on 312th St near the intersection of 409th Ave. Leach was the owner of the Missouri River Transportation Co., a general freight and passenger business. The Peoples Store (Photo 17), opened in 1897, containing a post office, cooperative creamery, and feed store. Across the street, the Modern Woodmen of America Hall was built at some point after. In 1919, Ernie and Ed Hornstra bought the hall and the home located behind it. To accommodate the Hornstra Brothers Orchestra, they built a second floor to the building, which became a dance hall. The first floor was used as a machine shop. Mae Hornstra operated a small store west of the shop, while also serving as the town barber. To the east of the machine shop was a pool hall owned by Charlie Hoaglin. Other business along 312th avenue included a creamery, gift shop (occupying a house), and a blacksmith shop. The Perkins Leyden Congregational Church was located just south of the blacksmith shop on 409th Ave.²² (Photo 18)

The Perkins Public School No. 45 was built in 1929 at the corner of 312th St and 408th Ave. It was one of the few schools constructed of brick in the area.²³ It currently stands vacant in its original location. At some point, the “The Peoples Store” was changed to the “Perkins Store” and went through several hands of ownership and building upgrades from the 1920’s to the 1950’s. In 1957, the store burned down. A new metal building was built in 1961 to house a new Perkins Store, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Adema (Photo 15). The store operated until 1969. For a brief time, the metal building was used as an auto shop until 1975. The building has since been vacant and is still standing on its original location. The development of better roads and larger stores in nearby communities led to local farmers shopping out of town, causing the decline of the hamlet of Perkins.²⁴ Most of the commerce and residential homes immediately surrounding Perkins have either burned down or collapsed. The remaining landmarks of Perkins include the Perkins Leyden Congregational Church, Public School District No. 45, and the 1961 Perkins Store.

²¹ Maxine Schuurmans Kinsley, *Prairie Churches of Bon Homme County Dakota Territory...A Varicolored Tunic...* (Fargo: Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, North Dakota State University Libraries, 2005), 24-25.

²² Residents of the County, *Bon Homme County History* (Tyndall: Bon Homme County Historical Society; Vermillion:University of South Dakota Department of History, 1994), 293-305.

²³ Interview with Reverend John Lundin, March 27, 2018.

²⁴ Residents of the County, *Bon Homme County History* (Tyndall: Bon Homme County Historical Society; Vermillion:University of South Dakota Department of History, 1994), 293-305.

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Conclusion

The Perkins Leyden Congregational Church meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion C in the area of Architecture for local significance. The Church contains a high level of architectural integrity, retaining its rural setting and overall craftsmanship of the structure with wood clapboard siding, wood windows and doors, brick chimney and steeple.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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History.com. "South Dakota" last modified June 30, 2012. <https://www.history.com/topics/us-states/south-dakota>.

Kinsley, Maxine Schuurmans. *Prairie Churches of Bon Homme County Dakota Territory...A Varicolored Tunic....* Fargo: Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, North Dakota State University Libraries, 2005.

Ostergren, Robert C. 1983. *European Settlement and Ethnicity Patterns on the Agricultural Frontiers of South Dakota*. Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

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County and State

____ University
____ Other
____ Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): SHPO ID: BO000000019

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property:

Less than 1.

It measures 148.5' running North to South and 181.5' running East to West.

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 14	Easting: 580760	Northing: 4746287
2. Zone: 14	Easting: 580760	Northing: 4746243
3. Zone: 14	Easting: 590812	Northing: 4746243
4. Zone: 14	Easting: 590812	Northing: 4746287

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are beginning on a point on the section 264 ft. south of the northeast corner of Section 23 in Township 93 North, Range 61. The boundaries are bound by 409th Avenue to the east, a private residential property to the north, and private farmland to the west and south.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are the legal parcel boundaries for the property. The boundaries contain the church building and the non-eligible privy. The remainder of the property is undeveloped grass land. The boundaries have been chosen as historically the church did not abut adjacent properties and originally contained a site to the north and west largely consisting of an open grass lawn.

Perkins Leyden Congregational Church
Name of Property

Bon Homme, SD
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Kristen Oliver, Historic Preservation Specialist; William Hickey, Historic Architect
Collaborative Design Group
125 Main Street SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
koliver@cdg-mn.com, bhickey@cdg-mn.com
(612) 332-3654
6/8/2018

Maps:

Perkins Leyden Congregational Church
Name of Property

Bon Homme, SD
County and State



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Perkins Leyden Congregational Church
Name of Property

Bon Homme, SD
County and State

Photographs



Photo 1



Photo 2

Perkins Leyden Congregational Church
Name of Property

Bon Homme, SD
County and State



Photo 3



Photo 4

Perkins Leyden Congregational Church
Name of Property

Bon Homme, SD
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Photo 5



Photo 6

Perkins Leyden Congregational Church
Name of Property

Bon Homme, SD
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Photo 7



Photo 8

Perkins Leyden Congregational Church
Name of Property

Bon Homme, SD
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Photo 9



Photo 10

Perkins Leyden Congregational Church
Name of Property

Bon Homme, SD
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Photo 11



Photo 12

Perkins Leyden Congregational Church
Name of Property

Bon Homme, SD
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Photo 13

Perkins Leyden Congregational Church
Name of Property

Bon Homme, SD
County and State



Photo 14

Perkins Leyden Congregational Church
Name of Property

Bon Homme, SD
County and State



Photo 15



Photo 16

Perkins Leyden Congregational Church
Name of Property

Bon Homme, SD
County and State

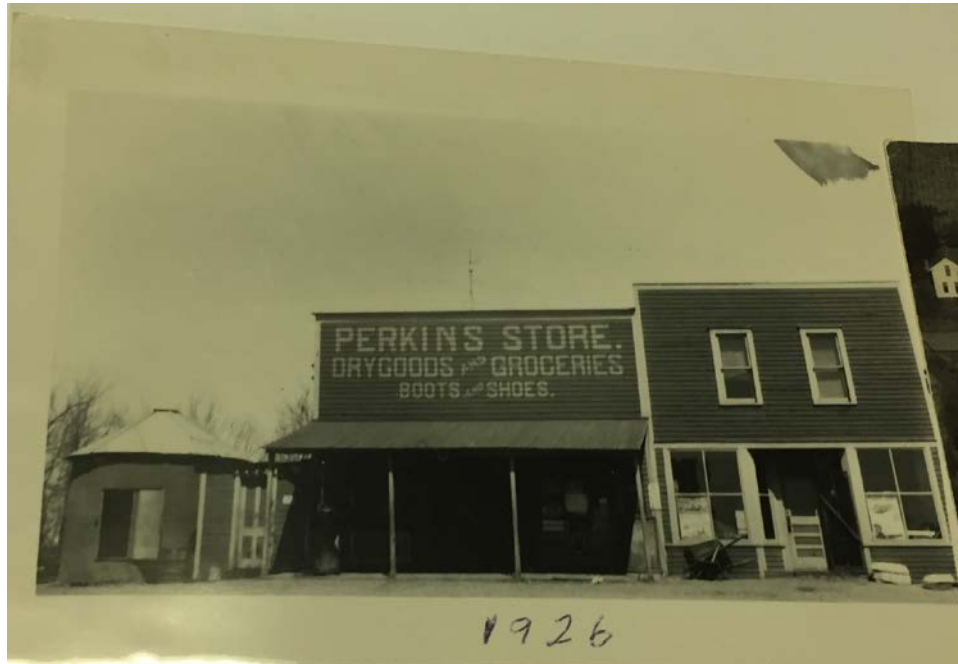


Photo 17



Photo 18

Photo Log

Perkins Leyden Congregational Church

Name of Property

Bon Homme, SD

County and State

Photograph 1 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
PLCC	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	East elevation, photo taken from street, centered to building, facing west.				
Photograph 2 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
PLCC	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	North and east elevations, photo taken angled to building, facing southwest.				
Photograph 3 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
PLCC	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	North and west elevations, photo taken angled to building, facing southeast.				
Photograph 4 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
PLCC	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	West and partial south elevations, photo taken angled to building, facing northeast.				
Photograph 5 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
PLCC	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	South elevation, photo taken from neighboring property, centering building, facing north.				
Photograph 6 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
PLCC	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	East and partial south elevations, photo taken angled to building, facing northwest.				
Photograph 7 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
PLCC - Privy	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	South and east elevations of the rear privy, photo taken angled to building, facing northwest.				

Perkins Leyden Congregational Church

Name of Property

Bon Homme, SD

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Photograph 8 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
PLCC	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	Interior, photo taken from center of nave, facing east towards entry, vestibule, and interior double doors.				
Photograph 9 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
PLCC	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	Interior, photo taken from narthex vestibule, facing west towards interior transom with stained-glass applique.				
Photograph 10 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
PLCC	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	Interior, photo taken from narthex vestibule, facing south towards non-original steps leading to basement.				
Photograph 11 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
PLCC	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	Interior, photo taken from east side of nave, facing west.				
Photograph 12 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
PLCC	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	Interior, photo taken from east side of nave, facing southwest towards damaged gyp board wall and ceiling.				
Photograph 13 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
PLCC	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	Interior, photo taken from nave, facing upward towards exposed original box siding ceiling, non-original joists, and non-original gyp board.				
Photograph 14 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
PLCC	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	Interior, photo taken from base of non-original stairs, facing west into basement.				

Perkins Leyden Congregational Church

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Photograph 15 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
1961 Perkins Store	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	South elevation, photo taken from 312th St, facing north.				
Photograph 16 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
Perkins School No. 45	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	South and east elevations, photo taken from 312th St, facing northwest.				
Photograph 17 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
Perkins Store	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	Photo of a photo taken at the Springfield Historical Society. Original photo taken in 1926 of the original Perkins Store on 312th St.				
Photograph 18 of 18					
Property	City	County	State	Photographer	Date
Town of Perkins	Springfield	Bon Homme	SD	CDG	7/26/2017
Description	Photo of a photo taken at the Springfield Historical Society. Original aerial photo taken c. 1940's of the hamlet of Perkins, orientated north facing 312th St. The church is located directly south of the white house in the bottom right hand corner. Most buildings pictured here have burned, demolish, or collapsed.				

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.