

2026 RD 1 Outside of Deadwood Grant Requests

Organization Name	City	Project Budget	Matching Funds	Amount Requested	Suggested Approval
Aldersgate Church of Aberdeen - Item A	Aberdeen	\$2,300,000.00	\$2,000,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$ -
Black Hills Mining Museum -- Item B	Lead	\$11,000.00	\$5,500.00	\$5,500.00	\$ -
Brule County Historic Society - Item C	Kimbell	\$21,170.00	\$10,585.00	\$10,585.00	\$ -
Canton Lutheran Church - Item D	Canton	\$91,944.00	\$81,944.00	\$10,000.00	\$ -
Czech Heritage Preservation - Item E	Tabor	\$15,350.00	\$7,675.00	\$7,675.00	\$ -
Gregory County Digitazation - Item F	Burke	\$5,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$ -
Heritage Hall Museum - Item G	Freeman	\$15,036.00	\$7,468.00	\$7,468.00	\$ -
Immaculate Conception Church - Item H	Rapid City	\$15,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$ -
Keystone Historical Society - Item I	Keystone	\$41,495.00	\$20,749.00	\$20,749.00	\$ -
Little Spearfish Conser. Society - Item J	Rapid City	\$19,400.00	\$9,700.00	\$9,700.00	\$ -
St. Wenceslaus Church - Item K	Tabor	\$34,857.46	\$24,857.46	\$10,000.00	\$ -
Sully County Courthouse - Item L	Onida	\$36,073.00	\$26,073.00	\$10,000.00	\$ -
Beseda Hall -- Item M	Tabor	\$6,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$ -
University of SD Ft. Meade Arch.- Item N	Ft. Meade	\$20,348.00	\$12,928.00	\$7,420.00	\$ -
Western Dakota Camp Assoc. - Item O	Custer	\$96,000.00	\$16,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$ -
TOTAL GRANT REQUESTS		\$2,728,673.46	\$2,236,479.46	\$192,097.00	\$ -

ITEM A

Aldersgate Church of Aberdeen – Restoration of Sanctuary

Budget: \$2,300,000.00 Request: \$10,000.00

Scope of Work to be Performed:

The proposed preservation project will focus on restoring key architectural and historic elements of the 1908 Aldersgate Church sanctuary while completing critical improvements necessary to protect and sustain the building for future generations. A primary component of the project is the restoration of the original center balcony, which will be returned to its original horseshoe-shaped design. This feature was altered in 1965 when the balcony was covered, diminishing both the architectural integrity and historic character of the sanctuary. Restoring the balcony will reestablish the original spatial design and improve sightlines and functionality while honoring the building's historic intent. The project will also include the reinstallation of stained glass windows in their original locations, allowing historically significant features to once again contribute to the sanctuary's visual and architectural character. In addition, portions of the ceiling will be opened and restored to reveal the original curved architectural form, which was previously concealed, further enhancing the historic design and craftsmanship of the space. Work in the altar area will focus on restoring the layout to more closely resemble its original configuration, including moving the altar forward to reflect the historic proportions and design of the sanctuary. These changes are intended to restore architectural balance and align the space more closely with its original function and appearance. The project will include plaster repair and restoration throughout the sanctuary, addressing areas of deterioration while preserving original materials wherever possible. Following these repairs, the sanctuary will be painted using a historically appropriate color scheme that reflects the period in which the building was constructed. The scope of work also includes restoration in the original "Ladies' Parlor," where windows and ceiling elements will be returned to their original form. This space represents an important part of the building's historic interior layout and social history, and its restoration contributes to a more complete preservation of the building as a whole. In addition to architectural restoration, the project will address safety improvements essential to protecting this historic structure. Currently, the sanctuary does not have a fire suppression system. The church will work with fire protection experts to evaluate and install fire suppression solutions wherever feasible, with the goal of maximizing protection while minimizing impact to historic materials and architectural features. Overall, this scope of work represents a comprehensive preservation effort that balances historical accuracy, craftsmanship, and long-term sustainability, ensuring the sanctuary remains a safe, functional, and historically significant space for continued use.

Relationship of this Project to History of Deadwood:

Constructed in 1908, the Aldersgate Church building in Aberdeen, South Dakota is a significant historic structure that reflects early 20th-century architecture, craftsmanship, and community life in the region. For more than a century, the building has served as a place of worship and gathering, maintaining its role as a visible and enduring part of Aberdeen's historical landscape.

In the early 2000s, the congregation faced a decision on whether to remain in downtown Aberdeen, and continue to maintain this historical facility, or relocate to the outskirts of town. It decided to remain downtown. This decision reflects a deep commitment to the preservation of the city's historic core, responsible stewardship, and the continued vitality of an important downtown landmark. For over a century, the congregation has been actively committed to maintaining the building, addressing issues as they arise and investing in necessary repairs to ensure its continued use and structural integrity. As needs have been identified over time, repairs have been made to responsibly care for the building. Most recently, water infiltration issues were identified in the lantern and roof areas, which posed a risk to both the structure and its historic features. In response, the church engaged specialized professionals from Minneapolis and Sioux Falls to evaluate and correct these issues, demonstrating a proactive and informed approach to historic preservation. Now, at this stage in the building's life, a more comprehensive preservation effort is necessary. This project focuses on making critical repairs while restoring the building as closely as possible to its original 1908 floorplan and architectural design. In 1965, the original center balcony was covered, and the building's second dome was concealed, altering the historic integrity of the sanctuary and obscuring key architectural elements. This project seeks to uncover and restore these original features, allowing the building's historic design and craftsmanship to once again be fully realized. By restoring the original floorplan and architectural elements, this preservation project protects an irreplaceable historic structure and ensures it remains functional, safe, and accessible for future generations. While the building is located in Aberdeen, its preservation aligns with the City of Deadwood's commitment to historic stewardship, reinvestment in historic structures, and the preservation of South Dakota's shared architectural heritage.

Staff Comment:

The Legacy Project is being completed in two phases. Phase One was finished in December 2025 and focused on the redesign and remodel of the office spaces and fellowship area. Phase Two will center on the restoration of the sanctuary, including returning the center balcony to its original horseshoe design and updating the altar area. This phase will also address significant repairs and structural updates needed to preserve the building for the future, along with the addition of fire suppression to enhance safety and protection.





Organization Summary

Aldersgate Church

502 S Lincoln St
502 S Lincoln St
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Scott Woizeschke
mary@aldersgatesd.org
O: 605-225-5680

Organization Request Summary

Requests: 1 **Requests Granted:** 0 **Total Granted:** \$ 0.00 **Total Paid:** \$ 0.00

Decided	Process Name	Project Name	Status	Granted	Paid
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2026 RD1 Outside of Deadwood Grant Aldersgate Church of Aberdeen	ApplicationSubmitted		

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ITEM B

Black Hills Mining Museum – Archival Supplies/Display Signs

Budget: \$11,000.00 Request: \$5,500.00

Scope of Work to be Performed:

The Black Hills Mining Museum has a very active volunteer group that spends many hours reviewing, cataloging, organizing and storing many items that were originally part of the BH Mining Museum or have been donated to the museum over time. Almost all the donated items are received in unacceptable storage containers (boxes, envelopes, bags, unconsolidated). As each item is reviewed, its relevance to the museum's purpose is decided by these volunteers. Many items are then placed into the Past Perfect Museum program.

Following all of this work, items need to be properly stored. This is a continuing need ... proper archiving, museum-grade storage and stationery. These include boxes, files, envelopes, labels, tags and packing.

The Museum has begun to inventory many items stored in the subbasement to properly manage that portion of the collection. Once that inventory is completed the subbasement will become the new archiving floor. A new archiving room will be built inside the subbasement (a room in a room) and items stored in the back of the main floor will be relocated to that new room.

The BHMM is also asking for support to continue to upgrade the display and interpretive signs throughout the museum. An important component of any museum experience relies upon the proper labeling and signing that provides the viewer with interesting and pertinent content. The museum would like to replace as many signs as possible with one standard design.

Relationship of this Project to History of Deadwood:

The histories of Lead and Deadwood have been intertwined from the beginning of the Black Hills gold rush in the 1870s. As the workings along Whitewood Creek began to reveal the Hills' richest ore deposits, prospectors, miners and merchants converged on Deadwood Gulch. They built the twin cities of Deadwood and Lead, and both communities owe their existence to the Black Hills gold mining.

The Black Hills Mining Museum's task is to preserve this region's rich mining heritage and tell the stories of the people who worked the mines, ran the stores and made a home for future generations of Northern Black Hills residents. Through its exhibits, artifacts, photos and records, the Black Hills Mining Museum helps us better understand the working lives of the people who preceded us in Deadwood and Lead, as well as other areas such as Terry, Pluma, Terraville and Galena. By helping the Black Hills Mining Museum preserve the history of mining, the Deadwood Historic Preservation Commission will also be preserving the history and story of Deadwood.

Staff Comment:

The submitted application was pretty short. Staff feels they should be submitting a more complete application. Example, no quotes, etc.

*Organization Summary***Black Hills Mining Museum**

323 West Main
Lead, SD 57754

O: 605-584-7406

Organization Request Summary

Requests: 20 **Requests Granted:** 17 **Total Granted:** \$183,009.30 **Total Paid:** \$157,040.41

Decided	Process Name	Project Name	Status	Granted	Paid
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2026 RD1 Outside of Deadwood Grant Archive Materials	ApplicationComplete		
08/01/2023	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2023 RD2 Outside of Deadwood Grant	Approved	\$4,000.00	\$1,191.24
	Outside of Deadwood Grants		Abandoned		
03/18/2022	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2022 RD1 Archiving Materials	Closed	\$9,000.00	\$6,053.89
02/07/2019	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2019 RD1 Signs, Oral Archiving	DenialDraft		
01/18/2019	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2019 RD2 Black Hills Mining Museum Proper Storage	Closed	\$5,000.00	\$3,631.27
07/03/2018	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2018 RD2 Archiving Materials	Closed	\$7,000.00	\$6,991.23
02/04/2016	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2016 RD1 Signage and Labeling	Closed	\$5,000.00	\$4,117.06
02/25/2015	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2015 RD1 Archival Development	Closed	\$10,000.00	\$8,933.42
02/21/2014	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2014 RD1 Archival Development	Closed	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00
01/28/2013	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2013 RD1 Archival Development - Storage Shelving	Closed	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00
01/25/2012	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2012 RD1 Professional Archiving System	Closed	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00
07/13/2011	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2011 RD2 Professional Archiving System	Closed	\$12,500.00	\$12,500.00
02/10/2010	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2010 RD1 Professional Archiving Project	Closed	\$11,562.50	\$11,562.50
02/10/2010	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2010 RD1 Professional Archiving System	Closed	\$11,562.50	\$11,562.50
03/05/2007	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2007 Archives Project	Closed	\$23,500.00	\$6,613.00
01/31/2006	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2006 Archival Storage Supplies and Equipment	Closed	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
03/11/2005	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2005 Emergency Electrical Repair	Closed	\$2,587.50	\$2,587.50
02/20/2003	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2003 Parking Structure Repairs	Closed	\$25,296.80	\$25,296.80
01/01/2002	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2001 Museum Start Up	Closed	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00

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ITEM C

BRULE COUNTY HISTORIC SOCIETY – HOLY TRINITY CHURCH ROOF REPAIR

Budget: \$21,170.00 Request: \$10,585.00

Scope of Work to be Performed:

The roof is losing the shingles with age and all the wind we have had. We are looking at putting on Architectural Laminate Asphalt shingles that have been recommended and approved by the SD Historical Society. We are needing assistance with the funding this preservation project before damage is done to the interior of the church.

Relationship of the Project to History of Deadwood:

This is a church that was built in 1893 and was put on the Historical listing in 1989. It is along interstate 90 in the middle of the state and can be seen by anyone that is traveling to or from Deadwood. There is also a museum in the basement of the church for the Brule County area depicting the pioneers and their way of life along with information about the way cowboys and Native Americans traveled across the state and settled in this area.

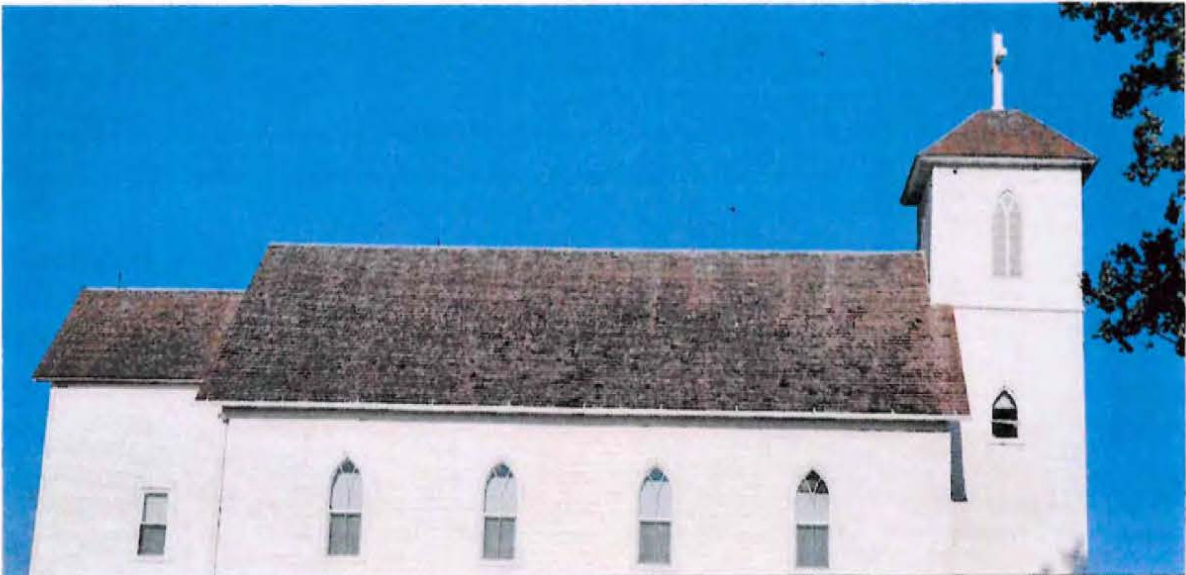
Staff Comment:

None





West Side of Church Roof



East side of Church roof

Organization Summary

Brule County Historical Society

301 W. Cemetery Road
Kimball, SD 57355

judykonechne@gmail.com
O: 605-980-1558

Organization Request Summary

Requests: 1 **Requests Granted:** 0 **Total Granted:** \$ 0.00 **Total Paid:** \$ 0.00

Decided	Process Name	Project Name	Status	Granted	Paid
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2026 RD1 Brule County Holy Trinity Church	ApplicationComplete		

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ITEM D

CANTON LUTHERAN CHURCH – RESTORATION OF STAIN GLASS WINDOWS

Budget: \$91,944.00 Request: \$5,000.00

Scope of Work to be Performed:

A grant from the Outside of Deadwood Grant Fund will be used toward the cost of restoring and protecting the west-facing stained-glass windows restored onsite at Canton Lutheran Church (CLC) by a Willet Stained Glass Studios master craftsman. The onsite restoration work is the largest part of Phase 2 of a project called Restoring Radiance, which aims to restore these historic and artistic treasures. The windows, crafted in the early 20th century, are integral to the church's Gothic Revival architecture and hold significant cultural and historical value for the congregation and the wider community.

Objectives:

- **Preserve Historical Integrity:** Maintain the original design, colors, and craftsmanship of the stained-glass windows.
- **Enhance Structural Stability:** Address any structural weaknesses in the windows and their frames to ensure long-term durability by stabilizing and repairing aging leadwork, glass, and wooden frames.
- **Improve Aesthetic Appeal:** Restore the windows to their original splendor, enhancing the beauty of the church's interior.
- **Improve weather resistance and energy efficiency** without altering appearance.
- **Ensure safety and long-term durability.**
- **Honor the historic and spiritual legacy** represented by the windows.

Relationship of this Project to History of Deadwood:

While Deadwood and Canton are clearly geographically distant and developed around different historical drivers, they both brought diverse groups to the state. Canton became a hub for Scandinavian immigrants seeking farmland and Deadwood exploded with miners and entrepreneurs after gold was discovered, attracting Irish, Cornish, Chinese and others. Both towns represent different, yet parallel waves of South Dakota's development during the late 19th century, and both shaped South Dakota. We are caretakers of South Dakota's rich history and must work together to preserve the treasures entrusted to us. Canton Lutheran Church (CLC) is one of those historic treasures. Canton Lutheran Church was founded in 1868. In 1908, the 'new' church, now 117 years old, was built. A most beautiful architectural feature of CLC is its 68 stained-glass windows. For all these years, their beauty has captured the attention of young and old. Ten years ago, it became evident that the stained-glass windows needed to be restored, and some triage work was done in areas that needed immediate attention. An engineering assessment revealed the need to give attention to the roof and tuck-pointing prior to starting the window restoration. At significant expense, that work was done. Three companies that specialize in the protection and restoration of historic stained-glass windows

provided assessments and estimates for the restoration. Willet Stained Glass Studios was selected as our contractor. CLC engaged in a fundraising campaign and raised the dollars necessary to fund Phase 1 of the Restoring Radiance project. In the late summer and fall of 2025, work on the south-facing windows began. The Restoring Radiance fund raising campaign continues as we work toward the goal of raising the funds necessary to fund Phases 2 (the west-facing windows) and 3 (the east-facing windows). The Phase 2 work described in this grant application will take place in the late spring, summer and fall of 2026.

Staff Comment:

None



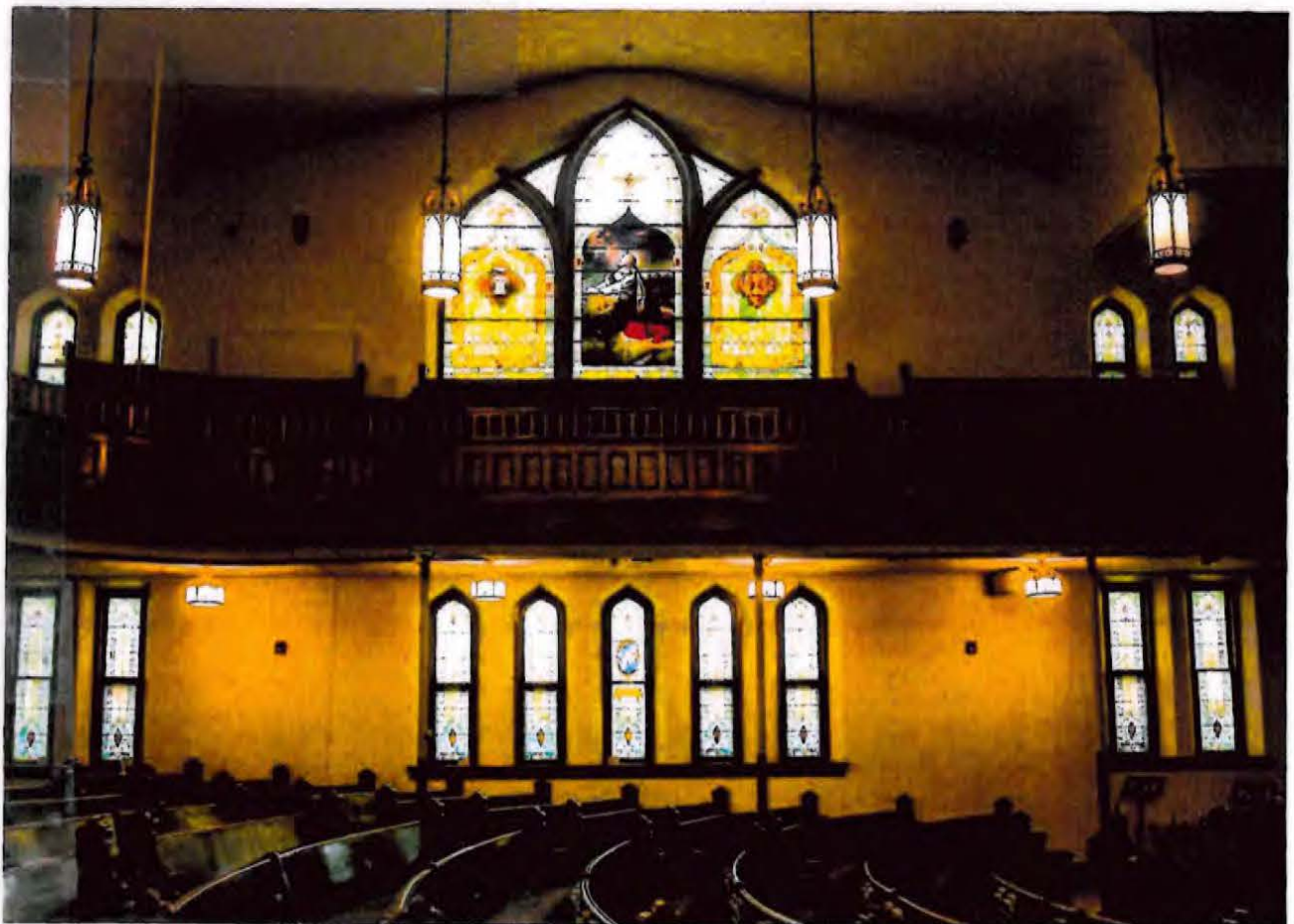
Photo Description: the west-facing stained-glass windows of Canton Lutheran Church

The focus of this grant is all but the large center window shown in the photo.

The restoration of all but the center window shown in this photo will be done onsite by a master craftsman from Willet Stained Glass Studios, a more than 100-year-old company recognized both nationally and internationally for their expertise in restoring historic stained-glass windows. The onsite restoration will be done in the summer of 2026.

The reason that CLC has excluded the large center window (see window #6 in the attached Description of Work document) from this grant is that this window must be removed and transported to Willet Stained Glass Studios in Winona, MN for a complete program of historic restoration, a process that will likely take longer than the time allowed for the Outside of Deadwood grant.

The cost estimate shown on the first page of the Description of Work document shows the full Phase 2 Project Total cost at \$180,921. Below that number is a breakout of the cost of the restoration for window #6. That cost is \$88,977. When that amount is subtracted from the total, the remaining cost, therefore the amount listed in the budget for this grant, is \$91,944.



Organization Summary

Canton Lutheran Church

124 East 2nd Street
Canton, SD 57013

csmith7045@gmail.com
O: 605-261-7045

Organization Request Summary

Requests: 1 **Requests Granted:** 0 **Total Granted:** \$ 0.00 **Total Paid:** \$ 0.00

Decided	Process Name	Project Name	Status	Granted	Paid
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2026 RD1 Canton Lutheran Church Stain Glass Windows	EvaluationsClosed		

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ITEM E

CZECH HERITAGE PRESERVATION SOCIETY – LOG SCHOOL SHINGLE REPLACEMENT

Budget: \$15,350.00 Request: \$7,675.00

Scope of Work to be Performed:

The 1872 log portion of the school building was completely chinked in 2024 and 2025. Linseed oil was applied to the logs to preserve them from the elements. Sometime in the 1880's or 1890's the log school was sold, moved, and turned into a residence and an addition was added. The addition connected to the log school along with other wood trim was completely painted in 2025. The addition to the log school was completely remodeled also in 2025 with a new floor resembling old boards and completely painted and rewired to make room for more display items. An antique barber shop was placed into the addition to the log school at this time. The cedar wood shingle roof needs to be replaced since it was originally installed in 1976.

Relationship of this Project to History of Deadwood:

Mr. Simson who was a candidate for representing the Dakota Territory in Washington, donated the cottonwood timber for the school building out of the land he owned near the Missouri River. At that time Richard Nundvar, from Moravia, who was an expert in log construction, came here and with the help of free local labor constructed the log school in a short time. Mr. Novotny writes that a celebration was held in the school on July 4, 1872, and that school was taught that fall up to March 1873, with Joseph Zitka as teacher. Other writers state that the first celebration on July 4th was in 1873 and that the Mayor, Joseph Vyborny, gave a speech and later in the day a dance was held in the school with music provided by John Hakl and Frank Fejfar on violins.

The original log school was constructed near the present town hall in Tabor, on Lot 1 Block 6. About 30 pupils attended the first year but it is not known what kind of records were held and who the first pupils were.

The original log school was later sold to be used as a residence, and moved to Lot 3, Block 5, in Tabor. Rooms were added and the logs covered with wood sheeting and siding. For many years it was the home of the Behensky family. Later it was the residence of the Joseph Koupal family. Subsequently, the lot and residence were purchased by Lawrence Koupal who brought it to the attention of the Tabor townspeople that the original school was part of this residence and suggested that it be restored.

Initial restoration of the log school took place in 1975 and 1976 by the Tabor Area Jaycees as a Bicentennial project. Cost of part of the project was made possible by a grant from the South Dakota Bicentennial Commission and in-kind labor by the Jaycees.

After it was discovered that the school was not on its original site, Lawrence Koupal contributed the structure to the Czech Heritage Preservation Society, Inc. of Tanor, South Dakota, and it was moved back to Lot 1, Block 6 where further restoration took place and improvements were made on the original location. In order to make the size of the lot where the school now stands more suitable, a 27-foot lot adjoining the school was obtained by Edward Buba, Legal Counselor of the Society who contributed it to the organization.

The original Log School was be used as a library and museum and was the home of the Society. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on September 2, 1983. It is believed to be the oldest public building in South Dakota.

Comments:

None

Photograph on next page



Organization Summary

Czech Heritage Preservation Society, Inc.

111 South Lidice Avenue
PO Box 3
Tabor, SD 57063-0003

Gary E. Kronaizl
povondra@hcinet.net
O: 605-661-6508
M: 605-661-0328

Organization Request Summary

Requests: 2 **Requests Granted:** 1 **Total Granted:** \$5,500.00 **Total Paid:** \$5,500.00

Decided	Process Name	Project Name	Status	Granted	Paid
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2026 RD1 Outside of Deadwood Grant Czech Society Log School Shingle Replacement	ApplicationSubmitted		
01/25/2017	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2017 RD1 Log School and Chalupa Restoration	Closed	\$5,500.00	\$5,500.00

ITEM F

GREGORY COUNTY – MAP AND LEDGER DIGITAZATION

Budget: \$5,000.00 Request: \$2,500.00

Scope of Work to be Performed:

Recently the Highway Department discovered eight "Commission and Highway Department" ledgers dating from 1900-1940 as well as a map book from the same era. The County is going to preserve the ledgers and digitize them.

Relationship of the Project to History of Deadwood:

Gregory County, South Dakota, has a rich history that dates back to its creation in 1862 and organization in 1898. The county was named after J. Shaw Gregory, a member of the first legislature. The county's development was influenced by the Homestead Act of 1862, which accelerated the white settlement of the western US. Native Nations, including the Ponca, Lakota, Arikara, and Ree, had lived on the land before the settlement. The county's highest point is at 2,247 ft (685 m) ASL, and it has a total area of 1,054 square miles, with 1,015 square miles of land and 39 square miles of water. The county's population was 3,994 as of the 2020 census, with Burke as the county seat.

John Shaw Gregory, a Territorial Legislator was born to Admiral Francis Hoyt Gregory and wife Elizabeth Shaw. He was one of eight children. He was raised and educated in New Haven, Connecticut. His father served 56 years in the US Navy and retired with the rank of Rear Admiral in 1866, after serving in the War of 1812, the War with Barbary Pirates, the Mexican War and the Civil War. John Shaw Gregory's paternal grandparents were Moses Gregory and Esther Hoyt. His maternal grandparents were Commodore John Shaw and Elizabeth Palmer, both born in Ireland. Commodore John Shaw had a career in the US Navy and served in War of 1812 and the War with Barbary Pirates.

Gregory County, located in South Dakota was created by the first legislature of 1862 and was named for John Shaw Gregory, a member of that body. At this time, John Shaw Gregory resided at Fort Randall and was a trader in the employ of Captain Todd. Gregory County was reorganized in 1889 and present boundaries were defined by the legislature of 1897. Final boundaries were expanded to its present day status in 1904.

Throughout his life, John Shaw Gregory was always regarded as a well educated gentleman. He seemed dedicated to public service and always tempted to private enterprise. The Black Hills Daily Times concluded his obituary with the following: "Major Gregory was a thorough gentleman, but lacked the faculty of making the world contribute to his needs".

J. Shaw Gregory was living in Central City at the time of his passing, March 29th, 1881 and laid to rest in Mt. Moriah Cemetery in Deadwood. The namesake of Gregory County is forever laid to rest in Deadwood's Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

Staff Comments:

None

Organization Summary

Gregory County

1224 Franklin Street
PO BOX 425
Burke, SD 57523

Robert Eugene Nelson Jr
gcohwy30@gwtc.net
O: 605-830-7677
M: 605-830-7677

Organization Request Summary

Requests: 2 **Requests Granted:** 1 **Total Granted:** \$10,000.00 **Total Paid:** \$10,000.00

Decided	Process Name	Project Name	Status	Granted	Paid
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2026 RD1 Outside of Deadwood Grant Gregory County Map and Ledger Preservation and Digitization	ApplicationSubmitted		
08/24/2021	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2021 Outside of Deadwood Grant	Approved	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00

ITEM G

HERITAGE HALL MUSEUM & ARCHIVES – DIAMOND VALLEY SCHOOL PROJECT

Budget: \$15,036.00

Request: \$7,468.00

Scope of Work to be Performed:

The years have taken a toll on the exterior of the Diamond Valley School, which was constructed 130 years ago in 1895-96. Previous restoration work included a new wood-shingled roof, new bell tower, and interior repairs in 1989. Despite ongoing maintenance (including periodic painting, window repair and caulking), the siding and windows have deteriorated. This project focuses on exterior preservation, including replacement of the original windows and siding. The seven windows (29 1/8" x 61 1/2") and their framing are beyond repair and will be replaced with similarly styled single-hung, double pane inserts made of composite Fibrex® material, with reconstruction of the framing and sills as needed. In addition, the building will be wrapped, and the siding replaced with low-maintenance, woodgrain vinyl siding to weatherproof the building and allow for more efficient heating and cooling of the space. Exterior elements that are not being replaced will be painted (bell tower, trim, etc.), and the interior of the building will be repainted to refresh the space.

Relationship of the Project to History of Deadwood:

Diamond Valley School, Hutchinson County Rural School District 56, was constructed in 1895-96 and provided education for rural Freeman families until its closure in 1969. In the 1970s, the school and its contents (wood stove, desks, books) were moved to the Heritage Hall Museum & Archives (HHMA) complex in Freeman for preservation. Diamond Valley School is one of the last remaining remnants of the rural school system in southeastern SD. Its current location on the HHMA complex provides a unique opportunity to celebrate and share its 73-year history in education of rural students. With its schoolhouse contents largely intact, it provides an immersive venue for interpretation of South Dakota's early rural school system to museum guests. Weatherproofing the 130-year old building ensures its existence into the foreseeable future and allows HHMA to program events inside the building, such as inviting school groups to bring their classroom to Diamond Vally School to experience education in a rural school.

Staff Comments:

None

PICTURES ON NEXT PAGE

Diamond Valley School Preservation Project – Photos

Outside of Deadwood Grant Proposal 1/18/26



Red Circle = Diamond Valley School in the Heritage Hall Museum Complex

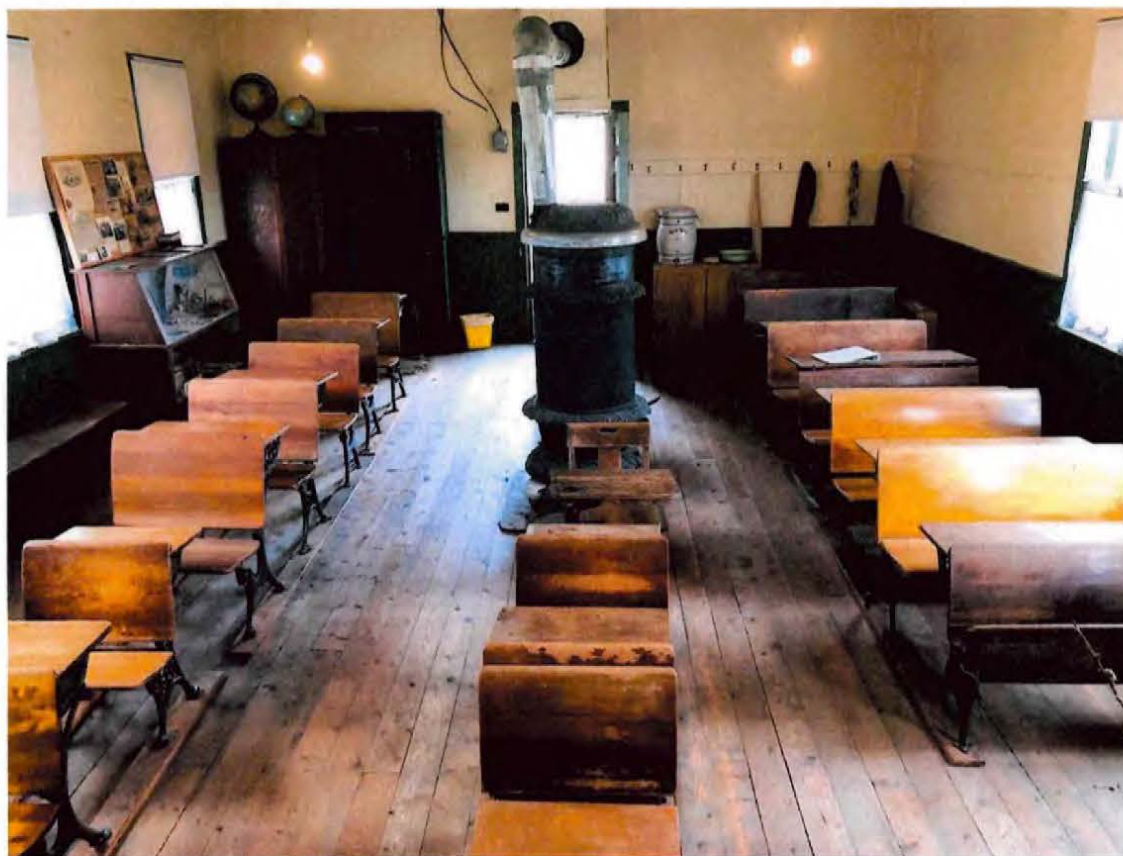


Diamond Valley School - Heritage Hall Museum and Archives, Freeman, SD

Diamond Valley School, Hutchinson County Rural School District 56



Diamond Valley School interior – looking to the front of the classroom (above) and to the back of the classroom and exterior door (below)



Diamond Valley School - Heritage Hall Museum and Archives, Freeman, SD

One of 7 windows to be replaced (photo right)

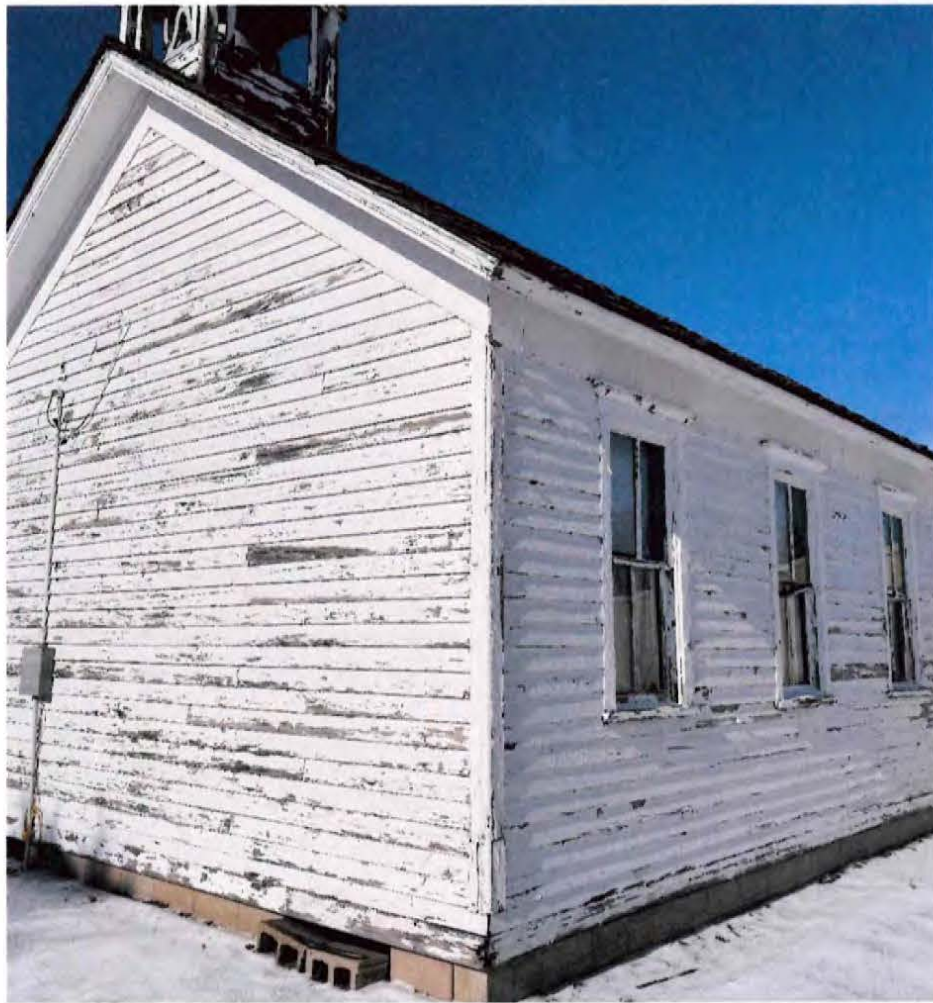
Deterioration of the siding as well as the windows; west side of the school (photo below)



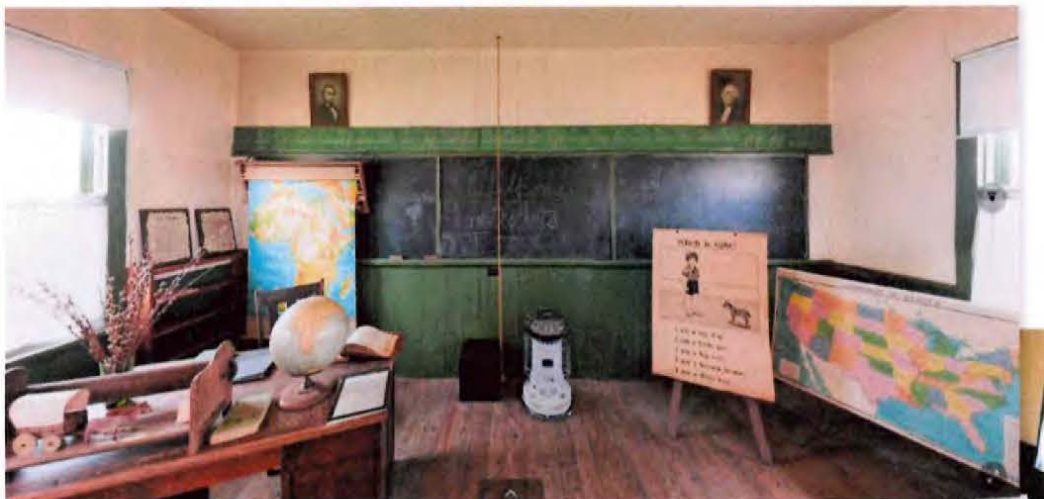
The schoolhouse belltower



Diamond Valley School - Heritage Hall Museum and Archives, Freeman, SD



For a virtual tour of the Diamond Valley School and other historic buildings in the HHMA complex, please go to the website- <https://heritagehallmuseum.com/> and click on VIRTUAL TOUR & GALLERY.



Diamond Valley School - Heritage Hall Museum and Archives, Freeman, SD

Organization Summary

Heritage Hall Museum and Archives

880 S. Cedar St
P.O. Box 693
Freeman, SD 57029

Marnette D. Hofer
info@heritagehallmuseum.com
O: 605-925-7545
M: 605-321-7901

Organization Request Summary

Requests: 1 **Requests Granted:** 0 **Total Granted:** \$ 0.00 **Total Paid:** \$ 0.00

Decided	Process Name	Project Name	Status	Granted	Paid
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2026 RD1 Outside of Deadwood Grant Diamond Valley School Preservation Project	ApplicationSubmitted		

ITEM H

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH – RESTORATION OF STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

Budget: \$15,000.00

Request: \$7,500.00

Scope of Work to be Performed:

The project will repair and clean the stained glass windows in the Immaculate Conception Church (ICC), which we believe has not been addressed for over 120 years. The windows have been neglected and suffered damage by coats of coal soot and oil furnace emission film from various early day heating facilities. Our goal is to refresh these historic windows with a gentle wash solution to restore them to their former original beauty, now that the majority of the restoration of the rest of the church is nearing completion. The church has undergone a nearly \$2M restoration over the last 2 years and work is expected to be complete in time for the windows to be cleaned in the Spring of 2026.

Relationship of the Project to History of Deadwood:

The first Catholic Mass celebrated in Deadwood, Dakota Territory, may have been by Father Pierre Jean De Smet, 1848, who visited the Black Hills. Fr. De Smet met with Sioux Chief Sitting Bull at Bull's camp. It is written that Fr. De Smet had instructed the Native's not to show their gold to prospectors, settlers, etc., because they would become greedy and lawless. But through misinterpretation; the Natives thought it meant they would become crazy out of their mind and did actually pour gold back into the cracks, creeks or outcroppings to be rid of it. On Fr. De Smet's last missionary visit, 1870, he visited Deadwood Gulch and a mine, the Fr. De Smet Mine, was named in his honor.

As more gold seekers and other settlers came to Deadwood and surrounding towns, by 1876 the Catholic population had sufficiently grown to demand priests. Logging and supplying lumber to the fast growing town and businesses was the trade to be in, all sawed by hand. Many of the immigrants were skilled craftsmen, one can still see their style of architecture throughout the Black Hills. May 1877, Bishop John O'Connor of the Diocese of Omaha, sent Rev. Fr. John Lonergan as resident priest and to set up a center of Catholic worship and concerns at Deadwood. His first public Mass was celebrated May 23, 1877, in an abandoned carpenter shop, owned by Mr. Weber. Saw mills were secondary importance only to mining camps, using the abundant lumber surrounding Deadwood, late 1877, Fr. Lonergan erected a small church on Williams St., christened St. Ambrose.

In 1879, the little church was moved closer to the street and worship continued there until 1936. It was torn down in 1906 a parcel of land purchased for a new and larger church on Main

Street. Twelve years later, St Ambrose School was built and opened to a record number of children and the teaching staff was the Benedictine Sisters from Sturgis who were established in 1889.

Fr. Lonergan was later replaced by Father P. N. O'Brien on October 7, 1877. Fr. O'Brien not only cared for the Catholic miners, but he also paid visits to various Indian Agencies. He stayed long enough to recommend six mining sites for prospective churches. Father B. Mackin arrived in February 1878 and soon established those churches and other churches throughout the immediate Black Hills and as far north as Sturgis, Bear Butte Valley and Centennial Prairie.

1902, Pope Leo XIII, divided the Diocese, Sioux Falls, supervised by Bishop Martin Marty and Bishop John Stariha to the newly formed West River Diocese, headquartered in Lead and St. Patrick's Church as the Cathedral. In 1930, the population shifted, Lead's dwindling population and Rapid City's growth, the Diocese was moved to Rapid City, with Bishop John T. Lawler continuing as See City Bishop, who was eager to be re-located.

Father Michael S. Roach came to Lead July 21, 1922, to serve as Rector of the Cathedral of St. Patrick and later Chancellor of the Diocese of Lead. In 1941 he received the title Domestic Prelate Right Reverend Monsignor. Monsignor Roach was assigned to the Immaculate Conception Cathedral in Rapid City to the position Vicar General of the Diocese of Rapid City where he served the ICC Cathedral until 1961. When a new Cathedral was erected and christened Our Lady Of Perpetual Help and ICC became a parish church.

November, 1924, six lots on Main Street, next to the school were donated with a view to build a new church and rectory. It was not until 1936 under the guidance of Rev. Henry Klipp, that the corner stone was laid for the new church next to the St. Ambrose School. The school has since dissolved and joined the former St. Patrick's school.

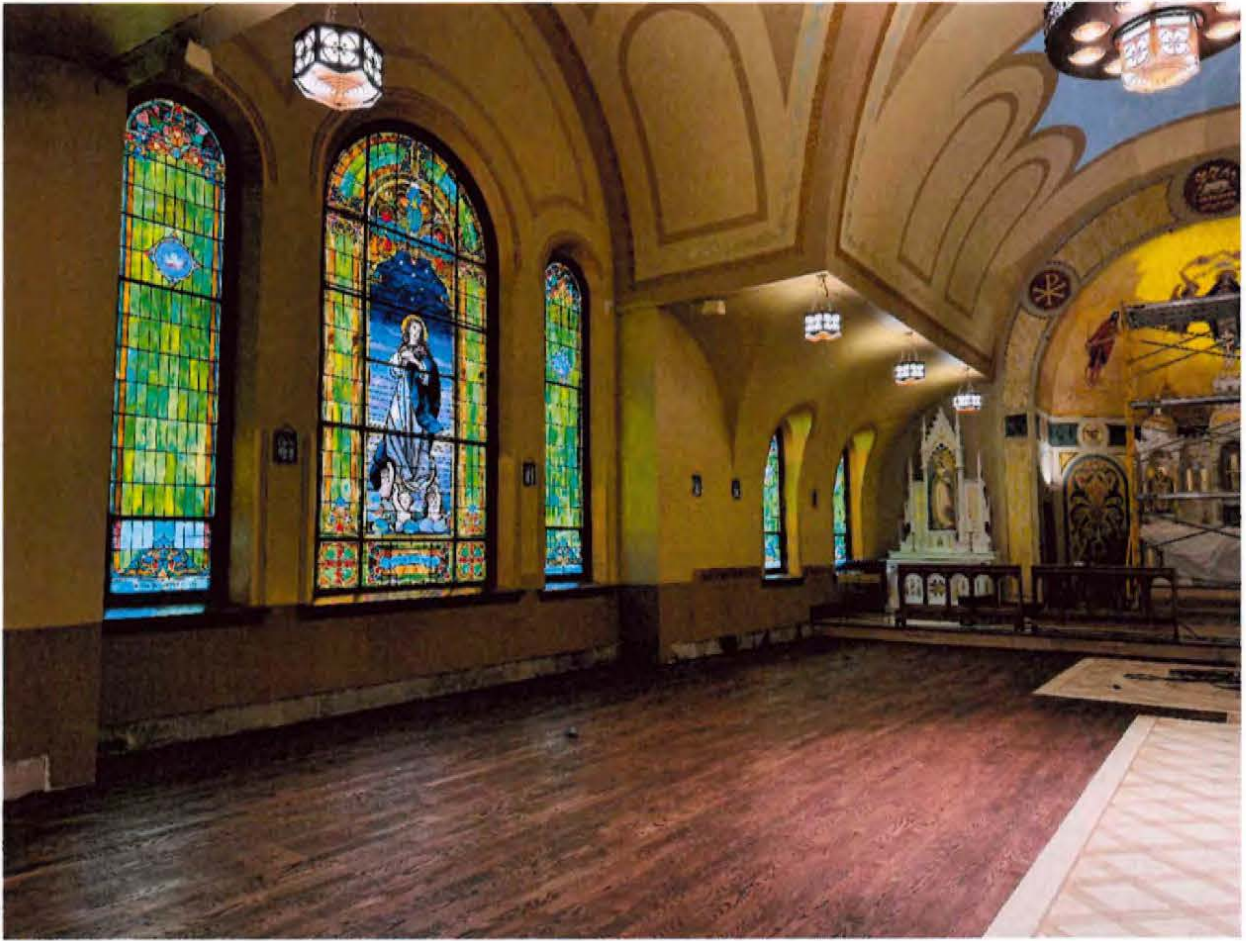
When the St. Patrick's Cathedral closed, some of the furnishings may have been moved to ICC Cathedral in Rapid City. The first Catholic Church built in Rapid City was 1882, named St. Mary's. Lumber to erect St. Mary's and later ICC, was most likely cut and transported from Deadwood. The Lamphere-Henrichs Mill, a saw pit, (later 1914, Warren-Lamb) did not began operating in Rapid City until 1908 which provided mostly for rail road fuel supply, home heating, ice packing sawdust and the like. The steam driven saw mills in Deadwood could produce a quantity and quality lumber in a short time. The lumber to build the church and skilled craft of locals to create the fixtures, most likely came from the Deadwood saw mills. Therefore, we believe there is a direct relationship historically to Deadwood.

Deadwood, almost from its birth, has been the center of the Black Hills gold rush and planted the seed of the Catholic Religion that is still active at ICC. In 1974, the Immaculate Conception Cathedral was nominated and placed on THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES due to its unique structure, architecture, carpentry and place in Catholic religious history.

Staff Comments:

No Comments





Organization Summary

Immaculate Conception Church of Rapid City

922 Fifth Street
PO Box 289, Rapid City, SD 57709
Rapid City, SD 57701

Father Gregory Bartholomew
office@fssp-rapidcity.org
O: 605-510-0010

Organization Request Summary

Requests: 2 **Requests Granted:** 0 **Total Granted:** \$ 0.00 **Total Paid:** \$ 0.00

Decided	Process Name	Project Name	Status	Granted	Paid
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2026 RD1 Outside of Deadwood Grant Historic Stained Glass Window Preservation and Cleaning Project	ApplicationSubmitted		
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	Historic Stained Glass Window Cleaning Project	ApplicationDraft		

ITEM I

KEYSTONE AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY – SCHOOL MUSEUM PAINTING

Budget: \$41,495.00

Request: \$20,749.00

Scope of Work to be Performed:

The Keystone Area Historical Society Museum, known as the school in the community, needs painting on the entire outside of the 21,000 square foot building. All windows, cornices, doors and siding will be painted with a historic building paint and sealer which will fill in minor cracks and blemishes. Guarantee of the painting is approximately 15-20 years. Gingerbread, which will fill in adorns the upper part of the building will have repairs to its structure, not replacing but reinforcing the same historical gingerbread. Wainscoting which lines the lower part of the building has been damaged by water and be repaired with encapsulating sealer. The contractor will have experience with historical buildings. The contractor assesses the windows for leaks and possibly reglaze the windows that are unstable. The painting and the reglazing could be done separately or at the same time. This is a very large building. And the work may be done in stages such as, and primer first and then paint plus gazing of the windows. The bird netting will be installed the same time the painting will be done. The bird netting will keep sparrows from placing nests on the newly painted building. In the past it ruined the paint job. We are very proud of our building in our community and are one of the few in our community that is left historically. The community dearly loves this building as they attended school in this building in the late 80's and was closed in 1989.

I have included a preservation plan of past repairs on the building through 2011. The following are repairs to the building through 2011. The following are repairs to the infrastructure to most currently:

- Two replacements of roofing, one original wood shake, and most currently in 2021, replacement of the roof with steel due to poor workmanship on the wood shakes. 50-year guarantee.
- Repainting of the museum in 2017 and 2010. Quality of contractors is safer in the building due to prevention of fires. Important and the quality of the work. Low bid does not mean the best work is done. Concentration on quality is very important on the project.
- Application for a grant federally is being applied for on an alarm system for the museum.

Relationship of the Project to History of Deadwood:

Deadwood and Keystone have much in common as to its historical background. The following are some points that tie the two communities together. The Gold Rush of 1876 in the Black Hills created both

communities. At the turn of the century Deadwood and Lead were the hear of the gold mining in the Northern Hills and Keystone was the center of the production in the Southern Hills. Deadwood was considered the richest mining claim in the Northern Hills with Deadwood due to Homestake Gold Mine and Keystone was considered the richest mining claim in the Southern Hills due to the Holy Terror Mine. Mining was an economic boost to both communities. The Keystone area Historical Society and the museum whom is applying for this grant has taken great strides to introduce the history of mining during the Gold Rush of 1876 through the Walking Tour with 21 different historical locations and the newly added displays pertaining to the "Circle of Life" in Keystone including mining, Mt Rushmore and Tourism. The Walking Tour is the most popular free attraction in Keystone. Signs have been updated to metal to withstand the elements of the weather. The tour was created to educate our tourists about the gold rush. Many aspects on the signs relate to Deadwood and Keystone in that depiction. We are all centered on Tourist visitors and hospitality. Several of our attractions emphasize this history through their displays such as the Rushmore Borglum Story and Big Thunder Gold Mine. The Chicago Burlington and the Quincy Railroad served both Deadwood and Keystone and portions of the old railroad bed is on the Michelson Trail. The train became the means for the supplies and the gold to be transported out of the Black Hills for surrounding states during the gold Rush of 1876 through 1941. Fires were part of history of both communities. In 1879 a fire in Deadwood devastated the community. In 1895 a similar fire burned ½ of the business district in Keystone. Both communities continue to rebuild and make their communities stronger. The history is very similar. How can we help Deadwood? If we support each other to educate our communities and our traveling public to the vast history that each community has, then our goals have been met. Preserving our building and its foundation will allow us to expand such exhibits on mining in our basement of the museum. Quality restoration and protection of our building, "Keystone School" is vital for our community. We thank you very much for always partnering with us to restore our building. Schedule of work to be done on the Museum April 15

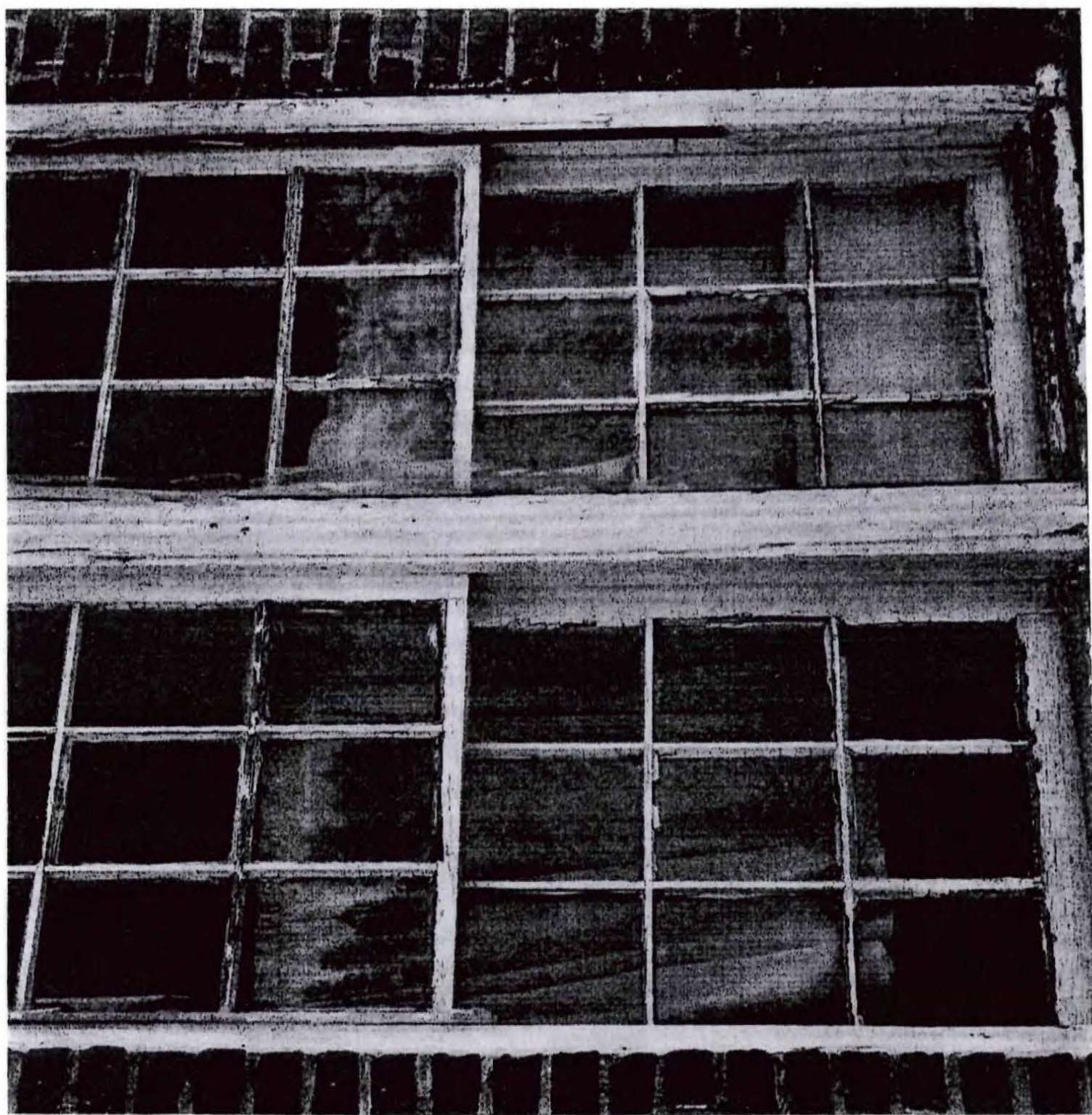
Staff Comments:

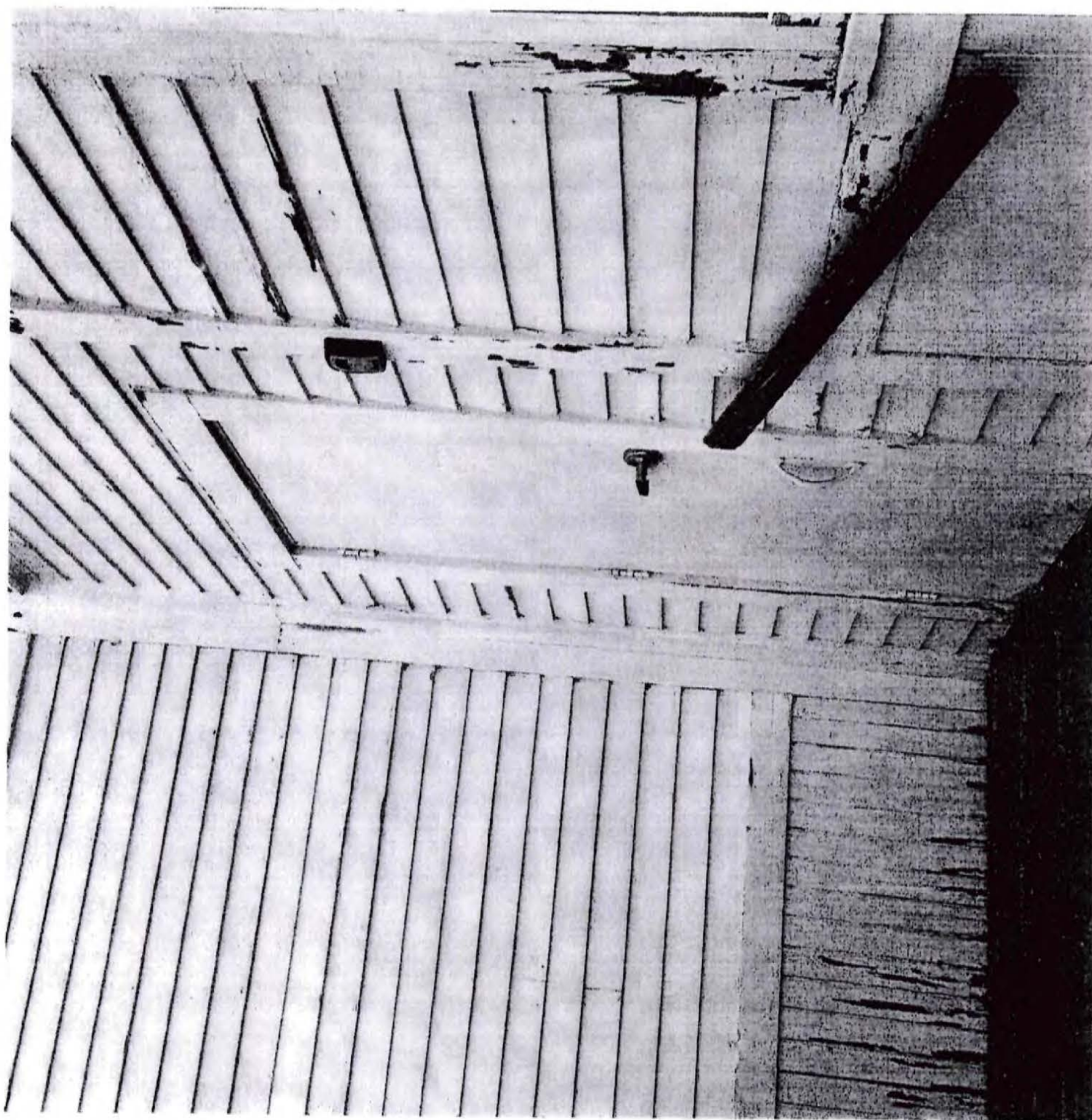
No staff comment

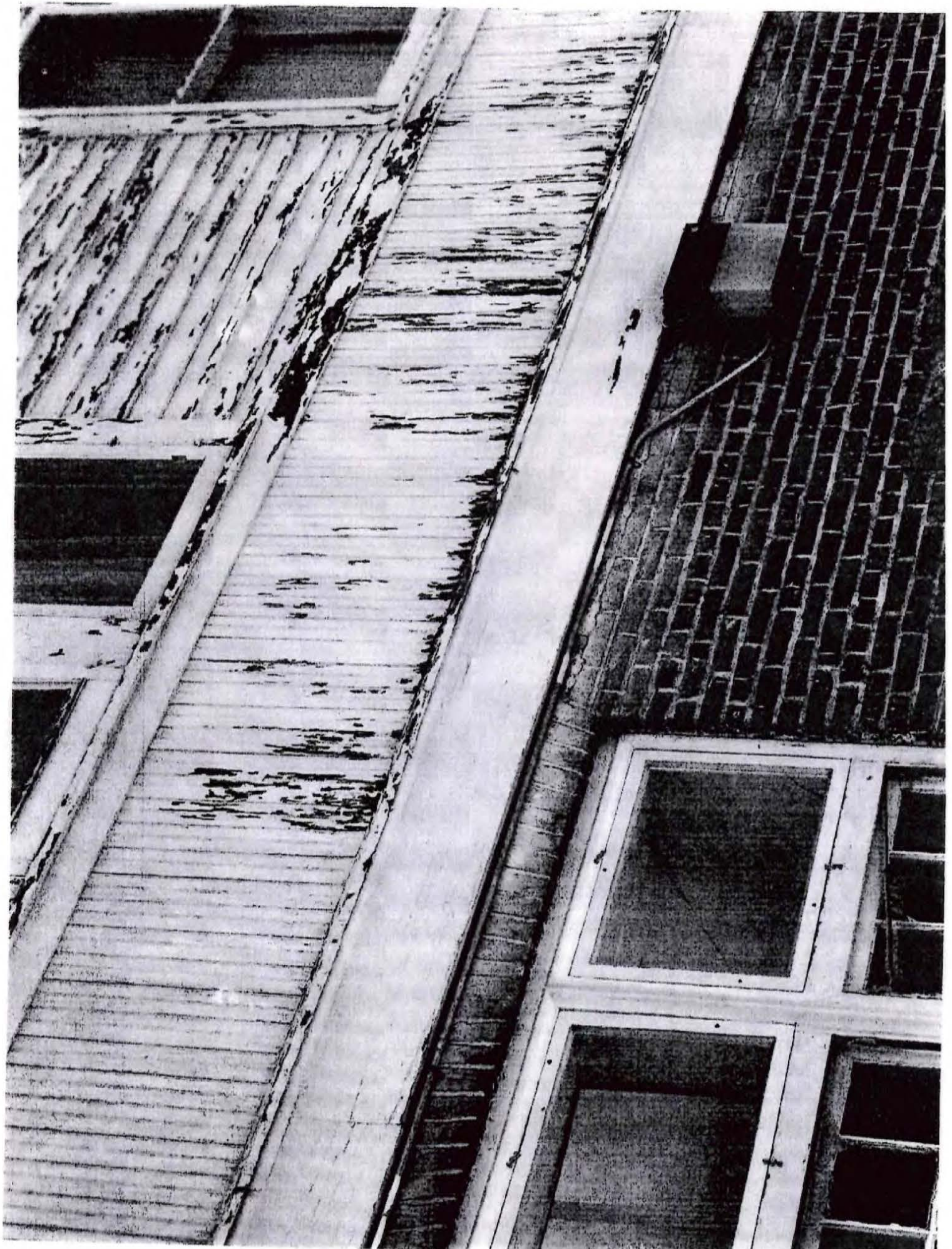
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Organization Summary

Keystone Area Historical Society

410 3rd Street
PO Box 689
Keystone, SD 57751

emtblonde@yahoo.com
O: 605-666-4827

Organization Request Summary

Requests: 8 **Requests Granted:** 6 **Total Granted:** \$93,550.00 **Total Paid:** \$67,412.85

Decided	Process Name	Project Name	Status	Granted	Paid
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2026 RD 1 Outside of Deadwood Grant Keystone School Museum Painting	ApplicationComplete		
03/23/2022	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2022 RD1 Keystone Museum Chimney Repair	Approved	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
02/21/2018	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2018 RD1 Keystone School Museum	Denied		
02/04/2016	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2016 RD1 Museum Roof	Closed	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
01/28/2013	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2013 RD1 Keystone Museum - Interior Renovations	Closed	\$15,000.00	\$ 0.00
07/13/2011	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2011 RD2 Keystone Museum - Repair Windows	Closed	\$13,550.00	\$13,550.00
02/10/2010	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2010 RD1 Victorian School House - Exterior Work	Closed	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
07/08/2008	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2008 RD2 Foundation Repairs	Closed	\$25,000.00	\$13,862.85

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ITEM J

LITTLE SPEARFISH CONSERVATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION – HUNTER CABIN RESTORATION

Budget: \$19,400.00

Request: \$9,700.00

Scope of Work to be Performed:

The objective of this project is to restore the condition of the Hunter cabin on the Historic homestead and rehabilitate the facility for general use. The work we propose will involve the following:

1. The exterior of the building has not been painted in at least 30 years. Not readily visible without a closer view, but the south side of the building suffered considerable damage due to a severe hailstorm a few years ago. The siding and trim may need to be replaced in places but mainly the siding needs to be painted. We would choose these same colors as they match the Forest Service colors of the other old cabin from the Little Spearfish Ranger Station that is on-site.
2. The concrete on the porch steps as one can see is just crumbling away. We propose to remove it and replace it with a wooden deck to match the old log house deck.
3. Six windows and 2 doors will be replaced as they do not seal anymore, allowing many flies and other insects in. The front screen door is rotting and both doors do not have secure locks.
4. The sheetrock ceiling in the cabin got wet from leakage around the chimney. It has been temporarily patched but a more repair is needed including repainting the ceiling and walls.

With these modifications, we believe the cabin will be more livable and helpful to hosting conservation and education purposes.

Relationship of the Project to History of Deadwood:

The Anderson Homestead at the headwaters of Little Spearfish Creek was first established as a mining claim in the late 1890s. Charles Anderson, a Swedish immigrant, came to the Black Hills for economic opportunity like so many others of the gold rush era. He arrived in Deadwood on Election Day, November 8, 1892 to the fanfare of South Dakota's first vote for U.S. President as a new State¹. Charles was first employed working for the railroad in the northern hills to satisfy the debt of passage to the Black Hills from the Great Lakes area. Many colorful stories are told in the family about Charles' earliest days in the Black Hills, such as buying a drink for Calamity Jane in a Deadwood saloon.

While working for the Golden Reward Mine near Terry, SD, Charles learned the mining business and then succumbed to gold fever. He had heard that gold was associated with water in the Deadwood Formation and staked a claim where springs discharge at the contact between the Madison and Deadwood Formations. Charles was grubstaked in this endeavor by investors in Deadwood and Terry. Charles worked the mining claim in search of gold while funds for food, housing, equipment, explosives

and assay work were provided by the investors. One investor was the father of Edwin Johnson, a long-time resident of Terry. Unfortunately for Charles and his descendants, gold is present where the Deadwood Formation is metamorphosed by heat in the presence of water, which is now called the Homestake Formation. Charles found more water with his shafts than precious metal. The investors backed out and the search for gold ended.

After living there for years, getting married² and having children on the place, Charles learned of the Homestead Act which permitted a choice of 160 acres or one linear mile of valley bottom whichever was less. He chose to homestead the valley bottom not the steep forested hillsides. Hence, the long narrow strip of private land along FS Road 134 at the headwaters of Little Spearfish Creek.

The old log house and the so-called Hunters cabin is the focus of our historical preservation efforts. The miner's shack of the early 1900s by the creek was not suitable for a growing family and work began on a new log house about 1907. Completed and occupied in 1910, the log house is one of the oldest log house structures remaining today in Lawrence County. The place was supposedly visited by Theodore Roosevelt on one of his hunting expeditions to the Black Hills and was accompanied by the mayor or Sheriff of Deadwood Seth Bullock.

Staff Comments:

No Comments





Organization Summary

Little Spearfish Conservation and Historic Preservation Association

1805 Central Blvd
Rapid City, SD 57702

O: 605-431-2988

Organization Request Summary

Requests: 5 **Requests Granted:** 3 **Total Granted:** \$36,750.00 **Total Paid:** \$35,777.00

Decided	Process Name	Project Name	Status	Granted	Paid
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2026 RD1 Little Spearfish Hunter Cabin Restoration	ApplicationComplete		
08/25/2022	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2022 RD2 Little Spearfish Log Cabin Restoration	Approved	\$9,250.00	\$9,250.00
02/07/2019	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2019 RD1 Charles Anderson Homestead Barn Restoration	DenialDraft		
02/25/2015	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2015 RD1 Anderson Log House Restoration - Lead	Closed	\$15,000.0 0	\$15,000.0 0
03/05/2007	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2007 Anderson Log House Restoration -- Savoy	Closed	\$12,500.0 0	\$11,527.0 0

ITEM K

ST. WENCESLAUS CHURCH & RECTORY

Budget: \$34,857.46

Request: \$10,000.00

Scope of Work to be Performed:

In 1910 our fore fathers built a parish house that has been lived in since then by our residing priests. The house has been home to our priests for many years. It is adjacent to the church to the west. It is a two-story cube-shaped structure with a hip roof, two brick chimneys and dormers on the east and west sides. Constructed of a polychromatic brick, the parish house has a single-story entranceway with a hip roof on the east façade and a single-story addition with a hip roof on the south façade. A one-story screened in porch is located on the north side of the house. Supported by Doric columns, which have been weather beaten from the north, the porch is surrounded by a balustrade. There are three stained glass transoms over the windows on the north façade which are not visible from the street. Above the porch is a parapet containing a semi-circular window. In the last few years, it has started to show weather wear and tear on the columns and dormers. We will need to replace the doric columns on our porch. Also need to painting the front porch, trim and the dormers. From this point our church has taken on several leadership changes and we would like to restore this building to its original state. Although it is not a permanent address to any one priest it is used as an occasional retreat or resting place for our priests. It is also an educational center where catechism classes are held in the building every Wednesday night. Due to the South Dakota winters, we are hoping to replace the columns with a more update weather resistance material. We have gotten 3 quotes currently and hopefully will have a wooden pillar quote before you read this. Due to weather restraints we only have one painting quote the other two were no quotes. It is a very tight quarter to paint the dormers and you can't stand on the slate roof so they need special equipment.

Relationship of the Project to History of Deadwood:

Near the end of 1869 and the start of 1870 Czech settlers started to migrate to Dakota Territory and the Tabor area. Since most of these Czech immigrants were of the Catholic faith, their first thoughts were to organize a religious community. In 1871 the Reading Club of the Tabor parish was organized, and is considered the birth date of the St. Wenceslaus parish. The society dissolved in 1899. The following parishioners were charter members: Thomas Kostel, Vaclav Bouska, John Souhrada, Jos. V. Wagner, Thomas Souhrada, John Hruska, Vit Marek, Joseph Hruska, Vaclav S. Petrik, Joseph Cansky, Mathew Horacek, John Chromy, Vit Wagner, John Kocer, Vit Kocer, Frank Sykora, Joseph Novotny, John Hakl, Anton Rothschadl, Albert F. Wagner, Frank Welfl, Frank Koupal, Frank Hruska, Thomas Sykora, Vaclav Carda, John Kudrna, Frank Soukup, Linhart Honner, Albert Melichar, Anton Kocer, Frank Blachnik, and Mathew Souhrada. The early pioneers met on Sundays in private services. Men such as Vaclav Janda, John Hakl and others served the Lord by reading scripture and leading the services to the gathered faithful.

It was at one of these Sunday services that the faithful members of the literary society decided to purchase land where a church could be constructed. The people used the law concerning homesteads and secured 160 acres under the right of preemption of purchase. At a meeting of the Reading Club of

the Tabor parish on April 14, 1872 in the home of John Hakl the purposes, desires, and business was discussed at the meeting. After a very lengthy discussion about the business at hand, it was decided to reconvene the next day; so on April 15, 1872 it was decided to purchase the land from Johanna Kocer for \$200. The land was recorded in the names of John Hakl and Vaclav Janda. Fifty-three lots each 220 feet by 286 2/3 feet in size were platted so that each resident of the town would own a lot.

One lot was set aside for a church, one lot for a cemetery, and one lot for a school. Since a cemetery had already been established with several graves and not wanting to disturb them, a jog in the street was created and that is why East Yankton Street on the south side of the church does not line up with West Yankton Street. Streets were to be 65 feet wide. Forty acres were set aside for future community needs.

Father. Emmanuel Anton Bouska, arrived in Tabor in the fall of 1893 and served the parish until his death on February 18, 1941. Msgr. Bouska served the parish for 48 years and was 75 years old when he died.

Under the supervision of Msgr. Bouska many changes took place. When Bishop O'Gorman gave the confirmation in June of 1893, the children being confirmed could not even crowd into the old chalk rock church. After several meetings with parishioners, Msgr. Bouska started preparations for the construction of a new church. He traveled around visiting all parish members and collected contributions of \$700 and pledges of \$4,000 for the construction of a new church and school.

In 1894 and 1895 there was only half a crop, and the idea of building a church and school completely broke down. The money was returned, and the pledges torn up. In 1898 collections for the church and school began again. Helping Msgr. Bouska to collect for the school were Vit Marek, Anton Rotschadl, and Albert Wagner. Collecting for the church were Joseph V. Wagner, Joseph Novotny, Mathew Horacek, and others.

The new church is 42 feet wide by 132 feet long, constructed of pressed brick with all material, delivered by rail, hauled by volunteer parishioners from Lesterville since there was not a railroad in Tabor at that time. The basement excavation work and many other construction activities was also provided by volunteers from the parish.

All of the altars, stained glass windows, ornate vestments, pews, statuary, etc. were the donations of parishioners and others. The cost of the construction of the church was \$15,304.51 not including the volunteer hours put in by the parishioners and half rate delivery by the Milwaukee railroad and it is estimated that these items saved at least \$6,500 to the church treasury. The cost for the interior furnishings amounted to about \$4,000. Consecration of the new church building was done in 1899 by Bishop O'Gorman.

On July 16, 1914, Father Emanuel A. Bouska celebrated his 25th anniversary of the priesthood. Most Rev. Bishop Thomas O'Gorman, Bishop of the Sioux Falls diocese; Msgr. and General Vicar of the Diocese, Flynn; Msgr. George Shehan and 63 priests were in attendance for the celebration. The Rev. Dean Petlach of Verdigris, Nebraska delivered the sermon. The dinner for the guests was prepared in the school under the care of the long-time housekeeper, Mrs. Mary Bodine.

The procession to the church formed in the society Hall and was led by the Parade Marshall of the Celebration on a horse ridden by Mr. Joseph Novotny, Sr. The procession arrived at the rectory, where the Most Rev. Bishop O'Gorman, Father Bouska and the other church dignitaries and priests joined in.

In preparation for this celebration donations were solicited for the decoration and frescoing of the interior of the church, also buy the Stations of the Cross. The donations were \$3,000 and the fresco paintings by eastern artists were true works of art. The original designs of the church were covered when leaks in the roof and changes in summer and winter temperatures cracked the plaster. The designs of the interior of the church can still be followed as the covering was placed over the frescoing as the same design.

In 1877, the first parish house was built southeast of the church. It still stands today although it has been significantly altered but is no longer part of the church properties. The first priest to live in the house was Father Joseph Krizek. Several successors followed him until Rev. Msgr. E.A. Bouska took over in 1893. He remained in charge until he died on February 18, 1941. The present parish house, an intact polychromate brick cube-shaped structure, was erected in 1910.

On May 6, 1915, a second unprecedented celebration took place. Father E. A. Bouska was elevated to the rank of Monsignor and Domestic Prelate. Bishop O'Gorman and 60 priests gathered for this celebration. There was a procession from the Social Hall again led by Marshall Novotny. The church was again filled to overflowing.

Other honors bestowed upon Msgr. Bouska were that in 1902 he was selected and named advisor to the bishop, and in 1908 made permanent rector. He also spent time writing the history of Czech Catholic parishes in South Dakota which was published by J. A. Dvorak in 1920. In 1919 Msgr. Bouska along with the Rev. Oldrich Zlamal of Cleveland, Ohio were sent to Czechoslovakia as delegates to the newly formed country.

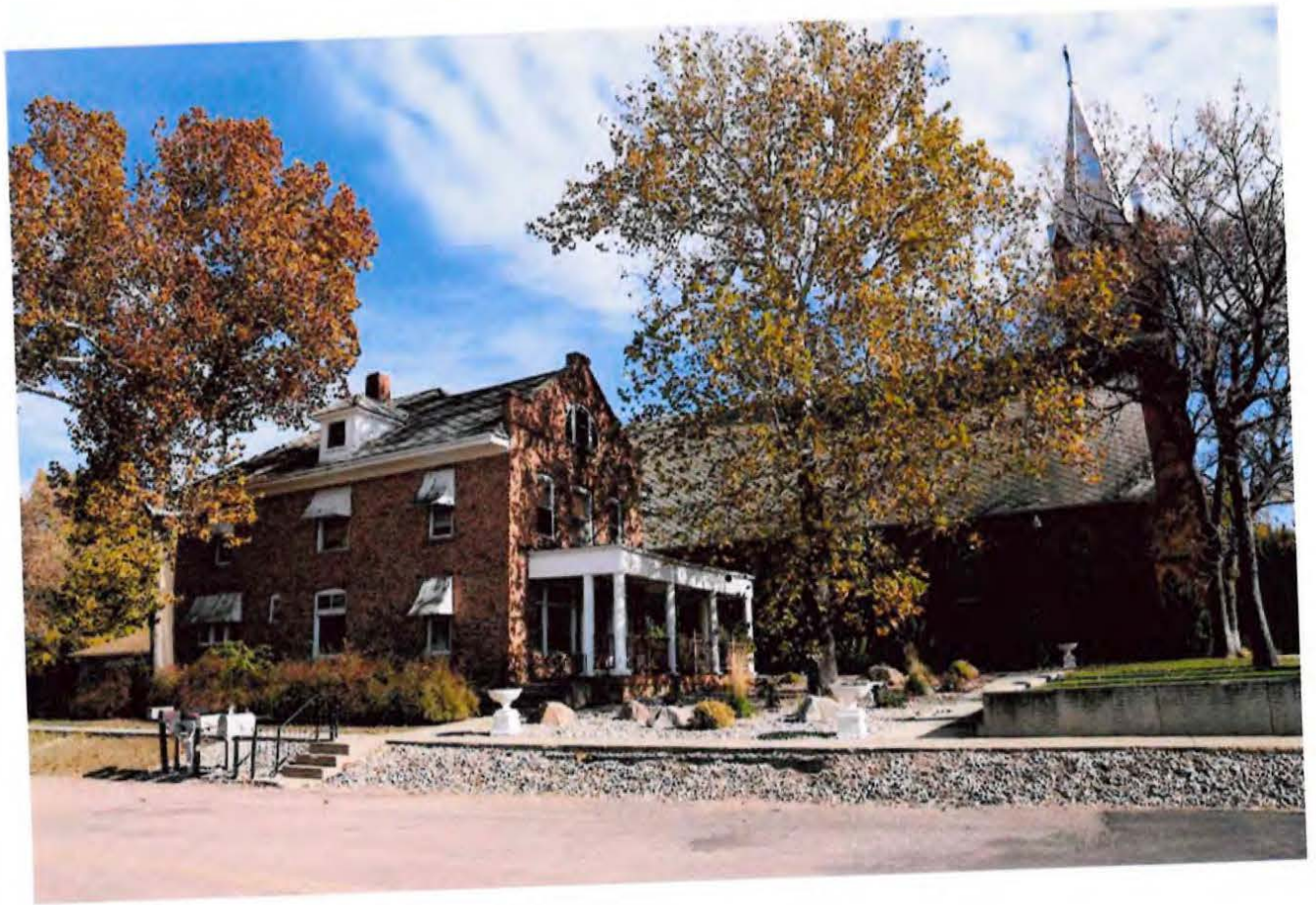
The Golden Jubilee of Msgr. Emanuel Anton Bouska, P.R. (Permanent Rector), took place on July 12, 1938. A large delegation was here from Chicago, Omaha, Brainard and other Nebraska towns, and many South Dakota towns. The Most Reverend Louis B. Kucera of Lincoln, Nebraska was also in attendance. Several Monsignors, two abbots, and about 45 priests comprised the church dignitaries. Another procession took place starting at the Thompson Yards (now Tabor Lumber Co-op) with the Tabor municipal band, Knights of St. George of Brainard, Nebraska in full regalia; Knights of St. Wenceslaus of Tabor; Tabor Fire Department, American Legion and Auxiliary of Tabor, Tabor Catholic Sokols; Catholic Workman of Tabor and Dante and many others took part. Marshal of the day was James C. Vlcek who was instructor of the Sokols.

Sometime between 1902 and 1914 the front steps to the church were changed. In honor of the 75th anniversary of the parish in 1946 a tile was attached to the ceiling and walls of the church to protect it from deterioration. A new slate roof was also placed over the existing wooden shingles to protect the room from further leaks. The cement and wooden borders surrounding the graves in the cemetery were removed in the 1940's.

Staff Comments:

No Comments







St. Wenceslaus Catholic Church & rectory, 1919.



Organization Summary

St. Wenceslaus Catholic Church

205 N Lidice Street
30624 431st Avenue
Tabor, SD 57063

Fr. Tom Anderson
rhejna1@hcinet.net
O: 605-660-1483

Organization Request Summary

Requests: 2 Requests Granted: 1 Total Granted: \$10,000.00 Total Paid: \$10,000.00

Decided	Process Name	Project Name	Status	Granted	Paid
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2026 RD1 Outside of Deadwood Grant	Manual		
07/15/2024	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2024 RD2 Outside of Deadwood Grant St. Wencelslaus Church	Approved	\$10,000.0 0	\$10,000.0 0

ITEM L

SULLY COUNTY COURTHOUSE – FRONT ENTRY AND MOSONRY WORK

Budget: \$36,073.00

Request: \$10,000.00

Scope of Work to be Performed:

This project will repair the front steps & landing of the Courthouse as well as complete the repairs on the southeast side. All masonry surfaces will be pressure washed to remove stains, surface cleaned with a chemical agent & rinsed. All mortar joints will be inspected & repaired. All perimeter window frames will be cleaned & resealed to a watertight condition. The handrailing on the front steps will be removed, repaired & replaced using anchor plates. Deteriorated & fractured stone will be removed & patched with restoration mortar to match original profile. The several cracked landing stone will be removed & replaced with stone matching the original in size, color & texture as closely as possible. All steps & landing joints will be resealed.

Relationship of the Project to History of Deadwood:

Architect W.M. Rick of the Black Hills Company of Deadwood designed the Sully County Courthouse, which was built in 1911-1913 at a cost of \$65,173.00. His company was located in Deadwood prior to dissolving due to funding issues. Despite the company's short history, Mr. Rich and his associates designed several courthouses as well as homes, churches and various businesses throughout the states of South Dakota, Colorado and Nebraska

Staff Comments:

No Comments

PICTURE ON NEXT PAGE



MCR
MID-CONTINENTAL
RESTORATION Co., INC.

South Dakota Branch Office
1008 S Ben St, Parkston, SD 57366
Ph: (605) 928-3533 Fax: (605) 928-3553
www.midcontinental.com

PROPOSAL / CONTRACT

September 23, 2025

From: Craig Hauser, 1008 S Ben St., Parkston, SD 57366
Cell: (605) 505-0151 Email: craig_hauser@midcontinental.com

To: Susan Lamb, Auditor, Sully Co. Courthouse, 700 Ash Ave., Onida, SD 57654
Ph: 605-258-2541 Email: sullyaud@venturecomm.net

Subject: Steps & Landing Repairs

Job Name: County Courthouse – 700 Ash Ave, Onida, SD 57654

BASE BID: SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS & SOUTH ELEVATION STEPS & LANDING



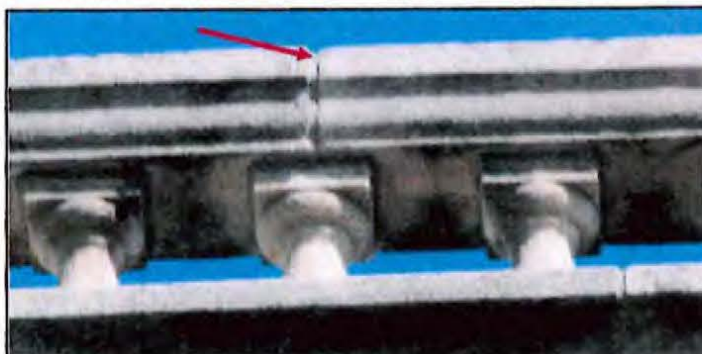
- (1) All masonry surfaces shall be washed with pressurized water at approximately 1000 PSI. Where necessary to remove stubborn stains, a chemical cleaning agent shall be applied to the surface, allowed to dwell, and then rinsed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. The chemical cleaning agents shall be applied no more than two times to any masonry surface.

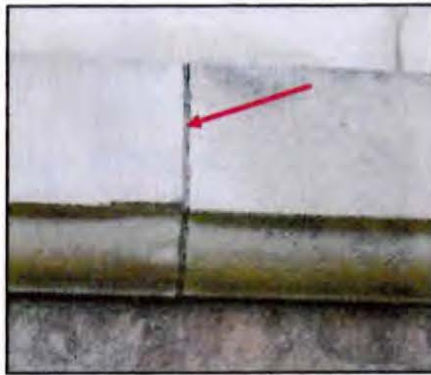


- (2) All mortar joints shall be carefully inspected and those found to have voids, cracks or openings greater than 1/64th inch in width or those found to be eroded more than 1/4-inch in depth, shall be cut back to a depth of two times the joint width, but in no case deeper than 1-inch, and shall then be cleaned of all loose and foreign debris with air and/or water pressure.
- (3) Defective mortar joints that have been cut and cleaned shall then be pointed (filled and tightly packed) with a non-staining, non-shrinking, Type "N" masonry pointing mortar, colored and tooled to match the adjacent joints in appearance as closely as possible. Prior to installing the new mortar, the masonry surfaces shall be thoroughly wet, with no standing water (saturated surface dry).



- (4) Areas of spalled, deteriorated or fractured stone shall be removed by square cutting the perimeter of the repair area and chipping away the unsound material to a sound surface. The void shall then be patched with Jahn M70 Restoration Mortar, carved and finished to match the original profile in appearance as closely as possible. The color shall be one of Jahn's standard colors, matching the adjacent surfaces as closely as possible. Patching material shall be applied in strict accordance with manufacturer's specifications.





- (8) The skyward facing head joints of the water table stones shall be cut back a minimum of $\frac{1}{2}$ " in depth, cleaned of all loose and foreign debris and then resealed utilizing a hybrid sealant, Dymonic FC or equal. A bond breaker shall be installed into the bottom of the cut joint to prevent three-sided adhesion. New sealant shall be tooled to a neat, watertight condition. The remaining face joints shall be cut back a minimum of $\frac{3}{4}$ " in depth, cleaned of all loose and foreign debris. The face joint shall then be pointed (filled and tightly packed) with a non-staining, non-shrinking type "N" masonry pointing mortar, colored and tooled to match the adjacent joints in appearance as closely as possible.



- (9) The perimeter of all window frames (masonry-to-frame joints) shall have all existing fill materials removed, the joint surface area shall be cleaned of all foreign residue and resealed with a hybrid rubber sealant, tooled to a watertight condition. Color of new sealant shall match the adjacent window / door trim or adjacent mortar joints as closely as possible.



- (14) The OWNER shall be responsible for contacting the electrical power company to provide power line protection, rerouting, or deenergize the lines prior to the start of the project. OSHA restricts access to within 3' feet for Insulated lines less than 300 volts, 10' feet for Insulated lines above 300 volts to 50kv. The only exception to the above regulation is the utility company or electrical power system operator must be notified of the need to work closer and the systems operator must deenergize, relocate, or install protective covering to prevent accidental contact with the lines or weather heads.
- (15) If cell phone or microwave antennas exist on the building(s), a current Radio Frequency Safety Survey Report (RFSSR) must be provided to Mid-Continental Restoration prior to commencement of the project. Any associated costs for antenna shutdown or relocation are not included in this proposal. If antennas are unable to be shut down or relocated, exposure areas around the antennas will not be accessible by Mid-Continental Restoration and this work will be deducted out of the contract amount.
- (16) The OWNER shall be responsible for supplying adequate water and electrical circuitries to power contractor's equipment. A pigtail cord shall be provided by MCR for an electrician to hard wire into a 40-amp or 50-amp breaker that will provide power to our temporary 240V panel.
- (17) During the construction phase, all precautions shall be taken to protect any other building surfaces, pedestrians, and automobiles. Mid-Continental follows all OSHA safety regulations in scaffolding and public protection, **including full compliance with the OSHA Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard.** Upon completion, all surrounding surfaces of the building and premises shall be cleaned and left in an orderly fashion.
- (18) Mid-Continental Restoration Co., Inc. has been retained to perform defined installation and/or repair work on the building or at the jobsite and has not guaranteed the removal or eradication of any mold/fungi/organic pathogens and other airborne contaminants. Mid-Continental Restoration Co., Inc., shall be held harmless from and against any and all claims, suits or damages resulting in anyway whatsoever from mold/fungi/organic/pathogens or other airborne contaminants, that may be present at the jobsite before, during and after Mid-Continental has completed its work pursuant to this contract.
- (19) For complete insurance coverage, see Exhibit "A" attached hereto. Please review the Terms and Conditions attached hereto and marked Exhibit "A".
- (20) Workmanship and materials shall be guaranteed for one (1) year(s).

We shall accomplish the above outlined work for the sum of:

THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND, SEVENTY-THREE DOLLARS

\$36,073.00

Due to the current volatility of material pricing, the above price shall only be valid for a period of thirty days (30) days, after which pricing is subject to change.

TO ACCEPT BASE BID, PLEASE SIGN BELOW

If BASE BID is accepted, please sign here:

Mid-Continental Restoration Co., Inc.

By: Susan B. Hunt 10.6.2025
Owner/Owner Representative Dated

By: Craig Haaser 10-9-25
Contractor Dated

Organization Summary

Sully County

700 Ash Avenue
PO Box 265
Onida, SD 57564

Organization Request Summary

Requests: 5 **Requests Granted:** 3 **Total Granted:** \$22,500.00 **Total Paid:** \$22,500.00

Decided	Process Name	Project Name	Status	Granted	Paid
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2026 RD1 Sully County Courthouse	ApplicationComplete		
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2025 RD2 Outside of Deadwood Grant Sully County Courthouse	EvaluationsClosed		
08/22/2025	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2025 RD 2 Outside of Deadwood Grant Courthouse	Approved	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
08/06/2024	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2024 RD2 Outside of Deadwood Grant Sully Co Courthouse	Approved	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
07/05/2017	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2017 RD2 Sully County Court House - Judge's Chambers	Closed	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00

ITEM M

BESEDA HALL INTERIOR CEILING PAINTING

Budget: \$6,000.00

Request: \$3,000.00

Scope of Work to be Performed:

The work to be performed is a repaint of the interior ceiling and side walls of the main hall structure with minor patch work of holes. Water damage over the years has left some areas on the ceiling stained and would be addressed during this painting project. It is worth noting that the roof has been replaced in 2024. The last painting project to occur was in 1990.

Relationship of the Project to History of Deadwood:

The history of Beseda Hall, Tabor, SD starts in 1869 when the first Bohemian immigrants started to arrive in Bon Homme County, Dakota Territory. Bon Homme County was one of the first four counties to be organized in this territory.

On April 20, 1872, the Literary Society purchased the homestead of Johanna Kocer for \$200 to establish a town. The quarter section of land was in the NE Quarter of Section 23 in Tabor Township T 94 N and R 56 W. The town was named Tabor and the quarter section of land was divided into fifty-three (53) lots which were given to members of the Literary Society by the drawing of lots with forty (40) acres set aside for further growth. Lot 2 in Block 5 was set aside for town use, which is where Beseda Hall and Sokol Park are located.

The north half of Lot 2 Block 5 had various owners over the years. Somewhere around 1900 a saloon, café, rooming house, and hall were constructed on the South 52 feet of the north half of Lot 2 Block 5, Beseda Hall.

Mathias Reidinger, one of the first owners of the South 52 feet, named the building Reidinger Hall and owned the hall in partnership with the C. J. Michel Brewing Co. of Lacrosse, Wisconsin as saloon property. It was also known as the Wayside Inn and Michael Hall as a dance hall was attached to the east.

John A. Matuska purchased this South 52 feet of property in Lot 2 Block 5 in 1917 and started a barber shop which was attached to the south side front of the Saloon/Café/Hall/Hotel. The name was changed to the Star Hotel and Restaurant and the Opera House. In April of 1918, the owners of Matuska and Koletzky decided to expand the hall and add a stage with a basement.

Charles J. Rokusek bought into this property and lived in one of the upstairs hotel rooms on the property. The front part of the hotel was part saloon and part café with the east end a dance hall. The Star Restaurant was managed by Mrs. Marie Melmer and then by Mrs. Anna King. The name changed again and was known as The Opera House.

On April 14, 1930, Matuska and Rokusek sold the property known as the Opera House to the Katolicky Delnik (Catholic Workman) Branch 93 and Katolicka Jednota Sokols (Catholic Unified Sokols) Branch 46 for use as their meeting hall. The name of the building was changed to Beseda Hall.

It was not until September 19, 1899, that the land in the South Half of Lot 2 in Block 5, The Society of the Town of Tabor sold the land now known as Sokol Park to J. H. Queal Company for \$500. The Queal Company started a lumber yard on this lot.

Thompson Yards purchased the Queal Company on February 7, 1918, and continued to run a lumber yard on the corner for many years. The office of Thomson Yards closed, and the office became a beauty shop opened by Evelyn Blachnik and later by other beauticians. The beauty shop was sold and moved to northwest Tabor and converted into a home.

The Katolicka Jednota Sokol Branch 46 purchased the property now known as Sokol Park for use to display their gymnastic talents.

Over the years the hall has been used for concerts, lectures, silent movies, dances, drama presentations, even basketball games as there was no gym attached to the High School until 1952. Beseda Hall is the heart of activities in the Town of Tabor. The old front of the original building was torn down and replaced with a brick front and a new entrance into the hall in 1955.

The Sokol Social Club Branch 46 ceased to exist and on April 1, 1972, ownership of Sokol Park was transferred to the Catholic Workman Branch 93. The Catholic Workman Fraternal Life Insurance company was acquired by the First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association in 2004. It is now known as FCSLA Life. The Catholic Workman Insurance company ceased to exist at this time.

Ownership of Sokol Park and Beseda Hall was still listed as owned by the Sokol Club and Catholic Workman. Beseda Hall was operating as its own entity and had adopted their own set of bylaws on February 10, 1957, the Beseda Hall was not incorporated at that time.

Beseda Hall became incorporated on August 3, 2017. A full set of Bylaws was adopted on January 23, 2022. Transfer of ownership of Beseda Hall and Sokol Park to Beseda Hall, Inc. took many hours of research and volunteer work to clear up the title.

A Special Meeting of all FCSLA Life (former Catholic Workman) members was held in Beseda Hall on Sunday, November 28, 2021, at 1:30 pm to decide if sole ownership of Beseda Hall and Sokol Park should be transferred to Beseda Hall, Inc. which is a Domestic Non-profit Corporation.

The purpose of the hall is to provide, on a non-profit basis, a meeting place for social gatherings, civic affairs, and wholesome entertainment. The hall may be rented by any entity whether located in the Tabor 57063 ZIP Code area or outside of that area for weddings, meetings, reunions, etc.

Staff Comments:

No Comments



View looking West.



View looking East



View looking at the North Wall



View looking at the South Wall

Organization Summary

Beseda Hall, Inc.

115 N Lidice
PO Box 55
Tabor, SD 57063

Mark Robert Povondra
besedahall.inc@gmail.com
O: 605-661-2737
M: 605-661-2737

Organization Request Summary

Requests: 1 Requests Granted: 0 Total Granted: \$ 0.00 Total Paid: \$ 0.00

Decided	Process Name	Project Name	Status	Granted	Paid
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2026 RD1 Outside of Deadwood Grant Beseda Hall Interior Ceiling Painting	ApplicationSubmitted		

ITEM N

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA – SOAP SUDS ROW

Budget: \$20,348.00

Request: \$7,420.00

Scope of Work to be Performed:

This project will continue archaeological work at the “Soapsuds Row” area of old Fort Meade as an archaeological field school offered by the University of South Dakota (USD). It is anticipated that 10–14 students will enroll in this course, which serves as USD’s primary means for archaeological training. The 2026 field season at “Soapsuds Row” will expand excavation units on a privy and log house identified in the 2022–2025 field seasons to retrieve a larger sample of material culture and botanicals to better understand these features. This work will be conducted in close collaboration with Ross Lamphere and the Meade School District. In addition to students and Dr. Krus, a volunteer and crew chief will return from the 2022–2025 field seasons.

Relationship of the Project to History of Deadwood:

Fort Meade was established in 1878 to protect the gold camps at Deadwood and elsewhere in the northern Black Hills to protect the gold rush settlements.

Staff Comments:

No Comments





Organization Summary

The University of South Dakota

414 East Clark Street
Vermillion, SD 57069

Daniel Engebretson
orsp@usd.edu
O: 605-658-3760

Organization Request Summary

Requests: 5 **Requests Granted:** 3 **Total Granted:** \$14,181.00 **Total Paid:** \$14,181.00

Decided	Process Name	Project Name	Status	Granted	Paid
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2026 Archaeological Excavations of Laundress Housing at Old Fort Meade, Sturgis, SD	ApplicationSubmitted		
03/12/2025	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2025 RD1 USD Archaeological Excavations of Laundress Housing at Old Fort Meade, Sturgis, SD	Approved	\$6,260.00	\$6,260.00
01/30/2025	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2024 RD 1 University of South Dakota Soap Suds Row	Approved	\$6,250.00	\$6,250.00
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2024 RD1 Outside of Deadwood Grant Ft. Mead Archeology	Abandoned		
04/10/2023	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2023 RD 1 USD Transfer of the Homestake Open Cut archaeological collection to Rapid City	Approved	\$1,671.00	\$1,671.00

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ITEM O

WESTERN DAKOTA CAMP ASSOCIATION – CAMP BOB MARSHALL

Budget: \$96,000.00

Request: \$70,000.00

Scope of Work to be Performed:

Camp Bob Marshall has a significant amount of damage to 9 of our historical buildings. Cabins, 1,5,6,11,12, infirmary and 10 all have damage due to wind and trees falling on them. Cabin 10 being the worst as a tree fell on the roof and branches went into an breaking the wood floor. Some just need shingles, fascia and soffit work, others will need more. The well house is not a historical building but houses all important water supply and lost half the roof. The craft Hall another important building on site was built in 1958 and will need a roof and 3' over hangs. Many of the roofs will require new shingles as the wind ripped them off.

Relationship of the Project to History of Deadwood:

Like Deadwood the CCC camps were a very important part of roads, bridges and structures built in the 1930's. Many of the CCC worked in different camps on different projects. Masonry was one of the fine elements of the Custer CCC camp and the trade is evident in Deadwood as well as Lead and Hill City. Fire watch towers, water way culverts, bridges all were created during the CCC Camp era.

Staff Comments:

The request was originally going to be submitted as an emergency grant but came in right after deadline for the regular grants. Staff decided to include in with the regular grant process. These cabins are located on US Forest Service Land but not operated by the Forest Service.

PHOTOS ON NEXT PAGE













Organization Summary

Western Dakota Camp Association

25007 Camp Bob Marshall Road
Custer, SD 57730

Sherri Sanders
campbob1@goldenwest.net
O: 605-381-6685

Organization Request Summary

Requests: 1 **Requests Granted:** 0 **Total Granted:** \$ 0.00 **Total Paid:** \$ 0.00

Decided	Process Name	Project Name	Status	Granted	Paid
	Outside of Deadwood Grants	2026 RD1 Outside of Deadwood Grant Camp Bob Marshall	ApplicationComplete		