NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1100083

JAN 28 2011

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Henry Cool Park

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number ½ mile north of the intersection of Hwy 50 and 365th Ave ☐ not for publication

city or town Platte ☒ vicinity

state South Dakota code SD county Charles Mix code 023 zip code 57369

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

__ national __ statewide __x__ local

Jay D. Vogt — 01-14-2011

Signature of certifying official — Date

SD SHPO

Title — 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

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:)

Joe Edson K. Beall — 3-15-11

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Henry Cool Park
Name of Property

Charles Mix County, South Dakota
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [ ] private
- [x] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
2	0	sites
4	0	structures
15	0	objects
22	0	**Total**

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: Outdoor Recreation

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: stone
walls: stone
roof: Asphalt shingle
other: wood, stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Henry Cool Park is located on the east side of Lake Platte in Charles Mix County. The park covers approximately seven acres and is located on two islands connected by bridges. The main island is large and sits to the north while the smaller island lies below to the south. The majority of the built features are located on the larger northern island.

The islands are covered in a variety of grasses. Shorelines are partially rip-rapped and cattails border the water's edge in many areas. A number of deciduous trees grow on the larger island.

The built features in the park are contributing. Contributing features include the bridges, gardens, fire pits, benches, fieldstone path, bathhouse, and fieldstone stairs.

Narrative Description

Henry Cool Park is located along the eastern shore of Lake Platte. The majority of the park is located on an approximately seven acres island. Lake Platte surrounds the park on three sides. Located 100 yards east of the park are the Lake Platte Golf Course clubhouse buildings. The golf course borders the eastern shore of Lake Platte and the park.

Lake Platte was created with the damming of Platte Creek. The topography is rolling hills and valleys that descend toward the Missouri River some ten miles to the east. The valley has a blend of deciduous and coniferous trees and a variety of grasses. The lakeside is largely undeveloped, with the exception of the golf course.

Elements of the park were constructed between 1932 and 1938. Photographic records show that most of the features were constructed in 1932. However, a few features were constructed in 1938.

Arch
Contributing
1938
The fieldstone arch is the gateway to the park. It has a namestone that reads "Henry Cool Park."

Bridge 1
Contributing
1932
Bridge 1 is a fieldstone bridge spanning approximately 40 feet. There are fieldstone pavers at the foot of the bridge on each side.

The bridge piers and span are constructed of fieldstone. The bridge deck is covered in concrete. A course of concrete also caps the fieldstone on the rails of the bridge.

Bridge 2
Contributing
1932
Bridge 2 is a suspension bridge spanning approximately 30 feet. The towers on each end of the bridge are constructed of fieldstone. The deck of the bridge is constructed of wood planks. The suspension cable is steel. The handrail is wood and there is metal mesh between the handrail and the deck. The approaches are wood planks.

Fire Pits
Contributing
1932
There are three small fieldstone fire pits. The fire pits measure 3'x 3' and have a metal grate.

Gardens and Benches
Contributing
1932
There are two gardens, each surrounded by four fieldstone and wood benches.

The gardens are circular and have a circumference of approximately 20 feet. A course of fieldstone rings each garden. The fieldstone ring is mortared. A variety of flora grows in the gardens.

The benches have fieldstone bases (3 per bench, spaced equidistance) and are topped with a wood plank.

Stairs
Contributing
1932
There is small set of fieldstone stairs that lead to a terraced path on the south side of the larger island.

Fieldstone Path
Contributing
1932
There is fieldstone path that runs from Bridge 1 west to the western edge of the island. There is stone monument and circular bench on the path.

Stone Monument
Contributing
1938
There is stone monument with a circular fieldstone base with a six foot circumference. On top of the base is a large rock with a plaque commemorating Henry Cool Park. It reads "In appreciation of years of unselfish effort and public service of which this lake and park are but a single evidence, the citizens of Platte have named these grounds, The Henry Cool Park."

Circular Bench
Contributing
1932
There is a circular fieldstone bench. It has a circular fieldstone base with a six foot circumference. On top of the base is a smaller circular course of fieldstone.

Large Grill
Contributing
1932
There is large fieldstone grill. The base is 5'x 5' square and tapers as it goes up. The grill is approximately six feet tall.

Bathhouse
Contributing
1932
The bathhouse is located on the mainland to the east of the island. It has a stone foundation, fieldstone walls, and a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles.

The façade (east elevation) has a central protrusion that extends 20 inches out from the rest of the elevation. On the protrusion, there is a wood door flanked by two window openings. The window openings are covered with wire; there is one partial and one complete four-over-four window behind the wire. The gable of the protrusion has half-timbering. There are no other openings on the elevation.

The south and north elevation each have a six-pane window at the top of the wall (this was a bathhouse, the windows are high for privacy). The gables have half-timbering.

The west elevation has a central protrusion that extends 20 inches out from the rest of the elevation. There is a non-historic garage door on the protrusion. The garage door is thought to have been added post 1973 when the adjoining golf course was built. The gable of the protrusion has half-timbering. There are no other openings on the elevation.

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)

- [x] 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.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- [ ] A owed 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.
- [x] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment and Recreation

Architecture

Period of Significance

1932-1960

Significant Dates

1932, 1938

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance begins with the construction date of the park in 1932 and runs up to the 50-year cutoff in 1960.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)
The "Henry Cool Park" memorial monument is commemorative. However, it represents the same construction techniques as the other structures and is included with them as a contributing feature. Its primary significance is its architectural contribution when viewed as a part of the whole complex.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of signficance and applicable criteria)

Henry Cool Park is locally significant under Criterion A under Recreation and Culture. Henry Cool Park is also significant locally under Criterion C under Architecture.

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

Henry Cool Park was a summer recreation center for the people of Platte for many years. The park was used for many events and was the only lakeside respite in the area before the construction of the reservoirs on the Missouri River. The citizens of Platte developed the park specifically for their recreational use.

The fieldstone building, structures, and objects represent a significant construction technique of the time and period. The bridges in particular represent two distinct bridge types: beam and suspension. The bathhouse, fire pits, benches, monument, and stairs are also good examples of fieldstone construction in public parks built during the 1930s.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Entertainment and Recreation

The Platte Valley Co. was formed through the efforts of the Platte Commercial Club and Henry Cool to build Lake Platte in 1931. The idea to build Lake Platte was conceived in January of 1930, when Henry Cool, William Wolff, Earl Eastman, L.W. Riffle, and Herman Beltman met with the State Game Commission in Pierre to propose building the lake.[i] Drought and bad economic conditions prevailed in the Platte community at this time, so the project had a dual pupose: put people to work and build a lake that the people of Platte could enjoy.[ii] Federal, state, and county funds were used to construct a dam and spillway across Platte Creek, creating a mile long reservoir covering 240 acres. At the time, the Lake Platte was one of the largest artificial lakes in the state.

The grade of the dam was half-complete in December of 1931. By March of 1932, the grade and spillway were completed. The manpower to complete the spillway was furnished by the County Relief Commission.[iii] The dam and spillway were raised in 1936.[iv]

When the construction of the dam was initiated, the State Treasurer had not issued the actual cash allocation for the project. Immediate financial relief was provided by the issuance of a scrip that circulated as cash in Platte and the neighboring towns. This was called "dam money" and allowed the workers to be paid and spend their money locally.[v]

After the spillway was completed, work was begun to improve recreational opportunities at the lake. The state Department of Game and Fish stocked the lake with fish. Game Warden E.E. "Duffy" Allgier put the first 1,000 crappies and bluegills in the lake in April of 1932. Stocking continued on a yearly basis with bluegill, crappies, and bass being seined from neighboring Lake Andes and relocated to Lake Platte.[vi]

The citizens of Platte also began constructing a park on the island in the lake. One of the first projects was to construct bridges connecting the island with the mainland.[vii] The island was also void of trees, so several trees were planted to encourage the park setting.[viii] In 1934, the bathing beach was completed and opened to the public. In 1938 the fieldstone archway was completed and in 1941 playground equipment was purchased for the children.[ix]

[i] Lawrence Cool Collection, South Dakota State Archives.
[ii] Platte 75th Anniversary Diamond Jubilee Committee. *Platte's 75th Anniversary: 1900-1975*. (Platte: SD, 1975), 11.
[iii] Lawrence Cool Collection, South Dakota State Archives.
[iv] Adeline S. Gnirk. *Epic of the Great Exodus*. (Gregory: SD, Gregory Times-Advocate, 1985), 151.
[v] Platte 75th Anniversary Diamond Jubilee Committee, 11.
[vi] Lawrence Cool Collection, South Dakota State Archives.
[vii] Gnirk, 151.
[viii] Lawrence Cool Collection, South Dakota State Archives.
[ix] Lawrence Cool Collection, South Dakota State Archives.

Lake Platte and the park were a big hit right away. A local paper reported in August of 1932 that many residents spent their days off at Lake Platte.[x] Later that year in the winter of 1932, residents enjoyed ice skating and formed local hockey clubs.[xi] In 1934 after the completion of the swimming beach, lifeguard Giles Wells was on duty daily from two to eight PM. Giles also gave free swimming lessons on Monday-Wednesday-Friday throughout the summer.[xii] In July of 1935, lifeguard Barnhart and recreation leader Harley Nash held competitive swimming events. The contests included such events as the senior boys 100 swim, the senior girls underwater swim, treading water, and a floating contest.[xiii]

The Platte Community Club supported the construction of the park by hosting banquets, speeches, Platte Band shows, suppers, and other activities in the park. On Sundays, Bryan Parks, director, and the Platte High School band presented concerts.[xiv] Many local and out-of-town people attended these events and at times there were as many as 800 people present.[xv] The summer Sunday Sunset Concerts were particulary well attended.[xvi]

The county history describes the park: "Lake Platte in the Platte Creek area with its golf grounds, picnic areas, fishing, winter fishing, and ice skating has become a popular pleasure resort for the community and the surrounding areas. The little islands with its picnic benches, connecting small bridges, and flaming red canna beds is a fairy land seldom unoccupied."[xvii] Henry Cool Park remained a popular entertainment destination for fishermen and women, swimmers, picnic groups, concert attendees, and local residents for several years. The construction of the mainstem reservoirs on the Missouri River in the 1950s and 1960s changed the recreation options in the area. As more recreation opportunities were developed at the river, the use of Henry Cool Park and Lake Platte declined.

Henry Cool Park is still used today as a picnic spot. The City of Platte maintains the park. Though its use has declined, it still fulfills a recreational need in the area.

Charles Mix County during the Depression

South Dakota's economy was already hurting by the time the stock market crashed in 1929. Agriculture was the heart of South Dakota's economy. Crop prices rose during World War I and its immediate aftermath while Europe was rebuilding. During the war, farmers were encouraged to put more land into production and produce more for the war effort. Phrases such as "If you can't fight, farm" and "Wheat will win the war" were promoted by the federal government. Many farmers became affluent during this period, but many farmers also took on debt to expand their operations.[xviii]

South Dakota farmers were told it was their patriotic duty to buy more land and modern machinery in order to boost their production. Many did this on credit. When grain and land prices fell (In 1920, wheat was selling for $2.96 a bushel. By 1929 it sold for $1.03 a bushel.), farmers were faced with high mortgage payments and tax rates that had doubled in the 1920s.[xix] Added on to these financial strains were the loans they had on new tractors, cultivators, and other farm machinery. Ironically, also hurting the farmers was their ability to produce more cereal crops, which by the laws of supply and demand lowered their prices.[xx]

The federal government had dropped its wartime agricultural support policies in 1920. Also at this time, the Federal Reserve was worried about inflation and took immediate steps to create deflation. Agriculture was negatively affected by this as prices for agricultural products dropped severly. Nonagricultural products did not fall as quickly, meaning farmers received less money for their products but saw prices for other goods remain high. This caused not only farmers but small towns who depended on farmer's incomes to suffer.[xxi] South Dakota's was so dependent on agriculture that when it suffered, everyone suffered.

---

[x] Lawrence Cool Collection, South Dakota State Archives.
[xi] Lawrence Cool Collection, South Dakota State Archives.
[xii] Lawrence Cool Collection, South Dakota State Archives.
[xiii] Lawrence Cool Collection, South Dakota State Archives.
[xiv] Platte 75th Anniversary Diamond Jubilee Committee, 11.
[xv] Platte 75th Anniversary Diamond Jubilee Committee, 11.
[xvi] Lawrence Cool Collection, South Dakota State Archives.
[xvii] Gnirk, 151.
[xviii] Harry Thompson, editor. *A New South Dakota History.* (Sioux Falls: SD, The Center For Western Studies Augustana College, 2005), 229.
[xix] Ibid, 230.
[xx] Ibid, 230.
[xxi] Paula M. Nelson. *The Prairie Winnows Out Its Own.* (Iowa City: IA, University of Iowa Press, 1996), 5.

Charles Mix County was hit with many of the same calamities as other South Dakota counties. Grasshopper plagues, drought, foreclosures, and dust storms affected all residents to some degree. Unemployment and underemployment were high. Many found seasonal work during planting and harvest seasons (when there was something to harvest), but the demand for jobs was high.

Public work programs put many local men to work. The original dam was funded with local, state and possibly federal money. The reconstruction of Lake Platte was a Works Progress Administration Project (WPA). Henry Cool Park was built with a combination of local, state, and federal funds. Both private and public local funds were used on different aspects of the park. Many area men found temporary employment on this and other projects in Charles Mix County. The Platte Community Club promoted projects such as the construction of the park, which helped put local men to work and gave them money to spend in the community.

The Platte Community Club was composed of local businessmen. The club took the lead on many projects in the park. Contributions of local businessmen made the construction of the swimming beach and its operation possible.[xxii] The City of Platte, the Charles Mix County Relief Commission, and the WPA all contributed to different aspects of the park. The exact role each entity played is unclear, though records show all were involved. The prime booster in the Platte Community Club was Henry Cool.

Henry Cool

Henry Cool was born in Hanover, Germany, and immigrated to America with his parents in 1882. He came to Charles Mix County to start a meat market and furniture store. Henry was active in city improvements and was a charter member of the Platte Fire Department. He served on the city council and it was due to his efforts that Lake Platte became a reality.

An article entitled "Park Gateway Honors Henry Cool" from the 12 October 1939 issue of the *Platte Enterprise* illustrates the importance of Henry Cool's contribution to the community:

> "Many years ago Henry Cool landed in old Edgerton, now an extinct town three miles south of Platte and established a meat market in conjunction with his trade as a carpenter. With the coming of the railroad, he moved to Platte and established a furniture and undertaking business in which he is still engaged with his sons. Mr. Cool has always taken a sincere and active interest in community welfare and the upbuilding of the city. Quite a number of years ago he conceived the possibility of placing a dam across Platte creek and creating an artificial lake. He tried to get his idea before the public, which at first gave little encouragement, but the idea grew and finally developed into a reality.
>
> He gave freely of his time and many months of hard work. He put his whole soul and life into this, the realization of his vision.
>
> It was therefore deemed fitting to name the park after the one man responsible for the consummation of the project. On the archway approaching the park the grateful citizens of Platte have placed the name of HENRY COOL PARK. A little further down the walk is found a bronze plaque, the expression of appreciation of him who made it possible for Platte and the surrounding country to point with pride to the beautiful lake and park. May the sponsor of this momentous undertaking live long to enjoy the rewards of unselfish service rendered the city and community."

Fieldstone Architecture in South Dakota

All of the contributing features located in the park are constructed using fieldstone. Fieldstone masonry uses uncut rocks of irregular shape (such as a common fieldstone). The placement of the rocks is uncoursed, meaning that they are not laid uniform rows like a standard brick course. Fieldstone can be laid in courses by cutting the rocks, but a lot of fieldstone masonry is uncoursed.

Both trained masons and unskilled laborers constructed fieldstone structures. Trained masons were more likely to cut the stones to reveal more vivid internal colors or create a more uniformed outward face. When building, both skilled and unskilled masons would try and collect stones close to the same shape and size to make laying the stones easier.[xxiii]

An abundance of fieldstones are found in the glaciated prairies of eastern South Dakota and along river banks where erosion has exposed them. Homesteaders used these fieldstones to build houses and barns, or at least foundations for

[xxii] Lawrence Cool Collection, South Dakota State Archives.
[xxiii] David Erpestad and David Wood. *Building South Dakota.* (Pierre: SD, South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997), 31-32.

these structures, during the early settlement period starting in the 1860s. Building materials were in scarce supply on the treeless prairie, making fieldstones a valuable natural resource.

The use of fieldstone and other natural materials became popular again in the park architecture of the 1920s and 1930s.[xxiv] The Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC), Public Works Administration (PWA), and others used these materials extensively in South Dakota in the 1930s because stonemasonry was labor intensive, which was advantageous to these programs, and because fieldstones were a readily available materiel.[xxv] Consequently, several stonemasonry buildings and structures were built for public benefit in South Dakota.

Henry Cool Park was built in 1932-38. The fieldstone structures in the park are of the construction technique common of the WPA, CCC, and/or PWA. Records indicate that the WPA rip-rapped the east side of the lake in 1935, but no other records detail the construction of the park. A historic photograph shows the park with a signature "Work For The WPA" sign posted in the park. This confirms WPA involvement, but to what extent is not clear. Unfortunately, many newspaper issues during this time period are missing.

Public money was used to finance the construction of Lake Platte and Henry Cool Park. It appears that many of the structures were completed in 1932, though, before the New Deal programs. It is possible that Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) money was used on the project as every South Dakota county, except Armstrong and Hamlin, did receive some type of RFC loan. The State had received almost $2 million in RFC loans by May of 1933. These loans were funnelled through the State Relief Commission. Little information about how these funds were distributed in South Dakota survived. However, dams at Split Rock Creek at Garretson and the repair of the dam at Dell Rapids on the Big Sioux River did use RFC money. It is possible that similar projects, such as the construction of Lake Platte, were completed in other South Dakota counties.

The Bridges
The bridges are great examples of pedestrian bridges used in a park setting. Bridge 1 at the entrance of the park is a simple beam bridge. Beam bridges have beams laid flat across a threshold and are supported on both sides by piers. The weight of the bridge pushes straight down on the beams at either end of the bridge. Beam bridges are generally not very long, as the longer the beam the weaker the bridge.

Beam bridges are the oldest and most basic of bridges. A log laid horizontally across a creek is technically a beam bridge. Bridge 1 has large fieldstone abutments and foundations that rise up to beams that bridge the water.

Bridge 2 is a suspended-deck suspension bridge. Suspended-deck suspension bridges have cables suspended from piers that carry the weight of the deck. The deck is supported by vertical rods called hangers. The suspension cables are anchored at either end of the bridge and any weight on the bridge is transformed into tension on these cables.

The earliest suspension bridges were made from vines, rope, and/or bamboo. The suspended-deck suspension bridge has been around since the early 1800s. The Brooklyn Bridge constructed in 1883 is perhaps the most well-known suspension bridge in the United States, along with the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco.

The Bathhouse
The bathhouse is a common form for the 1930s. It resembles a form used by the WPA in South Dakota, though records do not exist to make the connection. WPA bathhouses in South Dakota were built of cement or stone to be as indestructible as possible since no permanent attendant occupied them in most cases.[xxvi] Most had a central protrusion that divided the dressing rooms (men and women) and served as a central dispensing room.[xxvii] The protrusion also served to give the bathhouse a better exterior appearance.[xxviii] Roofs were to be simple gables, with wood frames and wood shingles.[xxix]

However, this bathhouse was built before the WPA.

Fire pits, Gardens, Benches, Monument, Path, and Stairs

[xxiv] Ibid, 32.
[xxv] Ibid,32.
[xxvi] WPA Microfilm 5911, South Dakota State Archives.
[xxvii] WPA Microfilm 5911, South Dakota State Archives.
[xxviii] WPA Microfilm 5911, South Dakota State Archives.
[xxix] WPA Microfilm 5911, South Dakota State Archives.

All of these secondary structures share the same fieldstone construction as the bridges and bathhouse.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Erpestad, David and David Wood. *Building South Dakota.* South Dakota State Historical Society Press, Pierre: SD, 1997.

Gnirk, Adeline S. *Epic of the Great Exodus*. Gregory Times-Advocate, Gregory: SD, 1985.

Lawrence Cool Collection. South Dakota State Archives.

Platte 75th Diamond Jubilee Committee. *Platte's 75th Anniversary: 1900-1975*. Platte: SD, 1975.

WPA Microfilm Collection, South Dakota State Archives.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested
___previously listed in the National Register
___previously determined eligible by the National Register
___designated a National Historic Landmark
___recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
___recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

___State Historic Preservation Office
___Other State agency
___Federal agency
___Local government
___University
___Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	508652	4803897	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
See attached map.

Henry Cool Park
Name of Property

Charles Mix County, South Dakota
County and State

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The boundary includes the area historically associated with Henry Cool Park. The great majority of the park is located on two islands, which naturally delineates the majority of the boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Chris Nelson

organization SD State Historic Preservation Office date 1 July 2010

street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone 605-773-3103

city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501

e-mail chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: **Henry Cool Park**

City or Vicinity: **Platte vicinity**

County: **Charles Mix** **State: SD**
Photographer: **CN**

Date Photographed: **1 June 2010**

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

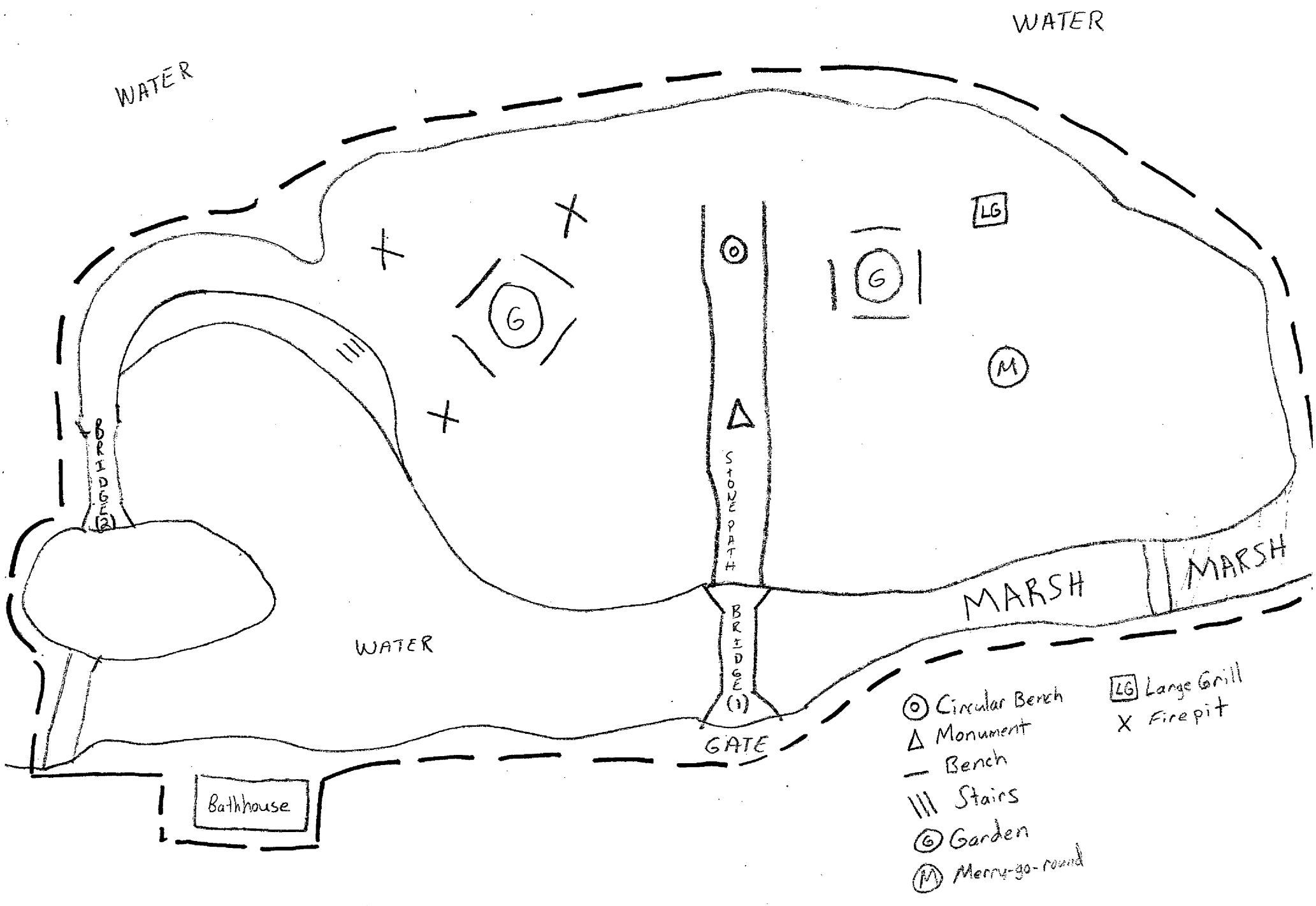
1 of 14.

HenryCoolPark_CharlesMixCounty_SD_0001.tif W
HenryCoolPark_CharlesMixCounty_SD_0002.tif W
HenryCoolPark_CharlesMixCounty_SD_0003.tif SE
HenryCoolPark_CharlesMixCounty_SD_0004.tif E
HenryCoolPark_CharlesMixCounty_SD_0005.tif W
HenryCoolPark_CharlesMixCounty_SD_0006.tif NE

HenryCoolPark_CharlesMixCounty_SD_0007.tif S
HenryCoolPark_CharlesMixCounty_SD_0008.tif S
HenryCoolPark_CharlesMixCounty_SD_0009.tif S
HenryCoolPark_CharlesMixCounty_SD_0010.tif SE
HenryCoolPark_CharlesMixCounty_SD_0011.tif NW
HenryCoolPark_CharlesMixCounty_SD_0012.tif N
HenryCoolPark_CharlesMixCounty_SD_0013.tif NE
HenryCoolPark_CharlesMixCounty_SD_0014.tif SW

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 18 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. fo the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

HENRY COOL PARK



HENRY COOL
PARK