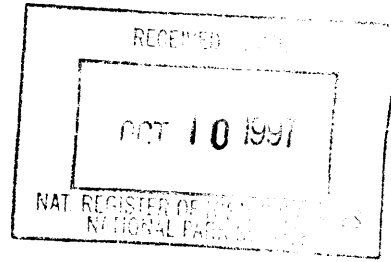


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1390

**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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Toomey House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1011 Main Street not for publication _____

city or town Spearfish vicinity _____

state South Dakota code SD county Lawrence code 081 zip code 57783

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 _____ nationally _____ statewide x locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Voigt
Signature of certifying official

10-07-97
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

_____ Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper: Elson H. Beall Date of Action: 11/7/97

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>4</u> | <u>1</u> | buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>5</u> | <u>1</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Cat: Domestic | Sub: Single Dwelling |
| | Secondary Structure |
| Agriculture/ Subsistence | Irrigation Facility |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Cat: Domestic | Sub: Single Dwelling |
| | Secondary Structure |
| | |
| | |

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/ Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|------------|----------------------------|
| foundation | Stone / partially stuccoed |
| roof | Asphalt |
| walls | wood / weatherboard |
| | |
| other | |
| | |

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

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1906

Toomey House
Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota
County and State

Significant Dates c. 1906

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Daniel J. Toomey

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

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

Toomey House
Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota
County and State

Property Owner

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

name Florence Burris
street & number 1011 Main Street telephone (605) 642-3350
city or town Spearfish state SD zip code 57783

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

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

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Physical Description

The home at 1011 Main Street, Spearfish, South Dakota exhibits an excellent and well-preserved example of the turn-of-the-century Queen Anne style of architecture of the Free Classic subtype. It features many of the distinctive marks of the nineteenth century Queen Anne house.

The home has a wrap-around plank floored porch, with tongue-in-groove ceiling and wooden Tuscan-style pedestaled columns, irregularity of floor plan, a variation of window size, ranging from a three-sided bay window, long double hung windows. The decorative embellishments include gingerbread trim, denticulated trim molding, boxed cornices with rake moldings and returns. The roof is irregular with a gable-on-hip design and a steep pitch. An original brick chimney rises from the highest point of the roof, among the seven gables.

The facade(east elevation) of the house features the wrap-around porch with its six Tuscan order columns. The porch is full width across the front of the house and extends approximately ten feet down the south side of the house. The north end of the front porch has a wall with mullioned windows. The roof of the porch is hipped with a shallow pitch and dentil detailing. Ceiling hooks remain where a porch swing once hung. The south side of the front porch was sagging and pulling away from the house, so was removed and a concrete floor laid in its place. Subsequently, the porch pillars were replaced on poured concrete supports.

The front door is centered on the facade with a small rectangular window, surrounded by small segmented square panes of colored glass to the south and a fixed cottage type window to the north. Above the porch is a cross gable with eave returns and a gable through-dormer, also with returns. Within the gable and the dormer are one-over-one double hung sash windows. These gables also feature scalloped and diamond shingle designs.

The south elevation features a bay window and a cross gable with single one-over-one window. The small rear porch was enclosed in the 1960s, but has the exterior lapboard walls. It features a door with sidelights and a small fixed window.

The west elevation is simple with a varying pitch cross gable. There is a single small, fixed window and a single one-over-one sash window. The lower pitch roof that runs north is over a small possible addition which extends beyond the main wall of the north elevation about four feet.

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The north elevation features a single window on the rear portion of the house. There are two more single double hung windows on the first floor. A pair of double hung windows on the second floor are under a cross gable with returns.

The wooden front door displays an etched glass window and a push-button type door bell. Over the door is a transom, for light and ventilation. Entry is into a room size foyer or parlor, with a single French door west into the dining room and double French doors to the north into the living room.

An asymmetrical open-string staircase is to the south, with the geometrical stained glass surrounded window, known as the Queen Anne window. The decorative balusters and balustrades are of mahogany, and the newel posts are squared and have wooden cut-outs of a leaf motif. Staircase treads go beyond the vertical plane. They once had brass rods to secure the carpet runner.

On entry into the dining area, the prominent built in china cabinet on the west wall is apparent, with its curved-topped, glass paned doors. The backing of the cabinet appears to be tongue-in-groove beadboard. Below the cabinet are built-in drawers. Light floods the room from the south facing bay window. On the wall on each side of the bay are original candle-like wall sconces.

Ceilings are twelve foot high in all rooms, and baseboards a foot high with corner embellishments. Classic door cases frame the cross-and-bible, or four panel doors; and display corner blocks with paterae, with those in the kitchen decorated with a carved leaf motif. Doorknobs are of black glass with a filigreed back plate, door hinges are metal and black.

The living room is a very large and rectangular area. On the north wall are two long double hung windows with stool sills and aprons. A large picture window is centered on the east wall, and exposes a view across the front porch.

Wooden plank flooring surfaces the living and dining room floors. Wooden grates in each room act as furnace air-intakes. Jutting out from the wall dividing the two main rooms, is a plastered chimney. In the floor is a 3'x 3' metal grate to allow furnace heat. This metal grate is under a double doorway located between the dining and living areas.

From the dining area, the kitchen entry is west through a single door. On the north wall of the kitchen are wall cabinets, with long narrow doors. The sink base cabinet, and another base cabinet, were

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added later, approximately in 1962. A double-hung and a casement window are on the west wall. A large walk-in shelved pantry is housed east of the kitchen.

Directly to the north of the kitchen is the bathroom that may have been an early addition after the initial building. Undoubtedly the biggest change to the house was the reconfiguration of this downstairs bath. Originally it was a large room, with the wall-hanging sink on the east wall, the tub where in now stands and the toilet where it now is, but it faced east instead of south. The room was divided into a dressing area and bath area, sometime in the 1960's. The original sink was removed and a vanity installed on the north wall. A square closet is to the east of the dressing area.

Originally, it is believed that the south back porch was not enclosed. A very small broom closet is on the east wall, and on the west wall is an added coat closet and the door to the basement stairs. The kitchen entry, and porch entry door both face the south side of the house.

Second Floor:

Ascending the stairs from the front hall three landings are encountered. At the top of the steps, to the east is an open sitting room, open to the stairwell, with a doublehung window and a closet, under a dormer.

Off this area is a northeast bedroom, with a dormer roof, an east and north facing double hung window, and a very small, 12" x 12", built-in closet in the NW corner. Near the doorway is a metal floor vent to allow heat to radiate into the room from below. The light fixture is original. It features an oval brass plate affixed to the ceiling, with a chain hanging from each end with a light bulb inserted into the brass bulb holder at the end of the chain.

West down the hall, and to the right is the second bedroom, with a double hung window and northern exposure. It too has a dormer, a floor vent and original light fixture. The closet is large, with shelves, and the wooden floor has a hinged area that can be lifted for shoe storage below.

To the south of the hallway is the doorway into the large master bedroom, with two south facing double hung windows. The large closet has two separate doors on the west wall. It also has the hinged floor, and original wallpaper. This room also has the dormer, the floor vent and light fixture.

In the hallway, the wooden door fuse box remains original, as does the house wiring. An attic entry is in the ceiling above the hallway.

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Each of the upstairs bedrooms was wallpapered and had linoleum flooring. Original wallpaper remains in the master bedroom closet, but the other rooms have been painted and carpeted. Ceiling light fixtures remain the originals.

At the west end of the long hallway is the bathroom, thought to be added on at an unknown date. The bathroom has a tub under a dormer, a wall hanging sink and toilet. Under the south dormer is a closet, a built-in vanity and built-in drawers. The short double hung window has a west exposure. Heat in this room is a wall-mount gas burner.

Basement:

The basement stairs are steep and curved, and surrounded by the rockwall foundation of the house. Above these stairs is a Queen Anne window. A plank door opens at the base of the stairs into a rockwalled "workroom", with unfinished ceiling, an awning window to the west, and a crawl window into the crawl space under the main floor bath.

The second area is rock surround, a laundry room, with old sink and floor drain, waterheater, and in the center of the room the old-time coalburner. Directly behind the furnace is storage area. The rockwalls, or foundation in this area, does not meet the floor timbers above. A dirt shelf is atop the rockwall, then an open space. An awning window is to the north. The floor of the basement is concrete.

A partition and door separates the furnace area from a recreation room. This room is large and is directly below living room and front hall, running north and south in rectangular shape. It has a ledge with an awning window. This ledge encases part of the concrete vault, (one time coal bin.) This vault is probably 5'x10', with a manhole-type cover in the ceiling, for coal dumping. The area now is utilized as a fruit cellar.

The brick chimney is in the recreation room, and heat is provided by a small gas heater. Half the walls are concrete, with the upper third being knotty pine.

Setting:

Mature landscaping surrounds the house, with tree-lined parking. Variety of species abound, with elm, ash, maple, apple, crabapple, boxelder and shrubs of lilac, mock orange, and hydrangea.

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Yellow rose bushes grow near the backdoor, and along side the garage. Peonies, lilies, and other type plants blossom in the beds around the front porch and there is a rose bed in center of the backyard.

Outbuildings:

Directly west of the house is a small one-room house, tagged as the cabin. Its door faces east, and it has a double hung window on the south and north. The walls are wood plank. The heat is a small gas burner. (Once the wash house, according to Elizabeth Toomey Seabrook).

Near the alleyway, and west of the cabin sits the tool-shed. It features a shed sloped roof, a plank door, wooden floor, two square mullioned windows to the alley, and an unfinished wooden stud interior. Originally one end was the icehouse with sawdust floor, and the other end used for cooking-stove wood storage; it was later in part a playhouse.

On the alleyway and to the south of the tool-shed sits the garage, one-time carriage house. It is a rectangular building, with a very large wooden door which is folded back and then rolls, to make the entry of a car possible. The walk-in door and mullioned window face the east. The interior is unfinished wooden studs and the floor concrete. The north end of the garage has a wooden "lean-to" added, to accommodate the length of the modern automobile, as opposed to the original purpose of buggy parking. A concrete pad is to the south of the drive-way end of the garage.

The Ramsdell irrigation ditch, a concrete ditch, allows water to flow in front of the property during the summer month. This water is used for the purpose of irrigating the lawn and garden. A similar "dry" ditch runs along the south side of the house, and also can carry water. It should be noted, that many tourists to the area are very inquisitive about the Ramsdell irrigation ditch which courses along Spearfish Main Street.

A "new" addition to the property was the one room playhouse, with its Dutch door and shuttered windows. It was built by Ben B. Burris and son Charles, for daughter Carol, about 1952. In 1957 it was moved from its original spot at 1521 Third Street, to Main Street.

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Statement of Significance

The two-story Queen Anne house at 1011 Main Street is architecturally significant under Criteria C as a representative example of the Queen Anne style. The property is significant under the South Dakota Context "Depression and Rebuilding (1893-1929)" in the area of Changing Urban Patterns. The integrity of the original structure and style has been maintained for over ninety years. Basically, only aesthetic changes have been made, in the form of paint and carpeting. Necessary improvements have been made, and maintenance observed over the years, allowing the Queen Anne signatures to remain.

While there are several Victorian homes with a high amount of integrity in Spearfish, there are very few Queen Anne style homes of the Free Classic subtype with that same high degree of integrity. This property not only features a home that is one of the best examples of its type in the city, it also has a complement of outbuildings which add to the feeling of the property's original setting. The house's intact exterior and interior Queen Anne details make this a property worthy of recognition and preservation.

Historical Background and Significance:

The land was sold to Daniel J. Toomey August 14, 1905; so one would surmise that the home was built shortly thereafter. D.J. Toomey sold the house to his son, Allen Toomey January 19, 1934. On August 9, 1938 Janet N. Toomey (Allen's wife) sold to her daughters Isabel Noyes Toomey and Elizabeth Ann Toomey. Isabel Noyes Toomey Reed sold her share to Robert Leeper April 20, 1940 and Elizabeth Toomey sold her share to Robert Leeper June 25, 1940.

Currently, on the entire north end of Main Street, only two turn-of-the-century Queen Anne houses still exist, and both have been divided into apartments. This is true of many of the large old houses in Spearfish. This house and four of the outbuildings contribute to the significance of the property. The historic Ramsdell irrigation ditch remains a main source for lawn irrigation. This has survived redesigning of Spearfish Main Street and the fact that Main Street Spearfish is no longer an agricultural area.

Eight styles of home architecture existed under the classification of "Victorian". Many were built in a combination of styles. A new style was developed Europe in the late 1860s, known as the Queen

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Anne, which merged with Gothic, characterized by mullioned windows, segmental pediment windows, dormers, decorative details and Dutch gables.

The popularity of the Queen Anne house, lasting from 1880-1910, derived from a style developed by British Architect Richard Norman Shaw. American architects added rich vocabulary of decorative woodwork and enriched the style with more complex roof designs, additional projections, and overhanging stories, and gables.

Basically, the Queen Anne styles was characterized by irregularity of plan and massing, a variety of color and texture, a variety of window treatment, multiple steep roofs, porches, decorative gables, and frequent use of bay windows.

In South Dakota history and Spearfish history many elements led to the possibility of building these types of structures. In 1906, the industrial revolution was in full swing. Transportation routes were growing, locally the Burlington Railroad. Locally the fertile Spearfish Valley, with irrigation readily available utilizing Spearfish Creek helped agriculture flourish. Industry was growing as well as evidenced by the growth of businesses and communities around them. People of European ancestry migrated into western South Dakota, bringing with them distinctive types of home architecture and methods of construction, and with mass production of building materials and lumber, bigger and more imposing structures could be built. People were "putting down roots" and remaining in the same place, as did Daniel J. Toomey and his family in Spearfish.

Spearfish was settled in 1876, namely by individuals who were lured to the Black Hills of South Dakota by the 1876 Gold Rush; but finding the fertile Centennial Valley (Spearfish) also offered agricultural opportunities, as well as those industries associated with a growing community.

By 1883 Spearfish had the State Normal School, a church, drug store, bank, drygoods store, livery stable, sawmill, blacksmith shop and flour mill.

A company of men formed in Deadwood, purchasing lands in the fertile valley of Spearfish Creek; one of those men being Joseph Ramsdell; owner of a large area of land which became what is now Spearfish. And for whom the Ramsdell Irrigation Ditch is named.

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Today's homes no longer have the rich embellishments of style, nor the individualism of the early 1900 houses. The large porches were used for gathering of neighbors, large windows provided heat, cooling and light; high ceilings also cooled homes. Style today, is repetitious in neighborhoods, whereas the turn-of-century homes had individuality of design. No two were exactly alike. Another Queen Anne/Free Classic house with the integrity of 1011 Main Street does not exist in Spearfish.

This home has the original coalburning furnace intact. Elizabeth Toomey Seabrook relates (1997) that her father Allen Toomey had the coal burner converted to a gas furnace, leaving the coalburner with its original appearance. This would have been after 1934.

It has been said that it will be nearly impossible to remove the old coalburner, in that it is a large iron encasement, and very heavy, even if cut into pieces small enough to be removed from the basement. This very well may be the reason it has been left in place for 90 years, and the gas furnace incorporated into its shell.

Not many current homes have a coal bin either. The one at 1011 Main now has shelves for fruit, but otherwise is also in its original condition. A large concrete box, with a manhole opening on top, to facilitate the dumping of coal.

Architecturally this house is sound, basically unchanged, and beautiful on its corner lot shaded by huge old trees, just two blocks north of downtown Spearfish. All the signatures of the Queen Anne architecture are apparent and preserved. Building such a structure today, of solid wood and intricate design, would be unaffordable to most.

The "icehouse" portrays the era of refrigeration by ice, housed in kitchen iceboxes. And, the wash-house remains as a reminder of laundry done by a person by hand, not that long ago. Included in this is the one time carriage house, with it's original ingenious entry door, which folds back on itself, then on rollers and rail can be moved beyond the door opening. A slight "sinkhole" in the backyard is even a reminder of septic tanks, necessary before modern plumbing became available.

The Ramsdell irrigation ditch has remained functional, and has been used to water the property until the mid-1990's. This use of water resource of Spearfish Creek was ingenious. The ditch courses an irregular route throughout Spearfish, and then returns to the creek. Fortunately, this manmade resource has been preserved over the many years of growth of Spearfish.

Toomey House
Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota
County and State

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(8-86)

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In 1957, the house was purchased by the Ben B. and Florence B. Burris. They, along with children, Charles B., Carol L., David B. and Connie R. and grandmother, Maude Oliver, became inhabitants of this home. Ben was the Spearfish High School principal for twenty seven years, and after retirement from the teaching profession, he painted houses in Spearfish. He also was a carpenter, and himself, did much of the remodeling and repair. Florence was a homemaker, seamstress, and enjoyed gardening; and both took great pride in keeping their home and yard looking nice. Ben Burris died in 1981, and his widow, with the help of son Dave, continued to maintain the house and yard.

Toomey House
Name of Property

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County and State

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(8-96)

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Gottfried, Herbert, Jan Jennings. American Vernacular Design 1870-1940. Iowa State University Press, 1988.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred Knopf, New York, 1984.

Seabrook, Elizabeth. Personal letter. January 1997.

Some History of Lawrence County. Lawrence County Historical Society, Deadwood, SD, 1981

Name of Property

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The south half of lot 5 and all of lot 6, block 42, Ramsdell's Addition to the City of Spearfish, South Dakota.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries are set by the current legal property description. The nominated property at one time included more property to the north of the current boundaries. That land was sold and is longer associated with the current property.

Toomey House
Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota
County and State

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All photographs taken by Brad Wolf , July, 1997. Negatives on file at the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office.

1. view of east and south elevations, camera facing NW
2. close up of decorative shingles within gable
3. view of south and east elevations, camera facing NNW
4. view of north elevation, camera facing SSW
5. view of south and west sides of garage, camera facing NE
6. view of north and east sides of garage, camera facing SW
7. view of south and west sides of toolshed, camera facing NE
8. view of south and east sides of cabin/wash-house, camera facing NW
9. view of Ramsdell irrigation ditch, camera facing S