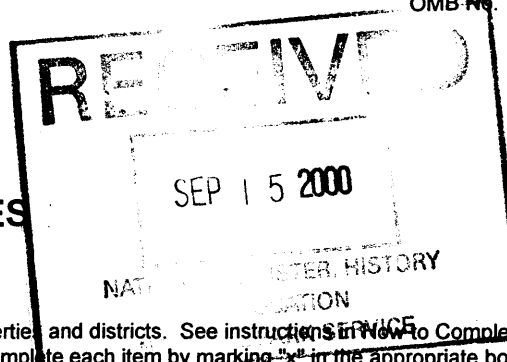


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Orleans Ave, 4th St, and 7th St not for publication
city or town Dell Rapids vicinity N/A
state South Dakota code SD county Minnehaha code 099 zip code 57022

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Vogt
Signature of certifying official

09-12-2000
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 Edson A. Beall Date of Action 10/12/00

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	
59	22	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
59	22	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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
Education	Library
Religion	Church Related Residence
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic	Sub: Single Dwelling
Education	Library
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century: Gothic Revival, Late Victorian: Italianate,
Queen Anne, Late 19th & 20th Century Revival: Classical Revival, Late 19th & Early
20th Century American Movement: Prairie School, Bungalow

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Stone, Concrete
roof	Asphalt, Wood
walls	Stone, Clapboard, Shingle, Asbestos, Vinyl
other	Metal: Aluminum
_____	_____

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

1880-1920

Significant Dates 1880, 1885,
1910, 1920

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder B.J. Sweatt, Alonzo Bishop, Phineas Gordon, Cyrus Williams

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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 14.9

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>14</u> Zone	<u>684860</u> Easting	<u>4854950</u> Northing	3	<u>14</u> Zone	<u>684150</u> Easting	<u>4854740</u> Northing
2	<u>14</u>	<u>684150</u>	<u>4854840</u>	4	<u>14</u>	<u>684860</u>	<u>4854630</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gregory Mathias, Preservation Consultant & Lynda Schwan SD SHPO
organization _____ date September 11, 2000
street & number PO Box 92 telephone 308-986-2478
city or town Chapman state NE zip code 68827

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, South Dakota
County and State

Property Owner

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

name See attached sheets
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state SD zip code _____

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Description

The Dell Rapids Residential Historic District is a 45-property district situated on a hillside overlooking the Big Sioux River in Dell Rapids, South Dakota. The district lies just north of the town's National Register listed Main Street, and in places the two districts abut. The residential district is laid out in a grid pattern that is superimposed on the areas rolling terrain. Within the district, there are many fine late-nineteenth and early twentieth century residences, and their associated outbuildings. The buildings in the district date from circa 1880 to 1920. The district includes examples of Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Victorian Vernacular, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical, Prairie, Craftsman and a Carnegie Library. The houses range in size from small Nineteenth century cottages to large Queen Anne's.

The district contains an array of architectural styles, a fact which is attributed to the district's long period of development and the wide range of functions the buildings represent. Within the district, there are a variety of high style houses. The only non-residential related building in the district is the Neo-Classical Carnegie Public Library. Residences in the district range from small worker's cottages to large high style residences.

A notable feature of the district is the use of quartzite as a building material. Sioux quartzite was quarried locally, resulting in a cheap local building material. Within the district, the quartzite was used as curbing, for building retaining walls, to construct foundations and also on entire buildings such as the library.

PROPERTIES PREVIOUSLY LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Carnegie Public Library

513 N. Orleans Avenue

B.J. Sweatt, Architect

1910

The Dell Rapids Carnegie Public Library is a one-story, Neo-Classical rectangular shaped building constructed from local Sioux Quartzite with limestone trim. The hipped roof building sits atop a raised basement. Fenestration includes large, one-over-one double hung windows with limestone lintels and sills. All first floor windows are set in slightly recessed rectangular elements. The façade has a tripartite form with a central, raised entrance bay that protrudes from the façade, and flanking side bays. The entrance is set under a limestone hood and is flanked by Ionic limestone piers. Large windows are located on either side of the central bay. A limestone frieze and a wood pediment top the entrance bay. The side bays each have two basement windows and two first floor windows. The north and south elevations are identical, each with two basement and two first floor windows. The west elevation has an exposed basement and tripartite form. The side bays

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

have a door and a window at the basement level and two windows on the first floor. The central bay has two windows on each floor.

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

Summer Schriver House

501 LaDelle Avenue

ca. 1900

The Schriver House is a one and a half story, frame, Queen Anne house with composition and clapboard siding, and a quartzite ashlar foundation. The east façade has a central, gable roofed bay that has a polygonal form first floor and a rectangular shaped second floor. A gabled porch is located north of the projecting bay. A modern, siding clad chimney is located on the south façade. A one stall, in-ground, attached garage is located along the west side of the house, which also has a gable dormer. The garage has a flat roof that is used as a walk out patio. A low, quartzite retaining wall extends along the east and south sides of the property.

Miller-Galbraith House

509 LaDelle Avenue

ca. 1888

This house is a one and a half story, ell-shaped, vernacular Victorian style residence with a front gable and wing form. The house has a quartzite ashlar foundations, clapboard siding and a flat roof porch in from of the wing. The house features an eclectic blend of Victorian architectural details. A one story, Second Empire styled, polygonal bay with a Mansard roof, projects from the front gable part of the façade. Gothic Revival details include pediment window hoods, steeply pitched center gables on the east and north with round arched windows and wide fascias. A brick chimney is located on the north façade and was added when gas heat was installed in the house. A historic coal shed is located behind the house. It features dutchlap siding, a gable roof, and high openings for the coal. A quartzite retaining wall extends the entire length of the east edge of the property.

Jackson House

513 LaDelle Avenue

ca. 1887

This house is a one and a half story, rectangular shaped, Victorian Eclectic style residence, with a two-story addition to the west. The house has a quartzite ashlar foundation, Composition siding, a cross gable roof and a gable roof on the addition. The main entrance was originally on the north façade, facing Sixth Street. This entrance had an elegant scrollwork porch with a second floor balcony. This porch has been removed and the primary entrance is now the original secondary entrance, which faces LaDelle Avenue. This entrance is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

recessed into the corner of the southeast corner of the house and is spanned by a segmental arch. The northeast corner of the first floor is clipped. The first floor has a large Queen Anne window with a transom on the east. All other windows are double hung. A one-story, 1920s era porch is located on the west side of the house, along the addition. A non-historic, one car garage with composition siding, and a gable roof, is located west of the house. A quartzite retaining wall extends along the east and north property lines.

Sorkilmo House

508 LaDelle Avenue
ca. 1890

The Sorkilmo House is a one-story, rectangular plan, Victorian Vernacular cottage with a decorative Eastlake porch. The house has a quartzite ashlar foundation, clapboard siding, and a truncated hip roof. The porch has a hipped roof, turned posts, brackets, and a turned spindle frieze and baluster. An entry vestibule protrudes out into the porch from the center of the façade. A small, rectangular, mudroom is located to the south and a one-story addition was added to the rear of the house. A quartzite retaining wall extends along the north and east edges of the lot.

Gifford House

508 LaDelle Avenue
ca. 1890

The Gifford House is a one-story, rectangular shaped Victorian Vernacular cottage with a quartzite foundation and clapboard siding. A near full-width, hipped roof porch is located on the front, west side of the house and is enclosed. The cottage originally had a truncated hip roof, however, large gable dormers, extending to the east and west, were added above the roof. These dormers, which feature tripartite windows, eave returns, decorative shingle work, were added early and are considered historic. A small, hipped roof addition is located on the east side of the house. Just south of the house, along the alley, there is a non-historic, one-car hipped roof garage.

Gifford-Rathman House

500 LaDelle Avenue
ca. 1890

The Gifford-Rathman House is a two-story, ell-shaped, Queen Anne style residence that has a quartzite ashlar foundation and clapboard siding. The house has a hipped roof with lower cross-gables, one of which is over a projected front bay. A one-story porch with a second floor balcony, is located on the southwest corner of the house, on the interior of the ell. The porch has square columns and balustrades on both floors. The gables feature full cornices, shingle work, and eave returns. The front gable bay has a tripartite window on the first floor and paired windows on the second floor and in the attic. Both the east and west facades have lower

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

cross-gables. There is also a shed dormer on the east, along with a two-story, shed-roof sleeping porch. A small, one story, hipped roof addition is located on the back of the house. A quartzite retaining wall extends along the south and west lot lines.

Heywood House

301 E. Fifth Street
ca. 1885

The Heywood House is a two-story, simplified Queen Anne house with a quartzite foundation and clapboard siding. The house has a hip roof with lower cross-gables that have pent eaves. The façade has a gable wall dormer with eave returns, a frieze and a fanlight surrounded by radiating shingle work. A large tripartite window is located on the first floor, below the dormer. The entrance is located on the western bay of the façade and is sheltered by a non-original gable stoop. On the west, the gable has a pent eave, with sunbursts and shingle work. A two-story, flat roof sleeping porch protrudes from the southwest corner of the residence. The sleeping porch spans the western third of the rear, south façade. A gable dormer, similar to the one on the front façade is located on the back of the house. A one story, polygonal bay is located below the dormer, on the first floor. A recessed, second floor balcony is located east of the dormer. A small, one-story hipped roof addition is located below the porch. A quartzite retaining wall extends along the west and south edges of the property.

Simon Peters House

404 E. Fifth Street
ca. 1910

The Peters House is a two-story ell-shaped, Prairie style house. The house has a quartzite foundation, vinyl siding and a hipped roof with wide eaves. A one-story rectangular bay protrudes from the projecting front bay and an enclosed, hipped-roof porch is located in front of the wing. A one-story hipped roof addition is located behind the house. A non-historic, two-car garage, with a gable roof and vinyl siding, is located behind the house. A quartzite retaining wall extends the entire length of the south, street facing edge of the property.

Caroline Bishop House

310 E. fifth Street
Alonzo Bishop, builder
ca. 1902

This residence is a one-story Queen Anne house with a wrap around front porch. The house has a rectangular central mass with projected bays to the east and south. The roof has a typical Queen Anne form consisting of a truncated hipped roof with lower cross gables and pent-eaves under the gables. There are also small gabled dormers on the north and west walls. The house has a quartzite ashlar foundation, clapboard siding, and a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

corbelled brick chimney near the center of the house. The porch wraps around the southeast corner of the house and features turned posts, a spindle work frieze and brackets. A small, one-story addition with a shed roof is located on the rear of the house. At the back of the lot, there is a historic, one-stall garage with a gable roof, clapboard siding, and swing out garage doors. A quartzite retaining wall extends the entire width of the south, street facing lot line and then extends northward along the eastern edge of the lot.

Kiltz-Smith House

308 E. Fifth Street
ca. 1900

The Kiltz-Smith House is a one and a half story, rectangular shaped; Victorian Vernacular styled residence with a front gable roof. The house has a quartzite ashlar foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The roof has eave returns and a small, hipped dormer on the west side. A hipped roof portico with Tuscan columns is located on the western edge of the principal, south façade. A full-width hipped roof addition is located on the back of the house. A quartzite retaining wall extends along the entire length of the street-facing the south lot line. Two garages are located behind the house, one historic and one non-historic. The historic garage has clapboard siding, and gable roof and one stall. The non-contributing garage has two stalls and a low-pitch shed roof.

U.S. Earls House

306 E. Fifth Street
ca. 1910

The U.S. Earls House is a one and a half story bungalow with a full-width, shed roof, front porch; a quartzite ashlar foundation; clapboard siding; a side-gable roof with a large front-gable dormer; and a second story balcony. Although the house has a bungalow form, it has both Victorian and Arts and Crafts detailing. Victorian details include a one-story, hipped roof, polygonal bay on the east; tall, double-hung windows; eave returns; and heavy, squared columns with recessed centers on the porch. Arts and Crafts details include the form of the house, the broad front porch, eight-over-one and twelve-over-one windows, and the gabled-front dormer that has wood shingles under the gable. A small, one story addition is located on the back of the house. Two garages are located to the rear of the lot, one historic and one non-historic. The contributing garage was built about the same time as the house and it has one stall, clapboard siding, and a gable roof. The non-contributing structure is a three-car garage with vinyl siding and a gable roof. Retaining walls built from railroad ties are located in front of the house and around the modern garage.

Cooley House

302 E. Fifth Street
ca. 1886

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

The Cooley House is a simplified version of a two-story Queen Anne residence. The house has a quartzite ashlar foundation, clapboard siding, and a cross-gable roof. The house has a frame porch with turned posts, spindles, and a second floor balustrade. The primary, south façade has a large window and a door on the first floor, three double-hung windows on the second floor, and three small attic windows under the gable. Stringcourses delineate each story of the house. Two-story rectangular shaped cross-wings are located on the east and west. The west elevation also has a one-story, hopped roof, polygonal bay protruding from the crosswing and a shed roofed porch with spindle work north of the cross-wing. A gable-roofed two-stalled garage has been added on the rear of the house, via a one-story corridor.

Wood House

303 E. Sixth Street

ca. 1903-05

The Wood House is a one and a half story, Victorian styled residence, with a cross-gable roof and asbestos siding. The house appears to have lost its original porch early on. An offset gabled portico, with bargeboards, that are now closed, replaced the porch. A one-story, hipped polygonal bay is located on the west. A modern porch, with concrete floor, gable roof and square columns is located behind the house. A brick chimney, likely dating from when the house received a gas furnace, protrudes from the east façade. Two garages are located at the back of the property, of which one is historic. The historic garage is a one-story, rectangular plan garage, with a hip roof, clapboard siding, and one-over-one windows. The non-historic garage has a gable roof, two stalls, and composite siding.

Delos Ward House

305 E. Sixth Street

ca. 1890

The Delos Ward House is a Victorian Vernacular styled, ell-shaped house with a gable front and wing form. The front gable section of the residence is one and a half stories tall and the crosswing is one story. The house has a quartzite ashlar foundation, clapboard siding, and a gable roof with a lower cross-gable over the wing. An Eastlake inspired, hipped roof porch extends the width of the wing and features turned posts and brackets. The first floor of the house features large, Queen Anne windows, with etched glass transoms and architrave windows heads. Two gable wall dormers are located on the east elevation. The west elevation of the wing has vertical composition siding.

John & Eunice Jackson House

307 E. Sixth Street

ca. 1920

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

The Jackson House is a large, one and a half story bungalow, with quartzite foundation, clapboard siding, a full-width front porch, and numerous Arts & Crafts details. The house has a front-gable roof with dormers on the east and west. The roof has exposed rafters, knee braces, and shingle work under the gables. The porch has battered ashlar piers, battered columns, a hip roof, and a pedimented entrance. A brick chimney protrudes from the west façade and a modern, wood deck has been added to the back of the house. A historic, one-stall garage with a gable roof and clapboard siding is located at the rear of the lot.

Bennet House

403 E. Sixth Street
Phineas Gordon, builder
Ca. 1912

The Bennet House is a one and a half story, Arts and Crafts bungalow with a front-gable roof and a recessed, full-width front porch. The house has clapboard siding; a stone foundation; a flared, front-gable roof; and flared, gable roof dormers on the east and west. The front porch has been enclosed with double-hung windows set between the original square columns. An unusual decorative wood band with modillions on it, is located below the second floor windows. The roof and dormers have knee braces, and exposed rafter ends. A rectangular oriel is located on the east façade and a one story, hipped roof addition is located on the back of the house. A quartzite retaining wall runs along the north and east boundaries of the lot.

Thomas Lilly House

405 E. Sixth Street
Phineas Gordon, builder
Ca. 1915

The Thomas Lilly House is a one and a half story, vernacular house, with a quartzite foundation, clapboard siding, a front-gable roof, a full-width front porch, and shed wall dormers on the east and west. The porch has a hip roof, square columns, and a full-length balustrade. The primary façade has two first-floor windows with leaded-glass transoms, an entrance offset to the east, three double-hung windows on the second floor, and a lunette under the gable. The dormers on the sides of the house each have three double-hung windows. A full-width, one-story, hip roof addition is located on the back of the house. A historic, one-car garage, with clapboard siding and a gable roof is located at the rear of the lot.

Williams-Lyng House

407 E. Sixth Street
Cyrus Williams, builder
ca. 1920

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

The Williams-Lyng House is a one and a half story, Arts and Crafts style bungalow, with a full-width front porch. The bungalow has a quartzite ashlar foundation, clapboard siding, and a side-gable roof with a front-gable dormer. The brick porch is recessed under the gable roof and its entrance is offset to the east. Brick, square-shaped piers are located at each corner of the porch. The roof and the dormer have knee-braces and exposed rafters. The house has five-over-one, vertical mullion windows and a brick chimney that protrudes from the west elevation. A non-historic, two-stall garage, with a gable roof and vinyl siding is located behind the house.

Henry Merman House

412 E. Sixth Street

ca. 1918

The Henry Merman House is a one and a half story bungalow with a quartzite foundation and a side-gable roof. The facade features a frame and stucco porch with a gabled roof, battered piers, and coping. A lintel band wraps the house above the first floor windows. Below this band, the house is sided with clapboard and the area above it is sided with wood shingles. The roof has exposed rafters, knee braces, and gable roof dormers on the north and south. As a corner house, the east elevation is secondary to the south facade, yet it is still well detailed. The east elevation has an enclosed gable-roofed porch, an open porch with battered piers and a horizontal rafters above, a stuccoed chimney that protrudes from the wall, and a secondary gable. The west elevation has a one-story, rectangular bay with a shed roof. Leaded glass windows are found throughout the house. A historic, one-stall, frame garage with clapboard siding and a gable roof with exposed rafters is located behind the house. A small, non-contributing shed is located just west of the garage.

Caroline Schriver-Bishop House

410 E. Sixth Street

Alonzo Bishop, builder

ca. 1885

The Schriver-Bishop House is a two-story, ell-shaped, Victorian Vernacular house. The house has a stuccoed covered stone foundation, clapboard siding, and a front gable and wing roof. The house combines elements of Gothic Revival and Italianate into its form. The most significant elements of this house are its round-top, two-over-two double hung windows and hipped roof, polygonal, Italianate bays on the south and west. The house has an enclosed porch with a hipped roof, in front of the west wing. A one-story, polygonal bay with a hip roof, protrudes from the front gable and a gabled wall dormer is located above the porch. The east facade has had a small shed-roofed wall dormer added. The rear of the house has a full-width, one-story, shed-roof addition. The west facade has a one-story, hipped-roof, polygonal bay with recessed panels in its bulkheads. A historic, one-stall garage with clapboard siding and a gable roof, dating from the 1920s, is located behind the house, along the alley.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Bishop House

408 E. Sixth Street
ca. 1887

The Bishop House is a two-story, ell-shaped, Victorian Vernacular styled residence, with a front-gable and wing form. The house has a quartzite ashlar foundation, clapboard siding, and a gable roof with return eaves. A one-story, hipped roof porch, with non-historic metal supports, extends the width of the wing. All windows are double-hung, with one-over-one lights. The house has several Greek Revival inspired details, including a cornice, return eaves, and architrave door and window heads. A contributing one-stall garage, with wide composition siding and a shallow gable roof, built in the 1940s, is located on the east side of the house. A quartzite retaining wall extends along the entire length of the west lot line.

William & Hattie Mitchell House

404 E. Sixth Street
ca. 1915

The Mitchell House is a one-story, Victorian Vernacular cottage, with a large front wing. The central mass of the house has a truncated hip roof, while the front wing has a lower cross hip. A one-story addition, with a shed roof, is located behind the house. Vertical composition siding, large windows, and the loss of the original porch have substantially altered the appearance of the principal facade. The rest of the house, with its clapboard siding and original window openings, retains a higher degree of integrity. A contributing, one-stall, brick garage with a hipped metal roof is located towards the rear of the property. A non-historic, two-stall garage, with vertical composition siding and a hip roof, is located to the east of the house. Quartzite retaining walls extend along the property's east and west lot lines.

Hoeck House

402 E. Sixth Street
Phineas Gordon, builder
ca. 1910

The Hoeck House is a one and a half story, frame house, with a rectangular plan and a flared, front-gable roof. The house has a quartzite ashlar foundation, asbestos siding, and an eclectic blend of Arts & Crafts and Victorian architectural detailing. The house has a full-width recessed porch, supported by Tuscan columns. Under the gable, there are four double-hung leaded glass windows, decorative brackets, and exposed rafters with ornamental ends. Both the east and west facades have a central, hipped roof, polygonal oriels and large shed dormers. A 1-story, hipped roof porch is located on the rear, north, side of the house. A non-historic, two-car garage with asbestos siding and a side gable roof is located towards the back of the property. A quartzite retaining wall extends north and south along the eastern edge of the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Edley & Alice Elliott House

312 E. Sixth Street
Alonzo Bishop, builder
Ca. 188

The Elliott House is a one and a half story, ell-shaped house with a full-width front porch, and a front-gable and wing roof plan. The house has a quartzite ashlar foundation, clapboard siding, a composite roof, and a mix of Victorian architectural detailing. The hipped-roof front porch has Tuscan columns, an entablature with swags, and a pediment over the entrance. The doors and windows have pedimented hoods. The front gable has a large Queen Anne window on the first floor, a Palladian window on the second floor, and bargeboards under the gable. The west elevation has a one-story, hipped roof, polygonal oriel and a small, hipped roof dormer. The east elevation has a shed-roofed side porch that is a later addition. A one-story addition is located on the back of the house. Behind the house, there is a historic carriage house. The small carriage house has a quartzite ashlar foundation, clapboard siding, and a hipped roof with a hipped roof cupola above. Two tall, double-hung windows and an original door are located on the east wall, while a modern garage door has been installed in place of the original carriage doors on the south. A quartzite retaining wall extends along the entire length of the north, south, and east edges of the property.

Frances A. Soper House

310 E. Sixth Street
ca. 1910

The Soper House is a one and a half story rectangular shaped bungalow. The dwelling has a quartzite ashlar foundation, vinyl siding, three-over-one and five-over-one double hung windows, and windows with leaded glass transoms. An enclosed porch protrudes slightly from the eastern half of the facade. The house has a side gable roof with exposed rafters and a large dormer on the facade. A historic, one-stall garage with clapboard siding and a gable is located behind the house.

Gifford-Briley House

308 E. Sixth Street
ca. 1895

The Gifford House is a one and a half story Victorian Vernacular residence with a front gable and wing form. The house has clapboard siding and a stuccoed covered quartzite foundation. The front gable has a hipped roof polygonal bay on the first floor and paired windows on the second floor with pedimented window heads. The wing of the house has a hip roof and a recessed corner porch. A small, one-story shed roofed addition is located on the east.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

S.B. Larson House

306 E. Sixth Street
ca. 1900

The Larson House is a one-story, Victorian Vernacular cottage with a truncated hip roof and a nearly full-width front porch. The cottage has a quartzite ashlar foundation, clapboard siding, double-hung windows with architrave heads, and a composite roof. The front porch had a shed roof, turned posts, and a modern railing. The house has a brick chimney near the center of the roof, and a large, 1-story, hipped roof, addition behind the house, which extends beyond the east and west elevations of the original structure. A non-historic, one-stall, gable roofed garage is located behind and to the west of the house.

Larson House

304 E. Sixth Street
ca. 1920

This house is a one and a half story Arts and Crafts style bungalow. The house has a rectangular plan, a front-gable roof, exposed rafters, a quartzite ashlar foundation, clapboard siding on the first floor, and wood shingles under the gables. A large porch with a front-gable roof, which is now enclosed, is located on the front of the house. A polygonal bay and a shed roof dormer with four ribbon windows are located on the east facade. An enclosed porch and a small one-story addition are located on the back of the house. A large, non-historic two-car garage with composition siding and a shallow, gable roof, is located behind the house and to the east.

Wilson House

302 E. Sixth Street
ca. 1880

The Wilson House is an ornate, one and a half story, Victorian Eclectic house with a cross plan. The house has a quartzite ashlar foundation, clapboard siding, a gabled crosswing roof with trusses in the gables, and a wrap-around porch. The primary, south facade has a rounded oriel supported by brackets on the first floor and a Palladian window with diamond-shaped leaded glass in the central window, on the second floor. The porch, which warps around the southwest corner of the residence, has a hipped roof, turned posts, and a frieze with dentil moldings on it. The secondary facade is on the west. It has tall casement windows on the first floor and a Palladian window in the gable. The east facade has a mix of old and new windows on the first floor and two double-hung windows on the second floor. A small, 1-story, gable roofed addition is located on the back of the house. A historic one-car garage, with clapboard siding, six-light windows, and a hipped roof, is located behind the house.

Kristine Mickelson House

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

212 E. Sixth Street
ca. 1912

This dwelling is a one and a half story, vernacular house that has a side-gable roof with eave returns, a stuccoed covered stone foundation, and masonite siding. The front, south facade, has a central entrance, flanked by double-hung windows, and a Neo-classical styled front porch with Tuscan columns. The porch, which replaced an earlier porch, was most likely added to the house in the early 1900s. A large, center gabled, wall dormer with a Palladian window in it, opens onto a non-historic balcony located on the porch roof. The rear of the house has a one-story, gable roofed addition, with shed roofed additions on the north and west.

Ripley-Wilson-Osterfield House

210 E. Sixth Street
George Ripley, Henry Wilson, & Henry Osterfield, builders
ca. 1895

This structure is a one and a half story Gothic Revival styled house, constructed entirely from locally quarried Sioux Quartzite, which is set in an ashlar pattern. This elegant residence has a clipped gable roof with paired gable wall dormers on the south, principal facade. The primary facade has a historic, but not original, one-story, hipped roof, semi-enclosed porch; and tall, double-hung windows with architrave heads, in the dormers. The east elevation has a one-story, hipped roof, Italianate, polygonal bay on the first floor and Palladian window set in a segmental arched opening. There are two additions on the back of the house, one is an original, one-story, hipped roof, ashlar addition, and the other is a one-story frame addition with masonite siding and a shed roof. The west elevation has segmental arched window openings on the first floor and flat topped window openings on the second floor.

Coyle-Pfister House

303 E. Seventh Street
ca. 1888

The Nelson House is a one and a half story, ell-shaped, Victorian Vernacular residence, with a front-gable and wing form. An enclosed, one-story, hipped roof porch protrudes from the house, in front of the wing and a shed wall dormer is located on the roof of the wing. Over time, this house has been subjected to numerous evolutionary alterations. As it now stands, the house has a modern, concrete block foundation, wide composition siding, metal casement windows, and the front porch has been enclosed. The original, brick chimney rises from the roof ridge and a modern, concrete block chimney protrudes from the west elevation.

Hazen House

307 E. Seventh Street
ca. 1885

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

The Hazen House is a unique residence. It appears that either, a vernacular residence was added to an earlier Gothic Revival house, or vice versa. The front, street-facing part of the house is a one and a half story vernacular dwelling with a side gable roof, four-light windows, and a Period Revival foyer that protrudes from the center of the facade. The rear wing of the house is a one-story, Gothic Revival structure, with a rear gable roof, an oriel on the east, and a Gothic gable on the east, with a round arched window in it. one-story addition that was once a porch is located on the east side of the rear wing of the house. The house has a quartzite foundation, asbestos siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

Newell House

312 E. Seventh Street
Christian Paulson, builder
ca. 1900

The Newell House is a two-story, Victorian Vernacular styled residence. The house has a quartzite ashlar foundation, clapboard siding, and a truncated hip roof. The house has one-over-one double-hung windows and pedimented heads above the first floor doors and windows. The front porch, which no longer exists, was replaced by a brick stoop. Large, centered gables with oval windows are located on the east and south elevations. A two-story, rectangular bay is located on the northern half of the west elevation and a one-story, hipped-roof addition is located on the back of the house. A historic, carriage house, with a gable roof, clapboard siding, and accordion-doors, is located behind the house.

Iver & Christine Anderson House

308 E. Seventh Street
ca. 1900

This house is a two-story, Colonial Revival styled residence with a full-width front porch and hipped roof. The house has a quartzite foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The porch has a hipped roof and a pediment over the entrance. Windows have architrave heads and typically have two lights. On the northeast corner of the house, there is a recessed porch with a balcony above. On the rear of the house there is an early chimney that was most likely added when the house received gas heat. A two-story, rectangular bay is located on the northern third of the west elevation. A historic, one-car garage, with a gable roof is located on the rear of the lot. Two quartzite retaining walls are located on the front, south side of the lot. One is located along the street and acts as a tall curb. The second wall is located along the sidewalk, in front of the house.

Runquist House

304 E. Seventh Street
ca. 1902

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

The Runquist House is a two-story, Victorian Vernacular styled residence, with a quartzite ashlar foundation and clapboard siding. The house has a hip roof with a large centered gable dormer on the principal, south facade. The house has lost its original porch and now has a centered, enclosed porch with a second-floor balcony which dates from the 1930s, aligned with the dormer. Small, multi-colored panes of glass border the first floor and attic windows on the south facade. A belt above the first floor windows accents the division between the floors. A non-historic, two-car garage that has a gable roof and is clad by aluminum siding, is located behind the house, along the alley.

Gunder Thompson House

302 E. Seventh Street

ca. 1890

The Newell House is a two-story Victorian Vernacular styled residence with a rectangular shaped central mass and a projected front wing. The house has a truncated hip roof with gable dormers on the south and west that have pent eaves and fanlights. The house features a quartzite ashlar foundation, clapboard siding, and architrave window heads. Several of the first floor windows also have leaded glass detailing. The house has lost its original wrap around front porch. On the east, there is a small, gable roofed enclosed portico. An enclosed, hipped roof portico is also located on the north, rear elevation of the house.

James & Mary Bishop House

512 Clark Avenue

James Bishop, builder

ca. 1890

The Bishop House is a one and a half story Gothic Revival style house. The house has a side gable roof and a cross-gabled bay that protrudes from the center of the facade. Gable dormers are located to each side of the bay. The house had a porch on each side of the bay, both of which are fully enclosed additions to the house. A polygonal oriel has been added to the central bay and a modern deck has been added to the front of the house. The house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and shingle work above the windows in each gable. There are also bargeboards under the gables. A non-historic, two-car garage with a side gable roof, is located south of the house, near the alley.

Edgar Thompson House

612 Clark Avenue

ca. 1890

This residence is a one and a half story, ell-shaped Victorian Vernacular house with a front-gable and wing plan. On the primary, west facade, there is an enclosed, 1-story, hipped roof porch in front of the wing, and a one-story polygonal bay under the front gable. The house has a quartzite ashlar foundation, clapboard siding,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

and architrave window heads. The polygonal bay has Italianate detailing and recessed panels in its bulkheads. The porch appears to have been enclosed in the 1920s. It has three-over-one double-hung windows and Italianate columns. Several windows have been replaced with casement windows. A sliding glass door and a wood deck have been installed on the west facade. A one-story addition with a shed roof is located behind the house. A historic, one-car garage, with clapboard siding and a hipped roof, is located south of the house, near the alley.

Vining House

306 E. Seventh Street
ca. 1920

The Vining House is a small, one and a half story vernacular residence with a full-width front porch and a front-gable roof. The house has a quartzite foundation, clapboard siding, and five-over-one windows with architrave heads. The porch has been enclosed and has widows that match those found on the rest of the house. A quartzite retaining wall extends north/south along the western property line and another wall extends the full-width of the lot along the street.

Bratten-Dockstader House

311 E. Seventh Street
ca. 1890

The Bratten-Dockstader House is a one and a half story Gothic Revival styled house. The residence has a quartzite foundation, composition siding, and a side gable roof. The principal, east facade has been altered by covering over all of the window and door openings and by the removal of the porch, although the Gothic Revival styled centered, gable wall dormer still remains. A one-story, gable roofed addition is located behind the house. The main entrance into the house is now located on the Seventh Street face of this addition. A quartzite retaining wall extends along the east and part of the north edges of the lot. A noncontributing, one-story, hipped roof garage with vinyl siding is located southwest of the house, near the alley. Although this house is compatible with the district in size, scale, and age, it is considered non-contributing due to the degree of alterations that have been made to the primary facade. If some of the many alterations were reversed, the property could become a contributing property to the district.

Elizabeth Barringer-Graves House

406 E. Sixth Street
ca. 1945

This house is a one and a half story, Post World War 11, Saltbox type residence. The house has a concrete block foundation, asbestos siding, a side-gable roof, and two-over-two double-hung windows. A small pediment is located above the front door, which is offset to the east. A non-historic, two-stall, log garage with a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

side gable roof has been built onto the east side of the house. Quartzite retaining walls extend north and south along the property's east and west lot lines.

House

305 E. Seventh Street
ca. 1953

This small house is a one-story, rectangular shaped, Minimalist Traditional styled residence. The house has a concrete block foundation, wood shingle wall cladding, eight-over-one windows, and a side gable roof. Other details include an entrance offset to the east and a centered chimney. A matching, two-car garage, with a gable roof and the same wood shingle siding as the house, is located at the rear of the lot.

Neis J. Hartman House

409 E. Sixth Street
ca. 1900

The Hartman House is a one and a half story, ell-shaped frame dwelling, with a front gable and wing form. This small residence has a stone foundation, wide masonite siding, and a brick chimney near the west end of the wing. A one-story porch with a shed roof is located in front of the wing and a one-story, hipped roof polygonal bay is located on the east facade. A one-story, shed roof addition is located behind the wing. This addition was originally a porch that was later enclosed. A historic one-stall, gable roofed, clapboard sided garage, dating from the 1920s, is located near the back of the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 17

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Dell Rapids Residential Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion C for architecture. The Dell Rapids Residential Historic District contains some of the oldest and most intact residences in Dell Rapids. The district contains 45 lots, and includes 59 contributing and 22 non-contributing buildings. The district's period of significance extends from 1880 until 1920. This district includes one previously listed property, the Dell Rapids Carnegie Public Library.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The district's period of significance spans the years 1880-1920, corresponding to the years when the first and last contributing historic houses were built in the district.

EARLY HISTORY OF MINNEHAHA COUNTY

For nearly 1500 years, the Big Sioux River valley has been the site of human inhabitation. The valley was first inhabited by a tribe of mound building hunters that lived in the area from approximately 500 to 800 AD. Remnants of this society still exist in the form of large burial mounds that are located in Sherman Park in Sioux Falls. After 800 AD, the valley was occupied by an agrarian society that is considered to be the ancestors of the Mandan Indians.

The history of Anglo-American settlement in the Big Sioux River Valley dates to 1856-7, when two competing land companies, the Dakota Land Company of St. Paul, Minnesota and the Western Town Company of Dubuque, Iowa, established rival town sites for the City of Sioux Falls. Over the next several years, pioneers slowly began to settle in southeastern corner of Dakota Territory.

Minnehaha County was first established in April 1862, however, it and most of southeastern South Dakota were evacuated later that year, after two settlers were killed by Indians in an attack that occurred just north of Sioux Falls. The hostilities were brought about by Native Americans, who were upset with the terms of land-cession treaties that were, being forced upon them by the U.S. government. In 1865, Fort Dakota, a fifty square mile military reservation, was established in an area encompassing much of what is now the city of Sioux Falls. Settlers began to return to the valley in 1866 and Minnehaha County was reorganized in 1868. In 1869, the area was again deemed safe, so the military reservation was vacated. Upon the fort's abandonment, the floodgate was opened for the settlement of Minnehaha County.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18

HISTORY OF DELL RAPIDS AND THE DISTRICT

The history of Dell Rapids begins with Peter Morse, a resident of Osage, Iowa. Although not the first person to have come across the Dells of the Big Sioux River, Morse was the first to consider establishing a town site near them. Mr. Morse first came upon the Dells while on an exploratory expedition in June 1871. Morse quickly realized the area's potential, with its fertile soil and abundant waterpower, which could be harnessed for milling purposes. Upon his return to Osage, Morse convinced experienced mill men Frank and Dennis Rice, and his friend B.D. Graves to follow him to the Dells and establish a town site. The men returned to the area in July and established a town site, west of where the business district now stands, and named it Dell City. On January 1, 1872, a Post Office was established and the town's name was officially changed to Dell Rapids. That spring the first newspaper was established, and a dam was built across the river. Later that year, the Rice brothers built a mill, a store opened, and two church congregations were formed. By the end of 1872, Dell Rapids boasted a population of nearly a hundred.

Originally, the Rice brothers had envisioned gaining control of the waterpower in Sioux Falls and then building mills in Dell City, so that Dell City could become a boomtown, and therefore be declared the county seat of Minnehaha County. While this idea seemed like a good plan, it was met with several major obstacles. The first problem the Rice brothers faced was the fact that they were unable to acquire control of the waterpower in Sioux Falls. The second obstacle facing Dell Rapids was South Dakota's first senator, Richard Pettigrew. Pettigrew, a resident of Sioux Falls, wanted Sioux Falls to become the county seat, so he used his political influence to have the county lines redrawn to make Sioux Falls closer to the center of the county and Dell Rapids further away from it. Consequently, Sioux Falls became the logical choice for the county seat. Although the residents of Dell Rapids had to face the political opposition of Richard Pettigrew, ultimately it was their own dispute over where Dell Rapids should be located, that ultimately led to the town not being chosen as the county seat. Beginning in 1871, four different town sites were promoted as the location for Dell Rapids. The first plat for the town was filed on November 11, 1872, however it was later vacated. The dispute was not settled until 1874, when two of the proposed town sites were combined and promoted together as the preferred town site. The chosen town site was finally platted in 1875.

Despite a grasshopper plague in 1874, Dell Rapids continued to grow. A school was established in 1873 and a ferryboat was purchased in 1874. A bridge and territorial road was completed in 1877. By 1879, Dell Rapids had grown to a population of nearly 600, so the decision was made to incorporate. The first city council meeting was held on March 24, 1879. Some of the council's first actions were to allot funds to build a bridge, a jail, and a firebreak around the town. Shortly thereafter, bonds were issued to bring a railroad to town.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19

The first train arrived in Dell Rapids during the summer of 1880. The Minnesota Southern Railway, a subsidiary of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, & Pacific Railroad (The Milwaukee Road), was the first and only railroad to ever provide service to Dell Rapids. The railroad built northward out of Sioux Falls and arrived in Dell Rapids in the summer of 1880. With it, the railroad brought prosperity, which caused the population of Dell Rapids to grow to nearly 900 by the end of 1880. By 1888, there were nearly 1,300 residents living in Dell Rapids and by 1896, that number had grown to nearly 1,500. As a result of the economic depression during the 1890s, The population of the town dropped to 1255 by 1900. This number increased to almost 1400 in 1910 and to nearly 1700 by 1920, where it leveled off and remained until the mid-1950s.

QUARTZITE

Quartzite played an important role in the development of Dell Rapids and the Dell Rapids Residential Historic District. Quartzite, which is often referred to as Sioux jasper or Sioux granite, is native to the Big Sioux River Valley. The stone, which ranges in color from light pink to a dark purplish-blue color, was valued for its hardness and durability. Because of this fact, stone quarrying became one of the most important industries in Dell Rapids. The first commercial quarry opened in the early 1880's, with the second one in operation by 1884. Stone from the two quarries was shipped by rail to far away cities as Sioux City, Omaha, and Chicago, where it was used in building construction and to pave streets. The quarries employed mostly Flemish and Scandinavian immigrants who had learned stone cutting in their native countries. After the Panic of 1893, the quartzite industry dried up, as manufacturing cost increased and new street paving technologies were developed. Although the quartzite lost favor as a building material elsewhere, it remained popular in Dell Rapids because it was quarried locally, which made a cheap local building material. While only a handful of the buildings in the district were built entirely from quartzite, nearly every building constructed prior to the Great Depression has a quartzite foundation.

ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT

The district appears to have developed in two distinct phases. The first phase of development occurred during the Great Dakota Boom, which in this instance encompasses a roughly twenty-year period between 1880 and 1900. The second era of development begins in the early 1900s and comes to an end May of 1920. Each phase of development is characterized by distinctive breaks in architectural styles. The many fine Victorian houses that were built between 1880 and 1900 characterize the first period of development. Houses constructed during the second phase of development reflect a wider array of simpler, less ornate architectural styles that were prevalent in the early part of the Twentieth Century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 20

The first stage of development in the district spans the two decades between 1880 and 1900, a time in which Dell Rapids grew from a population of 900 to a population of nearly 1,500. This era is characterized the fine collection of Victorian Era residences that are found throughout the district. The early history of the Dell Rapids Residential Historic District coincides with the "Great Dakota Boom" of the 1880s. The boom, which began about 1878, was a period of rampant growth and unparalleled economic development in Dakota Territory. Throughout this period, tremendous number of settlers moved into the territory. By 1889, enough people had settled in the territory so that South Dakota could be granted statehood.

The first houses built in the area around the district were completed in the late 1870s. However, it was not until the early 1880s that the first building frenzy began. Throughout the 1880s and early 1890s, there was a steady stream of new residences in the district. The boom came to an end in 1893, when a major economic depression overtook the nation. It was within this prosperous era leading up to 1900, in which the majority of the houses in the district were built. Residential styles of this era that are found in the district include Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Italianate, and Queen Anne. There were also a number of are Victorian Vernacular type residences built in the district during this time-period.

Houses in Dell Rapids having the traditional features of Gothic Revival include windows with a pointed arch shape, many full-scale windows, and doors showing pointed arches. The Gothic Revival style is more abundant in the northeastern states where architects popularized the style. In South Dakota, the Gothic Revival style is most typically used for churches so to find it in private homes of this magnitude reflects the style's importance.

The Second Empire style was dominant in American architecture from 1860 to 1890 being popularized in the northeastern and Midwestern states. The houses in the Dell Rapids district reflecting the Second Empire style are characterized by a distinctive mansard roof, decorative brackets and occasionally a tower is present.

The Italianate style was most popular from roughly 1840 through 1885, although it did persist into the 1900's in South Dakota. The style is typified by two stories; low-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves having decorative brackets beneath; tall, narrow windows, commonly arched or curved windows with elaborate window hoods. The houses in the Dell Rapids district that exhibit this style are a typical representation of the Italianate style and the romantic movement in architecture.

The Queen Anne style was most popular from roughly 1880 through the turn of the century, although it did persist into the mid-1920's in South Dakota. The style is typified by irregular, steeply pitched roofs, asymmetrical facades and decorative elements to avoid flat walls. The houses found in the Dell Rapids district

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 21

exhibiting the Queen Anne style are a typical representation of the style and the picturesque movement in architecture.

The second period of development in the district spans the years from about 1900 until the 1920's. This era is characterized by a slower, but relatively steady period of development in the district. Although the population of Dell Rapids grew by twenty-two percent during the 1920s, building activity in the district did not match this statistic. The slower rate of development was not caused by the downturn of this area of Dell Rapids, rather, it was due to the fact that the district had been almost completely developed by the early 1920s. There were simply no more vacant lots left in the district by the late 1920s. Houses built in the district during this era encompass several architectural movements, including Neo-Classicism, Prairie School, and Craftsman.

Neoclassical architecture had two waves of popularity in South Dakota, from 1900-1920 & 1925-1950. Those houses exhibiting Neoclassical elements are found to be constructed between 1900 and 1920. They are characterized by a façade that is dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. The façade also features symmetrically balanced windows and a central door.

The Prairie style is concentrated throughout the United States in early 20th century suburbs. Vernacular examples were spread widely through pattern books, most being constructed between 1905-1915. Those Prairie style houses found in the Dell Rapids district fall into this significant time frame. They can be identified as Prairie with their low-pitched roof, wide overhanging eaves, details emphasizing the horizontal lines, and often having a massive square porch.

Houses in the Dell Rapids district exhibiting the Craftsman style are abundant. This was the dominant style for smaller houses throughout the country from 1905-1920. The style rapidly faded after the 1920s. The style is identified by the low pitched roof with unenclosed overhanging eaves, exposed roof rafters, decorative beams under the gable and full or partial width porches. The porches often have tapered square columns for support.

As the Dell Rapids Residential Historic District has a variety of architectural styles, it reflects trends across the both South Dakota and the United States. This residential district is significant to the community of Dell Rapids as the most complete and cohesive representation of architectural styles in the town.

LIBRARY

One of the most prominent buildings constructed during the district's second phase of development was the Carnegie Library. Efforts to build a library in Dell Rapids began as far back as 1901. At that time, the local women's club kicked off a campaign to raise funds and solicit grants from several philanthropists. Industrialist

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 22

Andrew Carnegie gave the women a favorable response and offered to give the city \$6,000. Before he would donate the money, Carnegie stipulated that the town would have to appropriate \$500 for maintenance and its population would have to increase to 1,500. Consequently, the town had to wait several years, until it grew enough to meet the requirements of the grant. Once this was achieved, the building committee selected architect BJ Sweatt of Boone, Iowa to design the library. Construction began in 1909 and the library in early 1910. When the Carnegie Library was dedicated on March 16, 1910, it was one of only 19 public libraries in the State of South Dakota. Since its dedication, the library has continued to serve its original purpose, as the only public library in Dell Rapids. The library was placed on the National Register in 1986.

Conclusion

The Dell Rapids Residential Historic District contains the best and most intact examples of late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Century residences in Dell Rapids, South Dakota. The 45 properties contained within the Dell Rapids Residential Historic District are eligible for the National Register at the local level under Criterion C. The district is significant for its fine architecture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 23

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bailey, Dana R. *History of Minnehaha County*. Sioux Falls, SD: Brown & Saenger, 1899 (Reproduced Evansville, IN:Unigraphics,1975.)

Blumenson, John J. G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. (2en ed.) Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 1995.

Culey, Shawn and Lynn Culey. *Milne, William G., House*. National Register of Historic Places Nomination. December 1, 1994.

Dell Rapids Historical Society. *Dell Rapids, Our Heritage*. Dell Rapids, SD: Smith Publishing Co., 1978.

Erpestad, David. and David Wood. *Buildings of South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945*. Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997.

Gerloff, Scott. *Dell Rapids Historic District*. National Register of Historic Places Nomination. February 23, 1978.

Holles, Joseph H. *Carnegie Public Library*. National Register of Historic Places Nomination. February 13, 1986.

Lekness, Keith. "Fire and Stone Built Dell Rapids." *Prairie People*. v. 2 no. 2, Sioux Falls, SD: Siouxland Heritage Museum, 1979.

Kolbe, Robert. *Minnehaha County Historical and Biographical Sketches*. Sioux Falls, SD: Minnehaha County Historical Society, 1988.

McAlester, Virginia. And Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1989.

McAlester, Virginia. And Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American's Historic Neighborhoods and Museum Houses: The Western States*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1998.

Minnehaha County Department of Equalization. *Property Card Books*. Sioux Falls, SD.
Minnehaha County Register of Deeds. *Deed Books*. Sioux Falls, SD.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 24

Sanborn Map Co. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Atlas of Dell Rapids*. New York: Sanborn Map Company of New York, 1893, 1899, 1911, 1927, 1936.

Schwebach, Timothy J. *Dell Rapids Water Tower*. National Register of Historic Places Nomination. February 23, 1984.

Sioux Falls City Directories, 1890, 1898, 1900, 1906, 1909, 1910-11, 1911, 1913.

Sioux Falls Telephone Directories. 1965, 1969.

Smith, Charles A. *Minnehaha County History*. Mitchell, SD: Educators Supply Co., 1949.

South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office Architectural History Files

Turner, Stephanie. *Minnehaha County South Dakota Reconnaissance Level Historic Sites Survey.- Final Project Report*. Prepared for the Minnehaha County Board of Preservation and the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, August, 1997.

Turner, Stephanie. *South Dakota Historic Sites Inventory Forms*. 1997.

Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to Styles*. (rev. ed.) Cambridge, MA: M.I.T. Press, 1992.

Works Progress Administration (Federal Writers Project). *South Dakota: A Guide to the State*. (2nd ed. Revised by M. Lisle Reese) New York: Hastings House, 1952.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 26

306, 308, and 310 E. Fifth Street
Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
Gregory R. Mathis
April 11, 1999
Minnehaha County Board of Preservation
View from the East
Photo 4 of 17

302 & 306 E. Fifth Street
Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
Gregory R. Mathis
April 11, 1999
Minnehaha County Board of Preservation
View from the West
Photo 2 of 17

509 N. Clarke Avenue
Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
Gregory R. Mathis
April 11, 1999
Minnehaha County Board of Preservation
Photo 10 of 17

301 E. Fifth Street
Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
View from the Southeast
Photo of 17

500 N. LaDelle Avenue
Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
Gregory R. Mathis

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 27

April 11, 1999
Minnehaha County Board of Preservation
View from the Southwest
Photo 6 of 17

Dell Rapids South side of the 400 Block of E. Sixth Street
Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
Gregory R. Mathis
April 11, 1999
Minnehaha County Board of Preservation
View from the East
Photo 9 of 17

Carnegie Library 513 N. Orleans Avenue
Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
Gregory R. Mathis
April 11, 1999
Minnehaha County Board of Preservation
View from the Northeast

404 E. Fifth Street
Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
Gregory R. Mathis
April 11, 1999
Minnehaha County Board of Preservation
View from the South
Photo 7 of 17

512 and 508 LaDelle Avenue
Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
Gregory R. Mathis
April 11, 1999

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 28

Minnehaha County Board of Preservation
View from the Northwest
Photo 8 of 17

412 E. Sixth Street
Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
Gregory R. Mathis
April 11, 1999
Minnehaha County Board of Preservation
View from the Southeast
Photo 11 of 17

North side of the 400 Block of E. Sixth Street
Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
Gregory R. Mathis
April 11, 1999
Minnehaha County Board of Preservation
View from the East
Photo 12 of 17

312 E. Sixth Street
Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
Gregory R. Mathis
April 11, 1999
Minnehaha County Board of Preservation
View from the South
Photo 13 of 17

North side of the 300 block of E. Sixth Street
Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
Gregory R. Mathis
April 11, 1999

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 29

Minnehaha County Board of Preservation
View from the West
Photo 14 of 17

210 & 212 E. Sixth Street
Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
Gregory R. Mathis
April 11, 1999
Minnehaha County Board of Preservation
View from the Southwest
Photo 15 of 17
April 11, 1999
Minnehaha County Board of Preservation
View from the East
Photo 17 of 17

302 & 304 E. Seventh Street
Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
Gregory R. Mathis
April 11, 1999
Minnehaha County Board of Preservation
View from the Southwest
Photo 16 of 17

North side of the 300 Block of E. Seventh Street
Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota
Gregory R. Mathis

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Property Owners Page 30

PROPERTY OWNERS

Wayne A. Shjegstad
501 LaDelle Ave.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Jeffrey W. Evans
301 E. Fifth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Paula J. Ferguson
509 LaDelle Ave.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Robert E. Reiff
404 E. Fifth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Thomas & Barbara Zorr
503 LaDelle Ave.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

William E. Zeig
310 E. Fifth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Michael P. Opela
613 LaDelle Ave. / 311 E. Seventh St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Spencer Riswold
308 E. Fifth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Richard & Mary Wolf
215 LaDelle Ave.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Ralph & Deloris McKee
306 E. Fifth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Dennis Fossum
508 LaDelle Ave.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Kevin & Carrie Klare
302 E. Fifth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Robert & Brenda Risty
500 LaDelle Ave.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Roger E. Dwelle
303 E. Fifth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Charles A. Wheeler
305 E. Fifth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Margarita J. Bent
312 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Property Owners Page 31

Barry B. Beeler
307 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Kenneth & Lynette Reulan
310 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Jerald J. Fox
403 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Paul C. Roemen
308 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Jeffery & Cynthia Newman
405 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Brad & Cynthia Hanisch
306 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Patrick & Angela Schmidt
407 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

William & Linda Nelson
304 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Ronald R. Tiesen
409 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Edward & Janice Klein
302 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Paul A. Bunkers
412 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Terry C. Jones
212 E. Sixth St
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

James M. Schmidt
410 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Larry & Della Roe
210 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Romayne B. Opoien
408 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Duane H. Schmidt
303 E. Seventh St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

J. Deborah Treager
406 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Gale O. Bjordahl
305 E. Seventh St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Property Owners Page 32

Anthony & Kellee Miles
404 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Larry & Linda Hovde
402 E. Sixth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Dennis & Mary Gannon
312 E. Seventh St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Anne E. Halme
308 E. Seventh St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Peggy L. Beeler
304 E. Seventh St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

R. Merritt Bullion
302 E. Seventh St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

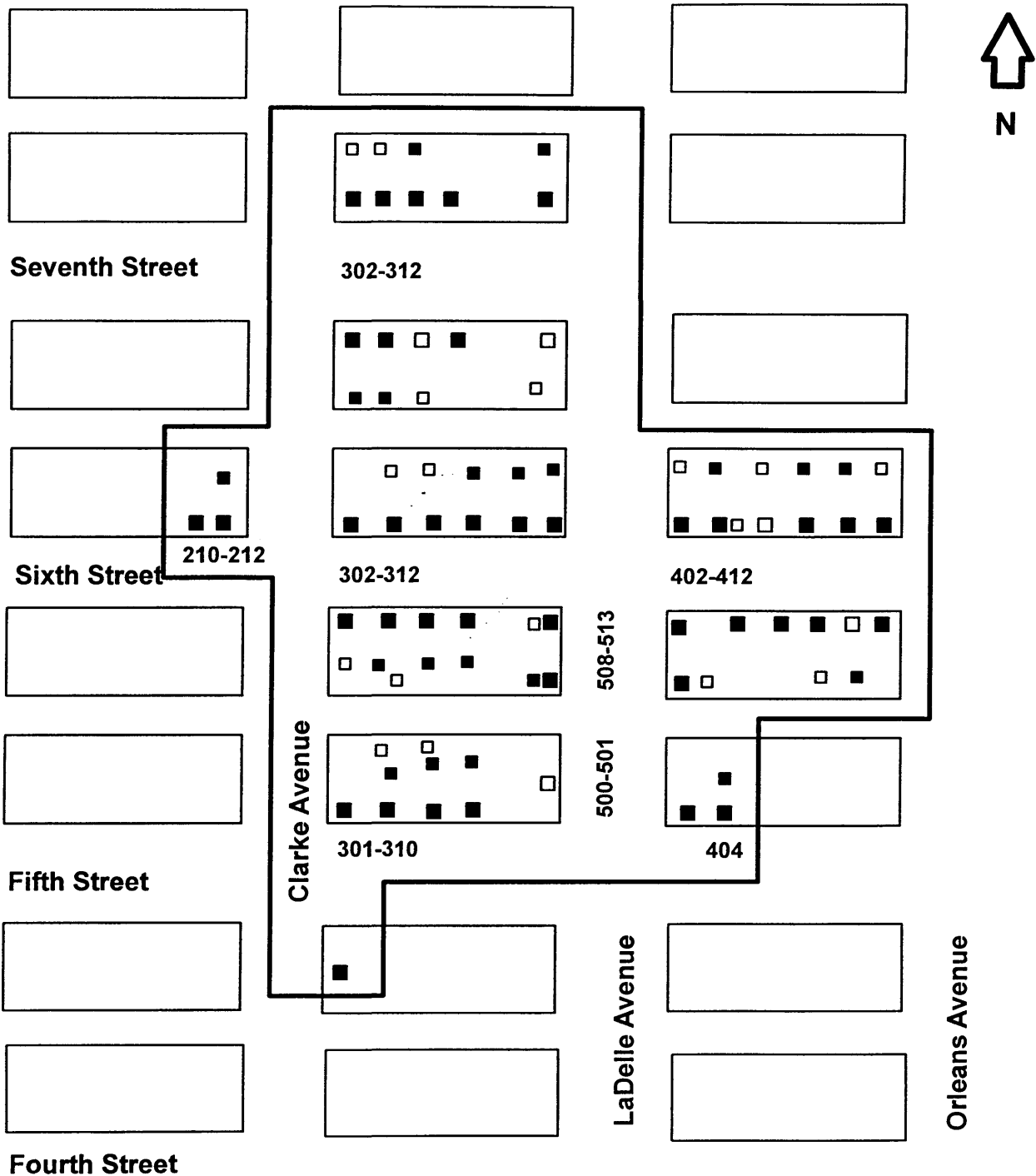
Alfred J. Hogan
307 E. Seventh St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Larry D. Tommeraasen
512 Clark Ave.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Randy & June Decker
612 Clark Ave.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

Rodney & Karen Vietor
306 E. Seventh St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022

City of Dell Rapids
302 E. Fourth St.
Dell Rapids, SD 57022



**Dell Rapids Residential Historic District
Minnehaha County, South Dakota**

- Contributing
- Non-Contributing

Map not to scale