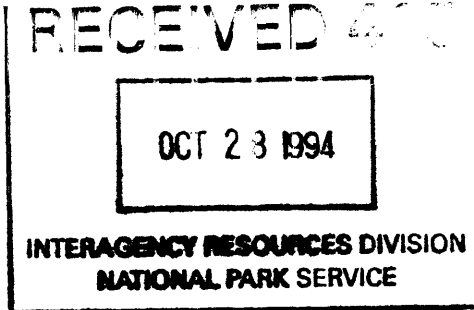


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 an 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 (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Milne, William G. House

Other names/site number: Norgaard House, Peterson House

2. Location

Street & number: 508 E. 9th Street not for publication

City or town: Dell Rapids vicinity

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 1966, 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.)

[Signature] 10/19/94
Signature and title of certifying official Date
SHPD South Dakota
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 the Keeper Date of Action

State or Federal agency and bureau

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:)

for
Edson H. Beall 12.1.94
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Entered in the
National Register

Milne, William G. House
Name of Property

Minnehaha, SD
County and State

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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation stone: Sioux quartzite

walls wood

shingle

roof wood shingle

other chimney: brick

Narrative Description

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

Milne, William G. House
Name of Property

Minnehaha, SD
County and State

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.)

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1902

Significant Dates

1902

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dow, Wallace and Sons

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description:

The William G. Milne House is a 2 1/2 story wood frame, Queen Anne style residence with a rounded front porch which looks south over the town of Dell Rapids. It sits above Ninth Street on the western-most section of 1 1/2 lots with a lawn which slopes acutely to street level near the sidewalk. The east yard offers a variety of bushes and trees including a prominent, towering spruce. A driveway runs along the west side of the house 100 feet to a modern garage in the northwest corner of the property. The first story is finished in narrow wood boards and the upper levels with wood shingles. The foundation and porch footings are made of locally quarried Sioux Quartzite Granite. The interior of the house reflects the style of its architect Wallace Dow with a pattern of different woods finishing the rooms throughout, small stain-glassed windows, and a built-in sideboard. The house and land have seen superior care and little alteration over the years.

Once located on the very north edge of town, the house now sits with homes of similar age in the midst of a growing community. The focal point of the neighborhood is the old St. Mary Academy, now a catholic School with adjacent church. Neighboring homes are located on 1 1/2 lots with each lot measuring 60 feet. Historic Downtown Dell Rapids is five blocks away in this town of 2500.

This Queen Anne style home is rectangular with a rounded front porch on the southeast. The main entrance is from the porch on the south. A beveled glass window fits above the door and a stained glass window with inlaid beveled glass looks out to the porch. The foundation of granite rises above the ground to meet the wood frame of the house. The front parlor has a large plate glass window with smaller bevelled glass windows above. The west front reveals four large windows of the rounded dining room behind the parlor. Windows to the pantry and stairwell to the basement are behind the dining room. To the north stands a new bathroom and laundry facility and new deck off the kitchen. The busiest entrance to the house is there. Continuing to the east are the kitchen and library (now family room) which overlook the foliage of the east yard. The porch wraps around the south entry room with its open staircase to the second floor.

The second floor and full attic have wood shingling. Above the south entrance is a sitting area at the top of the stairs. There are two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

narrow windows from which one may look over the town. The adjacent bedroom has a large window too which faces south. From the south one can see that the master bedroom abuts out squarely over the rounded surface of the dining room. Four windows on the corners of this are accented by a stained glass window in the bedroom. A window to the second floor bathroom also looks over the west. The stairway to the attic off the bathroom and a small bedroom make the north face. This room and the fourth bedroom look to the east. A decorative and well preserved oval window fronts the east as well as the top of the open stairs.

The attic level has a large square window facing south. This area of the attic has been a favorite play area for the children who have grown up here. The east and west fronts both have a half-moon shaped window and the north has a small rectangular window at the top of the attic stairs. Wood shingles cover a large, steep roof and a brick chimney is visible from the north and east arising between the kitchen and library.

Under the structure lies a four room cellar with divisions corresponding to the first floor. Below the front parlor is the cistern. Water once drained from the east and west sides of the roof through drainage pipes in the ceiling of the cellar to the cistern. A stairway once led from the southeast corner of the cellar to the front entry. A set of built-in drawers at the head of the stairs now prevents passage.

Although not built as a formal showplace, the interior too has many special features consistent with Dow's other commissions. The original eight pages of blueprints, in good condition, have remained with the house. Maple hardwood floors cover the more formal part of the first level. The entry and the northwest dining room have quarter sawn oak woodwork. The southwest parlor and northeast library each are finished in maple. From the entry a large pocket door in excellent condition leads to the parlor. A standard solid door leads to the library. Between the parlor and dining room stands a pair of pocket doors again in fine working order. Each face of these doors is made to show the wood which corresponds to the finish of the room. The dining area has two more features. One is a six foot sideboard with leaded glass doors built-in between the dining room and pantry. At one time service was available through the pantry. The other is a pair of ornate eight-inch columns which define the open entry to the library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

All of the woodwork is original, has never been refinished, and is in premier condition. The windows of this area of the house are all six feet tall and still have the original glass.

Leading to the second floor, the open stairway with arched ceiling is decorated with a solid oak banister. Three of the bedrooms open to the sitting area at the top of the stairs. The fourth bedroom is accessed by a long hallway. The bathroom, which is the only room with painted woodwork, is also at the end of the hall but may be accessed through the master bedroom. All woodwork on the second level is douglas fir. All walls throughout the house have wallpaper cover which matches the character of the home.

The exterior of the building is enhanced with curved s-shaped ornamental brackets, shingles on the upper story and a half, a geometric patterned course under the cornice line, and irregular roof massing. These features along with the wrap around porch, differing wall textures, and irregular massing lend the style of the house well to late period Queen Anne

Many varieties of trees and bushes beautify the lawn. One can see two of the three towering spruce trees from miles away. One of the few oak trees in town is on the west side of the house and was started from an acorn from Washington, D.C.. A row of lilac bushes of different colored flowers makes a near solid border between the property to the east. a vegetable garden is plotted to the northeast along an alley running behind the property.

Only a few alterations to the property have been made of the years. These changes have not altered the character of the house in any of its significant portions. At some time shortly after being built the front stairway to the basement was enclosed. The original gravity coal furnace was replaced in 1950 by an oil model. The cistern was used as a source of soft water until the 1960's. A chicken coop stood in the north part of the yard until farm animals were banned in the city limits. When purchased in 1964, the house was rewired. One of the most significant changes took place in 1970 with remodeling of the kitchen. The kitchen cabinets now reflect a popular 70's style. With the remodeling, a north window in the library was removed. With new owners in 1990, some of the previous uncharacteristic design features were replaced by more appropriate ones. carpeting, which had covered

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

the hardwood floors for years, was pulled up and the floors were refinished. The home was nearly totally re-wallpapered. The second floor bathroom was remodeled and the old three faucet sink, formerly offering cistern water, was removed. In 1991 an addition to the north including an entry, bathroom with shower and laundry space, and a deck was completed. Also a Model-T garage was razed and replaced with a modern two stall garage. Along with this addition, the entire house received a new coat of paint. The first level is a pale yellow and the second level is a brick red shade. A concrete driveway was laid in 1992. In 1993 the wood footings and lattice work under the front porch were rebuilt, copying the original woodwork. Also a new gas furnace replaced the oil furnace in 1993.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Narrative Statement of Significance:

The William G. Milne House is a good example of regional late period Victorian Queen Anne architecture. The building was designed by prominent South Dakota architect Wallace Dow. It remains in excellent condition thanks to the dutiful upkeep of its' owners. The Queen Anne styling is evident in the square tower, wrap around porch, different textured wall cladding, and irregular massing. The house is locally significant and is being nominated under criterion C for its contribution to the Queen Anne style in South Dakota as well as for the work of a master, the renowned Wallace Dow. Under the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Plan the property relates to the context labelled: V. Depression and Rebuilding (1893-1929), A. Changing Urban Patterns, 3. Residential changes.

Settlement in the Sioux River Valley had an uncertain beginning. The first recordation of the area was in "Nicollet's Travels in the Northwest," by Joseph Nicollet who was exploring the area in 1839 and wrote about the beauty of the falls of the Big Sioux River. This description attracted Dr. J. M. Staples of DuBuque, Iowa so much so that in the summer of 1856 he organized a land speculation company called the Wester Town Company of DuBuque, Iowa. He and a small group of fellow speculators followed their ambitions to what they believed would be a tremendous amount of settlement potential, not to mention wealth. The party travelled north following the Sioux River finally reaching the area that eventually became Dell Rapids. While admiring the view of their new home and the results of their laborious trip, fright and disappointment immediately set in. Before disembarking from their wagons a band of Indians appeared, and ordered them to go back to where they came from. Ten days later the disappointed group arrived in Sioux City, Iowa.

This set back did not hinder the determination of the strong minded settlers. Six months later one of the original party, M.D. Mills led another expedition to the area and successfully claimed 320 acres of land in the name of the Western Town Company as well as a portion for himself building a ten by twelve foot log cabin. Continued Indian raids and hard weather hindered further settlement. An Indian raid in 1863 caused the territorial governor at Yankton, SD to demand that all people leave the area. Again the beautiful valley, dells, and falls

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

of the Big Sioux River were vacated for near three years until a fort was built and settlers felt safer.

In June 1871 Dell City (now Rapids) was officially occupied by Peter Morse. He and three companions established their permanency by building a dam across the river and obtaining a ferry. By the end of the year there were thirteen residents of the newly established town. New Years Day 1872 saw the incorporation of a post office and the official adopting of the name Dell Rapids. By 1879 Dell Rapids was incorporated as a village with a population of 600 people. The city's businesses were in full swing and a substantial downtown area was established with many wood frame and stone buildings. The first train pulled into town in 1880 thus establishing an early transportation system. During the next 20 years other rail lines arrived enhancing the city's main industries of quarrying and agriculture.

Historically, Dell Rapids was a scenic city located approximately 15 miles north of Sioux Falls the largest city in the state. Its proximity to Sioux Falls and successful quarrying operations in the area historically attracted builders and architects of the day like Wallace Dow. Wallace Dow was born in Croyden, New Hampshire on September 21, 1844. Edward Dow, Wallace's father was an architect and builder in New Hampshire. Wallace worked in Concord, New Hampshire for three years then moved on to Newport, New Hampshire and went into the contracting business there. Dow left New Hampshire for the Dakota territory in 1880 at the age of 36 with his brother who was also a builder. In the spring of 1881 they opened an office in Yankton, South Dakota. He resided in Yankton for 2 1/2 years before relocating to Sioux Falls which is where he became the best known and most competent architect in the state.

Wallace Dow's first building efforts in Sioux Falls began with hotels. The 1881 Cataract was a Second Empire building that would later burn. Public buildings soon took over the focus of Dow's practice. He was commissioned to build the Dakota Territorial Penitentiary which he completed by 1884 and is still standing in Sioux Falls and is also listed on the National Register. Among the other public buildings he was commissioned for were the Dakota Territorial Hospital for the Insane in Yankton, Old Main on the campus of the University of South Dakota built from 1882-1886 and reconstructed by Dow after a fire in 1893, and the Dakota School for Deaf Mutes was completed by 1887. It was during this time that Dow developed the style that he is known for

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 7

in Sioux Falls today. He focused on two main styles: one being Queen Anne with stick detailing and other Victorian features, the second being the impressive and sturdy Romanesque which he utilized especially for the public buildings.

Many churches and schools also commissioned Dow to create their permanent structures. One of the most notable of which is All Saints in Sioux Falls which, like many of his buildings, utilized the native Sioux Quartzite stone in its construction with towers and fret work abounding. The Minnehaha County Building in Sioux Falls is thought by many to be Dow's masterpiece. It was constructed in the Romanesque style. Among his other commissions were commercial buildings and railroad depots in Sioux Falls and around the state.

With the security of an established city government and permanent settlement behind them many prosperous citizens could afford to have architects design their homes. John Tuthill, owner of a chain of lumberyards, hired Dow to design his home and by 1889 the exotic wood and excessive stained glass in the Queen Anne house gained it the reputation as the Territory's most elegant home. Another Queen Anne home built in 1888 for Charles Carpenter in Sioux Falls may be one of Dow's finest examples of Queen Anne design. It contains many typical Queen Anne elements such as the asymmetrical floorplan, partially wrap-around porch, stained glass, and differing wall textures. The importance of these spacious and impressive houses was not only reflective of the importance of the owners, but also of the arrival of the Prairie frontier as a desirable place to live.

For himself Dow designed a duplex in 1901 having classical symmetry with Tudor-Revival styling. For all of his work and impressive buildings he left behind he has earned the nickname "Builder on the Prairie." One of the wealthier citizens of the area that opted to take advantage of Dow's talent was William G. Milne from Dell Rapids. Milne was the owner of one of two mills, his being the flour mill, in Dell Rapids who commissioned Dow to build his new home. The William G. Milne house is one of four known buildings designed by Wallace Dow and Sons in Dell Rapids. Milne and his family occupied the house from 1902, its' construction date, to 1943 when he retired to Minneapolis to live with his son. He died there on January 7, 1943.

The design of the house is rather small scale compared to some of Wallace Dow's other works in Sioux Falls area. However, the house

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 8

fits into the Queen Anne style in which Dow was so fond of. This may be due to the late construction date for Queen Anne and the turning tides of architectural styles at the time. A trend toward more conservative and less elaborate homes was taking place and the elaborately detailed Victorian styles were coming to an end. The Milne house exemplifies Queen Anne with its features of an irregular floor plan, differently textured wall surfaces, wrap around porch, square tower at corner of roof line, and its various ornamental details.

The house is locally significant under criterion C for its association with the well known South Dakota architect Wallace Dow as the work of a master as well as typifying the Queen Anne style. The house retains a high degree of historic integrity and remains a significant historic contribution to the architecture of Dell Rapids and the Sioux Falls area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 9

Bibliography:

Dell Rapids Historic District National Register nomination, Scott Gerloff, 1976.

Earls, Mrs. U.S., "History of Dell Rapids", January 1952, unpublished.

Minnehaha County: Historical and Biographical Sketches. Minnehaha County Historical Society, Curtis Media Corporation, Dallas, Texas, 1987.

Richardson, David G. The Architecture of Wallace L. Dow: The Reflection of a Prairie Town's Aspirations 1881-1891. Unpublished document, graduate school thesis, Columbia University, New York, 1991.

"Wallace Dow: Builder on the Prairie". Old Courthouse Museum. Sioux Falls, South Dakota, 1982.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10

Page 10

Verbal Boundary Description:

The William G. Milne House resides on lot 10 and West 1/2 lot 11;
block 14; graves Addition; Dell Rapids City; 90' x 132'

Boundary Justification:

The Milne House resides on the lot and a half historically associated
with the property and the nomination includes that boundary.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number photos

Page 11

1.
Milne, William G. House
Minnehaha County, SD
M. Dirr, photographer
May 1994
State Historical Preservation Center
View of south facade, camera facing north
#1

2.
Milne, William G. House
Minnehaha County, SD
M. Dirr, photographer
May 1994
State Historical Preservation Center
View of northeast, camera facing southwest
#2

3.
Milne, William G. House
Minnehaha County, SD
M. Dirr, photographer
May 1994
State Historical Preservation Center
View of west, camera facing east
#3

4.
Milne, William G. House
Minnehaha County, SD
M. Dirr, photographer
May 1994
State Historical Preservation Center
view of southwest, camera facing northeast
#4

5.
Milne, William G. House
Minnehaha County, SD
M. Dirr, photographer
May 1994
State Historical Preservation Center
View of cornice detail
#5

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos

Page 12

6.
Milne, William G. House
Minnehaha County, SD
M. Dirr, photographer
May 1994
State Historical Preservation Center
View of roofline/turret detail
#6

7.
Milne, William G. House
Minnehaha County, SD
M. Dirr, photographer
May 1994
State Historical Preservation Center
View of window detail
#7

8.
Milne, William G. House
Minnehaha County, SD
M. Dirr, photographer
May 1994
State Historical Preservation Center
View of gable end
#8

9.
Milne, William G. House
Minnehaha County, SD
M. Dirr, photographer
May 1994
State Historical Preservation Center
view of ornamental bracket
#9

10.
Milne, William G. House
Minnehaha County, SD
M. Dirr, photographer
May 1994
State Historical Preservation Center

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos

Page 13

view of interior heating vents
#10

11.
Milne, William G. House
Minnehaha County, SD
M. Dirr, photographer
State Historical Preservation Center
View of interior wood column
#11

12.
Milne, William G. House
Minnehaha County, SD
M. Dirr, photographer
State Historical Preservation Center
View of interior built-in dining room feature
#12