

56-1401



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Stadum-Green House
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2101 S. Pendar Lane
City or town: Sioux Falls State: South Dakota County: Minnehaha
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Jay D. Voigt</u>	<u>05-24-2017</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>SD SHPO</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Stadum-Green House
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)

Joe Elson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

7-31-17
Date of Action

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

Stadum-Green House
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Stadum-Green House
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: American Small House

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

STUCCO

BRICK

ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Stadum-Green House is located on a corner lot to the southwest of the intersection of South Pendar Lane and East 29th Street in Sioux Falls. The house is in the neighborhood alternately referred to as Pendar Lane or Hunter's Grove, which is located south of downtown. The first area of the neighborhood to be platted was registered in 1887, but it was mostly built up in the early 1900s. The second area, where the Stadum-Green House was built, was platted as Maplewood Park Addition in 1933.

The Stadum-Green House is a one-and-a-half story frame structure with a poured concrete foundation, side gable roof with minimal eaves, walls with a stucco finish, an exterior chimney with brick accents on the north elevation, a front-gable wing with bay window, an enclosed porch/sunroom in the ell, and an attached street-facing double garage on the southern end of the façade. The house was built in 1938 and is an American Small House type characterized for efficient, economical use of materials and space for nuclear families of the interwar era. Stylistic

Stadum-Green House

Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD

County and State

elaboration is minimal, but elements of the house design, in the gables and brickwork accents on the chimney, reflect the English Cottage style popular in the 1920s and 30s. The house lot was owned at the time of construction by Peter H. Stadum, a general contractor in Sioux Falls specializing in concrete work whose company stamp appears on sidewalks throughout the neighborhood, but no documentation could be found to confirm whether Stadum's company constructed the house for him.

For houses of this age and size, alterations to siding and windows, as well as additions or other alterations are relatively common, and many have lost historical integrity. In a 2013 architectural survey of 285 residential properties in the Pendar Lane neighborhood, the Stadum-Green House was identified as one of the few houses of significant style or type with high enough historical integrity to be individually eligible for the National Register. The Stadum-Green House has excellent integrity of materials, design, workmanship, setting, location, feeling, and association to convey the architectural history of residential construction in Sioux Falls in the 1930s as an example of the American Small House type.

Narrative Description

This one-and-a-half story American Small House was built in 1938. The side gable house has a poured concrete foundation, stucco siding, and an asphalt shingle roof with minimal eaves. Most windows are single-hung wood sash windows with minimal wood surrounds and one-over-one storm windows unless otherwise specified. The basement has window wells with three-light wood awning windows, hinged to open into the house, and three-light storm windows. The house faces east, sited on a lot 75 feet by 110 feet.

On the façade, there is a lower cross-gable projecting from the north half of the façade. The cross-gable has a canted bay window on the first floor and a small, narrow ten-pane window in the gable peak. The bay window has a flared hip roof with synthetic roofing and a central ten-over-ten fixed-light window flanked by three-over-one single-hung windows. To the south, across the main body of the house, there is a sunroom/porch that was enclosed as originally built, with a band of four three-over-one windows. The roof of the sunroom is at a slightly lower pitch than the main roof. The house's main entrance is located at the northern end of the room and features four-pane vertical sidelights flanking an original door and a modern vinyl screen door. The original single-leaf wood door has a low panel below three tall fixed lights. The main roof has a single gable dormer set slightly below the line where the main roof pitch changes over the sunroom. The dormer has a four-over-one window. South of the sunroom, the garage extends from the main house. Its gable roof is a continuation of the slope over the sunroom. The house has two single-bay garage spaces with original four-part overhead wood doors having twenty-four panels (four rows of six), the topmost rows of which are window lights.

The north elevation of the house consists of a four-over-one window on the side of the front gable wing, a rectangular exterior chimney, two widely-spaced four-over-one windows on the first floor and shorter paired four-over-one windows in the gable end. The stucco chimney is located at the front eave of the main side-gable roof. It has a brick-faced base, a tall decorative

Stadum-Green House

Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD

County and State

brick arch with a quoin motif extending from the base, stepped brick on the sides where the chimney narrows just below the eave line, and a decorative brick cap.

On the west elevation, a large shed wall dormer extends most of the width of the house. The rear wall is relatively plain with single four-over-one windows in the outside bays, and in the center bay a small three-over-one window on the first floor and a small four-over-one window on the second floor.

On the south elevation, there is a four-over-one window on the first floor of the main body of the house and a four-over-one window in the gable end. A small mudroom with a shed roof has been added into the ell between the main house and the garage wing. The mudroom has a shallower roof pitch, a small nine-light hexagonal window on the west side, and a single-leaf door on the south side. The two-bay garage extends to the south of the main house and the south wall of the garage is covered by climbing vines.

On the interior of the house, the main exterior entrance opens into the sunroom. The sunroom features an acoustic tile ceiling and vertical wood board wall paneling. On the south end of the sunroom, eighteen-pane wood French doors lead into the dining area. A single eighteen-pane wood door directly across from the exterior entrance leads into the entry vestibule. Stairs are located in the entry at the center of the home and feature a short wood railing with turned newel posts and handrail that are stained wood, and simple tapered round balusters that are painted. Alongside the staircase, a small shelf and original door chimes are set into arched niches in the wall. Most rooms have plastered walls and ceilings, simple molded trim for door frames and baseboards, and carpeted floors. Most interior doors are wood with large single recessed panels. The living room is located north of the entry and has a fireplace with white-glazed brick, black-glazed brick/tile trim, and a simple cap. The dining room is located south of the entry and is open into the kitchen. Both dining room and kitchen have beadboard wainscot, wood floors, and widely-spaced plastered beams aligned north-to-south across the ceiling. The mudroom and garage are accessed through a door on the south wall of the kitchen. A bathroom, access to the basement stairs, and a spare room are located off a short hall north of the kitchen. In the basement, there is a family room to the north and a utility room to the south. The basement landing and the family room partially have vertical wood-patterned veneer paneling. The upstairs includes two bedrooms, a built-in hall linen closet, and a central bathroom.

Most exterior building materials date to the original construction, as demonstrated with photographs from the 1940s found at a local archive (see Figure 1 below). Minimal alterations have included changes to the trim at the cornice of the bay window, the installation of straight trim over the exposed rafters on the front gable wing, the removal of small finials on the roof peaks, the replacement of the front screen door, and the addition of a small mudroom within the rear ell of the building. Nonetheless, the house retains excellent integrity of materials, design, workmanship, setting, location, feeling, and association to convey the architectural history of residential construction in Sioux Falls in the 1930s.

Stadum-Green House
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD
County and State



Figure 1: “2101 Pendar Lane,” Records of the Minnehaha County Equalization Office, Siouxland Heritage Museums, Sioux Falls, S.D.

Stadum-Green House
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, 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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Stadum-Green House
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1938

Significant Dates

1938

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Stadum-Green House

Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Stadum-Green House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at a local level under Criterion C for Architecture as a representation of the American Small House type, built as the Sioux Falls construction industry was starting to revive at the end of the Great Depression and expand the city into new fashionable neighborhoods. The American Small House is characterized by compact floor plans and efficient use of materials. It was most common from the late 1920s through the early 1950s when financial resources and then materials were scarce. The period of significance for the Stadum-Green House is the date of construction in 1938. Peter and Hildur Stadum were the builders and owners of the house for two years, and they were followed by the Green family, who resided at the house for fourteen years. In a 2013 architectural survey of the Pendar Lane neighborhood, the Stadum-Green House was identified as one of the few houses of significant style or type that have high enough historical integrity to be individually eligible for the National Register. The house retains high integrity of setting, location, material, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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

Sioux Falls History in the 1930s

The Euro-American history of Sioux Falls began with the arrivals of the Western Town Company of Dubuque, Iowa, and the Dakota Town Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, who claimed a combined 640 acres around the falls of the Big Sioux River in the spring of 1857 under the Preemption Act of 1841.¹ Although development faced setbacks, Sioux Falls was firmly established by 1870. Historians mark the years from 1878 to 1893 as a boom period for South Dakota supported by a combination of good wheat markets, expanded railroad construction, and select West River areas of the territory being opened to settlement.² Real estate and land speculation—"the mania of nineteenth-century America"—was the first industry and source of wealth in Sioux Falls.³ In 1883, Sioux Falls requested and was granted a City Charter from the territorial legislature.⁴ The city was connected by rail to stops throughout Dakota Territory and on to market hubs in Minneapolis and Chicago, and it soon became a major economic center for the state. By 1900, Sioux Falls was the largest city in South Dakota and has since remained so.

¹ Dana R. Bailey, *History of Minnehaha County, South Dakota* (Sioux Falls, SD: Brown and Saenger, 1899), 11; Gary D. Olson and Erik L. Olson, *Sioux Falls, South Dakota: A Pictorial History* (Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company, 1985), 10.

² Olson and Olson, *Sioux Falls*, 23; Doane Robinson, *History of South Dakota*, vol. I (B.F. Bowen & Co., 1904), 294.

³ Olson and Olson, *Sioux Falls*, 9.

⁴ R.E. Bragstad, *Sioux Falls in Retrospect* (Garretson, SD: Sanders Printing Co., 1967), 12.

Stadum-Green House

Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD

County and State

In the 1920s, agricultural regions in the United States faced a depression after the atypically high-priced markets of World War I crashed in 1920.⁵ In 1921, the first bank closed in South Dakota and, by January 1925, 175 banks had closed.⁶ Despite the agricultural depression, the more urban Sioux Falls' building industry continued to do well until the 1929 stock market crash. In 1933, only a quarter of a million dollars of new construction occurred in the city, compared to over two million dollars of construction that had occurred in 1929.⁷ It reached a low in the year 1934, during which only fifty new homes built.⁸ This closely aligned with national trends for which the low in the construction industry also hit in 1933-34.⁹

The promotion of new construction was a preferred method to reactivate the economy and building statistics were promoted as indicators of economic health. A February 1937 supplement to the local *Sioux Falls Daily Argus Leader*, which sought to promote the recovery of the local construction industry, featured homes of the "small family-type" being built in the city.¹⁰ The supplement claimed that 300 permits for new houses had been filed for projects throughout Sioux Falls, particularly in outlying residential districts like "Pendar's Grove" (Pendar Lane/Hunter's Grove), Riverview Heights, and Columbia Heights.¹¹ They were promoted as having unique designs, unlike planned subdivisions in other cities, and for their use of durable materials like brick.¹²

In Sioux Falls, most residential resources with a construction year from the 1930s that have been recorded in the state architectural survey to date are found in Sherman, Hayes, All Saints, and McKennan Park Historic Districts. The districts, adjacent to each other, lie south of the city's main commercial district, and just north of the Pendar Lane neighborhood. The National Register historic districts each have periods of significance that extend to about 1940, by which time their primary development periods had ended. In all of them, 1930s resources are in a minority. The Hayes Historic District has twenty-one contributing houses from the 1930s (out of 136 total resources), McKennan Park has sixteen (out of 141), All Saints has twelve (out of 242), and Sherman Historic District has seven (out of 117). Other 1930s residential resources in Sioux Falls have been surveyed as eligible for the National Register but have not been listed. Those 1930s single-family houses that have been identified through surveys of the Riverview Heights, Pettigrew Heights, and Pendar Lane neighborhoods in 2005, 2009, and 2013 respectively range from 1.5 to 2.5 stories in height; have stucco, board, and brick siding; and tend to have

⁵ J.L. Orr, *Prices Paid to Producers of South Dakota Farm Products: 1890-1930*. Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 259 (Brookings: South Dakota State University, 1931).

⁶ Olson and Olson, *Sioux Falls*, 114.

⁷ "Hayes Historic District," National Register of Historic Places, NRIS #06000049 (February 14, 2006), 48.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 114.

⁹ Michael Tomlan, "Building Modern America: An Era of Standardization and Experimentation," in Thomas C., Jester, Ed. *Twentieth Century Building Materials: History and Conservation* (New York: McGraw-Hill Companies, 1995), 39.

¹⁰ "Modern Sioux Falls in Pictures," *Daily Argus Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), February 1, 1937.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Daily Argus Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), February 1, 1937.

Stadum-Green House

Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD

County and State

architectural details from Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival styles, if stylistic detail is present. Houses in the Riverview Heights were larger and more elaborate than typical homes of the time period; six of about fifty homes in Riverview Heights were recorded with 1930s construction dates. Outside of residential developments, nine eligible farms were recorded in 1995 that were built in the 1930s as part of a New Deal Resettlement Administration farms project on the western end of Sioux Falls, only one of which is extant. A handful of 1930s duplexes, triplexes and modest apartment buildings have also been recorded in Sioux Falls. In 1992, two sets of four Tudor-styled triplexes from the 1930s were recorded in the 500 and 600-blocks of S. Western Avenue. The LaSalle Apartments in the Pettigrew Heights neighborhood is in a three-story Art Deco building built in 1937, which was listed in the National Register in 1998.¹³ As yet, significant types and styles of Sioux Falls' single-family housing from the 1930s have not received specific representation in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Pendar Lane Neighborhood: Hunter's Addition and Maplewood Park Addition

An area that became known as Pendar Lane (alternatively Hunter's Grove) was first set aside for residential development in June 1887, when a U-shaped section of twenty-three city blocks was platted and recorded with the City of Sioux Falls as Hunter's Addition, named for first residents and investors Henry R. and Mary H. Hunter.¹⁴ Although early in the city's history, they anticipated that residential development would eventually extend that far south of the main commercial core of the city. Still a rural area in the 1890s, the area became known as Hunter's Grove and only a handful of residences were built in that period. In the 1910s, the City of Sioux Falls experienced a period of growth fueled by a generally healthy economy and the introduction of major companies like John Morrell & Co., a meat-processing firm. Streets were first laid out through the neighborhood by 1891, but because of increased development in the 1910s, they were renamed in 1916 to align with the city's run of numbered streets.¹⁵ The city's growth in population during the 1920s fueled residential development, including into Hunter's Addition. In the 1910s and 1920s, the increasing popularity of the automobile also allowed workers to live further from their places of employment and spurred the incorporation of detached, and then attached, garages to residential housing.¹⁶

During the 1930s, the Pendar Lane area was one of the locations in the city where development did slowly continue, despite the Great Depression's sobering effect on the construction industry. In 1933, the ten blocks at the center of the U-shaped Hunter's Addition were platted as Maplewood Park Addition and the slightly-curving Pendar Lane road was laid out to run north-to-south through its center, modifying the traditional grid pattern.¹⁷ Maplewood Park Addition

¹³ "LaSalle Apartments," National Register of Historic Places, NRIS #98001125 (September 14, 1998).

¹⁴ Shannon L. Papin and Kimberley A. Parker, *Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey: Pendar Lane Neighborhood* (Sante Fe: Common Bond Preservation, August 2013), 9.

¹⁵ Papin and Parker, *Reconnaissance Level*, 10.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ Plat Book 9, page 16, filed October 11, 1933, Minnehaha County Register of Deeds Office, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Stadum-Green House

Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD

County and State

was surveyed by Albert A. Chenoweth and platted by A.B. Fairbank, the First National Bank & Trust, and Oliver S. and Ruth W. Pendar.¹⁸

In the late 1930s, the economy was beginning to recover and Pendar Lane was a popular neighborhood for new construction. In 2013, nineteen new homes were extant that were built in the area in 1937, thirty in 1938, twenty-two in 1939, and thirty in 1940.¹⁹ The February 1937 supplement to the local *Sioux Falls Daily Argus Leader* promoting the local construction economy featured many homes of the “small family-type” that were being built in the Pendar Lane area.²⁰ The June 1939 edition of local magazine *PicWik* featured a model home in the Pendar Lane neighborhood designed by local architect Harold Spitznagel and built by contractor Oscar J. Carlson.²¹ The feature was accompanied by ads from local paint and furniture companies and a local bank about how readers could finance and furnish similar homes for themselves. The “Pendar Lane section” of the city merited a mention in an economic and social survey conducted in 1939 for Sioux Falls as an area “where homes in the latest style have been erected... in the recent residential upswing.”²²

In 1927, the City of Sioux Falls organized a zoning ordinance and commission under new state enabling legislation, and they completed the first maps of city structures and their uses in 1928.²³ In the maturing civic environment, developers of new city additions began using zoning, deed restrictions, and other legal tools more often to control the character of their neighborhood investments. When lots were first sold in the Maplewood Park Addition at Pendar Lane, most deeds included restrictions requiring that only one house and garage were built per lot and that houses had to be worth at least \$5,000. These restrictions indicate the developers’ goals for the status of the neighborhood by excluding multi-family residences and apartment buildings, and specifying a relatively high home-value for the Depression-era market. In 1940, the median home value in South Dakota was only \$1,618.²⁴

¹⁸ Arthur B. Fairbank was an attorney in Sioux Falls. Oliver S. Pendar was born in Massachusetts and came to McCook County, South Dakota in 1878. He worked first as a merchant, expanded into real estate and loans after 1886, moved to Sioux Falls in 1890, and became the appointed clerk of the federal circuit court there. Plat Book 9, page 16, filed October 11, 1933, Minnehaha County Register of Deeds Office, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; U.S. Census Bureau, *Fifteenth Census of the United States*, Ward 3, Sioux Falls, Minnehaha County, South Dakota, Enumeration District #50-27 (April 1930), sheet 12A; George W. Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 5 (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915), 1122-1125.

¹⁹ Papin and Parker, *Reconnaissance Level*, 11.

²⁰ “Modern Sioux Falls in Pictures,” *Daily Argus Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), February 1, 1937.

²¹ “Thousands View Carlson Model Home in Pendar Lane District,” *PicWik Magazine* 1(1) (Sioux Falls, SD) June 30, 1939.

²² Arthur Horton, *An Economic and Social Survey of Sioux Falls, SD: 1938 – 1939* (Sioux Falls, SD: City of Sioux Falls, 1939), 98.

²³ Bragstad, *Sioux Falls in Retrospect*, 159.

²⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, “Median Home Values: Unadjusted,” Historical Census of Housing Tables, accessed online: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/census/historic/values.html>.

Stadum-Green House

Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD

County and State

An additional restriction on the deeds required that “any lot in said addition or any part thereof shall never be owned or occupied except by one of the white or Caucasian race, except such as are in the employ of the owner or tenant.”²⁵ Segregation in Sioux Falls and much of the North was not statutory like in the South during the Jim Crow era, but it was real and present in person-to-person interactions, refusals of service, and private legal restrictions. Covenant deed restrictions were a common tool nationwide to exclude particular races or ethnicities from residing in a given place.²⁶ In 1926, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear a case called *Corrigan v. Buckley* about housing discrimination by private contract, validating the use of such restrictions. In the 1930s, the Federal Housing Administration even promoted race-based covenant restrictions for properties developed under their loan programs on the belief that neighborhood stability was assisted by preventing the residency of “inharmonious racial groups.”²⁷ The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) led legal challenges to housing discrimination through the 1940s. Chapters of the NAACP had been organized in Sioux Falls and Yankton in the early 1920s.²⁸ In South Dakota in 1962, the state legislature passed a bill against segregation, but through the 1960s and 1970s, civil rights issues continued to be notable policy questions for the state.²⁹ In 1968, the Fair Housing Act and the U.S. Supreme Court ruling *Jones v. Mayer* finally made discrimination illegal in the sale, rental, and financing of public and private property.³⁰

The history of the Pendar Lane neighborhood is an insight into the architectural history of 1930s Sioux Falls, and the 1938 Stadum-Green House is a significant example of the housing built in one of the trending neighborhoods of that era.

²⁵ Deed Book 143, page 6, filed September 6, 1938, Minnehaha County Register of Deeds, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

²⁶ Julie Rose, “Hidden in Old Home Deeds, A Segregationist Past,” *NPR* (February 6, 2010), accessed online: <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=122484215>.

²⁷ U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, *Understanding Fair Housing*, Pub. 42 (Washington DC: GPO, February 1973), 5.

²⁸ Sara L. Bernson and Robert J. Eggers, “Black People in South Dakota History,” *South Dakota History* 7(3) (1977), 253; Henry Lewis Suggs, “The Black Press, Black Migration, and the Transplantation of Culture on the Great Plains of South Dakota, 1865-1985,” in Henry Lewis Suggs, *The Black Press in the Middle West, 1865-1985* (Westport CT: Greenwood Press, 1996), 305, 308.

²⁹ Bernson and Eggers, “Black People in South Dakota,” 266-268.

³⁰ U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, *Understanding Fair Housing*; “Historical Shift from Explicit to Implicit Policies Affecting Housing Segregation in Eastern Massachusetts,” *Fair Housing Center of Greater Boston*, accessed online: <http://www.bostonfairhousing.org/timeline/index.html>.

Stadum-Green House

Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD

County and State

The Owners of the Stadum-Green House

Peter and Hildur (Granberg) Stadum

The Stadum-Green House was built in 1938 for Peter and Hildur Stadum at the same time as several other houses on the block. No houses were listed in the 1938 city directory on the 2100-block of Pendar Lane, but by 1939, house numbers 2101 and 2111 had been built on the west side of the street and 2100, 2104, 2106, and 2114 were built on the east side.³¹ The Stadums bought this lot on Pendar Lane in July 1937 from the First National Bank & Trust and built the house in 1938.³² They were listed as residents at 2101 S. Pendar Lane in 1939 and 1940, but they maintained a house at 822 E. 8th Street where they were recorded as living in 1938 and 1942.³³ The deed restrictions on house value and race discussed in the history of the neighborhood were repeated when the Stadums sold the house in 1940, but did not appear on any subsequent deeds.³⁴

Peter Stadum was born in Hadeland, Norway. In 1904, he immigrated with his father to the Canton area of Lincoln County, an area with a large Norwegian immigrant community.³⁵ They were joined by his mother and siblings the next year, but two young brothers soon died from illnesses contracted on the journey.³⁶ Peter moved to the larger city of Sioux Falls, and in 1911, Peter and his brother established the Stadum Brothers Company, a general contracting company that specialized in concrete work.³⁷ Peter's first wife was Emma Skjeldaas who died in 1917.³⁸ After serving in World War I, he married Hildur Granberg.³⁹

In addition to the Stadum Brothers Company, Peter Stadum was involved with several business ventures. With L.E. Darst, he was an owner of the Stadum-Darst Oil Company, which operated

³¹ *Polk's Sioux Falls City Directory*, vol. 41 (Omaha: R.L. Polk & Co., 1938), 438; (1939), 419.

³² Deed Book 143, page 6, filed September 6, 1938, Minnehaha County Register of Deeds, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

³³ *Polk's Sioux Falls City Directory* (1938), 318; (1939), 419; (1940), 459; (1942), 309.

³⁴ Deed Book 143, page 6, filed September 6, 1938, and Deed Book 148, page 520, filed August, 26, 1940, Minnehaha County Register of Deeds, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

³⁵ *Dakota Farmer's Leader* (Canton, SD), February 3, 1905.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ Morris Stadum built a two-family house at 1701/1703 S. Dakota Ave. in Sioux Falls, now part of the Hayes Historic District (SHPO ID# MH00001500). "Hayes Historic District"; *Polk's Sioux Falls City Directory* (1938), 318; (1965), 589.

³⁸ "Emma S. Skjeldaas Stadum," Grave marker (photograph), Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Sioux Falls, Accessed online: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=44861872&ref=acom>.

³⁹ Obituary, Bernice Evelyn Larson, October 27, 1921-March 3, 2013, Minnehaha Funeral Home website, Accessed online: http://www.minnehahafuneralhome.com/home/index.cfm?action=public%3Aobituaries.view&oid=1991530&fh_id=13268.

Stadum-Green House

Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD

County and State

a few filling stations around town in the 1930s.⁴⁰ Both of his companies had offices in the Western Surety Building. In 1931, he was one of the directors, with Darst and others, of the new Golden Mica Insulation Company, which planned to manufacture and install insulation and other building materials.⁴¹ In 1948, brothers Peter, Morris, and Helge Stadum had a partnership in the company Acme Concrete with Severin Norlin, Arthur Norlin, and Arnold Jamtgaard.⁴² In 1954, The brothers had Stadum Construction Co. although later partners included Arthur O. Larsen and brother-in-law Perry L. Juel.⁴³ His companies had several contracts for sidewalk and other pavement work in Sioux Falls as well as a contract in the town of Freeman in Hutchinson County, southwest of Sioux Falls.⁴⁴ The Stadum stamp is found in several sidewalks throughout the Pendar Lane neighborhood. Peter retired in 1963 and died in 1976.⁴⁵

Marion L. and Winifred (Wilson) Green

In August 1940, the Stadums sold the house at 2101 S. Pendar Lane to Marion L. and Winifred W. Green, who lived at the house until 1954.⁴⁶ Born in Bowdle in north-central South Dakota, Marion Green came to Sioux Falls in 1916 to work for John Morrell & Co. where he was employed as a buyer.⁴⁷ Morrell's meat-packing company had opened in 1911 and had become a major industry in Sioux Falls.⁴⁸ Marion and Winifred married in 1920.⁴⁹ Marion died in August 1953 at the age of 60.⁵⁰ Winifred remarried twice and passed away in 1995.⁵¹

⁴⁰ *Polk's Sioux Falls City Directory* (1938), 318.

⁴¹ *The Daily Plainsman* (Huron SD), January 31, 1931.

⁴² *Polk's Sioux Falls City Directory* (1948), 26.

⁴³ *Polk's Sioux Falls City Directory* (1954), 541; (1958), 387; (1959), 435.

⁴⁴ For instance: *Municipal Journal* 37 (October 8, 1914), 543; *The American Contractor* (September 29, 1917), 29; *Freeman Courier* (SD), July 16, 1953; *The Daily Republic* (Mitchell, SD), May 11, 1967.

⁴⁵ *Polk's Sioux Falls City Directory* (1963), 540; "Peter H. Stadum," Grave marker (photograph), Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Sioux Falls, Accessed online: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=21633010&ref=acom>.

⁴⁶ Deed Book 148, page 520, filed August 26, 1940, Minnehaha County Register of Deeds, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; *Polk's Sioux Falls City Directory*, vol. 43 (Omaha: R.L. Polk & Co., 1940), 459; (1942), 434; (1954), 169; (1955), 168.

⁴⁷ *Polk's Sioux Falls City Directory* (1942), 133; (1953), 175; *Argus Leader* (Sioux Falls SD), August 20, 1953.

⁴⁸ Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 3, 523, and vol. 5, 365.

⁴⁹ *Argus Leader* (Sioux Falls SD), August 20, 1953.

⁵⁰ "Marion L. Green," Grave marker (photograph), Woodlawn Cemetery, Sioux Falls, Accessed online: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=156610846&ref=acom>.

⁵¹ *The Daily Republic* (Mitchell SD), June 19, 1961; "Winifred W. Green Jones," Grave marker (photograph), Woodlawn Cemetery, Sioux Falls, Accessed online: <https://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=jones&GSfn=winifred&GSby=1905&GSbyrel=before&GSdyrel=all&GSst=44&GSctry=4&GSob=n&GRid=142049137&df=all&>

Stadum-Green House

Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD

County and State

Subsequent Owners

In 1955, Robert J. and Jean A. Van Anne bought the house from Winifred Green.⁵² Robert Van Anne was born in Rock Rapids, Iowa and moved to Sioux Falls with his wife Jean in 1955.⁵³ Robert operated the Soo Speedway racetrack in 1956-1957, the Missile Muffler Service in 1958, and was the manager of the Farm & Home Supply in 1960-1961.⁵⁴ Robert died in March 1962 at age 39.⁵⁵ Jean and three children stayed on at the house.⁵⁶ She remarried Joe W. Caldwell and they sold the house to James and Nancy Daggett in April 1968.⁵⁷ The present owners, Harlan and Harriet Pietz, bought the house in June 1972.⁵⁸

The American Small House

In the 1920s to early 1950s, a new single-family house type emerged to meet changing needs of domestic architecture. The American Small House was compact but modern, could be built quickly, made efficient use of materials, incorporated new technologies and conveniences, and was easier for a single nuclear family to maintain without servants or staff. Following the First World War, there was a housing shortage that the industry sought to redress with house designs that would also support traditional family structure in the face of the Jazz Age.⁵⁹ Single-family housing was promoted by reformers as a stabilizing force in society. In 1922, Better Homes in America Inc. organized and began a national campaign to promote design and aesthetics for remodeling and new construction of housing.⁶⁰ The national organization and its local committees hosted demonstrations and competitions to promote good design.

⁵² Deed book 187, page 70, filed April 11, 1955, Minnehaha County Register of Deeds, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; *Argus Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), April 24, 1955.

⁵³ *Inwood Herald* (IA), March 22, 1962.

⁵⁴ *Polk's Sioux Falls City Directory* (1956), 597; (1957), 597; (1958), 422; (1960), 514; (1961), 508.

⁵⁵ Miscellaneous record book 77, page 439, filed November 8, 1962, Minnehaha County Register of Deeds, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

⁵⁶ *Inwood Herald* (IA), March 22, 1962; *Polk's Sioux Falls City Directory* (Omaha: R.L. Polk & Co., 1967), 214.

⁵⁷ Deed book 258, page 653, filed April 16, 1968, Minnehaha County Register of Deeds, Sioux Falls, South Dakota

⁵⁸ Deed book 283, page 505, filed June 15, 1972, Minnehaha County Register of Deeds, Sioux Falls, South Dakota

⁵⁹ Lisa Marie Tucker, "The Small House Problem in the United States, 1918-1945: The American Institute of Architects and the Architects' Small House Service Bureau," *Journal of Design History* 23(1) (2010), 45.

⁶⁰ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* (Washington D.C.: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2002), 59.

Stadum-Green House

Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD

County and State

Drawing from trends for period revival styles of architecture and cottage-scaled housing, houses began to reflect a trend toward modest, intimate, and hearth-centered domestic spaces.⁶¹ Many houses continued to use period revival detailing in a minimal way, but the small house type could also accommodate International style detailing that reflected Modernist tastes spreading from Europe in the interwar years. Those promoting small houses occasionally voiced strong criticism of past architectural styles:

Often the Modern American home, particularly in the period of building just past, has been a creation that could make no proper claims to simplicity. Many of these houses were overburdened with brackets, with heavy cornices, with porches that did not attach themselves naturally to the house. In many of these buildings there was a misarrangement of doors and windows of curious sizes and shapes, queer patterns in shingles, useless balconies and balustrades, cumbersome brickwork. In a word, junk.⁶²

American Small House types typically had a compact footprint, low roofs, simple roof lines, minimal eaves, and minimized “waste space” like hallways and porches—all of which minimized costs in the 1930s during the Depression and conserved building materials that were in shorter supply during World War II.⁶³ Standardization in building materials and features, such as millwork and cabinetry, was also promoted as a method for economizing the cost of construction for both manufacturers and consumers.⁶⁴ The most basic small houses had a kitchen, living room (with dining space incorporated into one or the other), bathroom, and two to three bedrooms. From there, owners could elect to add designated dining space, an additional bedroom, and/or a garage depending on their resources. As more households were purchasing vehicles, houses had a variety of attached and detached garages. Creating the appearance of a larger building could be assisted by using attached garages and simple massing for the exterior.⁶⁵ While designers noted that different materials and textures could add interest, the use of a single color was recommended to make a house seem larger.⁶⁶ The use of different groupings of windows or bay windows could also add interest in the composition of the building.⁶⁷ In design guidance for federal housing programs, liveability and privacy were primary concerns, as were air ventilation, light, and circulation patterns.⁶⁸ The American Small House type fit into traditional neighborhood lots but also lent itself to lower-density subdivisions and suburban

⁶¹ David Gebhard, “The American Colonial Revival in the 1930s,” *Winterthur Portfolio* 22(2/3) (Summer - Autumn 1987), 119-120.

⁶² The Architects' Small House Service Bureau and Morgan Company, *Correctly Designed Modern American Homes* (The Architects' Small House Service Bureau, 1930), 1.

⁶³ Federal Housing Administration (FHA), *Principles of Planning Small Houses*, Technical Bulletin No. 4 (Washington DC: FHA, 1940), 4, 7, 37; Ames and McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs*, 61.

⁶⁴ FHA, *Principles*, 31-32; Tomlan, “Building Modern America,” 38-39.

⁶⁵ FHA, *Principles*, 37-40.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 37.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, 40.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

Stadum-Green House

Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD

County and State

developments that grew through the twentieth-century in response to anxiety over congested urban residential life.

For the new modern small houses, the industry created planning guidance and house plan books that homebuilders could use. Companies had been producing plan books and kit homes since the early part of the century, and many of those companies continued to do so through this period. Browsing available plan books online through the Building Technology Heritage Library of the Association for Preservation Technology, several other trends can be seen. Some individual architects did put out their own plan books for small houses. The Small House Planning Bureau of St. Cloud, Minnesota put out several plan books for different sizes of small houses, split-level, and ranch houses. Plan books were also put out by commercial builders, manufacturers, finance companies, trade organizations, and newspapers, such as the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the Standard Lumber Company, the Western Retail Lumberman's Association, the National Home Builder Bureau, the Structural Clay Products Institute, Inc., the Bituminous Coal Institute, the Morgan Company (woodwork and milling), the Locke Stove Company, and the Southern Pine Association. Several of these companies hired architects to create plans for the books that advertised their products.

One new group was something of an anomaly in its emphasis on partnership with professional architects. The Architects' Small House Service Bureau was created in Minneapolis in 1919 and lasted until 1942 to connect homeowners with qualified architects to customize house plans.⁶⁹ The Bureau was created by architects with the American Institute of Architects (AIA), the lead professional organization for architects, and received the national endorsement of AIA from 1922 until 1934.⁷⁰ The AIA was then embracing the idea that good design for affordable small houses was the civic duty of architects "to protect people from bad design and poor construction."⁷¹ The Bureau had ten offices in different parts of the country, and they published designs in seventy-six magazines and journals as well as innumerable newspapers.⁷² Although still concerned with the "small house problem," the AIA withdrew its endorsement in 1934 because their members still mostly preferred to work on individual commissions and disliked the lack of control afforded them by the plan service format.⁷³

The American Small House type was promoted more widely through new federal housing programs like those created by the 1934 National Housing Act and run through the resulting Federal Housing Administration (FHA), which published guidance like their Technical Bulletin No. 4 *Principles of Planning Small Houses*, a publication that was reprinted several times.⁷⁴ The FHA provided financing for individual homes, but also encouraged the planning and

⁶⁹ Tucker, "The Small House Problem," 43-45, 50-51.; Ames and McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs*, 59.

⁷⁰ Tucker, "The Small House Problem," 44, 50.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, 49-50.

⁷² *Ibid.*, 51.

⁷³ Tucker, "The Small House Problem," 53.

⁷⁴ FHA, *Principles*.

Stadum-Green House

Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD

County and State

construction of subdivisions, because certain costs could be lowered for mass production.⁷⁵ Since the FHA loan programs had specific standards for the projects they could fund, privately-published plan books often advertised that designs would meet FHA requirements and printed details of the loan program in the books themselves.

The need for economical construction in designing homes during the financial difficulties of the Depression years shifted easily into the economies of the limited new construction market during the Second World War. The War Production Board focused the housing market on areas with defense industry and agricultural use. In the immediate postwar period, American Small Houses made for quick construction in the initial housing boom, but they eventually stretched into the low Ranch house type that became iconic of the 1950s and 60s.

Conclusion

In the late 1930s, residential construction in Sioux Falls was regaining momentum after the national financial depression, and the economical American Small House was a showpiece building type of the interwar industry. Its characteristically compact design made efficient use of materials and space, dispensing with complex and high-maintenance ornamentation. The American Small House met a specific set of economic, practical, and social needs of the 1930s and 40s, and it has remained a critical, if often humble, piece of our built environment. The Stadum-Green House in Sioux Falls' Pendar Lane neighborhood retains excellent integrity of materials, design, workmanship, setting, location, feeling, and association to represent this architectural trend, and is nominated under Criterion C for Architecture at a local level of significance.

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⁷⁵ Ames and McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs*, 49.

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Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD
County and State

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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 # _____

___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Stadum-Green House
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD
County and State

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Siouxland Heritage Museums, Sioux Falls
South Dakota State Archives, Pierre

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MH02900225

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

3. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

4. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 14 Easting: 683965.3492 Northing: 4821779.4118

2. Zone: 14 Easting: 683998.8670 Northing: 4821780.6170

3. Zone: 14 Easting: 683999.5057 Northing: 4821757.2899

Stadum-Green House
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD
County and State

4. Zone: 14 Easting: 683967.4020 Northing: 4821757.2755

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property consists of the legal boundary of Lot 1, Block 8, Maplewood Park Addition, City of Sioux Falls, Minnehaha County, South Dakota.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the lot on which the house sits and is directly associated with the history of the house.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Liz J. Almlie
organization: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 900 Governors Drive
city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501
e-mail shpo@state.sd.us
telephone: 605-773-3458
date: March 31, 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Stadum-Green House
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Stadum-Green House
City or Vicinity: Sioux Falls
County: Minnehaha State: South Dakota
Photographer: Liz Almlie
Date Photographed: July 11, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

SD_Minnehaha County_Stadum-Green House_0001
View of house exterior façade, camera facing west.

SD_Minnehaha County_Stadum-Green House_0002
Oblique view of façade and north elevation, camera facing southwest.

SD_Minnehaha County_Stadum-Green House_0003
View of north elevation, camera facing south.

SD_Minnehaha County_Stadum-Green House_0004
Oblique view of north and west elevations, camera facing southeast.

SD_Minnehaha County_Stadum-Green House_0005
Oblique view of west and south elevations, mudroom addition, camera facing northeast.

SD_Minnehaha County_Stadum-Green House_0006
View of attached garage and side walk, camera facing northwest.

SD_Minnehaha County_Stadum-Green House_0007
Interior view of entrance and sunroom, camera facing north.

SD_Minnehaha County_Stadum-Green House_0008
Interior view of entry, staircase, and looking into the dining room, camera facing southwest.

SD_Minnehaha County_Stadum-Green House_0009
Interior view of living room and fireplace, camera facing north.

SD_Minnehaha County_Stadum-Green House_0010
Interior view of kitchen, camera facing west.

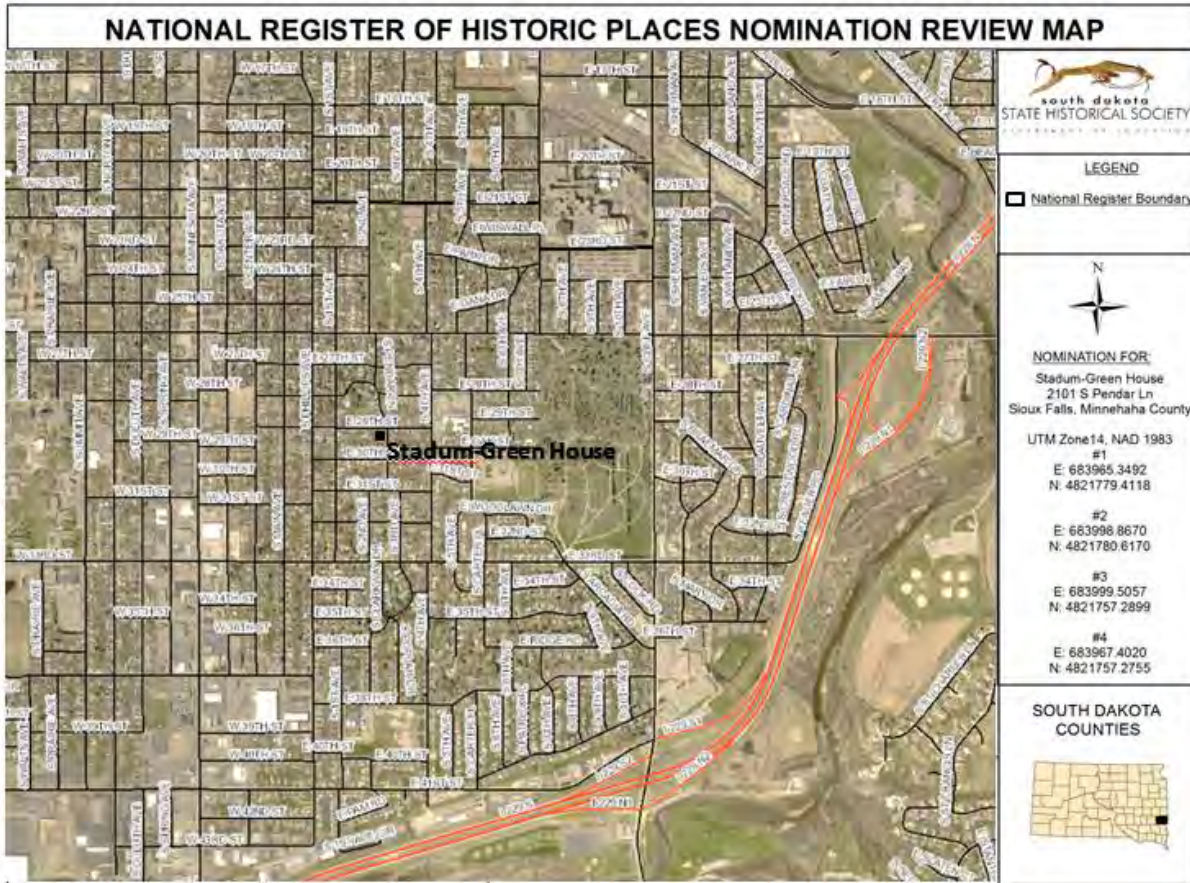
Stadum-Green House
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD
County and State



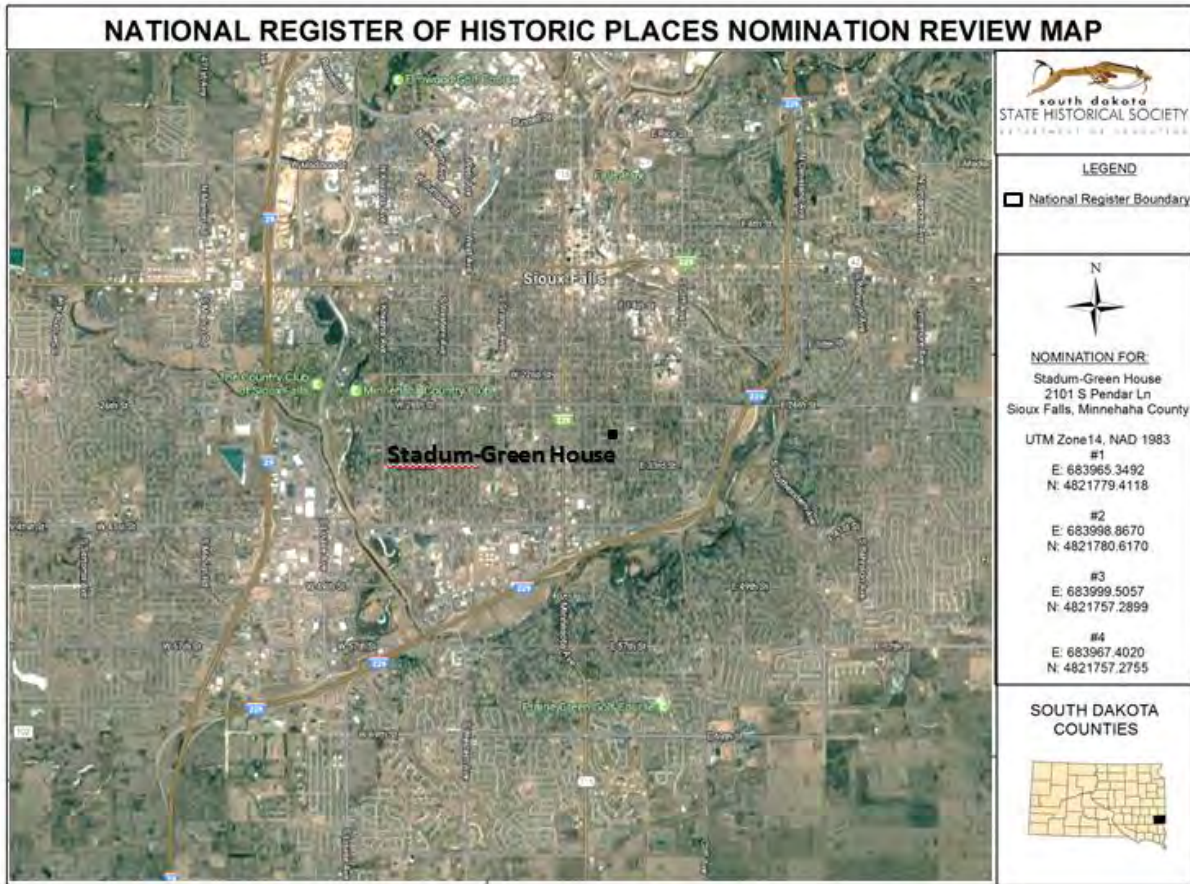
Stadum-Green House
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD
County and State



Stadum-Green House
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD
County and State



Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.









The main subject is a two-story white house with a brown roof. It has a gabled section on the left side. The house has several windows, some with dark frames. A white downspout runs down the side of the house. The house is surrounded by a lush green lawn and garden.

A portion of a neighboring house is visible on the left side of the image. It has a light-colored exterior and a gabled roof.

A portion of a neighboring house is visible on the right side of the image. It has a light-colored exterior and a gabled roof.

The garden in front of the house is lush and green. It features a variety of plants, including large green hostas, smaller shrubs, and a white downspout. The garden is situated on a green lawn.













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 6/16/2017 Date of Pending List: 7/18/2017 Date of 16th Day: 8/2/2017 Date of 45th Day: 7/31/2017 Date of Weekly List: 8/3/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 7/31/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

**THE CITY OF SIOUX FALLS REPORT
FOR STADUM-GREEN HOUSE NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION**

NAME OF CLG: Sioux Falls

DATE OF SDSHS BOARD MEETING: 27 April 2017

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL

Does the nomination meet the Criteria for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places? Yes No

Has public comment been included? Yes No Explain:

Nomination was on the 3/9/2017 BOHP agenda. NO public input was noted.

Other recommendations: _____

Checklist:

The Chief Elected Official has filled out the above Report.

The Chief Elected Official has received the Historic Preservation Commission's Report.

The Chief Elected Official will mail the Chief Elected Official's Report and the Historic Preservation Commission's Report to the South Dakota State Historical Society, 900 Governors Drive, Pierre, SD 57501.

Signature of Chief Elected Official:  Date: 3/09/17

If the SHPO does not receive this report and recommendation within 60 calendar days, the SHPO will continue the nomination process.

(Questions about this form may be directed to Historic Preservation Specialist Liz Almlie at (605) 773-6056.)

**THE SIOUX FALLS BOARD OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION REPORT FOR
STADUM-GREEN HOUSE NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION**

NAME OF CLG: Sioux Falls

DATE OF SDSHS BOARD MEETING: 27 April 2017

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Does the nomination meet the Criteria for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places? Yes No

Has public comment been included? Yes No Explain:

Placed an agenda for public input. No member of the public appeared.

Other recommendations: _____

Checklist:

- The Historic Preservation Commission has filled out the above Report.
- The Historic Preservation Commission has shared and transmitted the above comments to the Chief Elected Official. The Chief Elected Official will mail the above Historic Preservation Commission Report, along with the Chief Elected Official's Report, to the South Dakota State Historical Society, 900 Governors Drive, Pierre, SD 57501.

Signature of Chair: *[Signature]* Date: 3-8-17

If the SHPO does not receive this report and recommendation within 60 calendar days, the SHPO will continue the nomination process.

(Questions about this form may be directed to Historic Preservation Specialist Liz Almlie at (605) 773-6056.)

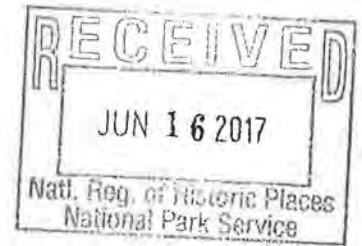


south dakota
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



12 June 2017

Keeper of National Register
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington DC 20240



Dear Keeper:

Please find enclosed seven National Register of Historic Places nominations including: *Stadum-Green House, First Presbyterian Church, Arthur and Ellen Colgan House, American Legion Community Hall, Mortimer Cabin, Port and Helen McWhorter House, and C.W. Parker Carousel No.825.*

Please email chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us with any questions.

Sincerely,

Chris B. Nelson
Historic Preservation Specialist