

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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DATE ENTERED

JAN 3 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

John Aaron Scotney House
AND/OR COMMON**LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

830 9th Street

CITY, TOWN

Belle Fourche

VICINITY OF

2nd

STATE

South Dakota

CODE

046

COUNTY

Butte

CODE

019

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY**☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT**OWNERSHIP**☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS**☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☒ NO**PRESENT USE**☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER:**OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. Howard Tope Sr.

STREET & NUMBER

1021 Omaha

CITY, TOWN

Belle Fourche

VICINITY OF

South Dakota

STATE

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.Butte County Courthouse - Register of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

839 5th Street

CITY, TOWN

Belle Fourche

STATE

South Dakota**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

South Dakota Historic Sites Survey

DATE

Summer 1976☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDSHistorical Preservation Center

CITY, TOWN

Vermillion

STATE

South Dakota

7- DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT ☐ DETERIORATED
☒ GOOD ☐ RUINS
☐ FAIR ☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The John Aaron Scotney house has served numerous families since its completion in 1908. (It was started in 1903.) Scotney personally constructed the house which reflects a Victorian design with its asymmetrical floor plan, irregular hip roof and a two story south side bay window. However, the symmetry of the front facade and emphasis on the entrance recalls a simpler, more classic mode of architectural design. A rear addition, a wooden gable dormer and a walled in door are the only major exterior changes and these occurred in the 1950's.

This two story utilizes a rock faced ashlar sandstone as its facing foundation and various devices. Some of these stone architectural characteristics include lugsills, a string course and the top row of masonry which is extended outward. A dressed ashlar sandstone also appears around the bay window, above the main door in the form of a flat surround with voussoirs and above the second story's front facade, windows. Scotney used this worked stone as sort of a trademark.

Four usable exterior doors appear including one that leads to a rear balcony. Before reaching the front door there is a wrought iron gate attached to two stone posts; a similar fence stretches across the front yard. The main entry has three quarter sidelights, and a transom, and leads to a small foyer. Two side doors are on the south (left) facade; both have transoms and the one closest to the front has a vertical elliptical window.

Most of the house's fenestrations are flat topped, double hung and have two sashes. Only the second story windows on the front facade have a mullion. The bay's center windows are much larger with the first floor having two lights over two and the second having one light over two.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1903, 1908

BUILDER/ARCHITECT John Aaron Scotney - Builder

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The John Aaron Scotney house is one of the few cut stone dwellings left in the state. Because of the apparent craftsmanship in constructing the home and the use of an indigenous material, the structure has architectural significance.

Scotney began building the house in 1903 and finished in 1908; the delay was because of other construction projects. The stone came from a quarry south of Belle Fourche and then was brought into town by wagons. He dressed some of the sandstone which was rather unusual for this area, and it became a kind of trademark for him.

Scotney, one of Belle Fourche's early pioneers, occupied the house for a while but most of its existence, it has been rented. A Dr. Townesend Frazer had an office on the second floor where he did minor surgery. A Mrs. Roth ran the place as a boarding house for several years.

