



412

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 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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Elster, Anthon W. House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 27765 476<sup>th</sup> Avenue  not for publication

city or town Canton  vicinity

state South Dakota code SD county Lincoln code 083 zip code 57013

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Jay D. Vogt  
Signature of certifying official

05-10-2010  
Date

SD SHPO  
Title

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

### 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:)

For Edward H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

6-28-10  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	<b>Total</b>

**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

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**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

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**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Fieldstone/mortar

walls: Cedar clapboard siding

roof: Asphalt shingles

other: \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### **Summary Paragraph**

The Elster House is located at 27765 476<sup>th</sup> Avenue in Lincoln County near the vicinity of Canton, South Dakota. The house, built in 1904 and modified circa 1914, is located on a farmstead with a number of outbuildings that do not possess architectural integrity at present. The large yard contains many different kinds of bushes and trees including honeysuckle, locust, and horse chestnut. The house is a cross gable-on-hip two story home with a fieldstone/cement foundation, narrow cedar clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. All of the wood windows are original with the exception of the large bay window on the south side, and all have metal combination storms on the exterior.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Elster House is a cross gable-on-hip, one and a half story home with a fieldstone/cement foundation, narrow cedar clapboard siding, an asphalt shingled roof, and a centered, concrete block chimney that replaced the original brick chimney. The house represents a simplified, rural interpretation of the Queen Anne style. Characteristic fishscale shingling adorns each gable end on the house. All of the wood windows are original with the exception of the large bay window on the south side, and all have metal combination storm windows on the exterior.

The south elevation, first floor, includes an enclosed porch with a pair of one-over-one double hung wood sash windows, a wooden four pane door entry, and another identical window to the right of the door. A shed roof bay window section is located in the center of this elevation and contains a large cottage window with four small, narrow leaded glass panes at the top. The cottage window is flanked by two long, narrow one-over-one double hung windows. The bay window was an addition to the house, circa 1950, and replaced a small porch on the south side of the house. To the right of the bay window is a large one-over-one double hung wood sash window. In the gable on the second floor is a pair of windows identical to the large window on the first floor east side.

The east elevation, or main façade of the house, first floor, includes a large three pane picture window with the middle section containing leaded glass, a four pane wooden door entry centrally located on this elevation, and a large, one-over-one double hung wood sash window near the north end. The second floor gable contains a pair of large windows identical to the large window on the north end of the first floor of this elevation. A full length wooden floor porch with six lathe-turned wooden columns decorates the main façade.

The north elevation, first floor, contains one large window identical to the large three pane picture window on the east (main) façade. The second floor features a pair of large windows centered in the gable that are identical to the one on the lower level. To the right of these paired windows is another

larger window located on the landing of the staircase on the inside of the house. One of the enclosed porches built around 1914 is located on the north elevation and the east side of the west gable. A pair of smaller one-over-one double hung wood sash windows exists on the east elevation. The north end of the west gable contains two windows, a smaller one-over-one double hung window on the main floor, and a larger one-over-one double hung window on the second floor. On the west side of the west gable is the other enclosed porch built around 1914. There are no openings on this elevation of the porch.

The west elevation includes a small one-over-one double hung wood sash window on the west side of the porch. The south side of the porch includes a four pane wooden entry door and a large one-over-one double hung window. The west elevation, first floor of the west side gable features a large, one-over-one double hung wood sash window, and to the right, four side by side double hung wood sash windows in the porch identical to the windows in the porch on the south elevation. On the second floor of the west elevation is a small one pane fixed wooden window and to the right a somewhat larger vertical two pane window.

The interior of the Elster House is well preserved. Detailed, historic wood crown molding exists throughout the house. The original floor plan remains unchanged except for some minor space modifications in the kitchen area. The original entryway on the east side of the house opens into a living room area. An original, wooden bi-fold door divides this living room area from a second, centrally located living room area. Original wooden stairs leading up to the second floor of the house are located on the south side of this living room area. This central living room area opens up into the dining room to the west. The kitchen, proportionally large relative to the rest of the rooms in the house, exists to the south of the dining room. A wall historically divided the kitchen and dining area, but was removed by the present owners. This wall removal marks the only major change to the interior of the house.

The second floor of the house consists of four rooms and a bathroom. All four rooms can be accessed from a central hallway at the top of the stairs. Original wood doors and crown molding exist on the second floor as well. Plaster walls and ceilings remain in most of the rooms on both floors.



**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1904-1914  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1904  
\_\_\_\_\_  
1914  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

ANTHON W. ELSTER - Builder  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The house was constructed in 1904, but the original open porches on the south and west sides were enclosed in 1914. These alterations are included in the period of significance, because they reflect a regional adaptation to harsh weather conditions.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Elster House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a good example of a simplified, Queen Anne farm house built in rural South Dakota during the early twentieth century. It is representative of simple, balloon frame farmstead properties that emphasized practicality and efficiency over aesthetics and beauty. The house was constructed in 1904, and the original open porches were enclosed around 1914.

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

The Elster House, constructed in 1904 by Anthon W. Elster, and currently owned by his granddaughter, Lois Beckman, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a good example of a simplified Queen Anne farm house built in rural South Dakota during the early twentieth century. It is representative of simple farmstead properties designed with an emphasis on practicality and efficiency over aesthetics and beauty.

Due to the rough climate, unpredictable weather, and short farming season in Southeastern South Dakota, farmers had to construct simple houses, based on the income they had available at the time. They were not prone to spending extra to improve the aesthetics of their houses, because their income was so unpredictable and so dependent on the weather. These houses were characterized by a simple floor plan, typically revolving around a central kitchen area. The kitchen was surrounded by multi-purpose rooms where families would eat, sleep, and perform a variety of other tasks. Utilitarian space dominated these farmhouses, and there was little wasted space inside the home.

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## **Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

### **Historical Background**

The largest group of American Indians present in South Dakota directly before white settlement were the Nakota, Dakota, and Lakota, known collectively as the Sioux. Anthropologists believe that the Sioux were pushed out of Minnesota onto the plains where they became the dominant group by the mid to late 1700's, although tribal creation stories tell of the Sioux inhabiting the area since time immemorial. The Dakota and Nakota live primarily east of the Missouri River while the Lakota occupied the western half of the state. The Sioux were eventually forced onto reservations through a series of questionable treaties that opened up land for white settlement.

Present day Lincoln County was part of the Dakota Territory that stretched from Minnesota and Iowa to the Rocky Mountains and north from Nebraska to Canada. Dakota Territory was created in 1861, but it was not until the Homestead Act of 1862 that Lincoln County had any significant number of settlers. This area, up until this time, was still inhabited by Native American people. By the late 1860s, Lincoln County began to be populated with settlers who had migrated from east of the Mississippi. By this time the Native American people had been moved to the reservations closer to the Missouri River.<sup>1</sup>

The boundaries of Lincoln County were established in 1862 when the first session of the Dakota Territorial Legislature divided the Sioux Valley into the counties of Cole (Union), Lincoln, Minnehaha, Brookings, and Deuel. The county was named for Lincoln County, Maine, which was the birthplace of W.W. Brookings, a member of the Territorial Legislature. None of the original homesteaders who arrived in the Canton area in 1867 came with the intention of establishing a town, but the town of Canton came into being nonetheless, because the Territorial Legislature requested that settlers in the area pick a site for the Lincoln County seat.<sup>2</sup> The settlers did not easily agree on a location, and several property owners felt that the town should be located nearest to their own property. Eventually, the group selected forty acres on the southeast corner of the J.Q. Fitzgerald homestead.

The geographic area surrounding the Elster House consists of some of the richest farmland in South Dakota. The early homesteaders that claimed their land in this part of the state were fortunate. Crop yields have always exceeded what most other counties produce. This region of the state has historically relied on agriculture to support its economy and it remains the same today. Corn, sunflowers, and soybeans comprise the majority of field crops and most farmers raise cattle or hogs.

### **Significance of the Elster House**

According to David Erpestad and David Wood, authors of the book, *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945*, renewed economic vigor in the state in the 1890s and 1900s prompted a wave of building activity, particularly in rural areas, as farmers began

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<sup>1</sup> Lincoln County Historical Committee, *The History of Lincoln County, South Dakota* (Freeman: Pine Hill Express, 1985), 2-3.

<sup>2</sup> Lincoln County Historical Committee, *The History of Lincoln County, South Dakota*, 3.



taking advantage of agricultural opportunities. Many of these structures were simple, balloon framed, gable roofed structures similar to vernacular houses built throughout the Midwest.<sup>3</sup>

Balloon framing developed in the United States from 1840 to 1910. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, mass production of milled lumber led to a virtual universal adoption of balloon framing in the Upper Midwest. The two technologies necessary for balloon framing, milled lumber and nails, were developed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century, and emerged in the Upper Midwest soon after that. After the emergence of these important technologies, builders realized that balloon framed structures could be erected much more quickly than heavy timber mortise and tenon frames.<sup>4</sup> While a mortise and tenon timber structure would take five or six workers to erect, a balloon frame skeleton took only one skilled carpenter and one assistant. Additionally, a small one story balloon frame house could be raised in only one week. Finally, balloon frame structures cost significantly less to build; one could save around 40% on building costs by constructing a balloon frame structure rather than a heavy timber structure. Farmers in the Upper Midwest also quickly realized that balloon framed structures were surprisingly durable and could withstand blizzards, heavy rain, and strong winds.<sup>5</sup>

The stability of these structures was important given the varied climate of South Dakota. Southeastern South Dakota consists of subhumid grasslands, which means that rainfall is unpredictable, winters can be severely cold, and strong winds are prevalent. Additionally, in the subhumid grassland climate, farmers have less than ninety days between planting and harvesting, whereas in a temperate humid forest climate they might have closer to one hundred and twenty days, with more dependable rainfall and cold but tolerable winters. This subhumid grassland climate meant that farmers constantly dealt with unpredictable conditions, and there was always a chance that poor weather could ruin long-maturing crops.<sup>6</sup>

The architecture of rural South Dakota reflects the subhumid grassland climate and the associated unpredictable weather conditions. Farmers could not afford to build extravagant houses, because they did not know how profitable each agricultural season would be. Due to the unpredictability of the weather, farmers opted to construct simple, practical, and efficient structures. Upper Midwestern farmers chose to erect balloon frame houses, because they could be built quickly and efficiently, and they were durable enough to withstand the elements.

According to historian Fred W. Peterson, farmhouse designs reflected the need for efficiency.<sup>7</sup> Farmers worked long hours and very few ever accumulated a great deal of wealth. Their houses did not need to be extravagant, and they neither needed nor could afford to build a house based primarily upon aesthetic principles. Farmers needed practical houses, which would allow them to maximize the time they could spend in the fields and minimize the time needed for interior and exterior upkeep. Thus, Upper Midwest farmhouses are typically simple, practical structures, often with very little stylistic detailing on either the interior or exterior.

<sup>3</sup> Erpestad, David and David Wood, *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945* (Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997), 37-39, 98-99.

<sup>4</sup> Fred W. Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest, 1850-1920* (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 1992), 9.

<sup>5</sup> Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland*, 11.

<sup>6</sup> Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland*, 44-45.

<sup>7</sup> Fred W. Peterson, "Vernacular Building and Victorian Architecture: Midwestern American Farm Homes," *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* XI (1982), 427.



Farmers often applied the studies of home economists in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries that described ways to design a home to emphasize convenience and efficiency. These plans often revolved around a centrally located kitchen, which was the most important room in the farmhouse.<sup>8</sup> Other multi-purpose rooms surrounded the kitchen area; there were rarely any specialized rooms in the farmhouse. Fred W. Peterson describes the rooms in a farmhouse as “all-day workshops,” meaning they served multiple purposes and many varying tasks could be done in each room.<sup>9</sup> This contrasts with the dominant Victorian interior plans of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, in which each room had a specific purpose, such as a dining room for eating, bedrooms for sleeping, and a parlor and living room area for conversing. The floor plan of most farmhouses certainly reflected the priorities of farmers in the Upper Midwest.<sup>10</sup>

Despite the simple attributes of these farm houses, they often retained some distinct Victorian features that serve as a reminder of the dominant style of the era. On the Elster House, lathe-turned posts on the porch and fishscale shingles in the gable ends mark the distinctive Victorian elements on an otherwise unadorned, simple structure. These features, while modest, reflect the new technologies of the era, such as the lathe and the scroll saw, which allowed for decorative woodwork to be used on Victorian-era houses.

The harsh weather associated with the subhumid grassland climate also led farmers to make regional adaptations to their farmhouse structures. These adaptations often included enclosing porches that had originally been constructed as open. Often, these enclosures occurred early in the history of the farmhouse, within five or ten years of its construction, after the owners quickly realized that a south-facing enclosed porch could warm up even during the cold winter months. These so-called “three-season porches” proved much more practical given the climate of southeastern South Dakota.

The Elster House presents an intact example of a simple rural farmhouse property in Minnehaha County, and retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The house is located on its original site, and it retains its original form. Although the integrity of setting has been lost due to the loss of agricultural outbuildings, this rural farmhouse remains an important example of a simple, practical, utilitarian structure used by agricultural workers. On the exterior, it retains its original siding, and the windows are original as well. Two of the porches were enclosed around 1914, just ten years after the construction of the house. These porches were likely enclosed because of the climate; it is likely that the residents decided to enclose the porches after observing first hand several harsh South Dakota winters. Focusing on practical concerns over aesthetics, they likely saw no problem with enclosing the porches to adapt and meet their needs. The interior of the Elster House adds to its overall historic integrity. Original wood crown molding adorns the interior of this simple structure, and the hardwood floors and wood doors are original as well. Most importantly, the floor plan of the house has been virtually unaltered, presenting a tangible representation of a simple, utilitarian farmhouse structure with multi-use spaces and a large kitchen on the first floor and bedrooms on the second floor.

<sup>8</sup> Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland*, 86.

<sup>9</sup> Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland*, 83.

<sup>10</sup> Fred W. Peterson, “Vernacular Building and Victorian Architecture: Midwestern American Farm Homes,” 410.

## **Queen Anne Style**

The Elster House represents a simplified, rural version of the Queen Anne style. The Queen Anne style was the dominant style of domestic building during the period from 1880-1900. The style proliferated into the first decade of the Twentieth Century as well.<sup>11</sup> The 1904 construction date of the Elster House puts it towards the end, but still within, the Queen Anne period. Queen Anne features on the house include fishscale shingles in the gable ends, a cross gable-on-hip form, and lathe-turned posts on the front porch. The house may recall the Folk Victorian style to many casual observers due to the presence of simple Victorian detailing on a relatively unelaborated structure; however, the cross gable-on-hip form was too elaborate for that particular style, and thus, it can most accurately be described as a simplified Queen Anne farm house.<sup>12</sup>

## **Conclusion**

The Elster House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a good example of a simplified interpretation of a Queen Anne house built in rural South Dakota during the early twentieth century. It is representative of simple farmstead properties designed with an emphasis on practicality and utilitarian principles over aesthetic concerns.

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## **9. Major Bibliographical References**

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### **Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

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

Lincoln County Historical Committee. *The History of Lincoln County, South Dakota*. Freeman: Pine Hill Express, 1985.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, 2000.

Peterson, Fred W. *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest, 1850-1920*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1992.

Peterson, Fred W. "Vernacular Building and Victorian Architecture: Midwestern American Farm Homes." *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* XII (1982): 409-427.

Rogers, Stephen and Lynda Schwan. *Architectural History in South Dakota*. Pierre: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2000.

South Dakota State Historical Society. *Homestead and Agricultural Development Context*. Vermillion: South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, 1994.

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<sup>11</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, 2000), 262-268.

<sup>12</sup> McAlester, 309-310.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_ LN00000705 \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>687304</u>	<u>4803876</u>	3	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	4	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary is an imaginary line encompassing the house. It begins at a point five feet northwest of the northwest corner of the house and runs east to a point fifteen feet northeast of the northeast corner of the house. It then runs south to a point ten feet southeast of the southeast former of the house. Finally, it runs west to a point ten feet southwest of the southwest corner of the house. The line then runs north to the original starting point.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary includes only the house.



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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Jason Biggins/Historic Preservation Specialist  
organization South Dakota State Historical Society date January 15, 2010  
street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone (605) 773-6056  
city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501  
e-mail Jason.biggins@state.sd.us

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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**Photographs:**

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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Elster House

**City or Vicinity:** Canton

**County:** Lincoln **State:** South Dakota

**Photographer:** Jason Biggins

**Date Photographed:** March 4, 2010

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

- 1.) ElsterHouse\_LincolnCounty\_SD\_0001.tif – Looking northwest at the east (main) and south elevations of the house
- 2.) ElsterHouse\_LincolnCounty\_SD\_0002.tif – Looking north at south elevation of the house
- 3.) ElsterHouse\_LincolnCounty\_SD\_0003.tif – Interior photo (kitchen) on main floor of house
- 4.) ElsterHouse\_LincolnCounty\_SD\_0004.tif – Interior photo (main living area) on main floor of house

Elster, Anthon W. House  
Name of Property

Lincoln, South Dakota  
County and State

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**Property Owner:**

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

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name Lois Beckman  
street & number 6705 W. Westminster telephone (605) 361-4093  
city or town Sioux Falls state SD zip code 57106

**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 18 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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Elster, Anthon W., House  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Lincoln

DATE RECEIVED: 5/14/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/08/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/23/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/28/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000412

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 6.28.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





Elster House - Lincoln County - SD - 0001.tif





Elster House - Lincoln County - SD - 0002.tif



Elster House - Lincoln County - SD - 0003. t:f

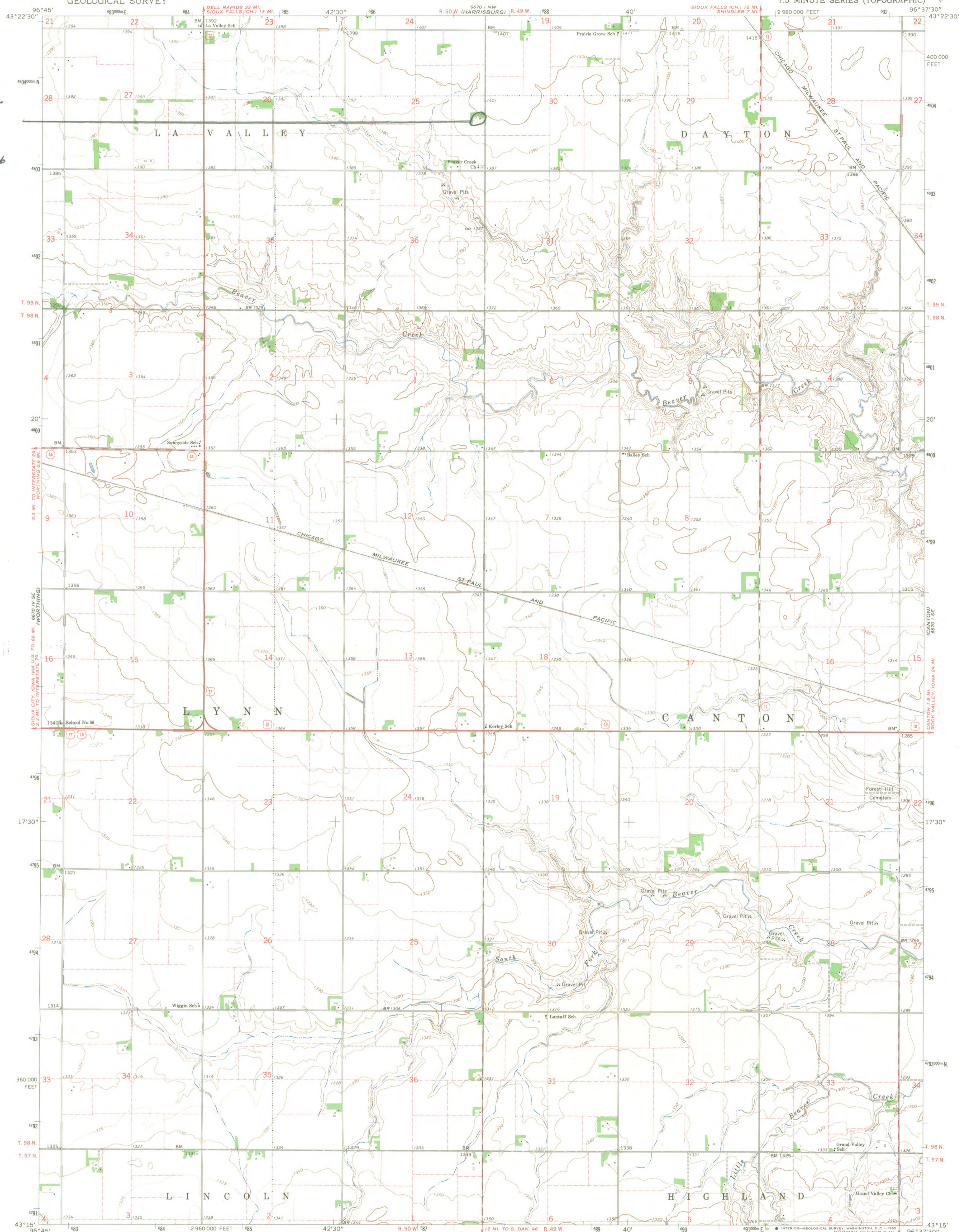




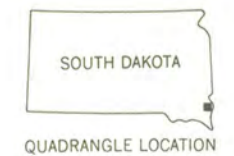
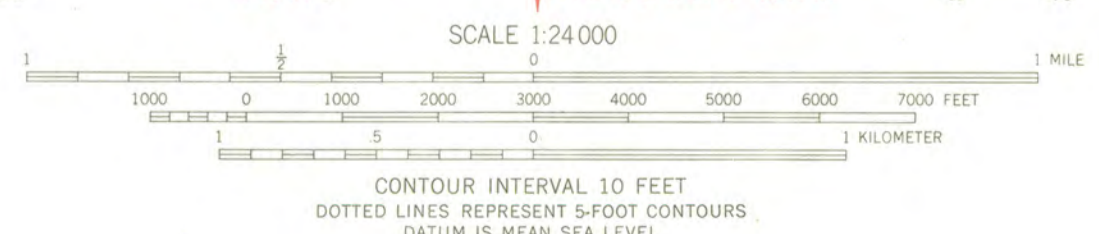
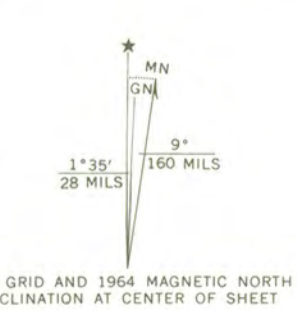
Elster House - Lincoln County - SD - 0004.tif



ELSTER House  
2765 476<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
Lincoln County  
Canton, SD  
UTM Reference  
14/697304/4803876



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1958 and planetable surveys 1964  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on South Dakota coordinate system, south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 14, shown in blue  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs  
This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

CANTON SW, S. DAK.  
N4315—W9637.5/7.5

1964  
AMS 6670 I SW—SERIES V873



# SOUTH DAKOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Department of Tourism and State Development

900 Governors Drive Pierre, SD 57501-2217  
Phone 605-773-3458 Fax 605-773-6041 [www.history.sd.gov](http://www.history.sd.gov)



11 May 2010

Keeper of the National Register  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Parks Service  
1201 Eye St NW  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor (MS 2280)  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Keeper of the National Register:

Enclosed are four nominations: *Rapid City High School*, *Hilmoe Barn* and the *The Washington School*. Also enclosed is additional information for: *The Elster House*.

If you have any questions regarding any of these submittals, please feel free to contact me at 605-773-3103 or at [chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us](mailto:chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Nelson".

Chris B. Nelson  
Historic Preservation Specialist



Department of  
Tourism & State  
Development

Office of Tourism [TravelSD.com](http://TravelSD.com)  
Governor's Office of Economic Development [SDreadytowork.com](http://SDreadytowork.com)  
Tribal Government Relations [SDtribalrelations.com](http://SDtribalrelations.com)  
Arts Council [artscouncil.sd.gov](http://artscouncil.sd.gov)  
State Historical Society [history.sd.gov](http://history.sd.gov)  
Housing Development Authority [SDHDA.org](http://SDHDA.org)

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