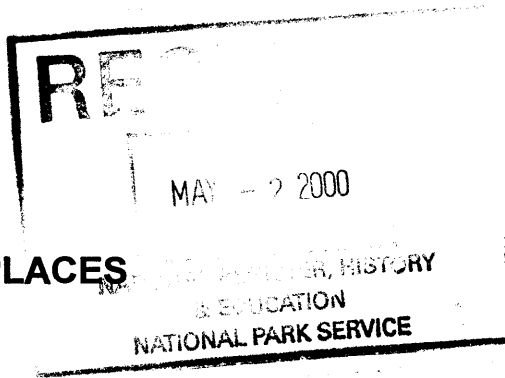


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Oahe Addition Historic District
other names/site number Corp Addition, Government Housing Area

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by N. Poplar, La Barge Court and Third St and Fourth St. not for publication N/A
city or town Pierre Vicinity N/A
state South Dakota Code SD county Hughes code 065 zip code 57501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Jay D. Vogt
Signature of certifying official

04-25-2000
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper: *Edson H. Beall*
 Date of Action: *6-2-00*

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- Private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>62</u>	<u>20</u>	Buildings
_____	_____	Sites
_____	_____	Structures
_____	_____	Objects
<u>62</u>	<u>20</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0
 Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant Contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a Significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Social History
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1950

Oahe Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Hughes County, South Dakota
County and State

Significant Dates 1950

Significant Person N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Tri-State Construction, Sioux City, Iowa

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

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- Designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office,
Pierre, SD

Oahe Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Hughes County, South Dakota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 50 Acres

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>391723</u>	<u>4914721</u>	3	<u>14</u>	<u>391999</u>	<u>4914495</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>14</u>	<u>391994</u>	<u>4914699</u>	4	<u>14</u>	<u>391775</u>	<u>4914486</u>

See continuation sheet

Map: Pierre NE

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michelle C. Saxman, Historic
Preservation Specialist

organization South Dakota SHPO date _____

street & number 900 Governors Dr telephone 605-773-6296

city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

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

Oahe Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Hughes County, South Dakota
County and State

Property Owner

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

name Multiple owners
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state SD zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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The Oahe Addition Historic District is located in the northeast section of Pierre and resides next to Jefferson School. The district consists of residential buildings on tree-lined streets. The neighborhood is consist of Mirimal Tradition housing from the post World War II era. Setbacks are uniform due to the fact that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers had all of these houses constructed by Tri-State Construction of Sioux City.

The 50 houses in Oahe Addition in Pierre included 24 two-car garages and 2 one-car garages. The two-car garages are located between houses with residents sharing use and maintenance of the buildings. At times, shared maintenance on these structures has resulted in two color schemes on the same building.

The plan called for sixteen two-bedroom units with four different arrangements. The layout featured a side gable with a front projecting gable. The entrance is located either on the main façade or on the side of the projection. A pair of one-over-one double hung windows is usually found on the projecting gable. A window in the Chicago style is often seen on the side gable. The other elevations feature one-over-one double hung windows. A second entrance is on the rear of the building.

Two three-bedroom house plans were used in the area. Eighteen houses were constructed of plan A and sixteen houses were built in of plan B. One example of a three-bedroom style house, plan A, is 807 LaBarge Court. The house features a hip roof and a centered concrete block chimney. The front façade (east elevation) has the main entrance and a Chicago style window to the right. A Chicago style window has a large fixed window in the center with a double hung window on either side. The south elevation features two pairs of two-over-two windows with the eastern set being the larger. A second entrance is also found on this elevation with one two-over-two window beside it. The north elevation features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and a single one-over-one double hung window. The west elevation was not accessible for examination, as it is private property. The major variation in this house type usually only includes roof type. The roof types are hip, gable or a cross gable. The front window design may also alternate; one possible alternative is a ribbon of three one-over-one double hung windows.

The 805 La Barge Court is an example of a plan B three-bedroom. It features an asphalt shingled multi-hipped roof. The main part of the building has a medium pitch roof with a center chimney. A small projecting hip extends on the northwest corner of the house. The façade, on the

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west elevation, has a pair of two-over-two windows on the southeast corner. Along this same wall near the hip projection is another pair of two-over-two windows. The projection features the main entrance on the south elevation, a round window and a pair of two-over-two windows at the corner. The north elevation consists of a corner window and two one-over-one windows evenly spaced along the wall. A single one-over-one double hung window and a pair of two-over-two windows on the corner. The south elevation could not be viewed. This plan shows little variation with the location of the entrance as the only visible exterior difference. Other variations may occur in the interior the layout of rooms.

The three house plans utilized asbestos siding covering all three plans and have a concrete block foundation. Each of the houses was to have a full basement and modern conveniences. Despite the specification that they were to have full basements, some of the three-bedroom models have only a $\frac{3}{4}$ basement. It is not currently known why some units have only partial basements, but it is theorized that this was done to cut costs.

A brief description of each parcel in the district is provided below.

1. 803 N Poplar
Date Constructed: 1950
Non-contributing house
Non-contributing garage circa 1990

The house has been vinyl siding and all new window. It is one of the two-bedroom plans.

2. 805 N Poplar
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House
Non-contributing garage c. 1950

The 805 N Poplar is an example of the plan A three-bedroom. It features an asphalt shingled multi-hipped roof. The main part of the building has a medium pitch roof with a center chimney. A small projecting hip extends on the northwest corner of the house. The façade, on the west elevation, has a pair of two-over-two windows on the southeast corner. Along this same wall near the hip projection is another pair of two-over-two windows. The projection features the main entrance on the south elevation, a round window and a pair of two-over-two windows at the corner. The north elevation consists of a corner window and two one-over-one windows evenly spaced along the wall. A single one-over-one double hung window and a pair of two-over-two windows on the corner.

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3. 807 N Poplar

Date Constructed: 1950

Contributing House

The layout features a side gable with a front projecting gable. The entrance is located on the main façade. A pair of two-over-two double hung windows is on the projecting gable. The other elevation feature two-over-two double hung windows. A second entrance is on the rear of the building. The house is one of the two-bedroom plans.

4. 807 & 809 N Poplar garage

Date Construction: 1950

Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

5. 809 N Poplar

Date Constructed: 1950

Contributing House

The front façade (east elevation) has the main entrance and a ribbon of three two-over-two windows to the right. The south elevation features two pairs of two-over-two windows with the eastern set being the larger. A second entrance is also found on this elevation with one two-over-two window beside it. The north elevation features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and a single one-over-one double hung window. The house has a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The house is one of the plan B three-bedrooms.

6. 811 N Poplar

Date Constructed: 1950

Contributing House

The layout features a hip roof with a front projecting hip. The entrance is located either on the main façade along with a Chicago style window. A two-over-two double hung window is on the projecting gable. The other elevation features two-over-two double hung windows. A second entrance is on the rear of the building. The south elevation has three two-over-two windows. A pair of two-over-two windows is on the north elevation. The house is a two-bedroom plan.

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7. 811 & 813 N Poplar garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

8. 813 N Poplar
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The front gable façade (east elevation) has the main entrance and Chicago Style window. The south elevation features two pairs of two-over-two windows with the eastern set being the larger. A second entrance is also found on this elevation with one two-over-two window beside it. The north elevation features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and a single one-over-one double hung window. The house is plan B three-bedrooms.

9. 815 N Poplar
Date Constructed: 1950
Non-Contributing House
Non-Contributing garage c. 1980

The house features vinyl siding and replacement windows. It is one of the two bedroom plans.

10. 817 N Poplar
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House
Non-Contributing garage c. 1970

The house features a hip roof. The façade has the main entrance on the left and a Chicago Style window on the right. Two pairs of two-over-two windows, a second entrance and a single two-over-two window is on the south elevation. The north elevation features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and a single one-over-one double hung window. The house is a plan A three-bedroom.

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11. 800 N Harney Court

Date Constructed: 1950

Non-Contributing House

Non-Contributing garage: c. 1970

The house features vinyl siding and replacement windows.

12. 800 & 802 N Harney Court garage

Date Construction: 1950

Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

13. 802 N Harney Court

Date Constructed: 1950

Non-Contributing House

The house features vinyl siding and replacement windows.

14. 804 N Harney Court

Date Constructed: 1950

Non-Contributing House

The house features vinyl siding and replacement windows.

15. 804 & 806 N Harney Court garage

Date Construction: 1950

Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

16. 806 N Harney Court

Date Constructed: 1950

Contributing House

The 806 N Harney Court is an example of a plan A three-bedroom. It features an asphalt shingled multi-hipped roof. The main part of the building has a medium pitch roof with a

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center chimney. A small projecting hip extends on the southeast corner of the house. The façade, on the east elevation, has a pair of two-over-two windows on the Northwest corner. Along this same wall near the entrance is another pair of two-over-two windows. The projection features the main entrance on the north elevation, a round window and a pair of two-over-two windows at the corner. The south elevation consists of a corner window and two one-over-one windows evenly spaced along the wall. A single one-over-one double hung window and a pair of two-over-two windows on the corner.

17. 808 N Harney Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The house is a gable and wing plan. The front gable features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows. The wing features the main entrance and a Chicago style window. The house is a two-bedroom plan.

18. 808 & 810 N Harney Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

19. 810 N Harney Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The house is a gable and wing plan. The front gable features a ribbon of three two-over-two double hung windows. The entrance is on the side of the front gable. The wing features two evenly spaced two-over-two windows. The house is example of a plan A three-bedroom.

19. 812 N Harney Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House
Two-bedroom plan

The house is a gable and wing plan. The front gable features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows. The wing features the main entrance and a Chicago style window.

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20. 812 & 814 N Harney Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

21. 814 N Harney Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The house is a gable and wing plan. The front gable features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and a small octagon window on the far right. The entrance is on the side of the front gable. The wing features one two-over-two window and a pair of two-over-two windows. The house is an example of a plan A three-bedroom.

22. 816 N Harney Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House
Non-contributing garage c. 1990

The house features a hip roof with a projecting hip. The hip projection features a single two-over-two window. The wing section has the main entrance, and a Chicago style window. The remaining elevations feature single and pairs of two-over-two windows. The house is representative of a plan A three-bedroom plan.

23. 801 N Harney Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Non-Contributing House
Non-Contributing garage c. 1990

The house has vinyl siding, window replacements and a large addition.

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24. 801 & 803 N Harney Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

25. 803 N Harney Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The house is a gable and wing plan. The front gable has a ribbon of three two-over-two windows and an entrance on the south elevation of the gable. The wing section has two evenly spaced two-over-two windows. The remaining elevations feature one-over-one windows.

26. 805 N Harney Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The house features three side gables. The façade features a pair of two-over-two windows, an entrance, and a ribbon of three two-over-two windows. The north elevation has a pair of two-over-two windows. The south elevation has three two-over-two windows. This house is a two-bedroom plan.

27. 805 & 807 N Harney Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

28. 807 N Harney Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Non-Contributing House

The house has altered the front window and front entrance.

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28. 809 N Harney Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

809 N Harney Court is an example of a plan A three-bedroom. It features an asphalt shingled roof. The main part of the building has a medium pitch roof with a center chimney. A small projecting hip extends on the southeast corner of the house. The façade, the east elevation, has a pair of two-over-two windows on the corner. Along this same wall near the entrance is another pair of two-over-two windows. The projection features the main entrance on the north elevation; a round window and a pair of two-over-two windows at the corner are on the main facade. The south elevation consists of a corner window and two one-over-one windows evenly spaced along the wall. A single one-over-one double hung window and a pair of two-over-two windows on the corner.

30. 809 & 811 N Harney Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

31. 811 N Harney Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The house has a cross gable. The façade features the main entrance and a newer replacement window. Although some of the windows have been replaced they do not take away from the integrity of the building.

32. 813 N Harney Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The house is a gable and wing plan. The front gable features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and a small octagon window on the far right. The entrance is on the side of the front gable. The wing features one two-over-two window and a pair of two-over-two windows.

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33. 813 & 815 N Harney Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

34. 815 N Harney Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Non-Contributing House

The house features vinyl siding and replacement windows.

35. 817 N Harney Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The house features three side gables. The façade features a pair of two-over-two windows, an entrance, and a Chicago style window. The north elevation has a pair of two-over-two windows. This house is a two-bedroom plan.

36. 817 & 819 N Harney Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

37. 819 N Harney Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The layout feature a gable roof with a front projecting gable. The entrance is located on north elevation of the projection, a Chicago style window is on the façade of the projection. Two one-over-one double hung windows are on the wing section of the gable. The other elevation feature two-over-two double hung windows. A second entrance is on the rear of the building. The house is one of the two bedroom plans.

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38. 800 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House
Non-Contributing garage c.1970

The house is a gable and wing plan. The front gable features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and a small octagon window on the far right. The entrance is on the side of the front gable. The wing features one two-over-two window and a pair of two-over-two windows. The house is an example of a plan A three-bedroom.

39. 800 & 802 La Barge Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

40. 802 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

802 La Barge Court features side gables with a pair of two-over-two windows centered on the elevation. The main façade features the main elevation and a ribbon of three two-over-two windows. The remaining elevations have two-over-two windows.

41. 804 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The front façade (west elevation) has the main entrance and a Chicago Style window to the right. The north elevation features two pairs of two-over-two windows with the western set being the larger. A second entrance is also found on this elevation with one two-over-two window beside it. The south elevation features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and a single one-over-one double hung window. The house has a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The house is a plan B three bedroom.

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42. 804 & 806 La Barge Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

43. 806 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The house features an irregular hipped roof. The front projecting hip has a window two-over-two window. The main façade contains the entrance and a Chicago Style window with the ends being two-over-two windows and a single pane in the middle.

44. 808 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

This plan B three-bedroom house features a front gable. The main façade has small shed porch over the entrance and a ribbon of three two-over-two windows. The remaining elevations has two-over-two windows.

45. 808 & 810 La Barge Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

46. 810 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

This two-bedroom house features a gable and wing plan. The projection has a pair of one-over-one windows. The wing section contains the entrance and a ribbon of three one-over-one windows. The remaining elevation also has one-over-one windows.

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47. 812 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The house features a hip roof and a centered concrete block chimney. The front façade (west elevation) has the main entrance and a triple window that are two-over-two windows to the right. The north elevation features two pairs of two-over-two windows with the eastern set being the larger. A second entrance is also found on this elevation with one two-over-two window beside it. The south elevation features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and a single one-over-one double hung window.

48. 812 & 814 La Barge Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

49. 814 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Non-Contributing House

The house features all new window replacements.

50. 816 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The front façade (west elevation) has the main entrance and a ribbon of three two-over-two windows to the right. The north elevation features two pairs of two-over-two windows with the western set being the larger. A second entrance is also found on this elevation with one two-over-two window beside it. The south elevation features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and a single one-over-one double hung window. The house has a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The house is a plan B three bedroom.

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51. 816 & 818 La Barge Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

52. 818 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The house features a front gable and wing. The front gable has a pair of two-over-two windows. A set of triple two-over-two double windows and the main entrance are located on the wing. The south elevation has a pair of two-over-two windows.

53. 801 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

This house is an example of a plan A three-bedroom. It features an asphalt shingled multi-hipped roof. The main part of the building has a medium pitch roof with a center chimney. A small projecting hip extends on the corner of the house. The façade, on the east elevation, has a pair of two-over-two windows on the corner. Along this same wall near the entrance is another pair of two-over-two windows. The projection features the main entrance on the north elevation, a round window and a pair of two-over-two windows at the corner. The south elevation consists of a corner window and two one-over-one windows evenly spaced along the wall. The north elevation has a single one-over-one double hung window and a pair of two-over-two windows on the corner.

54. 801 & 803 La Barge Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

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55. 803 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The front façade (east elevation) has the main entrance and a ribbon of three two-over-two windows to the right. The south elevation features two pairs of two-over-two windows with the eastern set being the larger. A second entrance is also found on this elevation with one two-over-two window beside it. The north elevation features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and a single one-over-one double hung window. The house has a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The house is a plan B three bedroom.

56. 805 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Non-Contributing House

The front gable features cedar siding and a casement window.

57. 805 & 807 La Barge Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

58. 807 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The house features a hip roof and a centered concrete block chimney. The front façade (east elevation) has the main entrance and a Chicago style window to the right. A Chicago style window has a large fixed window in the center with a double hung window on either side. The south elevation features two pairs of two-over-two windows with the eastern set being the larger. A second entrance is also found on this elevation with one two-over-two window beside it. The north elevation features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and a single one-over-one double hung window.

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59. 809 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

This house is an example of a plan A three-bedroom. It features an asphalt shingled multi-hipped roof. The main part of the building has a medium pitch roof with a center chimney. A small projecting hip extends on the corner of the house. The façade, on the east elevation, has a pair of two-over-two windows on the corner. Along this same wall near the entrance is another pair of two-over-two windows. The projection features the main entrance on the north elevation, a round window and a pair of two-over-two windows at the corner. The south elevation consists of a corner window and two one-over-one windows evenly spaced along the wall. A single one-over-one double hung window and a pair of two-over-two windows on the corner.

60. 809 & 811 La Barge Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

61. 811 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The front façade (east elevation) has the main entrance and chicago style window to the right. The south elevation features two pairs of two-over-two windows with the eastern set being the larger. A second entrance is also found on this elevation with one two-over-two window beside it. The north elevation features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and a single one-over-one double hung window. The house has a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The house is a plan B three bedroom.

62. 813 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

This house is an example a plan A three-bedroom. It features an asphalt shirgled multi-hipped roof. The main part of the building has a medium pitch roof with a center chimney. A small projecting hip

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extends on the corner of the house. The façade, on the east elevation, has a pair of two-over-two windows on the corner. Along this same wall near the entrance is another pair of two-over-two windows. The projection features the main entrance on the north elevation, a round window and a pair of two-over-two windows at the corner. The south elevation consists of a corner window and two one-over-one windows evenly spaced along the wall. A single one-over-one double hung window and a pair of two-over-two windows on the corner.

63. 813 & 815 La Barge Court garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

64. 815 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The front façade (east elevation) has the main entrance and a ribbon of three two-over-two windows to the right. The south elevation features two pairs of two-over-two windows with the eastern set being the larger. A second entrance is also found on this elevation with one two-over-two window beside it. The north elevation features a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and a single one-over-one double hung window. The house has a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The house is a plan B three bedroom.

65. 817 La Barge Court
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House
Contributing garage: 1950

The house features a hip roof with a projecting hip. The hip projection features a single two-over-two window. The wing section has the main entrance, and a Chicago style window. The remaining elevations feature single and pairs of two-over-two windows.

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66. 720 W 4th St
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

The 720 W 4th St is a plan A three-bedroom. It features an asphalt shingled multi-hipped roof. The main part of the building has a medium pitch roof with a center chimney. A small projecting hip extends on the corner of the house. The façade, on the south elevation, has a pair of two-over-two windows on the corner. Along this same wall near the entrance is another pair of two-over-two windows. The projection features the main entrance on the east elevation, a round window and a pair of two-over-two windows at the corner. The west elevation consists of a corner window and two one-over-one windows evenly spaced along the wall. A single one-over-one double hung window and a pair of two-over-two windows on the corner.

67. 720 & 722 W 4th St garage
Date Construction: 1950
Contributing garage

A two-stall gable front shared garage.

68. 722 W 4th St
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House

722 W 4th St has a front projecting gable with a pair of two-over-two windows centered on the elevation. The main façade features the main elevation and a ribbon of three two-over-two windows. The remaining elevations have two-over-two windows.

69. 724 W 4th St
Date Constructed: 1950
Contributing House
Non-contributing garage, c. 1995

The front gable house features the main entrance and three casement windows. Although windows have been altered the appearance of the building. The west elevation has three pairs of two-over-two windows and an entrance.

Oahe Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Hughes County, South Dakota
County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A
(8-88)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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70. 726 W 4th St

Date Constructed: 1950

Contributing House

Non-contributing garage, c. 1995

The house features a gable and wing plan. The front gable has a pair of two-over-two windows with the entrance on the east elevation of the gable. Two two-over-two windows are on the wing section.

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Statement of Significance

The Oahe Addition Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic places under Criterion A as an illustration of post-World War II housing and federal government attempts to address the era's housing shortage in Pierre during the construction of the Oahe Dam and reservoir. It is also significant under Criterion C as an example of Minimal Traditional residential housing development. The Corps Addition stands out because of its historical association with the Oahe Dam project. Most of the housing retains a high degree of architectural integrity. A few units modernized with vinyl or aluminum siding, but the remaining structures retain their historic asbestos materials.

The new housing development was built in the Minimal Traditional or Ranch style. Distinctive characteristics of the Minimal Traditional style include low roof pitches, closed eaves and front-facing gables. This style dominated tract housing for years preceding and following World War II. Most tract housing developments used pattern books. After World War II, labor and materials were prime commodities, therefore using the same plans for many houses in a sub-division was more cost effective. Despite the higher costs of building at this time, cheap land was available.¹

Historic background

During the 1940s and 1950s, Pierre, South Dakota was in the midst of a major housing shortage. The city of Pierre had not experienced an era of growth since the fights to move the capital in 1883 and 1904. The city grew slowly and steadily through the years, but major growth began with the construction of the Oahe Dam. In 1951, Pierre's population consisted of only 5,715, but the end of the 1950s, Pierre's population doubled to 10,088. "Housing units rose from 1,693 in 1950 to 3,116 in 1960 an increase of 84 percent."² Three major factors contributed to this growth the expansion of State Government, returning of World War II veterans, and the construction of the Oahe Dam. The Oahe Dam contributed most to the growth and development of Pierre.

Pierre's current population is only about 4,000 people more than during the peak years of the Oahe project.³ Pierre's housing and the community changed dramatically in the years from 1948 to 1960. The Oahe project resulted in over 1,330 new jobs in the Pierre and Ft. Pierre area. Building projects reached \$17.4 million by the end of 1959, which can be attributed to several housing developments. Several new developments sprang up in only a few short years and although some were privately funded, the Oahe Addition was federally funded.

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After World War II, the United States government began working on ways to control the Missouri River. Not only was the river causing extreme flooding on a regular basis, but the region had also just experienced a decade of severe drought. Two agencies began to examine solutions to the alternating periods of flooding and dry conditions. The Army Corp of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation began examining possible projects for the Missouri River.

The Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), along with some important federal legislators started to formulate a plan for dams along the Missouri River in South Dakota. In the early 1940s Major General Lewis A. Pick, Missouri River Division Engineer, Corps of Engineers (Corps) envisioned a controlled Missouri River. The river had been the scene of severe floods in recent years. Pick's plan, whose vision included several dams along the river, focused on navigation and flood prevention. His plan did not include analysis of another plan then circulating in Congress: the Bureau of Reclamation's (BOR) plan that promoted irrigation and hydropower.

BOR had implemented an irrigation system in western South Dakota in the early 1900s. They had also initiated an irrigation system in North Dakota during the Depression. These irrigation projects were great success for BOR and made large tracts of land available for agriculture. BOR believed that an irrigation program could prevent another economic depression on the Great Plains.

The Corps and BOR realized that both plans were jeopardized if they did not reach a compromise, since both plans involved developing the same area. On 17 October 1944 in Omaha, the two agencies reached a compromise, although this new plan simply merged the two separate plans.⁴ Congress approved the compromise plan in their 1944 Flood Control Act, but included an amendment that shipping would be allowed only if it did not conflict with irrigation and stock water.

The Corps would control large dams. BOR would control small dams for irrigation and hydropower. The agencies decided to construct a dam north of Pierre, South Dakota. The new dam received the name Oahe, after the town of Oahe Mission. Creation of the reservoir would wipe out the town. Groundbreaking ceremonies occurred on Thursday, 16 September 1948 for the Oahe Dam project. In 1963, the dam was the largest rolled earthen dam in the world. It is 242 feet high and 9,360 feet long. The cost to complete the dam and the associated reservoir was approximately \$340 million. The reservoir extends about 250 miles upstream. President John F. Kennedy officially dedicated the dam project on 17 August 1962, although total completion of the project would not occur until a year later. The Bureau of Reclamation's irrigation system construction did not begin until 1963 and their dream of providing water for farmers would never materialize. After the Government determined that this part of the project was not feasible.

Dam construction progressed slowly due to fights over ownership of the land that the reservoir would flood. Several lawsuits filed by private individuals and Tribes accused the Corps and BOR of taking their land without proper payment. The courts ruled that the Corps and BOR underestimated the value of the land, however the increased payment amount was off set by court costs.

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The U. S. Government granted landowners eight years to vacate their land. The additional years allowed the citizens of Pierre sufficient time to construct additional housing.

As the U. S. Government finalized plans for the new dam, agencies began to assess the housing market in Pierre. It soon became apparent that the locally available housing market could not handle the extra people necessary for the construction of the dam. The Corps began to consider the problem of providing housing for its personnel. Housing and administrative units would not have been possible if not for the support of the city of Pierre. The city passed a resolution stating that since the Corps wanted to build within the city limits and since the city wanted the development to occur the city government would take two actions to make the project easier. First, Pierre would set the price of the proposed land at the fair market value from estimates made by appraisers from the Real Estate Division of the Missouri River Division, Corps of Engineers. Second, the city would not contest a condemnation suit filed by the U. S. Government⁵

The Corps selected two housing locations for their personnel. One development concentrated on the Pierre Airfield, and would consist of mostly remodeling existing buildings. The second site was a completely new housing development in Pierre, built before the construction of the Oahe Dam began. These developments, along with some additional private developments, provide a unique view into the history of Pierre.

The Army Corps of Engineers determined that the best use of resources for their first housing project would be to use the Pierre Army Air Base buildings. The city owned the airfield at this time.⁶ The Corps formed an agreement with the city to develop the site for temporary housing. The base was located approximately four miles northeast of the city limits of Pierre and is the present location of Pierre International Airport. The Army had leased the airfield from the city during World War II to use as a training area for Army pilots. Corps officials also chose the site because, "The building site is a high, flat, wind-swept area, devoid of trees."⁷

While there are no longer Corps housing units on the airfield, some of the World War II era structures remain. These buildings include hangars and secondary resources associated with Pierre International Airport. At the current time, it is not known when the Corps buildings were removed from the airport. It is theorized that the event took place between 1962 and 1977. According to a 27 September 1962 Pierre Capital Journal, the Army Corps of Engineers solicited bids for the sale and removal of buildings and improvements located in the Oahe project. It is not known if the airport buildings were included in this transaction. The buildings no longer exist at the airport and do not appear on the 1977 plat map to the city. The site of the 1949 construction at the Airfield is now the location of Pierre's Industrial Park.

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Oahe Addition

Subdivisions constructed between 1945 and 1973 shared five characteristics: peripheral location, relatively low density, architectural similarity, easy availability and economic and racial homogeneity. Federal loan programs such as FHA and VA encouraged building subdivisions. Subdivision developers offered basic house plans, usually six or fewer. Before the 1950s, cities were laid out in a standard pattern. The streets usually ran north to south and east to west. Developers wanted something different for their subdivision than the standard grid pattern.

The first matter to consider was the selection of the site. The Corps considered building a separate town near the construction site. Another possible location consisted of approximately 170 acres within the city limits of Pierre near the old polo field, or rodeo grounds. Once the location was selected the city of Pierre agreed to endeavor to purchase the land and then resell the property to the United States Government for the original purchase price of the property. Pierre would also be responsible for providing the development with an eight-inch water main to the south of the property, and access to the sanitary sewer. Power and water would also be provided to the United States government at a reasonable price.⁸

The Corps made the decision and announced plans to construct housing units in the northwest section of Pierre on most of the former polo grounds. One reason this site was so favorable was that the city of Pierre and Hughes County owned a large section of the land. They both agreed to a friendly condemnation suit to establish title to the Corps. Although the city and county had already agreed to sell the land, they proceeded with the condemnation suit to prevent any delays in the project. "...the general area involved lies north of Third Street and west of Grand Avenue to the bluff lines bordering Whiskey gulch. It is planned to avoid condemning property in the area which is now developed as residences on Third Street and Grand Avenue, Col. Prentiss said."⁹ The city sold the land to the Corps for \$5,700.00.¹⁰ The selection of this site was further enhanced by the knowledge that a grade school was planned to be constructed adjacent to the addition. The Oahe Addition was located on the edge of town, so the Corps would not need to provide stores for their employees. Removal of a barn and grandstands facilitated the construction.

Construction of the housing units was to begin in the spring of 1949. This project would be the first 50 of 400 units to serve as supervisor housing. Additional housing units conceived by officials were never constructed. Housing projects from the private sector enabled government employees and dam workers to find adequate housing. Several citizens stepped up to provide housing by building new subdivisions.

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The announcement for bids for the construction of the housing development was not made until the spring of 1949. The proposal called for the construction of 50 new houses in a new addition in Pierre. The area would also include 24 two-car garages and 2 one-car garages. The two-car garages would be located between houses with residents sharing use and maintenance of the buildings. At times, shared maintenance on these structures has resulted in two color schemes on the same building. The Corps required high quality materials for the 50 houses. The plans called for three types of houses.¹¹ Asbestos siding considered one of the best materials of the time originally covered all three types and each had a concrete block foundation.

On 26 May 1949, the Corps announced that the Tri-State Construction Company of Sioux City, Iowa, was the low bidder for the construction of the Oahe Unit. Their bid for the project was \$613,750 approximately \$200,000 below the Corp of Engineers estimates.¹² Little is known about the Tri-State Construction Company, as they do not appear in the Sioux City directories or telephone books for the period. They did however, construct another small housing project in Pierre. Varro Wegner had them built six similar style houses near the State Capital Building.¹³

Despite the Corps of Engineers' desires to stay away from developed property, the project area of the Oahe Addition included five older houses within its boundaries. These buildings would remain during the construction of the development, although only one of the five remains today. Two of the buildings were removed in the late 1950s for the construction of the new Jefferson School. The school was built across the street from the Oahe Addition. The United States government financed an addition to the Jefferson School in 1961. The construction of the dam doubled the population of Pierre in a ten-year period, also affecting the impact on the city's schools. The Corps estimated that about 25 grade school students would live in this development with 12 additional high school students.¹⁴

The construction of the Oahe Addition provided other residents in the area with a solution to an old problem. Before construction, water from the former polo field would flow south to Brandts pond, which is now drained and converted into a park, and continue south to Willow Street. Heavy rainstorms required the use of dikes and later ditches to divert the flow. Construction of the Oahe Addition raised the water levels, which caused a serious problem for residents. A joint effort by the City and the Corps developed plans to resolve these water problems. Construction of new storm drains redirected the water to an abandoned gravel pit.¹⁵ Several new housing developments have been built developed in this area of Pierre since the development of the new drainage system. Some people still experience wet basements, but the new drainage system seems to have corrected the problem.

While the drainage problem was being resolved, construction on the Oahe Addition continued. Seventeen houses were completed by mid-August of 1950. "Most of the families that have moved

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into the project occupied quarters at the airbase."¹⁶ The remaining houses were completed in late August. The Corps supervisors and engineers lived in this development. It had been theorized that two the streets, LaBarge Court and Harney Court, had been named after Corps officials but this is not the case. LaBarge Court was named for Captain James LaBarge, a well-known steamboat captain. Harney Court was named for General Harney, US Army.

Corps personnel continued to occupy these housing units until circa 1966. At that time, the houses were auctioned off. The area was re-platted in October of 1966. This area had originally been included in the Capital and Prentice Additions, but the sale of the land forced the county and city to re-plate the land.

Additional housing and administrative facilities were planned for the Oahe Addition, although they were never constructed. Fifty additional houses were planned for west of this area, with several dormitories and a large administrative building planned for the west edge of the housing area. According to Mrs. Telber, a retired employee of the Corps Real Estate Office, these developments were never built. She believes that the Corps determined that sufficient housing was available in the Ft. Pierre and Pierre area. The Corps moved a building from the Pierre airport to the dam construction site for use as an administrative building. The city sold this building to the Corps saving them the cost of constructing a new building.

The Oahe Dam housing developments are significant as a direct link to our cultural identity. The Oahe Addition Historic District is significant because it reflects events associated with the Pick-Sloan Dam projects, community development, and early subdivision planning.

The architectural significance of the Oahe Addition is important as well. It stands as a prime example of a transitional period in American building. Every building type builds upon the next. If we did not have the Bungalow, we would not have the Minimal Traditional. The Minimal Traditional is a transition between a Bungalow and a Ranch. It is at times difficult to distinguish a Ranch from a Minimal Traditional and a Minimal Traditional from a Bungalow when a community grows and develops over a long period. These styles overlap time frames and contractors borrow elements from each style to create a new house. In the instance of the Oahe Addition though, the types are easily discernible.

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Department of The Army, Corps of Engineers, Office of District Engineer, *Oahe Reservoir Missouri River Basin South Dakota, Analysis of Design Housing and Facilities Pierre – Stage I*, Omaha, Nebraska, April, 1949.

Department of The Army, Corps of Engineers, Office of the District Engineer, *Oahe Reservoir Missouri River Basin South Dakota, Analysis at Pierre Airfield near Pierre, South Dakota*, Omaha, Nebraska, July 1948.

“Army Calls For Oahe Housing Bids: First Contract For 50 Single Family Homes.” *Weekly Pierre Capital Journal*, 21 April 1949.

“City Assures Oahe Cooperation: Offers Services If Village Locates Within Pierre.” *Weekly Pierre Capital Journal*, 1 July 1948.

“Engineers, City Plan To End Old Drainage Problem.” *Weekly Pierre Capital Journal*, 25 May 1950.

“Housing Projects Make Progress.” *Weekly Pierre Capital Journal*, 22 December 1949.

“Oahe Housing Bid Below Estimates.” *Weekly Pierre Capital Journal*, 26 May 1949.

“Offices, Homes To be Placed in Northwest Area.” *Weekly Pierre Capital Journal*, 18 November 1948.

“Postwar House and the Cape Cods and Split-Levels of the 1940s” Old House Journal (July/August 1992).

City of Pierre Commissioners Minutes, *June 3, 1947 thru August 29, 1950*, Pierre, pp. 208-209

Pierre City Directories, 1961. South Dakota State Archives. Pierre, South Dakota.

Carrels, Peter. Uphill Against Water: The Great Dakota Water War, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, 1999.

Schuler, Harold H. Pierre Since 1910, Freeman, SD: Pine Hill Press, 1998.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The solid black line shows the boundary of the Oahe Addition Historic District on the accompanying map entitled "Oahe Addition Historic District."

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes a dense concentration of adjacent residential buildings with associated secondary structures dating from the historic period of 1950, that retain a high degree of historic integrity. These boundaries only include the building constructed by the Corps for their employees during the Oahe Dam construction.

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Contributing List

803 N Poplar - Non-Contributing
805 N Poplar - Contributing
807 N Poplar - Contributing
809 N Poplar - Contributing
811 N Poplar - Contributing
813 N Poplar - Contributing
815 N Poplar - Non-Contributing
817 N Poplar - Contributing
800 N Harney - Non-Contributing
802 N Harney - Non-Contributing
804 N Harney - Non-Contributing
806 N Harney - Contributing
808 N Harney - Contributing
810 N Harney - Contributing
812 N Harney - Contributing
814 N Harney - Contributing
816 N Harney - Contributing
801 N Harney - Non-Contributing
803 N Harney - Contributing
805 N Harney - Contributing
807 N Harney - Non-Contributing
809 N Harney - Contributing
811 N Harney - Contributing
813 N Harney - Contributing
815 N Harney - Non-Contributing
817 N Harney - Contributing
819 N Harney - Contributing
800 La Barge Court - Contributing
802 La Barge Court - Contributing
804 La Barge Court - Contributing
806 La Barge Court - Contributing
808 La Barge Court - Contributing
810 La Barge Court - Contributing
812 La Barge Court - Contributing
814 La Barge Court - Non-Contributing
816 La Barge Court - Contributing
818 La Barge Court - Contributing
801 La Barge Court - Contributing
803 La Barge Court - Contributing
805 La Barge Court - Non-Contributing

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- 807 La Barge Court - Contributing
- 809 La Barge Court - Contributing
- 811 La Barge Court - Contributing
- 813 La Barge Court - Contributing
- 815 La Barge Court - Contributing
- 817 La Barge Court - Contributing
- 720 4th St - Contributing
- 722 4th St - Contributing
- 724 4th St - Contributing
- 726 4th St - Contributing

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¹ Postwar House and the Cape Cods and Split-Levels of the 1940s, *Old House Journal*, July/August 1992, 56.

² *Polk's Pierre City Directory 1961* (R. L. Polk and Co., Kansas City, 1961), page 12.

³ Harold H. Schuler, *Pierre Since 1910*. (Freeman, SD: Pine Hill Press, 1998), page 143.

⁴ Peter Carrels, *Uphill Against Water: The Great Dakota Water War* (University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, 1999) page 14.

⁵ City of Pierre Commissioners Minutes, June 3, 1947 thru August 29, 1950, Pierre, pp. 208-209

⁶ Harold H. Schuler, *Pierre Since 1910*. (Freeman, SD: Pine Hill Press, 1998), page 145.

⁷ Department of The Army, Corps of Engineers, Office of the District Engineer, *Oahe Reservoir Missouri River Basin South Dakota, Analysis at Pierre Airfield near Pierre, South Dakota*, Omaha, Nebraska, July 1948, pp. 2.

⁸ "City Assures Oahe Cooperation: Offers Services If Village Locates Within Pierre." *Weekly Pierre Capital Journal*, 1 July 1948.

⁹ Offices, Homes To be Placed in Northwest Area. *Weekly Pierre Capital Journal*, 18 November 1948.

¹⁰ City of Pierre. Commissioners Minutes, June 3, 1927 thru August 29, 1950, page 285.

¹¹ "Army Calls For Oahe Housing Bids: First Contract For 50 Single Family Homes." *Weekly Pierre Capital Journal*, 21 April 1949.

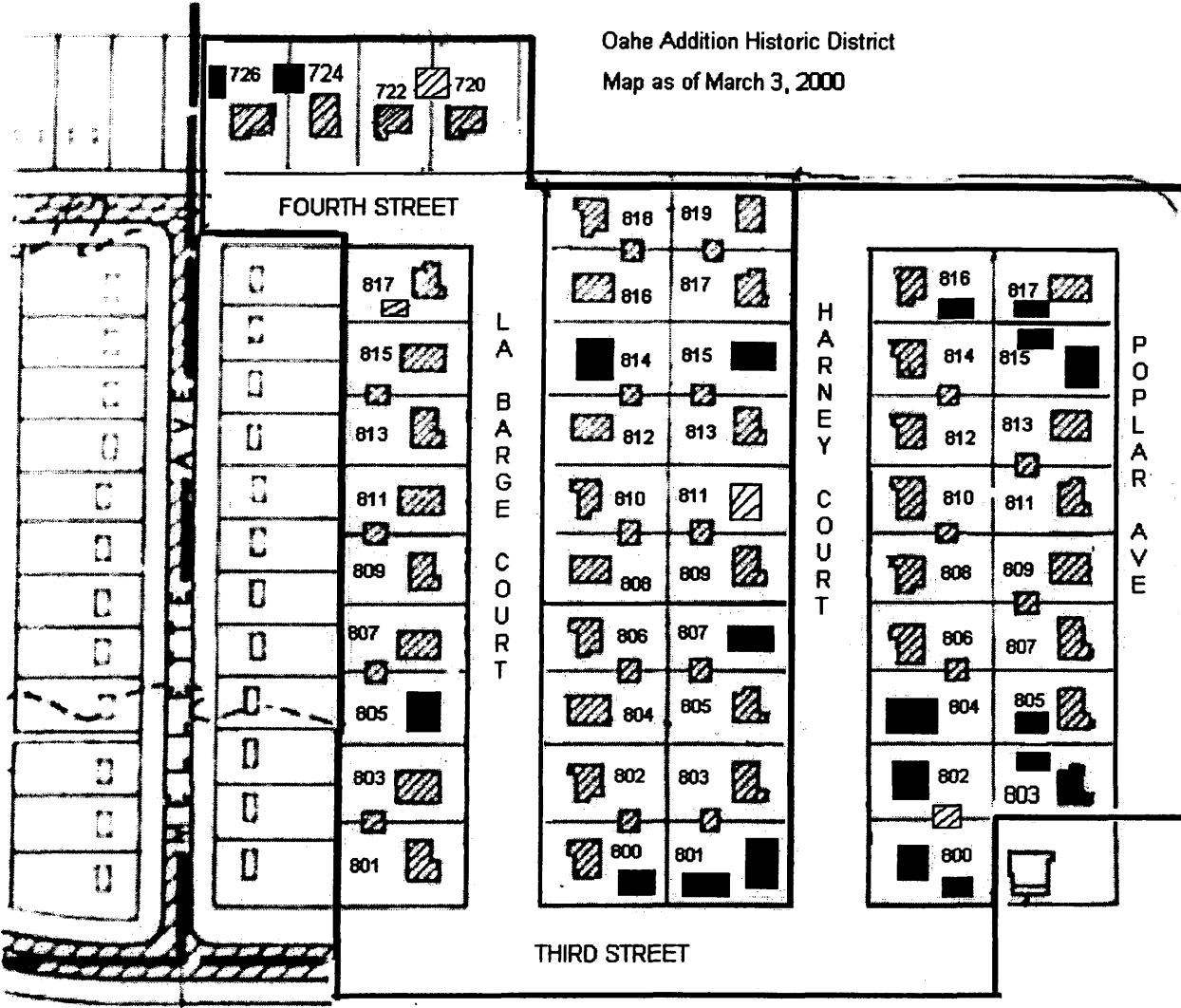
¹² ❖ Oahe Housing Bid Below Estimates. ❖ *Weekly Pierre Capital Journal*, 26 May 1949.

¹³ ❖ Housing Projects Make Progress. ❖ *Weekly Pierre Capital Journal*, 22 December 1949.

¹⁴ Depart of The Army, Corps of Engineers, Office of District Engineer, *Oahe Reservoir Missouri River Basin South Dakota, Analysis of Design Housing and Facilities Pierre - Stage I*, Omaha, Nebraska, April, 1949. Pp. 1.

¹⁵ ❖ Engineers, City Plan To End Old Drainage Problem. ❖ *Weekly Pierre Capital Journal*, 25 May 1950.

Oahe Addition Historic District
 Map as of March 3, 2000



NON

House may not be to scale

