

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received 4/26/84

date entered

JUN 6 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic McKenna Park Historic District

and/or common NA

2. Location

street & number McKenna Park, 2nd and 4th Ave. from 21 to 26th Sts., and 21st St.
from Phillips to 7th Aves. NA not for publication

city, town Sioux Falls NA vicinity of

state South Dakota code 46 county Minnehaha code 099

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>NA</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple - See Continuation Sheet

street & number NA

city, town NA NA vicinity of state NA

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds Office - Minnehaha County Courthouse

street & number 415 North Dakota Avenue

city, town Sioux Falls state South Dakota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Sioux Falls Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Historical Preservation Center, University of South Dakota

city, town Vermillion state South Dakota 57069

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Situated 7 blocks south of the Sioux Falls business center, the McKennan Park Historic District consists of McKennan Park, the properties facing the park along Second and Fourth Avenues, and the properties facing the 21st Street boulevard. In all, 85 residences are included, and the area is comparatively modern, with only 5 percent of the houses being built prior to 1910, 31 percent between 1910 and 1919, 32 percent between 1920 and 1929, 15 percent during the 1930s, and another 18 percent from 1940 to 1954. Shady, tree-lined streets, the park, the boulevard, and well maintained and architecturally eclectic houses characterize this neighborhood.

Boundary Justification:

These boundaries were based on the development of this neighborhood. This growth was due, in large part, to existence of the park and boulevard. Wealthier citizens were attracted to this neighborhood, and therefore, the houses are generally larger and more elaborate than those on other streets in this area.

Survey:

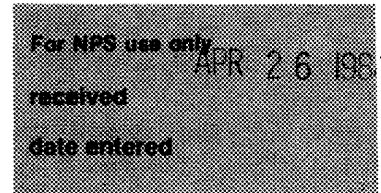
The field survey was conducted in two phases, both of which were funded by a grant from the Historical Preservation Center and by the Sioux Falls Planning Office. During the summer of 1982 the proposed McKennan Park Historic District was inventoried as part of a McKennan neighborhood survey that encompassed approximately 60 blocks. All structures in this area were assigned a letter grade during a windshield survey and A and B structures were then intensively surveyed. The survey was conducted by intern Erik Olson, who was supervised by Jamie Haworth-Smith of the Planning Department who was project director. The results of the survey indicated the potential for a Historic District in this area and during the summer of 1983, Vivian Young prepared the district nomination, again under the supervision of Jamie Haworth-Smith of the Planning Department.

Description:

The District is comprised of the southern part of Boulevard Addition and Realty Company's Subdivision, all of the McKennan Park Addition, and the western portion of W.L. Baker's Addition. Although the Boulevard Addition was platted in 1883, few took heed of the 1885 city directory advertisement which described the area as the "coming fashionable residence quarter of Sioux Falls" which promoted the area's proximity to the central business district and its "delightful view in every direction." It was not until after the establishment of McKennan Park in 1906, the platting of the McKennan Park Addition in 1909, and the platting of the 21st Street section of the W.L. Baker Addition in 1909, that the district truly began to develop as a residential area.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

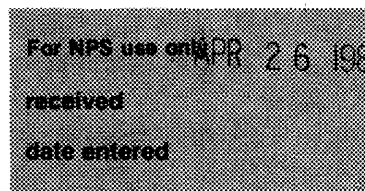
The houses of the McKennan Park Historic District reflect a wide variety of architectural influences. Within a decade of the establishment of the park, the 300 block to the north of the park would be built with pattern book houses. During the late teens and early 1920s, wealthier residents began moving in and building the eclectic and substantial houses which typify the district. Revival styles were clearly popular, with many fine examples of Georgian, Tudor, and Dutch Colonial Revival, as well as vernacular revival styles based on Mediterranean architecture being represented. A strong Prairie School influence can be seen in numerous houses. Eclecticism is the key to this period of construction for the architects often freely combined many different architectural vocabularies, materials, and textures to create visually exciting, often playful, and always interesting houses. In the late 1920s and 1930s residences were more modest in scale and ornamentation. Builder architecture became increasingly common. The arts and craft cottage enjoyed a late blossoming in the McKennan Park area, and Gothic Revival cottages were represented too. Stucco clearly was a predominant finish, and the gable within a popular architectural motif. A spurt of development during the late 1940s and early 1950s introduced the ranch style house to the district.

The McKennan Park Historic District contains fine examples of many of the diverse architectural styles popular during the first half of the twentieth century. The houses all are from one to two-and-a-half stories tall, and most are well maintained with attractive landscaping. Very few of the buildings have had their front facades altered--some have new siding or the porches enclosed, but major alterations are rare. A family room or den often has been added to the rear of these houses, and a number have altered the maids' headquarters into more livable space. Basically, however, the McKennan Park area appears much as it did fifty years ago.

In the district there are 28 landmark buildings and the park and boulevard, 43 contributing buildings, 15 intrusions. The criteria used to determine the three categories are the following. Landmark structures are sites which meet the criteria of the Register on their own merits. These buildings have primarily architectural and also historic significance; some have more historic significance. Structures in the contributing category add to the visual and historic character of the district, but do not, on their own, meet Register criteria. The intrusion category includes structures which are visually distracting or which were built after 1939 and represent a different historic visual character.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

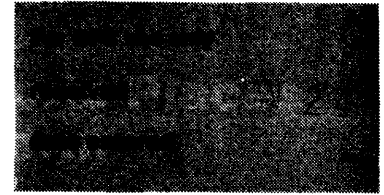
Landmark

1a. McKennan Park

1906

Consisting of close to twenty acres of land, McKennan Park features recreational facilities and attractive landscaping and hosts summer cultural events. Facilities include a wading pool and bathhouse, tennis courts, horseshoe courts, playground equipment and a refreshment stand. Through the years, the park has been a focal point for innovative and attractive landscaping, and McKennan now has many old and well-established shade trees, sunken formal Roman gardens, a small fountain, as well as colorful plantings of annuals. The Pillars of the Nation - four stone pillars containing stones from every state except Alaska and Hawaii - provide a formal entrance to McKennan. In 1926, the Cosmopolitan Club donated a bandshell to the park. Located at the southern edge of McKennan, the bandshell is finished in textured stucco and has two small square towers and a red tile roof, which give the structure a Mediterranean flavor. Numerous plays, concerts and other activities have been held in the bandshell through the years, making McKennan an important cultural resource for the residents of the neighborhood and city. McKennan Park, the second park to be established in the city, today continues to be an important recreational and social center for the city, and is the heart of the McKennan Park Historical District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2 of 14

1b. Boulevard platted 1883

Twenty-first Street is the only boulevard remaining in the City. Landscaped with flowers and small trees, the boulevard adds a distinctive touch to the neighborhood.

2. Claude W. Thompson House Builder: Sioux Falls Construction
114 East 21st Street Built: 1922

Description

Constructed of brick, this handsome, two-story structure has irregular massing and a green tile roof. Numerous shades of brick are used in this building, lending it a muted patchwork effect. Executed in running bond, a stringcourse delineates the watertable and separates the first story from the second. Above the front entrance arch is a balcony of patterned brickwork. A one-story sunroom with tile roof extends to the front of the house, and on the west facade is a two-story bay. A two-foot stone retaining wall around the property contributes to the landscaping of the boulevard.

Significance

Its earliest resident was Claude W. Thompson, co-owner of Thompson-Knott Motor Company, which was the first Dodge distributor and later the local Ford dealer. The Andersons lived there until 1928, when they built a new house to the north of their 21st Street house. This building is an outstanding example of eclectic architecture and is a visually animated building style popular among the wealthy in the 1920s.

3. Charles D. Symms House Architects: Perkins and McWayne
1230 South First Avenue Built: 1915

Description

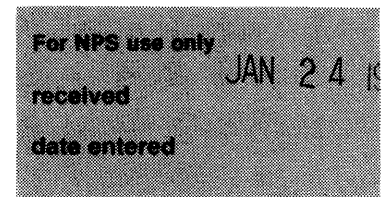
This two-and-a-half story residence is finished in stucco and has a red tile roof. The gabled front facade of the building has a side hall entrance with sidelights, and simple columns support an unusual porch roof of exposed, curved rafters. A second-story window extrudes from the plane of the facade and is supported by stuccoed brackets and topped with a red tile shed roof. The 21st Street facade has a strong Mediterranean flavor. The tile roof of the main structure contributes to this character, as do the patio and the enclosed sunroom with an exposed rafter roof. This roof also serves as a trellis.

Significance

Charles D. Symms, president of the Plumbing Supply Company, lived here from 1915 to 1928, the year Guy Maxwell, secretary-treasurer of Maxwell Hardware Company, bought the house. Significant because of its distinctive Mediterranean flavor, this attractive building also was the home of several important local businessmen.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

4. Edwin L. Perkins House
224 East 21st Street

Architect: Robert Perkins
Builder: Peter Lynum
Built: 1912

Description

Large and rectangular in massing, this two-and-a-half story stucco residence has a large gable on each of the four facades. The interiors of these gables are shingled and supported by brackets. Simple stuccoed pilasters divide the main and east facades in two. The eastern wing of the house originally was an open porch, but was enclosed and stuccoed over at a later date.

Significance

From 1913 to 1939 this was the home of Edwin L. and Sena Perkins. E. L. Perkins was the personal physician of Helen McKennan at the time of her death, and was instrumental in the founding of McKennan Hospital. Edwin Perkins was the brother of local architect and engineer, Robert Perkins, who designed this and numerous other buildings in the city.

This building is significant because it was an early design of Sioux Falls' architect Robert Perkins. Within the next decade, he would become a major residential architect, designing some of the finer homes in McKennan Park and throughout the city. The house also gains historic significance from E. L. Perkins, who played an important role in the development of the hospital.

5. Edmund D. Putnam House
300 East 21st Street

Built: 1911

Description

Of clapboard construction, this two-and-a-half story building has a quartzite foundation and a hipped dormer on the front and rear facades. Although this building is fairly modest, it does have some rather ornate architectural detailing. The front door has sidelights, and the entrance porch has fluted, Doric-inspired pillars, and is topped by a modified pediment. Second story windows are tucked into the eaves and have fluted trim. Interesting features are the corner windows which wrap around the corners of the building. A two-story sunroom addition extends to the east of the building.

Significance

This house was built by Edmund D. Putnam of Putnam and Putnam, physicians. In about 1938 his widow turned this house into apartments. Interestingly, the houses on this block were all built within a decade of the establishment of McKennan Park. With the exception of several scattered houses, these are the oldest group of buildings in the district. This residence has remained unaltered on the exterior, and is a significant example of the earliest building style of this district.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

6. Frank Aikens House
316 East 21st Street

Built: 1912

Description

This two-and-a-half story house has a quartzite foundation, clapboard finish, and shingled gables. Prominent features include the one-story pillared porch at the front of the house, and the simple Palladian window in the front gable.

Significance

The earliest residents of this house were Frank and Margaret Aikens. He was a partner in Aikens and Judge, lawyers, and the Aikens lived here until 1926. A good example of modest early 20th century architecture, the house has remained virtually unaltered.

7. Frank H. Weatherwax House
326 East 21st Street

Architect: John McWayne
Built: 1916

Description

The "newest" house built on the 300 block of East 21st Street, this building is Mediterranean in derivation. This two-story stuccoed building has a flat roof with parapet and rail, and below the parapet extends a red tile shed roof supported by brackets. This same motif is repeated in the roofline of the one-story porch across the front facade. Diamond shaped and rectangular red tile insets decorate the building. The playful style of the house is imitated in the two-car garage to the north of the building.

Significance

From its construction in 1916 until early 1983, this house was in the possession of the Weatherwax family. Frank H. Weatherwax, the original owner, was founder and president of the F.H. Weatherwax Company Clothing Store. This business was founded in 1909 and is still in business today as Weatherwax Men's Wear. A rare example of Mediterranean-influenced architecture in Sioux Falls, the house is also associated with a family prominent in the city's business history.

8. 510 East 21st Street

Built: 1919

Description

This two-and-a-half story rectangular structure has a stucco finish and symmetrical front facade. The center entrance has a pedimented hood with brackets, and the pediment has dentils and a wooden stick design set in the stucco. Stuccoed flowerboxes are placed under some of the windows, and the stick motif of the entrance pediment is reflected in the gables at the sides of the building.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 5

Significance

Hadleigh D. and Elva M. Hyde were the first residents of the building. He was secretary and treasurer of his father's business, the Frank Hyde Jewelry Company, and an optometrist. In 1923 the Hydes moved across the street to their new home at 515 East 21st Street. Significant for its architectural character, the house was also the home of a well-known, local businessman.

9. Raymond P. Hanson House
524 East 21st Street

Contractor/Designer: Oscar W. Carlson
Landscape Architect: Gertrude Webster
of Wahoo Lodge Gardens
Built: 1931

Description

This Tudor Revival inspired building is two-and-a-half stories tall, and has the somewhat irregular massing and animated roofline common to that style. The first story is of running bond brick, and there is an arched and recessed entrance. The second story and attic are a combination of brickwork and stucco with pseudo half timbering. Three fairly steep and slightly splayed gables mark the front facade. One of the gabled portions overhands the first story. Supported by brackets, this small jetty re-enforces the medieval character of the building. A one-story wing to the rear of the building also features half-timbering and gables, and has two bay windows.

Significance

The initial owners of this house were Raymond P. Hanson, a dentist, and his wife, Jerushia. They lived here until 1944. This residence, like a number of others in the neighborhood, was designed and built by local contractor Oscar W. Carlson, who was involved in construction in Sioux Falls from 1915 until 1970. The landscaping called for in the 1931 plan has been altered over the years. This residence is one of the finest examples of builder architecture in the neighborhood.

10. Walter E. Stevens House
600 East 21st Street

Built: 1919

Description

This large, simple, two-story structure has a modified central hall plan, a hipped roof, a symmetrical front facade, and is finished with stucco in a swirled pattern. The building has a shallow center pavillion, and the entrance is surmounted by a bracketed shed hood which complements the lines of the roof of the building. A two-story pavillion adjoins the east wall and is recessed from the front facade. The emphasis in this building is on Georgian simplicity and symmetry.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

JAN 24 198

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 7

Significance

The first and longtime resident of this house was Dr. Thomas J. Billion, Senior, who lived here from 1917 until 1953. Dr. Billion played an instrumental role in the development of McKennan Hospital. It was he who initially contacted the Catholic Church about managing the proposed hospital. In addition, he helped to solicit money to buy land for the hospital, served as first staff president of the new hospital, established an annual "Clinic Day" for Sioux Falls doctors to share their medical knowledge, and through the years was active in encouraging the hospital to buy the latest equipment and expand its facilities. He also had a private practice with neighbor Dr. Monte Stein who lived at 105 East 21st Street and in 1919 these two and several others formed the Sioux Falls Clinic. This building is significant as it was the home of a prominent and important local physician.

13. Hadleigh Hyde House
515 East 21st Street

Architects: Perkins and McWayne
Built: 1923

Description

A Mediterranean influence is evident in this large, two-story buff brick structure. The simple geometric massing of the building is combined with small circular windows, and a Palladian-inspired door on the first story. Exposed beam ends separate the first story from the second, and ornament the roofline of the attached garage. Wrought iron railings at the porch and at a small second story balcony re-enforce the Mediterranean flavor of this structure.

Significance

This house was built for Dr. Hadleigh and Eva Hyde. In addition to his optometry practice, he also served as secretary-treasurer of the Frank Hyde Jewelry Company. The Hydes lived here until 1953. A dominant building in the neighborhood, this dwelling is significant for its distinctive Mediterranean styling.

14. William L. Baker
503 East 21st Street

Architect: Unknown
Contractor: William F. Tabbert
Built: 1916

Description

Subdued combinations of brick, stucco and wood give this two-and-a-half story Tudor revival residence an imposing appearance. The first story is executed in multi-hued bricks laid in the running bond. Ornamental brick patterns are set into the walls at several locations. Pseudo half-timbering at the second story gables, exposed rafter ends under the eaves, and multi-lined windows with heraldic-like panels re-enforce the Tudor appearance.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

JAN 24 1984

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 8

Significance

Since its construction in 1916, this house has been in the possession of the Baker family. William L. Baker, the first owner, served as president of the Minnehaha National Bank and then the First National Bank for many years. In c. 1909, W.L. Baker purchased the land of the Minnehaha Country Club, and platted the W.L. Baker Addition to Sioux Falls, on which this house is located. Bakers then sold the Fourth Avenue portion of the Addition, from south of their house to Park Drive, to the Rush Browns, and the Browns then sold off individual lots. The Baker residence is significant because it is the home of a prominent Sioux Falls family and because it is the finest example of Tudor Revival architecture in the district, and one of the finest examples in the city.

15. Rush Brown House
1310 South Fourth Avenue

Architects: Leonard Boyce
George Sproesser
Builder: Sioux Falls Construction
Built: 1921

Description

The Georgian Revival style is the basis for the design of this building. The massing is typically Georgian - a central hall, rectangular two-story block with a low hipped roof, and a one-story wing on either side of the building. The two "wings" are not strongly emphasized, and the window treatment of the front facade, with its groupings of three windows, is also revival. The semi-circular arch entrance hood is another classical revival element of this building.

Significance

This residence is a fine example of the Georgian Revival style popular in the early twentieth century. Since its construction in 1921, this has been the home of the Rush Brown family. Rush Brown was vice president of his father's business, the Brown Drug Company, and then was president and founder of Brown Wholesale Drug Company, which is still in existence today. Mrs. Ann (Rush) Brown still lives in this house.

16. Christian C. Bratrud House
1314 South Fourth Avenue

Architects: Perkins and McWayne
Builder: Matt Knutson
Built: 1922

Description

Varied textures, materials, and patterns give this two-story, brick residence an animated appearance. The massing of the building is irregular, and this irregularity is reflected in the multiple lines and pitches of the tile roof. While the major portion of the building is executed in running bond, two strings of stretcher brick separate the first and second stories of the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

JAN 24 198

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 9

building, and the second story is executed in diaper patterned brickwork. Dentils at the roofline, terra cotta plaques set into the walls, and mullioned windows provide the varied architectural character of the residence.

Significance

This building is a good example of the architectural eclecticism of the 1920s, as is shown in the multiple colors, textures, materials and irregular massing of the home. The house originally was owned by Christian C. Bratrud, a real estate agent, and in 1934 became the home of Howard H. Pay, owner of Pay's Art Store.

17. Harry N. Hanson House
1500 South Fourth Avenue

Architects: Hugill and Blatherwick
Built: 1926

Description

Irregular massing and picturesque decorative elements reveal this building's derivation from the arts and crafts movement. This one-and-a-half story cottage has a brick running bond watertable and the brickwork extends around the entrance arch in random quoining. The textured stucco finish, multiple paned casement windows, stepped exterior chimneys, irregular roofline, and randomly patterned wooden roof shingles are picturesque elements which contribute to the character of the building. Suggestions of Neo-Gothic architecture can be seen in the exaggerated vertical emphasis of the gables and in the "lancet" like attic air vents. The stucco and brick combination used in the house is repeated in the northern wall and garage.

Significance

This residence was built for Harry N. Hanson, a manager at the Bonded Adjustment Company. During the 1930s the house was sold to several other owners, and then was repurchased by a son of the original owner, who resides there today. The building has been altered, but none of the alterations are visible from the street. The original garage is now a family room, a new detached garage was built in 1978, and a den and patio were added to the rear of the house in 1979. This attractive residence is a fine example of arts and crafts-inspired architecture.

18. John G. Bradford House
1504 South Fourth Avenue

Built: 1916

Description

This two-story building has the massing common to Georgian Revival architecture -- rectangular form, projecting center pavillion, hipped roof, and a one-story sunroom wing to the south. However, the decorative molding around the first story windows, the clear delineation between the first and second stories of the pavillion, the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received JAN 24 1984
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 11

Significance

This building is another fine example of one of the many eclectic styles popular during the 1920s. Delmar C. Lowe, an assistant cashier at Security National Bank, had this residence built in 1924 as a duplex. He and his wife lived at one side, and his in-laws lived at the other side. Lowe owned this property until 1976.

21. Herman W. Claus House
1625 South Second Avenue

Builder: Peter Lynum
Built: 1922

Description

A fine example of modest Prairie School architecture, this two-story cube has a pyramidal roof, and is finished in white stucco. Brown trim frames the windows and delineates the separation between first and second stories. Deep eaves re-enforce the Prairie School nature of the building. Several architectural features are significant. The corners of the building are slightly splayed, relieving the cubical form of structure. This "splaying" is repeated in the front porch. The southern part of the porch is enclosed and has a large window trimmed with stained glass and with a terra cotta relief plaque on either side. The northern part of the porch is merely a low wall which defines the entranceway. The garage to the northwest of the house is a one-story, splayed-corner cube with pyramidal roof, and also is finished in white stucco with brown wood trim.

Significance

From 1922 to 1955 this was the residence of Herman W. Claus, owner of the Electric Construction Company and early partner in Sioux Falls Construction, a major Sioux Falls contractor still in business today. This residence is significant as an outstanding example of modest Prairie School architecture.

22. Bailin/Dalton House
1613 South Second Avenue

Architect: Harold Spitznagel
Builder: Sioux Falls Construction
Built: 1935

Description

This Georgian Revival residence is two stories, built of brick, and covered with a hipped roof. The brickwork is unusual and is a rare example of Flemish bond. At the corners of the building the bricks are patterned to look like large quoins, and the southern chimney has elaborate corbeling. The massing of this three-bay building is typically Georgian in its emphasis on symmetry. Interesting features include the slightly bayed first story windows, the sloping metal entrance hood, the large dentils at the roofline, and the exaggerated eyebrow window located at the hipped roof.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 12

Significance

This is a good example of the Georgian Revival style, and an important element is the use of exaggerated details such as the oversized quoins, dentils, and eyebrow window. Until 1939, Henry Bailin, a livestock buyer at the Live Stock Exchange Building, lived here. The next resident, until 1959, was James Dalton, owner of the Coca Cola Bottling Works.

23. Hahn/Van Brunt House
1601 South Second Avenue

Builder: Peter Lynum
Built: 1919

Description

Two-and-a-half stories in height, this stuccoed structure sits on a large lot. The front facade is symmetrical, and the visual emphasis is on the three gables. A Prairie Style influence is clear in this building. The shallow pitched gables with exposed rafters re-enforce the horizontal sweep, as do the bands of windows, the clear demarcation between first and second stories, and the low walls which extend from the front porch and provide for a smooth transition between public and private space.

Significance

The first owner of this house was Henry Hahn of Hahn-Jonas Motor Company, and in 1924 William K. Van Brunt purchased the house. Over the years, he was president of Van Brunt-Crossman Automobile Company and director of Northwest Security Bank. Members of the Van Brunt family still live here. This building adds visual distinction to the neighborhood because of its attractive architectural style and landscaping. It is also significant as the home of an important local businessman.

24. Knapp Brown House
1525 South Second Avenue

Builder: William F. Tabbert
Built: 1915

Description

One of the more unusual structures in the district is the one-and-a-half story California style bungalow. Constructed of wooden siding, this building has the low sweeping roofs and massive porch pillars associated with the California bungalow style. The curved, exposed rafters under the eaves, and the ornamentation above the windows and doors give this building an Oriental flavor. The floorplan is quite open, and the many windows made the interior airy. The beams used in the basement of the house are of poplar taken from south of McKennan Park.

Significance

Built as a summer home by Henry C. Fenn, secretary and treasurer of Fenn Brothers, makers of ice cream and candy, the design of this house is attributed to Frank Lloyd Wright. The Fenns wintered in California, became familiar with Wright's

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 13

houses and brought a pattern for a house back with them, according to local tradition. In 1920 Knapp Brown purchased the home. He was president of Knapp Brown and Company, motor cars, and his family would live here until 1938. Over the years, several additions have been made to the rear of the house, and part of the front porch was enclosed. This bungalow is significant because of its unusual Oriental flavor and because it was the home of two prominent Sioux Falls businessmen.

25. 1523 South Second Avenue

Built: 1916

Description

The basic American cube house here has been enlivened with classical and Prairie School elements. This two-and-a-half story building with pyramidal roof and shed dormers has a stuccoed first story and wood shingle second story. A small one-story stucco and shingle wing extends to the north, and there is another one-story addition at the rear of the building. Dentils ornament the rooflines of the main portion, the northern wing, and the entrance porch. This porch is quite elaborate for this structure. Its solid pillars with corbeled-like capitals re-enforce the solidity and geometric nature of this building. Prairie School elements include the clear delineation between stories, and the horizontal natures of the roofline.

Significance

Through the years this house has had numerous residents, including traveling salesmen, a physician, Jay Shon of Jay Shon Chevrolet, and others. This building is a fine example of the cube structure enlivened with the addition of different architectural motifs.

26. Edgar C. Olson House
1507 South Second Avenue

Built: 1920

Description

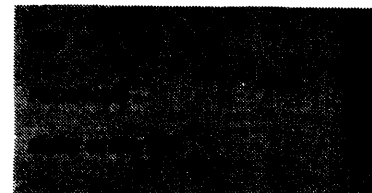
This two-story building is composed of a slightly irregular massing of rectangular blocks. On the front facade, the entrance is the most noticeable feature -- the door has sidelights, and slender Doric order inspired pillars support the roof of the entrance porch. On this roof is a wooden balustrade. Other distinctive features of this stuccoed, hipped-roof building include a bay window and windows with stuccoed window boxes and simple cornices. A greenhouse extends to the north of the building.

Significance

This well-designed building is also significant as the home of several important local merchants. Built in 1920 by Charles Anderson, an agent for Hamm Company, wholesale beverages, this house was acquired in 1923 by Edgar C. Olson, president and owner of the E.C. Olson Clothing Stores. His wife

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 14

Callie was a well-known local painter, and the garage of the house was converted to an art studio for her in around 1926. The Olsons lived here until 1976.

27. Moore/Buchholz House
1321 South Second Avenue

Architect: Hugill and Blatherwick
Landscape Architect: Max Pfaender
Built: 1924

Description

This one-and-a-half story, rough-surfaced stucco cottage has a brick foundation and steeply pitched wood shingle roof. The building is composed of an unusual combination of lines, with the exaggerated verticality of the two front gables and the horizontal emphasis relayed by the lines of the main roof and the eyebrow window. Lancet and semi-circular windows ornament the front gables, and the expanses of multi-paned windows give the first story an open appearance. A smooth transition between public and private space is achieved by the recessed entranceway decorated with pedestals with flower pots. This eclectic cottage is further enhanced by its landscaping. In 1925 the front lawn was regraded to include a small terrace, and the original plans called for over 40 different varieties of plantings. Not all of these plantings remain, but the configurations are the same.

Significance

James A. Moore and wife Olga lived here from 1924 until 1937. He was a manager at the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company. The next owners were Arno and Alba Buchholz who lived here through 1982. He was a manager at Northern States Power Company.

28. Sioux Grigsby House
1319 South Second Avenue

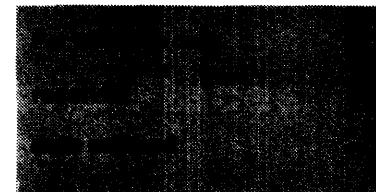
Built: 1928

Description

Irregular massing and an animated roofline characterize this two-and-a-half story structure. The first story is of running bond brick, and the second story and a half are finished with white stucco. The muted red roof and window trim complement the brick first story. The major feature on the front facade is the gable within a gable. The larger gable has a small lancet window at its peak, and the smaller gable has a recessed arch which surmounts the front door. Numerous multi-paned windows, combined with the vertical emphasis of the gables and the use of stucco and bricks reflect a slight Neo-Gothic influence.

Significance

This architecturally interesting building was the home of Sioux K. Grigsby, a prominent local lawyer. Sioux Grigsby was the son of pioneer settler Melvin Grigsby, who platted large areas of the City of Sioux Falls. Melvin Grigsby's house was located across the street in what is now the northern part of McKennan Park. Sioux Grigsby lived at 1319 South Second Avenue from 1928 until his death in 1976. He was City Attorney for Sioux Falls from 1908 until 1910, and served as Lieutenant Governor for the State of South Dakota from 1945 until 1949.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 15

29. Lien/Hollister House
221 East 21st Street

Built: 1885

Description

This imposing, two-and-a-half story structure has a quartzite foundation and is constructed of a frame with an exterior cover of clapboards with corner boards. The irregular massing reflects this building's Italianate origins, and also reveals several additions. The classical entry is pedimented, and supported by Ionic order fluted pilasters. The door is set in a recessed arch, and is ornamented with multi-paned sidelights and a transom. The delicate dentil motif at the entrance pediment is repeated at the roofline and Italianate brackets also animate the roofline.

Significance

The house was built by a contractor named McCormick. Supposedly he went broke building another house at 423 North Duluth in 1890, and in 1897 Burre J. Lien, Mayor of Sioux Falls from 1898-1900 and president of Cooperative Savings and Loan, bought the house. The house became the residence of F.H. Hollister in 1913. Hollister was the owner of Hollister Brothers Loan Company and the secretary of Brown Drug Company. He was responsible for the major alterations to the building, for he hired a Boston architect who designed the porch and kitchen addition and changed the entrance from 1305 South Second Avenue to its present address. Hollister lived here until 1955. The oldest structure in the district, this imposing structure is significant because of its rich architectural detailing and because it has been the home of several major Sioux Falls businessmen.

Contributing30. Thompson/Tuthill House
1220 South Phillips AvenueBuilder: Oscar W. Carlson
Built: 1937Description

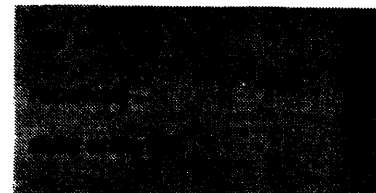
This one-and-a-half story building is finished in weatherboard and has a wood shingle roof. The massing and roofline are irregular. The front facade has the main entrance with sidelights and a bay window. Distinctive landscaping features a four-foot, uncoursed, quartzite retaining wall which surrounds this property and contributes to the overall streetscape.

Significance

Andy C. Thompson and his wife Frances were the first to live here. He was owner of the Andy C. Thompson Motor Company, which dealt in Ford, Mercury, Lincoln and Lincoln-Zephyrs. His father, Claude W. Thompson of the Thompson-Knott Motor Company once owned the house next door. The Andy Thompson family lived here at 1220 South Phillips Avenue until 1944, and then George B. Tuthill, vice president of the John W. Tuthill Lumber Company, lived here for a number of years.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 16

31. Ransom Gibbs House
320 East 21st Street

Built: 1909

Description

This Georgian Revival Cottage is basically a two-and-a-half story hipped roof cube with Georgian architectural detailing and a modified central hall floor plan. This house has a quartzite foundation, and the clapboarding has been covered by aluminum siding. A one-story porch, supported by fluted Doric columns, extends across the front facade, and the entrance door has mullioned sidelights and Doric pilasters. A center pavillion divides the second story, and there is a Palladian window in the gabled dormer. The symmetry of this structure is further re-enforced by the two interior chimneys, and an additional Georgian note is added with the dentils along the main and porch roofs.

Significance

Ransom and Anna Gibbs were the first residents of this house. He was an attorney and counsellor at law and later became a judge. The Gibbs lived here until 1951. This is a fine example of pattern book architecture, but while much of the Georgian detailing has been retained, the building has been altered by the use of siding, and the original porch balustrade has been replaced.

32. 324 East 21st Street

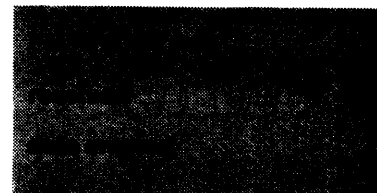
Built: 1908

Description

Like its neighbor at 320, this house basically is a two-and-a-half story cube with a quartzite foundation. This building, however, has a pyramidal roof with center chimney, and does not have the same insistence on Georgian symmetry. The one-story front porch has Roman Doric columns, and a balustrade on the roof of the porch. A distinctive feature of this building is the diamond pattern in the leading of the windows, which is especially noticeable in the large first-story window and in the hipped dormer window. A two-story bay on the east facade serves to soften the cubed form of this building.

Significance

This building now has aluminum siding and a den was added to the rear of the building in 1953, but the decorative details of the building have been retained. Frederick and Esther Eaton owned the house until 1912. He worked at Bailey and Voorhees, lawyers. The next owner was C. A. Cadwell, manager of the Dakota Moline Plow Company.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 17

33. George E. Sercl House
520 East 21st StreetBuilder: Oscar W. Carlson
Built: 1936Description

The most distinctive feature of this one-and-a-half story cottage is its unusual brickwork. The bricks are "clinkers" -- bricks rejected by the factory because they blistered. Stretchers are laid so they do not form a flush surface, but rather stick out at angles, and the headers project even further from the plane of the facade. The entranceway is recessed slightly and arched. This building has irregular massing, and the front facade is composed primarily of a gable within a gable. Contributing to the picturesque quality of this Arts and Crafts inspired cottage is the irregularly laid wooden shingle roof.

Significance

The first residents of this house were George E. and Lenore Sercl. In 1930 he founded Sunshine Food Markets, a chain store still in business today, and members of the Sercl family still live in this house.

34. Frank Hyde House
616 East 21st StreetBuilder: Oscar W. Carlson
Built: 1936Description

The brickwork and Arts and Crafts inspiration of this one-and-a-half story cottage bear a striking resemblance to 520 East 21st Street. This building combines the unusual brickwork with pseudo half timbering in the gabled areas. The massing of this residence is irregular, and the roofline is animated with gables and a shed dormer. An arched and recessed entrance contributes to the picturesque quality of this structure. The garage to the northwest is of the same brick and half timber design.

Significance

This house was the residence of Frank and Amanda Hyde from 1936 until 1962. He was the president of the Frank Hyde Jewelry Company, a family business that operated from 1885 to 1979. During the 1960s an addition was made to the rear of the house, and the building became a duplex. However, in the late 1970s this house became a single family residence again.

35. 624 East 21st Street

Built: 1919

Description

Of frame construction, this one-and-a-half story bungalow has a stucco finish on the porch. A shed roof surmounts a first-story window and there is also a shed dormer. The roof is supported with brackets, and the rafters under the shed portion are exposed. The simple, clean lines of this building make it a good example of the bungalow of early twentieth century.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 19

Significance

A widow, Mrs. Jessie Saxton, lived in this house until Ervin O. Sheen, an agent, bought the house in 1926.

39. 716 East 21st Street

Built: 1927

Description

This unusual one-and-a-half story building has a brick foundation and painted cedar shingle siding. The front facade consists of a large gable. On the right of the front facade an arch has been cut for a recessed entranceway which relieves the symmetry of the facade. Simple cornices top the windows and both the eastern and western facades have shed dormers.

Significance

The first resident was Elmer Seubert, a salesman at A. L. Green Monument Works, who lived here from 1927 to 1950.

40. 709 East 21st Street

Built: 1925

Description

This one-and-a-half story bungalow has a brick foundation and stucco finish. The base of the porch is of running bond, and interesting features are the brick planters corbelled out from the porch and the curved brick handrails of the porch. The first story has a center pavillion with the front entrance. The porch roof is supported by wooden pillars, and the roof has exposed wooden rafters. On the west side of the porch the rafters are fully exposed and form a trellis.

Significance

Montague W. Parsons, manager at Ward Coal and Supply Company, and his wife Beatrice were the first inhabitants of this house and lived here until 1931.

41. 707 East 21st Street

Built: 1930

Description

This picturesque one-story cottage is designed in the arts and craft style. The building has a swirled stucco finish, and rusticated quartzite forms the arch around the recessed entryway. The massing of this structure is irregular, with the front facade bearing three projections: a mullioned glass window, the center entrance, and a bay window. The shallow pitched wooden shingle roof contributes to the character of this cottage.

Significance

The first residents were Richard B. Thomas, of Thomas Heating and Ventilating

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 20

Company, and his wife, Mae, and they lived here until 1936.

42. Knute Hoyme House Built: 1923
705 East 21st Street

Description

This one-and-a-half story Dutch Colonial building has a running bond brick first story, and wood shingles cover the gambrel roof. The front facade is symmetrical with a center entrance surmounted by a bracketed hood. This is a classic example of the Dutch Colonial style so popular in suburbias across the country.

Significance

From 1924 until 1937, William Jones, a tool sharpener, lived here. Another longtime resident was Knute Hoyme, who rose to the position of vice president of the Manchester Biscuit Company. His wife, Martha, was a teacher at the Dakota School for the Deaf, and they lived here from 1945 until 1967. A family room was added to the rear of the house in 1974, but this addition is not visible from the street.

43. Thomas Dunne House Built: 1931
629 East 21st Street

Description

Dominating the front facade of this stuccoed one-and-a-half story cottage are two large gables. These gables have sweeping curved lines, and the smaller gable over the entrance fits into the sweep of the larger gable. The front entrance arch has rusticated quartzite quoins, and the chimney on the west facade is similarly ornamented. An interested feature is the arched opening in the western part of the front gable. This building's irregular massing and roofline, and its picturesque details make it characteristic of the arts and crafts style. A one-car garage to the west of the building is stucco finished, but has a wooden patio fence on top.

Significance

Thomas and Margaret Dunne lived in this house from its construction until 1980. He was of the Dakota Dental Supply Company.

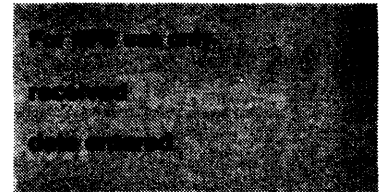
44. 605 East 21st Street Built: 1925

Description

This one-and-a-half story Dutch Colonial building is of frame construction with shingle siding and a gambrel roof. This simple building has a symmetrical front facade with a central entrance capped with a semi-circular arched hood on brackets.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 22

48. 1604 South Fourth Avenue

Built: 1926

Description

Covered with painted wood shingles, this two-story cube house with a hipped roof has elements of colonial revival in the front entrance treatment and in the one-story southern wing. The roof to the entrance porch is a modified triangular pediment, and posts with simple Doric capitals support this roof. The wing to the south has exposed rafters under the eaves, and a doorway with partial sidelights. A Prairie School influence can be seen in the extended eaves of the main building, and in the more open floorplan of the building.

Significance

The first resident of this house was Max Eisner, a dentist, and he lived here until 1935. An addition was made to the rear of the house in 1980, but this addition is not visible from the street.

49. 1606 South Fourth Avenue

Built: 1919

Description

Elements of the California style bungalow are evident in this one-and-a-half story building. The broad and shallow pitch of the roof, the shed dormer on the front facade, and the heavy wooden weatherboard covered pillars of the front porch all serve to make this a good example of the bungalow style. The wooden siding and exposed rafters under the eaves reflect a western stick influence. The simple lines of the building and the exposed rafters are used also in the one-car garage to the south of the house.

Significance

The first residents of this bungalow were Theodore and Margaret Kuhle. He was an attendant at the Cumbow Lanning Company and lived here until the next residents, Harvey L. and Helen Anderson, moved here in 1928. Anderson was, for a while, a manager at the H. T. Parmley Coal Company.

50. 1612 South Fourth Avenue

Built: 1920

Description

This one-and-a-half story residence has a brick foundation, stuccoed finish, and shingles in the gable ends. There is a large gabled dormer on the front facade, and the enclosed porch has a similar gable treatment. Exposed rafters decorate the eaves, and brackets support the dormers. This simple structure is a good example of a modest home from the first quarter of the twentieth century.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 23

Significance

This building was home to Harry J. Klinger, a manager at the Home Electric Company, until 1924.

51. Morris Ackerman House Built: 1927
1614 South Fourth Avenue

Description

Constructed of brick, this two-and-a-half story cube structure with a hipped roof has a one-story brick wing to the south. The use of a belt course between stories, as well as the deep eaves and shallow pitch of the main and porch roofs, suggest a slight Prairie School influence. An unusual feature is the tiny triangular dormer window on the front facade. This building has oak woodwork, beamed ceilings, and its original fixtures.

Significance

Morris L. Ackerman of the Ackerman Tire Company was the first resident of this house, and lived here until 1947.

52. 1616 South Fourth Avenue Built: 1921

Description

This one-and-a-half story bungalow has elements of Stick and Shingle styles in the treatment of the gables. The interiors of the gables are shingled, and simple brackets and exposed rafters enliven the roofline. The main facade has a gable within a gable, and gable dormers extend from the side facades of the structure.

Significance

This simple house was built by William Borg of Borg Contractors, and he lived here until 1923.

53. 1623 South Second Avenue Built: 1915

Description

Well maintained, this building is a good example of the bungalow of its period. This house is one-and-a-half stories, and has a gable dormer on the main facade. Wooden shingles line the gables, and exposed rafters decorate the eaves. The first story is of clapboard, and brick pillars support the front porch.

Significance

Early residents of this building include Lewis H. Keith, treasurer of the Artificial Ice Company, and Pardee W. Ash, a dentist.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 24

54. 1621 South Second Avenue

Architect: Joseph Livermore
Built: c. 1917

Description

This one-and-a-half story, buff-colored, stucco building has unusual configurations. On the main portion of the structure, the facade is wider at the bottom than at the top, and the south side of the front facade is taller than the north. Second story windows are tucked into the gables, but not at the same level. On the first floor, a small bay window is decorated with relief woodwork, and the front entrance is topped with an arched hood. The bay and entrance give the front facade a sculptural quality. Randomly placed windows, irregular configurations, and the animated roofline serve to make this building picturesque.

Significance

Although tax assessment records indicate that this house was built in 1919, city directories note that local architect Joseph Livermore lived here in 1917, and the residents say that grandchildren of the architect came to see the house he designed.

55. Blaine Simons House
1619 South Second Avenue

Built: 1923

Description

This Georgian Revival cube has a hipped roof with a tiny triangular dormer window on the front facade. Constructed of brick in running bond, soldier bond brickwork surmounts the windows and defines the watertable. The entrance porch is in a modified Doric order, and the front door has sidelights. Although obviously of Georgian derivations, the revival nature of this building is clearly apparent. The building is cubed rather than rectangular, the hipped roof changes pitch so that it flattens out at the base, the eaves are quite deep, the windows are paired, and the floorplan is more "relaxed" than the typical central hall plan.

Significance

This building is a good example of the more scaled down and modest Georgian Revival style that became popular with the middle class. For over 50 years Blaine Simons of Johnson and Simons, lawyers, and then of Kirby, Simons, McDonnell and Kirby lived here.

56. Wesley C. Baker House
1617 South Second Avenue

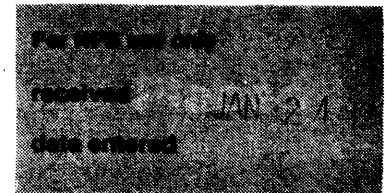
Built: 1936

Description

This simple one-and-a-half story, Neo-Gothic cottage features weatherboard finish, a gable within a gable on the front facade, and a gabled dormer. It

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 26

the same pent roof. The building has a brick foundation, and an unusual feature is the use of two tiny, nonfunctional wrought iron balconies at the second story.

Significance

Built by the Fantle family, of Fantle Stores, for the marriage of their daughter Bernice to Dr. Monte Stern, this house was enlarged during the 1920s to incorporate a new dining room, breakfast nook and bedrooms. The Sterns lived here until 1957. Dr. Stern was in practice with neighbor Dr. T. J. Billion, and was one of the co-founders of the Sioux Falls Clinic.

60. 720 East 21st Street

Built: 1938

Description

This one-and-a-half story structure features asbestos siding, and grooved plasters by the front door.

61. 731 East 21st Street

Built: 1935

Description

Stucco, pseudo half-timbering, and a splayed facade enliven this one-and-a-half story cottage.

62. 721 East 21st Street

Built: 1916

Description

This one-and-a-half story bungalow is finished with clapboarding and shingles. A gabled dormer decorates the front facade.

63. 631 East 21st Street

Built: 1938

Description

Finished in weatherboard, this one-and-a-half story house features a bay window and classical-inspired front entrance treatment.

64. 627 East 21st Street

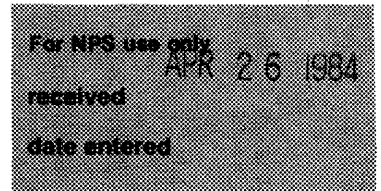
Built: 1926

Description

Swirled stucco is the finish on this one-and-a-half story cottage. This building has irregular massing and fairly steeply pitched gables.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 77

Page 22

65. 625 East 21st Street

Built: 1921

Description

Rough-textured stucco finishes this two-and-a-half story cube house with a hipped dormer.

66. 623 East 21st Street

Built: 1931

Description

This two story building features neo-gothic inspired gables finished with stucco and a half timbering motif. The remainder of the building has steel siding.

67. 1610 South Fourth Avenue

Built: 1922

Description

Asbestos siding covers this two-and-a-half story cube house with hipped dormer.

68. 1710 South Fourth Avenue

Built: 1917

Description

This two-and-a-half story house is finished with stucco and has exposed rafters at the eaves and brackets support the porch gable. A modern second story addition extends to the south.

69. 1325 South Second Avenue

Built: 1912

Description

This two-and-a-half story building with an eyebrow window has been finished in aluminum siding.

72. 714 East 21st Street

Built: 1947

Description

A stucco finish and ogee arches give this one-story residence a Spanish flavor.

83. 727 East 21st Street

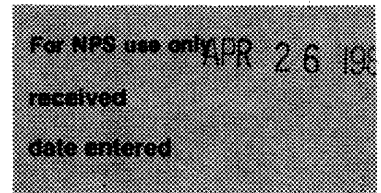
Built; 1950

Description

This one-and-a-half story cottage has a stucco finish and the front facade features a gable within a gable.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 28

Intrusion

70. 710 East 21st Street Built: 1917

Description

This one-and-a-half story bungalow has new siding and the porch supports have been replaced with wrought iron.

71. 712 East 21st Street Built: 1932

Description

A one-story pyramid-roofed cube in form, this building has new siding and new wrought iron porch supports.

73. 723 East 21st Street Built: 1950

Description

Covered with green asbestos siding, this split level structure has a metal porch awning and a picture window.

74. 500 Park Drive Built: 1951

Description

The one-car, redwood-sided garage is the major feature of this one-story weatherboard finished house visible on Fourth Avenue.

75. 220 East 26th Street Built: 1949

Description

The gabled end of this one-and-a-story, stucco and wood sided house faces the park.

76. 1323 South Second Avenue Built: 1954

Description

This split level has a brick watertable and stucco finish.

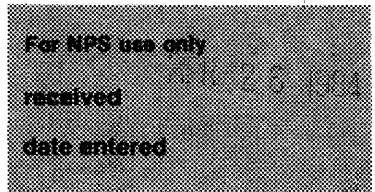
77. 400 East 21st Street Built: 1951

Description

This one-story ranch style house features weatherboard siding and a hipped roof.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 29

78. 406 East 21st Street

Built: 1950

Description

Brick and redwood vertical siding finish this one-story ranch house with a hipped roof.

79. 408 East 21st Street

Built: 1948

Description

This one-and-a-half story Cape Cod cottage with an ell has weatherboard siding.

80. 412 East 21st Street

Built: 1947

Description

This one-story stuccoed building features a projecting brick bay, and wrought iron work on the porch.

81. 504 East 21st Street

Built: 1948

Description

This one-and-a-half story, ranch-style house features random quartzite stonework around the front entrance.

82. 722 East 21st Street

Built: 1940

Description

This one-and-a-half story cottage has weatherboard siding and a gabled dormer.

84. 611 East 21st Street

Built: 1940

Description

One-and-a-half stories tall, this cottage is finished with vinyl siding and a gabled dormer and front entranceway.

85. 215 East 21st Street

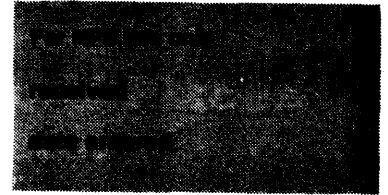
Built: 1950

Description

This one-story ranch-style house features shingles and stone finish and has a large expanse of lawn in front.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 30

86. 201 East 21st Street

Built: 1941

Description

Finished in weatherboard, this one-story residence was built for Mayor Adolph Graff of Sioux Falls.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		

Specific dates 1885-1954 **Builder/Architect** See individual site descriptions

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The McKennan Park Historic District is significant in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, community planning, and social/humanitarianism. McKennan Park, gift of local philanthropist, Helen Gale McKennan, was the first major park in the City of Sioux Falls, and through the years has been a showcase for creative landscaping. It also has served the community as a major source of recreation and as the site of cultural events. Adjacent to the park is 21st Street which is the city's only remaining boulevard and is representative of the growing interest in innovative city design concepts being developed in the late nineteenth century. During the teens and 1920s, the area surrounding the park and boulevard became the fashionable district for Sioux Falls' upper middle class. Architecturally rich with the eclectic revival styles popular in the post-World War I era, this neighborhood has been home to some of the city's most prominent doctors, lawyers, businessmen, and other community leaders.

The period of significance for the district is 1906 to 1939. While the period of 1910 to 1919 was the most active for building, this momentum continued into the late 1930s. The district is unique in the state and the city for its cohesive style and scale of architecture. Many styles, such as the English Vernacular Revival styles were very popular between 1910 and 1925, yet variations on these styles continued into the late 1930s. While a number of residences were built more recently than 50 years, they continued the established architectural traditions of the neighborhood and add greatly to the overall character. The district's state significance is derived from its early period of conception, its beautifully landscaped park, boulevard and lawns, and its cohesive residential character and history.

At the turn of the century, the area now known as McKennan Park was still predominantly rural. Among the few early residents of this area were Helen McKennan, donator of the park, Melvin Grigsby, pioneer settler, local Civil War hero and platter of the Boulevard Addition, and Burre H. Lien, Mayor of Sioux Falls from 1898 to 1900. Only the Lien residence remains today.

Helen McKennan first came to Sioux Falls for a short visit in 1874, and then returned east to marry a physician. After her husband's death in the early 1890s, she came back to live in Sioux Falls permanently, and moved into the Melvin Grigsby House, located in what became the north part of McKennan Park. She died in 1906, leaving her house and 20 acres of property to the city for a park, and the sum of \$25,000 for the establishment of a hospital. The McKennan Hospital, founded under the direction of the Presentation Sisters of Aberdeen and situated on the land to the northeast of the park, was dedicated in 1911.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 54

Quadrangle name Sioux Falls, East

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UTM References

A	<u>1 4</u>	<u>6 8 1 3</u> <u>7 1 5 0</u>	<u>4 8 2 2</u> <u>4 1 3 0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1 4</u>	<u>6 8 4</u> <u>5 4 0</u>	<u>4 8 2 2</u> <u>4 1 5 0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1 4</u>	<u>6 8 4</u> <u>5 4 0</u>	<u>4 8 2 2</u> <u>3 4 0</u>
---	------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

D	<u>1 4</u>	<u>6 8 4</u> <u>2 1 0</u>	<u>4 8 2 1</u> <u>9 3 0</u>
---	------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

E	<u>1 4</u>	<u>6 8 3</u> <u>9 0 0</u>	<u>4 8 2 1</u> <u>9 2 0</u>
---	------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

F	<u>1 4</u>	<u>6 8 3</u> <u>7 5 0</u>	<u>4 8 2 2</u> <u>3 4 0</u>
---	------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
---	-----------	-----------	-----------

H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
---	-----------	-----------	-----------

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Map with scale for boundaries

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
-------	------------	------	--------	------

state		code	county	code
-------	--	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Vivian Young, Consultant

organization Planning and Building Services, City Hall date 4/11/84

street & number 224 West Ninth Street telephone (605) 339-7130

city or town Sioux Falls state South Dakota 57102

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]

title State Historic Preservation Officer, South Dakota date 4/23/84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

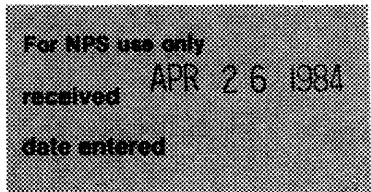
[Signature] Pete Browner date 6/6/84
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

Problems soon developed, however, with the establishment of the park. The City of Sioux Falls wanted to sell ten of the twenty acres, but Ed Sherman, whom McKennan consulted when drawing up the will, declared it was not her intent to have the property sold. The City finally acquiesced, the twenty acres became McKennan Park. E. A. Sherman's role in the struggle for the park was significant. In 1910 he donated 50 acres of land for Sherman Park. He was responsible for having the park law passed by the state legislature in 1915, and was instrumental in the hiring of a Sioux Falls Superintendent in 1916. His unceasing efforts for a comprehensive park planning system in Sioux Falls earned him the local title of "Father of the Park System."

Throughout its history, McKennan Park has been a landscaping showcase and a center for many community, cultural and recreational activities. Over the years it has housed the zoo, several wading pools, baseball and softball diamonds, horseshoe courts, playground equipment, tennis courts, a greenhouse, and in 1926, the Cosmopolitan Club donated a bandshell. Innovative landscaping has included a cactus bed, a miniature mountain scene tableau with a powerhouse, a lily pond complete with a living alligator, a Japanese garden, and an Indian village. Many significant landscaping elements are in existence today: the 1926 bandshell, the 1941 "Pillars of the Nation" (four pillars containing rocks from each state in the nation), formal floral gardens, a sunken Roman garden, a small fountain, and many varieties of trees and shrubs. The park also boasts extensive playground and recreational facilities.

McKennan Park has served as the focal point for the development of the surrounding neighborhood. During the teens and 1920s, this area became an exclusive residential area, and between 1910 and 1929, 65 percent of the residences today surrounding the park and boulevard were constructed. Many of Sioux Falls' prominent professionals and businessmen built houses here, including bank presidents, judges, physicians, and a multitude of business owners and major office holders.

With them, these prominent individuals brought a taste for the eclectic, elaborate, and often flamboyant architectural styles popular in the teens and 1920s. No single style predominates, although strong Georgian Revival, English Vernacular Revival, Arts and Crafts cottage, Prairie School, and Mediterranean influences are clearly evident. While the majority of houses were probably designed and built by local contractors, some of the buildings were designed by top Sioux Falls architects and firms, including Perkins and McWayne, Hugill and Blatherwick, Joseph Livermore and Harold Spitznagel. Several residences had professional landscaping as well.

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered
APR 26 1984

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

A strong sense of unity is evident in the McKennan Park District. This neighborhood consists of well maintained houses and landscaped yards. Very few of the front facades of these houses have been altered, and many of the houses have been in the possession of only one or two families since they were built. The attractive landscaping and many large trees of the park and boulevard contribute to the cohesive character and sense of neighborhood in the McKennan Park District.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Harrington, Dolores, A Woman's Will...A Sister's Way: The McKennan Hospital Story, 1961.

Horton, Arthur G., An Economic and Social Survey of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, 1938-39, (located at Center for Western Studies, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota).

Planning and Building Services Department of the City of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Historic Avenues in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. February 1983.

Smith, Charles A., A Comprehensive History of Minnehaha County, South Dakota, 1949.

Spellerburg, F. E., First Public Report of the Board of Park Supervisors: City of Sioux Falls, 1915-1920, 1920

Wyss, Incorporated, Historic Parks: Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Brookings, South Dakota, Sixth District Council of Local Governments, August 20, 1982.

City of Sioux Falls Public Library - "Parks" file.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

JAN 24 1984

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 1

<u>Landmark</u>	<u>Owner</u>
1a. McKennan Park	City of Sioux Falls, Parks Commissioner 224 West Ninth Street Sioux Falls, SD 57102
1b. 21st Street Boulevard	
2. Claude W. Thompson House 114 East 21st Street	Donald L. Davis 114 East 21st Street Sioux Falls, SD 57105
3. Charles D. Symms House 1230 South First Avenue	Al Gage 1230 South First Avenue Sioux Falls, SD 57105
4. Edwin L. Perkins House 224 East 21st Street	M. T. Woods 224 East 21st Street Sioux Falls, SD 57105
5. Edmund D. Putnam House 300 East 21st Street	James D. Erickson 904 South Lowell Avenue Sioux Falls, SD 57103
6. Frank Aikens House 316 East 21st Street	Richard Beck 316 East 21st Street Sioux Falls, SD 57105
7. Frank H. Weatherwax House 326 East 21st Street	Ivan M. Kaardal 326 East 21st Street Sioux Falls, SD 57105
8. 510 East 21st Street	William F. Clayton 510 East 21st Street Sioux Falls, SD 57105
9. Raymond P. Hanson House 524 East 21st Street	Michael D. Jones 524 East 21st Street Sioux Falls, SD 57105
10. Walter E. Stevens House 600 East 21st Street	John P. Rude 3205 Portland Street Eugene, OR 97405
11. Thomas W. Townley House 601 East 21st Street	Robert Z. Hazard 601 East 21st Street Sioux Falls, SD 57105

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

JAN 24 1984

date entered

Continuation sheet

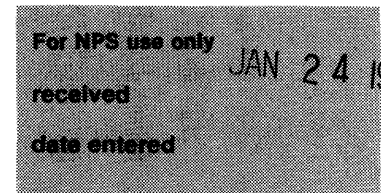
Item number 4

Page 2

- | | |
|--|---|
| 12. Thomas J. Billion House
521 East 21st Street | Dr. Charles J. McDonald
521 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 13. Hadleigh Hyde House
515 East 21st Street | Gunnar L. Mertz
515 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 14. William L. Baker
503 East 21st Street | Helen S. Baker
503 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 15. Rush Brown House
1310 South Fourth Avenue | Mrs. Rush Brown
1310 South Fourth Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 16. Christian C. Bratrud House
1314 South Fourth Avenue
(or 1316-1318 S. 4th Ave.) | Jan Van Roessler
1314 South Fourth Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 17. Harry N. Hanson House
1500 South Fourth Avenue | Mrs. Kenneth Hanson
1500 South Fourth Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 18. John G. Bradford House
1504 South Fourth Avenue | Mrs. Gene Michaelson
1504 South Fourth Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 19. Dr. Ericksen House
1600 South Fourth Avenue | Barbara H. Mason
7622 Davis Peak Road
Littleton, CO 80120 |
| 20. Delmar C. Lowe House
1602 South Fourth Avenue | Carl E. Voight, Jr.
1504 Gordon Drive
Sioux Falls, SD 57103 |
| 21. Herman W. Claus House
1625 South Second Avenue | Reverend Glenn Abbott
1625 South Second Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 22. Bailin/Dalton House
1613 South Second Avenue | Mrs. John T. Nelson, Jr.
1613 South Second Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 23. Hahn/Van Brunt House
1601 South Second Avenue | In Trust, First Bank of South Dakota
8th and Main Streets
Sioux Falls, SD 57102 |

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 3

-
- | | |
|--|---|
| 24. Knapp Brown House
1525 South Second Avenue | Sylvia Henkin
1525 South Second Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 25. 1523 South Second Avenue | Robert and Karen Clausen
1523 South Second Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 26. Edgar C. Olson House
1507 South Second Avenue | Michael D. Williams
1507 South Second Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 27. Moore/Buchholz House
1321 South Second Avenue | Neil and Peggy Graff
1321 South Second Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 28. Sioux Grigsby House
1319 South Second Avenue | Jeffrey and Susan Parker
1319 South Second Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 29. Lien/Hollister House
221 East 21st Street | Fritz Hassenstein
221 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| <u>Contributing</u> | |
| 30. Thompson/Tuthill House
1220 South Phillips Avenue | Robert W. Beck
1220 South Phillips Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 31. Ransom Gibbs House
320 East 21st Street | Susan Even
320 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 32. 324 East 21st Street | Mrs. Charles Ihle, Jr.
324 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 33. George E. Sercl House
520 East 21st Street | Mrs. Mary Ann Sercl
520 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 34. Frank Hyde House
616 East 21st Street | Steven D. Sprenger
616 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 35. 624 East 21st Street | Louis Rensch
624 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

JAN 24 1984

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 4

-
- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 36. | James Cheney House
626 East 21st Street | Thomas Daschle
439 Cannon Office Building
Washington, D.C. 27515 |
| 37. | 650 East 21st Street | Lester A. Kinstad
650 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 38. | 702 East 21st Street | David D. Burns
702 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 39. | 716 East 21st Street | Ray Gullekson
716 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 40. | 709 East 21st Street | Jasper H. Elgethun
709 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 41. | 707 East 21st Street | George Christopoulos
707 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 42. | Knute Hoyme House
705 East 21st Street | Michael F. Ormseth
705 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 43. | Thomas Dunne House
629 East 21st Street | Bruce Blake
629 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 44. | 605 East 21st Street | Charles R. Larson
605 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 45. | Herman Ingwersen House
525 East 21st Street | A. R. Ingwersen
525 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 46. | 1316 South Fourth Avenue | Steven Elkjer
1316 South Fourth Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 47. | 1318 South Fourth Avenue | Derald W. Wiehl
1318 South Fourth Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

JAN 24 1984

date entered

Continuation sheet

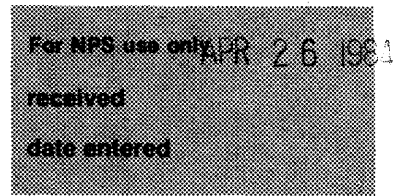
Item number 4

Page 5

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 48. | 1604 South Fourth Avenue | Kent E. Morstad
1604 South Fourth Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 49. | 1606 South Fourth Avenue | Robert P. Stieb
1606 South Fourth Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 50. | 1612 South Fourth Avenue | Barton K. Kull
1612 South Fourth Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 51. | Morris Ackerman House
1614 South Fourth Avenue | James R. Smith
1614 South Fourth Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 52. | 1616 South Fourth Avenue | Cathy Schock
1616 South Fourth Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 53. | 1623 South Second Avenue | Roger T. Smith
1623 South Second Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 54. | 1621 South Second Avenue | Gene and Judy Francis
1621 South Second Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 55. | Blaine Simons House
1619 South Second Avenue | Leo T. Flynn
1619 South Second Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 56. | Wesley C. Baker House
1617 South Second Avenue | Richard C. Melhaff
1617 South Second Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 57. | Ole Mikkelson House
1615 South Second Avenue | Marc Kuhle
1615 South Second Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 58. | James Buell House
123 East 21st Street | Thomas W. Smith
7737 Southeast Reed College Place
Portland, OR 97202 |
| 59. | Dr. Monte Stern House
105 East 21st Street | Robert Burnett
105 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 60. | 720 East 21st Street | Roger Fodness
720 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

4

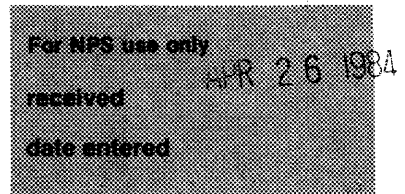
Page 6

Intrusion

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|--|
| 70. | 710 East 21st Street | Francis J. Foreman
710 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 71. | 712 East 21st Street | John N. Frederickson
712 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 73. | 723 East 21st Street | Margaret P. Hegg
2612 Arcadia Road
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 74. | 500 Park Drive | Sherwood J. Devick-Beck
500 Park Drive
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 75. | 220 East 26th Street | Hilma M. Johnson
220 East 26th Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 76. | 1323 South Second Avenue | Wendell H. Hanson
1323 South Second Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 77. | 400 East 21st Street | Lois S. Boyce
400 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 78. | 406 East 21st Street | David H. Tidwell
406 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 79. | 408 East 21st Street | Virginia L. Dettman
408 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 80. | 412 East 21st Street | Gordon Graff
412 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 81. | 504 East 21st Street | David Carneggie
504 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 82. | 722 East 21st Street | Presentation Sisters
Presentation Heights
Aberdeen, SD 57401 |

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

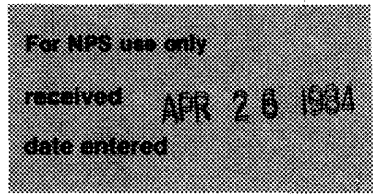
4

Page 7

-
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 61. 731 East 21st Street | Barry G. Doherty
731 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 62. 721 East 21st Street | Peder K. Ecker
721 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 63. 631 East 21st Street | Helen McQuillen
631 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 64. 627 East 21st Street | Harold Gangstead
627 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 65. 625 East 21st Street | Eugene E. Bowman
625 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 66. 623 East 21st Street | Mrs. Grace Ann Heege
623 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 67. 1610 South Fourth Street | James Blazeovich
1610 South Fourth Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 68. 1710 South Fourth Street | Paul E. Mundt
1710 South Fourth Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 69. 1325 South Second Avenue | Verlynn V. Volin, MD
1325 South Second Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 72. 714 East 21st Street | James E. Spars
714 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |
| 83. 727 East 21st Street | Virginia L. Dettman
408 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105 |

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 8

84. 611 East 21st Street

Grace A. Heege
623 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received JAN 24 1981
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

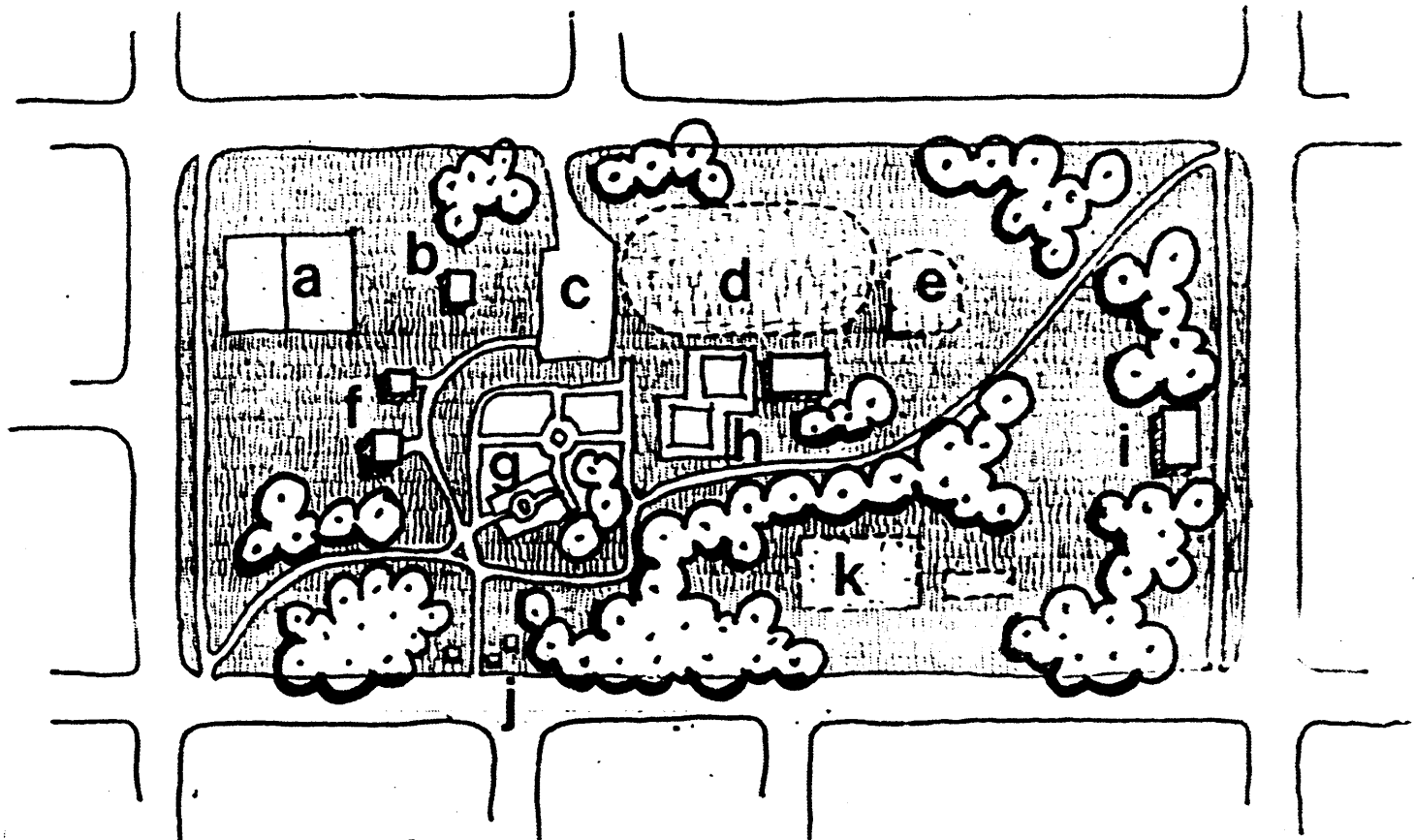
Page 89 (of 100)

85. 215 East 21st Street

Anna A. Carlson
215 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105

86. 201 East 21st Street

John C. Rozell
201 East 21st Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105



a tennis courts
b picnic shelter
c parking
d ice skating pond
e ball field

f maintenance buildings
g formal gardens
h pool & bath house
i band shell (1926)
j pillars of the nations

k horseshoe courts

scale 1" = 200'

← north

McKENNAN PARK

Source:

Wyss Incorporated

Historic Parks: Sioux Falls,

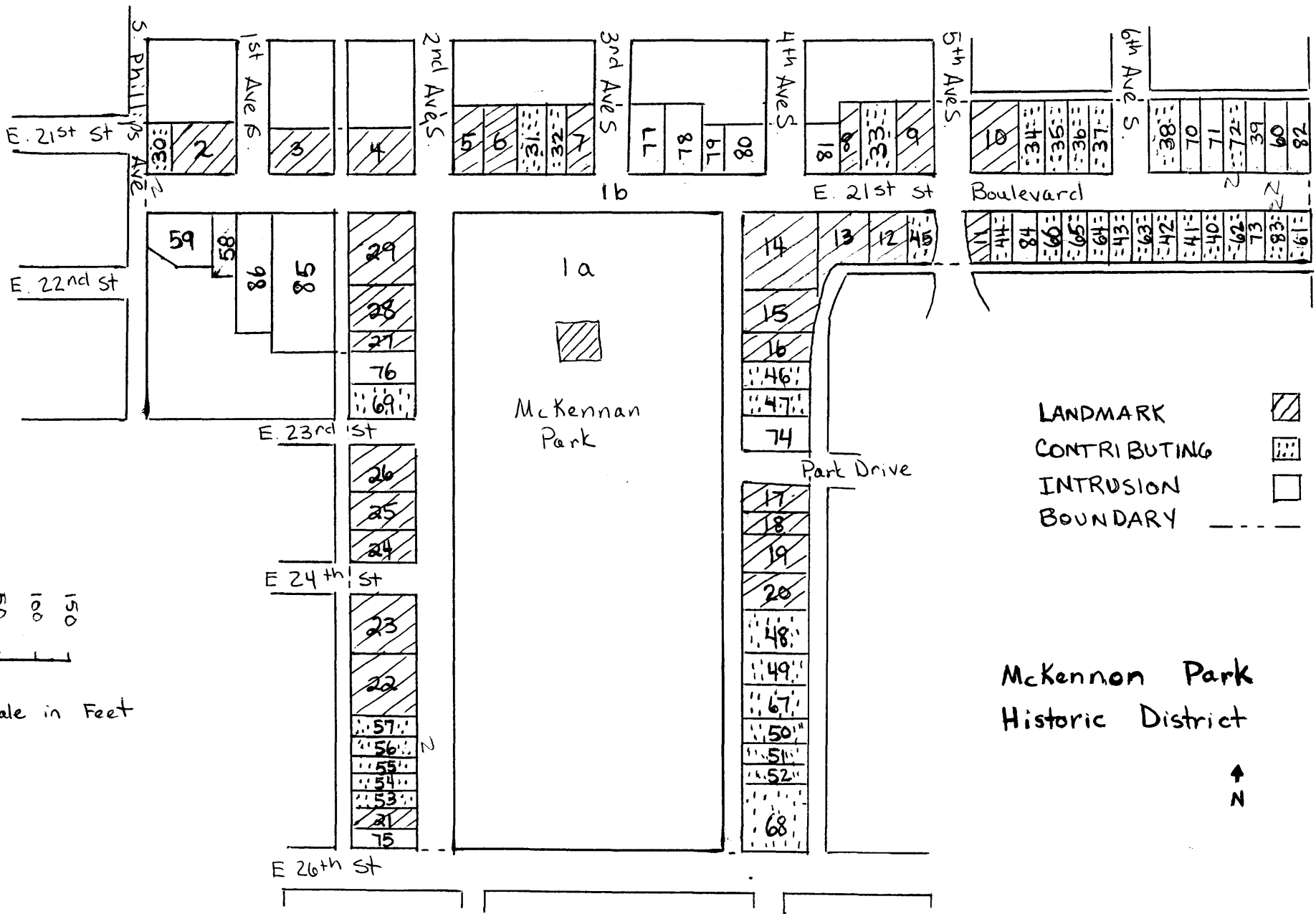
Rapid City, Brookings, South Dakota





Printed by Sixth District Council of

Local Governments

August 30, 1982

APR 26 1984



LANDMARK 
 CONTRIBUTING 
 INTRUSION 
 BOUNDARY 

McKennon Park
 Historic District



0 50 100 150
 Scale in Feet