

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Chil and Julia Chilson House
Other names/site number: Edward and Borghild Peters House
Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 120 W. 8th Ave
City or town: Webster State: SD County: Day County
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Jay D. Voigt</u> Signature of certifying official/Title:	<u>02-05-2020</u> Date
<u>SD SHPO</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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


Signature of the Keeper

3/26/20
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

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

Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary structure

Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: Concrete block, Walls: Stucco, Wood Shingle, Roof: Asphalt Shingle.

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Chil and Julia Chilson House was built c. 1915 and is located on W. 8th Ave. in Webster. It retains its original location and setting in a primarily residential neighborhood, across the street from the Day County Courthouse. The structure has excellent integrity of design, workmanship and materials. Despite a garage, den, and kitchen addition to the rear of the house likely built before 1970, the original floorplan is intact and conveys integrity of feeling and association. The house is designed in the Craftsman Style as exemplified by the triangle knee braces, exposed rafter tails, double-hung windows, and enclosed porch with paired columns on the exterior. On the interior, extensive dark-stained millwork minimally decorated with geometric patterns, decorative columns framing the staircase, and the presence of built-in furniture denote the house as an excellent Craftsman example.

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Chilson House is located on lots 23-26 of block 18 of Prior's First Addition, which is a corner lot on the intersection of W. 8th Ave. and 2nd St. W. The house is recessed from both 8th Ave. and 2nd St. and sits approximately at the center of the property. On the northeastern corner of the property there is a large weatherboard garage. The edge of the property is lined with trees, including evergreens. On the west side of the yard there is a large tree near the garage. Immediately adjacent to the house are small bushes and ferns.

The surrounding area is primarily residential, as it was historically. Directly across the street to the south are the offices of the Day County Sheriff and the Day County Courthouse. The courthouse was historically located on the same lot.

Exterior



Fig.1- Photo provided by property owner, dated 1915.

The house presents Craftsman Style influences, such as the low-pitched side gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and curvilinear braces under the gables. The main façade to the south faces W. 8th Ave. and has an enclosed porch contained under the first-floor roof and supported by four pairs of square columns. Each pair of columns encloses one-over-one windows that can be opened for ventilation. The columns have a diamond shaped decoration at the top. A historic picture from 1915 demonstrates that the enclosed porch was a design decision from when the house was first constructed, and not a later alteration. The entrance to the house through the porch is located on the eastern side of the first floor and is accessible by concrete steps. The original wood door with four glass panes has been replaced by an aluminum door, however the wood trim and the one-over-one sidelights have remained. To the west of this entrance are two bays, each containing two two-over-two fixed windows. The two bays are replicated on the east and west side of the porch. All windows rest on slightly projecting sills. The lower portion of the porch is covered with a stucco finish.

The house presents Craftsman Style influences, such as the low-pitched side gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and curvilinear braces under the gables. The main façade to the south faces W. 8th Ave. and has an enclosed porch contained under the first-floor roof and supported by four pairs of square columns. Each pair of columns encloses one-over-one windows that can be opened for ventilation. The columns have a diamond shaped decoration at the top. A historic picture from 1915 demonstrates

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

Above the porch, projecting from the main building volume, is the enclosed sleeping porch capped by a wide front gable perpendicular to the main roof. The sleeping porch is enclosed on the south by a bay of three two-over-two windows and to the east and west with bays of two two-over-two windows. Differently from the windows on the porch, these windows are openable for ventilation. Above the windows, the gable is supported by three curvilinear triangle knee braces, and rafter tails are visible under the eaves to the east and west. The knee braces intersect the roofline displaying the same diamond-shaped decorations found on the porch columns. On the second floor of the house's main volume, there are two fifteen-over-one windows, one on each side of the sleeping porch. The second floor is covered with stucco below a wood course that runs the perimeter of the house and acts as a window sill. Above the wood course, the house is clad in wood shingles painted green.

The west façade faces 2nd St. W. This elevation is also comprised of stucco on the first floor and wood shingles on the second floor. The first floor has a slightly projecting window bay on the northern end, with three six-over-one windows. These are capped by a shed roof with visible rafter tails and decorative braces on the side. To the south of the window bay, the red brick chimney, laid in a stretcher bond, runs the entire height of the house. The base of the chimney forms a right triangle, creating a stepped pattern. On each side of the chimney on the first floor there are pairs of small windows with leaded glass arranged in geometric patterns. On the second floor, to the north of the chimney there are two twelve-over-one windows. Both windows retain the original trim and sashes and rest on the wood course that runs the perimeter of the house. Above, right underneath the gable peak, there is a pair of square windows. The window to the north retains its original design, with muntins creating a twelve-light window. The window to the south has been replaced. The gable has wide overhanging eaves supported by curvilinear brackets, one on the peak, two to the north and one to the south to accommodate the chimney. Rafter tails to the north and south are also visible.

This façade also presents a one-story addition that includes a den and garage to the north of the original house volume. However, this addition is subordinate to the original house, and clearly discernable from the original volume. Furthermore, the design of these additions attempts to blend with the original construction as the same stucco was used for the exterior. The southern most part of the addition has a tripartite window with one large fixed pane flanked by two smaller openable windows. To the north, there is an aluminum door with two glass panes that leads into the garage. On the northern most part there is an aluminum garage door, decorated with four rows of eight recessed squares each. Each of these openings has red sashes to match the color of the original window sashes on the main volume. The addition has a low-pitch side gable roof with slightly projecting eaves.

The north façade presents the same garage addition of the first floor. Evidence of effort to match this new construction to the original structure is shown by the continued use of stucco and by three small windows that present leaded glass panels with geometric motifs. According to the house plans, these windows were original to the house and have been reused. The north façade also has another small addition on the first floor that expanded the interior kitchen and added a small bathroom. The kitchen and bathroom however are located on the rear of the house and are not visible from the right of way. Furthermore, attempts have been made to match the original design of the house with the continued use of stucco. The addition replaced a small rear entry vestibule with a small balcony that projected from the second floor, located on the eastern portion of the north elevation. With the exception of the balcony door, which has been replaced by a single pane window, the second floor is original. Two

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

twelve-over-one windows are still intact, and the second floor is covered with wood shingles. Under the overhanging eave it's possible to see the rafter tails.

The east elevation faces an adjacent property and remains intact. Like the rest of the house, the first story is covered with stucco while the second story is wood shingle. The first floor presents three windows, two twelve-over-one light windows placed at different heights to the south, and an eight-over-one light window to the north. One single-pane basement window is also visible. The second floor mirrors the elevation to the west, with two twelve-over-one windows resting on wood sills, and in the gable peak a pair of twelve-light windows. Of these, the window to the north has a screen installed over it. The east elevation also presents five curvilinear triangular knee braces, one on the peak and two on each side.

Interior

The original first-floor plan remains intact, as no interior partitions have been added or removed. The enclosed porch, located at the south end of the house facing 8th Ave, features the main entrance. The porch is a long narrow space accessible from the exterior by a short concrete staircase, and an aluminum door. As mentioned, the outer perimeter of the porch is lined with four bays containing two two-over-two fixed windows each, two bays on the south wall and one on the east and west walls respectively. Each window bay has a wood sill resting on the lower one-third of the stucco wall, mimicking the exterior. Flanking the windows there are six sets of double square columns, and between them run narrow one-over-one single pane windows. From the interior, it is possible to see the cross braces, which end in the diamond shaped decoration, and the inner sashes of these windows. On the north wall of the porch, which is shared by the main volume, are three eight-over-one windows. While the floor has been carpeted, the porch retains its original beadboard wood ceiling.

The original door leading to the entry vestibule from the enclosed porch is still intact and has four elongated glass panes on the upper portion, and three dentils under the glass panes. The vestibule is small, with a narrow marble ledge on the western wall. An original five-panel wood door accesses the living room from the entry vestibule.

The living room is an elongated room occupying the south portion of the house, parallel to the enclosed porch. Across from the entry vestibule, a tripartite staircase leads to the second floor and to the original kitchen on the first floor. Framing the staircase on west side there is thick wood square column, with a capital carved in geometric motifs. Between the column and the wall, there are wood panels. Another identical column appears a few steps up. Between columns there is a large wood panel. On the south wall of the living room, there are three eight-over-one windows, separated by mullions and facing the enclosed porch. The west wall of the living room is entirely occupied by a brick fireplace, with wood built-in cabinetry on each side, and a wood mantle running the entire length of the wall. Above, the central portion of the fireplace is occupied by a large mirror, flanked on each side by pairs of single-pane, leaded-glass windows, with muntins creating geometric patterns. The original window trims, sashes and shutters are still intact. Around the perimeter of the entire room, there is a thick wood cornice. A beam runs from the side of the entry vestibule, located on the southeast corner of the house, to the opposite wall.

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

On the north wall of the living room, a thick wood-trim opening gives way to the dining room. The dining room retains all the original wood trim work, including the baseboard, ceiling cornice and wood course running the perimeter of the room at one-third of the height of the wall. Three windows separated by mullions face 2nd St. W, and retain their original six-over-one sashes and trim. Against the east wall of the room an ornate china cabinet replicates the Craftsman designs of the house, with leaded glass windows composed of geometric designs, and small square columns supporting the upper part of the cabinetry. It is possible that the cabinet is original to the house.

The north wall of the dining room has been opened to make room for a den that is not original to the house. Here too, efforts have been made to match the original design of the house, as a heavy wood trim encircles the opening to the den. The interior of this room is entirely lined with wood paneling, and floor-to-ceiling bookshelves are located on the north and east walls. Underneath the window on the west wall there is wood cabinetry, while above there is a shelf that spans the length of the room. The window also has wood trim and approximately matches the size of the original windows in the dining room.

On the east wall of the dining room, a six-panel door with wood trim provides access to the original kitchen. The original kitchen is a square room with mid-century wood cabinetry running the walls, and a counter with a sink located in the northeast corner of the room. Above the sink, there are two original eight-over-one windows at a right angle from each other, at the corner of the walls. The windows have original trim and muntins, and their lower halves retain the original shutters. On the southeast corner of the kitchen, there is the tripartite staircase leading to the upper floor, and to the dining room on the first floor. Underneath, there is another staircase that leads to the basement. To the north of the original kitchen there is the kitchen addition. The kitchen addition matches the original kitchen as wood trim has been used on the new windows, and wainscoting matches the color of the original woodwork. The floors in both the addition and the original kitchen are linoleum.

To the north of the kitchen addition there is a small vestibule with a restroom to the east. From the vestibule, it is possible to access the garage, through an original six-panel wood door, reused from the house when the addition was installed. The north wall of the garage has three square leaded glass windows that, according to historic designs, were on the north wall of the original dining room. On the east wall of the garage there is a second door that leads outside. This door is original with wood paneling and a nine-light glass pane and may have been part of the original vestibule. An aluminum door provides another access point to the garage from the west façade.

The second floor is accessible from both the original kitchen and the living room. The steps to the second floor have been carpeted, however the original wood baseboard is still visible. On the landing, right across the stairs is an original recessed wood linen closet and three wood drawers underneath. The landing provides access to all rooms on the second floor except for the sleeping porch which is adjacent to the master bedroom. The master bedroom is the southeastern room on the upper floor. The original five-panel entrance door and the closet door with an embedded full-length mirror remain intact, as do the trim, the fifteen-over-one light window on the south wall, the twelve-over-one light window on the east wall, and the hardwood floors. The master bedroom leads to an enclosed sleeping porch, part of the original design. It's accessible through a wood door with eighteen lights, the walls and ceilings are entirely clad with the original wood beadboard. As this is a protruding volume from the main volume of

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

the house the sleeping porch is encircled on three sides by the original two-over-two windows, three on the south façade, and two on the east and west elevations. The only notable alteration to the space is the flooring which has been carpeted.

A second bedroom occupies the southwest corner of the second floor. The access to this bedroom is located south of the linen closet in the landing across from the stairs. The room retains its original five-panel wood entrance and closet doors, original trim and baseboard, and the original ceiling cornice. The room also retains its original fifteen-over-one window on the south wall, the original twelve-over-one light on the west wall, and has a volume jutting out slightly from the west wall room to make room for the chimney flue.

A third bedroom is located in the northwest corner of the second-floor plan. This room also retains its original five-panel entrance and closet doors, original trims and baseboard, original wood cornice, and original twelve-over-one windows on the west and north façades.

The second-floor bathroom is located on the north wall of the building. The five-panel door and the twelve-over-one window have remained intact. The interior is clad with pink tile and wallpaper. A small bathtub is wedged right across from the door below the window and matches the pink tile. The bathtub and the cabinetry next to it may be original.

The final room of the second floor is located on the northeastern corner at the back of the house. On the original floorplan this room was recorded as a sewing room. This room originally had a small balcony protruding from its north wall, however it was demolished to make room for the addition on the first-floor and has been replaced by a single-pane vinyl window. However, the twelve-over-one window on the east façade retains integrity. This room also has the original trim, baseboard, wood cornice and hardwood floors. The sewing room has a five-panel door that leads up to the attic.

The attic is right under the roof gable and spans the entire length of the house, with two sets of paired twelve-light windows on the east and west walls. The underside of the ceiling has been covered with newspaper and magazine pages and forms a collage. Because the attic has an open plan, it is also possible to see the two brick chimney flues, the one connected to the fireplace in the living room on the west wall and a second one connected to the furnace of the basement located closer to the stairs.

Almost all original doors and windows, baseboards, and ceiling cornices have remained intact on the second floor. The master bedroom and the sewing room also have the original hardwood floors, while the other rooms and the landing have carpet.

The basement is accessible from the staircase located in the kitchen. Halfway down the staircase on the north wall there is a small wood laundry chute. From the original floor plan, it appears that the basement has been altered: a partition separating the staircase landing and a laundry room has been removed, creating one long room that stretches under the living room on the first floor. This room is entirely clad in wood paneling, carpeted and with drop ceiling tiles. To the south of the landing there is a bathroom, and to the north the original heating room has been converted to a laundry room. Both the bathroom and laundry room have floor tiles and exposed concrete block walls. The northwest corner of the basement used to have two rooms: the furthest west was used for a cistern and the one next to it

Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

housed a coalbin. These rooms are now used for storage. Very little historic material remains in the basement.

Garage/Auto shed
c. 1915
Contributing

On the northeast corner of the lot there is a secondary structure. Sanborn maps from 1916 indicate this structure was used as a garage. The building has a simple gabled roof with wood trim, exposed rafter tails, stucco walls, and a concrete foundation. The west elevation features a sliding corrugated aluminum door, while the east elevation has two original four-pane wood windows, one under the gable and one on the first floor.

Historic Integrity

The Chilson House retains integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship and material. Despite the addition to the rear of the house, the original floorplan remains intact and is clearly distinguishable. Furthermore, the addition is designed to match the original stucco first floor exterior and is subordinate to the original house. Craftsman style detailing is present throughout the exterior and interior. Significant exterior features include the original window sashes, wood shingles on the second floor, triangular knee braces, exposed rafter tails, wide overhanging eaves, square pillars, the enclosed porch and protruding sleeping porch. On the interior, historic elements include the dark-stained millwork throughout such as the baseboards, wainscoting, door and window trims, five-panel doors, and the ceiling cornices. Other significant features inherent to the Craftsman style include the wood pilasters with geometric patterns and wood panels on the staircase, brick fireplace with built-in bookshelves on each side, leaded glass windows, and built-in linen closet on the second floor.

Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1915

Significant Dates

c. 1915

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Carlson and Hasslen Construction Company (Architect)

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

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

The Chilson House is locally eligible for listing under **Criterion C** for significance in the area of architecture. The house is two-and-a-half stories and embodies the distinctive characteristics of a Craftsman Style house constructed in the early 20th century. The plans and elevations were drawn by the firm Carlson and Hasslen Construction Company from Ortonville, Minnesota, for a neighboring house and were reused to construct the Chilson House. The Craftsman style is characterized by natural, hand-molded materials. Exteriors have low-pitched roof lines, with wide overhanging-eaves and porches while interiors have extensive wood work, usually dark-stained with simple geometric decorations and built in furniture. As it retains these features, the Chilson House also possesses high artistic value expressing the aesthetic ideals of the Craftsman Style. The dwelling's period of significance is 1915, the approximate date of construction.

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

History of Day County and Webster

Settlement of Day County did not occur until the mid-19th century. The first settler was Francis Randell, arriving between 1850-1868 to establish trade with the area's Native American populations. The first land claims were filed in the 1870s in the lake region, where timber was available. Day County was originally part of Greeley County which was established in 1873. The name changed to Day in 1879, and the northern portion of the county split and became Marshall County.¹

Like most of the Dakota Territory, Day County experienced a heavy period of settlement in the 1880s coinciding with the Great Dakota Boom. This was a period of unprecedented settlement, as settlers rushed to the Dakota Territory encouraged by the promise of free land and gold in the Black Hills. The construction of railroads further aided settlement, as railroad companies often founded new towns and trade centers.²

Webster was chosen as the county seat in 1882, was incorporated as a village in 1885, and finally incorporated as a city in 1895.³ The town was named after J.P. Webster, an early settler, founder and business man who came to the region from Pines Island, Minnesota, in 1880.⁴ Webster homesteaded on the southern part of what is now the city of Webster. Shortly after, the Milwaukee Road built a line

¹ Camilla Deiber, Amy Dixon and Megan Rupnick, "Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey of Day County, South Dakota" (Survey prepared for the South Dakota State Historical Society, Marion, IA: The Louis Berger Group Inc., 2006), 7.

² Ibid., 8.

³ Ibid., 8.

⁴ "History of Webster Dates Back To Year of 1881," Reporter and Farmer, Golden Jubilee Edition (Webster, SD), June 11, 1931.

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

through the fledgling town, causing it to boom as new businesses emerged. Early businesses were a hardware store, a general store, a newspaper, a bank, a blacksmith shop and a dentist office.⁵

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, by 1920, Day County's population had reached 15,194 residents, and Webster was the largest town with a population of 1,800. This population increase may have been because of the land boom following World War I, which contributed to increased grain prices.⁶ However, the agricultural depression of the 1920s marked the beginning of a population decline in Day County that continues today. Despite this, Webster's population continued to increase until 1950, when it reached its highest population of 2,503 residents.

History of the Chilson House

The property where the house is sited was purchased by Chil H. Chilson from Mary Hallock on September 20, 1904.⁷ The house, built c. 1915, was commissioned by Chil H. Chilson. Born in Norway in 1858, Chil immigrated to Webster in 1889, where he worked in a general store owned by his cousin O. A. Chilson, one of the first merchants in Webster.⁸ In 1900, he was employed as a dry goods salesman.⁹ On December 14, 1904, Chil Chilson married Julia Dalager and together they had four children: Herman, Borghild, Esther, and Clara.¹⁰

Chil also ran the Elevator Store located in Webster's commercial area. The Elevator Store was started in 1890 by the Old Line Elevator Company as a full-line general store. According to an article reported in *Wi-lyohi* bulletin in 1967, there were only three old line elevators in Webster, which did not have the capacity to store all the grain that was being produced in the area. As a consequence, farmers began ordering cars directly from the railroad to move their product.¹¹ The Elevator Store was started presumably to diversify business as more farmers were bypassing the line elevators for the convenience of their own rail cars. The store's first manager was George Bartlett, who later resigned and was replaced by L.J. Byre, Ed Wearne, Richard Ebling and Lars Fiksdal. In 1897 the store was purchased by C.P. Spriesterbach. In 1901, the store burned down and the lots were purchased by Chil H. Chilson, Halvor Gunderson and E.G. Nerger who built the new store. The South Dakota Secretary of State lists the business's initial filing date as January 25, 1908. Eventually, Chil bought his partners' interest and managed the store until his death in 1930. After, the store was managed by his son Herman Chilson, and then his grandson Charles H. Chilson.¹² The store was dissolved in 1998.¹³ By then, it had discontinued

⁵ "History of Webster Dates Back To Year of 1881," *Reporter and Farmer*, Golden Jubilee Edition (Webster, SD), June 11, 1931.

⁶ Deiber et al, "Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey of Day County, South Dakota," 9.

⁷ Deed of Sale from Mary M. Hallock and George B. Hallock to C.H. Chilson, 20 September 1904 (filed 1 October 1904) Day County, South Dakota, Deed Book GG, page 606, Register of Deeds, Webster SD.

⁸ Day County Historical Research Committee, *History of Day County* (Aberdeen, SD: North Plains Press, 1981), 890.

⁹ *1900 United States Federal Census* (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2004).

¹⁰ *History of Day County*, 890.

¹¹ "Webster's Elevator Store," *Wi-lyohi* 20, no. 11 (1967):6.

¹² *History of Day County*, 851.

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

many of its departments and primarily sold clothing, shoes, household appliances and books. The original buildings that housed the Elevator Store are no longer extant.

Chil was also involved in the community as a deacon, choir member and Sunday school teacher for the St. John's Lutheran Church, as member of the School Board, the Kiwanis Club, Sons of Norway, and as director of the Security Bank and Trust Company.¹⁴

In 1926, Chil entrusted the house on 8th Ave. to his wife, Julia.¹⁵ Julia Chilson was born in Norway in 1875 and arrived in Webster in 1878.¹⁶ When her husband passed in 1930, she entrusted the property to her four children. After she died in January 1963, Herman, Esther, and Clara gave the property to Borghild. Borghild married Edward Peters on May 16, 1928. Peters served three terms as mayor from 1941 to 1947. He was president of the Kiwanis club, held the office of the president of Group 11 of the South Dakota Bankers Association, and was District Director of the South Dakota League of Municipalities. He was also a member of the St. John's Lutheran Church, and treasurer of the local Red Cross for 45 years. He died on November 20, 1970.¹⁷

Borghild Peters was also active as the former president of the Thursday Evening Club, a member of the Progressive Reading Club, and the President of the St. John's A.L.C. Women. She was also a Past Worthy Matron of Lois Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, a member of the St. John's Building and Planning Committee, and a member of the Library Board. On April 19, 1976, Borghild married Richmond Fiksdal, who owned a furniture store and a funeral home in Webster.¹⁸ The Fiksdal House is listed in the National Register and had been classified as a Late Victorian Style house. However, it presents elements of Italianate, Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, and Queen Anne styles as well.¹⁹

The Chilson House remained in the Chilson family from its construction until 1995, when it became the property of the current owners. This longstanding family ownership could be one of the reasons the distinctive interior features have remained so well preserved.

The Chilson House was built using the same plans designed by the firm of Carlson and Hasslen from Ortonville, MN, for the residence of Frank Anderson. Frank Anderson was an attorney and later a Circuit Judge who lived on the same block as the Chilson family, at 809 W. 1st St.²⁰ These drawings also include specifications for the fire place and the built-in furniture in the living room. It is likely that Anderson

¹³ "Business Entity Detail," South Dakota Secretary of State, accessed August 28, 2019, <https://sosenterprise.sd.gov>.

¹⁴ *History of Day County*, 891.

¹⁵ Deed of Sale from C.H. Chilson to Julia Chilson his wife, 26 May 1926 (filed 5 August 1930) Day County, South Dakota, Deed Book B6, page 541, Register of Deeds, Webster SD.

¹⁶ 1910 United States Federal Census, (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006).

¹⁷ *History of Day County*, 913.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 913.

¹⁹ Mildred O'Neill and M. Dirr, *Fiksdal, Lars J., House*, National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1995, National Register Reference #95000279).

²⁰ 1920 United States Federal Census (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010).

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

shared these plans with Chilson, resulting in the two houses being very similar from the exterior. The Anderson House is slightly different, with two bays of three one-over-one windows of the main façade, which faces east on 1st St. SW (unlike the Chilson House, which has two bays of two-over-two windows), and a transom window over the main entrance. The Anderson House also retains good integrity, as it does not have additions, leaving the rear of the house intact. However, all the original windows enclosing the sleeping porch on the second floor have been replaced with aluminum. Furthermore, it is unknown whether the interior features retain the same level of integrity as the Chilson House.

Carlson and Hasslen Construction Company was a prolific firm across Minnesota and eastern South Dakota both as architects and as builders. In South Dakota, some of their significant buildings include the Sisseton Carnegie Library, listed on the National Register, the Roslyn Consolidated School, and Farmers & Merchants' State Bank & office building in Britton. The firm also built several significant structures in Webster, such as the eighteen-room Peabody Hospital, and the office building for the Webster Telephone Company.²¹ In Minnesota, the Ortonville Commercial Historic District, listed on the National Register, has at least six of the twenty buildings in the district designed by Hasslen and Carlson. The nomination gives a brief history of the firm as follows:

"Carlson and Hasslen is Ortonville's oldest continuously operated family business. It was founded circa 1898 by Swedish immigrants John Carlson (1873-1938) and Carl Hasslen (1871-1959) under the name John Carlson and Company. Carl Hasslen was the firm's principal designer. From circa 1907 until Carlson's death in 1938 the firm was known as Carlson-Hasslen Construction Company. Today the Hasslen Construction Company is one of western Minnesota's largest contractors. The company has built hundreds of armories, banks, houses, churches, and commercial buildings in western Minnesota and eastern South Dakota and is still operated by the Hasslen family."²²

Ortonville, located in Minnesota just across the river from Big Stone City in South Dakota, and Webster were connected by the Milwaukee Road built in 1880, making travel between the two cities convenient.

An informal sketch found by the current property owner of the Chilson House reveals that the garage, kitchen and den additions were commissioned by Ed Peters. While there is no date on the drawing, the additions were likely built more than fifty years ago, before Peters' death in 1970. The continued ownership of the house by members of the Chilson family may account for why these additions are not significantly obtrusive and were clearly designed to match the rest of the house.

Craftsman Style Architecture

The Craftsman Style originated from the English Arts and Crafts movement. The Arts and Crafts movement began in Britain between 1860 and 1880. It was as a response to the fast-paced industrialization of the nineteenth century that completely transformed Britain's production system.²³

²¹ Architect files, SD SHPO, Pierre.

²² Susan Granger, *Ortonville Commercial Historic District*, National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1985, National Register Reference #85001765).

²³ Wendy Kaplan, *The Arts and Crafts Movement in Europe and America: Design for the Modern World* (New York, NY: Thames and Hudson Inc., 2004), 21.

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

The movement was born from the rejection of rising mass production and low-quality design inherent to the Industrial Revolution, instead advocating for a return to handcraftsmanship and natural materials.²⁴ The core ideology of the Arts and Crafts Movement was to find joy in labor, away from the oppressive repetition of factory work.²⁵ Ultimately, the aesthetic of the object didn't matter as much as the spirit in which it was produced. Objects were often simple and made with natural materials or revitalized decorative arts and their historic traditions. The ideas of nature and the historic past were keystones of the Arts and Crafts philosophy.²⁶

The Arts and Crafts movement developed in step with other movements, such as the Garden City Movement, reflecting a growing concern over the social consequences of industrialization.²⁷ Many key figures of the Arts and Crafts movement, such as William Morris, A.W.N. Pugin, C.R. Ashbee and John Ruskin, had an overall complex view of production machinery, a defining feature of the industrial era. Ruskin especially denounced industry and machinery in his volume *The Stones of Venice*, citing the condition of workers in factories as the reason. Others tried to reconcile art and industry. In the 1840s, Pugin clarified "we do not want to arrest the course of inventions, but to confine these to their legitimate uses."²⁸ Later he would be echoed by Morris who stated "It is not this or that tangible steel and brass machine which we want to get rid of, but the great intangible machine of commercial tyranny, which oppresses the lives of all of us."²⁹ While the Arts and Crafts Movement strongly emphasized handmade production, machinery was still used in the workshops of Arts and Crafts proponents, not as extensively as in factories, but primarily to relieve the tedium of mindless and repetitive tasks.³⁰

The Arts and Crafts Movement made its way to the United States around 1900. In contrast to Britain, its American proponents were far less anti-industry and less hesitant about marketing Arts and Crafts products. The fundamental paradox of the Arts and Crafts movement was the desire to create objects by hand and make them affordable, however a fair wage for handwork usually made these products expensive, and thus inaccessible to most people.³¹ In the United States this was compromised by the development of "Democratic design," which became the term for simple, good-quality objects made with the rational use of machinery for a broad audience.³² In fact, in the United States, which had the largest middle class in the world, the Arts and Crafts movement reached its broadest audience. This was done primarily through the circulation of mass-market journals, such as the *Handicrafts in the Home*, the *Ladies' Home Journal* and *The International Studio*.³³

²⁴ Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York, NY: Henry Hold and Company Inc., 1994), 208.

²⁵ Kaplan, *The Arts and Crafts Movement in Europe and America*, 12.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 59,61,64.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 31.

²⁸ A.W.N. Pugin, *An Apology for the Present Revival of Christian Architecture in England* (London, 1843), quoted in Kaplan, *The Arts and Crafts Movement in Europe and America*, 12.

²⁹ *William Morris*, Linda Parry, ed. (London: Philip Wilson Publishers in association with the Victoria and Albert Museum, 1996), quoted in Kaplan, *The Arts and Crafts Movement in Europe and America*, 22.

³⁰ Kaplan, *The Arts and Crafts Movement in Europe and America*, 12.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 247.

³² *Ibid.*, 247.

³³ *Ibid.*, 248.

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

The most important of these journals and magazines was *The Craftsman* founded by Gustav Stickley. Gustav Stickley was instrumental in the dissemination of the Arts and Crafts ideals in America. Born in 1858 in Wisconsin to German immigrants, Stickley began working in physically demanding jobs early in his life, first as a stonemason, and later in a chair factory in Brandt, Pennsylvania, where he gained an appreciation for woodworking.³⁴ He was primarily a furniture manufacturer who had founded several companies, before visiting Europe where exposure to the English Arts and Crafts Movement and the French Art Nouveau radically impacted his career. Upon his return stateside, in 1898, he founded the Gustav Stickley Company in Syracuse, New York. He began designing distinctive Craftsman style furniture, characterized by plain, unadorned surfaces, natural materials and handmade features, a radical departure from the Victorian furniture still in vogue.³⁵ In July 1900, he displayed this new furniture at the trade show in Grand Rapids, Michigan. There he partnered with the Chicago based Tobey Furniture Company, who began advertising his designs in magazines such as *House Beautiful*.³⁶

In 1900, he rented part of the Crouse Stables, also known as the Craftsman Building, in Syracuse as a showroom and office space. From there, he launched the immensely popular magazine *The Craftsman*, published from 1901 to 1916.³⁷ Initially, the magazine was edited by Syracuse Professor Irene Sargent, who in 1926 became the “second woman to receive honorary membership in the American Institute of Architects for her contributions to the profession as a teacher of architectural history.”³⁸ By 1905, when she stopped editing the magazine, she had written eighty-four articles for *The Craftsman*.³⁹

The Craftsman had a twofold purpose: first to publicize the ideals of the Arts and Crafts Movement, and second to promote his own Craftsman furniture. This second purpose led Stickley to focus on the perfect setting for his furniture, leading to an increased interest in house design.⁴⁰ In many issues of *The Craftsman*, beginning in 1902, he began publishing house designs by various architects. He worked closely with architects like Harvey Ellis to develop plans and offer answers regarding the design of Arts and Crafts homes.⁴¹

In November 1903, Stickley began a new program called the “Home Builders Club,” where any subscriber could receive a free set of house plans on homes that were designed and published by *The Craftsman*. The homes varied in form from the farmhouse, foursquare, town house, to the cottage, bungalow and others. While these plans were not always progressive, they often encouraged harmony with the landscape, the use of natural materials, soft earth-tone colors, stained wood, and built-ins like cabinets, bookshelves and seating nooks.⁴² Plans for Craftsman Houses were also available for purchase at reasonable prices, and complete components could be bought from mail-order companies such as

³⁴ Mary Ann Smith, *Gustav Stickley The Craftsman* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1983) 1-2.

³⁵ “Gustav Stickley,” The Stickley Museum at Craftsman Farms, accessed August 28, 2019, <https://www.stickleymuseum.org/learn-more/gustav-stickley.html>

³⁶ Smith, *Gustav Stickley The Craftsman*, 23-24

³⁷ Ibid., 26.

³⁸ Ibid., 34.

³⁹ Ibid., 34.

⁴⁰ Ibid., 33-34.

⁴¹ “Gustav Stickley,” The Stickley Museum at Craftsman Farms, accessed August 28, 2019.

⁴² Ibid.

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

Sears, Roebuck and Company who delivered to railroad destinations all over the country. As a result, this style of house became one of the most popular for small dwellings in the nation.⁴³

The most sophisticated examples of Craftsman Style architecture originated in California, especially in the work of Pasadena architects Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, brothers who founded the Greene and Greene Architectural Firm. Perhaps the most significant representation of their work is the Gambrel House in Pasadena, constructed in 1909. Greene and Green are also credited with the invention of the California Bungalow.⁴⁴

The bungalow has become synonymous with Craftsman Style architecture even though it refers to the form of a dwelling rather than its style. The word "bungalow" derives from the Hindi word "bangla" meaning "of Bengal." These referred to colonial dwellings of east India often considered primitive structures only suitable for temporary accommodations.⁴⁵ They were single-story houses with a low pitch, thatched roof, a central hall that provided ventilation, and a verandah on all sides to counter the hot climate.⁴⁶ The bungalow's simplicity and connection to nature well suited Craftsman ideals, especially in California where favorable warm climate and less reliance on traditional house forms from the east coast and Europe made the bungalow extremely popular.⁴⁷ The bungalow received similar appreciation in the rest of the county, but its form changed considerably from region to region. This was exemplified in Stickley's *Craftsman Bungalows*, a selection of 59 homes published in *The Craftsman*. The collection shows a wide range of bungalows, few of which fit the original one-story dwellings surrounded by verandahs. Many in fact, are two stories with enclosed porches. Some are even depicted in snowy environments, demonstrating the flexibility of the bungalow form as well as the Craftsman Style.

"Bungalow" is an architectural form with many variants and many interpretations. It is often associated with Craftsman architecture, however these are not interchangeable, as the latter refers to architectural style, and the former to house form. The Chilson House is easily classifiable as a Craftsman Style house, however describing the house form as bungalow would be inaccurate.

Craftsman architecture in South Dakota and Webster

The Craftsman Style was one of the most popular in South Dakota and could be applied to a variety of house types, as it lent itself well to regional variations. Stickley's *The Craftsman* circulated in South Dakota not only for its designs but also for its editorial content. *The Farmers' Leader* dated 1908 reports "The editor of *The Craftsman* in the current number [February 1908] proposes that the federal government aid in bringing about a much needed reform in the industrial system of the United States by

⁴³ Cyril M. Harris, *American Architecture an Illustrated Encyclopedia* (New York, NY: W.W. Norton and Company Ltd., 1998), 81.

⁴⁴ Janann Strand, *A Greene and Greene Guide*, (Pasadena, CA: Grant Dahlstrom/The Castle Press, 1974), 6.

⁴⁵ Clay Lancaster, "The American Bungalow," *The Art Bulletin* 40, No. 3 (Sep. 1958): 239.

⁴⁶ Alan Weissman, introduction to *Craftsman Bungalows, 59 Homes from The Craftsman*, ed. Gustav Stickley (New York: Dover Publications Inc., 1988), vi.

⁴⁷ Lancaster, "The American Bungalow," 243.

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

extending the work of the Department of Commerce so as to assist small farmers in developing home arts and crafts and assist them in finding a market for the products of such craftsmanship."⁴⁸ *The Mitchell Capital* in 1909 reported "Gustav Stickley, who is the editor of the magazine 'The Craftsman' is the author of 'Some Chapters in the History, of Arts and Crafts,' a book [that] will surely be appreciated by those who have come to believe in working with the hands. The author is the head of a shop where handicraft of all kinds from Mission furniture to beaten metal Jewelry is made by hand."⁴⁹ Arts and Crafts furniture was often erroneously referred to as Mission furniture, especially in California where it was inspired by 18th and early 19th centuries Spanish adobe missions. Furniture used in missions was usually made from any available material and did not have a homogenous style.⁵⁰ From publication of these articles, it is possible to conclude that the Craftsman emphasis on hand-made products was probably well received in South Dakota.

Most Craftsman style houses in South Dakota came from pattern books and may have been adapted according to individual preferences. Pattern books, also known as plan catalogues or mail order houses, were extremely popular between the late 19th and early 20th centuries, exploiting a reliable postal service and the growing consumerism of the nation.⁵¹ Most catalogues included between 50-100 plans in each edition. These were particularly appealing because they marketed themselves as artistic and modern, with superior designs than those available from the local contractor or carpenter.⁵² Broadly speaking, there are two main subsets of pattern books, those that sold the house plans, and those that sold the building materials. The plan catalogues had an additional subset known as "bungalow books," catalogues that exclusively promoted the bungalow house (and its associated Craftsman features). Unlike other catalogues where architects produced and designed the plans, bungalow books were produced by commercial entrepreneurs. Precut house catalogues also became extremely popular and often featured bungalows. Companies like Sears, Roebuck and Company, Aladdin, Gordon-Van Tine, Lewis, Montgomery Ward, and Sterling were especially well known and particularly appealing for their claim to be economical and efficient.⁵³

Precut house catalogues, those that sold building material, became a threat to local retail lumber yards, who saw the orders for precut houses as lost sales. In fact, several South Dakota newspapers feature articles denouncing mail-order houses and house catalogues. An exhaustive article in the *Turner County Herald* dating March 15, 1900 lists the reason to choose a local retailer versus a catalogue house. These include: 1. Local retailers extend credit wherever possible, while catalogue houses require cash up-front. 2. If the material arrives damaged a local dealer will fix it while purchases of damaged good from a catalogue house would have to be sent back incurring in additional costs. 3. Catalogue houses use less quality materials. 4. Local dealers carry supplies on which there is little profit, meaning that purchase of a catalogue house cripples his ability to supplement his stock. 5. Purchases from catalogue houses

⁴⁸ "Handicrafts for Farmers," *The Farmer's Leader* (Canton, SD), February 14, 1908.

⁴⁹ "Gift to Library: Seventeen Volumes Presented to the Carnegie Library by The Round Table," *The Mitchell Capitol* (Mitchell, SD), February 11, 1909.

⁵⁰ Kaplan, *The Arts and Crafts Movement in Europe and America*, 271.

⁵¹ Margaret Culbertson, "Mail-Order House and Plan Catalogues In The United States, 1876 - 1930," *Art Documentation: Journal of the Art Libraries Society of North America* 11, No. 1 (Spring 1992): 17.

⁵² *Ibid.*, 18.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, 19.

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

causes local stores to lose trade, leading to the decline of the town's prosperity and adjacent farms. The article concludes by dramatically stating: "For these reasons every purchase made by you from a Catalogue House is to the general welfare of your community a stab in the back."⁵⁴

Despite opposition, catalogue houses continued to be extremely popular and many are extant in South Dakota. Many existing Craftsman/Bungalow dwellings in the state derive primarily from pattern books where architects and contractors could utilize and readapt plans, or from precut house catalogues.

The Craftsman style in South Dakota was primarily used for small houses, and multiple-dwelling units were rare. Craftsman houses listed in the National Register are frequently contributing buildings in historic residential districts and tend to have altered windows and porches. Individually listed examples tend to have better overall integrity. As of 2019 there are approximately twenty-five Craftsman houses listed in the National Register of Historic Places for architectural significance in South Dakota. Perhaps the most significant example is the Dr. B. M. Banton House, located in Yankton and constructed between 1920-1921. The house emerges from an uncut masonry basement and features three low pitch gables terminating with triangular finials, reminiscent of Japanese-influenced design. The window and door trim also have upwards pointing wood lintels of the same style. The house is described as an "Airplane Bungalow" as these "designs were popularized throughout the country by architectural pattern books, which billed the style as an airplane bungalow, because of its abstract resemblance to an airplane with spars."⁵⁵

Webster currently has six properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Of these six, five are residential properties. The Anton and Mary Agnes Karpen House and the Waddel Mansion are also categorized as Craftsman/Bungalow.

The Karpen House is located on 818 First Street West, approximately a block away from the Chilson House. It is a two-story house, with exterior wood clapboard, and a side-gabled roof with exposed roof rafters under the wide eaves and triangular knee braces under the gables. The entrance is located on the west façade in a small enclosed gabled porch with sidelights and pairs of square columns on either side of the entrance. Windows throughout the building are primarily three-over-one lights, grouped in pairs or flights of four windows. As of the 2007 listing, the interior of the house retained the original brick fireplace, wood floors, exposed wood beams, and a variety of original millwork, including window and door trims, baseboards, and stair banisters. Access to the stairs, which have been carpeted, is framed by a wood entablature with square pilasters typical of the Craftsman style. There is a stained-glass window on the first-floor landing, original light fixtures, and built-in furniture such as the bookshelves on the side of the fireplace, a linen closet under the second-floor landing and a bench under the stained-glass window. There is an ornate china cabinet in the dining room with Craftsman designs such as leaded glass windows composing geometric designs, and small square columns

⁵⁴ "To Men and Women of this County," *Tuner County Herald* (Hurley, SD), March 15, 1900.

⁵⁵ Carol Tinkey, *Banton, Dr. B. M. House*, National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008, National Register Reference #87001729).

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

supporting the upper part of the cabinetry.⁵⁶ Like in the Chilson House, it's possible that the cabinet is original to the house. Overall, the Chilson House, except for the addition on the rear, presents the same distinctive Craftsman features and same integrity as the Karpen House.

The other Craftsman House listed in Webster is the Waddel Mansion. The Waddel Mansion is located at 605 West 5th St., near the western edge of town. This building is larger than the Chilson and the Karpen houses. The main façade facing 5th street is symmetrical, with a central volume and two slightly recessed wings on either side. The side-gabled roof presents exposed beams under the overhanging eaves and triangular knee braces on the gable ends. A gabled dormer interrupts the roofline also with knee braces and exposed rafter tails. Unlike the Chilson and Karpen Houses, the Waddel Mansion doesn't have an entrance porch. Instead, the entrance is capped by an ornamental hood, typical of Colonial Revival architecture. Throughout the façade there are three-over-one windows paired or in flights of three. The house was rather significantly altered as the original façade was stucco containing washed pebbles and sea shells. In 1940, clapboard was added on top of the original material. As of 1994, when the property was nominated, the interior retained the original brick fireplace with the wood mantel, hardwood floors, door and window trims, two-paneled doors, baseboards, staircase with squared decorated banisters, and built-ins including a cabinet in the library and the clothes shoot.⁵⁷

The Chilson House closely resembles the Karpen House and the Waddel Mansion in terms of exterior and interior integrity. As with the two previously listed properties, the Chilson House retains all the original windows on the exterior, the triangular knee braces, and exposed rafter tails under wide eaves. On the interior, all three houses retain extensive woodwork, such as exposed beams, door and window trims, pilasters, banisters, and built-in furniture. The wood tends to be stained rather than painted, cut in thick beams, and minimally ornate - all of which are defining features of Craftsman architecture. Additionally, all three properties have a carriage house or a garage. The three properties mentioned above all present similar variations, including enclosed porches or the absence thereof and enclosed sunrooms and sleeping porches. Adding the Chilson House to the National Register of Historic Places could provide additional representation on Craftsman architecture in Webster.

Historic Significance

The Chilson House is eligible for the National Register under **Criterion C** for its architectural significance. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman Style, popular in residential housing at the beginning of the twentieth century. It retains integrity of significant interior and exterior features, such as the enclosed porch, wood shingles on the second floor, knee braces, exposed rafter tails, wood windows and doors, intact floorplan, built-in furniture and extensive dark-stained woodwork throughout the interior. This lends the property high artistic value as these features exemplify the Craftsman ideology of utilizing natural, flat surfaced materials with minimal decoration. Additionally, the Chilson

⁵⁶ Barbara Kooiman, *Karpen, Anton and Mary Agnes House*, National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008 National Register Reference #08000042).

⁵⁷ Betty LaBarr and Melissa Dirr, *The Waddel Mansion*, National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1994, National Register Reference #94000564).

Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

House conveys the same level of integrity found in the Karpen House and the Waddel Mansion at the time of their listing and adds to Webster's architecturally significant landscape.

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Primary Sources

"Handicrafts for Farmers." *The Farmer's Leader* (Canton, SD), February 14, 1908.

"Gift to Library: Seventeen Volumes Presented to the Carnegie Library by The Round Table." *The Mitchell Capitol* (Mitchell, SD), February 11, 1909.

"To Men and Women of this County." *Tuner County Herald* (Hurley, SD), March 15, 1900.

"History of Webster Dates Back To Year of 1881." *Reporter and Farmer, Golden Jubilee Edition* (Webster, SD), June 11, 1931.

Deed of Sale from Charles Prior to Frank Anderson, 26 October 1900 (filed 19 December 1900) Day County, South Dakota, Deed Book UU, page 199. Register of Deeds, Webster SD.

Deed of Sale from Theresa Boyd and Jacob Boyd to Frank Anderson, 1 June 1925 (filed 5 June 1925) Day County, South Dakota, Deed Book A13, page 605. Register of Deeds, Webster SD.

Deed of Sale from Mary M. Hallock and George B. Hallock to C.H. Chilson, 20 September 1904 (filed 1 October 1904) Day County, South Dakota, Deed Book GG, page 606. Register of Deeds, Webster SD.

Deed of Sale from C.H. Chilson to Julia Chilson his wife, 26 May 1926 (filed 5 August 1930) Day County, South Dakota, Deed Book B6, page 541. Register of Deeds, Webster SD.

Deed of Sale from Julia Chilson to Herman Chilson, Esther Chilson, Clara Chilson, and Borghild C. Peters, 10 June 1938 (filed 6 January 1941) Day County, South Dakota, Deed Book 20, page 257. Register of Deeds, Webster SD.

1920 Census Bulletins. U.S. Census Bureau. Last modified September 15, 2017.

<https://www.census.gov/library/publications/1920/dec/bulletins.Demographics.html>

1950 Census of Population: Volume 1. Number of Inhabitants. U.S. Census Bureau. Last modified

February 15, 2017. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/1952/dec/population-vol-01.html>

1900 United States Federal Census. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2004.

<https://search.ancestrylibrary.com>

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

1910 United States Federal Census. Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

<https://search.ancestrylibrary.com>

1920 United States Federal Census. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

<https://search.ancestrylibrary.com>

"Business Entity Detail." South Dakota Secretary of State. Accessed August 28, 2019.

<https://sosenterprise.sd.gov/BusinessServices/Business/FilingDetail.aspx?CN=206147096239095067046237104194032026123216175195>

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Webster, Day County, South Dakota. Sanborn Map Company, Sep. 1916. Map. https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn08274_006/.

"Webster's Elevator Store." *Wi-lyohi* 20, no. 11 (1967): 1-8.

Secondary Sources

Carley, Rachel. *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. New York, NY: Henry Hold and Company Inc., 1994.

Culbertson, Margaret. "Mail-Order House and Plan Catalogues In The United States, 1876 – 1930." *Art Documentation: Journal of the Art Libraries Society of North America* 11, No. 1 (Spring 1992): 17-20. Accessed July 29, 2019. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27948411>.

Day County Historical Research Committee. *History of Day County*. Aberdeen, SD: North Plains Press, 1981.

Deiber, Camilla, Amy Dixon and Megan Rupnick. "Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey of Day County, South Dakota." Survey prepared for the South Dakota State Historical Society. Marion, IA: The Louis Berger Group Inc., 2006.

Granger, Susan. *Ortonville Commercial Historic District*. National Register of Historic Places. Nomination Form. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1985. National Register Reference #85001765.

"Gustav Stickley." The Stickley Museum at Craftsman Farms. Accessed August 28, 2019.

<https://www.stickleymuseum.org/learn-more/gustav-stickley.html>

Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture an Illustrated Encyclopedia*. New York, NY: W.W. Norton and Company Ltd., 1998.

Kaplan, Wendy. *The Arts and Crafts Movement in Europe and America: Design for the Modern World*. New York, NY: Thames and Hudson Inc., 2004.

Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

Kooiman, Barbara. *Karpen, Anton and Mary Agnes House*. National Register of Historic Places. Nomination Form. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008. National Register Reference #08000042.

LaBarr, Betty and Melissa Dirr. *The Waddel Mansion*. National Register of Historic Places. Nomination Form. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1994. National Register Reference #94000564.

Lancaster, Clay. "The American Bungalow." *The Art Bulletin* 40, No. 3 (Sep. 1958): 239-253. Accessed August 7, 2019. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3047780>.

O'Neill, Mildred and M. Dirr. *Fiksdal, Lars J., House*. National Register of Historic Places. Nomination Form. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1995. National Register Reference #95000279.

Smith, Mary Ann. *Gustav Stickley The Craftsman*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1983.

Strand, Janann. *A Greene and Greene Guide*. Pasadena, CA: Grant Dahlstrom/The Castle Press, 1974.

Tinkey, Carol. *Banton, Dr. B. M., House*. National Register of Historic Places. Nomination Form. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008. National Register Reference #87001729.

Weissman, Alan. *Introduction to Craftsman Bungalows, 59 Homes from The Craftsman, v-vi*. Edited by Gustav Stickley. New York: Dover Publications Inc., 1988.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DA00000863

Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Zone: 14 | Easting: 615735.7533 | Northing: 5021086.6636 |
| 2. Zone: 14 | Easting: 615775.3086 | Northing: 5021085.8699 |
| 3. Zone: 14 | Easting: 615776.76388 | Northing: 5021039.0385 |
| 4. Zone: 14 | Easting: 615737.6054 | Northing: 5021039.4354 |

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

The National Register nomination boundary includes Lots 23, 24, 25, 26 of Block 18, Prior's First Addition, city of Webster.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

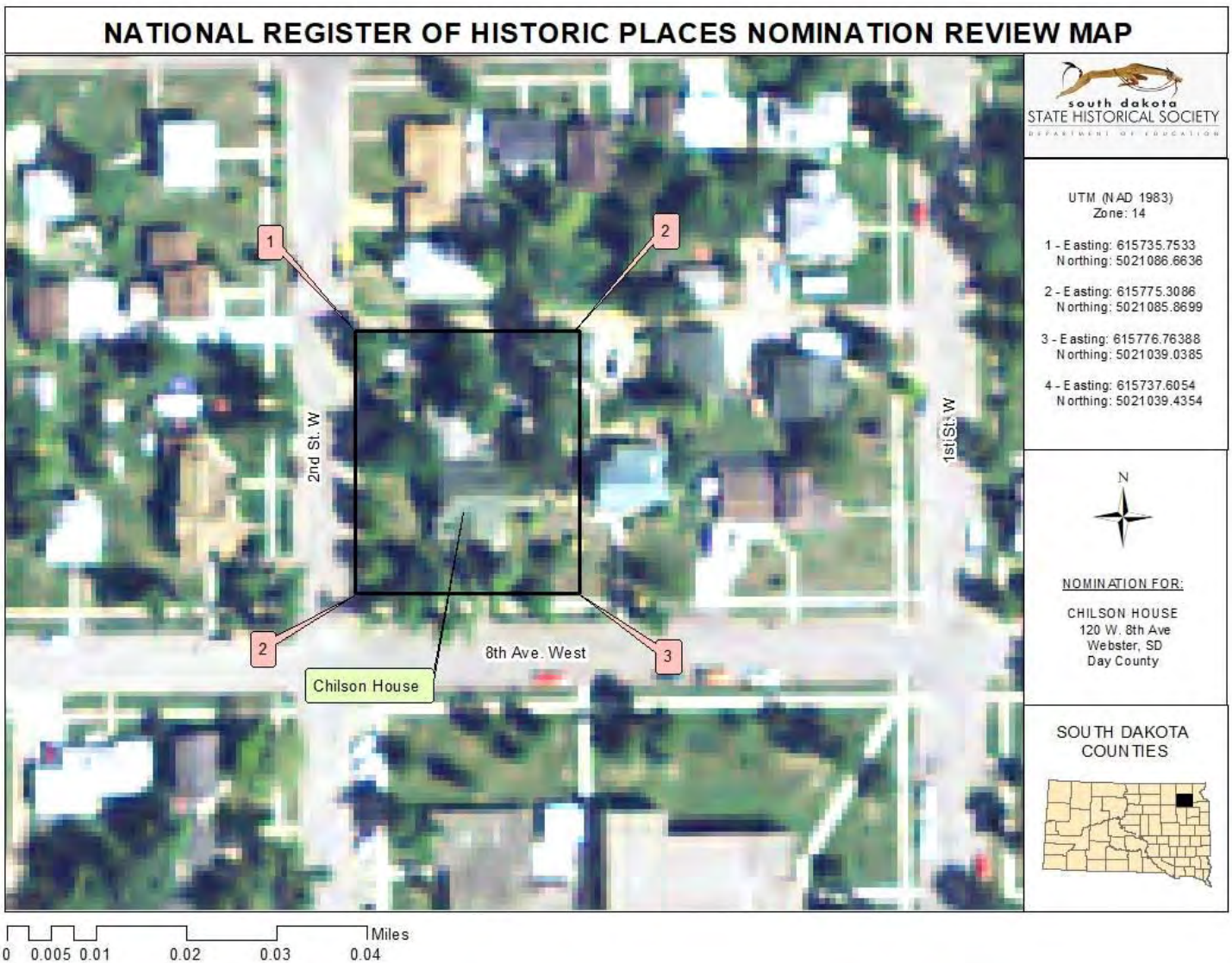
The boundary encompasses the area historically associated with the Chilson House.

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

Section 10_Fig. 1: Chilson House map, close-up view of lot on the corner 8th Ave. West and 2nd St. West. Produced in ArcGIS 10.5 by Sofia Mattesini, August 20, 2019.



Chilson and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

Section 10_Fig. 2: Location of Chilson House in the city of Webster. Produced in ArcGIS 10.5 by Sofia Mattesini, August 20, 2019.



Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Sofia Mattesini
organization: South Dakota State Historical Society
street & number: 900 Governors Drive
city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501
e-mail Sofia.Mattesini@state.sd.us
telephone: 605 773 2906
date: August 19, 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Chil and Julia Chilson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Chil and Julia Chilson House

City or Vicinity: Webster

County: Day County

State: South Dakota

Photographer: Sofia Mattesini

Date Photographed: 03.05.2019

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

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0001: View of south (main) façade, camera facing north.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0002: View of southeast corner, camera facing northwest.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0003: View of southwest corner, camera facing northeast.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0004: View of west elevation, camera facing east.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0005: View of west elevation, camera facing east.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0006: View of north elevation (garage), camera facing south.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0007: View of garage behind the house, camera facing southeast.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0008: View of garage behind the house, camera facing southwest.

Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0009: View of enclosed porch, camera facing west.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0010: View of enclosed porch, camera facing east.

SD_ Day County_ Chilson House_ 0011: View of main entrance from enclosed porch, camera facing northeast.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0012: Detail view of wood work on staircase, camera facing northeast.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0013: Detail view of wood work on staircase, camera facing southwest.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0014: View of living room, camera facing west.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0015: View of living room, camera facing east.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0016: View of leaded glass windows over fireplace, camera facing southwest.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0017: View of fireplace in living room, camera facing southwest.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0018: View of dining room, camera facing southeast.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0019: View of cabinetry in dining room, camera facing east.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0020: View of living room (addition), camera facing northwest.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0021: View of dining room, camera facing west.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0022: View of kitchen (original), camera facing south.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0023: View of kitchen, camera facing northeast.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0024: View of kitchen (original) from adjoining staircase, camera facing north.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0025: View of kitchen (addition), camera facing southeast.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0026: View of garage (addition) interior, camera facing northeast.

Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0027: View of staircase to second floor, camera facing west.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0028: View of built in linen closet, camera facing west.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0029: View of sewing room, camera facing northeast.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0030: View of access to attic from sewing room, camera facing southeast.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0031: View of bathroom, camera facing northwest.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0032: View of northwest bedroom, camera facing northwest.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0033: View of northwest bedroom, camera facing southeast.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0034: View of southwest bedroom, camera facing southwest.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0035: View of southwest bedroom, camera facing northeast.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0036: View of hallway and southwest bedroom, camera facing west.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0037: View of southeast bedroom, camera facing southeast.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0038: View of southeast bedroom, camera facing northwest.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0039: View of sleeping porch, camera facing southeast.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0040: View of sleeping porch, camera facing northwest.

SD_ Day County_ Chil and Julia Chilson House_ 0041: View of sleeping porch, camera facing northwest.

Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

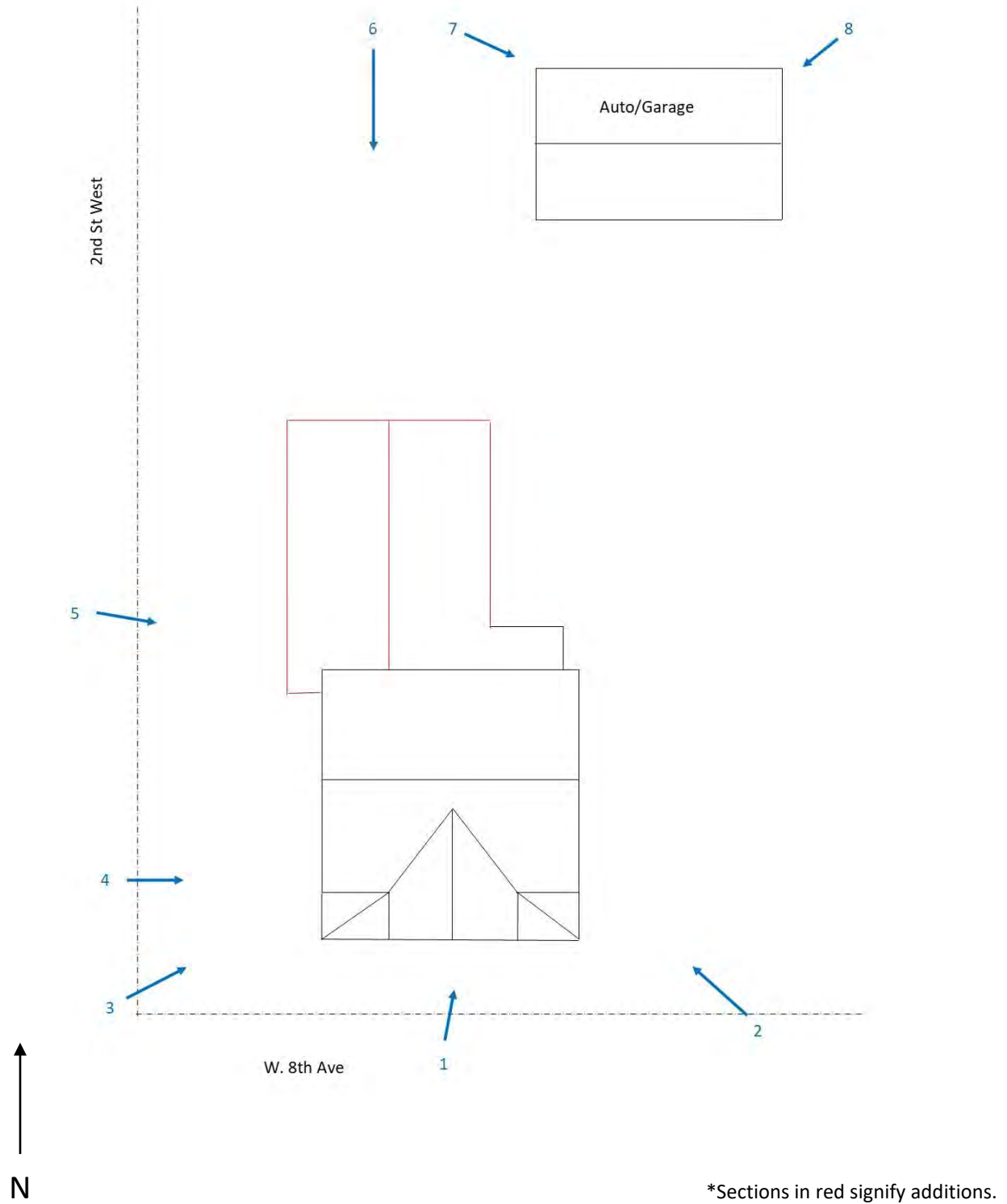
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

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

Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

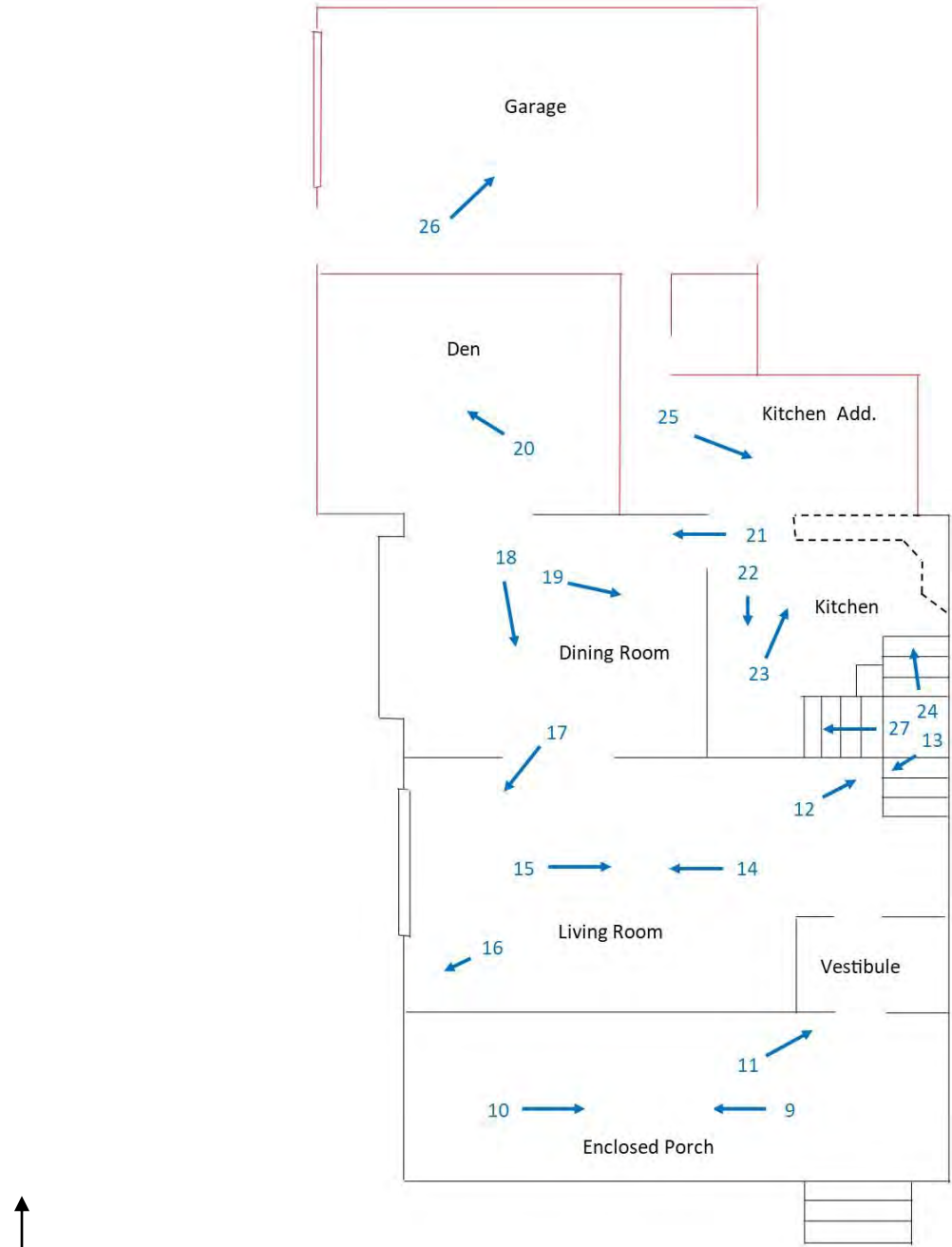
Section 11_Fig. 1: Photo key of exterior



Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

Section 11_Fig. 2: Photo key of first floor

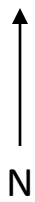
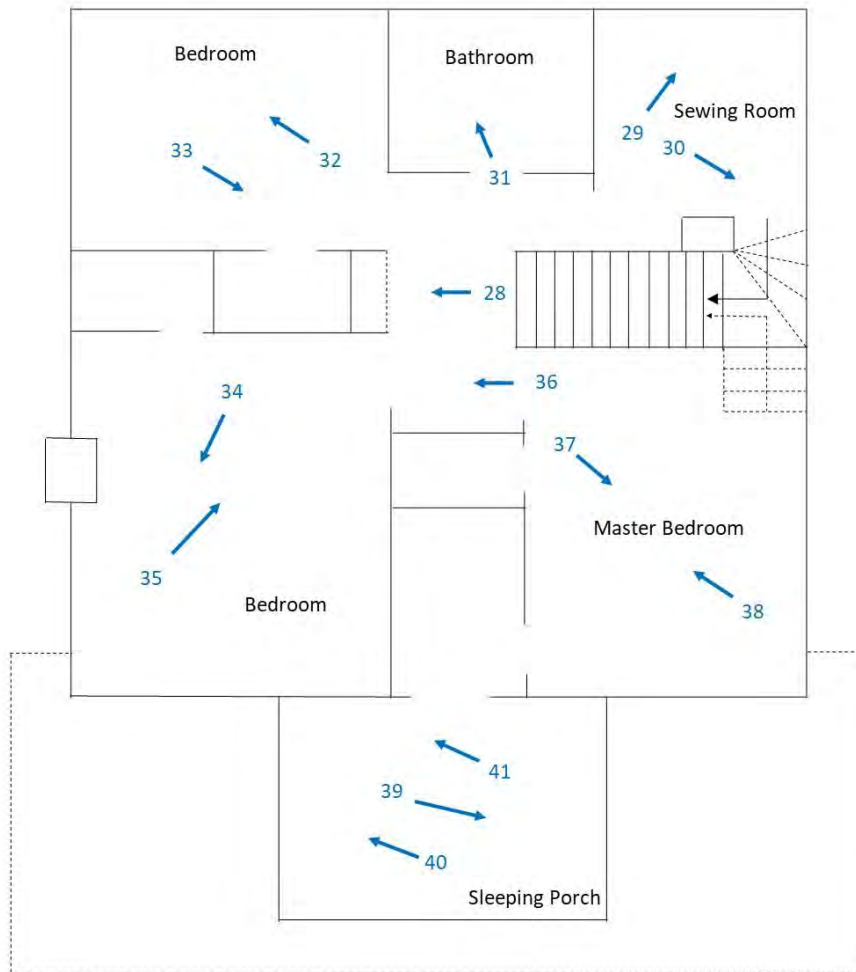


*Sections in red signify additions.

Chil and Julia Chilson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

Section 11_Fig. 3: Photo key of second floor





















WELCOME













memories

















A man with a receding hairline, wearing a dark green Columbia jacket over a plaid shirt, dark blue jeans, and brown sandals. He is standing in the kitchen, looking towards the left side of the frame. His hands are slightly raised in front of him.

Upper wooden kitchen cabinets with dark metal handles. A calendar is hanging on the left side of the cabinet wall.

Lower wooden kitchen cabinets with drawers and doors, featuring dark metal handles. The countertop is white and holds various items including a black pot, a stack of books, a knife block, and a snowman figurine.

Two windows with wooden shutters and white curtains. The snowman figurine is placed on the counter in front of the window on the right.

A window with white curtains and a wooden frame, located behind a desk area.

A round wooden desk with a blue office chair. A green jacket is draped over the desk. A small black heater with a red digital display is on the floor next to the desk.

A small black portable heater with a red digital display showing "8.8".

A light-colored, rectangular rug on the floor in the foreground on the left.

A dark grey, rectangular rug on the floor in the foreground, partially under the man's feet.

A portion of a white electric stove is visible in the bottom right corner of the image.





































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 2/10/2020 Date of Pending List: 3/12/2020 Date of 16th Day: 3/27/2020 Date of 45th Day: 3/26/2020 Date of Weekly List: 4/24/2020

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 4/6/2020 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date _____

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

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




south dakota
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



5 February 2020



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

Dear Keeper:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for the *Bryant Masonic Lodge, James and Wilhelmina Anderson House, Chil and Julia Chilson House, and the Pickstown Fire & Police Station.*

Please contact Sofia.Mattesini@gmail.com with any questions.

Sincerely,

Sofia Mattesini
Historic Preservation Specialist