

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:  
**South Dakota**

COUNTY:  
**Beadle**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE  
**NOV 5 1974**

1. NAME

COMMON:  
**Campbell Park Historic District of Huron**

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
*roughly bounded by 5th, 7th, 9th, Wisconsin, California, Kansas and Dakota streets*

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: ~~Northern boundaries: 5th & 7th; Southern: 7th & 9th; Western boundaries: Wisconsin-California Sts; Eastern: Kansas-Dakota Sts.~~

CITY OR TOWN: **Huron** CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **No. 2**

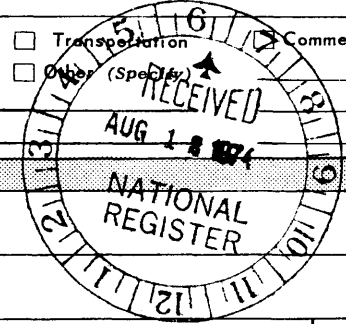
STATE: **South Dakota** CODE: **046** COUNTY: **Beadle** CODE: **005**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		



4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: **Multiple**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: **Huron** STATE: **South Dakota** CODE: **046**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: **Register of Deeds**

STREET AND NUMBER: **City Hall**

CITY OR TOWN: **Huron** STATE: **South Dakota** CODE: **046**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: **Huron Historic District--South Dakota Historic Sites Survey**

DATE OF SURVEY: **December, 1973**  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: **Historical Preservation Center**

STREET AND NUMBER: **University of South Dakota--Alumni House**

CITY OR TOWN: **Vermillion** STATE: **South Dakota** CODE: **046**

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Campbell Park Historic District of Huron, South Dakota, consists of eighty-nine structures, two parks, and two parking lots. These sites are located in area just south of the main business district. The two parks-- Winter and Campbell--serve different purposes for the city of Huron. Winter Park is used primarily for children's recreation and contains a playground area and a large water tower. While Campbell Park is used for community concerts with a bandstand at its southern end, the Park is without any recreational type of equipment. At the northern end of this park is the modern city library which replaced the old Carnegie Library that was situated there. The two parking lots serve the needs of three of the four churches located in the district.

The time and place the district portrays is an early twentieth century Mid-Western city. While fourteen per cent of the buildings were built prior to 1900, fifty-four per cent were built between 1900 and 1911. Twenty-three per cent were built from 1915 to 1921; and only nine per cent were built after 1925. These statistics prove that the area still has the integrity of a turn-of-the-century city in the Midwest.

The styles that are most predominant are Queen Anne, Colonials, and Queen Anne Cottage. There are few ostentacious homes in the district of Huron but rather buildings that reflect simplistic and moderate architectural type. The average home is usually a two story structure with horizontal siding, a gable roof, an enclosed porch, wooden shingles, and normally painted white.

The continuity of the best district is not as much in styles but in dates of construction. Wisconsin Avenue, SW of the 700s block is a good example. Of the thirteen structures that line both sides of the street, all but three were built before 1919 and seven are either Queen Anne or Queen Anne Cottages. Another example is California Avenue which consists of two blocks with homes only on the west side of the street. Of the eleven homes, only two were built outside of the years 1886 to 1905; these two exceptions were built in 1911 and 1918. Perhaps the best example of continuity as far as construction dates is Kansas Avenue, SE of the 500s and 600s blocks. Of the ten homes built on the west side, all were built from 1907 to 1911.

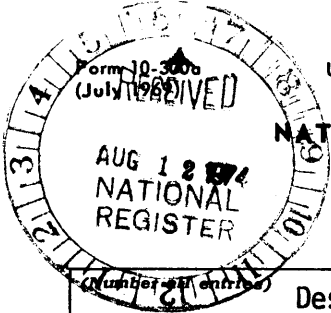
The landscape of the district is basically flat with numerous trees of pine, oak, birch, and elm. The planting of trees along the boulevard and around the homes is an important aspect of the district. The streets are all modern pavement but vary in width. For example, Dakota Avenue South is a wide, two-lane street and a main thoroughfare for the city; while California, SW is a narrow street flanked on the east side by Campbell Park. Most of the homes are set fairly close to the street except for Wisconsin on which houses set further back from the street. The normal spacing between homes is around twelve feet. The entire area uses sidewalks; and alleyways are used in about half the blocks. There are few driveways in the district which help maintain the integrity of the era.

Some of the main structures will be described in detail below.

St. Martins Catholic Church was built in 1915 to serve the enlarged needs of the Catholic community in Huron. A previous edifice had been built there in the 1880s. The exterior facing is common brick of the English Bond design. The foundation is cut sandstone which projects about four feet above

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Flemish



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Description--page 2

the ground level. The facade's main door opening is flat with a flat arch with voussoirs and keystone. A small portico with a dentil decorated pediment of the triangular type is supported by two engaged colonnettes of the Doric order. The door itself is a single leaf two panel type. Directly above the pediment is a large rose window with wheel trachery and is divided by transoms and mullions into nine parts. Its surrounds are compound and employ diagonal brick with a keystone. The facade also features several sizes of semicircular windows. To the right of the rose window is a medium sized semicircular window with side imposts. The trachery at the top of the window pane is like that of the rose window and beneath this the trachery is divided into two semicircular designs and within each of these is another semicircular arch. These arches span from just below the wheel trachery to the window's sill. This pattern of design is used throughout the building. Beneath this window are two smaller windows of the same design. The third semicircular window can be found in the tower of the steeple and is about eight feet in length. This window is used on two other sides of the tower. The steeple itself uses a rectangular tower with a pyramid type of spire with a Latin cross finial. The cornice is decorated with small semicircular brick arches. This decoration is found on all sides of the structure except the apse.

The nave walls of the church feature three large semicircular windows of about twelve feet in height and three feet in width. Beneath these windows stringcourse is used as a surround and continues around the building except the apse. The eaves project slightly from the medium gable roof. The trancepts of the church utilizes the rose window exactly like the facades.

The apse is semicircular in plan and vaulted with a half dome. There are four pairs of semicircular windows of medium length that surround the upper portion of the apse. The chimney is offset to the left on the rear slope and it is of the single stack variety. The floor plan mildly represents the apse and transept type. Saint Martins is located at 105 5th Street, SE.

The J. W. Campbell Home (John Tschetter Home) at 726 Dakota South is of the federal style although not pure form. The two story structure was erected in 1903 by J. W. Campbell. The siding is grey and white clapboard. The foundation of this rectangular-planned home is of cut stone, while the medium pitched roof is covered with wooden shingles. The facade shows the asymmetrical plan of a Federal home. The fenestration has no ordered placement throughout the structure. The ground floor features four double sash, double hung windows. These windows are flat openings with awnings. The second story of the facade consists of five windows similar to the ground floors. There are also two small windows half the size of the others on the upper floor. Also above one of the two front doors is a semicircular window about four feet in length and does look out of place.

There are two front doorways: the one offset to the right was apparently added in 1957. This doorway which is directly below the semicircular window is a single leaf, two panel type and employs side panels flush to the door. The most predominant feature of the front is the use of large quoins which are painted white and contrast sharply with the grey clapboards. The quoins are found at all four corners of the building.

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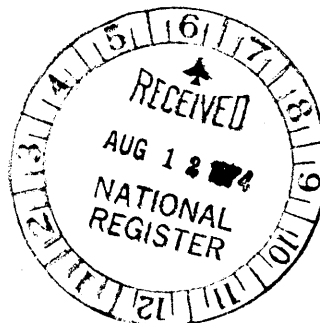
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(Number all entries) Description--page 3

On the south side of the house a small porch has been added. The north and south sides use a different pattern for window organization. The rear's main feature is a one story sun porch with twelve windows divided into thirds. A one stack chimney which straddles the roof ridge is offset to the left. The approach of the house is by means of a fan driveway which has been used since the house's construction.

The Robert Hill's home at 551 Kansas, SE is a two and one half story structure Queen Anne built in 1907. The facing of the house utilizes horizontal siding and clapboard while the foundation is of cut stone. The facades first floor is all porch with two thirds of the porch enclosed and the other third open. The entire porch has its own roof. The enclosed porch has seven flat-topped windows; three in the front and two on each side. These windows and almost all the windows of the home have plain moulding surrounds and are divided by a double sash. The open porch which leads to the entryway is supported by the home, the porch, and one rectangular window. The door has a flat opening of the single leaf, single panel type. Above the porch are three closely spaced windows and above these windows bond moulding is used. Between the bond moulding and the eaves is a half round window, surrounded by a half arch and topped with a keystone. The north or right side of the house's main feature is an oriel while the south side has a bay window. The roof is a cross gable with wood shingles. The chimney is located in the center of the ridge of the roof.



**3. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1895-1915**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The history of Huron, South Dakota, began when Marvin Hughitt became manager of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad in 1875. Hughitt planned to extend the railroad into the central region of the Dakotas in order to persuade businessmen and farmers to settle along or near the tracks. The formation of the Dakota Central Railroad Company, a branch of Northwestern, on May 16, 1879, led to the creation of the city of Huron. Hughitt chose a location fifty miles north of Mitchell on the west bank of the James River to be the central headquarters of the railroad. Early settlers and speculators began to migrate to the area and on June 25, 1880, the first locomotive entered the town that had only nine buildings. With the arrival of the railroad, immigrants began arriving in greater numbers. The railroad established Huron and was Huron's hope for prosperity.

One month after the railroad arrived, the county of Beadle was organized with the county seat located in Huron. The rapid development of Huron and the citizen's desire for greatness led to the attempt to secure the territorial and state capitol in Huron. The battles for the capital occurred in 1883, 1885, 1889, and 1890. The city government and the citizens of Huron spent a great amount of money on bonds. With the final election in 1890, the mandate was Pierre, not Huron. The capital fight and the failure fiscally destroyed the city's growth and stabilization would not occur until 1900.

The creation of Huron by the railroad was the high point of Huron's history. The Northwestern gave the city a unique status in the sense of the type of people who came to live in Huron and on the railroad's control of the city. The district itself had several boarding houses such as 85 6th Street, SW, which housed many railroad workers. There were over twelve homes in the district where railroad workers lived. Any major industry is vital to a small town and the Chicago and Northwestern was a dominating force in Huron.

The low point of Huron's history was the disasterous capital fights. This halted the growth of Huron until the early years of the twentieth century. The town began to grow again around 1900 after a slow financial recovery. The district reflects this recovery with over fifty-four percent of the structures being built between 1900 and 1911. The architecture in the Campbell Park Historic District reflects the middle class type of homes which typify Huron itself. The architecture of the district is usually practical with few elaborate homes. Architecture is supposed to mirror the type of community and the people who lived in the area. This district's architecture reflects the middle income and turn of the century town.

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Huron Directories: 1886-87; 1905-06; 1913-14; 1926-27.

Kingsbury, George W. History of Dakota Territory, Volume I. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1915.

Plummer, Steven B. Huron, South Dakota 1800-1900: Economic and Political Determinants. University of South Dakota Masters Thesis. 1970.

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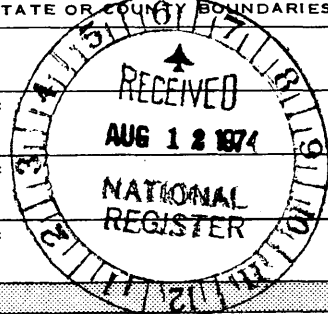
**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	44°	21'	42"	98°	12'	57"			
NE	44°	21'	42"	98°	12'	40"			
SE	44°	21'	22"	98°	12'	40"			
SW	44°	21'	22"	98°	12'	57"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **48 acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE: **Scott Gerloff, Consultant**

ORGANIZATION: **Historic Preservation Center**      DATE: **January 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER: **Alumni House--University of South Dakota**

CITY OR TOWN: **Vermillion**      STATE: **South Dakota**      CODE: **046**

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National     State     Local

Name: *James E. Gillihan*  
 Title: **State Historic Preservation Officer**  
 Date: 8/7/74

**NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

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

*AR Mortensen*  
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 11/5/74

ATTEST:  
*Charles Henry*  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 10.1.74

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Significance--page 2

There are four churches in the district that enhance the architecture of the area. The district has been a religious center of the city since the late nineteenth century. The older churches were replaced by newer ones and the area continued to be an area of worship. The four churches represent the Catholic, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Lutheran denominations. The Catholic house also employs a parish.

Some important political and business men have resided in the district:

Coe Isaac Crawford was probably the most important person to live in the area. He was an attorney whose main client was the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. He was state's attorney general, governor in 1907, and United States senator in 1909. He is probably the most noted progressive of the state who advanced the Wisconsin idea. Crawford resided at 777 Dakota South.

J. W. Campbell helped found the First National Bank in 1882 and later became the bank's president. He was an influential and important citizen. Campbell Park was named in his honor.

Other important individuals who lived in the district were: Reverend Calvin French, president of Huron College; Arthur Kinkhead, state representative; John Longstall, state representative and editor of the city's newspaper; Cliff Laughin, president of Huron Lumber Company.

The Campbell Park Historic District is an excellent example of an early twentieth century town in the Midwest that has yet to be spoiled by modern buildings. It remains much as it was in 1920 with only eight buildings being built after that. It is a community center with four churches, two parks, and the city's library. The area has the time and place criteria that enhances the importance of an historic district.



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Principle Buildings in the Campbell Park Historic District of Huron.

1. 551 Kansas S.E. Described in detail in the description.
2. 617 Kansas S.E. - 1908. This two and one-half story Neoclassical home is in excellent condition. Its main features are a classical porch with small coupled columns of the Doric Order, palladian windows and the use of modillion throughout the home. The house sets on a cutstone foundation with horizontal siding and has a slight pitched gable roof.
3. 631 Kansas S.E. - 1908. This well preserved Neoclassical home has horizontal siding with a slight pitched gable roof. It is a large symmetrical structure that sets upon a cutstone foundation.
4. 726 Dakota S. Described in detail in the description.
5. 807 Dakota S. - 1900. The John Gehman home is a two story Queen Anne style of home with clapboard and masonry facing. Features of the house include an irregular gable roof, dormers, and some half-timbering. Gehman was an important grocer in Huron.
6. 505 California - 1919. The First Congregational Church is a Neoclassical structure with Roman arches and windows with keystones. It has a flat roof and brick facing and is symmetrical in plan. It has two classic openings, two fluted Doric columns and two rectangular supports of the Doric order. It is an excellent example of its style of architecture.
7. 573 California S.W. - 1895. The Howard V. Shober home is an excellent Queen Anne style of home. The house has two types of facing: horizontal siding and shingles, and is set on a cutstone foundation. An irregular gabled roof, a two story front bay window, an irregular placement of windows and a classic porch are other features. Shober was an important banker in Huron.
8. 609 California S.W. - 1918. This two story colonial was built as apartments for employees of the railroads. This symmetrical structure has two front bay windows, multi dormers, and two front enclosed porches. It sets on a concrete block foundation with horizontal siding and shingles used as facing.
9. 655 California S.W. - 1900. The Arthur Kinkhead home is a two story smaller version of an Italianate Villa style. It has stucco facing and many slender windows. It has a rectangular two story tower that reaches the roof line which is hip. Kinkhead was an important land agent and state legislator.
- 10 675 California S.W. - 1911. The Calvin H. French home is a one and one-half story stick style home. It has stucco facing, a gable roof with a



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Principle Buildings Continued.

long chimney on the left side. It used a great deal of exposed stick work and also has brackets. It is a well preserved home and French was one of the founders and presidents of Huron College.

11. 775 Wisconsin S.W. - 1900. The Reverend W. H. Thrull home is a large two and one-half story Queen Anne Style of home. It has a cutstone foundation with horizontal siding and shingles used as facing. Other features include three palladial windows, a classic porch and an irregular gabled roof.
12. 807 Wisconsin S.W. This two and one-half story colonial home has clapboard siding with some vertical board. It sets upon a cutstone foundation and has a gable roof. Its other features include palladial windows, shutters, and is in good condition.
13. 917 Wisconsin S.W. - 1885. The George Sterling home was built by one of Huron's most important early day pioneer. It is a large two story Italianate with brackets, dormers and a long left side chimney. It is in fair condition but its former splendor is obvious to the viewer.
14. 70 7th Street, S.W. - 1910. The Tillison J. Wood home is a two story colonial with clapboard siding. This symmetrical home sets upon a cutstone foundation and has a gabled roof. Palladial windows are used as is a front dormer. Wood was an important medical doctor in Huron.
15. 133 5th Street, S.E. - 1905. This building is the parish house for St. Martins Catholic Church and is of the French Renaissance style. The structure has brick facing and a high pitched hip roof, with gabled dormers on each side which have decorative bargeboard. It is truly an excellent building.



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Boundary description for Campbell Park Historic District of Huron

The boundaries of the district include both sides of Fifth Street from the eastern border of Winter Park to Wisconsin Street SW. At this point the boundary runs south to Seventh Street SW including all the structures that face Sixth Street SW and California Street, but excluding all buildings that face Wisconsin Street SW between Fifth Street and Seventh Street. From Seventh Street SW, the district extends westerly including all structures facing said street to the center of the block that borders Wisconsin Street SW on the west side. The boundary then heads to the south including all homes that face Wisconsin Street SW to the south side of Ninth Street SW. Ninth Street SW runs in an easterly direction to the center of the block on the eastern side of Dakota Street S; this includes all structures facing Ninth Street and one structure at the southeast corner of the boundary that faces Wisconsin Street. The district limits then runs to the north to Seventh Street SW which includes all structures facing Dakota Street S. Seventh Street SE extends to the east to Kansas Street SE including both sides of Seventh. At Kansas Street, the boundary line extends to the southern border of Winter Park, then extends to the western boundary of the park, and heads along the eastern side of the park to Fifth Street SE.

