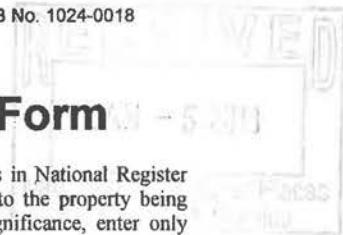


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-2102



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: Celina and Albert Goddard House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 111 South Van Buren

City or town: Pierre State: SD County: Hughes

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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:

x A ___ B x C ___ D

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| <u>Jay D. Vogt</u> | <u>12-12-2017</u> |
| Signature of certifying official/Title: | 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 |

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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

2/20/18
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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>1</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Concrete block bungalow

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Walls: Concrete; Roof: Asphalt

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 Goddard House (1908) is a one-and-a-half-story concrete block bungalow located at 111 S Van Buren. It is located midblock in a residential neighborhood with a setback typical of the era. A brick sidewalk runs from the street to the porch. The bricks are inscribed "C.W. Ritz." C.W. Ritz was a brick company based in Des Moines, IA. The porch is poured concrete and runs almost the complete width of the façade. The house is rectilinear, measuring approximately 18 feet by 36 feet. The concrete block walls are laid in a stretcher bond and measure eighteen blocks from ground to roof. The blocks are smooth and measure 8 inches by 16 inches. The foundation is concrete block. The roof is hipped, clad in asphalt shingles, and extends over the front porch. Three Roman Doric wood columns support the porch. The north, south, and east elevations contain centered, hipped-roof dormers clad in wood shingles. Each dormer contains a one-over-one vinyl replacement window. The shingles are fishscale and square, arranged in bands. House eaves, dormer eaves, and porch ceiling are bead board. The house sits on the north side of the lot with the yard extending primarily to the east, south, and west. A wood fence borders the rear of the house. The backyard contains a garage and shed, neither of which contribute to the significance of the property. The house retains the majority of its historic materials, and the original design and setting are unaltered. Elements of fine workmanship are

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limited, but include exterior masonry as well as built-in cabinets and parquet floors on the interior.

Narrative Description

House

East Elevation

The east elevation is the front of the house. The entry is slightly off center to the south and the three concrete steps accessing the porch are off center to align with the entrance. Three Roman Doric wood columns are spaced equidistant across the porch. The porch is open with no balustrade.

The entry door is a replacement. It is a panel door with a rectangular window. There is also a metal storm door with two large panes of glass. To the south of the entrance is a Victorian window with a slab concrete sill and aluminum storm window. The window has no lintel as it extends to the porch ceiling. The top pane of the Victorian window is leaded stained glass that contains primarily diamond shapes with oval shapes in the center. To the north of the entrance is a tall, narrow one-over-one wood window with a two-pane wood storm. Like the Victorian window, there is a slab concrete sill and no lintel as the window extends to the porch ceiling.

South Elevation

The south elevation has four windows and a door at the southwest corner. Three of the windows are one-over-one wood windows with two-pane wood storms. One of these is located towards the southeast corner; the other two are paired near the center of the elevation. West of the paired windows is a small, fixed-pane wood window placed three-quarters of the way up the wall. This window lights an interior stairwell. All windows have a slab concrete sill and a flush, concrete lintel. There is also a wood panel door with a single light on this elevation. Also, below the paired windows at the ground level is a coal chute that has been infilled with wood.

North Elevation

The north elevation has three wood windows with two-pane wood storms. The center window has decorative tracery in the upper sash; the other two windows are one-over-one configurations. All have slab concrete sills and flush, concrete lintels.

West Elevation

The south elevation has an entrance located slightly off center to the north. The door is wood with a large, single light; there is also a metal storm door. Small, one-over-one wood windows with two-pane wood storms are found on either side of the door. Both have a slab concrete sill and a flush lintel. A modern wood deck extends nearly the full width across this rear elevation.

Interior

Bungalow house plans typically follow one of two layouts: sequentially ordered rooms or a center hall plan. The Goddard House is sequential, with the living room and dining room on one

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side and a bedroom, bathroom, and kitchen on the other. There are no hallways. The stairwell to the attic is located at the rear of the house and accessed from the dining room.

The kitchen, bathroom, and attic have been modified over the years. Dates of modification are not known. Plaster walls have also been replaced with drywall, though the majority of historic trim and key built in features have been retained. Original flooring also remains in the unmodified rooms.

The living room and dining room occupy the south half of the main floor; a flat-arched uncased opening joins them. Window and door openings feature decorative trim, with reeded stained pilasters with a plain trim cap. Door casings have a plain base block. Baseboards are rounded. A built-in cabinet is located next to a closet at the rear of the dining room. The closet, which is located under the rear stairwell, has a single-action five-panel wood door. At the southwest corner of the dining room is another single-action five-panel door that accesses the stairs. The living room and dining room have parquet floors consisting of single strips of wood.

A bedroom, bathroom, and kitchen occupy the north half of the main floor. The casings, both pilasters and cap trim, are plain. The bedroom has wood flooring. The bathroom and kitchen, which have been remodeled, are laminate.

The attic was remodeled into a master bedroom at an unknown date. It may have been one or multiple bedrooms historically. It consists of a main room, bathroom, and closet. The closet and bathroom have historic, five-panel wood doors that appear to match the main floor doors. The doors are trimmed with reeded pilasters with a plain cap trim. A built-in shelf has the same trim. The door casings also have bulls eye base blocks. Baseboards are rounded. Though the attic has been remodeled, doors and woodwork appear period to the house.

There is also an unfinished half basement accessed from a stairwell in the kitchen.

Garage

There is a garage with metal siding on the rear of the lot that is non-contributing. There is also a small shed.

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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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1908

Significant Dates

1908

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

n/a

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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 Goddard House is significant under Criterion C for architecture. It is a good example of residential concrete block construction and represents a rare construction type locally. Primarily built between 1900-1930, houses of concrete block construction enjoyed a period of marginal popularity. Relatively few concrete block houses were constructed in Pierre. The Goddard House is one of the best examples remaining locally and the best example of a concrete block house whose blocks imitate dressed stone. Executed in a small, bungalow form, the house also represents a once common but increasingly rare housing type.

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

Concrete Block Construction

Concrete has been around for centuries. The Romans erected monumental buildings with it, such as the Pantheon (118-128 A.D.), and used it throughout their empire. However, after Roman times it fell out of use, possibly due to a change in aesthetics. Innovations in building technologies during the nineteenth century renewed its use, particularly the invention of Portland cement which made the manufacturing of concrete blocks possible.¹ These advances ushered in a new era of concrete block popularity.

The French were the first to seize upon this new concrete block building technology, but it spread to the United States by the 1860s. Fueling this expansion was the development of inexpensive block-making machines and their distribution through catalogues. Thousands of companies, tradesmen, and architects invented machines with an equal number of firms producing concrete blocks across the country by the early 1900s.²

Trade publications and builders' journals also widely promoted concrete block construction in the early twentieth century. Aesthetics, strength, cost, and ease of building were all touted as advantages. Concrete blocks were not as strong as stone, but were much cheaper, and priced comparably to brick. Another selling point was the relative simplicity in production. A craftsman who followed manufacturer specifications could make his own blocks with a combination of Portland cement, water, sand, and stone aggregates, or purchase premade blocks from local building suppliers. Concrete block construction also presented no unusual difficulties, allowing almost anyone with basic masonry skills to build with them. Finally, concrete blocks

¹ Randall Cotton. "Ornamental Concrete Block Houses." (*The Old-House Journal*, vXII, no8, October 1983), 180.

² Cotton, 180; Jennifer Dumke. *The Architect Who Shaped Sioux Falls*. (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2013) 103; Robert Young. *Historic Preservation Technology*. (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley and Sons Inc., 2008), 121.

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were marketed touting a variety of benefits to potential home builders including claims of being fireproof, warm in the winter/cool in the summer, earthquake proof, and maintenance free, at least where painting was concerned.³

Aesthetics were another factor increasing the popularity of concrete block in the late 1800s through the 1930s. The look of real stone was perennially desired, but expensive. Concrete block could imitate stone (both rough and finished cuts) at a fraction of the cost. Also referred to as “artificial stone,” concrete blocks simulated the rock faces of rough cut stone or the smooth surfaces of dressed stone, depending on preference. Plain ashlar, rock-face, and chamfer-edged blocks were popular, but ornamental designs including, scrolls, wreaths, and roping in relief were also widely produced.⁴ Some homes were constructed completely of blocks while others only incorporated them in foundations and porches. Concrete block use was not without its detractors, though, with many architects criticizing it as fake or degrading its uniform appearance as fraudulent to true stone construction.⁵ Most concrete block predating 1910 had a “rock-faced” or “granite-faced” appearance, while after 1910 blocks were increasingly molded smoother to imitate dressed stone.⁶ Both types continued in use through the 1930s when tastes changed and ornamental blocks went out of style.

However, it must be noted that concrete block was never as fashionable as wood or brick for residences, even during its era of highest popularity (1900-1930). While it thrived in commercial, industrial, and institutional uses, it was relatively uncommon in residential construction, particularly single-family homes.⁷ Though concrete block houses appear in pattern books, builders’ journals, and other publications throughout this period, and were adapted to a variety of architectural styles and forms, they never challenged other contemporary building materials for dominance in the residential market.

Concrete block production in South Dakota soared at the turn of the century, with block production increasing 300% between 1904-09.⁸ By 1909, the state had thirty-eight concrete block companies.⁹ Concrete block was used extensively from 1900-1915 in central and western South Dakota during a building boom. This boom included Pierre, which saw an uptick of

³ William Arthur. “Suggestions For Building a Modern Dwelling.” (*The Building Age*, vXXXII, July 1910), 316; Charles Elmer White. *Successful Houses and How to Build Them*. (New York: The McMillan Company, 1912), 235; Young, 121; Maurice Sloan. *The Concrete House and Its Construction*. (Philadelphia, PA: The Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, 1912), 210; William Radford. *Cement Houses and How to Build Them*. (Chicago: The Radford Architectural Company, 1908), 6.

⁴ Gottlieb Scheurenbrand National Register of Historic Places Nomination. 8-15.

⁵ Cotton, 180; Young, 121.

⁶ David Erpestad and David Wood. *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of th State’s Architecture to 1945*. (Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997), 34.

⁷ Gottlieb Scheurenbrand National Register of Historic Places Nomination. 8-4.

⁸ Erpestad and Wood, 33.

⁹ Ibid.

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construction in 1905 when the railroad announced the construction of a bridge between Pierre and Fort Pierre with plans to lay track to Rapid City.¹⁰

Architectural Classification

Bungalows originated in India, but spread to the western hemisphere around the turn of the twentieth century. Originally representing a low house with a broad porch and no upper floors or rooms, definitions of what constitutes a bungalow have evolved over the years. Bungalow forms remain widely interpreted, but have come to generally represent smaller houses with 1 to 1½ stories, large porches, open floor plans with little or no space used for hallways, entries that open into living rooms, built-in furniture, and roof dormers. The majority of the living space is on the first floor with 1½-story houses often incorporating a bedroom into the attic space. Bungalows can often be associated with an architectural style, such as Craftsman, Prairie, Spanish Revival, etc., and the form was built with gabled and hipped roofs.

The Goddard House is a rectangular, hipped-roof bungalow. Bungalow characteristics present on the house include its 1½ story height, full-width porch, central roof dormer, entry opening into the living room, open floor plan lacking hallways, and small built-ins for organization. It does not reflect a single architectural style, though it retains Classical porch columns and includes a Victorian window on the façade.

Hipped-roof bungalows were popular all over the United States. In northern climates, roof pitches are higher and the porch is often cutaway or enclosed. Hipped-roof bungalows are the most Classical of bungalow designs, with the temple-front created by the roof relieved by a hipped dormer, an open porch rail, and pedestals for the columns.¹¹ The hipped-roof often covers the entrance and porch, though the porch could support its own roof. The front was orderly, and its effect Classical, with the dormer emphasizing the idea of centrality.¹²

Hipped-roof bungalows were primarily wood frame with wood clapboard cladding, though stucco, hollow concrete tile, concrete blocks, and wood shingles were also used.¹³ Ornamentation was often minor. Variations in glazing patterns, exposed rafters (in Craftsman style), rock-faced concrete blocks, porch pedestals, and entrances with sidelights were common.¹⁴ Wall treatments could vary or incorporate combinations of materials while other enhancements such as lattice work, water tables, and cornerboards added distinguishing architectural features.¹⁵ Interior organization was typically one of two types. One plan

¹⁰ Harold Schuler. *A Bridge Apart: History of Early Pierre and Fort Pierre*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Co., 1987), 103.

¹¹ Jan Jennings and Herbert Gottfried. *American Vernacular Design 1870-1940: An Illustrated Glossary*. (New York: Van Nostrand Company Inc., 1985), 220.

¹² Jan Jennings and Herbert Gottfried. *American Vernacular Architecture 1870-1940*. (Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press, 1993), 348.

¹³ Jan Jennings and Herbert Gottfried. *American Vernacular Design 1870-1940: An Illustrated Glossary*. (New York: Van Nostrand Company Inc., 1985), 220.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

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organized the living room, dining room, and kitchen on one side of the house with two bedrooms and a bath on the other side. The other was a center hall plan with living room, dining room, and kitchen front-to-back similar to the first plan, but with the bathroom sandwiched between the kitchen and the corner bedroom.¹⁶ Variations of these plans also existed, and could be dependent on house size.

The Goddard House's architectural origins are intriguing. Visually, it appears similar to designs transmitted in builders' journals and pattern books of the period. The original owner, Albert Goddard, was a carpenter, possibly indicating he built the house himself after purchasing the land in 1908. It is possible he used his carpentry knowledge alone, or in conjunction with some standardized building plans, to construct the house. It is also possible the house was a kit house shipped in by rail and erected by Goddard or others. However, 1908 is relatively early for kit houses, which were more popular in the 1910s and 1920s. Large kit house companies such as Sears, Gordon Van Tine, and Aladdin had only produced their first catalogs in 1907-08, making it less likely the Goddard House was ordered from one of these companies.

The most interesting feature of the Goddard House is the smooth, concrete block walls. Similar blocks are not found on other houses in town, lending to the theory that they were not produced locally. Concrete blocks on other residences in Pierre are more ornamental, resembling rough-cut stone with a "rock face." The Goddard House's blocks resemble "dressed" stone with slightly-rounded corners, which is not found elsewhere in town.

Concrete block construction did enjoy a period of popularity in Pierre. The Miracle Cement Block Company was in business in 1908 at the corner of Poplar and Prospect. Interestingly, several homes within the immediate vicinity of this location dating from c.1905-1935 are built with concrete blocks or have concrete block foundations or retaining walls. Three Craftsman style bungalows lining the 100 block of North Poplar are of concrete block construction. Just north of these bungalows at the corner of Poplar and Capitol Avenues is a foursquare house that incorporates concrete blocks. Just west of the bungalows at 608 W Pleasant is a two-story, side-gabled house built entirely of concrete blocks. Finally, two Craftsman style homes two blocks north of this area also incorporate concrete blocks in their foundation and porches. However, most blocks appear to have a rough-cut appearance as opposed to the dressed look of the Goddard House. There were also several brickyards in business at this time, such as the Pierre Brick Company and Fort Pierre Brick Company, who may have made or sold concrete blocks. Also, block-making machines and mixing instructions for concrete block production were widely available at this time and suitable for use by individual contractors or handymen, making it possible that Goddard or a local contractor produced the blocks.

Development of Pierre

Prior to 1880, Pierre was essentially a campsite on the east side of the Missouri River. On the west side was Fort Pierre, a major shipping town through which millions of pounds of freight passed on its way to Deadwood and the Black Hills via oxen trains on the Fort Pierre to

¹⁶ Jan Jennings and Herbert Gottfried. *American Vernacular Architecture 1870-1940*. (Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press, 193), 348.

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Deadwood wagon road. Pierre was not a destination, but merely a jumping off point where men, horses, and wagons could be ferried across the river to Fort Pierre on their way to the Black Hills.

After 1880, fortunes flipped. In November, the railroad arrived at Pierre on the east side of the river. For years, freight had come up river on steamboats that unloaded at Fort Pierre. With the arrival of the railroad in Pierre 1880 and the 1881 flood that devastated the steamboat fleet at Yankton, the steamboat trade dried up and warehouses were built at the new railroad terminus in Pierre. A town was platted just prior to the railroad's arrival in October of 1880 and Pierre was incorporated in 1883.

Pierre became the permanent state capitol in 1904, ushering in a building boom. The boom was further augmented in 1905 when the railroad announced that it would build a bridge between Pierre and Fort Pierre and extend to Rapid City.¹⁷ In 1906, many businesses and 200 new houses were constructed and by 1910 the population had grown to 3,656, up 1,350 residents from 1900.¹⁸

As Pierre grew, development moved north off the river plain. The "Hill" district, an area of residential settlement above the business district, was popular with the city's business and professional class due to its proximity to downtown and the Capitol.¹⁹ The "Hill" was also popular because it was located north of the saloons and rougher elements of society who lived on the "flats" next to the river.²⁰ However, Pierre also continued to grow to the east.

The Goddard House (1908) at 111 South Van Buren was built about eight blocks east of the Capitol. This area was historically on the border between the towns of Pierre and East Pierre, the latter of which did not succeed and eventually became part of Pierre. In the early 1880s, the towns of Pierre and East Pierre competed for supremacy. Both built substantial buildings including hotels, banks, and commercial buildings, and each town had its own railroad depot. The end of East Pierre began in 1884 when businessman Henry Karcher built the Karcher Block in downtown Pierre. Mr. Wells, owner of the Wells House in East Pierre, offered Karcher \$6,000 not to build in downtown Pierre, knowing that the construction of Karcher's substantial commercial building would put the nail in the coffin of East Pierre. Karcher refused the money and built in Pierre, strengthening the town's economic dominance while enervating East Pierre. Within a few short years, businesses in East Pierre moved to Pierre and East Pierre ceased to exist.

Housing development in this area on the border between Pierre and old East Pierre was not as focused as it was on the "Hill," with a more sporadic distribution of houses dating from the 1880s-1920s. This is due to its distance from the commercial center of Pierre and the failure of East Pierre. Also, this area lacks the typical styled homes found on the "Hill" and around the

¹⁷ Schuler, 103.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Pierre Hill Residential District National Register of Historic Places Nomination. 8-54.

²⁰ Ibid.

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Capitol, with a few notable exceptions. Although a small-scale example, the Goddard House is one of these exceptions.

History of the Goddard House

Albert C. and Celina Goddard purchased Lots 5 and 6, Block 33, Wells Second Addition in 1908 for \$400.²¹ It is believed the house was constructed that year. Albert was 57 years old in 1908 and, according to the 1910 census, was a carpenter. It is not known whether Albert built the house himself, but given his occupation it is a possibility. Albert and Celina lived in the house until their deaths in 1921 and 1924, at which time daughter Daisy C. Newell inherited it.²²

Daisy, and her husband John, sold the house to Horace A. McGannon in 1927 for \$2,000.²³ According to census records, McGannon remained a resident of Okobojo in Sully County engaged in farming and also serving as postmaster. He and his wife, Della, owned the house until 1944, though it is not known if they lived there. As late as 1942, Horace's draft card still listed Okobojo as his address.

In 1944, Edna Selvig purchased the house for \$1,500, a \$500 decrease from what it sold for in 1927.²⁴ Edna's husband, Howard, was the initiator and director of the South Dakota Merit System, which he started in 1940 and directed for 35 years.²⁵ The Merit System assured that hiring for government jobs was based on merits over politics. In 1961, the Selvigs sold the house to Marvin and Audrey Anderson for \$10,000.²⁶ Marvin was a research assistant at the State Industrial Development Expansion Agency, which was an economic development branch of state government.²⁷

In 1973, Audrey Anderson sold the house to Duane and Marcia Murphey.²⁸ Duane was a program specialist with the State Department of Health.²⁹ In 1976, the Murpheys sold the house to Sandra Billet, who was also an employee of the State Department of Health.³⁰ Billet sold the house to Kara Kurth in 2008.³¹ Kurth sold the house to Aimee Vogel in 2011.³² The current (2017) owner is Megan Maier.

²¹ Hughes County Register of Deeds, Book 58, p.483.

²² Hughes County Register of Deeds, Book 183, p.137.

²³ Hughes County Register of Deeds, Book 184, p.135.

²⁴ Hughes County Register of Deeds, Book 208, p.466.

²⁵ Howard C. Selvig obituary. *Rapid City Journal*. 23 September 1979, p.5.

²⁶ Hughes County Register of Deeds, Book 258, p.525.

²⁷ *Pierre (South Dakota) City Directory 1961*. (Kansas City, MO: R.L. Polk and Co., 1961), white pages 5.

²⁸ Hughes County Register of Deeds, Book 291, p.524.

²⁹ *Pierre (South Dakota) City Directory 1973*. (Kansas City, MO: R.L. Polk and Co., 1973), white pages 95.

³⁰ *Pierre (South Dakota) City Directory 1973*. (Kansas City, MO: R.L. Polk and Co., 1973), white pages 13.

³¹ Hughes County Register of Deeds, Book 8, p.1934.

³² Hughes County Register of Deeds, Book 11, p.2049.

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Conclusion

The Goddard House is a good example of residential concrete block construction in Pierre. It is the best example of a concrete block house whose blocks imitate dressed stone. Integrity of the house is good, with key historic materials retained on both the exterior and interior.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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- Sloan, Maurice. *The Concrete House and Its Construction*. The Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, Philadelphia, PA: 1912.
- White, Charles Elmer. *Successful Houses and How to Build Them*. The McMillan Company, New York: 1912.
- Young, Robert A. *Historic Preservation Technology*. John Wiley and Sons Inc., Hoboken, NJ: 2008.

Celina and Albert Goddard House
Name of Property

Hughes County, SD
County and State

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): HU00000147

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property less than one acre

Celina and Albert Goddard House
Name of Property

Hughes County, SD
County and State

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: 393888 | Northing: 4913136 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Wells Second Addition Block 33 Lots 5 & 6.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the legal description of the property, which is the land historically associated with the house.

Celina and Albert Goddard House
Name of Property

Hughes County, SD
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: C.B. Nelson
organization: SD SHPO
street & number: 900 Governors Drive
city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501
e-mail chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us
telephone: 605-773-3458
date: 4 July 2017

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.)

Celina and Albert Goddard House
Name of Property

Hughes County, SD
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: Goddard House

City or Vicinity: Pierre

County: Hughes

State: SD

Photographer: CB Nelson

Date Photographed: 6 June 2017

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

1 of 11.

SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse_0001 Facing West
SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse_0002 Facing Southwest
SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse_0003 Facing Northwest
SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse_0004 Facing North
SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse_0005 Facing West
SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse_0006 Facing South
SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse_0007 Facing West
SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse_0008 Facing South
SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse_0009 Facing North
SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse_0010 Facing Northeast
SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse_0011 Facing East
SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse_0012 Facing West
SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse_0013 Facing South
SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse_0014 Facing West
SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse_0015 Facing West

Celina and Albert Goddard House
Name of Property

Hughes County, SD
County and State

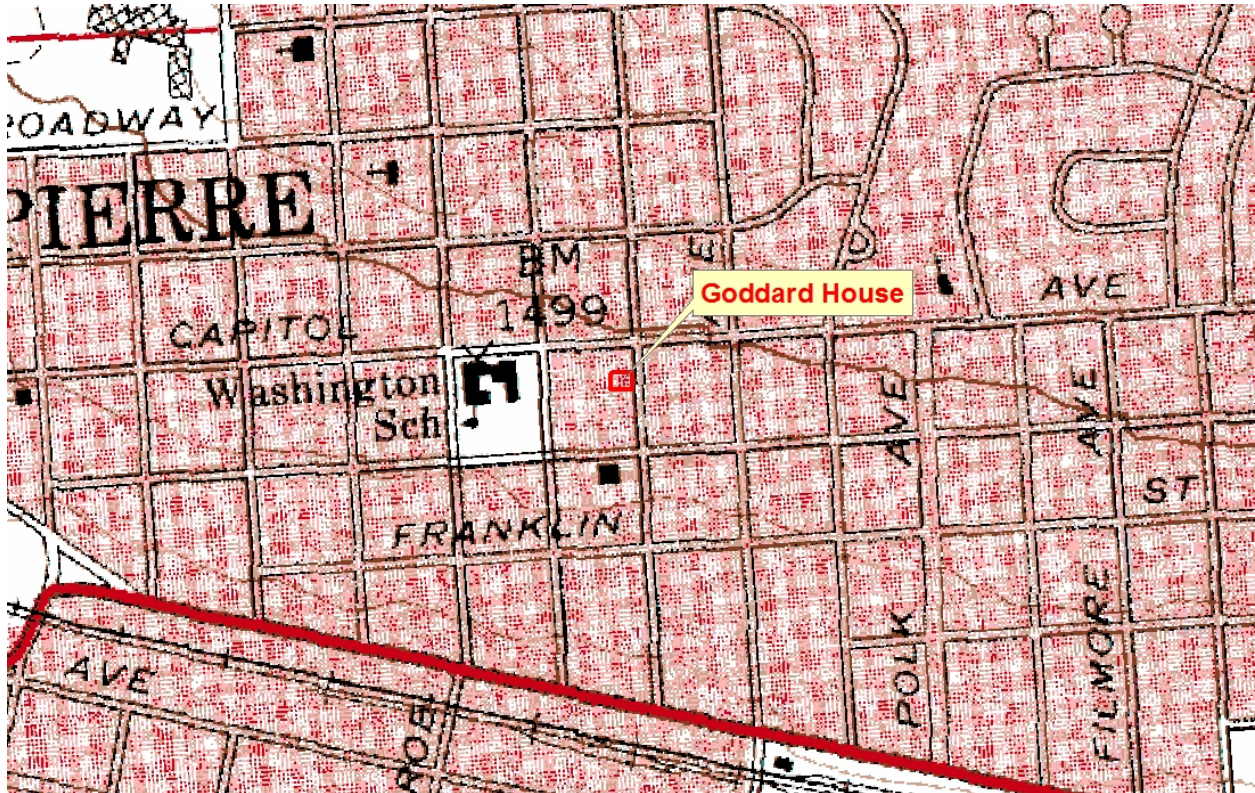
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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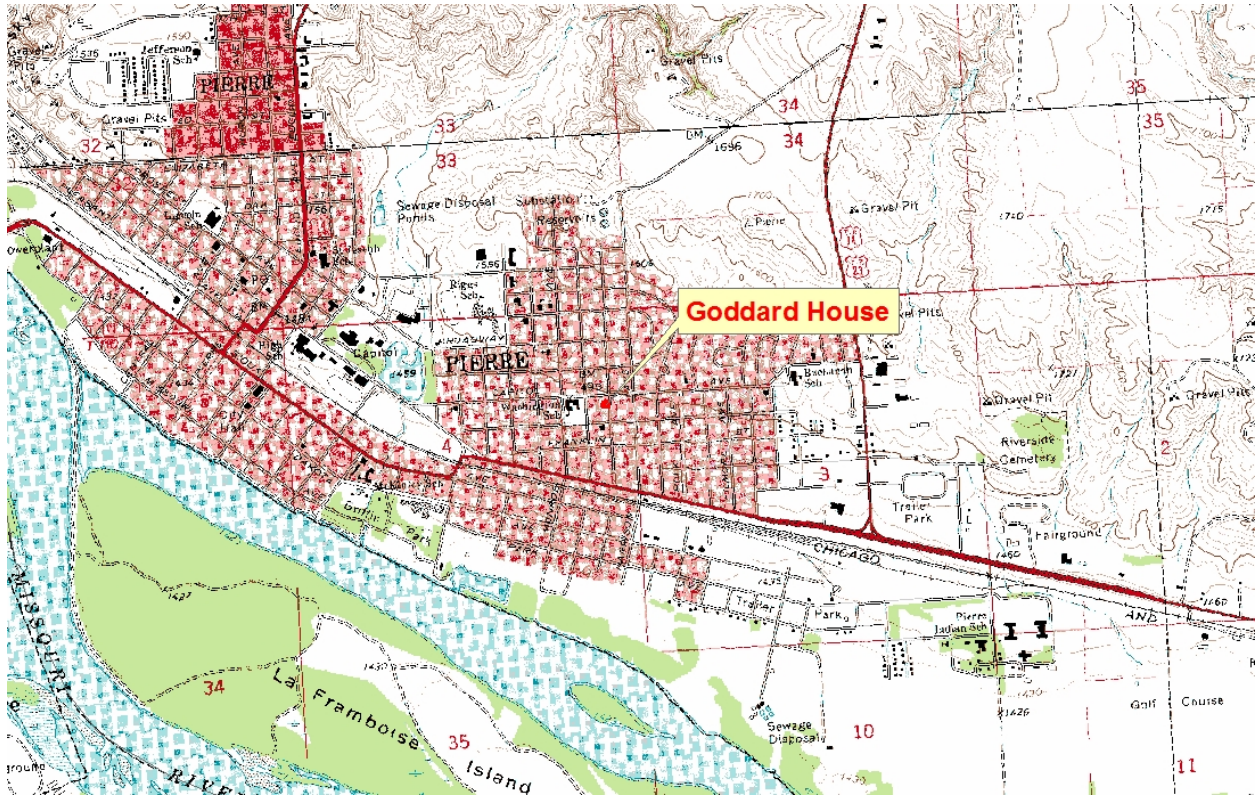


SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse: NE1/4, NE1/4, S4, T110N, R79W; UTM Z=14, E=393888, N=4913136. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map. 1:5,000. Produced in ArcMap 27 June 2017.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse: NE1/4, NE1/4, S4, T110N, R79W; UTM Z=14, E=393888, N=4913136. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map. 1:20,000. Produced in ArcMap 27 June 2017.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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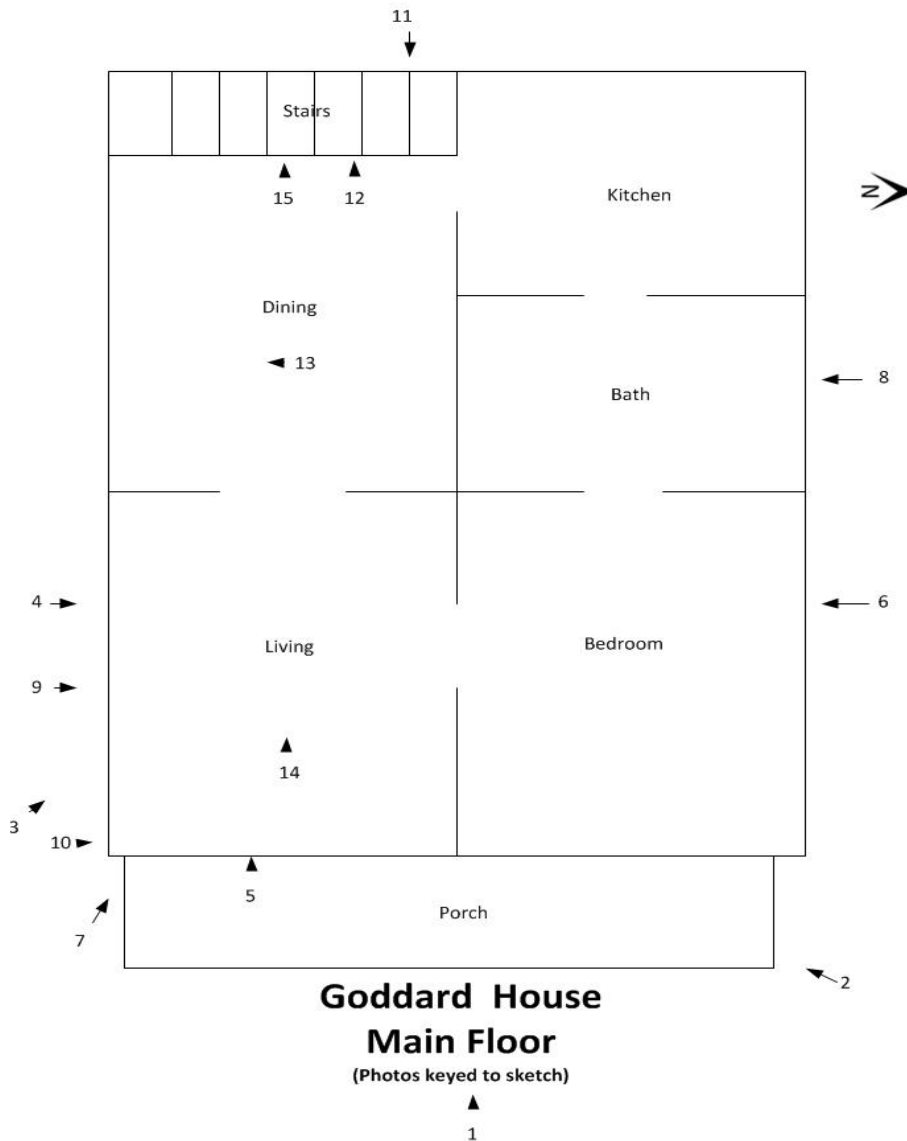
SD_HughesCounty_GoddardHouse: NE1/4, NE1/4, S4, T110N, R79W; UTM Z=14, E=393888, N=4913136. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map. FSA imagery. Produced in ArcMap 27 June 2017.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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07/07/2017



07/07/2017



07/07/2017



07/07/2017

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination
Property Name: Goddard, Celina and Albert, House
Multiple Name:
State & County: SOUTH DAKOTA, Hughes

Date Received: 1/5/2018 Date of Pending List: 1/29/2018 Date of 16th Day: 2/13/2018 Date of 45th Day: 2/20/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100002102
Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 2/16/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Good documentation on an intact concrete block house built a the time Pierre became state capital.

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



29 December 2017

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

Dear Keeper:

Please find enclosed five National Register nominations including the *Maggie J. Wood House*, *Celina and Albert Goddard House*, *St. Paul Lutheran Church and Cemetery*, *Louis N. and Helen Seaman House*, and *Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House*.

Please contact chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us with any questions.

Sincerely,

Chris B. Nelson
Historic Preservation Specialist