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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Scotland Residential Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Vicinity of Fourth Street and Main Street

not for publication N/A

city or town Scotland

vicinity N/A

state South Dakota

code SD

county Bon Homme

code 009

zip code 57059

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Jim Wilson Acting SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/26/95
Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

12.13.95

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
115	43	buildings
	1	sites
1		structures
		objects
116	44	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling, secondary structure

Education: school

Religion: religious facility

Transportation: road-related (gas station)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure

Religion: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne, Victorian Eclectic

See continuation sheet

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Weatherboard

Brick

roof Asphalt

other

See continuation sheet

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

Property is: N/A

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1880-1945

Significant Dates

1880, 1881, 1886

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Pillar, Joseph (builder)

Hoelworth, Chris (builder)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Scotland Historic Preservation Commission

Scotland Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Bon Homme County, South Dakota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 29 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 4	6 0 4 2 5 0	4 7 7 8 4 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 4	6 0 4 4 7 0	4 7 7 8 4 5 0

3	1 4	6 0 4 6 2 0	4 7 7 8 0 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 4	6 0 4 3 6 0	4 7 7 7 8 7 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Granger, Scott Kelly, Kay Grossman

organization Gemini Research date May 15, 1995

street & number 15 E. 9th Street telephone (612) 589-3846

city or town Morris state MN zip code 56267

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

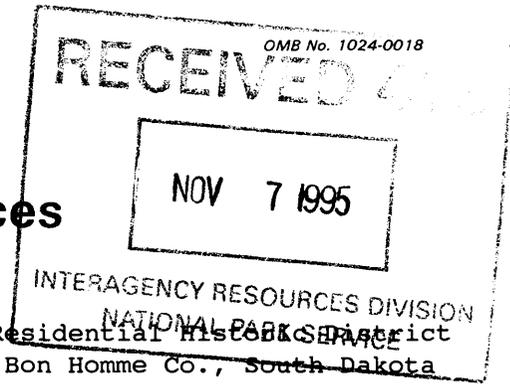
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Scotland Residential Historic District
Scotland, Bon Homme Co., South Dakota



7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION (continued)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman

MATERIALS (continued)

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Stucco, Shingle, Limestone, Asbestos, Vinyl

Roof: Shingle

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Scotland Residential Historic District is located in Scotland, a town of about 960 people in southeastern South Dakota's Bon Homme County. The historic district encompasses an approximately nine-square-block residential neighborhood located one block northeast of Scotland's downtown commercial area. State Highway 25, the major north-south highway through Scotland, follows the path of Fourth Street and bisects the district.

The district contains 84 parcels on which stand 115 contributing buildings, 1 contributing structure, and 43 noncontributing buildings. (See attached map.) One of the parcels, site 1, is a noncontributing vacant lot. Three of the parcels, the Koobs House (former District #23 School) (site 49), the Campbell House (site 46), and St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (site 38) are already listed on the National Register. These three parcels contain five contributing buildings and one noncontributing building.

The majority of the buildings in the district are houses and residential outbuildings. The district contains 60 contributing houses, 3 contributing carriage houses, 48 contributing automobile garages, one contributing gazebo, and one contributing repair shop. In addition, the district contains one contributing church, one contributing funeral home, and one contributing gas station. Most of these are in fair to good condition. A majority of the contributing buildings are slightly altered. The contributing houses were constructed between circa 1885 and 1945. Most are woodframe and most are sheathed in clapboard or stucco. Most are 1 or 1 1/2 stories tall.

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The city streets in the district were platted in a gridiron pattern aligned with cardinal north. Most of the streets retain their original widths of 66 and 80 feet. All of the streets retain their original names with the exception of 5th Street which was known as College Avenue (north of Poplar Street) and Elgin Avenue (south of Poplar Street). Most of the houses in the district stand on 60- to 75-foot-wide lots with common setbacks. Most houses were built along the north-south streets. Most of the lots are planted with grassy lawns and mature deciduous trees and shrubbery. There are alleys bisecting many of the blocks.

The district's three carriage houses (sites 15, 49, and 78) date from circa 1900-1910. Most of the contributing automobile garages date from circa 1910-1945. Most of the garages are one story, woodframe, gabled or hipped-roofed structures which have clapboard or shiplap siding. Several were designed to match the adjoining house.

A brief description of each parcel in the district is provided below. The property descriptions do not individually discuss three characteristics which are shared by nearly all properties in the district: 1) nearly all of the buildings have asphalt shingle roofs, 2) nearly all of the houses have aluminum combination storm windows which replace original wooden storm windows, and 3) many of the houses have unobtrusive rear additions which do not compromise the integrity of the three principal facades which are visible from the public street.

1. Circa 210 3rd St.
1 Noncontributing Site

This parcel consists of a noncontributing vacant lot which is located at the southwestern corner of 3rd St. and Chestnut St.

2. 211 3rd St.
Built circa 1910
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

The house at 211 3rd St. is a 1 1/2 story hipped-roofed bungalow which is covered in clapboard siding. The porch, within the massing of the roofline, has been enclosed. The house has rectangular 1/1 windows with simple architraves at the top of the window frames and a poured concrete foundation. A rear entrance porch has been enclosed. At the eastern end of the property is one circa 1920 contributing garage.

Tax records indicate that in 1922 the owner of this property was Hannah Dunmire and that a structure was standing on the lot.

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3. 220 3rd St.
Built circa 1903
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is the most intact of several small, one story hipped-roofed houses standing in the historic district. It has boxlike massing, a poured concrete foundation, a hipped roof with slightly flared eaves, and a hipped-roofed front porch which is supported by four, very narrow, square columns with simple capitals. There is a transom over the front door and tall, narrow rectangular window openings with heavy architraves over the window frames and 1/1 sash. The house has narrow corner pilasters with simple capitals. It has a poured concrete foundation and is covered with clapboard siding. The interior has ten-foot-tall ceilings and two front rooms which are divided by an ornate wood-trimmed opening. Behind the house is one circa 1920 contributing garage.

4. 221 3rd St.
Built circa 1918
1 Contributing House

This is an intact, 1 1/2 story Craftsman style house which is sheathed in clapboard and has a poured concrete foundation. It has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, wide bargeboards, and knee braces. There is an open gabled-roofed front porch which is supported by four simple, square columns that stand on a clapboard-covered base. There is an original schoolhouse-type lamp hanging from the porch ceiling. The house has rectangular window openings with 1/1 sash and simply architraved window frames. There is an ornate beveled, leaded glass transom window on the main facade and an original hardwood front door with large beveled panes of glass. A circa 1970 garage has been added to the rear facade.

5. 230 3rd St.
Built circa 1915
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is a 1 1/2 story stucco-covered bungalow. It has an intersecting gabled roof which is now supported by simple wooden brackets which may replace original eave brackets. There are simple architraves over the window frames, 1/1 sash, and a small polygonal oriel window on the southern facade which is topped by a pent eave. The front porch has been enclosed and may be an addition. Behind the house is one circa 1915 contributing garage with a jerkinhead roof and stucco siding.

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Tax records indicate that in 1916 the owner of this property was George D. Behl and that a structure was standing on the lot. George D. Behl was the son of William Behl who came to Scotland in 1881. George took over his father's sheet metal business in 1916. His father owned the adjacent property at 240 3rd Street in 1902.

6. 231 3rd St.
Built circa 1920
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This is a 1 1/2 story woodframe house which has been covered with vinyl siding. It has rectangular 1/1 sash and large knee braces at the eaves. There is a gable end projecting over a bay window on the southern facade. The front porch has been enclosed. Behind the house is one circa 1925 contributing garage.

Tax records indicate that in 1922 the owner of this property was N. Shiley and that a structure was standing on the lot.

7. 240 3rd St.
Built circa 1900
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

Standing at 240 3rd St. is a 1 1/2 story, Folk Victorian style house with a stone foundation. It has simple gabled-roofed massing with the axis perpendicular to the street and clapboard siding. Across the main facade is an open hipped-roofed porch which curves around the southeastern corner of the house and is supported by three original turned columns. There is an original or very early flat-roofed, clapboard-covered wing on the northern facade which has a false front with a cornice at the roofline. There is an original screened door with spindlework. The house has rectangular window openings with original 4/4 sash, replacement 1/1 sash, and simple architraves at the top of the window frames. The southern portion of the porch has been enclosed. Behind the house is one circa 1910 contributing garage which is covered with metal siding imprinted to resemble masonry.

Tax records indicate that in 1902 the owner of this property was William Behl and that a structure was standing on the lot. William Behl was among Scotland's early settlers. He was a German immigrant who came to the U.S. as a child in 1857, homesteaded in Dakota Territory in 1873, and moved to Scotland in 1881. He was a sheet metal worker who eventually owned his own business in Scotland. He retired in 1916. His son owned the adjacent property at 230 3rd Street in 1916.

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8. 310 3rd St.
Wittmayer House
Built circa 1915
1 Contributing House

This large, 1 1/2 story Queen Anne style house has a steeply-pitched intersecting hipped and gabled roof and clapboard siding. There is an open porch within the massing of the roofline which is supported by square columns that are slightly battered and stand on paneled bases. The porch has square balusters and a row of fretwork at the cornice level. There is a bay window on the northern facade and several leaded, beveled, and diamond-shaped panes of glass throughout the house. The main entrance consists of a single-leaf door flanked by narrow sidelights with beveled, diamond-shaped panes of glass. There is a gabled-roofed pedimented dormer on the main facade which has dentils at the cornice and diamond-shaped panes of glass in two rectangular windows. There is a row of dentils at the top of the bay window on the southern facade and a row of dentils above a smooth frieze encircling the house at the top of the first story. Most of the windows have 1/1 sash set into rectangular frames. There is an entrance porch at the southwestern corner which has been enclosed, and a large garage addition at the northwestern corner.

The original owner of this house was apparently John W. Wittmayer.

9. 311 3rd St.
Built circa 1909
1 Noncontributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

This house is a hipped-roofed bungalow which is noncontributing to the historic district due to its alterations. Behind the house is one circa 1980 noncontributing garage.

10. 320 3rd St.
Built circa 1905
1 Contributing House

This is a 2 1/2 story gabled-roofed Colonial Revival style house which has a Palladian-inspired window in the main gable end. There is a hipped-roofed porch on the main facade which is supported by smooth columns with four-volute Ionic capitals. On the southern facade is a gable end projecting over a bay window. There are rectangular window openings with 1/1 sash and a leaded glass transom window with diamond-shaped panes on the main facade. The house has been covered with vinyl siding, but the original square-cut, fishscale, and diamond-shaped wood shingles remain uncovered in the gable end. The southern portion of the porch has been enclosed. The rear entrance porch has been enclosed at the southwestern corner of the building.

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11. Circa 321 3rd St.
Built circa 1945
1 Contributing House

This is a 1 1/2 story circa 1945 mildly-Colonial Revival style house. It has vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. There are rectangular window openings with 6/1 sash.

12. 330 3rd St.
Built circa 1950
1 Noncontributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

This circa 1950 mildly-Colonial Revival style house is noncontributing to the district because it postdates the period of significance. Behind the house is one circa 1970 noncontributing garage.

13. 340 3rd St.
Wittmayer House
Built circa 1895
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is located at the northwestern corner of 3rd St. and Cherry St. It is one of the largest and earliest houses in the district. It is a two story example of the Italianate style with a truncated hipped roof which is intersected by a gable at the center of the main facade. The house has clapboard siding and regularly spaced rectangular window openings with 2/2 sash. The window frames are topped with architraves. The house has a wide frieze beneath the eaves. The main facade has an open flat-roofed entrance porch in the central bay. The original porch columns and balustrade have been replaced. Above the porch at the second story is a doorway which is topped by a mildly pedimented frame with incised carving--an early decorative element which is rare in Scotland. This second story doorway has an original door with a raised floral design and panel detailing. There is a two story bay window on the southern facade with a recessed rectangular panel at the base of each narrow rectangular window. At the rear of the house is an original one story hipped-roofed wing. The western facade of this wing has two tiny belly windows tucked under the eaves. There is a rear entrance porch at the southwestern corner which was enclosed very early. Within the porch are windows with 2/2 sash and an original ornate, heavy door. The house has many original interior features. Behind the house is one circa 1920 contributing garage which was converted from a barn.

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The owner of the property in 1900 was John Wittmayer. John W. Wittmayer was a Russian-born immigrant who operated a hardware store and implement business in Scotland in 1883. He later attended Scotland Academy in 1895 and operated Goodridge, Call Lumber Company. Wittmayer also served in the state legislature. Since 1919 this has been the home of the Hosterman family.

14. 411 3rd St.
Built circa 1960
1 Noncontributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

This house is a circa 1960 Ranch style house which is noncontributing to the district. Also on the property is one circa 1960 noncontributing garage.

15. 421 3rd St.
Diehl House
Built circa 1900
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Carriage House

This house is one of several 1 1/2 story intersecting gabled-roofed houses with open porches in the historic district. It has a steeply-pitched intersecting gabled roofline and a gabled-roofed wall dormer on the southern facade. The rectangular window openings are tall and narrow, arranged in pairs, and filled with 1/1 sash. They have simple architraves above the window frames. Wrapping around the southeastern corner is an open entrance porch with a curved corner. The porch has a hipped roof and is supported by five, smooth columns with four-volute Ionic capitals. There are two story corner pilasters with chamfered corners and simple capitals. A picture window has been added to the main facade and there is a one story unobtrusive rear addition. Behind the house is one circa 1900 1 1/2 story carriage house. There is a one story workshop or summer kitchen attached to the western side of the carriage house. The one story portion has a gabled roof, clapboard siding, corner pilasters with simple capitals, and 2/2 sash.

Tax records indicate that in 1902 the owner of this property was N. B. Diehl and that a structure was standing on the lot. N. B. Diehl was a Scotland druggist who lived here until 1917 when the house was sold to the Stevenson family. Stevensons owned the Chevrolet garage in Scotland.

16. 150 4th St.
Hermann House
Built circa 1912
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

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Standing at 150 4th St. is a 1 1/2 story woodframe house which has been covered with vinyl siding. This house is very similar in design to the house immediately to the south at 220 4th St. It has an open hipped-roofed porch which is supported by four square columns that have simple capitals and bases. There is an original hardwood front door with a beveled pane of glass, and two large rectangular windows flanking it. The rectangular window openings are filled with 1/1 sash. The house has several unusual beveled glass windows. The interior retains columns between the living and dining rooms and darkly-stained woodwork. Behind the house is one circa 1912 contributing garage.

The original owners of this house were August and Theresa Hermann. August Hermann was a local painter and wall paper hanger. After August died in 1921 Theresa Hermann lived here until 1964. The Hermanns' son Ralph and his family also lived in the house. Ralph H. Hermann worked for the Fullerton Lumber Company and Josephine Hermann was a rural school teacher. Josephine Hermann lived in the house until 1978.

17. 211 4th St.
Built circa 1905
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

The house at 211 4th St. is located at the southeastern corner of 4th St. and Chestnut St. It is a small, 1 1/2 story woodframe house which is covered with clapboard siding and has a poured concrete foundation. It has an offset gabled-roofed front porch on the main facade which is missing its porch column. The house has a wood shingled roof and simple architraves over the windows which are filled with 1/1 sash. Behind the house is one circa 1910 contributing garage.

Tax records indicate that in 1906 the owner of this property was E. C. Coffield and that a structure was standing on the lot. This block was the former site of the Scotland Academy.

18. 220 4th St.
Built circa 1918
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is a 1 1/2 story, woodframe, mildly-Colonial Revival style house with an open hipped-roofed front porch which is supported by three narrow, square columns with simple capitals and bases. This house is very similar in design to the house across the street to the north at 150 4th St. The house

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has an original hardwood front door, a tripartite window in the gable end, and a large rectangular window on the main facade beneath the porch roof. It has rectangular 1/1 sash and there is a rectangular oriel window on the southern facade. The house has a poured concrete foundation and has been covered with composition board siding. Behind it is one circa 1910 contributing garage.

19. 221 4th St.
Built circa 1925
1 Noncontributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

This house appears to date from the 1920s but has been altered considerably and is noncontributing to the district. Behind the house is a circa 1985 noncontributing garage.

The house stands on the block which was the former site of the Scotland Academy.

20. 230 4th St.
Wheeler House
Built circa 1890
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage
1 Contributing Workshop

This house is one of the historic district's best examples of the Queen Anne style. It is a woodframe, 1 1/2 story house with an intersecting gabled roofline and clapboard siding. An open hipped-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns wraps around the southeastern corner of the building. There is a tympanum at the porch entrance which is filled with fishscale shingles. At the peak of the gable ends is lacy Queen Anne style detailing. The gabled-roofed dormer on the southern facade has corner pilasters with chamfered corners and there is a large window with a Queen Anne style transom on the main facade. The house has two story corner pilasters with simple capitals and rectangular window openings with 2/2 and 1/1 sash. Located near the northwestern corner of the property is one circa 1915 contributing garage and another circa 1920 contributing outbuilding which appears to be a workshop.

Tax records indicate that in 1895 the owner of this property was Henry Shaw and that a structure was standing on the lot. The owner of the property in 1900 and 1916 was F. L. Wheeler. Wheeler was born in New York in 1859 and came to Scotland in 1898. He operated two grain elevators and owned controlling interest in Scotland's Peoples' Telephone Company.

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21. 231 4th St.
Max House
Built circa 1924
Builder: Joe Pillar
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

The house at 231 4th St. is an intact Craftsman style bungalow with an intersecting jerkinhead and gabled roof. The first story is covered with narrow clapboard and the upper story is sheathed in square-cut wood shingles which are stained green. There is an offset, intersecting gabled-roofed front porch at the southwestern corner. The original porch columns and base have been replaced. There is a shed-roofed eave over a large rectangular window on the main facade and a similar large rectangular window beneath a gable on the southern facade. Behind the house is a circa 1920 contributing garage which also has a jerkinhead roof.

The original owner of this house was Carl G. Max who apparently lived here until the mid-1940s. Members of the Max family were early pioneers to Scotland. Carl G. Max was born in 1877 south of Scotland and moved into town with his parents in 1880. He attended Scotland Academy and became one of Scotland's leading pharmacists, establishing his business in 1913. He married Mary Donley in 1903. Mary Donley Max was born in Scotland in 1882 and was also a member of a prominent early pioneer family. Their son Donley Max and his wife Talitha Max subsequently lived here. The house was built by local contractor Joe Pillar. This block was the former site of the Scotland Academy.

22. 240 4th St.
Pillar House
Built circa 1920
Builder: Joe Pillar
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is a handsome, intact Neo-Classical style bungalow with clapboard siding. The house is one story with boxlike massing and a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. There is an offset, open, hipped-roofed front porch on the main facade. The porch is supported by short, square columns resting on a clapboard-covered base. There are brick steps leading up to the porch, and two intact Craftsman style hanging lamps affixed to the columns on either side of the porch entrance. The house has a small hipped-roofed dormer on the southern facade, and rectangular oriel windows on the northern and southern facades. The cornice level of the porch is covered with stucco and the rest of the porch has been refaced in vinyl siding. The front door has two narrow sidelights and the door itself is an original hardwood front door

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with beveled glass. The interior has well-made doors, closets, and other woodwork and elliptically arched doorways. The house has a rear sunporch addition. Standing near the alley is a circa 1920 contributing garage which matches the house and has a hipped roof with bellcast eaves and original hinged garage doors.

From circa 1920 until 1993 this house was owned and occupied by the Joe Pillar family. Joe Pillar was a local contractor who built this house as well as several others in the historic district including the houses at 231 4th Street (site 21) and 340 4th St. (site 30).

23. 241 4th St.
Breen House
Built circa 1954
1 Noncontributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

This house is a circa 1954 mildly-Colonial Revival style house which is noncontributing to the district. Also on the property is a circa 1954 noncontributing garage.

The original owner of this house was Martin Luther Breen, a local pharmacist. The Breens occupied the house for 25 years. This block was the former site of the Scotland Academy.

24. 250 4th St.
Dain House
Built circa 1905
1 Contributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

This house is a basically intact example of the Colonial Revival style with an intersecting gambrel roof. The house is 1 1/2 stories tall and has been covered with stucco. There is an open porch at the southeastern corner which is supported by a simple, square, battered column which rests on a solid porch base. The original hardwood front door has a single pane of glass with a decorated frame. There are rectangular window openings with 4/1 sash on the second story and 1/1 sash on the first story. There is a polygonal bay window on the southern facade, and a gabled dormer on the main facade. There is a gabled-roofed dormer on the southern facade that is covered with square-cut wood shingles. The stucco presumably covers an original clapboard exterior. Behind the house is one circa 1970 noncontributing garage.

Tax records indicate that in 1906 the owner of this property was J. M. Dain and that a structure was standing on the lot. Dain was apparently the original owner and occupant. It was later the home of the Becker family which operated a general store in the Becker building on Main Street.

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25. 311 4th St.
Built circa 1908
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is one of the most unusual standing in the historic district. It is a 1 1/2 story Neo-Classical style bungalow which has a poured concrete foundation, clapboard siding, a steeply-pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, and hipped-roofed dormers which are supported by crude brackets. The front porch, which is within the massing of the roofline, is supported by three large, square fluted columns with Classically-inspired detailing. The columns have simple capitals with brackets which support the lower portion of the upper story. There is a rectangular oriel window supported by heavy brackets on the southern facade and a rectangular bay window on the northern facade. The upper sash of the rectangular window openings has unusual curvilinear diamond-shaped panes. The hipped-roofed dormer on the northern facade has six narrow, double-hung rectangular windows. The rafter tails have curvilinear ends and there is a band of dentils encircling the house at the top of the first story. A hipped-roofed rear porch has been enclosed on the eastern facade. At the eastern side of the property is one circa 1915 contributing garage.

This was the first house built on this block. Tax records indicate that in 1910 and 1916 the owner of this property was Robert Jasmann and that a structure was standing on the lot. Dr. Robert Jasmann was a dentist who was born in Scotland in 1880--the first white child born in the community. He served as mayor of Scotland. The owner of the property in 1922 was Joseph Kadlec.

26. 320 4th St.
Built circa 1925
1 Contributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

This house is a simple one story bungalow with a hipped roof and a small hipped-roofed dormer on the main facade. The house has 1/1 sash and leaded glass transom windows on the eastern and southern facades. The porch within the massing of the roofline has been enclosed. The house has been covered with masonite or composition board siding and has a concrete block foundation. Behind the house is a noncontributing concrete block garage which was moved to this site from a farm in 1946 and remodeled. An early owner of the house was Albert Grosshuesch.

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27. 321 4th St.
Lehman House
Built circa 1945
1 Contributing House

This house is a woodframe, 1 1/2 story, Period Revival style residence which has clapboard siding and red brick trim. The house has rectangular multi-paned casement windows. A one-car garage is incorporated into the design of the southern facade.

The original owner of this house was J. E. Lehman who served in the state legislature.

28. 330 4th St.
A. Treiber House
Built circa 1913
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is a 1 1/2 story, very intact Craftsman style bungalow. It has a broadside gabled roof, an open porch within the massing of the roofline, and a large shed-roofed dormer on the main facade. The house has clapboard covering the first story, a red brick porch base, red brick covering the foundation, and square-cut wood shingles covering the upper story. It has an original hardwood front door with three beveled panes of glass. The house has rectangular window openings with 9/1 sash. The interior is basically intact with plaster walls, oak and maple flooring, sliding oak doors, an open oak stairway, and built-in cupboards and closets. The house was built with several sophisticated mechanical systems including a gasoline engine to pump water into its bathrooms before the city water system was installed, and a coal furnace in the basement with an elaborate revolving ash bucket system. There are double doors and a ramp to drive into the basement. The basement contains a number of specialized rooms including a laundry room, coal room, storage rooms, and specially-vented fruit and vegetable cellars. Behind the house is one circa 1935 contributing garage.

The original owner of this house was Alex Treiber, a local banker. The contractor who built the house apparently lived in Sioux City, Iowa. The Treiber family lived in the house for 18 years. A longtime subsequent owner was the Joseph P. Schmidt family. Schmidt has been occupying the house since 1931.

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29. 331 4th St.
Built circa 1910
1 Noncontributing House
1 Contributing Garage

Standing at 331 4th St. is a 1 1/2 story woodframe house which is noncontributing to the district due to its alterations. On the eastern side of the property is one circa 1915 contributing garage.

Tax records indicate that in 1916 and 1922 the owner of this property was Joseph Kadlec and that a structure was standing on the lot. Joseph and Mary Kadlec owned a large portion of this block. Joseph Kadlec built a saloon and ballroom in nearby Vodnany in the 1880s. His father, Frank Kadlec, owned Vodnany's first general store. This was also the home of Floyd "Poke" Wheeler.

30. 340 4th St.
Van Ferney House
Built 1949
Builder: Joe Pillar
1 Noncontributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

This brick-veneered Period Revival style house was constructed in 1949 by Scotland contractor Joe Pillar. The design contains several features influenced by the Dutch ancestry of its original owners including a split door between the kitchen and the porch. The house is classified as noncontributing to the district because it postdates the period of significance. The property also has one noncontributing garage which was built in 1949 to match the house.

The original owner of this house was Dr. J. C. Van Ferney, a longtime Scotland veterinarian. The Van Ferney family owned and occupied the house until 1980.

31. 341 4th St.
Built circa 1960
1 Noncontributing House

This house is a circa 1960 brick-faced Ranch style house which is noncontributing to the district.

32. 351 4th St.
K. Landmann House

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Built 1917
Builder: Chris Hoelworth
1 Contributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

This house is 1 1/2 stories tall and has boxlike massing and a hipped roof. It has clapboard siding, a poured concrete foundation, rectangular window openings with 1/1 sash, and simple architraves above the window frames. There are large hipped-roofed dormers on the main and rear facades and shed-roofed dormers on the northern and southern facades. The original front door has three panes of beveled glass and there is a rectangular window with a Craftsman style pane of glass on the eastern facade. The interior retains oak, maple, and fir flooring, original woodwork, plaster-covered walls, an original stairway balustrade and newel posts, and hot water radiators. The basement retains several original features including an intact 28-foot by 10-foot by 12-foot cistern which is still in use. Sometime between 1936 and the late 1940s the original front porch within the massing of the roofline was enclosed, a small back porch was removed, brick front and back steps were built, and the foundation was faced with red brick. Behind the house is a circa 1994 noncontributing garage.

The house was built in 1917 for Karolina Landmann, the recent widow of Paul Landmann, Sr. They were among Scotland's first merchants and had a successful implement business, owned a local lumberyard, and owned several hundred acres of farmland. They owned large tracts of land on the outskirts of Scotland which were later platted for townsite development. Karolina Landmann lived in the house with three of her seven children. Her son, Gustave Landmann, lived with his family on the eastern side of the same block at 320 5th St. (site 53). Karolina Landmann died in 1919. Between 1920 and 1936 the house was owned and occupied by George H. and Flora Stevenson, and between 1936 and 1956 by Frank B. and Christine M. Stevenson. George Stevenson had a real estate business and Frank Stevenson worked at the Chevrolet garage and later ran the Scotland Oil Company.

33. 410 4th St.
Carson House
Built circa 1890
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This 1 1/2 story woodframe house has an intersecting gabled roof, rectangular window openings (some of which have 2/2 sash), and a polygonal bay window on the southern facade. The entrance porch wraps around the southeastern corner and is supported by four wooden Tuscan columns. There is a tympanum at the entrance of the porch. There is a transom over the door and an original hardwood front door with beveled panes of glass. The southwestern portion of

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the porch has been enclosed and the house has been covered with metal siding. Behind the house is one circa 1915 contributing garage.

Tax records indicate that in 1906 the owner of this property was H. P. Carson and that a structure was standing on the lot. Reverend Harlan P. Carson was a Presbyterian minister who came to Scotland as a missionary pastor in 1880. He helped found the First Presbyterian Church in Scotland and served as its pastor, as well as serving as missionary pastor to a number of nearby communities. He helped established the University of South Dakota (later Pierre University) in 1883 and Scotland Academy in 1886. As a trustee of the Academy he was a primary manager of the school until it closed in 1898. He lived in Scotland until about the 1940s. The house was later owned and occupied by Scotland businessman Gus Becker.

34. 411 4th St.
Built circa 1990
1 Noncontributing House

This is a circa 1990 Ranch style house which is noncontributing to the district.

35. 420 4th St.
Sweet House
Built circa 1905
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This 1 1/2 story, Colonial Revival style, basically intact house has clapboard siding, a stone foundation, and a broadside gabled roof. There are decorative fishscale shingles in the gable ends and gable returns. Wrapping around the southeastern corner is a large, open L-shaped porch which has a tympanum above the entrance. There are fishscale shingles in the tympanum. The porch is supported by square columns with chamfered corners and simple capitals. There is an original hardwood front door. The house has brackets at the corners of the eaves and a rectangular bay window on the southern facade. The largest window on the first story of the main facade has an ornate surround with an architrave supported by corbels. There is also an open shed-roofed porch, supported by a square column with chamfered corners and a simple capital, on the rear facade. Behind the house is one circa 1940 contributing garage.

Tax records indicate that in 1906 the owner of this property was A. W. Sweet and that a structure was standing on the lot. Members of the Sweet family were early pioneers to Scotland. A. W. Sweet was born in Wisconsin in 1863 and came to Dakota Territory in 1885. He operated a blacksmith shop in Scotland with his brother and was later a partner in the Sweet and Clough blacksmith shop.

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36. 431 4th St.
Smith House
Built circa 1890
1 Contributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

This house is one of several late examples of the Italianate style that stand in the historic district. It was built as a one story structure, with the second story added later. The house has boxlike massing, a hipped roof, a stone foundation, and tall, narrow rectangular window openings with 1/1 sash. At the corners of the house are tall, two story pilasters with chamfered corners and simple capitals. The house has clapboard siding, simple architraves over the window frames, and a hipped-roofed entrance porch on the southern facade which is supported by two columns. The columns are turned and stand on short paneled bases. The house has an early one story rear addition with a stone foundation which was built after the second story was added. An L-shaped front porch was removed from the main facade in the 1940s. Shutters have been added to the windows. There is also a noncontributing garage on the lot which was built in 1949.

This house was built circa 1890 for Jerome Smith and his family. The Smiths were among a number of families from New York state who moved to Scotland in the 1880s. Smith established a cheese-making business in Scotland and later founded the Dakota Chief fanning mill factory. He was an early postmaster in Scotland. Two generations of the Smith family occupied the house. It was subsequently owned by the M. T. Sweet family which owned the Standard Oil gas station and bulk service. Naomi Sweet still lives here.

37. 441 4th St.
Built circa 1900
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is a small, one story hipped-roofed dwelling with boxlike massing and clapboard siding. It has rectangular window openings with 1/1 sash. The house has a Classically-inspired front entrance porch which was probably added circa 1910. A gabled-roofed addition has been added to the southern facade. Behind the house is one circa 1930 contributing garage.

This house was moved to this site circa 1905 by A. W. Sweet.

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38. circa 510 4th St.
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
Built 1886-1887
1 Contributing Church

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, built in 1886-1887, is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style. It is a brick-veneered structure which is faced with soft, red brick and rests on a stone foundation. It has a Greek Cross plan with the altar at the northern end of the structure. The church has a tall, square tower at the northeastern corner which is topped by a steeply-pitched pyramidal roof. At the base of the tower is the main entrance which consists of a narrow, paneled set of double-leaf doors topped by a simple wooden tympanum with a raised floral design, all set within a pointed-arched opening. There are pairs and trios of narrow pointed-arched windows set beneath larger brick pointed arches on the northern and eastern facades. There is a one story tower with a smaller pyramidal roof at the northwestern corner which houses the sacristy.

Construction on St. Andrew's began in 1886, five years after Scotland was platted. It was built to house Scotland's Episcopal congregation which was formed in 1884 under Bishop W. H. Hare. The church began as a mission parish, had a resident minister (Reverend William Pond) in 1894, and was served by missionary pastors in subsequent years. The property is listed on the National Register.

39. 511 4th St.
Built circa 1900
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This 1 1/2 story house has an intersecting gabled roof, clapboard siding, and a stone foundation. It has corner pilasters with chamfered corners and simple capitals. There are architraves over the window frames and 1/1 sash. The front porch has been replaced. Behind the house is one circa 1915 contributing garage.

Tax records indicate that in 1902 the owner of this property was J. J. Bardwell and that a structure was standing on the lot.

40. 520 4th St.
Built circa 1900
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is one of several small, boxlike, one story houses which stand in the historic district. It has a truncated hipped roof, clapboard siding, a poured concrete foundation, and corner pilasters with simple capitals. The

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window openings are rectangular with 1/1 sash and simple architraves at the top of the frames. There is a small woodframe addition on the northern facade. Also on the property is one circa 1910 contributing garage.

41. 521 4th St.
Built circa 1910
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is one of several excellent examples of the Colonial Revival style which stand in the historic district. It is a 1 1/2 story woodframe house with an intersecting gambrel roof. The house is covered with clapboard, and the gambrel ends are sheathed with diamond-shaped, square-cut, and fishscale wood shingles in alternating bands. There are rectangular window openings with 1/1 sash and several windows with diamond-shaped panes in the upper sash. There is a wide bay window on the main facade with a leaded glass transom. At the northwestern corner of the main facade is an open porch which is supported by one Tuscan column. There is a transom over the door and an original hardwood door with an oval glass. The house has an early rear addition with a concrete block foundation. Behind the house is a circa 1915 contributing garage.

Tax records indicate that in 1916 the owner of this property was Frank Birkinbine and that a structure was standing on the lot. Birkinbine may have been a partner in Birkinbine and Brown, an early Scotland hardware business which operated from 1902-1918 and was a predecessor of Downer Hardware.

42. 531 4th St.
Built circa 1925
1 Noncontributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This circa 1925 house has been extensively remodeled and is noncontributing to the district. Behind the house is one circa 1910 contributing garage.

43. 541 4th St.
Built circa 1920
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

The house at 541 4th St. is one of the best intact examples of the Prairie style standing in Scotland. The house has boxlike massing, wide overhanging eaves, a hipped-roofed dormer on the main facade, and an open hipped-roofed porch. The porch is supported by short, square, Classically-inspired, columns that rest on a brick base. The house is covered with coarsely-textured stucco and has rectangular window openings with 4/1 sash.

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There is smooth, red brick forming the base of the porch and facing the foundation. The house has an original hardwood front door with three Prairie style panes of glass. Much of the wood used in the construction of the house came from the Scotland Academy building. Behind the house is one circa 1920 contributing garage.

Tax records indicate that in 1922 the owner of this property was Carl G. Max and that a structure was standing on the lot.

44. 551 4th St.
Built circa 1900
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This 1 1/2 story house has an intersecting gabled roof and a porch located at the intersection of the two wings on the southern facade. The house has rectangular 2/2 sash, an ornate stained glass transom window on the southern facade, and an original hardwood front door. The front porch has been enclosed and the house has been covered with asbestos siding. Behind the house is one circa 1920 contributing garage.

Tax records indicate that in 1902 the owner of this property was Charles Brown and that a structure was standing on the lot. Members of the Brown family were early pioneers to Scotland and founding members of the Methodist Church.

45. 610 4th St.
Built circa 1925
1 Contributing Gas Station

This Period Revival style gas station stands at the southwestern corner of 4th St. (Highway 25) and Main St. It is a one story stucco-covered structure. There is an early concrete block service garage addition on the southern side. The building has a Spanish Colonial Revival-influenced design with a parapet wall and two rounded-arched windows with fanlight transoms on the northern facade, a rounded-arched entrance with a single-leaf door with nine panes of glass at the building's canted southeastern corner, and a rounded-arched multi-paned casement window on the eastern facade. Gasoline pumps were originally located near the corner of the lot. There is also a rounded-arched doorway on the northern facade. The rear facade has one rectangular window with 6/6 sash. The gas station is intact but in poor condition and is now used for storage.

Tax records indicate that in 1922 the owner of this property was F. L. Rohrbacker and that a structure was standing on the lot. For many years it was owned by Oscar Lee.

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46. 611 4th St.
Campbell House
Built 1886
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is rare in Scotland because it is constructed entirely of chalkstone, a soft limestone which was quarried locally. This house is a rare and largely intact example of the Italianate style. It has boxlike massing, a hipped roof (which was originally flat), a rubble foundation, and narrow rectangular window and door openings. The windows are vertically aligned on the three-bay main facade, have 1/1 sash, and are outlined with contrasting dark red brick quoins. The sills and lintels are made of chalkstone which is covered with sheet metal. Dark red brick is used for quoins at the corners of the structure and there is a band of soft red brick under the eaves at the frieze level. There is a single-leaf door on the main facade topped by a transom light. The house has a polygonal bay window on the northern facade with a truncated hipped roof, bracketed eaves, and ornate metal balustrades with cresting. There is a circa 1910 front entrance porch which is supported by two, narrow wooden columns with simple capitals. A window or door opening has been partially filled with brick on the southern facade. The house has an early one story rear addition with a stone foundation, and a new concrete block chimney has been added to the northern facade. Behind the house is one circa 1930 contributing garage.

The Campbell House is an excellent example of the vernacular adaptation of Victorian high style, in this case the Italianate style, to local building materials--native chalkstone and locally made brick--and simple frontier design. The house was built for Charles T. Campbell, an early South Dakota land speculator, politician, and entrepreneur of Scottish descent. Campbell is largely responsible for the founding of Scotland on its present site. Campbell was Scotland's first settler, a founding member of St. George's Catholic Church, and publisher of the Scotland Republican. He was a mayor of Scotland and served in the state legislature. He built this house in 1886, five years after the town was platted, and lived here until his death in 1895. Beginning in 1905 it was the home of the Hugh Gunn family, early Scotland homesteaders who were also of Scottish descent. The property is listed on the National Register.

47. 620 4th St.
Built circa 1925
1 Noncontributing House

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This house dates from circa 1925 and is noncontributing to the district due to its alterations. It was moved onto this site.

48. 621 4th St.
Built circa 1930
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is a small, 1 1/2 story stucco-covered bungalow which has a jerkinhead roof and rectangular window openings with 3/1 sash. Behind the house is a matching circa 1930 contributing concrete block garage.

49. 631 4th St.
District #23 School/Koobs House
Built 1885
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Carriage House
1 Contributing Gazebo

This building was constructed in 1885 as Scotland's District 23 School and was converted into a residence in 1904. The original school was a two story, hipped-roofed brick structure which was built on a stone foundation. Shortly after 1904 a polygonal tower was added to the southwestern corner. Open porches were added to the main (western) and southern facades, and the building was covered with stucco. The porch on the main facade has a hipped roof and is supported by square, battered columns. The western porch on the southern facade also has a hipped roof and has been enclosed. The eastern porch on the southern facade has a flat roof and, although it has been enclosed, retains simple, narrow columns with chamfered corners. The tower at the southwestern corner has a polygonal, bell-shaped roof which is topped by a weather vane finial. The windows are rectangular with 1/1 sash. The house has rockfaced stone sills and lintels, several leaded glass windows, and semi-circular windows with keystones in the gable ends. The entrance has a single-leaf door, multi-paned sidelights, and a transom. The interior has 12-foot ceilings and some original woodwork. An exterior stairway has been added to the eastern facade. Behind the house is a circa 1904 two story carriage house with a jerkinhead roof and clapboard siding, and a circa 1920 contributing gazebo.

Between 1884 and 1903 this structure served as the District #23 School, Scotland's first substantial school building. It closed when Scotland's first High School was built in 1903. It was purchased by local physician H. J. G. Koobs in 1903 and converted to a house. Koobs was born in Germany in the 1860s and was one of Scotland's early physicians. He was also a partner in a local pharmacy. The Koobs family lived in this house until circa 1920. Between 1920 and 1958 it was owned and occupied by the Church family. Dr.

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Church was a Scotland dentist. The property is listed on the National Register.

50. 710 4th St.
Built circa 1910
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is located at the southern end of the historic district at the southwestern corner of 4th St. and Juniper St. It is a large 2 1/2 story house which is constructed of rockfaced concrete block with smooth concrete sills and concrete architraves. At the northeastern corner of the house is a two story polygonal bay window which is topped by a polygonal roof. There is an open hipped-roofed front porch on the main facade which is supported by square concrete porch columns with a solid porch balustrade and dentils at the cornice beneath the eaves. The main entrance has an original hardwood front door and a screened door with spindlework. There are two hipped-roofed dormers projecting from the roofline on the eastern and northern facades which are covered with decorative wood shingles. The windows are rectangular with 1/1 sash. There is a bay window on the northern facade and a stained glass window on the southern facade. On the rear (western) facade is an original hipped-roofed porch which has been enclosed. Behind the house is one circa 1910 contributing garage with shiplap siding and a jerkinhead roof.

Tax records indicate that in 1916 the owner of this property was Ferdinand Cash and that a structure was standing on the lot.

51. 310 5th St.
Resner House
Built circa 1905
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

Standing at the southwestern corner of 5th St. and Walnut St. is a two story woodframe house with a hipped roof and boxlike massing. Across the main facade is a hipped-roofed entrance porch which has been enclosed. The original square porch columns are still visible. The house has a rectangular bay window which slightly projects from the southern facade. It has a single-leaf door with two narrow sidelights. Both the door and sidelights have beveled panes of glass. The house has rectangular window openings with 4/1 sash. It has been covered with vinyl siding but there is clapboard still visible within the porch. Also on the property is one circa 1930 contributing garage.

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The original owner of this house was J. P. Resner, the cashier of the First National Bank. Subsequent owners were a Mr. Cash, Charles Conrad, and attorney J. L. Quinn.

52. 311 5th St.
McKirgen House
Built circa 1903
1 Contributing House

The house at 311 5th St. is located at the southeastern corner of 5th St. and Walnut St. It is a two story hipped-roofed house with boxlike massing, a poured concrete foundation, and clapboard siding. There are two story corner pilasters with simple capitals and two hipped-roofed entrance porches, one on the western facade and one on the southern facade. The porch on the western facade is supported by turned columns and the porch on the southern facade is supported by two narrow Tuscan columns. Flanking the porch on the southern facade are two rectangular windows with rectangular transoms, and there is a similar window to the right of the front entrance on the main facade. There are rectangular window openings with 1/1 sash. The house has a rear addition.

53. 320 5th St.
G. Landmann House
Built 1913
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

The house at 320 5th St. is a large Craftsman style bungalow with a broadside gabled roof. Spanning the main facade is a porch within the massing of the roofline. The porch has a red brick base and red brick covering the foundation. There is a large shed-roofed dormer on the main facade and an original hardwood front door. Two rectangular windows with transoms flank the front entrance. There is a rectangular bay window under a shed roof on the northern facade. The house has rectangular window openings with 1/1 sash. It has been covered with vinyl siding and the original clapboard is visible inside the porch. There is one circa 1920 contributing garage located northwest of the house.

The original owner and longtime occupant of this house was Dr. Gustave A. Landmann, a well-respected Scotland physician who practiced in the community for 50 years. Landmann was born in Scotland in 1880, the son of Scotland pioneers Paul and Karolina Landmann. He attended Scotland Academy and became a doctor in 1903. He established the Scotland Clinic in 1922. Landmann served as mayor of Scotland for 20 years. Landmann's mother, Karolina Landmann, and three siblings lived in the house at the southwestern corner of the same block at 351 4th St. (site 32). The Scotland hospital was later named in memory of Landmann and his colleague Dr. O. A. Jungman.

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54. 321 5th St.
Jungman House
Built circa 1905
1 Contributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

The house at 321 5th St. is one of the most ornate and intact examples of the Queen Anne style standing in Scotland. This 2 1/2 story house has complex, picturesque massing and an intersecting gabled roof with returns. The first and second stories are covered with clapboard and there are decorative wooden shingles in the gable ends. There are gable ends which project over bay windows on the main facade and on the southern facade. The building has two story corner pilasters with chamfered corners and simple capitals. The house has rectangular window openings with 1/1 sash and architraves at the tops of the window frames. An open hipped-roofed porch wraps around the southwestern corner. The porch is supported by smooth columns with four-volute Ionic capitals and has a balustrade across the southern side. The main entrance has a transom and an original hardwood front door with a large oval pane of glass. There are Queen Anne style rectangular windows in the gable ends, and a rectangular transom window with leaded and beveled glass on the main facade. Also standing on the property is one circa 1980 noncontributing garage.

The original owner and occupant of this house was Edward Jungman, father of Dr. O. A. Jungman.

55. Circa 340 5th St.
C. Treiber House
Built circa 1910
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house, located at the northwestern corner of 5th St. and Cherry St., is one of a handful of large, ornate Colonial Revival style houses standing in the historic district. It is a 1 1/2 story woodframe house with an intersecting gable roof. It is sheathed in clapboard with fishscale shingles in the gable end. A porch, now enclosed, wraps around the southeastern corner of the house. The porch's original Tuscan columns, standing on brick bases, are still visible. There is an original rear entrance porch at the southwestern corner which has been enclosed. There is a bay window on the main facade, several leaded glass windows, and windows with diamond-shaped panes of glass. Most of the window openings are rectangular in shape with 1/1 sash and architraves at the top of the window frames. It has a large gabled-roofed dormer on the southern facade. There is an original hardwood

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front door. Behind the house is one circa 1910 contributing garage with a diamond-shaped window in the gable end and clapboard siding.

The original owners and occupants of this house were Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Treiber.

56. 410 5th St.
Built circa 1980
1 Noncontributing House

The house at 410 5th St. is a circa 1980 Ranch style house which is noncontributing to the historic district.

57. 420 5th St.
Voy House
Built circa 1925
Builder: Joe Pillar
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house was built circa 1925 and has a broadside gabled roof, and a bracketed oriel window on the main facade. It has rectangular window openings with 6/6 sash and has been covered with vinyl siding. Also on the lot is one circa 1925 contributing garage.

The original and longtime owner and occupant of this house was the Thomas Voy family.

58. 430 5th St.
Built circa 1910
1 Noncontributing House

Standing at 430 5th St. is a two story house with a hipped roof which is noncontributing to the district due to its alterations.

59. 440 5th St.
Brown House
Built circa 1920
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is one of two stucco-covered Craftsman style houses which are located at the northwestern corner of 5th St. and Poplar St. Both are covered with coarsely-textured stucco and have gabled roofs, porches with a southern entrance rather than an eastern entrance facing 5th St., and oriel and bay windows. This house has bracketed eaves and exposed rafter tails.

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Red brick forms a base for the porch and covers the foundation. The house has rectangular window openings with 3/1 sash. Also on the property is one circa 1920 Craftsman style garage with a jerkinhead roof, and stucco and clapboard wall surfacing. The garage is unique in the district because it is located in front of the house at the northeastern corner of the lot, rather than behind the house at the alley.

The original owner of this house was Levina G. Brown. Members of the Brown family were early pioneers to Scotland and founding members of the Methodist Church. The Brown family also owned the property adjacent to the south at 210 Poplar St. (site 74).

60. 510 5th St.
Built circa 1920
1 Noncontributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

This house, located at the southwestern corner of 5th St. and Poplar St., was built circa 1925 but extensively remodelled about 1950. It is noncontributing to the district due to its alterations. Behind the house is one circa 1975 noncontributing garage.

61. 511 5th St.
Built circa 1980
1 Noncontributing House

The Ranch style house at 511 5th St. is noncontributing to the district.

62. 310 Cherry St.
Built circa 1900
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This is one of several small, one story, hipped-roofed, boxlike houses which stand in the district. It has clapboard siding and corner pilasters with very simple capitals. The rectangular window openings have 2/2 and 1/1 sash. There have been several, small one story additions to the rear. The porch on the southern facade has been enclosed. Behind the house is one circa 1920 contributing garage.

Tax records indicate that in 1902 the owner of this property was Henry Shaw and that a structure was standing on the lot.

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63. 340 Cherry St.
Goehring Funeral Home
Built circa 1920
1 Contributing Funeral Home
1 Contributing Garage

This building, located at the northeastern corner of Cherry St. and 3rd St., is the former Goehring Funeral Home. It is a 1 1/2 story Craftsman woodframe building with jerkinhead roof and clapboard and composition board siding. The rectangular window openings have 1/1 sash. The main facade has an original front door and a screened porch at the southwestern corner. There is a circa 1920s matching garage with a jerkinhead roof. Additions now link the house and garage.

The Goehring Funeral Home was founded in Scotland in 1878 by Fred Goehring. Goehring operated the business and lived here until his death in 1944 when it was assumed by Victor J. and Ruth M. Hirsch. Victor J. Hirsch was the grandson of Fred Goehring. In 1961 Goehring Funeral Home was the oldest business in Scotland under continuous family ownership (A History of Bon Homme County 1961, 28).

64. 310 Juniper St.
Schmierer House
Built circa 1920
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

The house at 310 Juniper St. is one of two examples of the Prairie style which stand within the historic district. This is a two story stucco-covered house with a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and a prominent eyebrow dormer projecting from the roofline at the main facade. The house has a formal, symmetrical composition which consists of a central two story mass that is flanked by one story hipped-roofed wings. There is a one story flat-roofed entrance porch which is supported by square brick columns. Above the entrance porch at the center of the second story is a rectangular window which is marked by a window box that is supported by three corbels. The house has rectangular window openings with 4/1 sash, and narrow tongue and groove siding under the eaves. Behind the house is one circa 1920 contributing garage which is covered with stucco and has a jerkinhead roof.

Tax records indicate that in 1922 the owner of this property was John Schmierer and that a structure was standing on the lot. John Schmierer was an early Scotland businessman who established a clothing store, and was a trustee of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

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65. 120 Main St.
Built circa 1900
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

The house at 120 Main St. is an intact and ornate Victorian-era house. It is a 1 1/2 story woodframe building with a gabled roof and clapboard siding. The main facade has an open hipped-roofed porch which has turned columns, turned balusters, curvy brackets, and eyelet detailing along the cornice. The main gable end is decorated with fishscale shingles, an attic-level diamond-shaped window, and a cornice with modillions. The upper story windows have diamond-shaped panes in the upper sash, and there are hipped-roofed dormers on the western and eastern facades. Behind the house is one circa 1920 contributing garage.

66. 130 Main St.
Beecher House
Built circa 1892
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

The Beecher House was built circa 1892. It is a well preserved, two story woodframe house with clapboard siding and a broadside gabled roof. Spanning the main facade is an open hipped-roofed front porch supported by three turned columns with lacy brackets. The house has corner pilasters and rectangular 2/2 sash with architraves over the window and door frames. Behind the house is one circa 1900 outbuilding which was originally a carriage house and has been remodelled into a garage.

The Beecher House was owned and occupied by Stephen and Sarah Beecher. Stephen Beecher died in 1895 and Sarah Beecher apparently continued to live here until 1903 when it was sold to Hector and Janet Nelles and their 12 children. The house has been owned and occupied by the descendents of Hector and Janet Nelles since the early 1930s.

67. 321 Main St.
Built circa 1901
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is one of several late examples of the Italianate style which stand in the historic district. It has two stories, boxlike massing, a three-bay facade, and sidewalls which are two bays wide. The house has a hipped roof which has a smaller hip riding at the very top. Across the front of the main facade is a porch with a bellcast truncated hipped roof. The porch is supported by four short, square columns which rest on a solid

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balustrade. There are two large rectangular windows on the main facade. The house has rectangular windows with 1/1 sash and a stone foundation. At the rear is an original or very early one story hipped-roofed addition and two smaller enclosed entrance porches. The house has been covered with asbestos siding. At the southern end of the lot is one circa 1910 contributing garage with shiplap siding and a jerkinhead roof.

68. 331 Main St.
Built circa 1918
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is a two story house with boxlike massing, a poured concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and a hipped roof with slightly flared, wide overhanging eaves. Across the front of the main facade is a partially enclosed porch which has a truncated hipped roof and is supported at the northeastern corner by one square column resting on a solid clapboard-covered balustrade. The house has a smooth frieze under the eaves, rectangular window openings with 4/1 sash and an original hardwood front door with Craftsman style detailing. Behind the house is one circa 1920 contributing garage with shiplap siding and a hipped roof with flared eaves.

69. 340 Main St.
Built circa 1905
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house, located at the southwestern corner of the historic district, is a 1 1/2 story, L-shaped, woodframe building with a steeply-pitched intersecting gabled roof. Its siting is very unusual because it was constructed with two intersecting wings which extend at angles toward the corners of the lot, rather than being aligned with cardinal north. At the intersection of the two wings is an open curved porch which is now supported by brick columns. Within the porch is a hardwood front door with an oval glass. There are two hipped-roofed dormers on the main facade. The first story of the house is covered with clapboard and the upper story is clad in fishscale and diamond-shaped wood shingles. There is an oval Queen Anne style window on the main facade. The house has rectangular window openings with 1/1 sash and architraves above the window frames. Several windows have Queen Anne style upper sash or upper sash with elongated diamond-shaped panes. There are architraves at the top and bottom of the first story. There is a one story hipped-roofed wing on the rear facade. The house has a poured concrete foundation. Standing at the northeastern corner of the lot is one circa 1910 contributing garage with a jerkinhead roof, clapboard siding, and original hinged garage doors.

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Tax records indicate that in 1906 the owner of this property was William A. Cobb and that a structure was standing on the lot. Cobb owned an automobile dealership in Scotland.

70. Circa 341 Main St.
Built circa 1895
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is a small, 1 1/2 story, late 19th century woodframe house which has an intersecting gabled roofline. There is an open porch at the northwestern corner which is supported by a round column resting on a solid balustrade. There are rectangular window openings with 2/2 sash and a large rectangular window on the main facade which has a Queen Anne style transom. The house has an original front door with ornate Victorian-era detailing. The house has a rear addition and has been altered with metal siding. Also on the property is one circa 1910 contributing garage which has clapboard siding and a jerkinhead roof.

71. 111 Poplar St.
Built circa 1920
1 Contributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

The Craftsman style house at 111 Poplar St. has 1/2 stories and is woodframe. The first story is clad in light brown brick and the upper story is faced with square-cut wood shingles. It has a broadside gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves and large hipped-roofed dormers on the main and rear facades. The house has limestone trim and rectangular window openings with double hung sash. The front porch, which is within the massing of the roofline, has been enclosed. At the rear of the lot is one circa 1950 noncontributing garage.

72. 121 Poplar St.
Built circa 1925
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This 1 1/2 story Colonial Revival style house has brown brick facing the first story and vinyl siding on the upper story. It has a broadside gambrel roof and two gable-roofed dormers on each of the main and rear facades. The rectangular window openings are filled with 4/1 sash. Behind the house is one circa 1925 contributing garage which also has a gambrel roof and is partially faced with brown brick.

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73. 131 Poplar St.
Built circa 1970
1 Noncontributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

The Ranch style house and garage at 131 Poplar St. are noncontributing to the district.

74. 210 Poplar St.
Brown House
Built circa 1919
1 Contributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

This house is one of two large Craftsman style bungalows which are located at the northwestern corner of Poplar St. and 5th St. It has 1 1/2 stories with a gabled roof, coarsely-textured stucco wall surfaces, and a rockfaced concrete block foundation. There is a porch with a gabled roof located along the eastern facade. The porch has square, stucco-covered columns which rest on a rockfaced concrete block base. There is a rectangular oriel window on the southern facade and bracketed overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. The house has rectangular window openings with 3/1 sash and an original hardwood front door with Craftsman style detailing. Also on the property is one noncontributing garage built in 1992.

The original owner and occupant of this house was Guy R. Brown. Members of the Brown family were early pioneers to Scotland and founding members of the Methodist Church. The Brown family also owned the property adjacent to the north at 440 5th St. (site 59). Guy Brown was co-owner and operator of Brown and Donley Hardware in Scotland.

75. 221 Poplar St.
Built circa 1920
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This is a 1 1/2 story, woodframe Neo-Classical-influenced house with a hipped roof and clapboard siding. It has hipped-roofed dormers on the main and rear facades. A front porch within the massing of the roofline which has been enclosed with 1/1 sash but retains short square columns resting on a clapboard-covered base. On the rear facade is a similar hipped-roofed porch. The house has rectangular window openings with double hung sash and architraves over the window frames. Behind the house is one circa 1920 contributing garage.

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76. 231 Poplar St.
Built circa 1890
1 Contributing House

The house at 231 Poplar St. is a small, one story woodframe house with clapboard siding and a broadside gabled roof. It has tall, narrow window openings with 4/4 sash and architraves over the window frames. A gable-roofed enclosed entrance porch has been added to the main facade.

77. 250 Poplar St.
Built circa 1980
1 Noncontributing House

This house is a circa 1980 Ranch style house which is noncontributing to the district.

78. 310 Poplar St.
Built circa 1905
1 Noncontributing House
1 Contributing Carriage House

This vacant lot was the site of a house which was demolished in 1994. At the western side of the lot is one circa 1905 1 1/2 story contributing carriage house.

Tax records indicate that in 1906 the owner of this property was I. B. Seagley and that a structure was standing on the lot.

79. 321 Poplar St.
Built circa 1900
1 Noncontributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

This house was built circa 1900. It is noncontributing to the district due to its alterations. Behind the house is one circa 1970 noncontributing garage.

80. 331 Poplar St.
Built circa 1910
1 Noncontributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This circa 1925 woodframe house is noncontributing to the district due to its alterations. Behind the house is one circa 1920 contributing garage.

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81. 340 Poplar St.
First Presbyterian Church
Built 1880
1 Noncontributing Church
1 Noncontributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

Standing at the northeastern corner of Poplar St. and 3rd St. is the First Presbyterian Church which was built in 1880. The church was remodeled extensively in 1915 and again circa 1975, and is noncontributing to the district because of its alterations. It is a one story gabled-roofed woodframe building which is covered with stucco and vinyl siding. The original portion of the building has three pointed-arched stained glass windows along the western sidewall and one large pointed-arched stained glass window in the main gable end. Also standing on the property is a circa 1950 noncontributing house and a circa 1950 noncontributing garage.

The First Presbyterian Church was established in Scotland in 1879. The building was built in 1880-1881 and enlarged in 1915 when a basement was added. The church's stucco exterior apparently also dates from 1915.

82. 341 Poplar St.
Bardwell House
Built circa 1900
1 Contributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

The house at 341 Poplar St. is one of a group of three, very intact turn of the century houses which stand in a row at the southeastern corner of Poplar St. and 3rd St. This house is a 1 1/2 story woodframe building with an intersecting gabled roof. Spanning the main facade is a hipped-roofed porch which is supported by turned columns. The house has clapboard siding, rectangular window openings with 1/1 sash, simple architraves over the window frames, and two large rectangular windows on the main facade with leaded glass transoms. There is a small rectangular window tucked under the eaves on the main facade. There are two entrances on the main facade, one of which is topped by a transom light, and both of which have ornate front doors. The interior is basically intact and the house has a pre-1945 rear addition. Behind the house is one circa 1979 noncontributing garage.

Tax records indicate that in 1902 the owner of this property was Jacob Reich and that a structure was standing on the lot. Between 1910 and 1913 it was owned and occupied by William E. Bardwell. The owner from 1913-1920 was I. W. Leighton, one of the town's earliest physicians. Subsequent owners were Ella Imig (1920-1944), and Julius Max (1944-1970).

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83. 351 Poplar St.
Built circa 1900
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house is the centermost of three intact, woodframe turn of the century houses which stand on Poplar St. just east of 3rd St. This house is 1 1/2 stories tall and has a broadside gabled roof, a poured concrete foundation, and clapboard siding. At the center of the main facade is a front porch which has a hipped roof and is supported by turned columns. There is a rectangular bay window on the western facade that has ornate brackets at the cornice and rectangular panels at the base of the windows. The house has rectangular window openings with 2/2 sash and architraves over the window frames. It has an early one story wing on the southern facade which has a false front and a cornice. Behind the house is one circa 1910 contributing concrete block garage with a jerkinhead roof.

Tax records indicate that in 1902 the owner of this property was D. D. Gano and that a structure was standing on the lot. Members of the Gano family were early settlers to Scotland.

84. 361 Poplar St.
Built circa 1890
1 Contributing House
1 Contributing Garage

This house stands at the southeastern corner of Poplar St. and 3rd St. It has 1 1/2 stories, clapboard siding, a poured concrete foundation, and a gabled roof. The main facade has two, closely-spaced second story window openings, a single-leaf entrance, and a large rectangular window with an ornate leaded glass transom on the main facade. There is a hardwood front door with an oval pane of glass. On the western facade, three bay sidewalls have first and second story windows that are vertically aligned. The second story windows are tucked under the eaves. There is an L-shaped, open hipped-roofed porch which wraps around the northwestern corner and is supported by four Tuscan columns. The rectangular window openings are filled with 2/2 sash and the window frames are topped by architraves. There is an early one story rear wing on the southern facade. The property also includes one circa 1920 contributing garage.

Tax records indicate that in 1895 and 1900 the owner of this property was Frank L. Andrews and that a structure was standing on the lot.

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85. 240 Walnut St.
Built circa 1950
1 Noncontributing House
1 Noncontributing Garage

This is a circa 1950 brick-faced Ranch style house which is noncontributing to the district. The house has a matching garage which is also noncontributing.

This house stands on the block which was the former site of the Scotland Academy.

86. 311 Walnut St.
Built circa 1960
1 Noncontributing House

This house is a one story, stucco-covered Ranch style house which is noncontributing to the district.

87. 340 Walnut St.
Sedlacek House
Built circa 1918
1 Contributing House
2 Contributing Garages

This house is a 1 1/2 story Neo-Classical style bungalow with a hipped roof, boxlike massing, and a rockfaced concrete block foundation. There are several shed dormers which project from the roofline and a wide, smooth frieze under the eaves. Within the massing of the roofline at the southwestern corner of the main facade is an open front porch which is supported by square, battered porch columns standing on a stucco-covered balustrade. An original hardwood front door has beveled panes of glass. There are rectangular window openings with 1/1 sash, architraves above the window frames, and stained and textured glass windows. The interior retains an inlaid wood floor in the living room. The house has been covered with stucco. On the eastern side of the property is one circa 1920 contributing garage with shiplap siding and one circa 1945 contributing garage which is built of concrete block.

Tax records indicate that in 1916 the owner of this property was John M. Bender and that a structure was standing on the lot. This is the longtime home of the Jim Sedlacek family. Sedlacek was Scotland's chief of police.

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8. NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Scotland Residential Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (significance to the broad patterns of our history) in the areas of Social History and Community Planning and Development, and under Criterion C (distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction) in the area of Architecture. The district is significant as a uniform collection of late 19th and early 20th century residences which are strongly associated with the residential development of Scotland by the town's merchant and professional class. Many of the original residents of the houses were prominent in government, civic affairs, business, and industry in Scotland. The buildings in the district serve as intact examples of several historical architectural styles and represent a translation of popular architectural styles into vernacular forms. The district is significant within the statewide historic contexts entitled "Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-present)" and "Depression and Rebuilding (1893-1929)" in the areas of Urban Development and Changing Urban Patterns.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The buildings in the Scotland Residential Historic District are significant as a dense concentration of examples of late 19th and early 20th century residential design and construction techniques. The buildings possess strong integrity, both individually and collectively. The houses in the district represent a wide range of architectural styles. For example, there are four Italianate-influenced houses including two of the earliest buildings in the district, the Wittmayer House (site 13) and the Campbell House (site 46). Two late examples of the style are the Smith House (site 36) and the house at 321 Main St. (site 67). The district has six contributing houses which display the complex, picturesque massing and variety of surface treatments characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The Wheeler House (site 20) and the houses at 310 3rd St. (site 8), 421 3rd St. (site 15), 321 5th St. (site 54), and 340 Main St. (site 69) are the most ornate and intact examples.

Thirteen of the contributing houses represent vernacular Victorian designs which were influenced by styles such as the Greek Revival and the Queen Anne. Some of these houses have hipped roofs and boxlike massing such as the intact, two story house at 311 5th St. (site 52). Four are small, one story, hipped-roofed cottages with boxlike massing. The house at 220 3rd St. (site 3) is an excellent, intact example of this form. Most of these vernacular Victorian-era houses have gabled or intersecting gabled roofs. Several have intact open porches with turned columns such as the houses at 240 3rd St. (site 7) and the group of three adjacent houses at 341, 351, and 361 Poplar St. (sites 82, 83, and 84).

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About one-fifth of the contributing houses have Neo-classical-influenced designs. This group includes several boxlike, hipped roof bungalows with Neo-classical detailing. Many of these houses share characteristics with the Craftsman style. The two most intact examples are the Pillar House (site 22) and the house at 311 4th St. (site 25). The latter is one of the most unique houses in Scotland, with an interesting and unusual combination of form and detailing. The Sweet House (site 35) is another intact and ornate example of the Neo-classical-influenced design.

Colonial Revival style designs include four houses with gambrel roofs--the houses at 250 4th St. (site 24), 521 4th St. (site 41), 121 Poplar St. (site 72), and the C. Treiber House (site 55). Approximately 11 of the houses are Craftsman in style. Most of these are bungalows such as the relatively small Max House (site 21), the moderately-sized A. Treiber House (site 28), and the large G. Landmann House (site 53). Standing at the northwestern corner of Poplar St. and 5th St. is a pair of stucco-covered Craftsman houses which are also excellent examples of the style (sites 59 and 74). The district also includes two well-preserved examples of the Prairie style: the house at 541 4th St. (site 43) and the Schmierer House at 310 Juniper St. (site 64).

The houses in the district represent a use of building materials which is typical of the urban development of southeastern South Dakota during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Most of the houses are woodframe and sheathed in clapboard siding or stucco, and many feature fishscale, diamond-shaped, or square-cut wooden shingles used as decorative trim.

Several of the houses exhibit the use of local materials. The district contains one rare example of a house built of chalkstone, a soft white limestone which was quarried along the James River Valley in the 19th century. This house, the Campbell House (site 46) was built in 1886, one of a handful of chalkstone buildings constructed in Scotland. Brick from Scotland's local brick factory (established in the 1880s) was probably used in at least three buildings in the district: the Koobs House (former District #23 School) (site 49), the Campbell House (site 46), and St. Andrew's Church (site 38). Several of the contributing houses are trimmed with harder red brick which was probably added to the houses around the 1940s. Examples of this brick are found on the A. Treiber House (site 28), the Karolina Landmann House (site 32), the house at 541 4th St. (site 43), the Gustave Landmann House (site 53), and the house at 440 5th St. (site 59). Rockfaced concrete blocks were used to construct the large 2 1/2 story house at 710 4th St. (site 50), at the southern edge of the district, around 1910.

Some of the houses built before World War I display a fascinating adaptation of Victorian-era "high style" detailing to vernacular construction techniques. Some columns and capitals, for example, appear to have been

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produced by local builders with tools and techniques which create a simplified version of their machine-made counterparts. Capitals on the corner pilasters on the houses at 220 3rd St. (site 3), the Smith House (site 36), and the house at 311 5th St. (site 52) are good examples. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (site 38), built in 1886-1887 of Scotland's local red brick, provides another interesting example. Because a contrasting brick color was not available to create the Victorian polychromy which the church's Victorian Gothic design called for, contrasting brick arches and other detailing were created by painting the base brick with cream-colored or white paint. The contrasting paint color is still being maintained.

It is unlikely that many of the houses were architect-designed. Architectural patternbooks or professional builders' services may have been the source for some of the designs, particularly those which are more sophisticated. The work of two Scotland contractors has been identified in the district. Joe Pillar began working as a contractor around 1918 and was still in business in 1961. He constructed a number of buildings in Scotland including at least four houses in the district: the Max House (site 21), the Van Ferney House (site 30), the Voy House (site 57) and his own house at 240 4th St. (site 22). Local builder Chris Hoelworth is known to have designed the Karolina Landmann House (site 32).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Scotland Residential Historic District is also significant for its associations with the residential development of Scotland by the town's merchant and professional class, and includes many of Scotland's largest late 19th and early 20th century residences.

The original townsite of Scotland had been founded in 1870 on the banks of the Dawson Creek, along the Firesteel Trail, just southeast of the present townsite. The initial founding of the Scotland townsite is associated with South Dakota's earliest period of substantial settlement, 1868-1873, during which Old Stock or Yankee Americans, many recent veterans of the Civil War, and Scandinavian immigrants settled an area which extended into southeastern South Dakota from Sioux City, Iowa. General Charles T. Campbell (1823-1895), a Pennsylvania-born Scotsman, and John Stafford (1809-1893), Ontario-born and also apparently Scottish, are credited with its founding. While serving as Brigadier-General in the Civil War, General Campbell had passed through the recently-organized but essentially unsettled Bon Homme County in 1863, and considered the area near Dawson Creek to be a viable location for a future town. He was speculating on the eventual construction of railroad lines along the James River Valley.

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Charles T. Campbell and three Scottish families including Joseph Gunn, John Gunn, Mrs. Hugh Gunn, and Charles Sanborn were the first settlers. Obviously the townsite name, "Scotland", reflected the origin of its founders. In 1872, John Stafford, his four sons, and their families moved to Scotland from Canada. During the next two years, about one hundred Canadian families, many of Scottish descent, moved to the settlement. The McKay, Gunn, McIntosh, McLean, Andrews, Devine, Gibbon, Helles, Williams families were among them (Max "Early Day", 4).

Scotland got off to a promising start as, in 1872, a post office was established and an hotel built by Campbell and a general store was established by Stafford. Growth of the settlement was curtailed by the nationwide depression of 1873 and by the failure of the Dakota Southern Railroad to build northward up the James River Valley from Yankton, which it had reached from Sioux City in 1873.

Scotland's Scotsmen comprised one of the few concentrations of Scottish immigrants in South Dakota. Scottish immigration to the U.S. began in substantial numbers in the 1760s but was interrupted during the American Revolution, after which Canada, rather than the U.S., became their preferred destination. This began to change in the 1850s when the rate of immigration to the U.S. directly from Scotland increased, and between 1852 and 1910 just under one-half million Scottish moved to the U.S. Many Canadian Scottish, like Scotland's early settlers, migrated to the U.S. from Canada. Scottish immigrants to the U.S. first settled on the East Coast, but had moved from either Canada or the East Coast to Midwestern states such as Michigan, Missouri, and Iowa by the mid-19th century. Many Scottish immigrants were skilled workers and craftsmen who had been trained in Scotland's heavy industries, quarries, and building trades. Farming was not as predominant among Scots as it was among South Dakota's other immigrant groups. Many of the Scottish were Presbyterians, Episcopalians, or Catholics.

Rail service finally arrived in 1879 when the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad was surveying its main line from Canton. General Campbell petitioned Alexander Mitchell, then president of the railroad, to construct the branch from Marion Junction to Running Water via Scotland. The railroad chose to route the line across the high plain north of Dawson Creek. The line was built from Marion to Running Water in 1879, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul's main line was extended westward from Marion to Mitchell in 1880.

In 1879-1880 the town of Scotland was moved northward to the new site. A plat for an 18-square block townsite on Stafford's land had been filed in November of 1879. With the exception of site 50, the western half of the historic district, west of Main Street, is included in what was platted as the original townsite of Scotland. The other two plats which comprise the

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historic district, Stafford's East Addition and College Addition, were platted in 1883 and 1885 respectively. Scotland was incorporated as a village in 1881, eight years before South Dakota became a state.

Scotland was settled on its current site during the Great Dakota Boom of 1878-1887 during which railroads penetrated the territory and much of the land east of the Missouri River was claimed. Scotland's major natural resource was the rich soil of the James River Valley. The community was soon surrounded by farms on which flax and wheat were grown. During this period, an early group of Old Stock Americans and large numbers of foreign immigrants moved into the region. During the 1880s, a group of New Yorkers and other settlers of British and Yankee descent joined the Scottish, with whom they shared many cultural characteristics. Families from New York included the Dicksons, Taits, Smiths, Bagarts, Reeves, and Spangels, many of whom became merchants and bankers (Hoover et al. 1994, 194). Scottish, Scotch-Canadian, English, and Yankee settlers founded several early Protestant churches in Scotland including the First Methodist Church (founded circa 1874), the First Presbyterian Church (founded in 1879) (site 81), and St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (founded in 1884) (site 38), as well as Scotland Academy (established in 1886). One of the first public libraries in the state was established in Scotland in 1883.

Scotland's other principal immigrant group, the German-Russians, had begun to arrive in 1873. They continued to settle in Scotland during the next 20 years, helping to place Bon Homme County within what became one of the state's two most dense concentrations of German-Russian settlement. When the townsite was moved to its current location in 1880, Scotland became divided geographically into two ethnic communities. The Scottish, British, and Yankee Americans tended to settle northeast of Main Street, the area which includes the Scotland Residential Historic District. The German-Russians settled south of Main Street and west of First Street, including the addition known as South Scotland. This area of settlement was marked as "Russia" on an 1884 German-American Insurance Company map (Max "Early Day", 7). Before the late 1880s, the language barrier created a segregation of commercial activity, with English-speaking businesses located on Main Street and German-speaking businesses located on Currie Street. Remnants of this ethnic separation remained until the turn of the century.

Rail service to Scotland was further improved in 1882 when the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul built tracks north from Yankton to Scotland. The town remained the terminus of the line until 1886, becoming the railhead for a vast territory during a rush of settlement to the west and north. This ushered in what local historian Donley Max termed Scotland's "Golden Decade from 1881-1891" (Max "Early Day", 6). Grain was hauled to Scotland from as far away as present-day Geddes and Mitchell to be shipped to market. Manufactured goods arrived by rail in Scotland and were distributed by wagon

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to the villages which were farther afield on the advancing agricultural frontier. Scotland's two commercial streets, Main Street and Currie Street, were lined with businesses set up to outfit ranchers and farmers. By 1884, Scotland had three drug stores, five saloons, eight general stores, two hardware stores, two hotels, and three harness shops, as well as several grain elevators and warehouses, a brickyard, a plow factory, a broom factory, and a creamery. For a time Scotland was the largest flax market in the U.S. and boasted the largest tow mill in the world (Max "Early Day", 6). The population doubled in three years, sky-rocketing from 600 in 1881 to 1,200 in 1884. Scotland was incorporated as a city in 1885.

The railroad line from Yankton to Scotland was extended to Mitchell in 1886 where it met tracks which had been built southward from Aberdeen. With the completion of these tracks, Scotland was a stop on the Milwaukee Road's major north-south line which traveled the James River Valley from Yankton to Jamestown, North Dakota.

Further impetus for the community's growth came from the establishment of the Scotland Academy in 1886. The Academy, a boarding high school, was founded by the Presbyterian Church as the secondary school branch of Pierre University, which had been founded in Pierre in 1883. Scotland Academy was the first secondary school in Bon Homme County. It was built on city-owned land with substantial contributions from members of the community. The Academy was founded largely through the efforts of Reverend Harlan P. Carson, a Presbyterian missionary who was sent to Scotland from Illinois in 1880. Carson served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees and was closely involved in the school's administration. Between 1881 and 1884 he was the first editor of the Presbyterian Chronicler, a newspaper published in Scotland which was one of the territory's first religious periodicals. Carson lived in the historic district in a house located two blocks south of the Academy (site 33).

While it was never large, the existence of the Academy brought teachers, staff, students, and parents to Scotland, and served as testimony to local belief that the city would grow. The Academy campus consisted of a 2 1/2 story brick building, an adjacent two story woodframe dormitory, and surrounding athletic fields and yards, all located on the block bounded by Chestnut, Walnut, 4th, and 5th Streets (formerly College Avenue) in northeastern Scotland. This block is within the historic district. Its presence in northeastern Scotland gave the neighborhood the nickname "Presbyterian Hill".

Thanks to improved rail service and the establishment of the Academy, Scotland prospered during the early 1890s, despite the dry years of 1887-1889. The population had grown to 1,500 by 1891 and Scotland merchants continued to collect and market the region's cattle, flax, wool, and wheat,

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and distribute hardware, implements, groceries, and other durable goods to the north and west. Public improvements included the founding of the Scotland Fire Department in 1891 and the establishment of telephone and electrical service in the late 1890s. The community continued to mature socially with a number of active fraternal and cultural groups and an opera house. During the 1890s businesses consolidated onto Main Street and few remained on Currie Street.

The population of the city leveled off and then dipped as the recession of 1893 and the claiming of the last of eastern South Dakota's free public land slowed the Dakota Boom. By 1897 the economy had recovered, and the years 1897 through 1917 were more prosperous for the state's farmers than the preceding or ensuing decades. In 1898 the Scotland Academy closed when it was merged with Pierre University to become Huron College. Enrollment had declined largely because publically-funded high schools including the high school in Tyndall (established 1888) provided a more cost-effective education for area children (Hoover et al. 1994, 216). After the Academy closed, Scotland established its first high school in 1903. The Academy building was used briefly as a hospital shortly after the turn of the century. Between circa 1915 and 1919 it was operated as the Dutch Reformed Academy. The reopening of the school circa 1915 served to renew, for a short time, belief in the community's potential for growth. Just after World War I the school closed again and the buildings were eventually demolished and replaced by houses (Hoover et al. 1994, 215-222).

By 1911 the population of Scotland had declined to 1,100. Despite this reduction, Donley Max writes that "Scotland was a very self-sufficient town and a tremendous business center" (Max "Early Day", 10). By this time more doctors, dentists, attorneys, and undertakers had joined the business community, and a number of specialty stores such as jewelers and bakeries had been established. Movie theaters and auto dealerships opened as their technologies developed. Bon Homme County farmers raised corn, oats, beef cattle, dairy, and hogs, replacing the wheat and flax crops of earlier years.

In 1916 the large scale funding of road improvements began in South Dakota, to Scotland's advantage. Rather than being isolated from automobile and truck traffic, the town was located on the north-south road which was designated as State Highway 25. The portion of Highway 25 through Scotland became part of the "Sunshine Highway", a tourist route which ran from Yankton through Scotland, Mitchell, Aberdeen, and on to the north.

Max writes that by the 1920s "Scotland was known as the bootleg capital of southeastern South Dakota. Times were good and there was plenty of money circulating here. It was a bonanza for 'big car' dealerships, Cadillacs, King Eights, Stephens Salient Sixes, Cole Aero Eights, Harmon, Premier Electric Shifts, all were sold here" (Max "Early Day", 11). A new brick city

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hall was built on Main Street in 1923, largely through the efforts of the Scotland Civil League (later named the Civic Club) which had been founded in 1917. Eight years later, in 1931, Scotland's Main Street was paved.

The Depression was hard on South Dakota farmers who were weakened by a farm economy which had been poor since the 1920s. Farmers had begun facing financial troubles as, soon after World War I, commodity prices fell and land values dropped in response to decreased demand for American grain after years of record-high war production. During the Depression, Scotland "still remained a good business town" according to Max (Max "Early Day", 11). While some families left the town, others moved from surrounding farms into Scotland seeking jobs, and local farm couples continued to retire into town. The population of Scotland remained fairly constant between 1920 and 1950, consistent with the pattern seen in the state's other incorporated towns of under 2,500 people.

Within the historic district, approximately five of the houses were built in the 1880s, representing Scotland's early settlement period, and approximately five were built in the 1890s. About one-quarter of the houses in the district were built during the first decade of the 20th century and approximately 17 more were built during the 1910s. Finally, about one-quarter were built during the 1920s. The construction of houses in the historic district essentially ceased with the onset of the Great Depression. The two newest houses in the district were built circa 1945 and represent early post-World War II housing.

The district includes the homes of many early Scotland merchants. For example, John Schmierer (site 64) operated a clothing store, John Wittmayer (site 13) owned a hardware store and implement business, William Behl and George D. Behl (sites 7 and 5) ran a sheet metal business, A. W. Sweet (site 35) owned a metal-working business, C. Max and Luther Breen (sites 21 and 23) were pharmacists, and Alex Treiber (site 28) was a local banker. Also standing in district is the home of Jerome Smith (site 36) who founded a cheese factory and a mill, and F. L. Wheeler (site 20) who owned two grain elevators. A number of Scotland's professionals also lived in the district including physicians I. W. Leighton (site 82), H. J. G. Koobs (site 49), and Gustave A. Landmann (site 53), dentists Robert Jasmann (site 25) and Dr. Church (site 49), and veterinarian J. C. Van Ferney (site 30).

Many of the original residents of the district, like Reverend H. P. Carson (site 33), were also prominent in civic affairs and in the development of the town's cultural institutions. For example, Robert Jasmann (site 25) and Gustave A. Landmann (site 53) both served as mayor of Scotland. Charles T. Campbell (site 46), John W. Wittmayer (site 13), and J. E. Lehman (site 27) all served in the state legislature. Many of the district's residents were also founding and supporting members of Scotland's churches, as well as

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members of the school board, Chamber of Commerce, Scotland Civil League, Rotary Club, and various other civic and cultural organizations. Unfortunately, the civic and professional activities of women who resided in the district are less well-documented. Some of them undoubtedly were co-proprietors of family-owned businesses, and some probably worked in Scotland's school system and governmental offices. Undoubtedly, many of these women were leading members of Scotland's church congregations and cultural groups and served the community through public office, civic organizations, and charitable activities. Many of the wives of Scotland's merchants and professionals belonged to the Civic Club.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundary of the Scotland Residential Historic District is shown by the solid black line on the accompanying map entitled "Scotland Residential Historic District, Scotland, South Dakota."

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the district encompasses a dense concentration of adjacent residential structures which date from the period 1880-1945. The buildings are similar in function, age, scale, and massing. This group of properties retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The properties which lie outside of the district's boundaries were excluded because they either lack sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the district or because they postdate the period of significance.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PHOTOGRAPHS LISTED BY PHOTO NUMBER

Negatives are held by the Scotland Historic Preservation Commission, City of Scotland, Scotland, South Dakota.

1. Streetscape, Third St., 400 block, east side of street
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly
November 1995
Facing NE
2. Streetscape, Fourth St., 200 block, west side of street
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly

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November 1995
Facing NW

3. Streetscape, Fourth St., 300 block, west side of street
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly
November 1995
Facing SW
4. Streetscape, Fourth St., 600 block, east side of street
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly
November 1995
Facing SE
5. Streetscape, Fifth St., 300 block, west side of street
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly
November 1995
Facing NW
6. Streetscape, Fifth St., 300 block, east side of street
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly
November 1995
Facing NE
7. Streetscape, Main St., 300 block, south side of street
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly
November 1995
Facing SE
8. Streetscape, Poplar St., 300 block, south side of street
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly
November 1995
Facing SE
9. House, 220 3rd St., Site #3
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly
November 1995
Facing NW

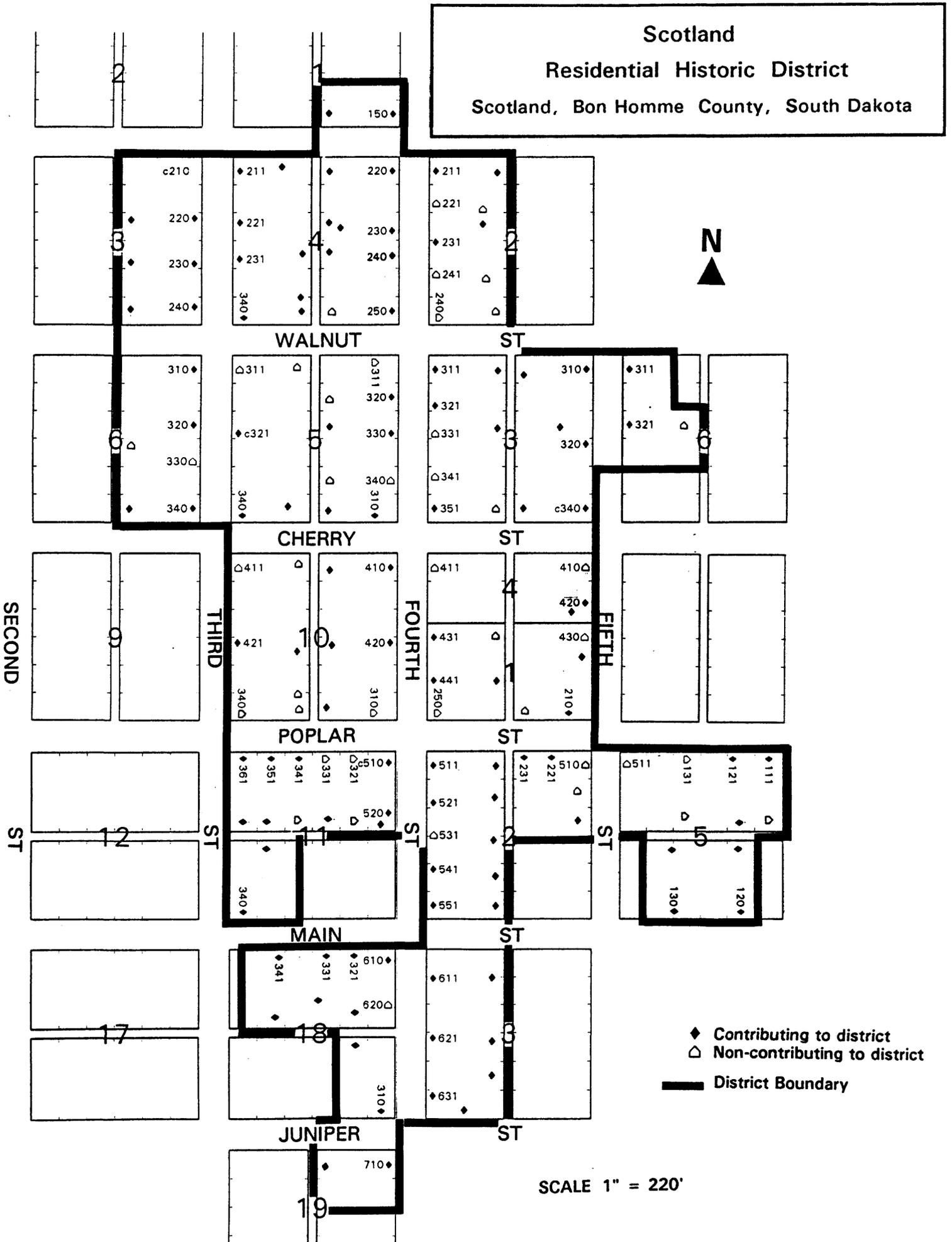
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10. Wittmayer House, 340 3rd St., Site #13
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly
November 1995
Facing NW
11. Pillar House, 240 4th St., Site #22
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly
November 1995
Facing SW
12. House, 311 4th St., Site #25
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly
November 1995
Facing NE
13. Sweet House, 420 4th St., Site #35
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly
November 1995
Facing SW
14. House, 710 4th St., Site #50
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly
November 1995
Facing SW
15. Schmierer House, 310 Juniper St., Site #64
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly
November 1995
Facing NE
16. Garage, 340 Main St., Site #69
Scotland Residential Historic District
Scott Kelly
November 1995
Facing NE

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- ◆ Contributing to district
- △ Non-contributing to district
- District Boundary