Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

10-300 (Rev. 10-74) PHO506397 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Vermillion

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY
OCT 25 1977
RECEIVED

I	NVENTORY -	- NOMINATION I	FORM D	<u>ATE ENTER</u>	ED AT	K 7 A 1210
	SEE IN:	STRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW T</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES (15
1	NAME					
	HISTORICE					
	AND/OR COMMON	Dakota State Peniter	tiary Historic	Building	<u>S</u>	
	AND/ON COMMON					
-	LOCATION			_		
	STREET & NUMBER					
	CITY, TOWN	lorth Drive	<u> </u>		OT FOR PUBLICATION	
	Sioux	Falls	VICINITY OF		1st	
	STATE South	Dakota 0	CODE 046	Minneh	ounty aha	CODE 099
İ	CLASSIFICA					
I						
	CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP X _{PUBLIC}	STATUS			SENT USE
	DISTRICT X_BUILDING(S)	∴PUBLIC —PRIVATE	X OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED		AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL	MUSEUM PARK
	STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS		EDUCATIONAL	—PRIVATE RESIDENC
	SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE		ENTERTAINMEN	
	OBJECT	IN PROCESS	_YES: RESTRICTED		GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
		BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED		INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
			<u>X</u> no		MILITARY	<u>X</u> отнея: Prison
	OWNER OF	PROPERTY				
	NAME State	of South Dakota - Bo	ard of Correcti	nne		
	STREET & NUMBER	OI SOUCH DAKOCA - DO	Tara or correction	J113		
				·		
	Pierre		VICINITY OF		South Dako	ta
i	LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION			
Ì	COURTHOUSE					
	REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC	Minnehaha County	Courthouse - R	egister	of Deeds	
	STREET & NUMBER	415 North Dakota	l			
	CITY, TOWN	Sioux Falls			State South Dakot	a
ĥ	REPRESENT	ATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS			
·	TITLE					
		South Dakota His	toric Sites Sur	vey		
	DATE	October 1976	FEDERAI	XSTATE	COUNTYLOC	Δ1
_	DEPOSITORY FOR	OCCODE! 1310				
	SURVEY RECORDS	<u> Historical Prese</u>	ervation Center			
	CITY, TOWN	Vermillion			South Dakot	a



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

XEXCELLENT XGOOD

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED
__RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

__UNALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE
__MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The South Dakota State Penitentiary Historic Buildings consist of two building complexes and five individual structures. Because of different construction dates and uses, the historic part of the prison can be divided into fifteen sections. All but one structure, the green house, utilize Sioux Falls Quartzite as facing and most display a rockfaced ashlar type of construction.

These stone structures sit upon a steep hill that overlooks the city of Sioux Falls to the south, and the Big Sioux River runs just to the east. A semi-elliptical drive which passes under an arch is a main vehicle passage. Stone walls, of up to forty-one feet in height surround all but the northeast section where a large metal fence is used. Construction of these walls occured at various times including 1898, 1916 and 1956. All but three of the historic buildings are part of or contained within the walls.

One of the outside buildings is the two and one half story wardens house, constructed in 1884. Its architect W.L. Dow combined elements of Second Empire and Italinate designs. It has a bracketed hip roof, a high basement and quarry facing with the only exterior alteration being the screening in of the front porch. The windows have for the most part segmental and slipsill surrounds with quoins. These elements are painted white. The fenestrations are symmetrical and double hung.

The front facade displays a central square tower with pyramidical roof which has decorative dormers. This tower encases double doors on the first and second floors while above the cornice line is a wooden section which holds a large room. Both entries have round arches, each side has a bay window and a hip dormer and all corners feature quoins. The rear (north) facade is connected to the main prison by the vehicle archway.

Another house outside of the walls is the deputy wardens. Constructed in 1903 the house has a highly irregular roof with a combination of hip, shed and jerkinhead types. A wooden portion was added for the rear of the structure in the 1940's. Some of the more important elements are a stone entry porch, stained glass and segmental arches with voussoirs.

Just outside the east wall is the building known as "The Cottage." It has two stories, a rectangular floor plan and red roofing tile. The central bay projects out and is the main entry. Also a small one story cubical building appears at the northwest corner. Outside of this the buildings fenestrations and general appearance is symmetrical. All openings have lintels and slipsills while the windows are double hung with six sash over one. Springing from the second story's top surround is a masonry string coarse. The main door has side lights. Other features include one single stack chimney on the west facade, quoins, and iron fence with stone supports which appears in front of the structure.

The walls of the prison are about three feet thick and slightly tapered with coping. Four enclosed wall towers and four open appear at various intervals. The walls are highest on the southern end and a series of wire fences protect the western part of the penitentiary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE	ONLY		
RECEIVED 0	OT 2.5.19	77	
RECEIVED U	01 2013		
		Tr:	1978
DATE ENTERE	D	A. 1.	19/8

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

At the center of this historic area south facade is the Administration Building which is five stories tall, square shaped with blunted corners. It use to be only three stories high when constructed in 1881 but portions were rebuilt in 1931 and 1954. Attached and behind this is the dining room and offices that were constructed in 1884 and in 1913. The older part utilizes tall round arched windows on the first floor. The newer portion is rectangular in shape and has four levels with segmental and flat topped openings. The west facade has a small section with the lower story being open except for supporting pillars and the second being enclosed.

The kitchen and hospital addition, built 1945, is attached to the east facade of the dining room structure. It has a flat roof and is two stories high. Windows had lintel and slipsills and there is no decorative motif.

Just to the northeast of this building is the one story body shop. This 1930's building displays a rock rash type of veneer on one portion and rectangular cut stone on the other. This flat topped, one story structure has two vehicle openings.

The final three buildings are connected and run east to west. Construction dates of these two story structures are from 1905 to the 1920's. The two to the east utilize a polychrome type of quarry faced stone and segmental surrounds with keystones. The furthest building to the west is devoid of ornamentation, has fewer openings, and the rectangular windows are horizontal to the building.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	,
—PREHISTORIC —1400-1499 —1500-1599 —1600-1699 —1700-1799 X 1800-1899 X 1900-	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORICARCHEOLOGY-HISTORICAGRICULTUREARTCOMMERCECOMMUNICATIONS	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	RELIGION SCIENCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY)
SPECIFIC DAT	es 1881, 1884	BUILDER/ARC	HITECT W.L. Dow	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Each society establishes laws to protect its citizens, and there has to be institutions for the incarceration of those who break these codes. The South Dakota State Penitentiary has fullfilled this important governmental function since 1882. Many of the historic buildings are also significant architecturally not only in design but also for the display of craftsmanship in stone cutting and laying. All but one structure in the historic area is rock faced ashlar facing. This also shows a sympathy to the complex's design.

The Dakota Territorial Congress passed a bill establishing the penitentiary and Sioux Falls citizens voted positively on a bond issue which allowed construction. After selecting an eighty-one acre site in 1881 overlooking the city, construction began that year. On December 13, 1882 the first inmates arrived at the prison from the Detroit House of Correction, Detroit, Michigan; this was where territorial prisoners had been kept. These men worked at a rock quarry in order to finish the United States wing of the penitentiary.(1)

Prisoners were the main labor source for constructing the institution's buildings and some municipal structures in Sioux Falls. In 1884 a shop, stables, hospital, the warden's house, and a portion of the stone wall were constructed. Several other forms of work have been done at the prison including monument works, twine plant, shirt factory, and making license plates.(2)

Over the years many buildings have been built and the older ones rebuilt. In the latter case the construction has varied from complete rebuilding, utilizing the same stone, to partial reconstruction.

Architecturally the best structure is the 1884 wardens home which combines the elements of Second Empire and Italinate. It is also one of the largest residences in the state, and the stone work is excellent. Along with this all but one of the historic structures has the native Sioux Quartzite stone for facing. The persistent use of this material

^{1.} Rick Lloyd, "A Journey Through the Dark and Distant Past: Part 1 The Early Years," The Messenger, XLI, No. 2 (1976) p.

^{2.} IBID., p.

9 MAJOR BIBLIC	GRAPHICAL REFE	RENCES		
Lloyd, Rick "A Jo The Messenger, XI	ourney Through the Dar LI, No. 2 (1976), pp.	k and Distant 29-36.	Past: Part 1 The	Early Years,"
Salem, Herman, Wa Scott Gerloff.	arden, personal interv	iews, 12 Octob	per 1976, 14 Decem	nber 1976, with
10 GEOGRAPHICA ACREAGE OF NOMINATED UTM REFERENCES	ALDATA Cum	org with m	en Box	
ZONE EASTING	18:0 4:8 2:6 2:1:0 NORTHING 13:0 4:8 2:6 1:0:0 DESCRIPTION	ZONE E	5 8,3 8,8,0 4,8 ASTING NORT 5 8,3 6,3,0 4,8	HING
) -
	15. 15.			erio e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
	5 3 4 4	. * ;	ti i serie i 🥸	
LIST ALL STATES	S AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERT	TIES OVERLAPPING	STATE OR COUNTY BO	UNDARIEŚ
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	and the second of the second	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
ORGANIZATION	Survey Coordinator		DATE	
Historical Prese	rvation center		TELEPHONE	<u> </u>
CITY OR TOWN	ty i see		STATE	1 ·
Vermillion			South Dakota	1
12 STATE HISTO	RIC PRESERVATIO	N OFFICER	CERTIFICATIO	Ņ
	EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF			
NATIONAL_	STAT	TE	LOCAL	
hereby nominate this prope	toric Preservation Officer for the Nerty for inclusion in the National orth by the National Park Service.	Register and certify		
TITLE			DATE	7-11-1
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT DIRECTOR: OFFICE OF A	Historical Preservation THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED.	IN THE NATIONAL	DATE H	ONAL REGISTER
ATTEST: WOOHLSOU	u 10. (0) L	•	DATE 4	12-18

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED OCT 2 5 1977

DATE ENTERED

APR 20 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 1

material gives the area a design homogeneity. Newer buildings using different materials have been built outside the walls.

This is the largest most consistent grouping of stone structures in the state. Along with governmental importance, the South Dakota State Penitentiary should be placed on the National Register.

South Dakota State Penitentiary Historic Buildings

A. Wardens Home -1884

B. Administration -1881-Rebuilt 1931, 1954

C. West Gate -1920's

D. West Hall -1881-Addition 1908, Rebuilt 1939

E. Federal Hall -1887-Rebuilt 1956-1957
F. East Hall -Rebuilt 1956-1957

G. Dining Room Area -1884 and 1913

H. Kitchen/Hospital -1945
I. Auto Body Shop -

J. Green House -1958
K. School -1905
L. Industry -1905
M. Industry/Isolation -1930's

N. Cottage -1920's

O. Deputy Warden -1903

P. Walls -1898, 1916-1950's

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

> UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

MAR 1 1978

DATE ENTERED

APR 2 0 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 3

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE PENITENTIARY HISTORIC BUILDINGS; Verbal Boundary Description

The South Dakota State Penitentiary historic buildings lie within a line beginning at the front entrance of the penitentiary grounds where that entrance meets Highway 77 on the prison's southeast side. The line continues north along the northeast edge of the public right-of-way following the highway until it encounters a line running down the center of an abandoned railway crossing through the existing prison yard and running (east) northeast. At this point, the line turns to the southwest and follows the railroad track as it curves around to the west and south of the prison buildings. Where the curve in the railroad track encounters the center of its arc, the line breaks to the southeast through a point fifteen feet from the southern-most edge of the prison walls and, encompassing a small structure next to the wall within the boundary, continues on to meet Highway 77 where the line turns again to the northeast to meet the entrance.

3/27

