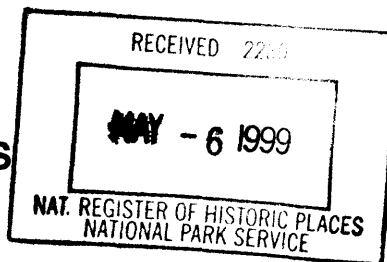


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. 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 Tackett Underwood Building
other names/site number Lancaster Building, Frank Drees Building

2. Location

street & number 518 and 520 Main not for publication
city or town Gregory vicinity
state South Dakota Code SD county Gregory code 053 zip code 57533

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Jay D. Voigt
Signature of certifying official

04-29-99
Date

State or 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 or other official

Date

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:)

for
Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action

Edson H. Brall
6/3/99

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce/ Trade Sub: Specialty Store

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce/ Trade Sub: Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Renaissance Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Stone
Roof Wood
Walls Brick
Concrete
Other

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

See 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.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Commerce

Period of Significance

1909

Tackett Underwood Building

Name of Property

Gregory County, South Dakota

County and State

Significant Dates 1909

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 #

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: South Dakota State Archives

Tackett Underwood Building
Name of Property

Gregory County, South Dakota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 14 465010 4786451
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Aron Swan/Historic Preservation Intern
organization South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office date 4/1/99
street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone (605) 773-3458
city or town Pierre state South Dakota zip code 57501

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)

Tackett Underwood Building
Name of Property

Gregory County, South Dakota
County and State

Property Owner

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

name Richard Papousek and R R Properties
street & number 520 and 518 Main telephone (605) 835-9498
city or town Gregory state SD zip code 57533

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

The Tackett Underwood Building is a rectangular, two-story, masonry, commercial building constructed in 1909. The building is located at 518 and 520 Main street in the town of Gregory, in Gregory County. The Tackett Underwood building is decorated with second renaissance revival features. The front or, east façade, of the building faces west on Main Street in Gregory. The details on the east façade were constructed with colored cement, shaped to look like bricks and other stone carving, called cast stone. The features include quoins, the stories organized into horizontal divisions, dentils, decorative brickwork, and a cast stone balustrade that highlights the roof. The Gregory Cement Block Company produced the cast stone. There are no examples of this type of architectural decorating left in Gregory. The building is located in the commercial part of the city of Gregory. It is surrounded by other business, but few are historically significant or have not been altered. The Tackett Underwood building is one of the most prominent and important buildings in Gregory having its historical integrity intact.

Exterior:

The east facade of the Tackett Underwood Building shows the divisions inside of the building. This corresponds to the style of the second Renaissance Revival. The second floor is divided from the first by a dark green, cast iron beam running the length of the building. The iron ties that support the building, have protruding ends that are visible on the horizontal beam. The support ends are shaped like flowers. They have been painted dark red on the petals and yellow in the centers. There are eight of these flower decorations equally spaced along the iron beam. In the center of the beam, and above the stairway door, is a medallion painted red. The beam over the northern storefront is about three inches thicker than the original beam over the southern storefront and stairway door. The different beam was added in the 1940s when the northern front was remodeled. There are four flag holders located on the wooden trim of the large plate glass windows. There are two on the northern storefront and two on the southern front. Each of the holders has a decorative flag. The two stores located on the first floor are divided by a stairway that is between two grey, rough-faced, cast stone brick columns.

The store to the south is the Nikodym Gas Company. The northern store's facade has the original two 10-foot high, plate glass windows. There is a glass-paneled door set back about two-feet in between them. There are windows perpendicular to the door on the sides to the entrance for showcases. The sides of the showcases are slightly angled in towards the door, and out towards

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National Park Service

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the 10-foot windows. There is an air-conditioner located above the door. Dark green, cast iron, pillars frame the sides of the plate glass windows near the entrance. The windows are surrounded by dark green, wooden trim with thin wooden panels on the bottom that are salmon colored. There are two flag holders that have been attached to the trim containing decorative flags. The 10-foot plate glass windows were restored in 1998 by removing an aluminum awning. In the center of the east facade is the doorway leading to the second floor. The stairway divides the building into northern and southern halves. The wooden stairway door is glass paneled and is flush with the sidewalk.

The northern store is occupied by Naper's Emporium. The storefront looked like the southern section when built, but went through a renovation in the 40s. The northern storefront has some different details than the southern storefront. There is a thicker iron beam dividing the floors. A cloth awning, similar to the original type seen in a 1915 photograph, has been attached to the beam. The two 6-foot, plate glass windows on the northern front are bordered on the bottom by green, ceramic tile. The glass paneled door is set back like the southern storefront, but the glass panels on the sides of the showcases are angle about 45 degrees. The windows have green trim, with two flag holders attached to the sides furthest from the door. The flag holders contain decorative flags. On the ground, between the plate glass windows and in front of the door, is one inch by one-inch, green and black ceramic tiles. Above the door of the entrance is a small light. Above the 6-foot plate glass windows are three transom windows with decorative stain glass designs that hang behind the glass. The center transom is the largest and contains the name of the store.

On both corners of the building, running up to the roof, there are dark red, smooth, cast stone brick, quoins. The second floor of the building is decorated with the grey cast stone of the pillars between the two stores. There are four paired, one-over-one, double hung windows that have flat lintels of dark red, smooth, cast stone brick. These windows had been closed up with boards and replaced with smaller sized windows. In a restoration effort in 1998 these windows were restored to the original size and style. The trim is painted dark green and salmon. The cast stone underneath the windows has been discolored from rainwater washing down from the windows. There is a dark green neon sign with white lettering located perpendicularly to the northern storefront. The sign is in the middle of the two windows on the northern section of the second floor, above the Naper's storefront. The sign has yellow and red trim surrounding it. The sign reads "Naper's Gifts," with the word "Naper's" horizontal. The word "gifts" is perpendicularly centered under the word Naper's. The sign is attached to the building by metal rods, and was a part of the 1940s remodeling.

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Above the lintels of the second floor windows, is a row of the grey, rough-faced, cast stone bricks. Above the grey cast stone bricks is a single row of the smooth, dark red, cast stone brick running horizontally across the front of the building. There are two rows of grey, cast stone bricks above the row of red cast stone. The two rows of grey, cast stone bricks, alternate between smooth and rough surfaces. There is either a rough brick on top and a smooth on the bottom, or in the converse order. Above the alternating grey bricks is a row of dark red, dentils that decorate the cornice line. The top of the building has a false balustrade. It is not a real balustrade, but is applied cast stone with the brick wall behind. This feature helps to convey the feeling of a Renaissance Revival building. The balustrade is flush with the roofline. The areas between the grey balusters show the dark red, brick wall of the front of the building. The top of the balustrade has a row of grey, cast stone bricks running along on it. In the center of the building, above the roofline, is an ornamented white stone piece, displaying the 1909 date of the building's construction. It has balusters on both sides of the stone that are similar to the balusters that make up the balustrade. These balusters have a column of dark red, cast stone bricks on either side of them. The original roofline was decorated with two cast stone balls on the corners of the building. There were two similar cast stone balls on the corners of the stone showing the building's construction date. These are no longer on the building. The roof of the building is flat.

The north elevation of the building is a flat brick wall. There is an empty lot next to the north side of the building. When the Tackett Underwood building was constructed, the E. Woolhiser General Merchandise building occupied the lot. The roofline descends westward by two brick rows in three intervals. The first descent comes after fourteen bricks and the second after twelve bricks. There is an addition to the back or west elevation of the building. It is a concrete block construction that was built on to the back of the building in the 1960s.

The west elevation of the building faces an alley. The cement block additions to the back of the building are visible. There are two one-story additions built on to the back of the north half that were constructed during the 1950s and 1960s. The additions have flat roofs and extend to back of the building towards the alley. The north side of the of the additions are not painted, but left as bare cement block. The north wall of the additions extends about a foot above the west wall. The west wall is painted white. There is a door located at the center of the north half. There are two windows on the northern additions. The windows are short and wide. They are located on either side of the door and made of eight small opaque panes of glass. There are rain gutters that run along the

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roofline of the additions, and the two rain pipes attached on the wall are close to the sides of the windows, away from the door.

The south half of the first floor has been added on to in the 1960s. This addition extends about ten feet further into the alley than the northern half. The wall that extends further facing north is painted white. There are also the words "Naper's Emporium" painted on the north side of the wall. The north wall extends about a foot above the roofline of the southern addition. A small front gabled entrance has been added to the back of the building. The entrance has yellow aluminum siding, low-pitched roof, and a light over the door. The entrance is located in the center of the southern addition between two three-foot by three-foot windows. There are two lights located at the corners of the additions. The roof of the southern addition has heating and ventilation fixtures that are visible.

The original second floor of the building has two windows on the north half. Both windows are the same as the windows on the front of the building on the second story. They are two pairs of one-over-one, double hung windows. There is a door in the center of the second floor that had originally connected to a stairway built by John Tackett in 1910. A ventilation duct runs in between the door and window. The southern half of the second floor also had two windows but are now covered with boards. The boards have been painted with pictures to look as if the rooms are still being used. The back of the second floor is painted a light tan color. The roof of the original building has two antennas.

A commercial building on the south is flush with the Tackett Underwood building. This building covers the most of the south elevation. The addition to the southern half extends further than the building on the next lot. There is a small window that faces south on the center of the extended wall. This wall is painted white. The plain brick of the second floor south wall is partly visible.

Interior:

The interior of the building is divided in half for two separate spaces on the first and second floors. The Nikodym Gas Company and a bookkeeping business occupy the southern half of the first floor. The Naper's Emporium occupies the northern half of the first floor. A stairway to the second floor divides the two sections of the building. Both stores main entrances, and the stairway's entrance, face east.

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The interior of the southern half on the first floor has a pressed metal ceiling for the first 58 feet. There is a maple floor and two original 10-foot high windows. In the center of the original floor there is a circular ornately decorated furnace grating. These windows serve as showcases on the inside of the building. The windows were restored in 1998 by removing an aluminum awning. There is a 9-foot door in between the two large windows in this section of the building. The walls are covered with dry wall and not the original building paper covering. Fluorescent lights have replaced the older lighting fixtures. There is a doorway in the back of the room leading into the addition. The rooms of the addition contain office space. There is a half wall located on the left as you enter the first room of the addition. Across from the doorway is another door leading to a central hallway. Through the hallway, on each side there are two rooms. The hallway through the center of the addition connects to the west outside doorway. The room on the right, as you enter the hallway from the east, also contains a closet. At the end of the hallway is the entryway to the rear of the building.

The first floor of the northern section is a large commercial space. The false ceiling this space contained has been removed. The original tin ceiling was restored in 1996, and painted the original white. The lighting that hangs from the ceiling has also been restored to the original locations. There is an addition that expanded the stores size in the 1940s that contains some of the original lamps. The northern section's windows, and outside surrounding the windows, were remodeled in the 1940s. Ceramic tile was added around the bottoms of the windows. The windows are 6 feet instead of ten and have transom windows above. There are three decorative stained glass panels that hang behind the transoms and can be seen through the glass. The center stained glass panel has the name of the store in the design. The building paper covering that was originally on the walls has been removed and has been replaced with dry wall. The original floor has been covered over with another wood floor. On top of the wood, carpeting has been laid. The west end of the first floor has a cement block edition made in the 1960s that will become a coffee shop. It is currently empty and can be accessed from the front room or the outside west doorway.

The stairway leading to the second floor that divides the northern and southern sections has pressed metal wall panels. This stairway did not meet code for upstairs apartments before the restoration in 1998. The restoration in 1998 restored the stairway by replacing the wood for the steps and retaining the metal wall panels. The pressed metal wall panels have been painted light blue. The building paper covering has been removed because of damage and fire safety. The wall covering has been replaced with dry wall. The wall facing the top of the stairs contains a stain glass window. The wooden doorway on the left leads into the southern half of the second floor. There are the original

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wooden double doors on the right that lead into the northern half of the second floor. The doors are glass paneled and have transom lights at their top.

The second floor of the southern section of the building is unfinished. There have been some changes in this second floor made since construction. The building paper covering has been removed for fire safety. The latticework on the walls can be seen in the room. There has been some water damage to this section. There is no ceiling or dividing walls in this room. The cement block walls of the building are visible. The room is now currently being used for storage.

The second floor room on the northern side has the original wood floor and all the original woodwork that was restored in 1997. Mr. Papousek has added a pressed metal ceiling to this room that is similar to the first floor's ceiling. There is a bathroom to the left as you enter the room. This second floor room had served as a meeting room until the 1940s, and now contains an art studio.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Tackett Underwood building, located in the town of Gregory in Gregory County, was built in 1909. The building is significant under criterion C in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period. The building is also locally significant under criterion A for its role in commerce. The building is an example of the Renaissance Revival aesthetic and community development in Gregory. The Second Renaissance Revival style of architecture was being used in America at the time of the building's construction. The building is a unmatched example of this in Gregory. It is a commercial building, with a cast stone Second Renaissance Revival facade. There are no examples of this type of architectural decoration left in Gregory. The building serves as an example of development of the community. The Tackett Underwood building was constructed in Gregory when Tripp County in western South Dakota was being opened up to homesteaders. The growth of Gregory was a result of the opening of new land in the west. The Tackett Underwood building participated in this growth by being a local center for commerce in the early development of the town.

Historical Background

The town of Gregory was established and organized by men from the area of Butte, Nebraska. They were gambling on the possibility of a railroad passing through the area. The town of Gregory was established on August 8, 1904 after the townsite had been surveyed.¹ The Main street lots were laid out in 25-foot fronts. In five months the town of Gregory had 150 permanent buildings. The prairie was being turned into farmland and the only flourmill in the area was built in Gregory. The town could also claim the largest trade territory, a good water supply, and the largest farm trade in the area.²

In April of 1907, Gregory received the news that a railroad was to extend to the town for the opening of Tripp County. Tripp County is located to the west of Gregory County. President Roosevelt proclaimed in August of 1908 that Tripp County would open for homesteaders. Gregory was designated as one of the registration points for the drawing of lots of land. The town had to prepare for the masses of people who would come to register for the drawing. In October of that year, trains

¹ Lawrence Antoine, Birth of the Rosebud Country (Winner, SD: Sodak Printers, 1979) 38.

² Antoine, 40.

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began bringing people in by the thousands. There were 15 trains that began to arrive daily. Gregory was turned into a congested city.³

After the people had registered, the drawing and filing started in April of 1909. In that year, Gregory received the news that a Land Office would be built in their town. This Land Office would help to keep people coming into the town. After the homesteading period Gregory would become the center of a farming community.⁴ At that time, the railroad, water supply, large trade territory, and the Land Office made Gregory an attractive place to live. These factors also helped to make Gregory an important town in Gregory County. Mr. William Underwood and Mr. John Tackett were encouraged by these factors to build on lot 2 of block 61 in Gregory. By doing so they were participating in the growing development of the community. A growing town needs marketplaces for settlers and the addition of John Tackett's store and the Underwood Pharmacy provided for further settlement.

William Underwood came to Gregory from Gayville, South Dakota in March of 1909 to take over the Woodring and Strain Drug Store.⁵ John E. Tackett came from Nebraska and, with Mr. Underwood, he would construct on lot 2 of block 61, a cement block building. The two men bought the lot from J. R. Hoover in July of 1909 and moved the old building off the property. The Gregory Cement Block Company would construct the new building.⁶ The Company used cast stone to decorate the front façade in the Renaissance Revival style popular at the time. The Renaissance Revival style was mainly used for architect-designed landmarks in larger cities before World War I. The vernacular interpretations of this style defused with the ability of builders to perfect masonry façade techniques.⁷ The building is the only example of this in Gregory. The original building was 50-foot wide and 60-foot deep. The south half of the lot would become John Tackett's general store. The north half would become Underwood's Pharmacy. The new building was constructed to rival similar stores in larger cities.⁸ The construction of the Tackett Underwood building marks this period in Gregory of exceptional growth as a community. In five years since its founding, the town of Gregory grew to approximately the size it is today.

³ Ibid, .

⁴ Ibid, 41.

⁵ Rosebud Times Gregory Thursday March 4, 1909: 4.

⁶ Gregory Times Thursday August 3, 1909: 1.

⁷ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Knopf, 1996) 398.

⁸ Gregory Times Thursday August 3, 1909: 1.

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After the construction was complete in November, John Tackett opened his business on the twenty-second of the same month. The opening on November 22 was a success. The store was crowded with customers all day. The Rosebud Times declared the store, "one of the finest in the west."⁹ John Tackett constructed a stairway on the rear of the building in 1910. The second floor of his half of the building was used to sell heavier inventory like carpets, cloaks, and blankets.¹⁰ William Underwood was able to move into his new store, next to E. Woolhiser's store, on December 27, 1909.¹¹ The Gregory Times declared the Underwood Pharmacy the finest in this part of the country.¹² These two stores were some of the first in the town. The building was one of the first modern masonry structures at the time.

In April of 1911 the Peterson Brothers bought the Underwood Pharmacy. Mr. Underwood became sick the week before and was not able to come into town.¹³ This may have prompted Mr. Underwood to sell his business after operating it only a couple years. The same year, the Oldham and Lancaster store moved to into John Tackett's store. John Tackett sold his lot to William Underwood, but Underwood still retained ownership of his own lot.¹⁴ In 1913 the Oldham and Lancaster store would agree to mutually dissolve. J. J. Lancaster would get ownership of the business, and the store would become Lancaster, The Clothier.¹⁵ The store would continue under this name for a number of years. The Peterson Brothers Pharmacy would continue under its name until 1946 when E. A. Locke purchased the entire firm. Locke came to Gregory and bought interest in the firm in 1936. After Mr. Locke bought the business the name would become, Locke Drugs.¹⁶ The northern store of the building would be a drug store until March of 1995. The building would continue in its function to house places of business over the years.

The Tackett Underwood building did have some minor changes made to the exterior of the northern storefront. The metal beam that runs across the front of the building was replaced with a thicker beam. There are two 6-foot, plate glass windows on the northern front and they are bordered on the bottom by green, ceramic tile. The glass paneled door is set back like the southern storefront, but

⁹ Gregory Times Thursday November 25, 1909: 1.

¹⁰ "Gregory and Vicinity." Gregory Times Thursday February 10, 1910: 4.

¹¹ Gregory Times Thursday December 16, 1909: 1.

¹² Gregory Times Thursday January 6, 1910: 1.

¹³ "Gregory and Vicinity." Gregory Times Thursday April 6, 1911: 4.

¹⁴ Gregory Times Thursday April 13, 1911: 1.

¹⁵ Gregory Times Thursday February 20, 1913: 1.

¹⁶ Gregory Times-Advocate Thursday March 4, 1948: 1.

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the glass panels on the sides of the showcases are angled approximately 45 degrees. The windows have green trim. On the ground, between the plate glass windows and in front of the door, is one inch by one-inch, green and black ceramic tiles. Above the door of the entrance is a small light. These changes were most likely made in the 1940s. Many businesses in Gregory during the 1940s made changes to their buildings.¹⁷

Concrete spheres that had been located on the corners of the roofline are no longer there. The additions to the back of the building that were made in the 1950s and 1960s are not visible from the front. These minor alterations do not significantly detract from the building's appearance or identification of its style.

The Tackett Underwood building is significant under criterion C for its architecture and its role in the community's development. It is also significant under criterion A for its role in local commerce. The Tackett Underwood building essentially looks the same as when it was constructed. It is a good example of a commercial building with Second Renaissance Revival features made from cast stone in the early twentieth century. The cast stone was produced locally by the Gregory Cement Block Company. This type of decoration and style is unequalled in the town of Gregory. There are few historic buildings located left in Gregory. The building stands as physical reminder of the opening of Tripp County, an event that helped further the development of the new town. The building still serves the town as a center of commerce today. Because of these factors, the Tackett Underwood building meets the criteria, and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

¹⁷ Gregory Times-Advocate Thursday October 13, 1949: 1.

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Gregory Times Thursday 16 Dec. 1909: 1.

Gregory Times Thursday 6 Jan. 1910: 1.

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Gregory Times Thursday 13 Apr. 1911: 1.

Gregory Times Thursday 20 Feb. 1913: 1.

Gregory Times-Advocate Thursday 4 Mar. 1948: 1.

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Tackett Underwood Building
Name of Property

Gregory County, South Dakota
County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A
(8-88)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 2 of Block 61 in Gregory, South Dakota.

Boundary Justification

These are the legally recorded lot lines for the property being nominated.

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All Photos taken by Lynda Schwan, February 1999. Negatives located at the SD SHPO, 900 Governors Drive, Pierre, SD.

1. Front(east) façade, camera facing west
2. Front(east) façade and north elevation, camera facing southwest
3. Rear(west) elevation, camera facing east
4. Second floor, north end of building, camera facing west
5. Heat exchange grate, first floor, north end of building