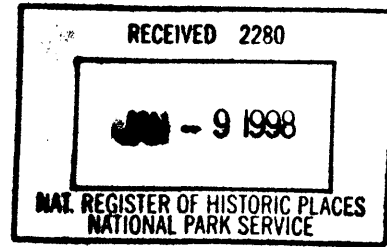


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 Pierre Hill Residential Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Huron Avenue, Elizabeth Street, Euclid Avenue and Broadway not for publication N/A
city or town Pierre vicinity _____
state South Dakota code SD county Hughes code 065 zip code 57501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide x locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Voigt
Signature of certifying official

01-05-98
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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Linda McCulland *2/23/98*

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>138</u>	<u>29</u>	buildings
	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>30</u>		structures
		objects
<u>168</u>	<u>30</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>wall</u>
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>hotel</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>wall</u>
<u>Recreation</u>	<u>outdoor recreation</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Other: World War Two Era Minimal Traditional

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation concrete, stone
roof asphalt shingle, wood shingle
walls clapboard, stucco, brick

other _____

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

See Continuation Sheets

Significant Dates 1890-1895
 1900-1912
 1918-1928
 1936-1943
 1947

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
 N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Various Architects and Builders

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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 15 acres

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>392319</u>	<u>4914225</u>	3	<u>14</u>	<u>392660</u>	<u>4913610</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>14</u>	<u>392619</u>	<u>4914225</u>	4	<u>14</u>	<u>392900</u>	<u>4913315</u>

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 Stephanie Turner
organization Historic Preservation Consultant date September 26, 1997
street & number 1061 South 800 East telephone (801) 364-1718
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84105

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name District Nomination – Multiple Owners
street & number N/A telephone N/A
city or town Pierre SD zip code 57501

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 Pierre Hill Residential Historic District is located just north of the downtown business district on a rise overlooking the Missouri River, about three blocks northwest of the State Capitol. Comprised of sections from several of Pierre's early railroad subdivisions, the district consists of residential buildings on tree-lined grid streets. The neighborhood is a dense concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential types and styles, and is also characterized by large trees and extensive landscaping. Setbacks are generally uniform and materials are similar, but the rhythm and spacing of the homes tends to be irregular due to variations in subdivision lot sizes and in the number of individual lots that comprise each parcel. Rear alleys bisect the blocks, and many of the houses have detached garages located on the alleys. Most of the homes are moderate-to-large, single-family dwellings, with a small mix of larger high-style homes and mansions, some of which have been converted into duplexes and apartments. A small, triangular park at the district's southwest corner was established in the mid-1960's.

This ten-block area retains a remarkable degree of historic integrity and visual cohesiveness, with ninety-four percent of the buildings dating from the historic period of significance and ninety-six percent of the in-period buildings retaining historic integrity. One-hundred-three of the 109 buildings in the district are of the historic period, and ninety-four of the in-period buildings retain historic integrity. Out-of-period construction in the district was minimal due to the fact that most of the lots had been occupied by the late 1940's, and since building styles in the area remained much the same from the late 1930's until the mid-1950's, the small amount of later in-fill is very compatible with the historic fabric. The district's few out-of-period ranch style houses are heavily influenced by the earlier Prairie style, so they, too tend to blend with the historic houses that surround them, and there are only two contemporary buildings within the district boundaries. Several houses have lost historic integrity due to alterations, but retain form and scale compatible to the neighborhood.

Landscaping Features

Pierre Hill's high density of shade trees, perennial gardens, hillside grading, unfenced yards, and picturesque retaining walls make it notable as one of the City's finest examples of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century suburban ideal: the detached home in a park-like setting. Although many of the historic trees have been devastated by

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Dutch Elm Disease in recent years, double rows of majestic trees, one along the parking strip, and one along the front lawns, still create an arbor over many of the streets and sidewalks. There are thirty contributing historic front and back yard retaining walls built of concrete, ashlar and cobble rock in the district. The walls, which are necessary due to hillside street grading, serve to connect and visually unify the homes, while unfenced yards linked by rear alleys contribute to the neighborhood's park-like atmosphere. Extensive and elaborate perennial gardens have been a neighborhood tradition for decades, and they, too serve to unify and define the district.

Residential Building Stock

House types in Pierre Hill represent prevailing national trends of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, although, due to the fact that the area was not settled until 1880, architectural fashions tended to be adopted much later and remain popular well past the time when they were no-longer built in other parts of the country. Late Victorian forms comprise twenty-seven percent of the contributing buildings. Thirty-three percent of the homes are Bungalows built primarily in the Prairie School and Arts and Crafts styles. Ten percent of the district is comprised of late nineteenth and early twentieth century American Foursquare homes with Prairie School and Period Revival decorative details, and ten percent of the district is early twentieth century "Period Revival" houses. World War Two-era "Minimal Traditional" types comprise the remaining twenty percent of the contributing houses, and forty percent of the in-period, contributing and non-contributing homes feature detached garages that are located at the rear of the property along the alleys that bisect the blocks. The district represents a use of building materials which is typical of the urban development of central South Dakota during the historic period. Most of the houses are wood frame and sheathed with clapboard siding or stucco; foundations are generally concrete, with some of stone or stone veneer; and roofs are wood or asphalt-shingles.¹

Enclosed porches and foyers are common in Pierre Hill homes, as they are throughout South Dakota, due to the harsh climate. Period Revival and World War Two era cottages tended to be built with projecting, enclosed foyers, but many of the earlier, late Victorian houses and bungalows were built with open porches which were later adapted to South Dakota's winters by enclosing them and adding screens and storm windows. In-period porch enclosures rarely change the character of the original house,

¹ Architectural data for the Pierre Hill Residential Historic District is based on information obtained from the Pierre Urban Historic Sites Survey: Phase I, 1990-1991, South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office Program Files.

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and in many cases are not obvious, due to the use of similar materials. Porch enclosures do affect original integrity, but the homes remain significant in their altered state because they document a specific regional adaptation to climactic conditions. The Dutch Colonial house at 110 E. Wynoka (c.1905) is an example of a typical in-period porch enclosure on a late Victorian house, and the Arts & Crafts style home at 417 Huron (c.1911) is a typical example of an in-period Bungalow porch enclosure.

The district's twenty-five Late Victorian houses include a range of styles and types. A number of homes display the complex, picturesque massing and variety of surface treatments of the Queen Anne, as in the homes at 331 and 401 N. Grand (c.1904 and c.1890). Both of these examples feature the complex roof and asymmetrical façade that characterize the district's Queen Anne homes. Other details typical of Queen Anne houses in the neighborhood are illustrated in 331 N. Grand's spindle work and decorative shingles, while the home at 401 N. Grand exemplifies the use of projecting and cutaway bays, a variety of window shapes and sizes, and stained glass. Victorian homes in the Late Nineteenth Century Revival styles are represented by the elaborate, Georgian Revival Farr Mansion (1904) at 106 Wynoka, and the monumental, colonnaded, Neoclassical Ewert Mansion (1908) at 339 N. Euclid. Victorian Eclectic houses in Pierre Hill combine design elements from the classical, picturesque and revival styles, as seen in the home at 500 N. Huron (c.1910). This home bridges the late Victorian (with its complex roof, wrap-around porch and projecting bays) and the early twentieth century (with its vertical muntin windows, exotic columns and belcast eaves). Gable-front, cross-wing, and one-story foursquare cottages also appear in vernacular versions of the Victorian styles. The small, one-story foursquare cottage at 114 E. Wynoka (c.1890), which features a wide frieze, bracketed cornice and angled bay window, shows the influence of the Italianate style. The one and one-half story cross-wing house at 337 N. Grand (c.1892) features the steeply pitched gables, pointed pinnacles and decorative barge boards of the Victorian Gothic.

The most common architectural type represented in the historic district is the Bungalow. Pierre Hill's thirty-one bungalows are primarily of the Arts and Crafts style, but there are several excellent examples of Prairie School style bungalows as well. The district's Arts and Crafts Bungalows are characterized by gable roofs that extend over wide porches and are pierced by dormers, as in the examples at 107 E. Wynoka (c.1923) and 417 N. Huron (c.1911). They may have stucco or clapboard exterior walls, and feature wide, overhanging eaves with decorative brackets and exposed rafters and purlins. Windows are either casement or double-hung with divided lights in the upper sash, and sometimes feature leaded glass. The neighborhood's Prairie style Bungalows exhibit a horizontality of design achieved through the use of long banks of windows, often

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of stained or leaded glass; wide, overhanging eaves, and accentuated foundations, as seen at 402 N. Huron (c.1910).

There are nine, late nineteenth and early twentieth century American Foursquare houses in the district. Most of these homes are in the Prairie School style, but there are also examples of foursquare houses with Period Revival decorative details. The district's Prairie Foursquare houses emphasize clean, angular lines and reduce the complex Victorian home to a simple cube with a low-pitched hip or pyramidal roof. The home at 400 N. Grand (c.1908), with its wide eaves, hipped dormers and Chicago-style transom windows, is an excellent example of a Prairie Foursquare house in the district.

The district's ten, early twentieth century Period Revival houses favor the English-Tudor and Colonial styles. English-Tudor Revival houses quote medieval English architecture and English vernacular cottages using contemporary materials. The walls are often stucco with decorative half-timbering in the gable ends. Other common features, as seen in the excellent example at 325 N. Grand (c.1919), include asymmetrical facades with multiple, overlapping gables; a variety of window shapes; and massive, battered chimneys with terracotta chimney pots. The Colonial Revival Period house is exemplified by the home at 519 N. Huron (1925). This home was a prize-winning plan from Good Housekeeping Magazine, and features typical decorative details of the genre, such as clapboard siding, a side-gambrel roof with gable dormers, divided-light double-hung windows with decorative shutters, and a pedimented entrance with transom.

In the years immediately preceding and following World War Two, the Minimal Traditional style house proliferated in Pierre Hill as it did in the rest of the country. The district's nineteen Minimal Traditional houses retain traditional early twentieth century forms, but lack their decorative details. Roof pitches are moderate, with close eaves and rake, and decoration is usually no more than a simplified reference to previous Period Revival stylistic elements. The homes at 330 N. Grand (c.1941) and 122 W. Broadway (1947) are representative of the district's World War Two Era Minimal Traditional Homes.

The majority of Pierre Hill's forty historic detached garages are located behind the houses along alleys that bisect the blocks, with a few examples of side garages reached by front driveways. The garages date from the late 1910's, 1920's, 1930's and 1940's, and tend to be simple, vernacular wood-frame structures with hip, gable, or pyramidal roofs. They are usually sheathed with clapboards and have asphalt shingle roofs. There is at least one example of a garage ordered from a catalog, and several homes feature detached garages built with decorative details to match the house. The wood frame garage behind the Arts & Crafts Bungalow at 517 N. Grand features a gable roof with the same wide, bracketed eaves seen on the house, and the frame garage with pressed

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metal siding and double hinged doors beside the house at 421 N. Huron was ordered from Sears Roebuck in 1914.

A brief description of each parcel in the district is provided below.²

1. 527 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition block 33 lot 1 & N ½ lot 2
Date Constructed: 1924 Type: California Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts
1 contributing house
1 contributing retaining wall

This single story, Arts & Crafts / Pueblo style California Bungalow is frame construction with a poured concrete basement and a wood shingled gable roof. The exterior walls are finished with textured stucco and there is decorative half-timbering in the gable ends. The house features a projecting gable on the front facade, a one-and-one-half story, in-period flat-roofed addition to the north side, and an attached garage at the northwest (rear) corner. Windows are a combination of the original one-over-one and three-over-one vertical muntin double hung sash. Other character-defining features include overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends and a Spanish style front porch with notched rafter ends and Tuscan columns that resembles a pergola. Landscape features include a massive, battered, cut stone retaining wall and an elaborate perennial garden.

2. 523 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 33 S1/2 Lot 2 & all Lot 3
Date Constructed: c.1922 Type: Bungalow Style: Prairie School
1 contributing house

This one story Prairie Bungalow is frame construction with a poured concrete basement and

² Architectural descriptions for the Pierre Hill Residential Historic District are based on information obtained from the Pierre Urban Historic Sites Survey: Phase I, 1990-1991, South Dakota Historic Preservation Office Program Files.

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an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The exterior walls are finished with a granular, sanded stucco. Prominent, gabled dormers, featuring wide eaves with cornice returns, project from the roof on the east (front) and west (rear) facades. Small, paired double hung windows with a simple architrave window heads are centered in the front-facing dormer, and an enclosed, projecting, hip-roofed front porch spans the front facade. The front porch has been enclosed with aluminum sash double hung windows, and there is a shed roofed addition to the rear of the house.

3. 519 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 33 Lots 4 & 5

Date Constructed: 1925 Type: Period Cottage Style: Colonial Revival

1 contributing house

This two-story Dutch Colonial Revival House is a prize-winning plan from Good Housekeeping Magazine. It is wood frame construction with a poured concrete basement and a wood-shingled gambrel roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with ten-inch clapboard siding. Shallow, shed dormers span the prominent, side-gable roof on the east (front) and west (rear) facades. The symmetrical front façade features a projecting pedimented portico supported by Tuscan Columns and flanked by triple, four-over-one and six-over-one double hung windows on the lower level. The triple window is repeated in the center of the shed dormer on the second level, where it is flanked by double, six-over-one windows. All of the windows have decorative shutters. A two-story exposed brick chimney is centered on the south side façade, and a single-story garage with a balustraded flat roof projects from the north side façade. Original interior features include a breakfast nook and an unusual textured ceiling in the living room.

4. 517 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 33 Lots 6 & 7

Date Constructed: c.1921 Type: Period Cottage Style: Colonial Revival

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

This two-story Colonial Revival House is wood frame construction with a full, poured concrete basement. The side- gambrel roof is asphalt-shingle, and the exterior walls are sheathed with wide, clapboard-type composition siding. Four, six-over-one double hung windows are centered in a shallow shed dormer that spans the east (front) façade of the prominent roof. The lower level of the front façade features a central entrance covered by a bracketed, arched

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pediment and flanked by six-over-one double hung windows. Windows have decorative shutters and simple, architrave window heads. A two-story, hip-roofed addition is set back from the main façade on the south side of the house, and a single story rear addition extends from the northwest corner, attaching the original hip-roofed garage to the house.

5. 513 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 33 Lots 8 & 9
Date Constructed: c. 1928 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts
1 contributing house

This single-story house is wood frame construction with a poured concrete basement. The ridge line of the low-pitched, asphalt-shingled roof runs parallel to the street. A prominent, central gabled pediment, supported by simple, square pillars, projects over a concrete front porch, sheltering a multi-pane, half-glass front door and a double hung window. There is a high, narrow horizontal band of multi-pane windows to the south, and a one-over-one double hung window to the north of the front porch. The exterior walls are sheathed with painted shake shingles, and decorative elements include exposed rafter and purlin ends.

6. 507 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 33 Lots 10 & 11
Date Constructed: c. 1910 Type: Foursquare Style: Prairie School
1 contributing house

This one-and-one-half story foursquare house is wood frame construction with a poured concrete basement. The truncated pyramidal roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features wide, bellcast eaves. A gabled wall dormer with cornice returns projects from the pyramidal portion of the roof on each façade, and paired, one-over-one double-hung windows with architrave window heads are centered in each dormer. The central front entrance door is covered by a small pediment that projects over concrete front steps with a wrought iron balustrade, and transom windows with architrave window heads are located to either side of the entrance. A single-story, hip roofed garage addition is set back from the main façade on the north side of the house.

7. 501 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 33 E 90' Lots 12 through 14
Date constructed: c. 1930 Type: Period Cottage Style: English Tudor Revival
1 non-contributing house

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This English Tudor Period Cottage, while of the historic period, does not retain historic integrity due to inappropriate alterations. The historic windows were replaced and the exterior walls stuccoed in 1988.

8. 427 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 34 Lot 1

Date constructed: c.1910 Type: Foursquare Style: Victorian Eclectic

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

1 contributing retaining wall

This two-and-one-half story, foursquare house is wood frame construction with a poured concrete basement. Exterior walls are sheathed with wide clapboard siding, and the hipped roof is wood shingle with wide, overhanging eaves. Wide eaves are repeated in a large, gabled dormer that projects from the central, hip-roofed block on the front (east) elevation, and smaller gabled dormers project from the north and south side roof elevations. An enclosed, single story, hip roofed porch with overhanging eaves extends across the front façade, and there are two-story bay windows on the north and south sides of the house. Stylistic elements include a symmetrical façade featuring a Palladian window in the front-facing gable end, double hung one-over-one windows with decorative shutters on the second story façade, and Ionic colonnettes with rock-faced concrete block pedestals that appear to uphold a wide frieze on the front porch. The interior of the house retains a high degree of integrity, featuring a Prairie style front door with sidelights, tall base moldings, wainscoting and box beams, as well as period lighting fixtures. Landscape features include a concrete retaining wall at the sides and rear of the property, hedges, paths and perennial gardens. A contributing frame garage with clapboard siding and a hip roof is located at the northwest corner of the property.

9. 421 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 34 Lot 2

Date constructed: c.1911 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

1 contributing retaining wall

This one-and-one-half story bungalow is wood frame construction with a poured concrete

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basement and a molded concrete block veneer foundation. Exterior walls are sheathed with four-inch clapboard and the roof is wood shingle. The prominent, sweeping, gable roof has the ridge parallel to the street. It features dramatic, overhanging eaves, and extends to cover a full-length enclosed front porch. The same wide eaves are repeated in a large, gabled dormer that projects from the center of the roof. Three tall casement windows are centered in the dormer, and windows throughout the house are original casement or one-over-one double hung. Original interior features include maple floors, box beams and a built-in maple Arts & Crafts china cupboard. A contributing c.1914, garage with gable roof, double hinged doors and pressed metal siding was ordered from the Sears, Roebuck Catalog (Homeowner interview with consultant, 8-2-97). Landscape features include stone and concrete retaining walls, perennial gardens and a lilac hedge.

10. 417 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 34 Lot 3

Construction Date: c.1911 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts

1 contributing house

1 contributing retaining wall

This one-and-one-half story Craftsman bungalow is wood frame construction with a poured concrete full basement and a rock-faced concrete block veneer foundation. Exterior walls are stucco with rock-faced concrete block pilasters. The side-gable roof extends over a full-length enclosed front porch and features wide eaves with exposed rafters and purlins. The same wide eaves with exposed framing members are repeated in a large, gabled dormer that projects from the center of the roof, and three double-hung windows are evenly spaced in the dormer. Multi-pane ribbon windows flank a central, three-quarter glass, divided light front door. Landscape features include perennial gardens and a rock-faced concrete block retaining wall at the front of the property.

11. 413 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 34 Lot 4

Construction Date: c.1936 Type: WW II Era Cottage Style: Minimal Traditional

1 contributing house

This single story, wood frame house is sheathed with clapboard siding and has a poured concrete basement. The low-pitched gable roof is asphalt shingled. Typical of World War Two era homes, it is simple in design and lacks decorative detail.

12. 411 N. Huron

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Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition block 34 Lot 5
Construction Date: c.1940 Type: WW II Era Cottage Style: Minimal Traditional Tudor
1 contributing house

This single story, wood frame house is rectangular in plan and has a poured concrete basement. The exterior walls are sheathed with wide, clapboard-type asbestos siding, and the low-pitched gable roof is asphalt shingled. Typical of World War Two era homes, it is simple in design. Reference to the Tudor style is limited to a small, projecting, entrance pavilion with a sloped gable, and eight-over-eight double hung windows.

13. 407 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 34 Lot 5
Construction Date: 1940 Type: WW II Era Cottage Style: Minimal Traditional Colonial
1 contributing house

This single story, gable-front house is wood frame construction with a poured concrete basement. The exterior walls are sheathed with wide clapboard siding, and the gable roof is asphalt shingled. Typical of World War Two era homes, it is simple in design. The symmetrical façade features a small, projecting, entrance pavilion with a gable roof, which is flanked by eight-over-eight double hung windows with decorative shutters. A massive, exposed brick chimney is centered between double hung windows on the north side façade. A cross-gable garage addition to the northwest corner of the north façade dates from 1941.

14. 330 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 30 Lots 17 through 20
Construction Date: 1962 Style: Ranch
1 non-contributing house

Out-of-period

15. 402 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 31 F 90' Lots 15 through 19
Construction Date: 1910 Type: Bungalow Style: Prairie School
1 contributing duplex
1 contributing garage
1 contributing concrete retaining wall

This one-and-one-half story Prairie style bungalow is wood frame construction with a poured

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concrete basement. Exterior walls are textured stucco, and the foundation is rock-faced concrete block veneer. The prominent, sweeping gable roof has the ridge parallel to the street. It features dramatic, overhanging eaves and pedimented gable ends. The same wide eaves are seen on large, hipped dormers that project from the front and rear roof façades. Small double-hung windows form ribbons in the dormers and gable ends. A wrap-around, hip roofed screen porch at the southwest corner of the front façade features massive, battered stucco pillars. The home's original interior woodwork and a Prairie style fireplace remain intact, and a contributing, early twentieth century, wood-frame garage with a gable roof and double hinged doors is located at the northeast corner of the property. Landscape features include a concrete retaining wall and front steps, large trees, and perennial gardens.

16. 410 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 31 Lots 20 & 21

Construction Date: 1937 Type: WW II Era Cottage Style: Minimal Traditional English
1 contributing house

This small, single story house is wood frame construction and has a poured concrete basement and foundation. The side gable roof is asphalt shingled. An interior brick chimney projects from the ridgeline at the north end of the house. The symmetrical façade features a central entrance door with concrete front steps and a wrought iron balustrade. A small, bracketed pediment that pierces the cornice covers the porch, and the front entrance is flanked by triple double-hung windows with aluminum awnings.

17. 416 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 31 Lots 22 through 24

Construction Date: 1922 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts
1 contributing house

This single story Arts & Crafts Bungalow is wood frame construction and has a poured concrete basement. Exterior walls are stucco. The side-gable roof is asphalt shingled and features overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and purlins. The same wide eaves are seen on a large, central, cross-gable dormer with a wide fascia. A small, square double hung window is centered in the front-facing dormer, and a transomed front door is flanked by triple, four-over-one vertical muntin double hung windows. A one-car, wood frame attached garage with a gable roof and bracketed eaves projects from the rear of the house at the southeast corner. Landscape features include perennial and vegetable gardens and a lilac hedge.

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18. 420 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 31 Lots 25 & 26

Construction Date: 1938 Type: WW II Era Cottage Style: Minimal Traditional

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

This single story house is wood frame construction and has a poured concrete full basement and foundation. The gable roof is asphalt shingle, and exterior walls are sheathed with wide clapboard siding. A massive, exposed, brick chimney with a concrete cap is centered on the south side façade. The symmetrical front façade features a central entrance door with a concrete front porch, and steps with a wrought iron balustrade. A small, projecting pediment supported by paired pillars shelters the porch, and the front entrance is flanked by paired, divided light double-hung windows. There is a gabled addition to the rear cross-wing. A contributing c.1945 double garage at the rear of the property is wood frame construction and has a gable roof. Landscape features include perennial and vegetable gardens.

19. 424 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 31 Lots 27 & 28

Construction Date: c.1939 Type: WW II Era Cottage Style: Minimal Traditional English Tudor

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

This one-and-one-half story, World War Two-era cottage is rectangular in plan and has a poured concrete full basement. The side gable roof is asphalt shingle, construction is wood frame, and exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard siding. Stylistically, this is a simplified version of the Period Revival English Cottage. Decorative elements include a telescoping, gabled entrance pavilion, six-over-one double hung windows, and arched windows in the front-facing cross gable and the front door. There is a contributing c.1945, wood-frame double garage at the northeast corner of the property.

20. 500 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 32 Lots 15 & 16

Construction Date: c.1910 Type: Central Block With Projecting Bays Style: Victorian Eclectic

1 contributing house

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1 contributing garage

This two-and-one-half story, wood frame house has a poured concrete basement and foundation. Exterior walls are sheathed with narrow clapboards, finished with corner boards and feature a wide frieze beneath the cornice. The plan consists of a central, pyramidal block with a projecting, gabled bay on the southeast side, and a two-story shed roofed sun porch at the northeast side of the rear façade. A curved, single story wrap-around porch extends across the front façade and intersects with the projecting bay on the southeast façade. The roof is wood shingle, and features wide, overhanging eaves. A large, gabled dormer with belcast eaves and a small, central window projects from the pyramidal portion of the roof on the front façade. Windows are original, and are predominantly four-over-one vertical muntin double hung. There is a large transom window to the north of the front door, and windows in the rear sun porch are divided light. The tops of the windows meet the wide frieze on the upper story and have architrave window heads on the lower story. The eclectic mix of stylistic features seen in this home bridges the late Victorian (with its complex roof line, wrap-around porch and projecting bays) and the early twentieth century (with its bungalow and period revival style vertical muntin windows, exotic columns and belcast eaves). The interior retains original maple woodwork throughout. A contributing, hip-roofed, wood-frame garage with clapboard siding and sliding wooden doors is located on the alley behind the house.

21. 504 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 32 Lots 17 &18

Construction Date: c. 1938 Type: WW II Era Cottage Style: Minimal Traditional English

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

This small, single story house is wood frame construction and has a poured concrete foundation. The side gable roof is asphalt shingle, and the exterior walls are sheathed with wide clapboard siding. A large, projecting brick chimney with terra cotta chimney pots is offset at the ridge of the roof. The symmetrical façade features a central door with a bracketed projecting pediment and a concrete front porch, flanked by divided light double-hung windows.

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22. 508 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 32 Lots 19 & 20

Construction Date: c. 1910 Type: Gable Front Style: Victorian Eclectic /
Italianate

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

1 contributing retaining wall

This two-story temple front house has a full length, single story, hip-roofed front porch and a single story gabled rear addition. The foundation and front steps are concrete, and the roof is wood shingle. Exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard-type siding. Windows are primarily one-over-one and two-over-two double hung with simple, architrave window heads. Italianate stylistic features include a bracketed cornice with pedimented returns and small frieze band windows. The entrance to the screened front porch features sidelights and a transom. A contributing frame garage with a gable roof is located off the alley at the northeast corner of the property. Landscape features include perennial gardens and a concrete retaining wall across the front of the property.

23. 514 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 32 Lots 21 through 23

Construction Date: c.1900, 1936 Type: WWII Era Style: Minimal Traditional Colonial
Revival

1 contributing apartment house

1 non-contributing garage with upstairs apartment

While this house has undergone multiple, in-period additions and alterations, its predominant character is now derived from a large, World War Two era gable front façade with minimal Colonial Revival details. The foundation is concrete, and the roof is asphalt-shingled. Exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard-type siding. Colonial stylistic features include a front entrance with sidelights and six-over-one double hung windows. A detached garage with an upstairs apartment at the rear of the property is non-contributing to the district.

24. 520 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 32 Lots 24 & 25

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Construction Date: c. 1910 Type: Bungalow Style: Prairie School
1 non-contributing house
1 contributing garage

This one-story Prairie Bungalow is frame construction with a concrete foundation and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard-type siding. A small, hipped dormer with paired casement windows is centered in the front façade of the roof. An original, shed-roofed screened porch that spans the front façade of the house has been partially enclosed and sided, and an inappropriate sliding aluminum window has been installed, altering the historic appearance of the home. A gable-roofed frame garage at the rear of the property is contributing to the district.

25. 524 N. Huron

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 32 F 90' Lots 26 through 28
Construction Date: c. 1910 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts/Swiss Chalet
1 contributing house

This one-and one-half story Swiss chalet style Arts & Crafts bungalow has an original attached garage. The basement and front steps are poured concrete, the exterior walls are stucco and the roof is wood shingled. Stylistic elements include wide, belcast eaves with decorative brackets and exposed rafter ends, a bracketed pediment over the front door, and a large, central, corbeled brick chimney stack. Windows are six-over-one double hung in various sizes and combinations throughout the house.

26. 517 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 32 F 90' Lots 1&2
Construction Date: c. 1909 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts
1 contributing house
1 contributing garage

This one-and-one-half story, wood-frame Arts & Crafts bungalow has a side-gable roof with wide, sweeping, belcast eaves; wide, notched fascia boards, and decorative brackets. The foundation is cut stone, the roof is asphalt shingle, and the exterior walls are sheathed with wide clapboard-type siding. The Arts & Crafts details of the roof are repeated in a pair of gable dormers, joined by a shed dormer, that dominate the front façade. Two tall, projecting, corbeled brick chimneys project from the ridge of the roof near the north and south sides. A full length enclosed front porch features ribbons of multi-pane double hung windows and a

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divided-light front door with sidelights. The original, Arts & Crafts interior of the house remains intact, and features maple floors, box beams, woodwork and built-ins. Landscape features include elaborate gardens with walkways, and a decorative wooden fence with an Arts & Crafts trellis. A contributing, gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property was designed to match the house, and features the same wide, bracketed eaves.

27. 515 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 32 Lot 3

Construction Date: c. 1908 Type: Gable Front

Style: Victorian Eclectic

1 contributing house

This two-story temple front house has a full length; shed-roofed front porch supported by turned columns and a small, shed roofed enclosed rear entrance porch. The foundation is concrete. The roof is wood shingle and features a central, projecting brick chimney. Exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards, finished with corner boards and feature a wide frieze beneath the cornice. Windows are one-over-one double hung with simple, architrave window heads. A larger transom window is located to the south of the front door.

28. 513 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 32 Lots 4 & 5

Construction Date: c. 1962 Style: Modern

out-of-period

29. 509 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 32 Lots 6 & 7 & N5' Lot 8

Construction Date: c. 1910 Type: Foursquare Style: Prairie School/Italian Renaissance

1 contributing house

1 contributing shed

This two-story, wood frame house has a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are stucco,

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and the roof is wood shingle. In plan, it is a foursquare with a projecting, two-story entrance tower flanked by single story, hip roofed extensions. There are single story hip roofed additions to the north (side) and west (rear) elevations. Italian Renaissance stylistic features include bracketed, overhanging eaves, arched window frames, and an inset entrance. There is a contributing gable roofed shed with rough vertical plank siding at the rear of the property.

30. 507 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 32 s 20' Lot 8 & all Lot 9

Construction Date: c. 1942 Type: World War Two Era Cottage Style: Minimal Traditional Tudor

1 contributing house

This wood frame, one-and-one-half story, World War Two-era cottage is rectangular in plan, with a side gable roof. Minimal stylistic references to the English cottage include a shallow, projecting cross gable with belcast eaves on the northeast half of the front façade, six-over-six double hung windows, and a large, exposed brick chimney stack with a decorative cap and terracotta chimney pots on the south façade.

31. 505 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 32 s 20' Lots 10 & 11

Construction Date: c. 1926 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts/English Vernacular

1 contributing house

This one-and-one-half story, wood frame, Arts & Crafts bungalow is rectangular in plan with a side gable roof. It has a poured concrete basement and an asphalt-shingle roof. Exterior walls are finished with textured stucco. Stylistic features includes a prominent roof with wide, bracketed, belcast eaves; a bracketed eyebrow arch over the front door; and a central, projecting brick chimney stack with a decorative cap and terracotta chimney pots. There is a gabled, rectangular bay window with wide, belcast eaves at the southwest corner of the south side façade, and an attached garage addition at the northwest corner of the north side façade. Windows are six-over-six double hung in a variety of combinations throughout the house.

32. 503 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 32 Lots 12 - 14

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Construction Date: c. 1940 Type: Period Revival Cottage Style: English Tudor
1 contributing house

This wood frame, one-and-one-half story, English Tudor cottage has a side gable roof with overlapping cross-gables on the northeast half of the front façade. The foundation is concrete, exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards, and the roof is wood shingle. Tudor revival stylistic features include a projecting entrance pavilion with a steeply pitched, sloping gable; a tall, massive front-chimney with decorative chimney pots, and decorative vents in the gable ends. A shallow, shed-roofed rectangular bay projects from the south side façade, and there is an attached garage addition at the southwest corner of the rear façade. Windows are predominantly eight-over-eight double hung.

33. 415 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 31 Lots 1 & 2 & N ½ Lot 3
Construction Date: c. 1936 Type: Period Cottage Style: Colonial Revival
1 contributing house
1 contributing garage

This two-story brick home has a poured concrete basement and an asphalt shingle roof. It is rectangular in plan with a side-gable roof. There is an original, single-story extension with a tall, square chimney at the northeast corner of the house, and a single-story shed-roofed rear addition. The symmetrical front façade features an accentuated entrance with sidelights and an overhead fanlight, flanked by spider web oval windows and paired six-over-six double hung sash. The original interior remains intact, and features hardwood floors, built-in bookcases and cabinets, and period lighting fixtures. There is a contributing brick garage with a gable roof at the northwest corner of the property.

34. 411 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 31 S ½ Lot 3 & Lots 4 & 5
Construction Date: c. 1900 Style: altered/ no discernable style
1 non-contributing house

This one-and-one-half story gable-front house is of the historic period, but no longer retains historic integrity. It has been sided, the window openings have been altered, and the windows have been replaced.

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35.409 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 31 Lot 6 & N 22' Lot 7

Construction Date: c. 1936 Type: WWII Era Cottage Style: Minimal Traditional Tudor
1 contributing house

This wood frame, one-and-one-half story, World War Two-era cottage is rectangular in plan, with a side gable roof. It has a poured concrete basement, an asphalt shingle roof, and clapboard exterior siding. Minimal stylistic reference to the English cottage includes a projecting, gabled central entrance pavilion and double hung windows with divided lights in the upper sash. There is a large, exposed brick chimney with terracotta chimney pots on the south façade. Landscape features include extensive perennial gardens with a wide variety of irises.

36.407 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 31 S 3' Lot 7 & Lot 8 & N19' Lot 9

Construction Date: c. 1922 Type: Foursquare Style: Prairie School
1 contributing house

This two-story, wood frame house is a simple Prairie box with a truncated pyramidal roof. It has a two-story rear addition and a single-story, full length, screened front porch. Windows are primarily two-over-two-double hung, and there is a rectangular bay window on the south façade. The foundation is concrete, the roof is asphalt shingle, and exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard-type siding.

37.405 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 31 S 6' Lot 9 & Lot 10 & N 10' Lot 11

Construction Date: c. 1900 type: Foursquare Style: Folk Victorian
1 contributing house
1 contributing garage

This vernacular, one-story foursquare house has an asphalt shingled, truncated pyramidal roof with a central chimney. Large shed dormers project from each roof façade, and a full-length shed-roofed front porch is supported by turned columns. Windows are one-over-one double hung, and there is a large window with a Queen Anne transom to the south of the front door. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard siding and feature corner boards and a wide frieze. There is a contributing, gable-roofed frame garage at the rear of the property.

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38. 401 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 31 F 90' of S 15' Lot 11 & F90' Lots 12-14
Construction Date: c. 1890 Type: Central Block with Projecting Bays Style: Queen Anne
1 contributing house
1 contributing garage
1 contributing retaining wall

This two-and-one-half story Victorian house features the complex roof and asymmetrical façade that characterize the Queen Anne style. The foundation is stone and the roof and exterior walls are sheathed with asphalt-shingles. In plan, it is a central, pyramidal block, with gabled bays of varying shapes and sizes projecting from each façade. The large, front facing gable is flush with the wall, has a clipped gable with cornice returns, and features triple, arched stained glass windows and decorative shingles in the gable end. There is a cutaway bay featuring a one-over-one double hung window at the second level of the southeast corner, with a large transom window beneath it. Pedimented, clipped gables with decorative shingles and central lunettes project over shallow, angled bays on the north and south side façades, and a clipped gabled cross-wing with a single story, hip-roofed, screened back porch projects from the rear façade. There is a single-story, hip-roofed rectangular bay in the elbow of the south and west facing gables, and a tall chimney with a corbeled cap and terracotta chimney pots projects from west side of the south gable. Windows are a variety of shapes, sizes and types, including Queen Anne sash, transom, and double hung, and the original, half-glass front door features Queen Anne sash. The front porch is a simple, hip-roofed square supported by four-by-four posts. There is a contributing, wood-frame double garage with a pyramidal roof to the north of the house, and landscape features include a tall hedge and a contributing concrete retaining wall at the south side of the property.

39. 337 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 30 Lots 1 - 3
Construction Date: c. 1892 Type: Cross-wing Style: Victorian Gothic
1 contributing house
1 contributing outbuilding
1 contributing retaining wall

This one-and-one-half story house is cross-wing in plan and has single-story kitchen and wash room additions to the rear (west) façade. There is a hip-roofed, screened back porch on the south façade of the rear kitchen addition, and an enclosed, shed lean-to at the back of the house. A single-story, angled bay window projects from the south cross-wing, and a distinctive, curved wrap-around front porch with a metal roof is located in the elbow of the east

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and west cross-wings. The steeply pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. The house has a brick foundation and a partial brick basement. Windows are tall, narrow one-over-one double hung sash. Decorative details include architrave window heads, a wide frieze, and pinnacled cross-braces with decorative cutwork in the gable ends. There is a contributing c.1890 single-cell stone building with an asphalt-shingled gable roof at the southwest corner of the property. Landscape features include a rock-faced concrete block retaining wall.

40. 333 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 30 Lots 4 & 5

Construction Date: c. 1912 Type: Period Revival Cottage Style: English-Tudor

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

1 contributing retaining wall

This one-and-one-half story Tudor Revival period cottage is rectangular in plan with projecting, gabled bays on the south and east (front) facades. It is built of brick, with stucco and decorative half-timbering in the upper one-half story. The gable roof is asphalt-shingle, and features wide eaves with decorative brackets. A massive, battered chimney dominates the front façade. Other Tudor details include the use of two colors of brick and eight-over-one double hung windows. A contributing frame garage with a gable roof is located at the southwest corner of the property. Landscape features include gardens and a brick retaining wall at the front of the property.

41. 331 N. Grand (Judge C.H. Anderson House)

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 30 Lots 6 - 8

Construction Date: c. 1904 Type: Central Block with Projecting Bays Style: Queen Anne

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

1 contributing retaining wall

This one story Victorian house features the complex roof and asymmetrical façade that characterize the Queen Anne style. The foundation is poured concrete, the roof is asphalt-shingle, and the exterior walls are sheathed with five- inch clapboards. In plan, it is a central, pyramidal block, with projecting, gabled bays of varying shapes and sizes. The large, pedimented, front-facing gable projects over an angled bay with a large, central transom window flanked one-over-one double hung sash. There is a shed-roofed sun porch addition

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to the southwest corner of the south façade, and a hipped, rectangular front porch at the northeast corner of the front façade features a wide frieze and is supported by fluted columns. Windows are predominantly one-over-one double hung sash with architrave window heads. Decorative details include a wide frieze, spindle work, and decorative shingle patterns in the gable ends. There is a contributing frame, double garage with a pyramidal roof at the northwest corner of the property. Landscaping features include hedges, extensive gardens and a random ashlar retaining wall at the front of the property.

42. 325 N. Grand

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 30 Lots 9 – 11 & Lots 12 & 13 less E 82'
Construction Date: c. 1919 Type: Period Cottage Style: English Tudor Revival
1 contributing house
1 contributing garage
1 contributing retaining wall

This one-and-one-half story home combines features of the Arts & Crafts bungalow with the English Tudor Revival. It is built of brick, with stucco and decorative half-timbering in the upper one-half story. The cross-gable roof is asphalt-shingled, and features wide, overhanging eaves with notched rafter ends, a wide fascia, and decorative brackets. The same wide, bracketed eaves are repeated in three long, narrow, shed dormers with paired and triple, three-over-two windows, that project from the east, west and south facades. A projecting, concrete front porch extends across most of the front façade, and features a shed roof supported by massive pillars on brick piers. Other Tudor details include a round turret at the southwest corner; two, massive brick chimneys with decorative chimney caps; and eight-over-one double hung windows throughout the house. A contributing, concrete garage is set into a rock-faced concrete block retaining wall at the south side of the property. Landscape features include elaborate perennial gardens with brick walkways and a random ashlar retaining wall at the front of the property.

43. 328 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 12 Lot 9
Construction Date: c. 1928 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts
1 contributing house
1 non-contributing garage

This Arts & Crafts bungalow is a gable-front rectangle with a gabled, projecting entrance centered on the front façade. It is built of brick with a poured concrete basement and

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foundation, and the roof is asphalt-shingle. Decorative details include a clipped gable and decorative half-timbering in the gable end of the front porch. Windows are six-over-one double hung, and the house retains the original divided light front door.

44. 330 N. Grand.

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 12 Lot 10

Construction Date: c. 1941 Type: World War Two Era Cottage Style: Minimal Traditional
1 contributing house

This single story, front gable house is wood frame construction with a poured concrete basement. The exterior walls are sheathed with wide clapboard-type siding, and the gable roof is asphalt shingle. Typical of World War Two era homes, it is simple in design. Minimal Tudor stylistic reference includes a projecting, central entrance pavilion with a sloped gable, flanked by three-over-one vertical muntin windows.

45. 332 N. Grand

Construction Date: c. 1900 Style: altered/ no discernable style

1 non-contributing house

This one story frame house does not retain historic integrity due to alterations and additions.

46. 334 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 12 Lot 12

Construction Date: c. 1890 Type: Foursquare Style: Folk Victorian

1 contributing house

This one-story foursquare cottage has a hip-roofed, bungalow-style screened front porch with a concrete deck and an enclosed, hip-roofed rear porch addition. A central, brick chimney projects from the truncated pyramidal roof. The foundation is stone, the roof is asphalt-shingle, and the exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Windows are predominantly one-over-one double hung, and period details include overhanging eaves and a wide frieze.

47. 338 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 12 Lot s 13, 14 & S 5' Lot 15

Construction Date: c. 1890 Type: Central Block with Projecting Bays Style: Queen Anne

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

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This two-story house is cross-wing in plan and has single-story shed and gabled additions to the rear (east) façade. A single-story, hip-roofed, screened porch extends across the front (west) façade and wraps around the house to intersect with the north and south cross gables. A large, front-facing gable projects over an angled bay on the south side of the front façade, and a small, gabled wall dormer pierces the cornice to the north. A single-story, angled bay window projects from the south cross-wing. The steeply pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features wide, overhanging eaves. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard-type aluminum siding, and the house has a stone foundation. Windows are predominantly tall, narrow one-over-one double hung sash. There is a contributing, frame double garage with a gable roof at the rear of the house.

48. 340 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 12 N 35' Lot 15 & Lot 16
Construction Date: c. 1890 Type: Bungalow Style: Neoclassical Revival
1 contributing house
1 contributing garage

This simple, one-story, rectangular house is a Folk Victorian foursquare that was remodeled as a bungalow in the 1920's. It has a concrete foundation, and the roof is asphalt-shingled. The exterior walls are sheathed with wide, clapboard-type aluminum siding. A hip-roofed dormer with wide eaves is centered in the front façade of the roof, and hip-roofed porches extend from the front (west) and rear (east) facades. The balustraded front porch has a wooden deck, and is supported by narrow Tuscan columns. Windows are predominantly one-over-one double hung, and period details include overhanging eaves and a wide frieze.

49. 400 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 5 Lots 9 & 10
Construction Date: c. 1908 Type: Foursquare Style: Prairie School
1 contributing house
1 contributing garage

This two story foursquare house is wood frame construction with a concrete and granite block veneer foundation. The exterior walls are clapboard and the roof is wood shingle. The wide, belcast eaves of the pyramidal roof are repeated in hipped dormers with triple casement windows on the north and south side and west (front) roof facades. There is a two-story hip roofed enclosed porch on the rear (west) elevation, and a single story rectangular bay with a

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hip roof on the south elevation. A single story, hip-roofed enclosed porch with a central door flanked by rows of double hung windows extends across the front façade. Two Chicago style transom windows are positioned symmetrically above the porch on the upper level of the front façade. Lower level front windows consist of another Chicago style window with diamond pattern leaded glass on the south, and an oriel with diamond pattern leaded glass on the north. The original front door features a beveled oval light. Windows on other elevations are a combination of the same Chicago style window and double hung with leaded glass in the upper sash. The interior of the house retains many original features, including maple woodwork, moldings mantles, pocket doors, built-ins, and box beams, as well as original light fixtures and a brick fireplace. There is a one and one-half story wood frame garage with a wood shingle pyramidal roof and clapboard siding at the northwest corner of the property.

50. 404 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 5 N 30' Lot 10 & Lot 11

Construction Date: c. 1956 Style: Ranch

1 non-contributing house

1 non-contributing garage

out-of-period

51. 406 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 5 Lot 12

Construction Date: c. 1950 Style: Minimal Traditional Colonial Revival

1 non-contributing house

out-of-period

52. 408 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 5 Lot 13

Construction Date: c. 1942 Type: World War Two Era Cottage Style: Minimal Traditional

1 contributing house

1 non-contributing garage

This single story, front gable house is wood frame construction with a poured concrete basement. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard siding, and the gable roof is wood shingled. Typical of World War Two era homes, it is simple in design. Minimal Tudor stylistic reference includes a projecting, central entrance pavilion with a sloped gable, decorative vents in the gable ends, and six-over-one double hung windows.

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53. 410 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 5 Lot 14

Construction Date: c. 1927 Type: Bungalow Style: Colonial Revival

1 contributing house

This Colonial Revival bungalow is a side-gable rectangle with a gabled, projecting entrance offset to the south on the front façade. It is wood frame construction with a poured concrete basement and foundation. The roof is asphalt-shingled, and the exterior walls are stucco. Stylistic features include a clipped jerkinhead and decorative half-timbering in the gable end of the front porch. Windows are six-over-one double hung, and the house retains the original half glass, divided light front door.

54. 412 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Blk 12 N 35' Lot 15 & Lot 16

Construction Date: c. 1920 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts

1 contributing house

This Arts & Crafts bungalow is a gable-front rectangle with a gabled, projecting bay on the front (west) façade. It is wood frame construction with a poured concrete basement. The exterior walls are stucco and the roof is asphalt-shingle. Arts & Crafts stylistic features include wide, bracketed eaves, decorative brick piers, and vertical muntin double hung windows.

55. 500 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 4 Lots 9 & 10

Construction Date: c. 1939 Type: World War Two Era Cottage Style: Colonial Revival

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

This two-story Colonial Revival house has a massed plan with a side-gable roof. A single story, gable-front cross wing projects from the north façade. The walls of the two-story block are sheathed with clapboards and the cross-wing is brick veneer. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the foundation is concrete. Colonial details include a massive, central brick chimney on the two-story block and a massive end chimney on the front-facing gable end of the cross wing. Windows are six-over-six double hung with decorative shutters. The interior retains many original customized details including oak floors; knotty pine paneling; built-ins and leaded glass windows. A gable-roofed frame garage with clapboard siding is

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attached to the back (east) of the house by a gabled breezeway. The house is surrounded by lawn, large trees, hedges, and a white split-rail fence.

56. 504 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 4 Lots 11 & 12

Construction Date: c.1910 Type: I-House Style: Vernacular

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

This home is a two story I-house with the gable end to the street and a single story hip-roofed enclosed front porch addition to the south side. The exterior walls are stucco, and the foundation is concrete. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a central brick chimney. The windows are one-over-one double hung with decorative shutters. Some have been replaced with new sash in the original openings. A contributing, gable roofed, frame garage is located at the rear of the property.

57. 508 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 4 Lot 13

Construction Date: c.1925 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

The homeowner believes that this one story California Bungalow is a Sears-Roebuck catalog house. The house is wood frame construction with stucco exterior walls, a poured concrete full basement with large windows, and a wood shingle roof. In plan, it is a gable-front rectangle with a projecting front gable and a gabled wall dormer on the south side façade. Arts and Crafts decorative details include wide, bracketed eaves with exposed rafter ends and notched fascia boards; corner pilasters; and triple, three-over-one vertical muntin double hung windows. A contributing, frame and stucco gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property features decorative details that match the house. The house is surrounded by lawn and hedges and has a large perennial garden in the back yard.

58. 510 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 4 Lot 14

Construction Date: c. 1918 Type: Bungalow Style: Prairie School

1 contributing house

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1 non-contributing garage

This one story Prairie Bungalow has an asphalt shingle hip roof with a central, brick chimney. The foundation is concrete, and the walls are sheathed with asphalt shingle siding. The roof of the house projects over an enclosed front porch that features ribbons of the same tall, narrow double hung windows seen throughout the house.

59.512 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 4 Lot 15

Construction Date: c. 1937 Type: Period Revival Cottage Style: Colonial Revival

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

1 non-contributing garage

This one and one-half story Minimal Traditional cottage features a steeply pitched side gable roof with a central, brick chimney. Stylistically, it combines Colonial and English Vernacular details. Two, Cape-Cod type gable dormers on the front façade feature small, arched windows, and a projecting, gabled foyer features an arched front door.

60.514 N. Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 4 Lot 16

Construction Date: c. 1926 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts

1 contributing house

1 non-contributing shed

This side-gable rectangular bungalow is wood frame construction with clapboard siding. It has a poured concrete full basement, and the roof is covered with wood shingles. A small, gabled porch addition is centered on the rear (east) façade. Decorative details are minimal, consisting of an eyebrow pediment over the front door flanked by Chicago style front windows with vertical muntins in the upper sash.

61.602 N. Grand

Legal Description: Evans Addition Block 3 Lot 14

Construction Date: c. 1910 Type: Cross-wing Style: Folk Victorian

1 contributing house

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1 contributing garage

This one and one-half story, wood frame house consists of a gable-front rectangle with a rear, t-type cross wing. An enclosed foyer with a gable roof projects from the south side of the front (east) façade, and there is a hip-roofed porch addition to the back of the house. The foundation is concrete, the exterior walls are clapboard, and the roof is covered with wood shingles. The home is simple and vernacular in style, without applied ornament. Windows are one-over-one double hung. A contributing frame garage with a gable roof and sliding vertical plank doors is located at the rear of the property.

62.608 N. Grand

Legal Description: Evans Addition Block 3 Lot 15

Construction Date: c. 1910 Type: Gable front Style: Neoclassical Revival

1 contributing house

This two-story, gable front house has a shallow, gabled bay at the southeast corner of the south facade. A single story, hip-roofed front porch extends across the front (west) facade and wraps around the southwest corner to meet the south side gable. The foundation is concrete, the exterior walls are clapboard, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Windows are one-over-one double hung with architrave window heads. Classical decorative details include pedimented cornice returns, corner board pilasters, a pediment over the front steps, and Tuscan columns.

63.609 N. Euclid

Legal Description: Evans Addition Block 3 S ½ Lot 12 & N ½ Alley adj

Construction Date: c. 1907 Type: Foursquare Style: Colonial Revival

1 contributing house

1 contributing barn

This two story foursquare house is wood frame construction with a concrete block foundation. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards, and the truncated pyramidal roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A central, hipped dormer on the front façade features small, double hung pair windows, and there is a rectangular oriel window on the second story of the south façade. A single story, hip-roofed open front porch features a wide frieze and Tuscan columns. The symmetrical front façade features a central front door flanked by shuttered, double hung windows on the first story, and evenly spaced double hung windows on the second story. There is a two story, gable roofed barn with

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clapboard siding on the alley at the rear of the property.

64. 603 N. Euclid

Legal Description: Evans Addition Block 3 Lot 13
Construction Date: c. 1907 Type: Gable front Style: Victorian Eclectic
1 contributing apartment house

This two and one-half story gable-front house is wood frame construction with a rock-faced concrete block foundation and a poured concrete full basement. The exterior walls are clapboard and the roof is asphalt shingle. A single-story, full-length open front porch features a wide frieze and Tuscan columns on rock-faced concrete block piers that match the foundation of the house. There is a pedimented gable dormer on the north, and a hipped dormer on the south side of the roof, and a single-story curved bay with a ribbon of narrow, one-over-one double hung windows on the south façade. Windows are one-over-one double hung with architrave window heads. Decorative details include wide, belcast eaves with pedimented cornice returns; a wide frieze, and a Palladian window in the front gable end.

65. 511 N. Euclid

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 4 Lot 3 & N 15' Lot 4
Construction Date: c. 1910 Type: Gable front Style: Victorian Eclectic
1 contributing house
1 non-contributing garage

This two and one-half story gable-front house is wood frame construction with a rusticated granite block foundation. The exterior walls are clapboard and the roof is asphalt shingle. There is a single-story full-length enclosed back porch on the west façade, and a single-story, full-length open front porch features a wide frieze and Tuscan columns. Pedimented gable dormers are centered on the north and south sides of the roof, and there is a single-story angled bay with one-over-one double hung windows on the south façade. Windows are one-over-one double hung with architrave window heads. Decorative details include wide, belcast eaves; pedimented cornice returns; a wide frieze, and a Palladian window in the front gable end. The house is surrounded by lawn, hedges and large trees.

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66. 507 N. Euclid

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 4 S 25' Lots 4 & 5

Construction Date: c. 1890 Type: Gable front Style: Victorian Eclectic

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

1 contributing retaining wall

This one and one-half story gable-front house features simple, classical details. There is a single story, shed roofed addition to the rear (west) façade. A full-length bungalow-style enclosed front porch with a hip roof features three-over-one double hung windows with vertical muntins. A contributing frame double garage at the rear of the property has a gable roof. The garage features metal siding embossed to look like stone blocks and double, sliding, barn-style doors. There is a contributing, coursed ashlar retaining wall at the front of the property.

67. 503 N. Euclid

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 4 Lots 6 - 8

Construction Date: c. 1895 Type: Central block with projecting bays Style: Colonial Revival

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

1 contributing retaining wall

This grand, two and one-half story house consists of a central, hip-roofed block with projecting hip and gable bays. The foundation is rusticated stone veneer, exterior walls are clapboard, and the roof is asphalt shingle. A central brick chimney projects from the platform of the truncated roof, which features a balustraded widow's walk. The gable ends of the projecting bays on the front (east) and south (side) facades feature decorative woodwork and shingles. A Palladian window is centered in the front gable end, and there is an eyebrow window centered in the roof of the front façade. A wrap-around open porch on the front and north side facades is supported by Ionic columns and features ornate, turned balusters. The flat roof of the porch serves as a second floor balcony, and the ornate balustrade is repeated at that level. Windows are one-over-one double hung in a variety of sizes and combinations throughout the house. A large front bay window features leaded glass, and the front door features a large beveled oval light. There is a contributing, frame double garage with clapboard siding at the rear of the property, and a contributing coursed ashlar retaining wall at the front of the property.

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68. 409 N. Euclid

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 5 Lot 3
Construction Date: c. 1894 Type: Gable front Style: Victorian Eclectic
1 contributing house
1 contributing retaining wall

This one and one-half story, wood frame house consists of a gable-front rectangle with a central, projecting gable-front bay. Large, shed dormers project from the north and south facades of the roof. A single-story open porch with a hip roof wraps around the projecting bay on the front façade. The foundation is concrete, the roof is asphalt shingle, and the exterior walls are sheathed with asbestos shingles. There is a large transom window on the front façade, and some of the original one-over-one double hung windows throughout the house have been replaced with aluminum sash. Decorative details include cornice returns and turned porch columns. There is a contributing coursed ashlar retaining wall at the front of the property.

69. 407N. Euclid

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 5 Lot 4
Construction Date: c. 1921 Style: altered/ no discernible style
1 non-contributing house

This one-story frame house does not retain historic integrity due to additions and alterations.

70. 405N. Euclid

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 5 Lots 5 & 6
Construction Date: 1997 Type: Apartment Block Style: Contemporary
1 non-contributing apartment building

The c.1890 cross-wing Victorian cottage originally located on this lot was razed and replaced with an apartment building in the fall of 1997.

71. 401N. Euclid

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 5 Lots 7 & 8
Construction Date: c. 1905 Type: Central block with projecting bays Style: Queen

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Anne
1 contributing house
1 contributing garage
1 non-contributing garage

This one-story wood frame house consists of a central, hip-roofed block with a projecting, gabled bay on each elevation. There is an enclosed, wrap-around front porch with a corner entrance between projecting gables on the south (front) and west side facades. The foundation is concrete, the roof is asphalt shingle, and the exterior walls are sheathed with wide, clapboard-type asbestos siding. Windows are primarily one-over-one double hung, with a large transom window centered in the front projecting bay, and a ribbon of new divided light replacements on the front porch. Decorative details include architrave window heads and raked cornice returns in the projecting gable ends. There is a contributing frame garage with an asphalt single gable roof and clapboard siding at the northwest corner of the house, and a non-contributing double garage at the alley to the rear of the property.

72. 339 N. Euclid (The A. W. Ewert Mansion)

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 12 Lots 1, 2, & N 30' Lot 3
Construction Date: c. 1905-1910 Type: Rectangular Block Style: Neoclassical Revival
1 contributing mansion/hotel
1 non-contributing garage
1 contributing retaining wall

This monumental, two and one-half story mansion, now a hotel, is a rectangular block with a truncated hip roof. The foundation is brick, the roof is asphalt shingle, and the exterior walls are rusticated stone veneer. Paired gable dormers are centered in each roof façade, and the eaves feature block modillions and a wide frieze. The prominent, projecting two-story front (east) porch features monumental columns on stone piers and a balustraded second story balcony. A single story, projecting side porch on the north façade is upheld by two sets of six colonettes on stone piers. Windows are double hung with four lancet arches in the upper sash, and the front double door features leaded sidelights and a stained glass transom. A recent, wrap-around deck at the northeast corner of the house, while inappropriate, does not alter the building. The interior of the house was converted into six apartments and eleven sleeping rooms in the 1940's, but still retains many original features, including beam ceilings, oak paneling, pocket doors

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and a built-in dining room hutch with leaded, beveled glass. The rock carriage house at the rear of the property has been converted into a residence at 115 Oak Street and is described separately. There is a non-contributing garage at the rear of the property, and a contributing random ashlar retaining wall at the front of the property.

73. 335 N. Euclid

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Blk 12 N 35' Lot 15 & Lot 16

Construction Date: c. 1890 Type: Cross-wing Style: Victorian Eclectic

1 contributing house

1 non-contributing garage

This one and one-half story cross-wing house has a concrete foundation and an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. A one-story shed roof porch with a simple balustrade and square pillars extends across the front façade to meet the gable-front cross-wing. A pair of small gable dormers pierces the eaves on the front façade, and circular vents decorate the gable ends. Windows are one-over-one double hung with architrave window heads, with a large transom window centered in the gable-front cross-wing.

74. 331 N. Euclid

Steigmeyers Addition Block 12 S 5' Lot 5 & all Lot 6

Construction Date: c.1947 Type: WW II Era Cottage Style: Minimal Traditional Tudor

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

This one-and-one-half story, World War Two-era cottage is rectangular in plan with a single-story extension to the south. The foundation is concrete, and the side gable roof is asphalt shingle. Construction is wood frame, and exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard siding. Stylistically, this is a simplified version of the Period Revival English Cottage. Decorative elements include a telescoping, gabled entrance pavilion, six-over-one double hung windows, and a tall, massive exposed chimney on the south façade. There is a contributing c.1947, wood-frame garage with an asphalt shingle gable roof and clapboard siding at the northwest corner of the property.

75. 329 N. Euclid

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 12 Lots 7 & 8

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Construction Date: c. 1921 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts
1 contributing house
1 non-contributing garage
1 contributing retaining wall

This one-and-one-half story Arts & Crafts bungalow is wood frame construction with a poured concrete basement. The exterior walls are stucco. The side-gable roof is wood shingle and features bracketed, overhanging eaves. The slope of the roof extends to cover a full-length front porch supported by massive pillars. Paired gable dormers, connected with a shed-roofed hyphen, project from the roof to dominate the front façade, and a rectangular, gabled bay projects from the southwest corner of the south façade. There is a non-contributing garage off the alley behind the house. Landscape features include a concrete retaining wall at the front of the property.

76.319 N. Euclid

Legal Description: Wheelon & Sherman Addition Lots 1 & 2
Construction Date: c. 1936 Type: WW II Era Cottage Style: Minimal Traditional
Colonial
1 contributing house

This two-story World War Two era house consists of a hip-roofed rectangular block with a rear single story cross-wing. Minimal Colonial decorative details include six-over-one double hung windows with decorative shutters and a small, bracketed, hip-roofed front porch.

77.317N. Euclid

Legal Description: Wheelon & Sherman Addition Lots 3 & 4 and N ½ Lot 5
Construction Date: c. 1909 Type: Foursquare Style: Colonial Revival
1 contributing house
1 contributing garage
1 contributing retaining wall

This two and one-half story foursquare house has an asphalt shingle hip and gable roof. The house has a full basement. The foundation is stone, and the exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Gabled wall dormers with pedimented returns are located at the northwest corner of the north façade and the northeast corner of the front (east) façade, and a small, projecting gabled dormer is centered on the south roof façade. The house has a single-story, flat-roofed enclosed back porch, and a single-story flat-roofed, front porch with Tuscan columns serves

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as a balustraded second floor balcony. Windows are one-over-one double hung with architrave window heads, with Palladian windows in the gabled wall dormers and large transom windows flanking the central front door. Other decorative details include a wide frieze and corner boards. The interior of the house has eighteen rooms on four levels, and retains the original maple floors, pocket doors, and woodwork, including an elaborate, paneled staircase and balustrade. There is a contributing frame garage with a hip roof and clapboard siding at the rear of the property, and a contributing random ashlar retaining wall at the front of the property.

78. 301 N. Euclid

Legal Description: Wheelon & Sherman Addition F 95.3' Lots 8 & 9

Construction Date: c. 1943 Type: Period Revival Cottage Style: English Tudor

1 contributing house

1 non-contributing garage

This one-and-one-half story period cottage is a gable-front rectangle with a projecting, gabled foyer on the front façade. A large, gabled wall dormer on the south side façade is flanked by smaller gabled roof dormers. Typical of the English Tudor style, this home features a variety of materials. The foundation is concrete and the roof is asphalt shingle. The walls are clapboard at the first story level and wood shingle at the second story level, while the projecting foyer is variegated brick. Other Tudor stylistic features include six-over-six double hung windows, long, narrow louvered vents in the gable ends, and a massive, variegated brick front chimney.

79. 210 W. Elizabeth

Legal Description: Boslers Addition Block 2 E 44' Lot 16 & all Lot 17

Construction Date: c.1909 Type: Foursquare Style: Prairie School

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

1 contributing retaining wall

This two story foursquare house is built of concrete block and has a poured concrete full basement with glass block windows. The truncated pyramidal roof is asphalt shingle, and a brick chimney projects from the central roof platform. A rectangular, single story enclosed porch with a hip roof is centered on the rear (north) elevation. A full length, single story, hip-roofed enclosed front porch has a hip roof and features Chicago style transom windows. The original front door has vertical muntin divided lights, sidelights and transom. Decorative

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details consist of a rock-faced concrete block water table and rock-faced concrete block quoins and window trim. Other Prairie School characteristics include wide, overhanging eaves on the house and porches, and a concrete block string course at second floor level. Rock-faced concrete block piers with concrete coping flank the front steps. The interior of the house retains many original features, including fir floors, maple woodwork, a Prairie style brick fireplace, and Prairie style leaded glass windows. The decorative details of the house are repeated in a concrete block garage with a pyramidal roof at the northwest corner of the property, and there is a contributing, cut fieldstone retaining wall at the front of the property.

202 W. Elizabeth

Legal Description: Boslers Addition Block 2 Lot 18

Construction Date: c. 1936 Type: World War Two Era Cottage Style: Colonial Revival

- 1 contributing house
- 1 contributing garage
- 1 contributing retaining wall

This two-story house is a hip-roofed rectangular block with a one-story, flat roofed garage addition to the rear (north). It is frame construction with a concrete foundation and basement, clapboard-type siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The symmetrical front façade features a central, recessed entrance flanked by pairs of wide, double hung windows on the lower level, and three wide, double hung windows centered on the upper level. There is a massive, exposed chimney centered on the east (side) façade. A contributing fieldstone retaining wall runs across the front of the property.

80. 120 W. Elizabeth

Legal Description: Boslers Addition Block 1 Lot 13

Construction Date: c. 1927 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts

- 1 contributing house
- 1 contributing garage
- 1 contributing retaining wall

This one and one-half story bungalow is frame construction with brick veneer walls, a concrete foundation, and a poured concrete basement. The roof is asphalt shingle. In plan, the house is a side-gable rectangular block with the gable end to the street and the front entrance off the driveway on the east side façade. The gable end features a central, divided light Chicago-style window with a decorative masonry border and an arched panel of basket weave-pattern

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brick work above it. The central window is flanked by two smaller arched windows on the first floor level, and paired, six-over-one double hung sash are vertically aligned above it. Other decorative details include pedimented returns; a modest, projecting pediment over the front entrance, and a massive, exposed clinker brick chimney on the west side façade. A contributing, one-story, wood frame double garage located at the northeast corner of the house serves this property and the neighbor to the east. The garage has an asphalt shingle pyramidal roof and wood shake shingle siding, and features two sets of Arts & Crafts style double doors with divided light windows. A contributing brick retaining wall at the front of the property matches the house.

81. 116 W. Elizabeth

Legal Description: Boslers Addition Block 1 Lot 14 less E 12'

Construction Date: c. 1927 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts

1 contributing house

1 contributing retaining wall

This one and one-half story bungalow is wood frame construction with variegated brick veneer walls, a concrete foundation, and a poured concrete basement. The roof is asphalt shingle. In plan, the house is a gable-front rectangular block with a small, projecting pedimented porch at the southwest corner of the front (south) façade. Triple double hung windows are centered in the front facing gable end, with a small arched window above. Other decorative details include wide, overhanging eaves and decorative half-timbering in the gable ends. The double garage at the northwest corner of the house is shared by the neighbor to the west at 116 Elizabeth, and is described as part of that property. The house is surrounded by elaborate foundation plantings and there is a rose garden centered in the front lawn. A contributing brick retaining wall at the front of the property matches the house.

82. 112 W. Elizabeth

Legal Description: Boslers Addition Block 1 E 12' of Lot 14 & all Lot 15

Construction Date: c. 1927 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

1 contributing retaining wall

This one and one-half story bungalow is wood frame construction with variegated brick veneer walls, a concrete foundation, and a poured concrete basement. The roof is asphalt shingle. In plan, the house is a gable-front rectangular block with a hipped cross-wing at the northwest

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side of the west side façade. The front façade features a small, projecting, bracketed porch pediment over concrete front steps at the southwest corner, with three, three-over-one vertical muntin double hung windows to the east. A pair of the same double hung windows is centered in the gable end, which also features decorative shingles. Other decorative details include wide, overhanging eaves and cornice returns. A contributing one-car garage at the northeast corner of the house is built of structural tile and has a pyramidal roof. A contributing brick retaining wall at the front of the property matches the house.

83. 110 W. Elizabeth

Legal Description: Boslers Addition Block 1 Lot 16

Construction Date: c. 1910 Type: Bungalow Style: Prairie School

1 contributing house

This one story Prairie Bungalow is frame construction with a poured concrete foundation and an asphalt-shingle hip roof. The exterior walls are finished with stucco. A hipped dormer with paired casement windows is centered on the front facade, and a projecting, hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns spans the front facade. A shed roofed enclosed back porch is centered on the rear façade. The house retains the original one-over-one double hung windows, with the exception two window openings at the back of the house on the east and west side facades that have been reduced in size. A large, rectangular front window features a baguette pattern leaded glass transom. The house is surrounded by flowering foundation plantings, lawn and trees.

85. 106 W. Elizabeth

Legal Description: Boslers Addition Block 1 F 110' Lot 17

Construction Date: c. 1926 Type: Bungalow Style: Prairie School

1 contributing house

This one story Prairie Bungalow is frame construction with a poured concrete foundation and an asphalt-shingle hip roof. The exterior walls are finished with stucco. In plan, it is a simple rectangle with the narrow end to the street. Prairie School design features include wide, overhanging eaves and three-over-one vertical muntin double hung windows. There is a single, half glass front door with sidelights at the southeast corner of the front façade.

86. 123 W. Elizabeth

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 4 E ½ Lots 1 & 2

Construction Date: c. 1980 Style: contemporary split-level

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1 non-contributing house
out-of-period

87. 117 W. Elizabeth

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 4 W ½ Lots 1 & 2

Construction Date: c.1950 Type: World War Two Era Cottage Style: Minimal

Traditional English Vernacular

1 non-contributing house

1 non-contributing garage

out-of-period

88. 118 W. Elizabeth

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 32 R 50' Lots 26 - 28

Construction Date: c. 1937 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts

1 contributing house

This single-story house is wood frame construction with a poured concrete basement. The ridgeline of the low-pitched, asphalt-shingled roof runs parallel to the street. A prominent central gabled pediment, supported by knee braces, projects over a concrete front porch, sheltering a multi-pane, half-glass front door. There is a high, rectangular window to the east, and paired one-over-one double hung windows to the west of the front porch. The exterior walls are stucco, and decorative elements include wide, bracketed eaves.

89. 208 W. Seneca

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 2 E 44' Lot 16 & all Lot 17

Construction Date: c. 1940 Type: World War Two Era Cottage Style: Minimal Traditional

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

This one and one-half story World War Two Era Cottage is a simple, side-gable rectangle. The foundation is concrete, the walls are wide, clapboard-type aluminum siding, and the roof is asphalt shingle. Windows are one-over-one double hung. The symmetrical front façade features a central, half glass front door with vertical divided lights and an arched pediment, flanked by double hung windows. Unusual concrete front steps form an elevated, arched bridge to the front door. There is a contributing wood frame garage at the rear of the property.

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90. 103 E. Seneca / 414 Grand

Legal Description: Steigmeyers Addition Block 5 Lot 16

Construction Date: c. 1939 Type: World War Two Era Cottage Style: Minimal
Traditional

1 contributing house

This World War Two Era cottage is a side-gable rectangle with an attached garage. It has a poured concrete basement and foundation. The exterior walls are clapboard-type siding and the roof is asphalt shingle. Stylistic details are minimal, consisting of six-over-one double hung windows and a large, central brick chimney.

91. 115 E. Seneca

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 2 E 44' Lot 16 & all Lot 17

Construction Date: c. 1890 Style: altered/ no discernable style

1 non-contributing house.

This house does not retain historic integrity due to numerous additions and alterations.

92. 208 W. Oak

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 34 R 40' Lots 6 & 7

Construction Date: c. 1941 Type: World War Two Era Cottage Style: Minimal
Traditional

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

1 contributing retaining wall

This World War Two Era cottage is a side-gable rectangle with a poured concrete basement and foundation. The exterior walls are clapboard and the roof is asphalt shingle. There is a tall, gabled wall dormer centered on the rear façade. Windows are six-over-one double hung, with decorative shutters on front façade. There is a contributing wood frame garage with a gable roof and clapboard siding, reached by a concrete driveway off the alley, at the northeast corner of the property. The house is surrounded by lawn, large trees, and flower gardens, and there is a contributing rubble-stone retaining wall at the east property line.

93. 204 W. Oak

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 34 F 100' Lot 7

Construction Date: c. 1941 Type: World War Two Era Cottage Style: Minimal

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Traditional 1 non-contributing house

This one-story frame house is of the historic period but does not retain historic integrity due to a large, prominent garage addition to the west side of the front façade.

94. 112 W. Oak

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 31 R 50' Lots 15 - 19
Construction Date: c. 1909 Type: Bungalow (Carriage House) Style: Arts & Crafts
1 contributing house
1 contributing garage
1 contributing retaining wall

This one and one-half story, side-gable bungalow was once the carriage house for 402 Huron Street. The house is rectangular in plan, with a narrow, gabled cross-wing projecting from the northeast side of the rear façade. It has a concrete basement, the exterior walls are clapboard, and the roof is asphalt shingle. A brick chimney is centered at the ridge line. The prominent roof features wide, sweeping eaves with pedimented returns and a central gabled dormer with wide eaves and paired double hung windows. The enclosed front porch features a full divided light front door centered in an arched bank of divided light casement windows. A contributing, wood frame garage with clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle pyramidal roof is located near the northwest corner of the house, and there is a contributing, rock-faced concrete block retaining wall at the front of the property.

95. 110 W. Oak

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 31 R50' of S15' Lot 11&R 50' Lots12 -14
Construction Date: c. 1910 Type: Foursquare Style: Colonial Revival
1 contributing house
1 contributing garage
1 contributing coal shed
1 contributing retaining wall

This two story foursquare house is wood frame construction with a stone foundation and stucco exterior walls. The truncated pyramidal roof is asphalt shingle, and a brick chimney projects from the central roof platform. A square, single-story enclosed front porch at the southwest corner of the front (south) facade has a balustraded flat roof with wide eaves and features an east side entrance with concrete front steps. Windows are one-over-one double hung with simple window hoods and decorative shutters. The tops of the second story

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windows meet a wide frieze that runs along the cornice beneath wide, overhanging eaves. The one-half story gable roofed, below-grade coal bin is located at the northwest corner of the house, and there is a contributing, single garage with stucco walls and an asphalt shingle gable roof at the rear of the property. A contributing concrete retaining wall is located at the front of the property and along the west side property line.

96. 115 E. Oak

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 12 Lots 1, 2, & N 30' Lot 3

Construction Date: c.1908 Type: Period Cottage/Carriage House Style: Dutch Colonial

1 contributing house/ carriage house

This small, one-story, Dutch Colonial building was originally the carriage house for the Ewert Mansion at 339 Euclid. It is built of field stone with a stone block foundation and clapboard siding in the gable ends. The gambrel roof is asphalt shingle, and features a central, gabled cupola and side shed dormers. Decorative details include a wide frieze, stone block quoins, and heavy, flat concrete sills and lintels. Windows are a combination of one-over-one double hung and divided light fixed sash. A single entrance door is centered in east side façade, and the carriage entrance in the north gable end has been infilled with brick and a large Chicago-style window in the original opening.

97. 109 E. Oak

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block

Construction Date: c. 1936 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts

1 contributing house

This one and one-half story gable-front house has a poured concrete basement with large basement windows. The exterior walls are clapboard and the roof is wood shingle. A gabled pediment supported by battered wooden piers covers a small, central concrete front porch. Decorative details include double hung windows with divided lights in a geometric, Arts & Crafts pattern in the upper sash; wide, overhanging eaves, and notched fascia boards on the gable ends of the house and front porch.

98. 102 E. Wynoka Street

Legal Description: Hilgers Addition Block 1 W 42.5' Lot 7 & Lot 8

Construction Date: c.1910 Type: Central block with projecting bays Style: Queen Anne

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- 1 contributing house
- 1 contributing garage
- 1 contributing retaining wall

This one and one-half story house is wood frame construction with a coursed ashlar foundation and stucco exterior walls. In plan, it is a central, hip roofed block with projecting hip roofed bays of different shapes and sizes on the north, east and west facades. The asphalt shingle roof features wide, belcast eaves, and gable dormers with the same belcast eaves are centered in each roof façade. Windows are one-over-one double hung in a variety of sizes and combinations throughout the house, and an angled bay window centered on the west side façade features one wide and two narrow double hung windows. A hip-roofed, wrap-around front porch on the south (front) and west facades features round columns, a wooden balustrade with turned balusters, and a corner staircase. There is a contributing hip roofed garage with an asphalt shingle pyramidal roof and stucco exterior walls at the northeast corner of the property, and a cobble rock retaining wall surrounds the property on the south and west sides. The house is surrounded with lawn, perennial gardens and large trees.

99. 106 E. Wynoka Street (The Farr Mansion)

Legal Description: Hilgers Addition Block 1 W 28.5' Lot 4 & Lots 5 & 6 and E 2' Lot 7
Construction Date: c.1904 Type: Rectangular Block Type: Georgian
Revival

- 1 contributing mansion
- 1 contributing garage
- 1 contributing retaining wall

This home is individually listed on the National Register. Please see the registration form for the architectural description.

100.110 E. Wynoka Street

Legal Description: Hilgers Addition Block 1 Lot 3 & E 16' Lot 4
Construction Date: c. 1905 Type: Gable Front Style: Dutch Colonial Revival

- 1 contributing house
- 1 non-contributing garage
- 1 contributing retaining wall

This two and one-half story Dutch Colonial House is wood frame construction with a granite

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block foundation and clapboard exterior walls. In plan, it is a front-gambrel rectangle with a one-story, hip roofed, enclosed back porch. A pedimented gabled dormer projects over an angled bay window at the center of the west (side) façade, and a hip roofed dormer is centered in the east (side) roof façade. An inset front porch with an angled bay at the southeast corner of the south (front) façade has been enclosed with windows. The prominent gambrel roof features belcast eaves and decorative shingles in the gable ends. Windows are the original one-over-one double hung in a variety of sizes and configurations throughout the house. The interior retains many original features, including maple floors, and birch wainscoting, doors, moldings and a front staircase with balustrade and newel post downstairs, and oak woodwork upstairs. The house is surrounded by a large, cultivated lawn and a variety of tall trees. There is a contributing random ashlar retaining wall at the front of the property.

101.114 E. Wynoka Street

Legal Description: Hilgers Addition Block 1 Lots 1 & 2

Construction Date: c. 1890 Type: Foursquare Style: Vernacular / Italianate

1 contributing house

1 non-contributing garage

This one-story foursquare house has a stone foundation and partial basement. The exterior walls are clapboard and the truncated pyramid roof is asphalt shingle. There is a full-length, screened front porch with a hip roof on the south (front) façade and a hip-roofed kitchen addition on the north (rear) façade. Italianate-influenced decorative details include a wide frieze and ornate brackets at the cornice of the house that are repeated on the cornice of a bay window at the southeast corner of the east façade. The interior of the home retains many original features, including oak and maple floors and maple moldings and pocket doors. The garage behind the house was built in 1957, and does not contribute to the district.

102.107 E. Wynoka Street

Legal Description: Wheelon and Sherman Addition Lots 3 & 4 & ½ int Lot 2 Robinsons

Construction Date: c. 1923 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts

1 contributing house

1 contributing garage

1 contributing retaining wall

This one-and-one-half story house is wood frame construction with a poured concrete full

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basement. Exterior walls are stucco, and the roof is asphalt shingle. The low-pitched, side-gable roof features wide, overhanging eaves, decorative brackets, and exposed rafter ends. There is an eyebrow arch in the cornice over the central front door. A massive brick chimney with a decorative cap pierces the eaves on the west façade, and a single-story gabled porch projects from the southwest corner. Other Craftsman elements include ribbons of six-over-six double hung windows, and a front door with divided lights. A contributing two-story double garage at the rear of the property was built to match the house. Landscape features include extensive flower gardens and a cobblerock retaining wall with concrete coping.

103.103 E. Wynoka Street

Legal Description: Wheelon and Sherman Addition Lot 5 of Robinsons
Construction Date: c.1927 Style: altered/ no discernible style
1 non-contributing house

This one-and-one-half story wood frame house is of the historic period but does not retain historic integrity. Siding has obscured character-defining features, and window openings have been changed.

104.122 W. Broadway

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 30 Lot A Riggs Resubdivision
Construction Date: c.1947 Type: World War Two Era Style: Minimal Colonial
1 contributing house
1 contributing retaining wall

This one and one-half story rectangular side-gable house is wood frame construction with a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are sheathed with wide, clapboard-type siding and random ashlar veneer. A shallow, front-facing cross-gable that projects from the southeast corner of the front (south) façade is cantilevered over an attached garage on the lower level, and features a double hung pair window at the second floor level and a louvered vent in the gable end. Two gabled dormers with small double hung windows are centered in the front façade roof, with a large Chicago style window on the lower level. Other decorative details include a massive, exposed chimney on the west side façade. A contributing retaining wall at the front of the property repeats the random ashlar masonry seen on the house.

105.118 W. Broadway

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 30 Lot B Riggs Resubdivision

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Construction Date: c.1947 Type: World War Two Era Style: Minimal Colonial
1 contributing house

This one and one-half story rectangular side-gable house is wood frame construction with a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are sheathed with wide, clapboard-type siding. A front-facing cross-gable that projects from the southeast side of the front (south) façade features symmetrical, six-over-one double hung windows with decorative shutters and a wagon wheel window in the gable end. The southwest side of the front façade features a full divided light front door and two more six-over-six double hung windows with shutters. There is a large shed dormer on the rear (north) roof façade, and a massive, central chimney projects from the ridge of the roof. A side-gable attached garage projects from the northeast corner of the east side façade. The house is surrounded with elaborate foundation plantings, lawn and a variety of trees.

106.102 W. Broadway

Legal Description: Fifth Railway Addition Block 30 E 82' Lots 12 & 13

Construction Date: c. 1900 Type: Gable-front Style: Victorian Eclectic

1 contributing house

1 contributing retaining wall

This one and one-half story, gable-front house is wood frame construction with a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are sheathed with asbestos shingles and the roof is asphalt shingle. The east side façade features a one-story angled bay window near the southeast corner of the east façade, and two small, symmetrical gabled wall dormers. The front (south) façade features two, one-over-one double hung windows beside a front door with a simple, pedimented lintel. A tall, four-over-two double hung window is located in the gable end. The house is surrounded by lawn, hedges, and large evergreen trees.

107.112 E. Broadway

Legal Description: Wheelon & Sherman Addition Lot 6 of Robinsons

Construction Date:c.1911 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts

1 contributing house

This small, single-story house has poured concrete walls and an asphalt-shingled roof. The low-pitched, side gable roof features very wide, overhanging eaves. A bracketed, projecting

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pediment shelters a front door with sidelights on the west side of the front (south) façade, and there is a small, oriel window to the east of the front door. Arts & Crafts elements include decorative stick-work in the gable ends and above the front door.

108.116 E. Broadway

Legal Description: Wheelon & Sherman Addition Lot 1 & ½ int in Lot 2 Robinson's
Construction Date: 1908 Type: Gable-front Style: Victorian Eclectic
1 contributing apartment house

This three and one-half story apartment house is wood frame construction with a concrete block foundation. The walls are clapboard with decorative shingles in the gable ends, and the roof is asphalt shingle. The house is rectangular in plan with a cross-gable roof. Exterior stairs with balustraded landings at the second and third story levels have been added to the front (south) and back (north) facade. Windows are one-over-one double hung with some new replacements. There is a double hung pair window in the front-facing gable end, and transom windows are vertically aligned at the second and third story levels on the east side of the front façade.

109.120 E. Broadway

Legal Description: Wheelon & Sherman Addition S ½ 5 & all 6-9
Construction Date: c. 1928 Type: Bungalow Style: Arts & Crafts
1 contributing house

This single-story house is wood frame construction with a poured concrete foundation. The exterior walls are sheathed with wide, clapboard-type siding. The low-pitched, wood-shingled roof features wide, overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The ridge runs parallel to the street and bracketed central pediment projects over a small, concrete front porch. Arts & Crafts elements include decorative stickwork in the porch pediment, ribbons of six-over-six double hung windows, and a massive chimney on the west side of the house.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Pierre Hill Residential Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria "A" and "C" as a cohesive collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes, ancillary buildings and landscape structures associated with the residential development of Pierre, South Dakota. The neighborhood consists primarily of portions of several subdivisions platted by agents and subsidiaries of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad between the years of 1881 and 1883, then developed as homes for the town's merchant and professional class between the years of 1890 and 1947. These homes retain a high degree of historic integrity, both individually and collectively. As a group, they serve to document late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential architecture, changes in architectural fashion over time, and the translation of popular architectural styles into regional vernacular forms. The neighborhood is also a strong reflection of the State and local social and economic trends that shaped it, having five distinct periods of development linked to South Dakota statewide contexts (Table 1). The period of development from 1890-1895 is linked to South Dakota context IV.D.2. "Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement: Residential Living. The periods of development from 1900 – 1912 and 1918 – 1928 are linked to South Dakota context V.A.3., "Depression and Rebuilding: Residential Changes. The period of development from 1936 – 1943 is linked to South Dakota context VI. The Great Depression, as well as to the World War Two era. The homes built in 1947 represent the Post-War Era.

Historical Background and Significance

The upper Missouri River served as Central South Dakota's primary artery of transportation and commerce until the arrival of the Railroad at its eastern bank in 1880. The flat plains between the hills on either side of the Missouri at the mouth of the Bad River made the area a natural stopping point on the waterway, and Native Americans, explorers, trappers, traders, soldiers and gold-seekers had camped there long before settlers began to arrive. When gold was discovered in the Black Hills in 1875, Fort Pierre, on the western bank of the Missouri, became the point of departure for hoards of fortune-seekers traveling north by steamboat and stagecoach to reach the Overland Trail. By 1877, the mouth of the Bad River had become a major depot for the transfer of massive amounts of freight from steamboats to the mule and oxen trains that operated on the Fort Pierre – Deadwood wagon road, and Fort Pierre had become a thriving town. Across from Fort Pierre, on the other side of the river, was a tent-city of gold seekers awaiting transportation west, with "nineteen actual settlers counting

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children" among them. In 1879, rumors began circulating that the Dakota Central Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, was coming to the Pierre/Fort Pierre area. Permanent settlers began to trickle in as railroad agents and surveyors purchased and platted land for a townsite.³

The fledgling settlement on the other side of the river was called Mahto for a short time, but later became known as "Pierre". It grew rapidly after the Dakota Central's official announcement, in the summer of 1880, that the railroad would not cross the Missouri River. By September, there were two groceries, a drygoods, a clothier, barbers, attorneys and carpenters, as well as numerous dance halls and eating establishments in the new settlement. The railroad's official plat of the townsite of Pierre consisted of 482 lots within fourteen blocks bounded Sioux Avenue on the north, Fort Street on the west, Missouri Avenue on the south, and Crow Street on the east, with Pierre Street planned as the north-south main street. The plat was recorded, and the first auction for town lots was held on October 6, 1880. The first train arrived on November third, and a building boom was underway. Lumber was sold directly from railroad cars in the frenzy to complete businesses; banks, warehouses, offices, hotels and homes before the snow fell. The railroad built a depot, roundhouse and freight depot, and freight bound for the Black Hills was now transferred directly from the train to wagons, then ferried across the Missouri to the road west. Pierre remained the western terminus of the railroad until 1907, and the train brought new residents daily, as settlers poured into newly surveyed Hughes County and the population of the city exploded.⁴

After a severe winter and resulting floods in 1880-1881, agents and subsidiaries of the railroad resumed the survey and platting of Pierre, expanding to the bench at the northwestern edge of the town. Most of the homes in the historic district are located in two of the large Railroad Subdivisions of this period; the Fifth Railway and Steigmeyers Additions. The Fifth Railway Addition, recorded by the Western Town Lot Company in 1883, encompasses the portion of the District comprised of the west side of Grand Avenue and both sides of Huron Avenue (originally Elm Street) between Elizabeth Street and Broadway. Steigmeyers addition, recorded in 1882 by Frederic H. Steigmeyer of Seneca County, Ohio, encompasses the portion of the District comprised of the west side of Euclid Avenue and the east side of Grand Avenue between Elizabeth Street and the alley behind Wynoka Street. The original plat shows Grand Avenue as Leeper Street, but it had become East End Street by 1892, and

³ The discussion of Pierre's early history in the ~~Historical~~ Background and Significance ~~section~~ of this nomination follows Harold H. Schuler, A Bridge Apart: History of Early Pierre and Fort Pierre (Pierre, S.D.: State Publishing Company, 1987).

⁴ Ibid.; James Frederic Hamburg, The Influence of Railroads Upon the Processes and Patterns of settlement in South Dakota (New York: Arno Press, 1981), 131-144.

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was changed to Grand Avenue in c.1910. Evans Addition, recorded by Sharon G. Evans of Hughes County in 1881, encompasses the small portion of the District above Elizabeth Street (known then as North End Street). In 1886, Anson and John D. Hilger, two of Pierre's prominent original settlers and businessmen, platted the block on Wynoka (then Summit) Street between Grand and Euclid. The triangular portion of the historic district south of Wynoka Street and North of Broadway was subdivided later. The western half of the triangle was subdivided by Lizzie J. Robinson of Trumbull County, Ohio in 1893. The eastern half of the triangle was part of a large tract owned by the Catholic Church that was not subdivided until 1906, when it was divided into lots by Minnie Wheelon and Joseph B. Sherman of Pierre.⁵

An 1889 promotional brochure described Pierre as a series of natural terraces, or benches, saying, "The business is conducted upon the lower plateaus; on the next are homes, schools, churches and public buildings; and the higher are reserved for residences more costly and commanding more extended views."⁶ The upper bench was platted as residential lots that varied in size from subdivision to subdivision. Lots in Steigmeyer's Addition, for example, were sized 40 X 164 feet, while lots in the Fifth Railway Addition were 25 X 142 feet.⁷ Early deeds for these lots intended for the city's more costly residences often carried covenants restricting land use and requiring that trees be planted and maintained.⁸ Lots sold quickly in the "boom town" atmosphere of the day, primarily in large parcels that were later split and re-sold by speculators. Many of the original investors in bench land lived out of-town and out-of-state, and individual lots often changed hands at a profit several times before they were purchased by someone who actually intended to build. Local real estate investment companies were active in the district as well. For example, the Pierre firm of Wright and Templeton purchased ten full blocks and assorted other lots in the Steigmeyer addition for \$5,000.00 in December of 1882. They sold off some of the lots individually and in smaller parcels, then re-sold the remainder of the original large tract to Phillip and Jacob Bahl of Lucas, Ohio for \$9,000.00 in April of 1883.⁹

⁵ Plats, Hughes County Register of Deeds, Pierre, South Dakota.

⁶ ❖Pierre❖ (Omaha, Nebraska: Rees Publishing company, 1889) no pagination.

⁷ Warranty Deeds, Hughes County Register of Deeds, Pierre, South Dakota.

⁸ For example, Warranty Deed No. 54. Territory of Dakota, Hughes Co, 25 Jan. 1882 for lots 14 & 15 in Block 3, Evans Addition:
❖Party of the first part assigns to set out and keep growing ten shade trees in front of each lot, a row of five on the inside and a row of five on the outside of the walk along said lots.❖

⁹ Warranty Deeds.

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While investors and speculators did a brisk business in view lots on the hill, the focus of actual development during Pierre's first decade continued to be the lower benches and flats along the river. In 1883, the Northwestern Land Association bought 640 acres north and south of the railroad tracks in east Pierre and platted it into town lots. East Pierre rapidly developed into a second business district with the Wells Hotel and Pierre University acting as magnets for new businesses and residents. East and West Pierre were in competition for several years, but most of the east Pierre businesses and many of the residents followed the Free Press when it moved to west Pierre in 1889.¹⁰ Real estate values in west Pierre increased thirty percent with the consolidation of the two business districts, and promoters touted land prices as quite low when viewed in terms of the advantages the city had to offer, saying, "It is doubtful if there is another point in the United States where real estate will more certainly advance in value at a greater percentage, within the next few years, than at Pierre."¹¹

1890–1895. By 1890, Pierre had become a thriving city of 3,000 people. It had a waterworks, a telephone system, and natural gas and electrical service. Many of the original downtown buildings had been replaced with substantial brick business blocks, and the city directory listed 281 businesses. The opening of the Great Sioux Reservation to Euro-American settlement in 1890 coincided with Pierre winning an election to become South Dakota's temporary state capital, sparking another economic boom. Pierre's second "boom period" was short-lived due to the national business panic of 1893, but it was during this period of economic resurgence that people began to build homes on the bench view lots. Seven of the historic district's contributing houses were constructed between the years of 1890 and 1895. These homes are located along Grand Avenue in the southeastern portion of the district, close to town, and along the major north-south artery of Euclid Avenue. The district's first residents were members of Pierre's fledgling business and professional class, and the majority of the district's Late Victorian type homes, influenced by the Queen Anne and other picturesque styles, date from this first period of building. Notable examples from the district's early years include the grand Colonial Revival home with an elaborate, balustraded wrap-around porch and widow's walk at 503 N. Euclid, built for banker Burton Cummings and his wife, Clara Belle in 1895. The Queen Anne home at 401 N. Grand, built for City treasurer and local railway official, Henry Cutting and his wife, Josephine in 1890, features projecting and cutaway bays with a variety of window shapes and sizes, and is another excellent example from this period. The Queen Anne home at 338 N. Grand documents the shift of the city center from east to west Pierre in a very literal manner. It was constructed in east Pierre

¹⁰Schuler, 99.

¹¹❖Pierre❖

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in c.1883, then moved to its present location in c.1890.¹²

1900 – 1912. After a five-year lull brought on by the national business panic of 1893, building on the bench resumed in 1900. This new building boom was spurred on by a series of events that began in 1903, when the City of Pierre received \$170,000.00 to build a federal building. In 1904, Pierre became the permanent State Capital, and the legislature voted to build a new, stone capital building. Then, in 1905, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad announced that it would build a railroad bridge between Pierre and Fort Pierre and lay track west to Rapid City. New construction in the city was extensive between the years of 1900 and 1912. Hundreds of new homes were built, and the city received a Carnegie library, a new high school, a National Guard Armory, a city auditorium, a new Federal Building, and a new State Capital. The Chicago and Northwestern built a new depot and roundhouse as well as the bridge across the Missouri, and civic improvements included a complete sewage system, graveled streets, and side walks downtown.¹³

In 1908, the city undertook a massive street grading project with multiple goals. Downtown businesses had been built at several different grades over the years and the street levels needed to be standardized. Simultaneously, the city had grown to a size that reliance upon earth closets and privies had become a sanitation problem. In 1907 a bond issue for a gravity sewer system throughout the city was approved by the voters, but engineers determined that the grade of the hill district was too high, and the grade downtown too low, for it to work properly. The graded streets of the Pierre Hill Historic District took on their current appearance in 1908, when they were cut and graded and the dirt hauled downtown to raise the streets there. Sewer pipes were laid before the grade was raised, the newly engineered streets were graveled, sidewalks were poured downtown, and Pierre was transformed into a modern city.¹⁴

Charles Leavitt Hyde, Sr. has been called the most influential figure in the development of Pierre's hill district during the early 1900's. Mr. Hyde was one of the out-of-town speculators who had been buying up view lots on the bench during the 1880's, while he ran a successful wallpaper and carpet business in Lima, Ohio. He married Katherine Robinson in 1886, and moved to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he went into the real estate business, in 1887. His land holdings in Pierre, and throughout the state, were extensive by the time he arrived in the city in 1889. In addition to numerous residential lots in the historic district, Mr. Hyde owned much of Capitol Avenue between the new federal building, Hughes County

¹² Warranty Deeds, Hughes County Register of Deeds, Pierre, South Dakota.

¹³ Schuler, 103.

¹⁴ Schuler, 83.

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Courthouse, and the new Capitol. In 1906, he began to develop the hill district with the construction of the Hyde Block at the southwest corner of Pierre Street and Capitol Avenue. Over the next five years he built the Grand Opera House south of the Hyde Block (1906); a department store between the Hyde Block and the Opera House (1907); the Capital Avenue Block (1908), the Pierre Street block (1909); and the Charles Hotel (1911). Mr. Hyde became one of South Dakota's most wealthy and prominent citizens, with real estate holdings throughout the United States, mining interests in the Black Hills and Colorado, and a large flour mill in Pierre.¹⁵

The Hydes raised five children in a grand mansion just north of the historic district, and were active members of the First Congregational Church, where Mrs. Hyde taught Sunday school for thirty years. Charles and Katherine Hyde's sons, Charles Jr. and Franklin made their homes in Pierre. Charles Hyde, Jr. was a banker, lawyer and State Senator. He also managed the Grand Theater, which was built by his father, and was an active promoter of youth athletics programs in Pierre. He lived at the corner of Grand and Capital Avenues, just south of the Historic District, until his death, at the age of ninety-six, in 1986.¹⁶ Franklin Hyde, a manager for the Hyde Holding Corporation, and his wife, Enid purchased their home at 517 N. Grand Avenue in the Pierre Hill Historic District in 1934. Built by Leslie Schaff, partner in the Merrill-Schaff Lumber Company, in 1909, the Franklin and Enid Hyde house is a side-gable Arts & Crafts bungalow with wide, sweeping belcast eaves; wide, notched fascia boards, and decorative brackets. Mr. Hyde was killed in an automobile accident as a young man, and Mrs. Hyde remains in the home where she has lived for sixty-three years.¹⁷

It was during the period of development between 1900 and 1912 that Pierre's bench district became known as "the Hill," and an address on the hill became a sign of prestige for the city's business and professional elite. The neighborhood was convenient for local professionals and successful downtown business owners, as well as being close to the new federal building, State Capital and County Courthouse that employed growing numbers of lawyers, judges and government officials. The location above the city, away from saloons and society's rougher elements, near churches and good schools, and out of danger of the flooding that periodically plagued the flats, was considered the ideal place to raise a family.¹⁸ Thirty-four of Pierre Hill's contributing houses were constructed between the years of 1900 and 1912, including most of the larger, high style homes and mansion houses. During this period, construction spread to the north and west boundaries of the Historic District, as large

¹⁵ Schuler, 103.

¹⁶ Pierre Capital Journal, Obituary for Charles L. Hyde, 14 June 1986.

¹⁷ Enid Hyde, Interview with Author, 2 August 1997.

¹⁸ Ibid.

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homes were built on corners and mid-block parcels consisting of multiple lots.

Victorian forms remained in favor, but decorative detailing moved away from the picturesque and toward the revival styles, with some homes exhibiting an eclectic mixture of the two. The Colonial and Neoclassical styles became a popular statement regarding the social stature and all-American virtue of their residents. Then, as the new decade approached, the influence of the Prairie School and the Arts & Crafts became apparent, as house forms were simplified and the American Foursquare and Bungalow came into fashion. Some of the many notable examples from this period of development include: the Farr Mansion at 106 E. Wynoka Street, the Ewert Mansion at Euclid Avenue, the Franklin Hyde Bungalow at 517 N. Grand Avenue, the Judge Charles Whiting House at 400 N. Grand Avenue, the Dr. Charles M. Hollister Bungalow at 402 N. Huron Avenue.¹⁹

The Georgian Revival Farr Mansion (listed separately in the National Register of Historic Places) is an excellent early example from this period. This home was designed by architect E. J. Donahue of St. Paul, Minnesota, and built for Colonel E. P. Farr and his wife, Dr. Mary Noyes Farr in 1904. It features elaborate exterior ornamentation, including a full-length front porch with Ionic columns; massive, two story Ionic pilasters; Paladian windows, and a dentillated cornice with modillions. Colonel Farr was Vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, and Mrs. Farr was an osteopath and the first woman doctor in Pierre. Subsequent owners included Governor Peter Norbeck and Governor Gunderson. The second story of the home was converted into apartments in 1946, but it has recently been restored as a single family residence.²⁰

Another example of the neighborhood's early grand homes is the A. W. Ewert Mansion, built between the years of 1905 and 1910 at 339 N. Euclid. This two and one-half story Neoclassical mansion has rusticated stone veneer exterior walls and features a prominent, projecting two-story front porch with monumental columns on stone piers and a balustraded second story balcony. Adolph Ewert began his career as a cashier at the National Bank of Commerce, was Mayor of Pierre from 1892 to 1896, then became a State Senator and later, State Treasurer. He was Treasurer of the Rural Credit Department from 1917 to 1927, and was involved in an embezzlement scandal during that era of wide-spread farm foreclosures and bank failures. Mr. Ewert died in 1936, and the twenty-four room home was converted into a rooming house in the 1940's. Mr. Ewert's wife, Carrie Durcher Ewert, remained in the home with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Winfred Ewert until her death, at the age of 97,

¹⁹ Pierre Urban Historic Sites Survey: Phase I, 1990-1991, South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office Program Files.

²⁰ John Burrows and Francis Downs, National Register Nomination for the Farr House, 5 June, 1980.

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in 1960. The home is now a residence hotel.²¹

The Judge Charles Whiting House at 400 N. Grand and the Dr. Charles M. Hollister House at 402 N. Huron exemplify the Foursquare homes and Bungalows that became popular in the district later in this period of development. The Judge Charles Whiting House, a two story, Foursquare house at 400 N. Grand, features Prairie School stylistic features, including a pyramidal roof with wide eaves; hipped dormers with triple casement windows, and Chicago style transom windows. It was built in 1908 as a spec house by Leslie Schaff and John C. Merrill, owners of the Merrill-Schaff Lumber Company in Pierre, and Judge Charles S. Whiting purchased the home in 1909. Judge Whiting was the presiding judge of the South Dakota Supreme Court and Mrs. Whiting was the Corresponding Secretary of the Pierre Political Equality Club. The Whitings remained in the home for eleven years, then sold it to Pierre attorney, Howard G. Fuller. Subsequent owners included Clementine B. McLaurin, a Pierre physician, and Charles and Edna Carr, who purchased the home in 1952, and remained there for twenty-five years. The Prairie style Bungalow at 402 N. Huron was built in 1910 for Pierre physician Dr. Charles M. Hollister. This one-and-one-half story Prairie style bungalow features textured stucco exterior walls and a high, rock-faced concrete block water table. The prominent, sweeping gable roof has dramatic, overhanging eaves and a wrap-around, hip roofed screen porch with massive, battered stucco pillars. Subsequent owners include Pierre physician and surgeon T.F. Riggs, for whom Riggs High School is named, and the current owners, Dr. Richard and Mary Jean Schoessler.²²

1918 – 1928. When the United States entered World War One in 1917, South Dakota's capital city became the administration center for numerous war-related activities.²³ Despite high living costs and inflated prices, the demand for fine homes for the professionals employed in the nearby state, federal and county government buildings did not abate. After another short lull between the years of 1913 and 1918, building on the Hill continued, with an average of two new houses constructed every year until the financial crash of 1929. Building during this period was scattered throughout the historic district, with concentrations on the west side of Huron between Seneca and Elizabeth and on the North side of Elizabeth between

²¹ Herbert S. Schell, *History of South Dakota* (Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1968), 279. ❖South Dakota Historic Inventory Form for the A.W. Ewert House❖, South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office Program Files.

²² Ruane Pringle, *Hughes County History* (Pierre, South Dakota: State Publishing Company, 1964), 55-56; ❖Pierre Urban Historic Sites Survey: Phase I, 1990-1991,❖ South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office Program Files.

²³ Schell, 270-273.

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Huron and Grand. Homes of this period were primarily Arts & Crafts and Prairie style bungalows and Period Revival houses. Builder service and plan-book type designs replaced the large and elaborate architect-designed homes favored earlier in the century. The Miller's 1925 Colonial Revival house at 519 Huron Avenue, for example, was built from a Good Housekeeping Magazine design. Mr. Miller owned the Miller Photography Studio in Pierre, and he paid off the mortgage on his home with prize money won with a photograph of his daughter, Marilyn, who was judged to be "America's Most Beautiful Baby" in a contest sponsored by Sears Roebuck in 1934.²³ Other representative buildings of this era include three brick Arts & Crafts bungalows with decorative masonry and matching brick retaining walls, built as spec houses by Mr. Turner at 112, 116 and 120 Elizabeth Street in 1927.

This period of development in the historic district is tied to rise of the automobile as the primary mode of transportation. In 1905, there were 480 cars registered in the state of South Dakota, and by 1920, there were 112,000. The automobile had become commonplace in Pierre by 1915, and in 1916, the state constitution was amended to permit state construction of public roads. Construction of hard-surfaced roads began in 1923, and in 1926, a 1900 foot concrete and steel highway bridge was constructed between Pierre and Fort Pierre.²⁴ The city's transition to automobile-based culture was reflected in the appearance of wood-frame garages with hip, pyramidal, and gable roofs in the alleys behind the houses on the Hill. In addition to the detached garages built behind existing homes, many new homes of this period feature attached garages, like the Miller's house at 519 Huron, or detached garages built to match the house, like the one behind Enid Hyde's Arts & Crafts Bungalow at 517 N. Grand.

South Dakota's economy was just beginning to recover from a post World-War One deflationary crisis involving large-scale bank failures, a precipitous drop in farm land values, and scandals involving the embezzlement of public funds by government officials, when the stock market crashed in 1929. The value of South Dakota farmland decreased fifty-eight percent between the years of 1920 and 1930, and seventy-one per cent of the state banks failed between the years of 1920 and 1934. The financial crisis of the Great Depression was exacerbated in South Dakota by severe drought and dust storms in 1933 and 1934, followed by terrible grasshopper infestations in 1936.²⁵ Real estate foreclosures and tax delinquency occurred on the Hill during this period, as they did throughout the state and nation.²⁶ Construction of new homes in the Historic District came to a total halt in 1929, and did not

²³ Hughes County History (Pierre, South Dakota: Office of County Superintendent of Schools, Hughes County, 1937), 216; Pierre Urban Historic Sites Survey: Phase I, 1990-1991, South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office Program Files.

²⁴ Schell, 363-364; Schuler, 65.

²⁵ Schell, 277-284.

²⁶ Warrantly Deeds, Hughes County Register of Deeds.

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resume again until 1936.

1936 – 1943. Building during the period between 1936 and 1943 was scattered throughout the historic district, primarily on lots that were split from some of the larger parcels surrounding the early homes, with a concentration on the west side of Huron at the south end of the block between Oak and Seneca. When people did start to build again after the Depression, it was in a moderate style that reflected the need to conserve and retrench. Attenuated versions of the period revival cottages that had been popular in the 1920's, built in the same basic form but lacking the decorative details of earlier versions, began to appear. Two or Three of these "Minimal Traditional" homes were built in the Historic District every year until construction was again curtailed by World War Two in 1943. Pierre Hill continued to be the preferred address for officials associated with the nearby state, federal and county government buildings, as well as for successful merchants and professionals. The house at 407 N. Huron, built in 1941 for James Boocock, an official in the South Dakota National Guard, exemplifies the architecture of this period. It is a simple, gable-front rectangle with a central, projecting enclosed foyer and an attached garage that was added the year after the home was built. A very similar, side-gable version of this type of house at 409 N. Grand was built for Judge Mason Hinsey in c.1940.²⁷

1947. After a brief lull between the years of 1943 and 1946, three houses, located on re-subdivided lots on Broadway and Euclid Avenue, were built in the Historic district 1947. As the minimal traditional style remained popular during this period, these houses are very similar to homes built earlier in the decade. Exemplified by the homes at 122 and 118 Broadway, post-war Minimal Traditional homes tended place greater emphasis on the attached garage, and reflect the renewed prosperity of the post-war period in the use of materials like brick and decorative stone.²⁸

Construction in the historic district was minimal after the historic period. Only seven more houses were built after 1947. The ranch style houses that were built in the district during the 1950's and 1960's are heavily influenced by the earlier Prairie style, thus tend to blend with the historic houses that surround them, and there are only two contemporary buildings within the district boundaries. Several houses have lost historic integrity due to alterations, but retain form and scale compatible to the neighborhood. The District has remained a prestigious, middle class residential area throughout the years, with many of its residents employed at the State Capital and the County Courthouse. As a collection of

²⁷ ❖Pierre Urban Historic Sites Survey: Phase I, 1990-1991,❖ South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office Program Files.

²⁸ Ibid.

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homes, ancillary buildings and landscape structures that retain a high degree of historic integrity, the neighborhood remains an unbroken record of Pierre's social and architectural development.

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Table 1. Distribution of Contributing Residences by Period of Development

1890 - 1895: Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement: Residential Living (10)

507 N. Euclid	409 N. Euclid	337 N. Grand	334 N. Grand
503 N. Euclid	335 N. Euclid	401 N. Grand	338 N. Grand
	114 E. Wynoka	340 N. Grand	

1900 - 1912: Depression and Rebuilding: Residential Changes (34)

524 N. Huron	609 N. Euclid	515 N. Grand	102 E. Broadway
427 N. Huron	603 N. Euclid	509 N. Grand	112 E. Broadway
421 N. Huron	511 N. Euclid	405 N. Grand	116 E. Broadway
417 N. Huron	401 N. Euclid	333 N. Grand	112 W. Oak
402 N. Huron	339 N. Euclid	331 N. Grand	110 W. Oak
500 N. Huron	317 N. Euclid	400 N. Grand	115 W. Oak
508 N. Huron	210 W. Elizabeth	504 N. Grand	102 E. Wynoka
	110 W. Elizabeth	602 N. Grand	106 E. Wynoka
	517 N. Grand	608 N. Grand	110 E. Wynoka

1918 - 1928: Depression and Rebuilding: Residential Changes (23)

527 N. Huron	505 N. Grand	508 N. Grand	120 W. Elizabeth
523 N. Huron	407 N. Grand	510 N. Grand	116 W. Elizabeth
519 N. Huron	325 N. Grand	514 N. Grand	112 W. Elizabeth
517 N. Huron	328 N. Grand	329 N. Euclid	106 W. Elizabeth
513 N. Huron	410 N. Grand	107 E. Wynoka	120 E. Broadway
507 N. Huron	412 N. Grand		
416 N. Huron			

1936 - 1943: The Great Depression, World War Two (24)

413 N. Huron	514 N. Huron	413 N. Grand	500 N. Grand
411 N. Huron	504 N. Huron	409 N. Grand	512 N. Grand
407 N. Huron	301 N. Euclid	330 N. Grand	118 W. Elizabeth

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410 N. Huron	319 N. Euclid	408 N. Grand	202 W. Elizabeth
420 N. Huron	208 W. Oak	507 N. Grand	103 E. Seneca
424 N. Huron	109 E. Oak	503 N. Grand	208 W. Seneca

1947: Post-World War Two Era (3)

331 N. Euclid	122 W. Broadway	118 W. Broadway
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Total Contributing Residences: 95

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Photographs — —

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Pierre Hill Residential Historic District is shown by the solid black line on the accompanying map entitled "Pierre Hill Residential Historic District."

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes a dense concentration of adjacent residential buildings with associated secondary structures and landscape objects, dating from the historic period of 1890-1947, that retain a high degree of historic integrity. The eastern and southern boundaries are established by major thoroughfares, which define the neighborhood and separate it from areas that are of the historic period but have a high percentage of buildings that no longer retain historic integrity. The northern boundary is established by rear property lines beyond which many of the buildings no longer retain historic integrity, and the western boundary is established by an alley beyond which the majority of the buildings post-date the historic period.

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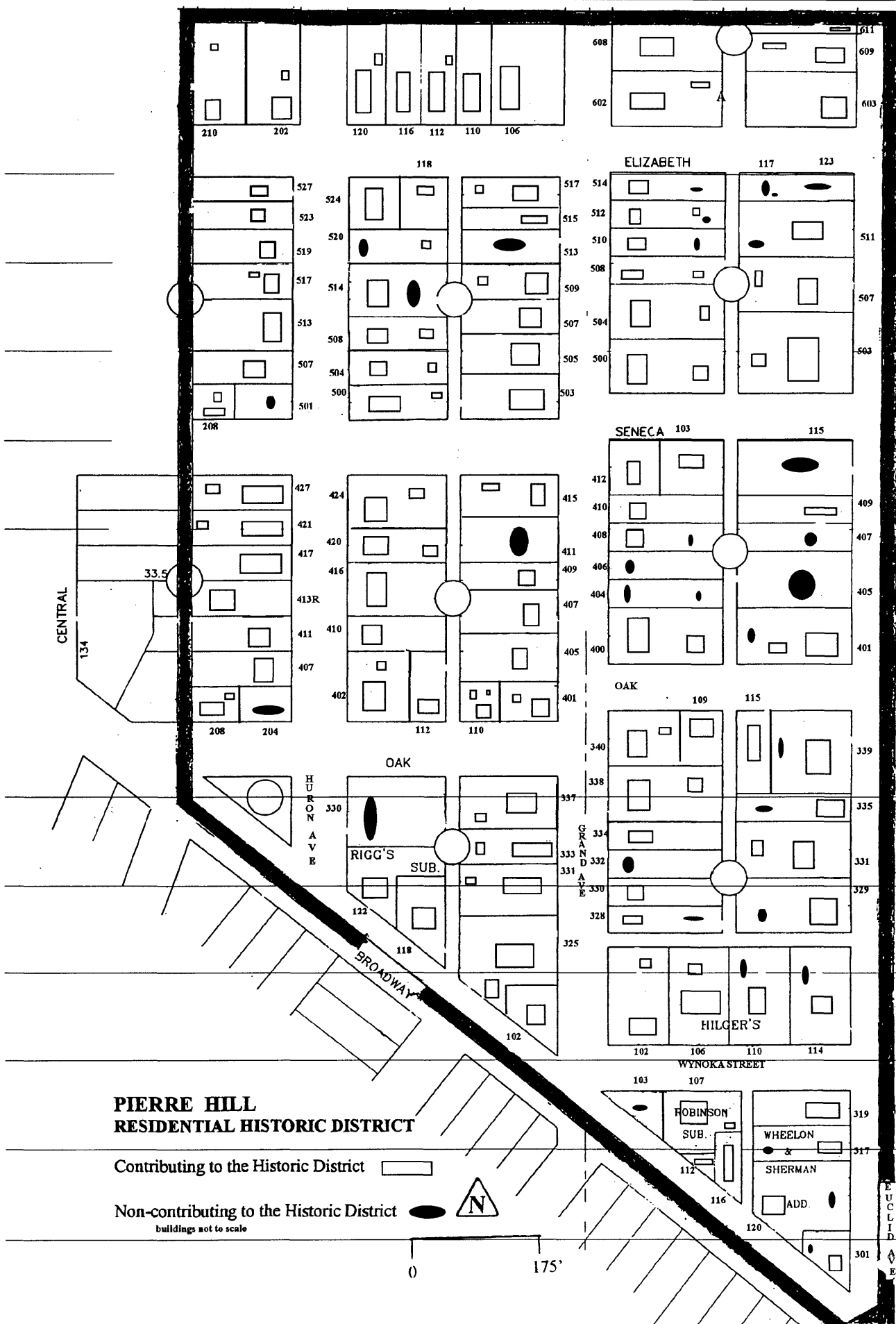
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Photographs — —

Photographs



Pierre Hill Residential Historic District; July, 1997
Stephanie Turner, Photographer
Original Negatives Available at South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office,
Pierre, S.D.

1. West side of Grand Avenue showing, left to right: 102 Broadway, 325 Grand and front retaining wall.
2. 331 N. Grand and front retaining wall.
3. Looking southwest on Grand Avenue from northeast corner of Grand and Oak: 337 N. Grand (left) and 401 N. Grand (right).
4. Southeast corner of Elizabeth and Huron looking southeast. Left to right: 137 Elizabeth, 524, 520 Huron.
5. Looking northeast on Broadway: 102 Broadway and front retaining wall.
6. South side of Elizabeth street, looking east from Central Avenue: side retaining wall at 527 Huron.
7. Looking northwest on Elizabeth Street from Huron: left to right, 120, 116, 112 Elizabeth.
8. North side of Elizabeth Street, looking east: left to right, 120, 116, 112, 110 Elizabeth.
9. East side of Grand Ave. looking southeast: left to right, 113 Seneca, 412, 410, 408 Grand.
10. West side of Huron Ave. from Elizabeth Street: left to right, 519, 523, 527.
11. West side of Huron Ave. from Seneca: left to right, 413, 417, 421, 427 Huron.
12. East side of Huron looking northeast from Seneca: 500 Huron Ave.
13. East side of Grand Ave. looking northeast from Seneca: left to right, 504, 500 Grand Ave.
14. Corner of Broadway and Huron looking east: left to right, 122, 118 Broadway.
15. Mateer Park looking southwest.



**PIERRE HILL
RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Contributing to the Historic District 

Non-contributing to the Historic District  

buildings not to scale

0 175'