United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVEDOME No. 10024	0018
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NAT. REGISTER OF HIS POLICY POLICES	

[] vicinity

code 003 zip code 57383

Date

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Hofmeister House

other names/site number ____

2. Location

NPS Form 10-900

street & number 209 East First Street [] not for publication

city or town White Lake

state <u>South Dakota</u> code <u>SD</u> county <u>Aurora</u>

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this \square nomination \square 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 \square meets \square does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \square nationally \square statewide \square locally. (\square See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Voat	State Historic Preservation Officer	12-18-2006
Signature of certifying official/Title		Date
South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office		
State or Federal agency and bureau		

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Actio inda rentered in the National Register 1 UMan See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register See continuation sheet. C other, explain See continuation sheet.

Name of Property

5. Classification

Ownership of Property Category of Property Number of Resources within Property (Check as many boxes as apply) (Check only one box) (Do not count previously listed resources.) Contributing Noncontributing [x] private [x] building(s) [] public-local [] district 1 0 buildings [] public-State [] site [] public-Federal 0 0 [] structure sites [] object 0 0 structures 0 0 objects 0 Total 1 Name of related multiple property listing. Number of contributing resources (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) previously listed in the National Register. N/A 0 6. Function or Use **Historic Function Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions) (Enter categories from instructions) Domestic Single Dwelling Vacant . . 7. Description **Architectural Classification Materials** (Enter categories from instructions) (Enter categories from instructions) foundation Concrete Queen Anne walls Wood Asphalt Shingles roof Wooden Floors, Oakwood other Staircase, Oakwood Interior

Narrative Description

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

Pillars, Wooden French Doors

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark ``x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark ``x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [] B removed from its original location.
- [] C a birthplace or grave.
- **D** a cemetery.
- [] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [] F a commemorative property.
- [] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

#

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1912

Significant Dates

1912

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Simon Pexa

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office Other State Agency Federal Agency Local Government University Other

Name of repository:

Name of Property

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

•				
1.	14 Zone	523234 Easting	4841530 Northing	
2.	Zone	Easting	Northing	
3.	Zone	Easting	Northing	
4.				

sting Northing [] See continuation sheet
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Verbal Boundary Description

Ea

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

Boundary Justification

Zone

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Mike	Vogel,	Historic	Preservation	n Specialist

organization SD SHPO

street & number 900 Governors Drive

date 9-15-2006

telephone 605-773-6056

city or town Pierre

state South Dakota

zip code 57501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Property Owner

(Complete	this item at t	he request of	f SHPO or FPO.)
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name Kathy Cromwell

street & number 4705 Butte Court

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

telephone 605-393-0898

Additional Items

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

city or town_Rapid City

state South Dakota

zip code 57703

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq. Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Hofmeister House

Aurora County, South Dakota

DESCRIPTION

The Hofmeister House is located in White Lake, South Dakota. The Queen Anne Style House was built in 1912.

The façade faces north. The house has asphalt shingles, narrow clapboard siding, a central chimney, an uneven roof line and a concrete foundation. Cornice returns exist on each end of the second floor gable.

The façade has a wrap-around porch with hip roof that covers the entire north side first floor and approximately one half of the east side first floor. The porch is supported by five large wooden classical columns. It is wide open underneath the porch which is supported at the ground level with cement and wooden blocks. A three step wooden staircase is located at the west end of the porch. From left to right on the first floor is a large picture window, the front door entrance near the west end and a large one over one double hung window on the very west end. On the second floor is a central gable with a cornice return on both sides. Three one over one double hung windows are centrally located in the gable.

On the east side first floor from left to right there is a rear entrance door to the enclosed entryway that was added to the house in 1970. This entrance also houses a handicapped accessible bathroom which was needed for a member of the family that resided there during the time of construction in 1970. A side bay with with two one over one double hung windows and a flared roof exists near the center of the house. On the south end of the porch in the southwest corner is another door entrance to the home that is at a 45 degree angle facing northeast. Next is a one over one double hung window overlooking the porch.

The south elevation features a gable and wing with the entrance addition added to the wing. The gable portion has two one over one double hung windows on the first floor and in the gable. The gable also has cornice returns. The addition has a shed roof, concrete block foundation and two small one over one windows.

The west elevation features an extended gable near the center of the house on the second floor with two one over one windows and a bay of windows on the first floor located directly under the gable. The bay has one large picture window flanked by one over one double hung windows. Decorative woodwork exists above the two side bay windows and below the gable. On the first floor north end is a large one over one double hung window and on the south end of this elevation is a smaller one over one double hung window.

The interior of the house features hardwood floors and trim moldings. An oak wood staircase and oak pillars that serve as room dividers adorn the first floor along with original wooden French doors that divide the living room and dining room. The upstairs bedroom doors have transom windows that provide privacy yet allow for increased air circulation. A maid's wooden stairwell is located off the kitchen.

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Hofmeister House

Aurora County, South Dakota

SIGNIFICANCE

The Hofmeister House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as it is a fine example of a Queen Anne style house built during the early 20th century in South Dakota. The identifying features of a Queen Anne style house include a steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, usually with a dominant front facing gable; patterned shingles, cutaway bay windows, and other devices used to avoid a smooth-walled appearance; asymmetrical façade with partial or full width porch which is usually one story high and extended along one or both side walls.¹

South Dakota was originally part of the Louisiana purchase in 1803. Lewis and Clark, who were commissioned by President Jefferson himself, spent a significant amount of time in what is now South Dakota. Essentially, the Lewis and Clark expedition brought the first white men to this part of the country. Prior to this time, Native American People inhabited the area following the buffalo as they migrated across the plains. Eventually the Homestead Act passed by Congress in the early 1860's provided the incentive for movement of people further east into the area.

By 1879, the great Dakota Land Boom descended. The soil was thick and black; endless blue sky above the tall waving prairie grasses gave promise for abundant harvests. To this raw brawling land came the pioneers lured by homestead rights, promises of choice townsites, railroad and steamboat special rates...and all of it almost free! These courageous and adventurous pioneers found this irresistible.²

Aurora County was created by an act of legislature February, 1879 and organized August 8, 1881. The County was named Aurora for the Goddess of Dawn.³

White Lake, South Dakota is located in the west central part of Aurora County in the southeast part of the state. The Lake north of town got its name because of a phenomenon of light reflection which occurred only during the early years of settlement, about 1880-1882. At that time, the lake was brimful and from a distance the reflection of the sun caused it to glisten and appear white.⁴

¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (Alfred Knopf, Inc., New York, 1984) p. 263

² Aurora County Historical Society, *Aurora County History*, Argus Printers, Stickney, South Dakota, 1983

³ Ibid

⁴ Diamond Jubilee Committee, *White Lake Community History*, Aurora County Standard, White Lake South Dakota, June 1960

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Hofmeister House

Aurora County, South Dakota

Henry Hofmeister came to Dakota Territory in 1883 from Iowa. He joined a brother who had started a business of general merchandise. When the brother moved on, Mr. Hofmeister had a store building erected on the west side of White Lake's Main Street.⁵

Shortly after setting up his business in White Lake, Mr. Hofmeister selected Simon Pexa from Mitchell, South Dakota to build him a home. Simon Pexa was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1850. He came to the United States when he was eighteen. Simon and his wife Maria moved to Mitchell, South Dakota from Templeton, Iowa in the early 1900's. Simon was an excellent carpenter and he came to Mitchell to build a house for the Closson family. In 1908 the Pexas moved to White Lake because there was a need for homes. In addition to building several homes and a school, he built the home for Henry Hofmeister.⁶

The Hofmeister House exhibits characteristics of the Queen Anne Style architecture with a steep and irregular roof, a prevailing gable on the façade, bay windows and a one story porch appearing on two sides of the house. The addition of the small entryway on the backside of the house is compatible and doesn't impact the integrity of the architecture. The Hofmeister House is eligible under Criterion C and is quite representative of the types of Queen Anne homes that were built in the early 20th Century in South Dakota.

 ⁵ White Lake Historical Society, Centennial Book Committee. 1882-1892, 100 Years of Progress, Still Growing through Time, White Lake, South Dakota, July 1982
⁶ Ibid

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Hofmeister House

Aurora County, South Dakota

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred Knopf, Inc., New York, 1984
- Aurora County Historical Society, Aurora County History, Argus Printers, Stickney, South Dakota, 1983
- Diamond Jubilee Committee, White Lake Community History. Aurora County Standard White Lake, South Dakota, June 1960
- White Lake Historical Society, Centennial Book Committee. 1882-1982, 100 Years of Progress, Still Growing Through Time, White Lake, South Dakota, July 1982

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Hofmeister House

Aurora County, South Dakota

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary is an imaginary line encompassing the house. It begins at a point five feet northwest of the northwest corner and runs east to a point five feet northeast of the northeast corner. It then runs south to a point five feet southeast of the southeast corner. It then runs west to a point six feet southwest of the southwest corner. It then runs north to the original starting point.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

THE BOUNDARY INCLUDES ONLY THE HOUSE. A GARAGE DOES SIT ON THE PROPERTY BUT IT DOES NOT MAINTAIN HISTORICAL INTEGRITY.