

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 Parmley-Pankow Home
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 613 S Main not for publication N/A
city or town Sioux Falls vicinity N/A
state South Dakota code SD county Minnehaha code 099 zip code 57104

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 12-15-2003
Signature of certifying official Date

South Dakota State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:)

for
 Signature of the Keeper: Edson H. Beal Date of Action: 1/28/04

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>2</u> | <u>0</u> | buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> | Total |

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

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1881-1953

Parmley-Pankow Home
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, South Dakota
County and State

Significant Dates 1881

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

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

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

Parmley-Pankow Home
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, South Dakota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Sioux Falls East

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | <u>14</u> | <u>683550</u> | <u>4823158</u> | 3 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | 4 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </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 Lynda B. Schwan
organization SD SHPO date September 17, 2003
street & number 900 Governors Dr telephone 605-773-6056
city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Parmley-Pankow Home
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, South Dakota
County and State

Property Owner

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

name Eileen Friest and Kathy Knobloch
street & number 615 S Main Ave telephone 605-330-8624
city or town Sioux Falls state SD zip code 57104

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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The Parmley-Pankow House is located in Sioux Falls, the largest city in the State of South Dakota. It is located in a residential neighborhood and the surrounding homes have been converted to apartments with newer apartment buildings on the block as well. The house was constructed in 1881.

The buildings sit on a residential lot with a commercial building adjacent to the home. It is designed with the facade facing South Main. The basic configuration of the house is two side gable blocks connected with a flat roof section. The house has a very small set-back on a sloping lot. A set of cast iron steps with "Pankow" in the riser lead to the front of the house. To the rear of the property is a historic carriage house which is located on the alley. The foundation for both buildings is granite and the walls are wood clapboard.

The façade, side gable (east elevation) has a flat roof porch. The porch roof is supported by four square columns on the façade and one column on the north elevation. There is an entry at the southeast corner of the facade. Also, there are two two-over-two double hung windows to the north of the door. The flat roof section that connects the two side gables wraps around on the north elevation. This portion has a two-over-two double hung window.

The north elevation has a square vent in the gable end. The first floor has four two-over-two double hung windows. A concrete retaining wall is also on this elevation of the house.

The west elevation has two two-over-two double hung windows. There is an entry door at the southwest corner. In the gable peak is a square vent. A small handicap accessible ramp has been added to this elevation in 2003.

The south elevation has, from west to east, two two-over-two double hung windows in the gable end; a pair of one-over-one double hung windows, a two-over-two double hung window and an entry door in the recessed porch area; and, a two-over-two double hung window in the eastern most gable end. The porch roof is supported by five square columns. The porch roof has a small gabled dormer.

To the rear of the lot is a historic two story, gable roof carriage house that was constructed at the same time as the house. The east elevation has a central window with a trough, flanked by doors. The second floor has a central two-over-two double hung window. The north and west elevations have no openings. The south elevation has a band of three single pane windows on the first floor which were added in 2003. There is a four-over-four double hung window in the gable peak.

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Significance

Minnehaha County was established in April 1862 and was evacuated later that year, along with a large portion of southeastern South Dakota, after two settlers were killed by Indians in an attack that occurred just north of Sioux Falls. The hostilities were brought about by Native Americans, who were upset with the terms of land-cession treaties that were being forced upon them by the U.S. government. The threat of additional attacks made the area unsafe and settlers were evacuated to Yankton.

Minnehaha County was reorganized in 1868. Early Sioux Falls resident and South Dakota's first senator, Richard Pettigrew realized how important it was for a developing community to be named a county seat. He knew that by securing the county seat, a town could establish itself as a regional center which would promote growth and prosperity. With this thought in mind, Pettigrew used his political influence to have the county lines manipulated to get Sioux Falls designated as the county seat for Minnehaha County.

In 1869 the military base was vacated and the following year the military reservation was made available for settlement. In During the winter of 1870-71 streets were laid out and lots made available for sale. Sioux Falls was finally incorporated as a village in 1877 and the first railroad arrived in town at the relatively late date of 1878. The village was granted a city charter from the state in 1883 and in 1889 Sioux Falls became an incorporated city. By 1890, Sioux Falls had established itself as the largest city in South Dakota, with a population nearly three times larger than any other city in the state. Between 1878 and 1893, Sioux Falls developed into a regional trade center with five railroads, a streetcar system, and most major utilities. The downtown was also transformed from a collection of false front commercial buildings lining dirt streets, to an urban core with large, brick and stone commercial structures and paved streets.

In 1879, Russell Parmley purchased the current lot from Artemus Gale. Russell entered into partnership with his brother in R.G. Parmley and Brother where they sold wood and coal. The business was highly successful resulting in their excellent reputation in commercial and civic circles. Russell constructed the house at 613 Sout Main in 1881. Parmley played a very pivotal role in securing a railroad for Sioux Falls. In 1897, Reynolds Pankow purchased the property from Alice Knott, a short term owner of the property. The first Pankow brothers formed the Pankow Brothers Foundry in 1884. Reynold, a son of one of the original founders, eventually became a partner in the business and ran it until 1926 when he retired. According to the Sioux Falls City Directories,

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Reynolds had a boarding room in town, near the Foundry, until he purchased the house at 613 South Main. The Pankow Brothers Foundry played a very important role in Sioux Falls business. They supplied many of the manhole covers, coal chutes, cisterns, and storefronts still seen in Sioux Falls. The Pankow Brothers were well-known and successful businessmen in the community. Cynthia Pankow, the daughter of Reynolds, remained in the house until her death in 1993. The Foundry is no longer extant.

While the house was constructed during 1881, and currently is listed as having no specific style, in its original construction, the house was a Folk Victorian house. Originally, the house had spindlework detailing on the façade and a simple one story design. It was less elaborate than other styles from the time, including Queen Anne, Stick and Shingle. Between circa 1920 and circa 1935, the decorative details on the front porch were removed and replaced with flat, square columns and extended to the edge of the north elevation. The "new" façade is the traditional details from the Greek Revival style. The other alteration from this time period is the porch on the south elevation. It also reflects the traditional details of the Greek Revival style which includes the prominent square columns, gable roof and gable dormer on the south porch.

While the house has seen some alterations, they are historic and take on historical importance in their own right. With the house and the historic carriage house, the Parmley-Pankow home is an excellent example of vernacular architecture in a city setting. It is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C as an early vernacular housing example commonly built in South Dakota during the 1880's.

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Bibliography

Bailey, Donna. *History of Minnehaha County, South Dakota*. 1899.

Planning and Building Services Department of the City of Sioux Falls. *Historic Avenues in Sioux Falls*. 1983.

Sioux Falls City Directories: 1892 and 1904.

Smith, Charles A. *A Comprehensive History of Minnehaha County, South Dakota – Its Background, Her Pioneers, Their Records of Achievement and Development*. Educator Supply Company: Mitchell, South Dakota.

Verbal Boundary Description

Gales addition, Block 29, Lot 10, Sioux Falls, Minnehaha County, South Dakota.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all the property associated with the house and carriage house.