

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

566

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 17 2015

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1100 W 4th St

City or town: Sioux Falls State: SD County: Minnehaha

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

<u>Jay D. Vogt</u>	<u>06-24-2015</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>SD SHPO</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

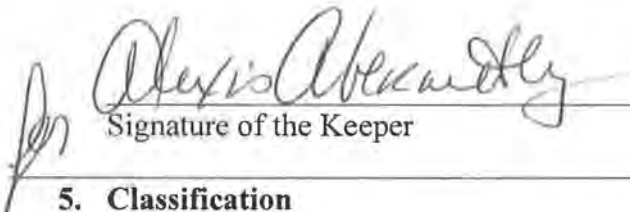
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain: _____)


Signature of the Keeper

9/1/15
Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	structures
<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	objects
<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/park

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE: Quartzite

STUCCO

CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The historic core of Terrace Park is 11.3 acres and located northeast of downtown Sioux Falls on the eastern shore of Covell Lake, an oxbow lake of the Big Sioux River, between W. 2nd and W. 4th Streets. The eastern, highest portion of the park is a half-block section with level topography, a grass lawn, stone and concrete sidewalks, small flower beds, and modern improvements of a picnic shelter, half-court basketball, restroom building, and playground. The central portion is comprised of long terraces along the more-than-thirty foot descent to the gardens. The terraces arc on the south end to form an amphitheater and arc the other direction around the hill on the north end. The west portion of the park includes the Japanese gardens extending along the lakeshore the full length of the historic core. The contemporary city park boundary extends beyond the historic area that is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Those additional sections include a large aquatic center to the north and playgrounds and baseball fields on the west shore of Covell Lake. Areas east and south of the park are primarily older residential developments. The areas north and west on the west side of Covell Lake were used as the Sioux Falls Army Air Force Radio Technical Training School during World War II and are now widely-spaced commercial properties and residential apartments.

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The park was constructed over a period of years starting with its acquisition in 1916 through the late 1930s. The southern terraces were built up in 1922. Steps of Sioux quartzite stone were constructed along the terraces the next year in 1923. Caretaker Joseph Maddox directed and worked on the construction of the Japanese gardens in 1928 and an addition in 1934. The city built the Mediterranean-styled open stage in 1932. The northern terraces and stone retaining walls were built up in the mid-1930s. The park underwent a period of vandalism during World War II and then neglect in the years that followed, with minor repairs completed in the gardens 1963 and a concerted series of improvements completed to the park in 1986-1990. The later improvements were spearheaded by a local organization called Shoto-Teien and directed by Professor Koichi Kawana, Ben Chu, and the local firm Architecture, Incorporated.¹ Historic terraced land forms, terraced steps of Sioux quartzite, the stone Lion's Den building, the Mediterranean stage, and the stone steps and walls running through the Japanese gardens survive to anchor the historic character of Terrace Park.

Narrative Description

Terrace Park is notable for its asymmetry. Terraces follow the curve of the lake and arc at the southern end to form an earthen amphitheater for the stage. The Japanese gardens are designed according to the principles of *fukinsei*—asymmetry and odd numbered groupings—and *miegakure*—hiding a part of the whole to increase dynamic visual interest (aesthetic terminology is included in Section 8 in greater detail). The gardens are divided from the rest of the park by a modern fence that extends partly into the lake on each end. The tall chain link fence has gates at each of the stone step entrances to the park as well as the wood gate house at the north end, and the gardens are locked during the night.

The main sign with the name of the park is located in the upper east section of the park near quartzite steps, which are located along W. 4th Street across from its intersection with N. Grange Avenue. It is a modern sign constructed of two horizontal boards with incised lettering set into three-step wood posts in a quartzite paver-lined flower bed. There are also large notice-board signs with gabled canopies located in the upper east section near the picnic shelter and outside the gate house of the Japanese gardens to the north.

The topography of Terrace Park is relatively flat on the southeastern section. The central section drops more than thirty feet down five to six man-made rolling terraces descending east to west. In the gardens along the west edge of the park, there are two to four smaller terraces with stone walls at the steeper south end that converge towards the gentler slope of the north end.

The circulation patterns of the park serve to draw visitors from the neighborhood streets on the south and east sides westward down the hill towards Covell Lake. In the upper east section, there are small steps and paths of Sioux quartzite stone that run towards the picnic shelter from two points along W. 4th Street. There are concrete sidewalks that run north from W. 4th Street

¹ "Terrace Park: A History of Park Tradition." City of Sioux Falls, 2012. Accessed online: <http://www.siouxfalls.org/contactus/city/history/park-history/terrace.aspx>.

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towards the basketball court and around to the playground and the restroom building. In the central section, there is a modern set of steps running down the terraces from W. 4th Street towards the stage. These were constructed of concrete with quartzite stone side walls, pedestal lights with urn-shaped glass globes, and heavy metal railings. An asphalt sidewalk runs from its base to a small accessible parking lot and on to a garden entrance gate. Along the terraces there are additional sets of historic steps constructed entirely of Sioux quartzite stone in bedding that has largely been patched with concrete. The two sets of steps closest to the stage are made of rows of brick-shaped paver stones on the steps and irregular flat stones on the flat sections. The third set uses longer large stones for steps and rectangular stones along the flat sections. The fourth set, leading from the Lion's Den to the gardens, and the three northern sets are constructed with larger irregular stones. In the gardens, the main circulation route consists of a curvilinear path running along the lake shore past the pagodas and arbors to the northern gate house and back along the fence line on a higher terrace. The path is primarily asphalt with small sections of concrete. Stone steps lead into the gardens at four points along the fence. Additional smaller sets of stone steps cut through the low stone walls of the terraces at three points within the gardens. Portions of the stone walls on the south end of the gardens are made of stone that is more square and regularly-coursed than the majority of the garden walls. There are two additional small sections of paths made with quartzite pavers set in the grass near each of the wood arbors.

The upper east section is primarily open lawn with scattered mature deciduous shade trees. The flower beds currently include species like Salvia, Russian Sage, Liatris, Yarrow, Daisy, Bee Balm, Mums, Purple flame, Veronica, Stonecrop, Gaillardia, Blanket Flower, Hyssop, Asiatic Lily, Phlox, and Purple coneflowers.² There are a few mid-sized shade trees planted at points along the southern terraces, and there have been new trees planted along the northern terraces. There are many assorted deciduous trees, evergreen trees, and shrubs of varied maturity planted along the fenced boundary between the terraced lawn and the Japanese gardens, including ash and sumac. Within the Japanese gardens, there are large single cottonwood, willow, and maple trees, as well as additional amur maple, cherry, bilboa, honeysuckle, pine, spruce, cedar, and other varieties interspersed with large boulders to create *shizen*, or designed naturalness.

Manufactured and built features are interspersed throughout the landscape. The major historic built features are the Lion's Den and the Mediterranean-style outdoor stage. The structure called the "Lion's Den" was built as a below-grade carriage house for the 1884 Phillips House, which was demolished in 1966. For a number of years in the 1950s, the structure served as winter shelter for lions from the zoo at Sherman Park. The Lion's Den has irregular coursed Sioux quartzite walls, a concrete roof reinforced with steel beams, wood sash windows in poor condition on the south and north elevations, and a concrete railing with decorative balusters on the north, west, and south elevations. On the west elevation, there is a four-panel overhead vehicle door, a vertical board door, and a screened-in window opening. On the interior, there are two room spaces and modern steel posts to stabilize the roof. There are tall retaining walls extending from the north and south ends of the Lion's Den. The other major historic structure, the outdoor stage, was built in 1932 and rehabilitated in 1992. The stage features a tripartite

² Correspondence to author from Nancy Tapken, March 26, 2015.

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backdrop with a central tower and a fan-shaped stage. The wing walls each have two rectangular panels flanking an arched panel and separated by pilasters with banded molding to create simple capitals. At the connection wall between the wings and the center section, there are arched doorways. The center has two rectangular panels and pilasters flanking a central tower with an arched panel (historically an open doorway) on the ground floor, an arched panel (historically a door) with balconette railing, elaborate brackets at the corner above the center wall and tower, and a bracketed cornice with a faux-tile pyramidal roof. The stage has a concrete floor edged by a low Sioux quartzite wall with a raised central block and, at either end, stone steps with short stone piers. A wheelchair ramp has been built on the rear south side leading to the south corner entry. Tall flood lights have been installed on the lawn to either side of the stage.

At the east end of the upper section of the park, there are four rectangular flower beds of unknown age lined by Sioux quartzite paver stones. Non-historic structures in the upper park include a rectangular, open, gable-roofed picnic shelter and a restroom building with a gable-roof, pyramidal cupola, boxed eaves, sided gable ends, striped brick veneer walls, and a recessed entrance housing the men's and women's bathroom doors. The basketball half-court features a single basketball hoop on an arched metal pole with a curved metal backboard. The modern playground equipment is constructed of tubular metal poles, hard plastic slides and canopy roofs, and there is a detached swing set to the south.

Within the Japanese gardens, the upper asphalt walking path has low benches and tall light posts installed at irregular intervals. The benches were built with wood post legs and slat seating, and the modern light posts resemble cast iron with bracketed bases on concrete blocks and wide conical caps. At the south end of the gardens, there is a three-level waterfall and pond feature. The upper section of the waterfall has water flowing over stepped quartzite stone with irregularly-shaped and naturally-set stone walls. Water passes under a low arched concrete-surfaced footbridge with stone abutments, and then down additional stepped stones, under a large flagstone, and off a projecting stone ledge to the pond. A wooden bridge with carved railings crosses the neck of the rounded pond that is lined with large quartzite boulders. As the asphalt walking path leads down quartzite steps to the bridge and on to the north, there are additional wood benches. The one directly to the north is set over a historic bench, which was built into a section of the earliest rubble-stone wall left extant from surrounding square quartzite walls. North of the waterfall, the low stone terrace walls have subtle square piers built at regular intervals. The walking path then leads past a wood arbor built under an old cottonwood tree on a square rise of ground lined with a low quartzite wall. There is a short stretch of asphalt path on a mid-level terrace leading from stone steps north to the arbor. The arbor is largely open with sections of bamboo walls at each of the four corners and wood posts set on stones. The combination hip-gable roof has angled fascia and wood shingles. Along the wall running above the arbor, there are stone lanterns built onto the wall piers. The short lanterns are made of small rubble-stones of assorted type set in concrete, and they have square bases, sloping walls, central openings for the light, and wide, bell-shaped caps with square bases.

In the center of the gardens, below the gate reached by the steps leading down from the Lion's Den, there is a set of Y-shaped stone steps with stone lanterns at either side and a central domed pier of rubble-stone granite. The center pier features a historic copper plaque noting the

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recognition of Sioux Falls' City Federation of Women's Clubs in 1934 by Better Homes & Gardens, and a modern plaque below dedicated to J.F. Maddox as the garden's original designer and builder. Above the steps to either side are two stone and concrete balusters. To either side of the Y-shaped steps, there are additional garden terraces and stone paths leading to flanking stone pagodas. The pagodas feature arched back walls and floors of irregularly-sized Sioux quartzite flagstones with a low stone bench running along the base. The setting of the irregular stone along the top edge of the back wall creates a sawtooth line. The open roof consists of rubble-stone beams emanating from a central base on the back wall out to rest on a rounded rubble-stone arcade. Each beam ends in a concave arc, and there are peaked concrete caps along the tops of each to shed water. Above each rubble-stone square column, there is a star of white stone set into the arcade. Across the walking path from the Y-shaped steps, there is a modern stone lantern sculpture carved of white-grey granite and set on a rough boulder in a grouping with other boulders and a small pine tree. At this point, off the shore in Covell Lake and outside the nominated boundary, there is an artificial island of grass space, planted with evergreens and lined with natural-set stones, built c.1989-1990.

Continuing north from the stone pagodas, the low walls with stone lanterns continue and there is a stone paver-lined bed with amur maple trees, boulders, and other ground plantings. The asphalt path then curves towards another arbor with a plaque indicating that it was built in 1990 and designed by Dr. Koichi Kawana. The arbor is set amid pine trees at the base of a large maple tree. The wood frame arbor is set up on stones and has wood posts, a half-width stucco wall with a semicircular opening on the south elevation, a full-width stucco wall with a square opening on the east elevation, an L-shaped wood slat bench, and a pyramidal roof with wood shingles. North of the arbor, the path converges through an open space with scattered boulders and several cherry trees towards the north gatehouse. In a triangle formed by the paths, there is a small lantern sculpture of white-grey stone set on a low boulder. The gatehouse is flanked by solid walls along the chain-link fence line. The long open gatehouse has a gable roof and is constructed with wood posts set on stones with bamboo walls. There are L-shaped wood slat benches set into the side bays of the gate house, and the path goes through the center bay towards a picnic area. The upper walking path leads back south from the gatehouse along a higher garden terrace. Closer to the fence, the path is shaded and there are occasional wood slat benches and light posts. It continues south above the stone pagodas, along two stone balustrades that flank the Y-shaped steps, and above the southern arbor. In this mid-section, there are fewer shade trees and more shrubs lining the fence. The upper path then crosses the upper bridge over the waterfall and meets the southern-most set of stone steps.

The views of the landscape are heavily impacted by the topography of the park. From the east, views are limited to the upper edge of the terraces. Standing at upper edge, there are wide views of the terraces but the gardens are largely screened by topography and vegetation. Within the gardens, the asymmetry and wandering paths are designed for *miegakure* with limited views focused on natural compositions and discovery. From the west side of Covell Lake, looking east towards the historic core of the park, the view is comprised of the rock and cattail-lined shore, areas of grass, masses of maturing vegetation, and breaks through which can be seen the stone walls, steps, and lanterns. The height and maturity of the three maple, willow, and cottonwood trees are particularly notable from that vantage point. Above the gardens can be seen the stone

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steps on the terraces, the Lion's Den, and the rear wall of the stage. Looking out from the park, sections to the east and south are comprised of older residential city lots with one- and two-story houses. Looking to the north, the aquatic center is at such a distance that it is largely screened by topography and vegetation. Looking west across the lake, there is an expanse of open space, a playground, and ball fields, newer tree plantings near the shore, and mature trees that screen commercial and apartment properties further to the west.

[Resources listed by section of the park]

Upper Park

Contributing

- Stone steps and paths in east section / object / 1937³
- Flower beds / site / date unknown

Non-Contributing

- Entrance sign / object / c1990
- Picnic shelter / structure / c1994
- Playground / structure / c1994
- Restroom building / building / c2000
- Basketball half-court / structure / c2000

Central Terraces

Contributing⁴

- Terraces / site / 1922 & 1930s
- Stone steps on terraces (7) / object / 1923 & 1930s
- Outdoor Stage / structure / 1932
- Lion's Den and stone retaining wall / building / c.1884 & 1937⁵

Non-Contributing

- Steps to stage, concrete and quartzite / object / 1994⁶

Japanese Gardens

Contributing

- Stone retaining walls in garden, including stone lanterns / object / 1928 & 1934
- Stone steps in garden / object / 1928 & 1934⁷
- Stone/concrete balustrade (2) / object / 1934⁸

³ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1937.

⁴ "Terrace Park: A History"; *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1937.

⁵ A 300-foot retaining wall built to the northwest of the old Phillips House was noted in *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1937.

⁶ "Terrace Park: A History."

⁷ Image #35, 74, Historic Sioux Falls Slide Collection, Parks, Monuments, Cemeteries, and Swimming Pools, Parks-Terrace Park, #30296P.08.01.0D, Center for Western Studies, Sioux Falls.

⁸ Image #37, Historic Sioux Falls Slide Collection, Parks, Monuments, Cemeteries, and Swimming Pools, Parks-Terrace Park, #30296P.08.01.0D, Center for Western Studies, Sioux Falls.

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- Stone pagodas (2) / structure / 1934

Non-Contributing

- Gate House / structure / c1990
- Arbors (2) / structure / c1990
- Waterfall feature / structure / c1990
- Bridges (2) / structure / c1990
- Lantern sculptures (2) / object / c1990
- Asphalt/concrete path in garden / object / c1990

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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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1917-1941

Significant Dates

1922-1924

1928-1934

1932

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Frederick Spellerberg

Charles Ramsdell

Joseph Maddox

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Terrace Park is located northeast of downtown Sioux Falls. The historic core of the park is comprised of an upper section of open play and picnic space, a central section of earthen terraces built with stone steps leading down to an outdoor stage and garden gates, and the western section, Japanese gardens, that extend along the shore of Covell Lake, an oxbow lake of the Big Sioux River. Terrace Park is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at a local level under Criterion A for Entertainment/Recreation and Social History. Terrace Park was one of the early parks established as Sioux Falls sought to develop cultural and recreational amenities attractive to its growing population. The new parks incorporated aesthetic landscape features designed by amateur caretakers and professional architects, but there were also athletic spaces for youth and adult recreation and cultural spaces for music and other performances. The social history of parks development indicated the city's desire to create facilities to meet the standards of their desired quality of life, and the use of Japanese aesthetics for the lakeshore gardens shows the depth and breadth of American interest in Japanese landscape design.

The land for Terrace Park was acquired by the City of Sioux Falls in 1916 and improvements to the new park began in 1917. From 1922 to 1937, the city and various park staff worked on projects that terraced the steep slope into an amphitheater, built an outdoor stage, and created a Japanese garden along the lakeshore. The park terraces were one of the most substantial and lasting landforming projects in that early period. The Japanese gardens at Terrace Park and the smaller sunken gardens at McKennan Park are the only remaining formal historic gardens among the oldest parks in Sioux Falls. The stage and gardens provided important recreational opportunities for the growing residential area northeast of downtown. Unlike many Japanese garden projects in America, the gardens at Terrace Park were not built on a private estate or at a public exposition. They were built in a city park by an amateur designer who had become interested in the principles of Japanese design through a correspondence course. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, a series of improvements to the gardens mediated a long period of neglect. The historic character of Terrace Park is visible in the long earthen terraces with their steps of Sioux quartzite, the stone Lion's Den building, the Mediterranean-styled outdoor stage, and the stone steps and walls running through the Japanese gardens.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRACE PARK

Terrace Park is located east of Covell Lake, named for Millard Covell who, in 1882, had platted residential land to the south.⁹ The land that became Terrace Park was first owned by Dr. Josiah L. and Hattie Phillips. Dr. Phillips came to Sioux Falls in 1857. After leaving to serve in the Iowa Infantry during the Civil War, he returned to Sioux Falls and made the first village plat in

⁹ "Terrace Park: A History."

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1869.¹⁰ In 1884, two years after her husband passed away, Hattie Phillips finished building a large Second Empire mansion of Sioux quartzite stone on the bluff overlooking Covell Lake.¹¹ Hattie Phillips had seven children and was involved in many business, social, and charitable activities as a matron of Sioux Falls.¹² The house grounds had landscaped gardens and orchards.¹³ In 1909, lightning struck the house and the wooden third floor was partially burned.¹⁴ Factoring in the damage, her financial needs, and her advancing age, Hattie Phillips eventually sought divestment of the house and property.

From July 1915 to May 1916, Waldo Sherman (a member of the Phillips family by marriage) corresponded with his uncle E.A. Sherman about the possibility of the city buying the Phillips' land to create a city park.¹⁵ Edwin A. Sherman (1844-1916) is considered the father of the Sioux Falls park system, donated much of his own land for a park, and chaired the city's Park Committee during its formative years until his death.¹⁶ In July 1916, the city acquired fifty-two acres of woodland, the Phillips' house, and its landscaped grounds for \$15,000.¹⁷ In 1917, the first parks superintendent, Frederic Spellerberg, made developing the park a priority and allocated \$10,000 of the budget for the purpose.¹⁸ Initial plans were completed by Charles H. Ramsdell, a landscape architect working in Minneapolis.¹⁹ From 1917 to 1919, the first improvements were completed. The park was partially graded, secondary buildings of the Phillips estate were removed, and repairs to the roof of the now two-story house were completed.²⁰ By 1920, the General Federation of Women's Clubs had rehabilitated the Phillips mansion into a community house with caretaker's rooms on the second floor, visitor's restrooms, and displays of "Indian Relics and other historical collections" on the ground floor.²¹ The barn was retained in the short term to stable the team of horses that the park staff used for improvements and the parks department started a small nursery at the north end of the park.²² At

¹⁰ *History of Southeastern Dakota Its Settlement and Growth* (Sioux City: Western Publishing Company, 1881), 315.

¹¹ It was located approximately where the current picnic shelter is now. "Terrace Park: A History."

¹² Dana R. Bailey, *History of Minnehaha County, South Dakota* (Sioux Falls: Brown & Saenger, 1899), 664.

¹³ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 21, 1931.

¹⁴ Gary D. Olson and Erik L. Olson, *Sioux Falls, South Dakota: A Pictorial History* (Norfolk: The Donning Company, 1985), 34; *The Daily Argus Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), December 11, 1909.

¹⁵ "Terrace Park: A History."

¹⁶ "Terrace Park: A History"; Bailey, *History of Minnehaha County*, 693-699; *First Public Report of the Board of Park Supervisors, City of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, 1915-1920* (Sioux Falls, SD: Board of Park Supervisors, 1920), 9; and George W. Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 2 (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1915), 1018, 1090, and 1142.

¹⁷ "Terrace Park: A History."

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks: Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Brookings, South Dakota. Rapid City, S.D.* (Sixth District Council of Local Governments, 1982), 28.

²⁰ "Terrace Park: A History"; and *The Daily Argus Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1937.

²¹ "Terrace Park: A History"; *The Daily Argus Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1937; and *First Public Report*, 17-18.

²² *First Public Report*, 17-19.

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the nursery, park caretakers maintained tree seedlings, flowers, and shrubs to provide vegetation for the city's parks.²³

In 1922, the second major phase of development at the park started and Superintendent Spellerberg requested funding from the Board of Park Supervisors to turn the steep terrain into a natural outdoor amphitheater with a stage and to set gardens along the river.²⁴ Although the Board allocated only \$500, the department proceeded to terrace the land that dropped over thirty feet from the bluff to the lake.²⁵ The southern terraces were sixteen feet wide and extended 400 feet in an arc around a wooden stage built for the "Terrace Garden Theater" in 1923.²⁶ The same year, the city built steps of Sioux quartzite stone through the terraces, leading to the water.²⁷ These terraces and walkways became the defining feature of the park and it was given the name Terrace Park in 1924.²⁸ Previous names included "Covell Lake Park" and "Phillips Park."²⁹

The park became a popular attraction for the neighborhood and other visitors. A flower garden and nursery, picnic areas, clay tennis courts, and a small warming house for ice skaters were early features of the park.³⁰ By fencing in a pasture on the land, bison, elk, and coyotes were brought to the park for a small zoo, but pasturage was found to be inadequate.³¹ In the 1920s, animals throughout the park system were relocated in phases to a larger enclosure built on newly-acquired land in Sherman Park and were wintered throughout the city until a permanent zoo building was completed in 1963.³² Lions were wintered in the old Phillips carriage house that then became known as the "Lion's Den."³³ In the summer of 1929, a public playground was opened for the hours from 9:30 to 11:30 am in the mornings and 2 to 5 p.m. in the afternoons. There were swings, slides, and "other devices for the entertainment of the hundreds of children who practically live in the park during the summer."³⁴ A staff playground supervisor, Miss Maurine Mulnix, oversaw the play equipment and kittenball fields, and she organized games and contests for the children who came to the park.³⁵ There were picnic grounds with fireplaces and

²³ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1937.

²⁴ "Terrace Park: A History"; *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1937.

²⁵ "Terrace Park: A History"; and Topographic Survey, A.H. Hanson, superintendent (August 1925), #1983.016.00018, Siouxland Heritage Museums, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

²⁶ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1937; and Leland A. Lillehaug and Laurie L. Anderson, *Music for the People: The Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Municipal Band 1919-1994* (Freeman, SD: Pine Hill Press, 1994), 186.

²⁷ "Terrace Park: A History."

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks*, 26; *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1937.

³⁰ "Terrace Park: A History"; Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks*, 26; *First Public Report*, 17; and Federal Writer's Project, Works Progress Administration. *A South Dakota Guide* (Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 2005[1938]), 159.

³¹ "Terrace Park: A History"; and Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks*, 12, 19.

³² Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks*, 19; and "Sherman Park: Salute to a Man." City of Sioux Falls, 2012. Accessed online: <http://www.siouxfalls.org/contactus/city/history/park-history/sherman.aspx>.

³³ "Terrace Park: A History"; Odland, *Sioux Falls*, 126; and Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks*, 19.

³⁴ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1929.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

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seventy tables with attached benches used by individuals, families, as well as organizations like churches.³⁶

In May 1931, the next major improvements came when City Commissioner Joe Nelson proposed building a new “open-air theater” at Terrace Park and the city dredged Covell Lake for a swimming beach with a bath house on the north end of the park.³⁷ The 400-foot long beach had three lifeguards on-duty from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily and a special “crib” for young swimmers.³⁸ With approval from the Board of Park Supervisors, the concrete stage was finished in 1932 and its backdrop styled with Mediterranean details.³⁹ Evergreens of Douglas fir, Colorado blue spruce, and Black Hills spruce were then planted behind the stage.⁴⁰ The stage was the weekly home of the Sioux Falls municipal band through the 1960s (see Figure 1) and was used for different productions over the years, including many seasons of *The Seven Camp Fires* a “festival” composed by William J. Bordeaux (Pte Ka-Sote-La), and directed by his wife, Nannie Dorine Bordeaux (Wicakpi-Oumini).⁴¹



Figure 1: Sioux Falls Municipal Band at the Terrace Park Band Shell [sic], c1955.
#1979.035.00020, Print, Photograph, Siouxland Heritage Museums, Sioux Falls.

³⁶ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1929; June 24, 1937; and July 2, 1937.

³⁷ “Terrace Park: A History”; Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks*, 27; and R.E. Bragstad, *Sioux Falls in Retrospect* (Garretson, SD: Sanders Printing Co., 1967), 69-71.

³⁸ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1937.

³⁹ “Terrace Park: A History.”

⁴⁰ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1937.

⁴¹ William J. Bordeaux (1884-1962) was a member of the Brule Lakota Sioux tribe born on the Rosebud Reservation and a historian. Nannie Bordeaux was an artist who contributed illustrations to at least one of her husband’s books. Lillehaug, *Music for the People*, 185; Raymond Bucko, “Conquering the Mighty Sioux’: An Ethnohistory of William Bordeaux,” 147-169, in Sebastian Felix Braun, *Transforming Ethnohistories: Narrative, Meaning, and Community* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2013), 155, 157; and William J. Bordeaux, *Custer’s Conqueror* (Sioux Falls, SD: Smith and Co., 1948).

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Although city funding for park improvements declined in the 1930s, some projects continued through other sources. In 1932, the American Legion built baseball fields at the park, the park purchased toboggans for a slide and, in 1934, Mrs. Sherwood noted that 6,300 people had attended functions at the community house that year.⁴² In 1936, an annual ice carnival called “Frosty Frolics” was first organized by the Sioux Falls Lions Club on Covell Lake, and the carnival continued until it was moved elsewhere in 1957.⁴³ Several New Deal programs funded job-creating projects at Terrace Park. Relief laborers built the final set of northern terraces under the supervision of park supervisor J.H. Fitzgerald (See Figure 2).⁴⁴ The Works Progress Administration (WPA) under supervision of Henry Carnicle built a 300-foot retaining wall northwest of the community house (likely the wall along the Lion’s Den), 200 feet of stone gutters and walk west of the plant nursery, and built the stone walks leading from the entrance at 4th St. and Grange Ave. to the community house.⁴⁵ In 1940, the community house operations were suspended while the WPA used the house as offices for coordinating youth work activities.⁴⁶



Figure 2: Plan of Terrace Addition, Jos. F. Maddox, October 30, 1934, #1981.012.00001, Siouxland Heritage Museums.

After the start of World War II, development slowed in the historic core of the park until the latter twentieth century. During the war, the swimming beach and rowboats at the lake and a new Army-owned concrete pool provided recreational opportunities for those stationed at the

⁴² “Terrace Park: A History.”

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1937.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ “Terrace Park: A History.”

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nearby Army Air Force Radio Technical Training School.⁴⁷ The pool was turned over to the city after the war ended. From 1956 until the 1990s, Cruz Saavedra contracted with the city to rent paddleboats on Covell Lake.⁴⁸ The Phillips mansion had been a noted source of civic pride and history through the 1930s.⁴⁹ It continued to be used for park gatherings and restrooms, but maintenance was neglected and, by the mid-1960s, the city believed funds to repair it would be better spent elsewhere.⁵⁰ Hazel O'Connor with her attorney Charles Lacey led a year-long protest against the proposed demolition and circulated a petition to that effect.⁵¹ Despite their efforts, the city demolished the Phillips House in late September 1966.⁵²

In 1980, dredging of Covell Lake was undertaken again, and a siltation pond was built on the north end of the lake, north of Madison Avenue, to allow sediment to settle before water entered the main body of the lake.⁵³ Winter ice-skating on the lake continued until low attendance led the city to close the rink in 1996 and remove the warming house in 2003.⁵⁴ A 1989 Master Plan set up projects that were completed through the 1990s. When the city proposed a new bandshell on the west side of the river, a "community committee" called on the city to consider other options and they eventually decided to reuse the existing structure.⁵⁵ In 1992, the city made structural improvements to the floor and walls, re-painted the stage, added a loading dock and wheelchair ramp, improved the storage room, repointed stonework along the front of the stage, and added new lights.⁵⁶ In 1994, a set of stone steps along the south side of the park from 4th Avenue to the stage were replaced with concrete steps with stone knee walls and metal railings, and a new picnic shelter and playground were built on the east end of the park.⁵⁷ In 1994, a large aquatic center opened on the site of the 1940s pool.⁵⁸

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE JAPANESE GARDENS

Joseph Maddox, who became park caretaker in 1918, had studied landscape design by correspondence course, and he started creating the Japanese Gardens at Terrace Park by building stone walls, garden arbors, and hanging lanterns.⁵⁹ From 1928 to 1936, the gardens expanded

⁴⁷ "Terrace Park: A History"; and Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks*, 27.

⁴⁸ "Terrace Park: A History."

⁴⁹ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1937.

⁵⁰ *The Sioux Falls Argus Leader* (SD), October 1, 1966; "Terrace Park: A History."

⁵¹ Hazel O'Connor was an advocate for downtown improvement, the rehabilitation of the Old Minnehaha County Courthouse and Jail buildings, and the improvement of the Big Sioux River while serving as chair of the city federation of Women's Clubs, member of the county historical society, and charter member of the River Improvement Society. *The Sioux Falls Argus Leader* (SD), October 1, 1966; plaque placed by Sioux Falls Park Board at Falls Park in 1981.

⁵² *The Sioux Falls Argus Leader* (SD), October 1, 1966; "Terrace Park: A History"; and Rick D. Odland, *Sioux Falls* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007), 126.

⁵³ "Terrace Park: A History."

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ Lillehaug, *Music for the People*, 186-187; "Terrace Park: A History."

⁵⁶ Lillehaug, *Music for the People*, 187; and Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks*, 33.

⁵⁷ "Terrace Park: A History"; and Lillehaug, *Music for the People*, 188.

⁵⁸ "Terrace Park: A History."

⁵⁹ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), July 1, 1934.

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along Covell Lake's east shore. Maddox hoped to dedicate the park to the memory of the deceased Superintendent Spellerberg.⁶⁰ In 1933-1934, the Civil Works Administration provided \$10,000 worth of labor to have 120 men help build terraces and stone walls in an addition to Maddox's original 1928 garden.⁶¹ Early features included stone steps and gates, wood pagodas, umbrella-covered benches made of willow sticks, reed lanterns, flower urns, a wishing well, arched footbridges, stone lanterns, a stone temple, a stone tea house, fourteen species of trees, and sixteen species of shrubs.⁶² Locally-sourced Sioux quartzite was used for temples, but stone for the urns came from the Big Horn Mountains near Sheridan, Wyoming.⁶³ Round stones came from a trout stream near the burial place of William F. Cody in Wyoming, and other stones were brought in from other places in South Dakota.⁶⁴ Poplar trees and sumac hedge were planted along the upper ledge.⁶⁵ Other original plant varieties included Black Hills spruce, Mugo pine, evergreens, red cedars, creeping junipers, straight white birches, red geraniums, white daisies, Japanese snowball shrub, honeysuckle, tamerix, cut leaf elder, Forcia, highbush cranberry, purple leaf sand cherry, Potentilla, six varieties of spires, and rare bushes of Deutzia and Wegilia.⁶⁶ In 1934, the gardens received a "More Beautiful America" award from the magazine *Better Homes & Gardens* and tourists praised the local materials and craftsmanship, its aesthetic beauty, and the coolness created by the shade plantings.⁶⁷ One article made a claim to its authenticity by comparing it to garden design from Nippon, Japan and other Japanese gardens in California.⁶⁸ In 1936, Maddox resigned from city employment to start his own commercial greenhouse.⁶⁹

⁶⁰ Scrapbook, c.1935, # 1981.004.00001, Siouxland Heritage Museums, Sioux Falls.

⁶¹ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), July 1, 1934; "Terrace Park: A History"; Olson, *Sioux Falls, South Dakota*, 134; Wyss Incorporated. *Historic Parks*, 26.

⁶² Wyss Incorporated. *Historic Parks*, 26; and Scrapbook, c.1935, # 1981.004.00001, Siouxland Heritage Museums, Sioux Falls.

⁶³ Wyss Incorporated. *Historic Parks*, 26.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Scrapbook, c.1935, # 1981.004.00001, Siouxland Heritage Museums, Sioux Falls.

⁶⁶ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), July 1, 1934.

⁶⁷ Eric Renshaw, *Forgotten Sioux Falls* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2012), 59; Scrapbook, c.1935, # 1981.004.00001, Siouxland Heritage Museums, Sioux Falls.

⁶⁸ Scrapbook, c.1935, # 1981.004.00001, Siouxland Heritage Museums, Sioux Falls.

⁶⁹ Bernie Hunhoff, *South Dakota Curiosities: Quirky Characters, Roadside Oddities and Other Offbeat Stuff* (Guilford, CT: Globe Pequot Press, 2007), 118.

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Figure 3: Japanese Gardens, Terrace Park, Sioux Falls, c.1940. #1991.005.00385, Print, Photograph, Siouxland Heritage Museums, Sioux Falls.



Figure 4: Japanese Gardens, Terrace Park, Sioux Falls, Patch with Stone Bridges over Stone Lined Stream, c.1940. #1991.005.00383, Print, Photograph, Siouxland Heritage Museums, Sioux Falls.

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Figure 5: Terrace Park Gardens, Sioux Falls, c.1940. #1991.005.00379, Print, Photograph, Siouxland Heritage Museums, Sioux Falls.

A few improvements to the ponds and planting were completed in 1937, but when the United States went to war with Japan in World War II, people actively vandalized the gardens and threw some stone ornaments into the lake despite an effort to rename it the Oriental or Chinese Gardens (see Figure 6).⁷⁰ Garden maintenance was neglected for years afterwards. The pump of the waterfall failed and brush grew over it, and the whole garden was littered with brush, weeds, rocks, and fallen tree branches.⁷¹ In the summer 1963, the parks department sought system-wide improvements. Under the direction of Duane Leisinger, the assistant park superintendent, and Lewis Rose who was park caretaker, park employees made repairs to the waterfall and pump, concrete lily pool, and wishing well; cleared debris; replanted some flowers and shrubs; and used stone from a collapsed wall near the public library to repair garden walls.⁷²

⁷⁰ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1937; "Terrace Park: A History."

⁷¹ *The Sioux Falls Argus Leader* (SD), August 11, 1963.

⁷² *Ibid.*

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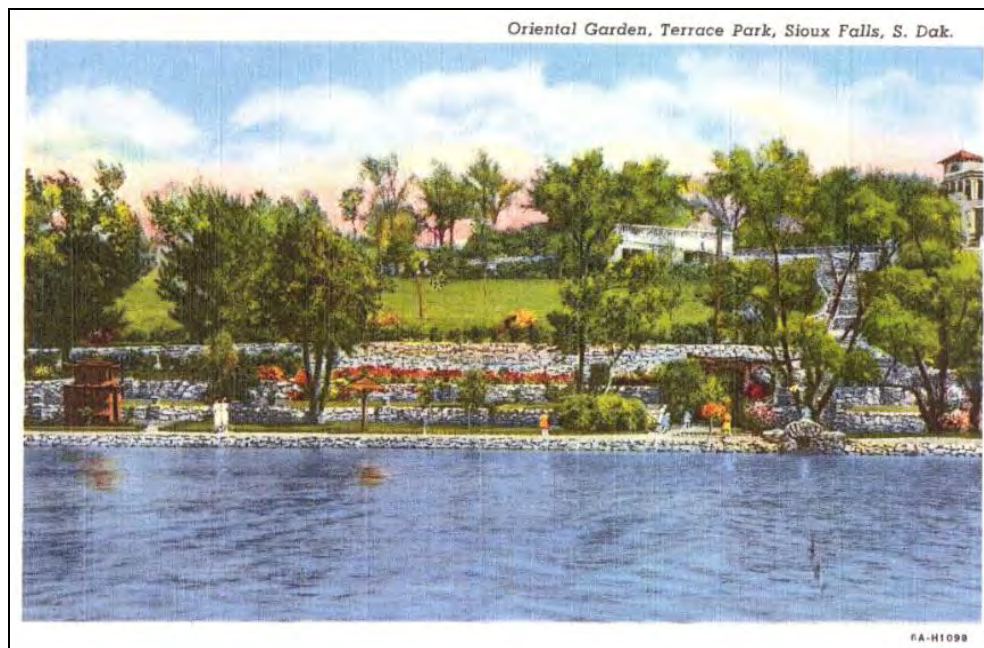


Figure 6: Oriental Gardens, Terrace Park, Sioux Falls. #2010.006.00120, Postcard, Siouxland Heritage Museums, Sioux Falls.

In 1986, a local non-profit organization formed called Shoto-Teien, which means whispering pines in Japanese, in order to make improvements to the gardens.⁷³ The group worked with Professor Koichi Kawana, Ben Chu, and the local firm Architecture, Incorporated.⁷⁴ Dr. Kawana (1930-1990) was a prominent garden designer working at the University of California, and Ben Chu was (and is, as of 2015) supervisor of Seiwa-en, the garden Dr. Kawana designed for the Missouri Botanical Garden. From 1988 to 1991, Shoto-Teien worked on improvements to build new stone lanterns, a waterfall, and a pond with some labor provided by prison inmates.⁷⁵ Two hundred trees and perennials were planted and large stones were brought from outside of town to place through the gardens.⁷⁶ Annual tending and smaller-scale improvements have continued to the present (2015).⁷⁷

Although the designs of gardens in Japan, and Japanese-style gardens in America, were not monolithic or static over time, certain symbols and aesthetic philosophies became closely associated with the style. In design elements, Japanese gardens often reflect the universal forces; fire represented by lanterns, water in natural and/or artificial lakes and ponds, earth in stones, and air in open spaces and vistas.⁷⁸ The sea and islands of Japanese geography are commonly

⁷³ "Terrace Park: A History."

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Lennox Tierney, "Nikka Yuko Garden," in David J. Wishart, Ed. *Encyclopedia of the Great Plains* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2004), 145-146.

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represented in gardens, and evergreens and other plants are tied closely to traditional spirituality.⁷⁹ A specific set of aesthetics came into garden architecture through Zen Buddhism. An essay by Dr. Kawana described principles of *kanso*, *shizen*, *fukinsei*, *wabi*, *sabi*, *shibui*, *yugen*, *seijaku*, and *koko*.⁸⁰ *Kanso* is structured simplicity, achieving “maximum effect with minimum means.” This created a desired aesthetic effect, but also fit within the historically small areas around temples or private estates in Japan where gardens were most often created. *Shizen* is naturalness without force or artificiality, making intricate designs subtle through the use of natural materials and colors. Naturalness is supported also by *fukinsei*, which is a preference for asymmetry and groupings in odd numbers. He describes *wabi*, *sabi*, and *shibui* as austerity, elegant simplicity, and tastefulness. Other English-language interpretations of the terms include characteristics of restraint, lack of pretention, rusticity, grace, and essential beauty. *Yugen* is described as “the achievement of profundity with mystery,” stillness and tranquility through darkness, and the use of *miegakure*. *Miegakure* seeks to hide part of the whole as a way to encourage interest and engagement with the landscape, such as locating sculptural features near trees, shrubs, or fences to obscure their entirety. *Seijaku* is the “attainment of stillness, quiet, and tranquility.” *Koko* is improvement and mellowing through maturation over time. Through time and age, the Zen aesthetic of the garden becomes stronger and more fulfilled.⁸¹ Many garden forms arose from different historical and physical conditions. Meditation or dry rock gardens encourage stillness and contemplation, strolling gardens include paths and features like waterfalls, and small tea master’s gardens are compact and focused on *sabi*.⁸²

In the late-nineteenth century, Japanese-style gardens became fashionable in the United States, particularly on the Pacific Coast where growing populations had more interaction with Japan and Japanese immigrants. The trade and appropriation of Japanese culture was one trend of many that generalized, romanticized, and commoditized Eastern cultures. However, already by 1917, there was a measure of concern that the trend was simple fashion and exoticism, and not a true understanding of the design philosophy.⁸³ In the publicity for many gardens, a high degree of emphasis was placed on claims of authenticity. Garden sponsors and patrons publicized having the approval of visiting Japanese nationals, involving Japanese or Japanese-American designers, and importing built features directly from Japan. Japan itself also began sponsoring garden exhibits at world’s fairs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, expositions which collected and displayed the grandiose and exotic of world cultures as well as progressive technology and industry. Japanese gardens were noted features of expositions in Philadelphia in 1876, St. Louis in 1904, and in San Francisco and San Diego in 1915.⁸⁴

⁷⁹ Koichi Kawana, “Symbolism and Esthetics in the Traditional Japanese Garden,” <http://www.thejapanesegarden.com/esthetics.html>.

⁸⁰ Kawana, “Symbolism and Esthetics.”

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Tierney, “Nikka Yuko Garden,” 146.

⁸³ Charles Alma Byers. “Japanese Gardens in America,” *The Art World* 2(6) (September 1917), 573.

⁸⁴ Storrier-Stearns Japanese Garden, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California, National Register of Historic Places nomination, February 15, 2005, #0500050, 8-2; Judy Horton, “California Japanese-Style Gardens: Tradition and Practice,” *Pacific Horticulture* (July 2007), accessed online.

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In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when discrimination kept Japanese immigrants from becoming citizens or owning land, thirty percent of *issei* worked in gardening and nursery trades.⁸⁵ Many Japanese-style gardens of the period were established by private owners or patrons, like the commercial tea houses and gardens built in California by G.T. Marsh starting in 1894, the 1900s gardens of John Scott Bradstreet in Minneapolis, the 1930s Storrier-Stearns gardens in Pasadena, California and the 1930s Wells garden in Newberry, South Carolina.⁸⁶ The outbreak of World War II caused hostility towards Japanese-Americans and any cultural practices cast as Japanese.⁸⁷ The architect of the masterpiece Storrier-Stearns gardens, Kinzuchi Fujii, worked on the gardens from 1936 until he became one of many who were forced into U.S. internment camps in 1941.⁸⁸ Like the Sioux Falls gardens, the Japanese Tea Garden at Golden Gate Park in San Francisco and others were renamed during World War II as “Oriental” or “Chinese” to avoid association with Japan.⁸⁹ In Flandreau, South Dakota, the local dance pavilion had been named “Japanese Gardens” and decorated with Asian-styled ornamentation as a marketing gimmick; during the war its name was likewise changed to Flandreau and then Riverside Pavilion.⁹⁰ Later in the postwar period, relations between America and Japan warmed and gardens became popular projects for cities, schools and universities, and other larger institutions. Gardens were built as sister city projects, like the gardens in Portland, Oregon (1967) and Buffalo, New York (1974), or as part of botanical gardens and arboretums, like those in Seattle, Washington (1960), St. Louis, Missouri (1977) and Excelsior, Minnesota (1985).

HISTORY OF SIOUX FALLS AND ITS PARKS SYSTEM

Sioux Falls’s population boomed through the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In 1920, the population had grown to 25,176, up 76.8% from 1910, and the city boasted twenty-one miles of paved streets, thirteen public schools, a high school, four denominational colleges, two business colleges, five railroad systems, seventeen branch lines, eighteen Protestant churches, and two Catholic churches.⁹¹ In addition to residential and commercial construction, civic infrastructure improvements, and the construction of schools and other social institutions, residents and the growing city began investing in park development. The stated goals in the first public report of the Board of Park Supervisors were to create parks as a public service for civic

⁸⁵ Horton, “California Japanese-Style Gardens.”

⁸⁶ Horton, “California Japanese-Style Gardens”; Clay Lancaster, *The Japanese Influence in America* (New York: Walton H. Rawls, 1963), 206-207; Storrier-Stearns Japanese Garden, National Register nomination; Wells Japanese Garden, Newberry, Newberry County, South Carolina, National Register of Historic Places nomination, November 26, 1980, #80003689.

⁸⁷ Storrier-Stearns Japanese Garden, National Register nomination, 8-1.

⁸⁸ Horton, “California Japanese-Style Gardens.”

⁸⁹ Carla Tengen, “Reinventing Culture: Japanese Style Gardens in America,” *Discover Nikkei* (July 11, 2007), accessed online.

⁹⁰ Japanese Gardens Dance Pavilion, Flandreau, Moody County, South Dakota, National Register of Historic Places nomination, December 1, 1994, #94001390.

⁹¹ *First Public Report*, 45.

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pride, for aesthetic beautification, for “healthful outdoor recreation...from active athletics to beautiful gardens,” and for “health, development and happiness.”⁹²

Before the city started its park system, there were a few informal and private parks. One of the earliest areas known for its recreational use was Seney Island at the falls of the Big Sioux River.⁹³ Development in central Sioux Falls led to an accumulation of refuse around the island and it was purchased in 1907 by the Milwaukee Railway Company, despite the new Minnehaha County Historical Society’s desire that the city purchase it for a park.⁹⁴ From 1888 to 1894, partners in real estate and town promotion, R.S. Pettigrew and S.L. Tate, ran the privately-owned Buffalo Park in South Sioux Falls, for which they purchased seventeen bison to manage, along with Galloway cows, white-tailed deer, and moose.⁹⁵

The first public parks in Sioux Falls included Lien Park, Library Park, McKennan Park, Sherman Park, Tower Park, and Terrace Park. In 1903, former mayor, B.H. Lien, donated a small section of land near downtown to the city as a park in memory of his brother Jonas who had died while serving in the Spanish-American War.⁹⁶ Lien Park had a playground and concessions, and currently has a large open space and picnic area.⁹⁷ Library Park was an early stone quarry that had been filled in for a wading pool and playground.⁹⁸ In 1906, Helen McKennan, nearing the end of her life, worked with E.A. Sherman to donate twenty acres for what became McKennan Park south of downtown.⁹⁹ The park currently features a wading pool, bandshell, tennis courts, softball diamond, ice skating rink, formal sunken gardens, memorial oak and Colorado spruce trees, and a 1941 Pillars of the Nation monument.¹⁰⁰ In 1914, the city bought land near a water tower on North Main Avenue to create Tower Park at a popular overlook spot north of downtown.¹⁰¹ In Tower Park, three terraces and a set of central steps were eventually built out of Sioux quartzite rubble stone into the steep elevation on the south end of the park. The water tower has been removed and current amenities include a playground and picnic shelter.

E.A. Sherman advocated for Sioux Falls to create a system of city parks that would provide a higher quality of life for new residents.¹⁰² Like many early town promoters, he worked in many different capacities to develop industry and government. He came to Sioux Falls in 1873 and worked as an insurance agent, a part-owner of the *Sioux Falls Independent* newspaper, the county superintendent of schools, the Treasurer and Auditor for Dakota Territory, one of the

⁹² *First Public Report*, 6.

⁹³ Olson, *Sioux Falls, South Dakota*, 79; Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks*, 10; and Bragstad, *Sioux Falls in Retrospect*, 168.

⁹⁴ Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks*, 10.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

⁹⁶ “Terrace Park: A History”; Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks*, 34.

⁹⁷ *First Public Report*, 14.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹⁹ “Terrace Park: A History”; Olson, *Sioux Falls, South Dakota*, 79; and Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks*, 12.

¹⁰⁰ Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks*, 12.

¹⁰¹ “Terrace Park: A History”; and *First Public Report*, 15.

¹⁰² Renshaw, *Forgotten Sioux Falls*, 64.

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owners of the Cascade Milling Company, and the vice-president of the Willmar & Sioux Falls railroad.¹⁰³ In 1875, he built the first brick building in downtown Sioux Falls, and, in 1884, he built the Sherman Block, which expanded commercial development from Phillips Avenue west to Main Avenue.¹⁰⁴ While he had been advocating for parks in news articles and in public speeches, Sherman made real progress when he ran successfully for the new city commission in 1907 and organized a city Park Committee within the year.¹⁰⁵ In 1910, E.A. and Katherine Sherman donated fifty-three acres of undeveloped land to the city, which was named for them as Sherman Park.¹⁰⁶ He negotiated the acquisitions of McKennan and Terrace Park for the city. In 1911, Sherman ran for a position on the State Legislature and worked until 1915 to pass legislation that would permit municipalities to establish park systems and governing boards (SDCL 9-38-10).¹⁰⁷ The Sioux Falls Board of Park Supervisors was established in June 1915 to create parks in different districts of the city and oversee the new park system.¹⁰⁸ Sherman was appointed president of the new park board, but then in June 1916, the father of Sioux Falls parks passed away. The board continued his work, hiring staff for the parks and planning improvement projects.

In 1916, twenty-eight-year-old Frederic E. Spellerberg became the first superintendent of the Sioux Falls park system. Spellerberg was born in 1888 in Dubuque, Iowa and earned a degree in forestry from the University of Minnesota.¹⁰⁹ In addition to basic land acquisition, Spellerberg also worked to secure funding from the Board of Park Supervisors to build the terraced amphitheater in Terrace Park, a golf course in Sherman Park, and swimming and wading pools in Sherman and Library Parks.¹¹⁰ He hoped to develop a comprehensive park plan and envisioned a river greenway system.¹¹¹ In 1924, Frederic Spellerberg fell ill and he passed away on January 29, 1925 at the age of 37 after exploratory brain surgery. After 1925, the Board did not hire a new superintendent but hired a central foreman and caretakers for each park.¹¹²

The three largest parks established before 1920 were Sherman, McKennan, and Terrace Parks. Terrace Park was located northeast of downtown, McKennan Park south of downtown, and Sherman Park was then outside of city limits to the west. Boating, swimming, skating, and picnicking were popular activities, and “while the river was not exactly Moonlight Bay, it was

¹⁰³ Olson, *Sioux Falls, South Dakota*, 44, 103; *The Bismarck Tribune* (Dakota Territory), October 13, 1875; *Lincoln County Advocate* (Canton, Dakota Territory), January 31, 1877; *The Jamestown Alert* (Dakota Territory), February 3, 1880; *The Worthington Advance* (Minnesota), August 16, 1888; and *The Sioux Falls Argus Leader* (SD), July 29, 2014.

¹⁰⁴ Olson, *Sioux Falls, South Dakota*, 14, 37.

¹⁰⁵ “Sherman Park: Salute to a Man.”

¹⁰⁶ Olson, *Sioux Falls, South Dakota*, 79; Renshaw, *Forgotten Sioux Falls*, 64.

¹⁰⁷ “Sherman Park: Salute to a Man.”

¹⁰⁸ “Terrace Park: A History.”

¹⁰⁹ “Frederick Spellerberg, 1888-1925,” The Cultural Landscape Foundation, 2015, <http://tclf.org/pioneer/frederick-spellerberg>; and *The University of Minnesota Bulletin: General Catalogue, 1910-1911* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 1919) 850.

¹¹⁰ “Terrace Park: A History”; *Concrete Products* (Chicago IL), November 1919.

¹¹¹ *First Public Report*, 37, 40.

¹¹² “Terrace Park: A History.”

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water in a prairie state, and many people enjoyed a boat ride on the river.”¹¹³ There was a swimming beach at the Big Sioux River in Sherman Park, an artificial lake and wading pools in McKennan Park, and a beach on Covell Lake in Terrace Park, as well as accompanying bathhouses and boat rentals at each park. Each also had tennis courts at some point, and concert spaces for band performances or plays. The city adapted or built caretaker’s houses for eight of the parks, all of which have been removed except for a house at Tuthill Park.¹¹⁴ In the 1920s, Terrace Park and Library Park had supervised public playgrounds for children to gather in the summer.¹¹⁵ Terrace and McKennan Parks had a tree nursery and a greenhouse respectively.¹¹⁶ Many parks had small collections of wild animals, including elk, bison, coyotes, deer, wolves, opossum, eagles, monkeys, ostriches, and pheasants, which were consolidated to Sherman Park in the 1930s where the Great Plains Zoo was later built in 1957-1963.¹¹⁷ The city continued to acquire land and develop parks through the 1920s and 30s, including: Van Eps Park in 1922, Elmwood Park in 1923, Lyons Park and Winona Park in 1928, Beadle Park in 1930, Nelson Park/Drake Springs Pool in the early 1930s, and Falls Park in 1933.¹¹⁸ Improvements slowed during the Great Depression as the city budget tightened and the drought affected water levels and vegetation.¹¹⁹ New Deal projects were carried out in Terrace, Sherman, McKennan, Beadle, and Elmwood Parks.¹²⁰ Nelson Park / Drake Springs Pool had a stone amphitheater, a sunken garden, a football field, and a WPA-constructed bathhouse.¹²¹ In Sherman Park, the WPA planted 15,290 tree seedlings, did grading work, installed riprap on the riverbank, and dredged silt from the river, and the National Youth Administration (NYA) built an elaborate water fountain for formal gardens (removed in the early 1970s).¹²²

In Sioux Falls, two parks are previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources within historic districts listed in 1984; Lyons Park is part of the All Saints Historic District and McKennan Park is part of the McKennan Park Historic District. Sherman Park has not been evaluated for the National Register but the city’s flood control projects in the 1950s and 60s channelized the river, and many early features have been removed, including a swimming beach, giant slide, bowling green, bridge, tourist camp, golf course, stone fountain and gardens.¹²³ Extant features include hillside trails, quartzite paths, black walnut trees transplanted in 1927, Woodland-era burial mounds and the road leading to them, and the Great Plains Zoo.¹²⁴ Elmwood Park has also not been evaluated for the National Register. The park historically had a golf course, croquet and kittenball courts, a plant nursery, club houses for the

¹¹³ “Sherman Park: Salute to a Man.”

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

¹¹⁵ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1929.

¹¹⁶ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 26, 1937.

¹¹⁷ Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks*, 12; and “Sherman Park: Salute to a Man.”

¹¹⁸ Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks*, 34-35.

¹¹⁹ “Sherman Park: Salute to a Man.”

¹²⁰ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), July 1, 1934.

¹²¹ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), July 2, 1937.

¹²² “Sherman Park: Salute to a Man.”

¹²³ “Sherman Park: Salute to a Man”; *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 24, 1937.

¹²⁴ “Sherman Park: Salute to a Man”; *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 24, 1937.

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Isaak Walton league and the Girl Scouts, picnic grounds, and a dance pavilion.¹²⁵ Prominent features now are the golf course extending north of the major road, Russell Street, and a forested area and baseball fields south of Russell St.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT FOR URBAN PARKS

In the late nineteenth century, the leading philosophy of park design was Frederick Law Olmstead's promotion of city parks as a system of peaceful and healthful retreats in dense urban environments. Parks were created as individual units focused around gardens, paths, and scenic views. The first city parks system was established in Boston in 1892 under the call that parks were of public benefit and should be supported by public entities.¹²⁶ By the early twentieth century, active recreation became an increasing focus of park design.¹²⁷ As the ten-hour and then the eight-hour work day became standardized, urban residents had more free hours available and recreational facilities became increasingly popular. Though it was not an immediate or always an easy transition, parks commissions began planning new recreational and mixed-use parks. The sporting fields, ball courts, playgrounds, swimming facilities, and other active spaces were a notable departure from the previous pastoral ideal. By the 1950s, combined "parks and recreation" departments became increasingly common.¹²⁸ Sioux Falls parks, including Terrace Park, were developed in this new era of park design and most accommodated multiple types of passive and active recreational activity. Although the terraced landscape and the gardens remain major historic features of the park, early spaces for tennis, swimming, ice skating, and baseball fields preceded current recreational facilities of playgrounds, basketball, baseball, and aquatic center.

In the twentieth-century, the professionalization of the field of landscape architecture saw an increase in progressive, democratic design that was increasingly concerned with integrated approaches to design and looking beyond wealthy estates to public school grounds, cemeteries, and park systems. Charles H. Ramsdell (1879-1957) was a landscape architect in Minneapolis and his legacy shows this changing environment. Before starting his own firm, he worked for Warren H. Manning in Boston, Menominee, WI, and in Minneapolis.¹²⁹ In addition to an early plan for Terrace Park, some of his commissions included Pioneer Park in Brookings, SD, residence plans for Charles Rysdon in Riverview Heights and John Morrell Foster at Penmarch Place in Sioux Falls, and a grounds plan for the All Saints School in Sioux Falls.¹³⁰ Outside of

¹²⁵ *The Daily Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), June 30, 1937.

¹²⁶ Charles E. Doell and Gerald B. Fitzgerald, *A Brief History of Parks and Recreation in the United States* (Chicago: The Athletic Institute, 1954), 34-35.

¹²⁷ Doell and Fitzgerald, *A Brief History*, 36-37.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, 40.

¹²⁹ Obituary: Charles H. Ramsdell, *Landscape Architecture* 48(2) (January 1958), 114-115; Lee Somerville, *Vintage Wisconsin Gardens: A History of Home Gardening* (Madison: Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2011), 62; and Lance M. Neckar, "Warren H. Manning and His Minnesota Clients: Developing a National Practice in a Landscape of Resources, 1898-1919," in William H. Tishler, Ed. *Midwestern Landscape Architecture* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2000), 155.

¹³⁰ Pioneer Park Bandshell, Brookings, Brookings County, South Dakota, National Register of Historic Places nomination, November 19, 2007, NRIS #07001208; "Residence for Mr. Charles Rysdon,"

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South Dakota, he worked on a high school grounds plan, YMCA Camps in Minnesota, and park systems in Billings, MT, Antigo, WI, Merrill, WI, and Marathon County, WI.¹³¹ His park designs were Romantic, curvilinear, and asymmetrical compositions that took advantage of available river and lake features of the landscape.

In the 1930s, work relief projects planned through federal New Deal programs or through local efforts created a great number of public buildings, infrastructural improvements, and facilities for active recreation, the latter including ball parks, pools, and arenas. Many New Deal projects also planned improvements for local parks, including shelters, buildings, paths and curbing, bridges, landscaping, band shells, and amphitheaters.¹³² Natural design and local materials were commonly used. Although not an exhaustive list, park projects using these design preferences were completed at Roosevelt and Wilson Parks in Rapid City, Henry Cool Park in Platte, the city park in Dell Rapids, Molstad Lake Park in Glenham, and the bandshells at Pioneer Park in Brookings and Campbell Park in Huron. There were still other work relief projects that created intentional “attractions.” In western South Dakota, the roadside attraction at Dinosaur Park in Rapid City and the folk art landscape of Petrified Wood Park in Lemmon are significant examples that have previously been listed in the National Register. Like the Rapid City and Lemmon parks, the Japanese Gardens proved to be an exotic public attraction at the same time that the labor-intensive project of terracing and stone masonry provided jobs for those on work relief and the gardens provided an aesthetically-pleasing respite for city residents.

CONCLUSION

Terrace Park developed in the 1920s and 1930s into one of the large city parks that served as cultural and recreational amenities for Sioux Falls’ growing population. In a period of professionalization for landscape architecture, park plans were created and implemented both by trained professionals and knowledgeable amateurs. The parks’ earthen terraces were a major land forming project for the new city parks staff. Remaining work on the terraces, stone steps, and stone walls created jobs for many in need of an income during the Great Depression. The omnipresent and locally-sourced pink/purple Sioux quartzite stone reflects one of the city’s major historic industries and a common feature of its built environment. The gardens show how the American trend of using Japanese design made its way even to an amateur park caretaker in

Archive Record #1989.046.00123AG, Siouxland Heritage Museums, Sioux Falls; Library record for Charles H. Ramsdell, *The Landscaping of Penmarche Place*, 1932; South Dakota SHPO Architect File.

¹³¹ *Construction News* 38(1) (January 2, 1915), 20; Abigail A. Van Slyck, *A Manufactured Wilderness: Summer Camps and the Shaping of American Youth, 1890-1960* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2006), 106-107; “YMCA of Metropolitan Minneapolis Camping Services: An Inventory of its Records, 1904-2010,” #Y.MPL.005, Elmer L. Andersen Library, University of Minnesota, accessed online; “Plans for a Complete Small City Park System,” *Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening* 22(8) (October 1912), 176-178; “Park Plan for Antigo, Wis.,” *Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening* 33(10) (December 1923), 263; *Rhineland Daily News* (Wisconsin), September 30, 1926; and “Wisconsin County Park System,” *Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening* 33(23) (February 1924), 304-306.

¹³² Michelle L. Dennis, “Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota” (Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society, 1998), 83.

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an aspirational town on the plains. The park's association with Japanese culture and its proximity to a military base in World War II preceded vandalism and neglect that left a sad legacy for decades until concerted improvement projects were undertaken in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

The boundary is restricted to the historic core of the park, excluding a 2003 aquatic park to the north and modern ball fields and playground equipment on the west shore of Covell Lake. With a living legacy that includes modern improvements from the 1980s-90s, the historic core of the park is still anchored by open spaces in the upper section, the long earthen terraces and stone steps running through the central section, the c.1884 stone Lion's Den carriage house, the 1932 outdoor stage at the base of the terraced amphitheater, and the shoreline Japanese gardens notable for their stone-walled terraces, stone steps, pagodas, and lanterns.

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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 # _____

___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Siouxland Heritage Museums, Sioux Falls
Center for Western Studies, Sioux Falls

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MH00000301

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 11.3 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Zone: 14 | Easting: 682374.4268 | Northing: 4825084.8052 |
| 2. Zone: 14 | Easting: 682439.5144 | Northing: 4825085.5990 |

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3. Zone: 14	Easting: 682439.5144	Northing: 4824942.7237
4. Zone: 14	Easting: 682493.4896	Northing: 4824942.7237
5. Zone: 14	Easting: 682493.4896	Northing: 4824792.7047
6. Zone: 14	Easting: 682222.8203	Northing: 4824791.1172
7. Zone: 14	Easting: 682293.4642	Northing: 4824890.3361
8. Zone: 14	Easting: 682358.5518	Northing: 4825021.3051

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary of Terrace Park shall run along the eastern edge of Covell Lake from a point directly west of W. 4th Street to the point directly west of W. 2nd Street. It then extends from that point east to the intersection of W. 2nd Street and N. Grange Avenue. Its eastern boundary then follows south along W. Grange Avenue, turns east at W. 3rd Street for half a block, and then south on the imaginary line bisecting the block between N. Grange and N. Menlo Avenues to W. 4th Street. The southern boundary follows W. 4th Street and continues straight to the edge of Covell Lake.

This boundary lies within the following Sioux Falls city parcels:

- PT Lot A, Tract 1, northwest quarter, & Tracts 1, 3, and 4, 17-101-49 with in the Sioux Falls City Unplatted
- Vacant N Young Ave & Lots 10 to (Terrace Park) Lot 18, Block 4, Cooper's Addition to City of Sioux Falls.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The selected boundaries correspond to the core of historic resources within Terrace Park.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Liz Almlie
organization: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 900 Governors Drive
city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501
e-mail: shpo@state.sd.us
telephone: 605-773-6056
date: May 8, 2015

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens

City or Vicinity: Sioux Falls

County: Minnehaha

State: South Dakota

Photographers: Liz Almlie (September 23, 2014), Kate Nelson (April 15, 2014)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0001

View of sign and entrance 4th Street & Grange Avenue, camera facing northwest.

Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0002

View of stone steps at southeast corner of park on 4th Street, camera facing northwest.

Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

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SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0003
View of flower beds, picnic shelter in background, camera facing southwest.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0004
View of basketball court with playground and restroom building in background, camera facing northwest.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0005
View of southern steps, terraces and stage, camera facing northwest.
Date of photograph: April 15, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0006
View of southern terraces and stage, camera facing southwest.
Date of photograph: April 15, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0007
View of southern terraces taken from the stage, camera facing northeast.
Date of photograph: April 15, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0008
View of southern steps, camera facing southeast.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0009
View of outdoor stage, camera facing west.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0010
View of rear elevation of stage, camera facing northeast.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0011
View of stone steps on southern terraces with Lion's Den in the background, camera facing northeast.
Date of photograph: April 15, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0012
View of Lion's Den with stone steps in the foreground, camera facing east.
Date of photograph: April 15, 2014

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SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0013
View of northern terraces and restroom building, camera facing south.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0014
View of southern-most stone steps and bench, camera facing southeast.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0015
View of waterfall, pond, and bridges, camera facing northeast.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0016
View of historic wall and bench, rear of stage in background, camera facing northeast.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0017
View of lower path, stone walls and stone steps, camera facing southeast.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0018
View of lower path and arbor at base of cottonwood tree, camera facing southeast.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0019
View of stone walls, path, and lantern, camera facing west.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0020
View of stone walls and v-shaped stone steps, camera facing west.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0021
View of southern-most stone pagoda, camera facing west.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0022
View of northern-most stone pagoda interior, camera facing south.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0023
View of modern lantern sculpture and west shore in background, camera facing southwest.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

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Minnehaha County, South Dakota
County and State

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0024

View of lower path and base of willow tree, camera facing north.

Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0025

View of lower path and stone-lined plantings of amur maple, camera facing northeast.

Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0026

View of northern arbor interior, camera facing south.

Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0027

View of lower path and northern arbor at the base of the maple tree, camera facing southeast.

Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0028

View of path convergence, stone steps, and modern lantern sculpture, camera facing northeast.

Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0029

View of gate house, camera facing north.

Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0030

View of gate house and sign board, camera facing south.

Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0031

View of upper path and stone wall, camera facing south.

Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0032

View of upper path, stone walls and stone pagoda, camera facing south.

Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0033

View of stone steps leading from garden to Lion's Den, camera facing east.

Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, South Dakota
County and State

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0034
View of upper path, southern arbor at base of the cottonwood tree, camera facing southeast.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0035
View of upper path and stone wall with the south side elevation of the stage in the background, camera facing north.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0036
View of gardens, gate house, maple tree, and northern terraces from west shore of Covell Lake, camera facing east.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0037
View of gardens, artificial island, pagodas, willow tree, and steps to the Lion's Den, camera facing east.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0038
View of gardens, southern arbor, cottonwood tree, and southern terraces, camera facing northeast.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

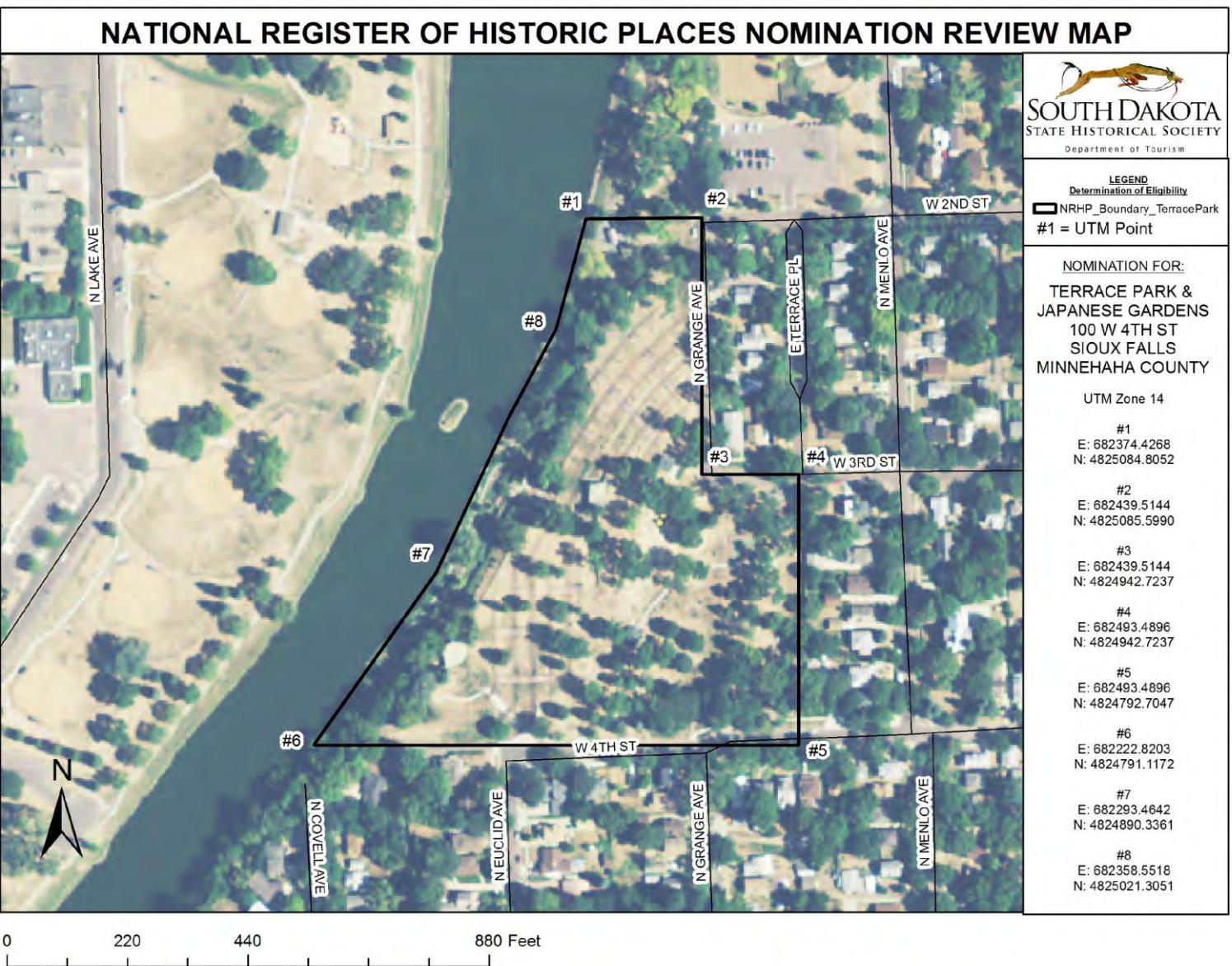
SD_Minnehaha County_Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens_0039
View of gardens, rear of stage, waterfall, and southern steps, camera facing southeast.
Date of photograph: September 23, 2014

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

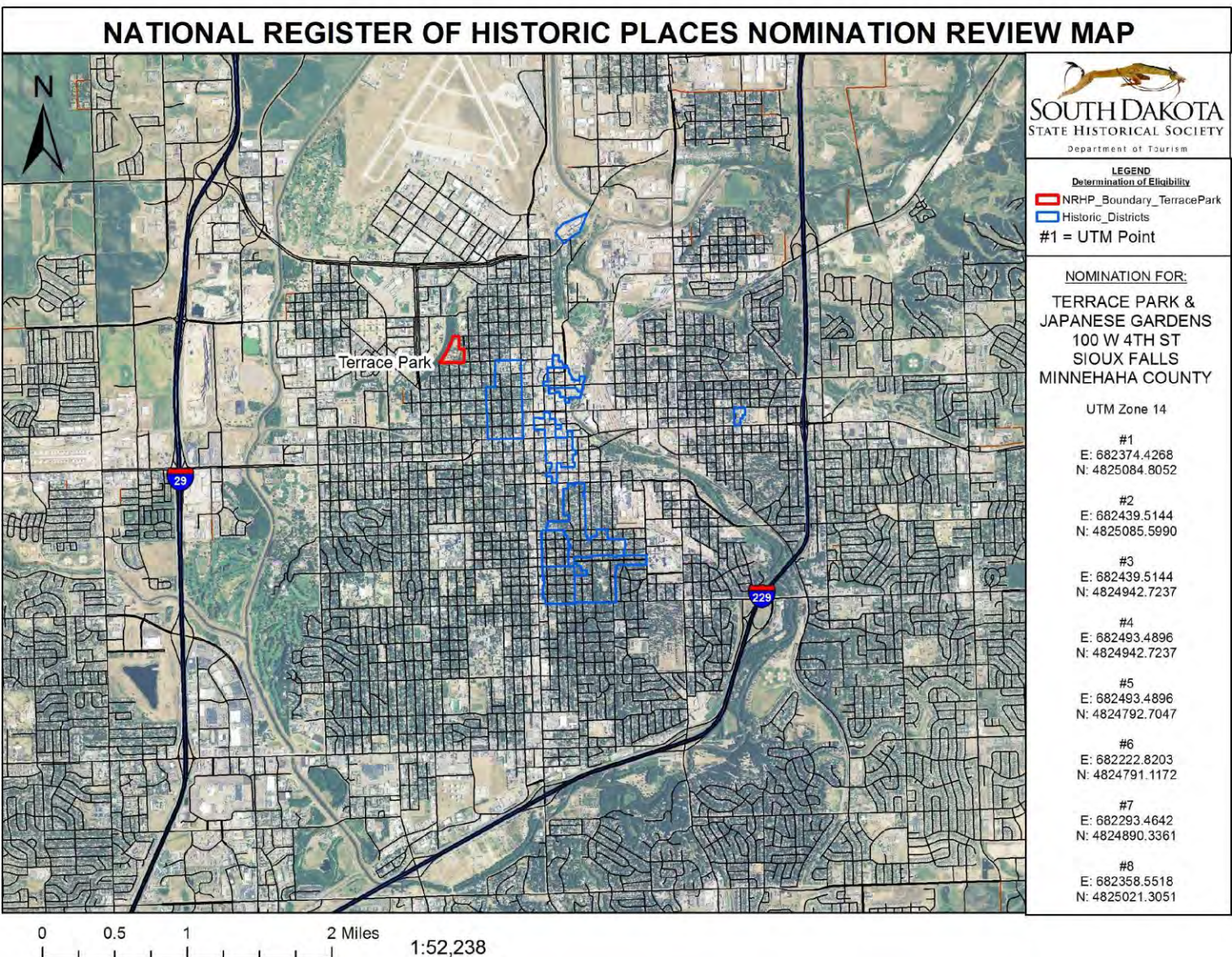
Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens
 Name of Property

Minnehaha County, South Dakota
 County and State



Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens
 Name of Property

Minnehaha County, South Dakota
 County and State



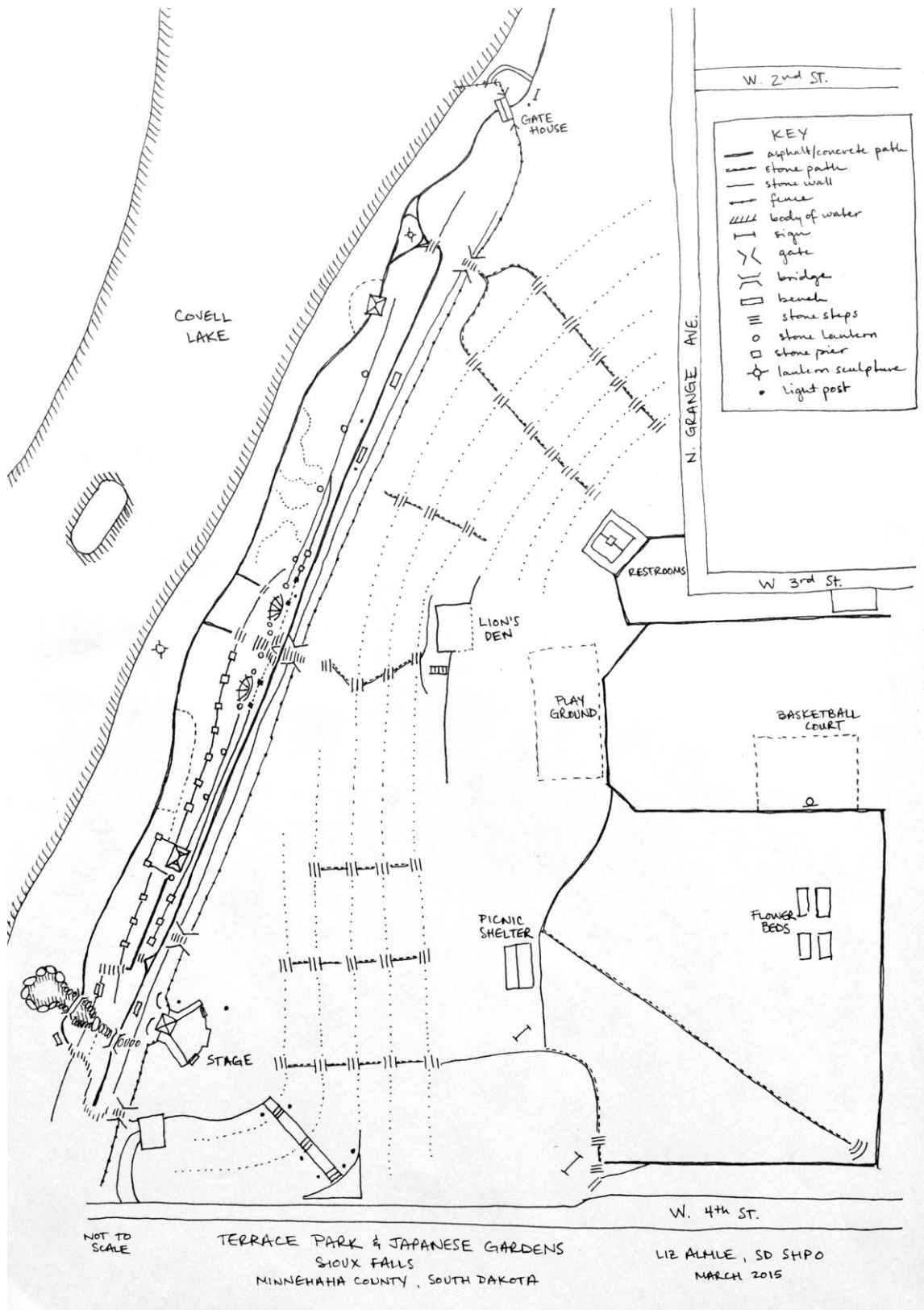
LEGEND
 Determination of Eligibility
 NRHP_Boundary_TerracePark
 Historic_Districts
 #1 = UTM Point

NOMINATION FOR:
 TERRACE PARK &
 JAPANESE GARDENS
 100 W 4TH ST
 SIOUX FALLS
 MINNEHAHA COUNTY

- UTM Zone 14
- #1
E: 682374.4268
N: 4825084.8052
 - #2
E: 682439.5144
N: 4825085.5990
 - #3
E: 682439.5144
N: 4824942.7237
 - #4
E: 682493.4896
N: 4824942.7237
 - #5
E: 682493.4896
N: 4824792.7047
 - #6
E: 682222.8203
N: 4824791.1172
 - #7
E: 682293.4642
N: 4824890.3361
 - #8
E: 682358.5518
N: 4825021.3051

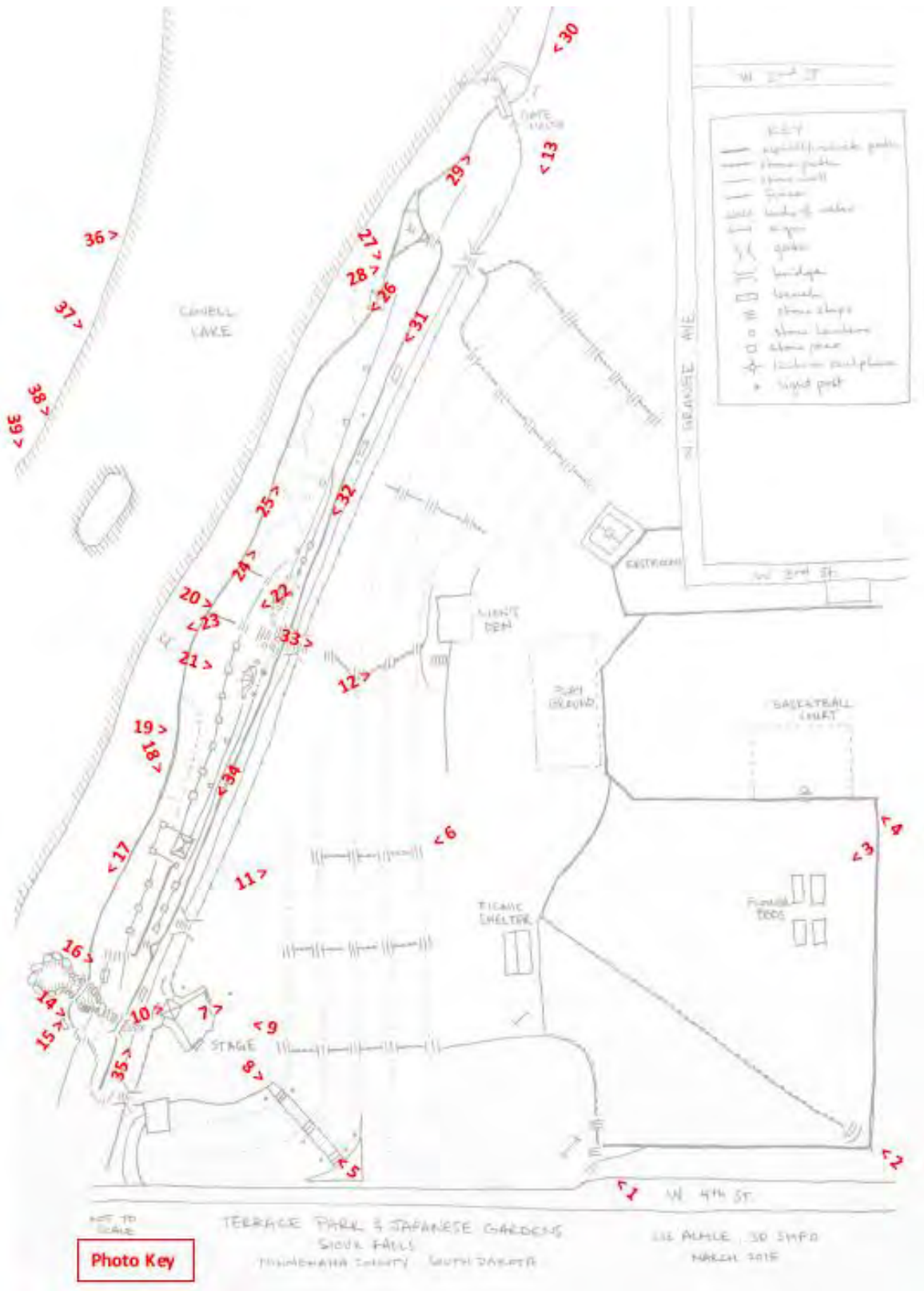
Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens
 Name of Property

Minnehaha County, South Dakota
 County and State



Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens
 Name of Property

Minnehaha County, South Dakota
 County and State

















































































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Minnehaha

DATE RECEIVED: 7/17/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/19/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/03/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/01/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000566

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: Y LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9/1/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER *W. Bennett* _____

DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____

DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



July 14, 2015

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 17 2015

**Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service**

Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 "I" (Eye) Street NW
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington DC 20005

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copies of the following nominations to the National Register of Historic Places:

- Terrace Park and Japanese Gardens, Sioux Falls, Minnehaha County, SD
- First National Bank, Freeman, Hutchinson County, SD
- Harmony Friends Church, Jerauld County, SD

Also enclosed is an amendment to the Vermillion Historic District located in Vermillion, Clay County, SD. NR Ref #75001714. The request is for the approval of a change in name as noted on the continuation sheets.

Please feel free to contact me at 605-773-6056 or liz.almie@state.sd.us with any questions.

Sincerely,

Liz Almlie
Historic Preservation Specialist