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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

### 1. Name of Property

historic name First National Bank of Garretson

other names/site number First National Bank of Garretson Building

### 2. Location

street & number 605 Main Street

city or town Garretson

state South Dakota code SD county Minnehaha code 099 zip code 57030

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Signature of certifying official/Title Gary D. Vogt Date 09-20-2011

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government SD SHPO

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 \_\_\_\_\_

### 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 Joe Edson H. Beall Date of Action 11.2.11

First National Bank of Garretson  
 Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD  
 County and State

**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**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	<b>Total</b>

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

n/a

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade: Financial Institution

Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture: Museum

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Richardsonian Romanesque

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Other: Quartzite Stone

walls: Other: Quartzite Stone

Brick

roof: Synthetic: Rubber

other:

First National Bank of Garretson  
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD  
County and State

### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The First National Bank of Garretson is located on Main Street in Garretson, Minnehaha County, South Dakota. It is a two-story, Sioux Quartzite building. It has decorative arch window openings, decorative stonework at the cornice line, and two triangular stone pediments. The original (south half) of the building was constructed in c.1894. The nameplate on the building says 1893, however accounts show the building was not completed and occupied by the bank until 1895. The addition (north half) was constructed in 1913. The total square footage of the building including the basement, main floor, and second floor is 9,674.

### **Narrative Description**

The façade (east elevation) consists of two storefronts. Both have been altered from their original configuration. The south storefront originally had two entrance doors with transoms at each corner. In between the doors was a large window surrounded by smaller windows with colored glass. When the addition to the north was built in 1913, the original storefront was modified to more closely match the new storefront to the north. The new storefronts, both north and south, had three large window bays with transoms and entrances, also with transoms, on the southern corners of the storefronts. The original building had two one-over-one double hung windows in the arch openings on the second floor while the 1913 addition had four one-over-one double hung windows. In circa 1950, both storefronts were altered to their current configuration. Today the south storefront has a double metal/glass door, topped with a single pane of narrow glass. To the north of the door is a large plate glass window framed in metal. Areas above and to the sides of the doors and window have been infilled with Sioux Quartzite stone. The north storefront has a recessed metal/glass door with metal/glass surrounds. To the north of the recessed door are double plate glass windows. Areas above and to the sides of the doors and window have been infilled with Sioux Quartzite stone. Above the south storefront is a narrow namestone that runs the majority of the width of the storefront. It reads "FIRST NATIONAL BANK". Above the north storefront is another narrow namestone that runs the majority of the width of the storefront. It is covered with a modern sign that reads "GARRETSON HERITAGE MUSEUM". All of the second floor windows on both storefronts have been downsized with wood infill and one-over-one windows. Decorative stonework is at the cornice. Centered over each half of the building is a triangular pediment.

The north and south elevations border buildings. There are no openings.

The west elevation has a 1950s one-story, brick addition on the south portion. This elevation has a one-over-one single hung window. Above the addition on the main portion of the building is a one-over-one double hung window and a wood infilled window opening. The north portion of the west elevation has two window openings that have been infilled with glass block and a downsized entrance with a modern wood door on the first-story. The second story has two one-over-one windows and an entrance door. A metal stairway leads up to the second-story entrance door.

The first floor interiors are two long, narrow spaces. An opening in the interior wall connects the two spaces. The south portion was remodeled in 1950. The walls are plaster and the ceiling has acoustical tiles. A large, wood teller counter from 1950 is located in its original location in the front of the space. Built into the interior wall is an original vault with two, large steel doors. The vault door reads "Garretson State Bank" and "Hall's Lock and Safe Co." At the back of the space is a small enclosed area that was an office. The addition is behind this office space. The north portion of the interior is an open space. Notably, it retains its original tin ceiling.

The basement has unfinished walls with exposed Sioux Quartzite stones. The most notable feature is another large original vault with steel metal doors.

The second floor is divided into twelve rooms ranging in size from roughly 6'x6' to 18'x14'. A wall separates the original portion of the building from the addition with one opening connecting the spaces. The second floor rooms remain largely unaltered and have good integrity, though deterioration issues are present in some rooms.

First National Bank of Garretson  
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD  
County and State

The original or south portion of the building houses Rooms #209-#213 (rooms are referenced to floor plan map with nomination). All have plaster walls, though some are covered in wallpaper. All wood finishing is original. It appears that there is one replacement door.

**Room #209** has wood trim around the windows and base boards are painted white. There are two adjacent doors in the room; one leading to Room #211 and the other to Room #210. The doors have unpainted original wood surrounds and transom windows. The door leading to Room #210 is a five panel wood door. The door leading to Room #211 is a non-original wood door.

**Room #210** is connected via doorways to Room #209 and #211. It has painted base boards and wallpaper. There is an interior window connecting it with Room #212.

**Room #211** is small room connected to Rooms #209, #210, and #212. It appears that this room could have served as an assistant's or secretary's room for the three adjoining offices.

**Room #212** is a long, narrow room with three interior windows shared with Room #213. There are wood surrounds around the windows and doorways. Two wood panel doors connect it to Rooms #211 and #213.

**Room #213** shares three interior windows with #212. There are wood surrounds, base boards, and wood panel doors still in place.

The **hallway** is located in the north or 1913 addition portion of the building. Before the addition, the original staircase may have been located at Room #211. This would explain the small dimensions of this room located adjacent to the current stairwell.

The north portion of the building houses Rooms #201-208. All have plaster walls. All wood finishing is original.

**Room #201** has all of its wood base boards and door and window surrounds. There are two wood panel doors; one leads to the hallway and the other to Room #202.

**Room #202** also has all of its original wood base boards and surrounds. It also has a double wood panel door that opens up into Room #203.

**Room #203** also has all of its original wood base boards and surrounds. Along with the double wood panel doors opening up into Room #202, there is an identical set opening up into Room #204.

**Room #204** also has all of its original wood base boards and surrounds. There is also a wood panel door that opens up into Room #205.

**Room #205** is a small L-shaped room used for storage. It could also be described, perhaps, as a large closet.

**Room #206** is the bathroom. It is accessed from Room #208 via a wood panel door. It is a small bathroom with a stool, sink, and claw foot bathtub.

**Room #207** has all of its original wood base boards and surrounds, though they have been painted. It is accessed through a small hallway to room #208.

**Room #208** is long but narrow room. The room has a set of floor to ceiling cabinets that cover approximately 12' of one wall. The cabinets are mostly wood paneled cupboards with some drawers.

**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture \_\_\_\_\_

Commerce \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c.1894-1961 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

c.1894, 1913 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a \_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a \_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

n/a \_\_\_\_\_

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Period of Significance (Justification)**

The period of significance begins in c.1894 when the building was constructed and runs up until 1961, the fifty year cutoff for the National Register.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The First National Bank of Garretson Building is eligible under Criteria A and C and is locally significant for its **architecture** and for the role it played in the development of **commerce** in Garretson.

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

The First National Bank of Garretson is significant for its Sioux Quartzite construction and for its vernacular interpretation of the Richardsonian Romanesque style of architecture. It is one of three commercial buildings remaining in Garretson constructed of Sioux Quartzite.

The First National Bank of Garretson is also significant for the role it played in commerce in Garretson. It was the home of the First National Bank of Garretson for 84 years. The north half of the building was also home to Johnson Drug for 67 years. Both were important Garretson businesses.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

### **History of the First National Bank of Garretson and Johnson Drug**

Garretson became a town in 1889. In 1873, several families had settled and formed the village of Palisades, a few miles south of present day Garretson. When the railroad was routed north of the village, the people moved to be on the line. The new town was named after Sioux City, Iowa railroad promoter A.S. Garretson, who also just "happened" to own much of the land on which the new town would be built.<sup>i</sup> Today, Garretson has a population around 1,100.

The Garretson State Bank opened on 6 August 1894. The original bank building was a small wood frame building that bordered the current bank building. Thomas Wangsness, Marcus Wangsness, and A.H. Rudd opened the bank with \$10,000 in total assets.<sup>ii</sup> They moved into their Sioux Quartzite masonry structure on 3 May 1895.<sup>iii</sup> In 1905, the name of the bank was changed to the First National Bank of Garretson.<sup>iv</sup> (Note: the First National Bank of Garretson is the name used in the nomination as it best reflects the historic importance of the bank and is the common name most associated with the building).

Thomas Wangsness was born in Iowa in 1860. He grew up on a farm and at the age of nineteen engaged in the general merchandise business. He was successful in this business for twelve years, at which time he became a traveling salesman for a harvester company. He came to Minnehaha County in 1893, locating in Garretson where he opened the First National Bank of Garretson with his brother Marcus and A.H. Rudd. Wangsness was also active in the community, serving as the treasurer for the Garretson School Board and on the city council.<sup>v</sup> Under Wangsness' control, the First National Bank of Garretson prospered. It specialized in general banking, but paid special attention to farm loans and collections. It also represented a number of insurance companies and was an agent for various steamship lines.<sup>vi</sup>

Marcus Wangsness was Thomas' older brother. He was born in Norway and moved with his parents to the United States when he was eight. He was a farmer and successful farm machinery and implement salesman up until 1877, at which time he came to South Dakota from Iowa and took a homestead and timber claim in Moody County. After improving his claim and residing on it for seven years, he moved back to Iowa and got into the mercantile business with Thomas. Marcus moved to Palisades, Minnehaha County, and engaged in the mercantile business for two years before moving his

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<sup>i</sup> Minnehaha County Historical Society. *Minnehaha County Historical and Biographical Sketches*. (Dallas: TX, Curtis Media Corporation, 1988), 38.

<sup>ii</sup> Doug Nelson. *History of Garretson and Community*. 1964, 70.

<sup>iii</sup> Minnehaha County Historical Society, 243.

<sup>iv</sup> *Ibid*, 243.

<sup>v</sup> Doane Robinson. *History of South Dakota*. (Indianapolis: IN, B.F. Bowen and Co., 1904), 965.

<sup>vi</sup> Robinson, 965.

stock to Garretson. In addition to his business interests, he also served several years as city treasurer and on the board of education.<sup>vii</sup>

Less is known about the third partner, A.H. Rudd. Like Marcus Wangsness, Rudd was originally located in Palisades and moved to Garretson when the railroad arrived. Thomas and Marcus Wangsness are recorded to have the most involvement in the bank. It is possible that Rudd was an early investor who played little role in the day to day operation of the bank.

The stockholders and directors of the First National Bank of Garretson also organized the First National Bank of Sherman (the town of Sherman is about 5 miles NE of Garretson) in 1924. The Sherman bank was forced to close during the depression. Its charter was moved to the First National Bank of Garretson during the Bank Holiday of 1934.

The First National Bank of Garretson survived the depression, which is significant since South Dakota was particularly hard hit. During the depression, banks in South Dakota saw their deposits fall by 60% and their loans fall by 60%<sup>viii</sup> The number of banks in South Dakota also fell by 60%.<sup>ix</sup> In 1929 there were 396 banks in South Dakota, but that number fell to 212 by 1933.<sup>x</sup> Banks in South Dakota failed at a higher percentage than the rest of the nation.<sup>xi</sup>

The following have served as President of the bank:

Thomas Wangsness 1894-1931  
M.O. Wangsness 1932  
T.E. Wangsness 1933  
B.O. Wangsness 1934-1973  
A.M. Hammer 1973

The following have served as Vice President:

E.J. Berdahl 1905-1925  
T.E. Wangsness 1934-1974  
J.W. Johnson 1974

The following have been Cashiers:

E.L. Swift 1894-1907  
G.A. Aus 1907  
C.O. Berdahl 1908-1910  
Andreas Johnson 1911  
C.W. Goodsell 1911-1918  
H.L. Gerber 1918-1934  
T.E. Wangsness 1934-1967  
A.M. Hammer 1967-1973  
J.W. Johnson 1973

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<sup>vii</sup> Robinson, 966.

<sup>viii</sup> Ralph J. Brown. "Economic Cataclysm: South Dakota and the Great Depression." University of South Dakota. PowerPoint. 4 May 2011.

[http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:w0s8Sq9-u6wJ:people.usd.edu/~rbrown/SouthDakota.greatdepression.ppt+south+dakota+banks+great+depression&hl=en&gl=us&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESj0RSqftJ7GQCvqBHM12uuXCzhqhJa6U0MqYorL0b9uQZRwwM83B74sCG\\_Ci5c9D7jKOq1MCDVkdKvPMU\\_QmUvxKImuiv11DtU9KRr3-4m8csjGWDw96tgdACB-p4hVL9g8wbug&sig=AHIEtbRvp1BtryrrElqU\\_7Dv8F6krq93CA](http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:w0s8Sq9-u6wJ:people.usd.edu/~rbrown/SouthDakota.greatdepression.ppt+south+dakota+banks+great+depression&hl=en&gl=us&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESj0RSqftJ7GQCvqBHM12uuXCzhqhJa6U0MqYorL0b9uQZRwwM83B74sCG_Ci5c9D7jKOq1MCDVkdKvPMU_QmUvxKImuiv11DtU9KRr3-4m8csjGWDw96tgdACB-p4hVL9g8wbug&sig=AHIEtbRvp1BtryrrElqU_7Dv8F6krq93CA)

<sup>ix</sup> Ibid.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid.

<sup>xi</sup> Ibid.

Allan Hammer purchased the bank in 1973 from B.O. Wangsness, T.E. Wangsness, R.O. Wangsness, and Luella Issenhuth. In 1975, the few remaining shares owned by the Wangsness family were purchased, marking the first time since 1894 that there was not a Wangsness as a stockholder.

In August of 1979, the First National Bank of Garretson moved into their new building at 644 Main Street in Garretson. The First National Bank of Garretson had occupied the south portion of the building for 84 years. The north portion of the building also had a longtime association with a local business. Johnson Drug was located there for 67 years.

L.B. Farley opened a drug store at the corner of Third and Main in the early days of Garretson. Ole Johnson of Elk Point worked for Farley when he was a young man and purchased the pharmacy business in 1904. It remained at this location until 1913 when the addition north of the First National Bank of Garretson was completed. At this time, the name was changed from Corner Drug to Johnson Drug.<sup>xii</sup>

Ole Johnson was a graduate of Northwest College of Pharmacy in Minneapolis. In 1945, when Bertha Johnson passed away, Ole offered a partnership to his daughter and her husband, Gertrude and Emmett Nelson. In 1952, Ole passed away and the Nelsons had to hire a pharmacist until their son Bob graduated from the College of Pharmacy at Drake University in 1963. Bob married Mary Eitrem and they purchased the drug store in 1967. Johnson Drug store moved to a new location in 1987.<sup>xiii</sup>

The First National Bank of Garretson and Johnson Drug were both longtime businesses that contributed significantly to the commerce and development of Garretson. Small town banks, much like today, provided a variety of services to local townspeople that contributed to the local economy. Home loans, business loans, agricultural loans, and others all helped build the community and turned dollars over amongst local consumers. Drug stores were another business that anchored Main Street of most small towns.

### **Architecture of the First National Bank of Garretson**

The First National Bank of Garretson is a mix of architectural styles. Not only is it a mixture, but it is a combination of architectural styles and trends that have evolved over time. When it was first constructed in c.1894, it had primarily Richardsonian Romanesque characteristics. When modified in 1913 along with the construction of the northern half, the storefronts with their metal columns, divided bays, and corner entrances took on a look more common of the period Italianate style and transitioning Commercial style, both of which were common storefront designs on Main Street for this period. Finally, the storefront modifications in 1950, with the large plate glass and recessed entry, represent a change to a modern storefront popular on Main Streets after World War II. Of all the styles referenced in the building, the vernacular incorporation of the Richardsonian Romanesque style is still the most visually important in representing the character of the building.

Richardsonian Romanesque was popular in the United States from about 1870-1900. The straightforward treatment of stone, strong massing, and round arches are defining characteristics. Romanesque has its roots in 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> century architecture from southern France, Spain, and Italy. Richardsonian Romanesque was developed by the innovative Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson and formed the American vein of the revival style. Most landmark examples of Richardsonian Romanesque design were used on churches, public buildings, and residences. It was never popular in Main Street commercial settings, but was employed occasionally, specifically for banks.

The Richardsonian Romanesque commercial style was not widespread, particularly because it was difficult to accomplish in vernacular buildings.<sup>xiv</sup> Some characteristics of the style included coursed, rock faced sandstone blocks, two-tone or darker trim stone, round arch windows, and a low, wide entrance.<sup>xv</sup> Other elements could include a corner entrance marked by a thick, single stone column and a corner tower.<sup>xvi</sup> Fenestration could vary by floor level. Examples for

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<sup>xii</sup> Nelson, 53.

<sup>xiii</sup> Nelson, 53.

<sup>xiv</sup> Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors: 1870-1960*. (New York: NY, W.W. Norton and Company Inc., 2009), 237.

<sup>xv</sup> Ibid, 237.

<sup>xvi</sup> Ibid, 238.

windows could include such alternatives as a large-scale lunette divided by heavy mullions or art glass with small, square panes of colored glass.<sup>xvii</sup>

The original design of the c.1894 storefront had one large central window bracketed on the top and sides by several small-square panes of colored glass. Bracketing these at the corners were two identical entrances. This configuration was altered in 1913. Three equally sized spaces were created. The southern entrance was widened, but recessed. The other two spaces became large display windows. All had transoms and awnings. This storefront reconfiguration more closely matched the new part of the building constructed the same year. The new storefronts with their metal columns, recessed entries, transoms, and display windows were consistent with the other Italianate and Commercial style buildings on Garretson's Main Street at this time.

The First National Bank of Garretson is also what Richard Longstreth classifies as a two-part commercial block in his study of commercial architecture, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. Two-part commercial blocks are the most common type of composition used for small and moderate-sized commercial buildings across the country.<sup>xviii</sup> This type is generally limited to two to four stories and has a distinct boundary between distinct zones. The single story lower zone at street level is used for public spaces, such as retail stores, banking rooms, insurance offices, etc. The zone on stories two through four offer a more private use, such as meeting halls, hotel rooms, and private offices.<sup>xix</sup>

The two-part commercial block was prevalent from the 1850s through the 1950s. Its origins can be traced to Roman antiquity, when shops were located beneath living quarters, but became popular in America after the revolution during a period of rapid growth in commerce and manufacturing. These early shop-houses evolved into the modern two-part commercial buildings that are found on almost every Main Street.<sup>xx</sup>

The final modification to the First National Bank of Garretson occurred in the 1950s when the storefront was reconfigured again. Storefront alteration was common during the 1950s and 1960s as architectural tastes changed. This 1950s alteration reflects that trend.

### Quartzite

The Sioux Quartzite Ridge or Sioux Uplift is one of the oldest rock formations on the northern plains. The uplift forms a ridge in southeastern South Dakota and southwestern Minnesota and is one of the few exposures of Precambrian basement rock south of the Canadian Shield.<sup>xxi</sup> The known exposures of Sioux Quartzite in Minnesota are in Nicollet, Watonwan, Cottonwood, Pipestone, and Rock Counties.<sup>xxii</sup> In South Dakota, there are outcrops in Minnehaha, Lincoln, Turner, McCook, and Hanson Counties.<sup>xxiii</sup> There is also exposed rock in Lyon County, Iowa.<sup>xxiv</sup>

Sioux Quartzite is a compact, hard re-crystallized siliceous quartzose sandstone rock. It is very firm and has a greasy, glassy, or smooth luster – much like that of quartz. Sioux Quartzite consists almost wholly of quartz, with the color varying by locality.<sup>xxv</sup> Impurities such as Iron Oxide, Magnesia, Alumina, and other minerals are found throughout the sand grains and cement of the stone.<sup>xxvi</sup> These impurities give Sioux Quartzite a light gray, lilac, lavender brown, reddish purple, pink, or brick red color. The most common color shades are light purple and light pink.<sup>xxvii</sup>

The first Sioux Quartzite building of any consequence in Garretson was the First National Bank of Garretson.<sup>xxviii</sup> Other Sioux Quartzite buildings constructed in Garretson included the Minnehaha State Bank, the Masonic Building, and Marcus Wangness' general merchandise store. Frank Royce (quarry owner) also constructed a Sioux Quartzite building that was

<sup>xvii</sup> Ibid, 238.

<sup>xviii</sup> Richard Longstreth. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. (Walnut Creek: CA, Alta Mira Press, 2000), 24.

<sup>xix</sup> Longstreth, 24.

<sup>xx</sup> Ibid, 24.

<sup>xxi</sup> Jacob L. Ritzen. "A Geographic Analysis of Sioux Quartzite." Thesis, South Dakota State University, 1992, 16.

<sup>xxii</sup> Ibid, 16.

<sup>xxiii</sup> Ibid, 16.

<sup>xxiv</sup> Ibid, 16.

<sup>xxv</sup> Ibid, 19.

<sup>xxvi</sup> Ibid, 19.

<sup>xxvii</sup> Ibid, 19.

<sup>xxviii</sup> Nelson, 20.

used as a store and post office. The Lutheran Congregation razed this building and used the rock to construct the basement of their new church.

Demand for Sioux Quartzite declined in the early 1900s. Quartzite was quarried not only for building blocks, but also for paving block. Changes in market demand for paving block affected the profits of the quarries. With less demand for paving block, the railroads also changed the amount of cars available to the quarries to ship materials. This was further strained during World War I when the government requisitioned all railroad cars for hauling vital war materials. Many quarries were closed at this time and never reopened. Another blow to the quarries was South Dakota's poor economy during the 1920s and 1930s, which decreased demand. When the economy picked up after World War II, the construction demand was for new materials.

Sioux Quartzite was a popular building material in towns near quarries. It was shipped elsewhere throughout the region, though it is especially significant regionally. Towns near quarries saw the most use of Sioux Quartzite in their public buildings, main streets, and residences. Sioux Falls and Dell Rapids in Minnehaha County have the largest concentration of Sioux Quartzite buildings in South Dakota. In Garretson, there are three quartzite commercial buildings on Main Street.

Aside from the architectural value of Sioux Quartzite, it also had an economic impact to many towns located along the Sioux Uplift. It employed many men in the 1880s and 1890s, providing good wages to skilled workers. Stone cutters in 1884 made between \$3 and \$7 a day, blacksmiths made \$3.25 a day, and workmen actually digging out the rock were paid \$1.75 a day.<sup>xxix</sup> Quarrying was one of South Dakota's earliest industries and contributed to the economic development of eastern South Dakota.

### **Integrity**

Main Street Garretson has a mix of older and newer buildings, with the older buildings having different degrees of integrity. There are three remaining Sioux Quartzite buildings on Main Street, all of which have altered storefronts and second floor windows. Even though they have been altered, all three retain enough integrity for National Register eligibility. One of these buildings, Wangsness General Store, was listed on the National Register in 2005.

Although the storefront of the First National Bank of Garretson has been altered, it still retains integrity. The distinct, Sioux Quartzite construction is a strong character-defining feature that enables the building to illustrate significant aspects of its past. The interior also retains good integrity with its tin ceiling, original bank counter, and original vaults. The orientation of the interior space is also mostly intact with open, customer oriented space on the first floor and unaltered office space on the second floor.

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## **9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors: 1870-1960*. W.W. Norton and Company Inc, New York: NY, 2009.

Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. Alta Mira Press, Walnut Creek: CA, 2001.

Minnehaha County Historical Society. *Minnehaha County Historical and Biographical Sketches*. Curtis Media Corporation, Dallas: TX, 1988.

Nelson, Doug. *History of Garretson and Community*. 1964.

Ritzen, Jacob L. "A Geographical Analysis of the Sioux Quartzite." Thesis, South Dakota State University, 1992.

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<sup>xxix</sup> Dell Rapids Historic District National Register of Historic Places file. State Historic Preservation Office. (Pierre: SD).

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than 1  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>701146</u>	<u>4843394</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>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Lot 8, Block 9, Royce's 4<sup>th</sup> Addition, Garretson

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes only the area historically associated with the property.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Chris B. Nelson

organization SD State Historic Preservation Office date 20 January 2011

street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone 605-773-3458

city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501

e-mail Chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

---

**Photographs:**

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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: First National Bank of Garretson

City or Vicinity: Garretson

County: Minnehaha

State: SD

Photographer: CB Nelson

Date Photographed: 5 January 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 4.

FirstNationalBankofGarretson_MinnehahaCounty_SD_0001.tif	West
FirstNationalBankofGarretson_MinnehahaCounty_SD_0002.tif	East
FirstNationalBankofGarretson_MinnehahaCounty_SD_0003.tif	West
FirstNationalBankofGarretson_MinnehahaCounty_SD_0004.tif	West

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**Property Owner:**

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

name Garretson Area Historical Society

street & number 609 Main, PO Box 614 telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Garretson state SD zip code 57030

**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 18 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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: First National Bank of Garretson

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Minnehaha

DATE RECEIVED: 9/23/11      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/17/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/01/11      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/08/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000787

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    11.2.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ 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.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK

GARRETSON HERITAGE MUSEUM

GARRETSON  
HERITAGE  
MUSEUM



First National Bank of Garretson - Minnehaha  
County - SD - 0001



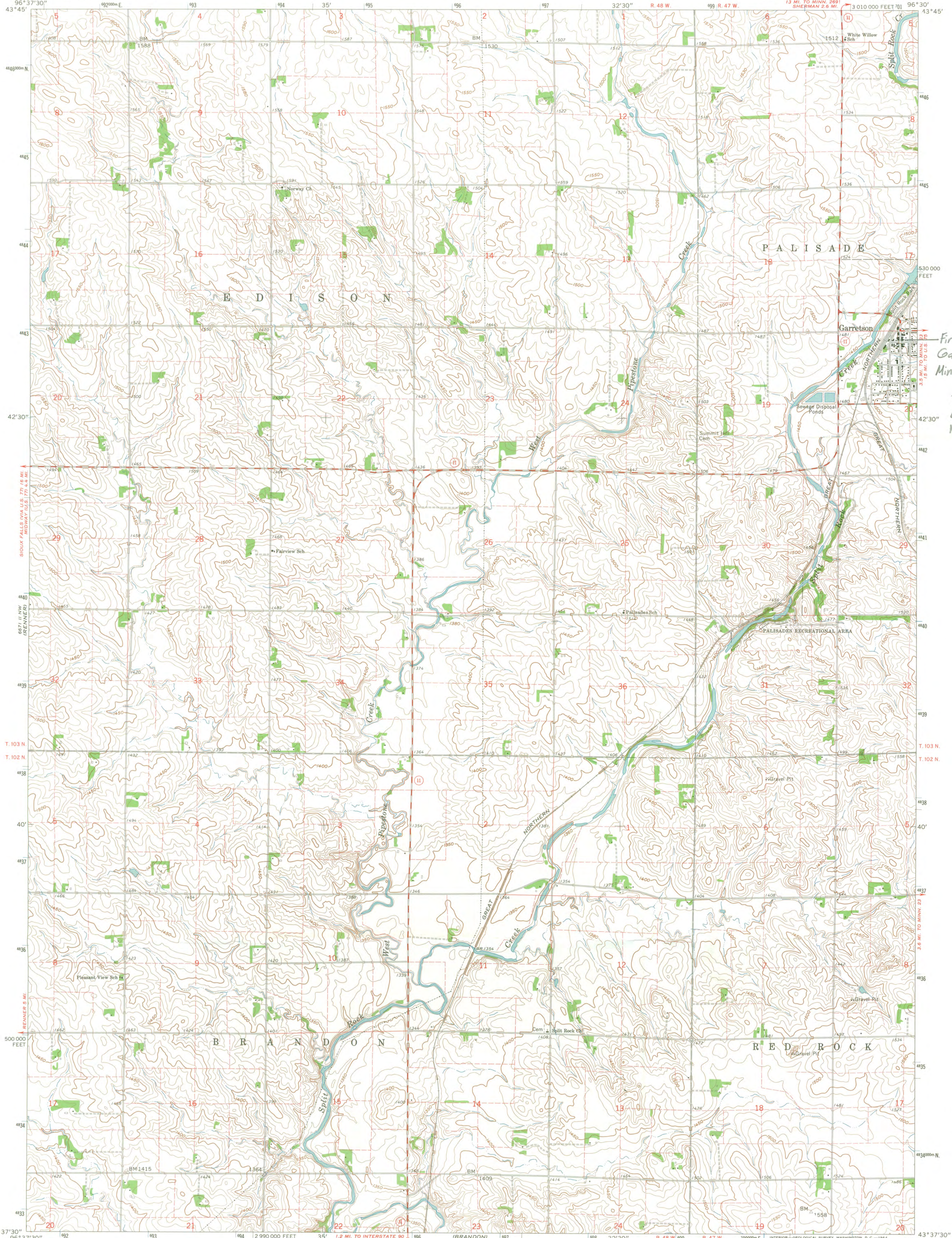
First National Bank of Garretson — Minnehaha  
County — SD — 0002



First National Bank of Garretson - Minnehaha  
County - SD - 0003



First National Bank of Garretson - Minnehaha  
County - SD - 0004



First National Bank of  
Garretson  
Minnehaha County, SD  
Z=14  
E=70146  
N=4843394

1000  
10-31-85

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

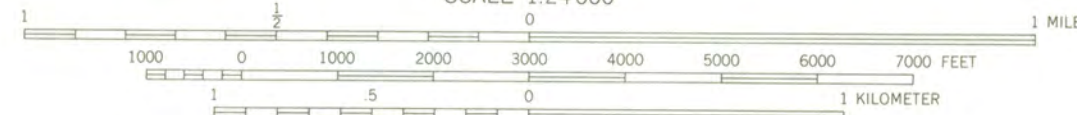
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1958. Field checked 1962

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on South Dakota coordinate system, south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 14, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



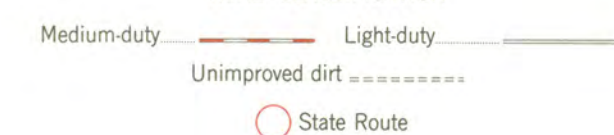
SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



ROAD CLASSIFICATION



GARRETSON WEST, S. DAK.  
N4337.5—W9630/7.5

1962

AMS 6671 II NE—SERIES V873

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



# SOUTH DAKOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Department of Tourism and State Development

900 Governors Drive | Pierre, SD 57501-2217

Phone 605-773-3458 | Fax 605-773-6041 | [www.history.sd.gov](http://www.history.sd.gov)



22 September 2011

Keeper of the National Register  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Parks Service  
1201 Eye St NW  
8th Floor (MS 2280)  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Keeper of the National Register:

Enclosed is one nomination: *First National Bank of Garretson.*

If you have any questions regarding any of these submittals, please feel free to contact me at 605-773-3103 or at [chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us](mailto:chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us).

Sincerely,

Chris B. Nelson  
Historic Preservation Specialist



Department of  
Tourism & State  
Development

Office of Tourism [TravelSD.com](http://TravelSD.com)  
Governor's Office of Economic Development [SDreadytowork.com](http://SDreadytowork.com)  
Tribal Government Relations [SDtribalrelations.com](http://SDtribalrelations.com)  
Arts Council [artscouncil.sd.gov](http://artscouncil.sd.gov)  
State Historical Society [history.sd.gov](http://history.sd.gov)  
Housing Development Authority [SDHDA.org](http://SDHDA.org)

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initiative

[2010initiative.com](http://2010initiative.com)