

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED APR 09 1975
DATE ENTERED JUN 5 1975

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Aberdeen Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

both sides of 3rd-6th Ave. SE, and Jay, Kline, and Arch Sts.

CITY, TOWN

Aberdeen

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

No. 1

STATE

South Dakota

VICINITY OF

CODE

046

COUNTY

Brown

CODE

013

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Aberdeen

VICINITY OF

STATE

South Dakota

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Aberdeen City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Aberdeen

STATE

South Dakota

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

South Dakota Historic Sites Survey

DATE

May, 1974

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Historical Preservation Center - USD Alumni House

CITY, TOWN

Vermillion

STATE

South Dakota

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT DETERIORATED
 GOOD RUINS
 FAIR UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The proposed Aberdeen Historic District consists of thirteen partial and three whole blocks in Hogerty and Lloyd's Addition, platted in 1881 in Aberdeen, South Dakota. The district's design can best be described as a rectangle with one block extensions to the east on 3rd Avenue S.E. and 6th Avenue S.E. creating the appearance of an irregular C-shape. The southern border of the proposed district is 6th Avenue S.E. (U.S. Highway 12) from Jay to Arch Streets, while the northern boundary is 3rd Avenue S.E. from Jay to Arch Streets. The border for the eastern edge extends from 3rd Avenue to 6th Avenue S.E. on Kline Street. The addition of Jay Street from 3rd to 6th Avenue S.E. completes the irregular C-shape.

Of the sixty-nine buildings within the proposed district, nineteen were graded "A" for exceptional period design and twenty were given a "B" as good period examples. Structures that blended with the others were classified as "C" buildings of which there were eighteen. The "D" structures or distractions numbered eight, and two buildings were considered very distracting or "F" designs.

Although basically a residential area, the proposed district has six churches, five businesses, one public library, one public and one private school building within its perimeters.

In addition to buildings, other indigenous features were classified. Two parking lots, one behind the Alexander Mitchell Public Library and another adjacent to Bethlehem Lutheran Church, were given "C" ratings.

Other components substantiated the selection of this area as a district. Tree-lined streets present the most outstanding visual compliment to architecturally and historically significant buildings. Multiplicity of design on individual buildings is yet another shared trait of district components. Primary buildings of similar design were constructed with a wide variety of materials ranging from rose quartz granite to brick and wood.

The aim behind the creation of the district was to preserve a segment of the atmosphere, lifestyle, and appearance of an elite Aberdeen neighborhood in a period extending from 1885 to 1933. The dominant style of architecture in Aberdeen during those years was Queen Anne, which is still the dominant style in the district. The houses are commonly two and one-half stories tall and have a turret and concrete foundation.

Primary sites which incorporated the Queen Anne style of architecture are discussed below.

519 South Arch - Queen Anne. This 2 1/2 story home has horizontal wood siding, a cut stone foundation, and asphalt shingles. Short Roman Doric columns support the single story porch on the south and west walls, and similar columns appear on the second story veranda on the west side. The turret in the northwest corner has a conical roof. Decorations include dentils under the first floor porch eaves, shingles, and decorative horizontal siding in the peaks, and a pediment over the front entrance with an applique in the frieze. Windows, varying in size and glass composition, have decorated lintels. Built in 1885 and remodeled in 1900 and 1963, it was the home of the B.C. Lamont family. Originally a portecochere was attached to the building. The Lamonts added the turret and the northwest porch in 1898.

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416 6th Avenue SE - Queen Anne. Although built by Walter H. Brown in 1907, this 2 1/2 story Queen Anne style house is known as the A.C. De Riemer home. Its most outstanding feature is the large two story circular front porch in the northeast corner. The circular porch roof is supported by giant Ionic columns with a balustrade interspersed on each story. Across the northern facade is a single story porch, which also has Ionic columns and a balustrade. The east wall has a segmental pediment over the entrance and a two story bay window supported by Doric Columns. The west wall is decorated with overhanging corners. The wood frame home rests upon a cut stone foundation.

303 5th Avenue SE/415-419 S Jay - Queen Anne. This 2 1/2 story Queen Anne style apartment house was built in 1890 and remodeled in 1957. Multiple roofs and gables distinguish the house from its neighbors. The first story has horizontal wood siding, but the remainder of the structure is covered with wooden shingles. The two story bay windows on the west wall have stained glass transoms in contrast to the small single fixed pane ribbon windows on the second story of the south facade. Attenuated double sash windows complete the fenestration of the house, which rests upon a concrete foundation.

In addition to the Queen Anne style of architecture, the proposed district has representatives of the Italianate, Neo-Colonial, English Renaissance, Second Empire, Modernistic, Bungaloid, Neo-Classic Revival, and Gothic Revival styles. Frequently, two or more of these designs were employed in the construction of a single structure. Two examples of other architecturally significant buildings are described below.

Third Avenue SE - Gothic Revival. Completed in 1933, the Gothic Revival style Sacred Heart Catholic Church has smoothly cut stone walls and a slate shingled roof. Tracery decorates the front (south) facade and gargoyles are uniformly placed around the building. Three Gothic arches protect the front doors, consisting of two single wooden doors flanked by a set of double wood doors with cast iron latches. Twin towers with crocketed finials surround the entrance's second story parapet, which is crowned with a Celtic cross.

402 S Kline - English Renaissance. This 2 1/2 story Early English Renaissance style home is unique for its use of cut rose quartz granite for the exterior facade. The gables and bay windows on the north and south walls are decorated with strapwork on a stucco base reminiscent of the Tudor style. Fenestration is typically Early English Renaissance with the use of vertical mullions, horizontal transoms, and flat-headed windows with cut granite sills. The front (east) door is surrounded by stained glass sidelights and a transom. The second story balcony on the east wall is protected with a balustrade and supported by large carved brackets. The interior of the house is centered around a baronial hall and fireplace.

Primary Buildings in the Aberdeen Historic District.

1. 519 South Arch: 2 1/2 story Queen Anne described in detail in description above.

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2. 520 South Kline: 1 1/2 story towered Queen Anne style belonging to the Gage family.
3. 417 South Kline: 1 1/2 story Queen Anne style built in 1891.
4. 403 South Kline: 2 story Queen Anne style built in 1890.
5. 402 South Kline: English Renaissance style house described in detail above.
6. 318 South Kline: 3 story Late Gothic Revival style First Presbyterian Church.
7. 409 South Jay: 2 1/2 story Queen Anne style house.
8. 303 South Jay: 2 story towered Queen Anne style house.
9. 225 3rd Avenue SE: Aberdeen Central High School built in 1912 of brick and is a three story building.
10. 409 3rd Avenue SE: 2 1/2 story Sacred Heart Catholic Rectory.
11. Sacred Heart Catholic Church: Late Gothic Revival style church built in 1933.
12. 405 4th Avenue SE: 2 1/2 story Queen Anne style house.
13. 401 5th Avenue SE: 2 1/2 story home built of rose quartz granite.
14. 303 5th Avenue SE: 2 1/2 story Queen Anne style house described in detail above.
15. 416 6th Avenue SE: 2 1/2 story towered Queen Anne style house built in 1907.
16. 305 6th Avenue SE: 3 story brick Greek Revival style First Church of Christ Scientist built in 1928.
17. 303 6th Avenue SE: 2 1/2 story Neo-Colonial style home built in 1917 and remodeled in 1965.

Legal Descriptions for the Aberdeen Historic District

- 519 South Arch: W 8' of lot 3, all lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 block 1, Thomas Addition; lot 12 and W 115' of S 8.5' of lot 13 & E 27' of lots 13, 14, Pierce's Subdivision of block 103, Hagerty and Lloyd's Addition.
- All of 300 block of S Kline
- 403 South Kline: lots 22, 23, 24 block 94, Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition.
- 409 South Kline: lots 19, 20, 21 block 94, Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition.
- 417 South Kline: lots 16, 17, 18 block 94, Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition.
- 402 South Kline: lots 1, 2, 3, block 93, Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition.
- 408 South Kline: lots 4, 5, N 1/2, lot 6, block 93, Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition.
- 416 South Kline: S 1/2 lot 6, all lots 7, 8, 9 and N 1/2 lot 10, block 93, Hagerty and Lloyd's Addition.
- 503 South Kline: lots 20, 21 Pierce's Subdivision of block 104, Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition.
- 507 South Kline: lots 18, 19 Pierce's Subdivision of block 104, Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition.
- 519 South Kline: lots 7-12, block 16, Thomas Addition, lots 12-17, Pierce's Subdivision of block 104, Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition.
- All of 500 Block of S Kline.
- All of 300, 400, and 500 blocks of South Jay
- All of 200, 300, 400, and 505 SE 3rd Avenue
- All of 200, 300, and 400 blocks of SE 4th Avenue

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- 303 SE 5th Avenue/415 & 419 South Jay: W 90' lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 block 93, Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition.
- 305 SE 5th Avenue
- 315 SE 5th Avenue: S 1/2, lot 10 and all lots 11, 12 block 93, Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition.
- 401 SE 5th Avenue: lots 13, 14, 15 block 94, Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition.
- 223 SE 6th Avenue
- 303 SE 6th Avenue: W 20' of lot 6 and all lot 7, Union Subdivision of block 105, Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition.
- 305 SE 6th Avenue: lot 5, E 30' of lot 6, Union Subdivision of block 105, Hagerty and Lloyd's Addition.
- 317 SE 6th Avenue: W 50' of lot 4, Union Subdivision of block 105, Hagerty and Lloyd's Addition.
- 319 SE 6th Avenue: 47' W of E 53' of lot 4, Union Subdivision of block 105, Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition.
- 323 SE 6th Avenue: E 53' of lot 4, Union Subdivision of Block 105, Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition.
- 300 and 400 blocks of SE 6th Avenue
- House on southeast corner of Arch and 6th Avenue SE
- House on southwest corner of Arch and 6th Avenue SE

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1885-1933

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

On January 3, 1881, C. H. Prior filed his plot of the future townsite of Aberdeen, named after the Scottish home of Alexander Mitchell, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The site was chosen for its natural slough, which provided water to replenish steam engines.

In 1882 an outstanding bumper crop of Spring Wheat was raised in the area and the land boom began. Railroads brought in vast numbers of homesteaders. The first railroad to reach Aberdeen was the Milwaukee Road, which arrived on July 6, 1881. That same year the Chicago and North Western laid tracks through town. On July 26, 1886, it completed its line and in 1907 the Minneapolis and St. Louis joined the other three.

Aberdeen is a good example of the growth of railroads--both real and paper. The Aberdeen Bismarck and North Western; the Detroit and South Western; the Rock Island; and later the Illinois Central were projected and in some cases even graded into the county.

Railroads played an important role in the growth of Aberdeen from the beginning when they chose the town's location and brought in the first settlers. Crops, produce and staples were shipped on the rails into and out of town. In later years the railroad made Aberdeen a distributing center for wholesale houses in the area.

With the immigrants came the need for a social and governmental center with churches, schools and businesses. Aberdeen's population and importance grew even though the boom years reached their peak in 1885 and a depression lasted through the 1890s. The proposed historic district was home to many of Aberdeen's socially prominent families. Among them were: B.C. Lamont, who lived at 519 S. Arch, was an experimenter with spring wheat and artesian wells. Louis Lager designed Aberdeen's Grain Palace and resided at 417 South Kline. Frank Beard, one of the town's early settlers who played an active role in its development, lived at 403 South Kline. A.E. Boyd, an extensive landowner in Brown County, built the house at 320 Sixth Avenue Southeast.

Other important people--bankers, doctors, dentists, real estate investors--also lived in the area. Public and parochial schools sprang up on Third Avenue Southeast to provide for the educational needs of their children. Congregations were ministered to in the district's six churches, which account for one fifth of the religious institutions in the city. Many early residents built homes of architectural significance that stand today as testimonials to the vision and ambition they employed in building Aberdeen.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Schell, Herbert S. HISTORY OF SOUTH DAKOTA. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1968.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 34

UTM OK
HL

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,4	5,4,0,6,7,0	5,0,3,4,2,8,0	B	1,4	5,4,0,6,7,0	5,0,3,3,8,1,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,4	5,4,0,3,4,0	5,0,3,3,8,0,0	D	1,4	5,4,0,3,4,0	5,0,3,4,2,8,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The northern boundary of the Aberdeen Historic District begins with the Sacred Heart Catholic School at 505 3rd Avenue, SE and runs west to the intersection of South Jay and 3rd Avenue SE. The western boundary begins at this point as one travels south along South Jay Street to the intersection of South Jay Street and 6th Avenue SE. The four buildings at this intersection are included in the district. Turning right, the line continues in a straight line east along 6th Avenue SE until it

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Edith French

ORGANIZATION

Historical Preservation Center

DATE

December 10, 1974

STREET & NUMBER

USD Alumni House

TELEPHONE

605-677-5314

CITY OR TOWN

Vermillion

STATE

South Dakota 57069

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

[Handwritten Signature]

3-31-75

TITLE

Cultural Preservation Director / SHPO

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

[Handwritten Signature]

DATE

6/5/75

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

[Handwritten Signature]

DATE

JUN 4 1975

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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intersects with South Arch Street. The property on the corners of the intersection are included in the district as are all of the buildings facing South Kline Steet from 6th Avenue Southeast north to 3rd Avenue SE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Aberdeen Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Brown

DATE RECEIVED: 4/12/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/26/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 75001711

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 5-15-07 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

~~ADDITIONAL COMMENTS~~

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

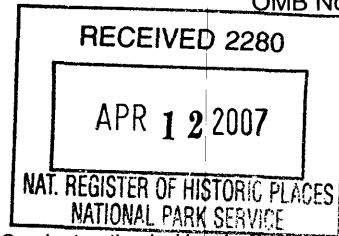
REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

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.

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Aberdeen Historic District
(Reclassification of contributing/non-contributing resources and boundary clarification)

other names/site number Hagerty and Lloyd Historic District

2. Location

street & number Both sides of 3rd to 6th Avenues and Jay, Kline and Arch Streets [] not for publication

city or town Aberdeen [] vicinity

state South Dakota code SD county Brown code 013 zip code 57401

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 [nationally] statewide [locally]. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official: Jay D. Vogt
Title: State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: 04-10-2007
South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title
Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [] entered in the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
[] determined eligible for the
National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
[] determined not eligible for the
National Register.
[] removed from the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
[] other, explain
[] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Four horizontal lines for signature and date input.

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
[x] public-local
[] public-State
[] public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- [] building(s)
[x] district
[] site
[] structure
[] object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Resource Type. Rows include buildings (62/26), sites (0/0), structures (0/0), objects (0/0), and Total (0/0).

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.

62

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic - Single Dwelling
Education - School
Religion - Religious Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic - Single Dwelling
Domestic - Multiple Dwelling
Education - School
Religion - Religious Facility
Commercial - Professional
Commercial - Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Late Victorian-Queen Anne
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals - Late Gothic Revival
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals - Neoclassical
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements - Prairie, Craftsman
No style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Concrete, Stone
walls Wood, Brick, Stone, Aluminum, Asbestos, Other
roof Asphalt, Wood, Slate
other

Narrative Description

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

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.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- [] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Periods of Significance

1882-1933

Significant Dates

1882, 1885, 1890, 1905, 1912, 1928, 1933

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

E.W. Van Meter; George Fossum; Ursa Louis Freed

Primary location of additional data:

- [x] State Historic Preservation Office
[] Other State Agency
[] Federal Agency
[] Local Government
[] University
[] Other

Name of repository:

Aberdeen Historic District
Name of Property

Brown County, South Dakota
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 29 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A. 14 540597 5034419
Zone Easting Northing

B. 14 540597 5034384
Zone Easting Northing

C. 14 540538 5034384
Zone Easting Northing

D. 14 540538 5034344
Zone Easting Northing

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jason Haug - Historic Preservation Specialist

organization South Dakota SHPO

date 12 February 2007

street & number 900 Governors Drive

telephone 605-773-6296

city or town Pierre

state SD

zip code 57501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name See Continuation Sheet

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state _____

zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Aberdeen Historic District
Brown County, South DakotaSection number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION**

The Aberdeen Historic District, also known as the Hagerty and Lloyd Historic District, consists of twelve partial and three whole blocks mostly in Hagerty and Lloyd's Addition, platted in 1882 in Aberdeen, South Dakota. The southern border of the proposed district roughly follows 6th Avenue S. E. (U. S. Highway 12) from Jay to Arch Streets, while the northern boundary generally follows 2nd Avenue S. E. from Jay to Arch Streets. The border for the eastern edge extends from 2nd Avenue to 6th Avenue S. E. along Arch Street. The western boundary roughly follows the center of the blocks between Jay and Washington Streets and extends from 2nd Avenue SE to 6th Avenue SE. Aberdeen's central commercial area is located west of the district. To the east of the district is St. Luke's Hospital as well as more recent commercial development. Sixth Avenue SE (US Highway 12) to the south and the Central School and Sacred Heart Complexes to the north somewhat visually delineate the northern and southern boundaries.

Queen Anne

The dominant style of architecture within the district is Queen Anne. The Queen Anne style is characterized by steeply pitched roofs of irregular shape, patterned shingles, cutaway bay windows and other devices to avoid flat wall surfaces, and asymmetrical façades with a partial or full-width porch. Square, round, or polygonal towers are also common features of the Queen Anne style. A few examples of this style within the district are:

519 South Arch, 1885, contributing

This two and one-half story Queen Anne style home has horizontal wood siding, a cut stone foundation, and asphalt shingles. Short Roman Doric columns support the single story porch on the south and west walls, and similar columns appear on the second story veranda on the west side. The turret in the northwest corner has a conical roof. Decorations include dentils under the first floor porch eaves, shingles, and decorative horizontal siding in the peaks, and a pediment over the front entrance with an appliqué in the frieze. Windows, varying in size and glass composition, have decorated lintels. Built in 1885 and remodeled in 1900 and 1963, it was the home of the B.C. Lamont family. Originally a porte-cochere was attached to the building. The Lamonts added the turret and the northwest porch in 1898. Liquid siding was applied to the home in September 2004. The building currently serves as the meeting hall for Alcoholics Anonymous.

416 6th Avenue SE, 1905, contributing

Although built by Walter H. Brown in 1905, this two and one-half story Queen Anne style house is known as the A.C. De Riemer home. Its most outstanding feature is the large two-story circular front porch in the northeast corner. The circular porch roof is supported by giant Ionic columns with a balustrade interspersed on each story. Across the northern façade is a single story porch, which also has Ionic columns and a balustrade. The east wall has a segmental pediment over the entrance and a two-story bay window supported by Doric columns. The west wall is decorated with overhanging corners. The wood frame home rests upon a cut stone foundation.

303 5th Avenue SE (also 415-419 S Jay), 1890 (remodeled 1957), contributing

This two and one-half story Queen Anne style apartment house was built in 1890 and remodeled in 1957. Multiple roofs and gables distinguish the house from its neighbors. The first story has horizontal wood siding, but the remainder of the structure is covered with wooden shingles. The two-story bay windows on the west elevation have stained glass transoms in contrast to the small single fixed pane

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ribbon windows on the second story of the south façade. Attenuated double sash windows complete the fenestration of the house, which rests upon a concrete foundation.

Other Styles

In addition to the Queen Anne style, the district has representatives of the Gothic Revival, Tudor, and Neoclassical styles. Frequently, a mixture of elements from these various styles was used on a single building.

Gothic Revival - Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 409 Third Avenue SE, 1933, contributing

Completed in 1933, the Gothic Revival style Sacred Heart Catholic Church has smoothly cut stone walls and a slate shingled roof. The church has a cruciform plan with a semi-polygonal apse on the north elevation. Tracery decorates the front (south) façade and gargoyles are uniformly placed around the building. Three Gothic arches protect the front doors, consisting of two single wooden doors flanked by a set of double wood doors with cast iron latches. Twin towers with crocketed finials surround the entrance's second story parapet, which is crowned with a Celtic cross.

Tudor - 402 South Kline, 1905, contributing, contributing garage

This two and one-half story Tudor Revival style home is unique for its use of cut rose quartz granite for the exterior façade. The gables and bay windows on the north and south walls are decorated with half-timbering on a stucco base. The windows feature vertical mullions, horizontal transoms, and flat-headed windows with cut granite sills. The front (east) door is surrounded by stained glass sidelights and a transom. The second story balcony on the east wall is protected with a balustrade and supported by large carved brackets. The interior of the house is centered on a baronial hall and fireplace. The house was designed by E.W. Van Meter for Ralph Brown, an early Aberdeen lawyer.

Neoclassical – Former First Church of Christ Scientist (currently a law firm), 305 SE 6th Avenue, 1928, contributing

This three-story brick Neoclassical style church was designed by Aberdeen architect George Fossum and built in 1928 for the First Church of Christ Scientist. The building is constructed of blonde brick with a concrete foundation. On the façade (south elevation), a central double door is flanked by paired columns supporting a large pediment. A round window is set into the center of the pediment. The symmetrical façade also features small paired windows. Small arched windows with keystones are located on each side of the front doors and are repeated on a larger scale on the east and west elevations. The building was renovated into a law firm in the early 1990s.

Other Buildings

A brief description of each building in the Aberdeen Historic District is provided below.

1. 303 S Kline
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1911
STYLE: Craftsman
STATUS: Contributing, Contributing secondary structure

Side-gable Craftsman house with two large gable dormers on the façade (west elevation). Exposed rafters and knee brackets. The first floor of the symmetrical façade has four sets of paired pilasters

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separating two ribbons of three one-over-one windows and the central doorway. Original siding has been replaced.

2. 304 S Kline
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1889
STYLE: Queen Anne
STATUS: Contributing, contributing secondary structure

Has a steeply pitched irregularly-shaped roof with a dominant front-facing gable. Windows are paired one-over-one. Front porch has been removed and original siding replaced.

3. 306 S Kline
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1918
STYLE: Colonial Revival
STATUS: Contributing

Cross-gambrel subtype of the Colonial Revival style. Has one-over-one windows, original wood siding, and a one-story enclosed entry porch on the left side of the façade (east elevation).

4. 310 S Kline
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1910
STYLE: Craftsman
STATUS: Contributing, Contributing secondary structure

Two and one-half story house with a cross-gable roof and one-story full-width brick porch. A second story sits atop the left side of the porch. Windows are generally multi-paned with ribbons of three or more. Other details include wide overhanging eaves and knee brackets.

5. 311 S Kline
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1895
STYLE: Queen Anne
STATUS: Contributing, Contributing secondary structure

Two-story Queen Anne house. The roof is hipped with lower cross gables. One partial-width one-story porch on right side of façade (west elevation). Bay window on second story of façade with decorative brackets. Wood clapboard siding with some fishscale siding in gables. Decorative windows have a diamond glazing pattern. Originally, the house had a tower on the southwest corner and the main entry had a circular wooden porch with a conical roof.

6. 313 S Kline
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1887
STYLE: No style
STATUS: Contributing, Non-contributing secondary structure

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Cross-gable roof. Front gable is clipped. The original open porch with spindlework has been removed and replaced with a one story gable enclosed front porch. The original windows and siding have been replaced. Knee brackets are present beneath the eaves.

7. 317 S Kline

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1890

STYLE: Queen Anne

STATUS: Contributing, Non-contributing secondary structure

Two and one-half story Queen Anne house. Steeply pitched pyramidal roof with gable dormers. Polygonal tower located on southwest corner of house. Bay window on south elevation. Windows are one-over-one. The original front porch has been replaced with a smaller gable entry hood.

8. 318 South Kline, First Presbyterian Church

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1927

STYLE: Gothic Revival

STATUS: Contributing

Designed by architect George Fossum and built by S.W. Jonason, this brick late Gothic Revival style church has a steeply pitched gable roof and a cross-gable along the western elevation. Gothic influence is evident in the lancet arch windows and doors, and rosette-patterned windows. The bell tower sits on the southeast corner of the building to the south of the front entrance. Along with the lancet arches and tall bell tower, buttresses emphasize vertical lines along each elevation. All eleven stained glass windows in the sanctuary feature events from the life of Jesus Christ and were planned by Edward M. Leighton of Minneapolis before the church was built.

9. 402 South Kline

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1905

STYLE: Tudor

STATUS: Contributing, Contributing secondary structure

See description above

10. 403 S Kline

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1890

STYLE: Queen Anne

STATUS: Contributing, Non-contributing secondary structure

Two-story Queen Anne with cross gable roof and wrap-around porch on northwest corner, which has been altered from its original design. Gables have brackets, wood fishscale siding, and decorative bargeboard. Window are generally one-over-one. Original siding has been replaced.

11. 408 S Kline,

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1890

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STYLE: Queen Anne

STATUS: Contributing, Contributing secondary structure

Two and one-half story Queen Anne house. There is a small one-story entry porch on the left side of the façade. A porch across the rest of the façade has been removed. Half-timbering in the gables creates a pattern of squares. A large rear addition was constructed in 1896. The corners of each gable feature sun-burst designs. Original siding has been replaced.

12. 409 S Kline

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1893

STYLE: Queen Anne

STATUS: Contributing, Contributing secondary structure

Two and one-half story Queen Anne house with a steeply pitched hipped roof with lower cross gables. A cut-away bay window is located on the south elevation. Gables have fishscale siding. Wood shake siding has replaced the original clapboard siding. A multi-paned sun porch on the north and a small gable entry replaced the historic wrap-around porch.

13. 416 S Kline

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1888

STYLE: Queen Anne

STATUS: Contributing, Contributing secondary structure

F.H. Hagerty, a prominent early Aberdeen banker and entrepreneur, built this house in 1888. The two and one-half story house has an irregularly shaped steeply pitched roof. Windows are generally one-over-one. There are varying shingle patterns in the gables and across the second story. The original wood wrap-around porch has been replaced by a brick porch with square columns. A large contributing carriage house sits behind the house to the west.

14. 417 S Kline

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1891

STYLE: Queen Anne

STATUS: Contributing, Contributing secondary structure

This house features an irregular roofline with a prominent front-facing gable. A cut-away bay window is located beneath this gable. The main gables are decorated with a square pattern while other gables feature fishscale siding. The house maintains its original wood siding.

15. 506 S Kline

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1951

STYLE: No style

STATUS: Non-contributing,

One and one-half story sandstone house with side gable roof and small gable front entry. A large three car attached garage is located on the west. The house falls outside the district's period of significance.

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16. 512 S Kline

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1880

STYLE: No style

STATUS: Non-contributing, Contributing secondary structure

One and one-half story gable and wing house. A shed dormer is located on the façade of the wing. Windows are one-over-one. The house was likely originally clad in wood clapboards but has since been covered with stucco and decorative quoins added.

17. 519 S Kline, Alexander Mitchell Public Library

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1963

STYLE: No style

STATUS: Non-contributing

One story brick building.

18. 520 S Kline

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1886

STYLE: Queen Anne

STATUS: Contributing, Non-contributing secondary structure

One and one-half story Queen Anne style house with steeply pitched cross-gable roof. A square tower on the northeast corner has a steeply pitched pyramidal roof. The house has wood shingles. The gables have decorative bargeboard. The front porch has been enclosed on the southeast corner. The original siding has been replaced.

19. 519 South Arch

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1885

STYLE: Queen Anne

STATUS: Contributing

See description above

20. 303 South Jay

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1888

STYLE: Queen Anne

STATUS: Contributing

Two-story Queen Anne house with hipped roof. A tower is located in the northwest corner of the house. There is a porch on the façade (west elevation) with a metal railing that replaced the historic wood balustrades and columns. A bay window is located on the north elevation.

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21. 311 S Jay

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1906

STYLE: No style

STATUS: Non-contributing, Non-contributing secondary structure

Simple front-gable house with small gabled entry on right side of façade (west elevation). This gabled entry replaced the original full-width front porch. A bay window is located on the north elevation.

22. 315 S Jay

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1917

STYLE: Craftsman

STATUS: Contributing, Contributing secondary structure

Low-pitched hipped roof with hipped dormer on façade. One-story enclosed front porch and exposed rafters along all roof lines. Clapboard siding across first story and wood shingle siding across second story.

23. 317 and 319 S Jay

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1925

STYLE: No style

STATUS: Non-contributing, Non-contributing secondary structure

Simple rectangular-plan house with low-pitched hipped roof. Currently serves as a duplex with two separate entrances on the façade (west elevation).

24. 323 S Jay

DATE CONSTRUCTED: ca. 1925

STYLE: No style

STATUS: Contributing, Contributing secondary structure

Simple front-gable house with one-story enclosed front porch. Original siding replaced. A decorative diamond pattern is located in the gable peak of the façade (west elevation).

25. 403 S Jay

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1900

STYLE: Queen Anne

STATUS: Contributing, Non-contributing secondary structure

Steeply pitched cross-gable roof. There is a one-story full width front porch. The original balustrades between the porch columns have been removed. A Queen Anne window is present in the center of the façade (west elevation) that features a diamond light glazing pattern across the top. Original clapboard siding has been replaced with modern metal siding.

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26. 405 S Jay
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1890
STYLE: No style
STATUS: Non-contributing

Front-gable house with small one-story entry on north elevation and a bay window on façade (west elevation). A porch is located on the south elevation. Original siding replaced with aluminum siding.

27. 409 South Jay
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1900
STYLE: Queen Anne
STATUS: Contributing

Two and one-half story Queen Anne house with cross-gable roof. Porch is located on façade (west elevation) and wraps around to both the north and south elevations. Northwest corner of porch features a hexagonal section. The balustrades between the porch columns have been removed. Wood fishscale shingles decorate the gable peaks. An attached garage and addition has been added to rear of the house.

28. 412-418 S Jay (also 223 SE 5th Ave)
DATE CONSTRUCTED: ca. 1908
STYLE: No style
STATUS: Non-contributing

Large two and one-half story house converted into apartments. House originally just consisted of the southern most section with the side-gable roof. Two large, non-compatible additions to the north more than doubled the size of the original house. The additions were constructed at an unknown date post 1960. The building has a one-story enclosed wrap-around addition on the south. There is a hipped dormer on the original façade (south elevation) and two gable dormers on the east elevation.

29. 502 S Jay
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1901
STYLE: Folk Victorian
STATUS: Contributing

Two story front-gable house with a cross-gable on the north side of the roof. Façade (east elevation) has a full-width porch. The house has a simple rectangular plan with small amounts of Victorian details, like the diamond glazing pattern in several of the windows, and an oval window in the gable peak with four keystones. A large attached garage was added to the west elevation in 2004.

30. 503 S Jay, Faith United Methodist Church
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1926
STYLE: Gothic Revival
STATUS: Contributing

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Large Gothic Revival church with a cross plan. The cross-gable roof is clad with slate. A square bell tower is located on the west elevation and has battlements around the perimeter of the top of the tower. Windows and doorways feature lancet arches characteristic of the Gothic Revival style. A one-story addition was added to east elevation in 1962.

31. 212 3rd Ave

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1885

STYLE: No Style

STATUS: Contributing, Non-contributing secondary structure

Two-story house with a simple rectangular plan. The front section of the house has a cross-gable roof. The front gable is decorated with wood fischscale siding. Some windows have been replaced and the original front porch has been removed.

32. 225 3rd Avenue, Central High School

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1912

STYLE: Prairie

STATUS: Contributing

The former Aberdeen Central High School was built in 1912 on land donated by F.H. Hagerty. The three-story brick building is an example of the Prairie style but also features classical elements. The Prairie influence is evident in the low-pitched hipped roof clad with clay tiles, the wide overhanging eaves, and emphasis on horizontal lines. Classical columns are present on the east elevation. The entire Central School complex currently houses offices for the Aberdeen Parks, Recreation, and Forestry Department as well as the Aberdeen Area Arts Council and ArtWorks Cooperative.

33. 225 3rd Avenue, Central School Annex

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1965

STYLE: No style

STATUS: Non-contributing

The Central School annex was constructed in 1965 between the original 1912 Central High School building and the Roosevelt School building. The annex is a two-story brick building with little ornamentation.

34. 225 3rd Avenue, Washington School

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1922

STYLE: Prairie

STATUS: Contributing

The Washington School was originally built to serve as an elementary school. It mimics the style of the 1912 Central High School building with the hipped clay-tile roof, wide overhanging eaves, and emphasis on horizontal lines.

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35. 225 3rd Avenue, Roosevelt School
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1922
STYLE: Prairie
STATUS: Contributing

The Roosevelt School was originally built to serve as a junior high school. It too mimics the style of the 1912 Central High School building with the hipped clay-tile roof and emphasis on horizontal lines but lacks the overhanging eaves.

36. 310 3rd Avenue
DATE CONSTRUCTED: ca. 1910
STYLE: No style
STATUS: Contributing

This two-story rectangular stucco house features a symmetrical façade with a small enclosed one-story entry porch on the center of the façade (north elevation). This entry porch replaced the historic one-story open porch. Access to the roof of the entry porch is present from the second story. Some windows have a diamond glazing pattern in the upper, smaller pane. The building has a flat roof with overhanging eaves and has brackets beneath the eaves.

37. 409 3rd Avenue, Sacred Heart Catholic Church Rectory
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1950
STYLE: Eclectic
STATUS: Non-contributing

The Sacred Heart Catholic Church Rectory was built using Mankato stone, the same material as was used for the church in 1933, laid on random ashlar. The two and one-half story building was designed by the Aberdeen architectural firm of Ursa Louis Freed. A large chimney is located on the east side. The central front entrance has an arch that ties it to the gothic architecture of the church.

38. 409 3rd Avenue, Sacred Heart Catholic Church
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1933
STYLE: Gothic Revival
STATUS: Contributing

See description above

39. 412 3rd Avenue
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1904
STYLE: No style
STATUS: Contributing

Small gable-and-wing house clad with stucco. A small gabled entry porch is located on right side of façade (north elevation).

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40. 414 3rd Avenue
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1904
STYLE: No style
STATUS: Contributing

Simple front-gable brick house. Windows have slight arches over them. A one-story enclosed front porch has been added to the house.

41. 416 3rd Avenue
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1904
STYLE: No style
STATUS: Contributing

Simple front-gable house with rear addition. Original siding has been replaced with modern aluminum siding.

42. 424 3rd Avenue
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1904
STYLE: No style
STATUS: Contributing

Simple front-gable house similar to 416 3rd Avenue SE. Original siding has been replaced with modern aluminum siding. A full width front porch has been removed.

43. 216 4th Ave
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1891
STYLE: No Style
STATUS: Contributing

One and one-half story house with a cross gable roof. A small entry porch sits in the northeast "L" of the house. A wrap-around porch has been removed the façade (north elevation). Original siding has been replaced.

44. 224 4th Avenue, apartment, former church
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1949
STYLE: Art Deco
STATUS: Non-contributing

This two-story brick building formerly housed the Assembly of God Church. In 1987 the building was renovated into apartment units. Pilasters along the east and west elevations give the building a vertical emphasis.

45. 311 4th Avenue
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1920

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STATUS: Non-contributing

Small side-gable house with a smaller gable wing on the west elevation.

46. 405 4th Avenue (321 S Kline before 1964)

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1896

STYLE: Queen Anne

STATUS: Contributing, Contributing secondary structure

Two and one-half story Queen Anne style house. Has a cross-gable roof with a lower gable wing to the east. A small porch on the northwest corner has been replaced with a shed roof entry porch. A hexagonal tower sits above this entry. Windows are generally paired one-over-one. A two-story bay window is located on the south elevation. The east elevation features a balcony with balustrade. Gable peaks are decorated with wood fishscale shingles.

47. 411 4th Avenue

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1910

STYLE: Prairie

STATUS: Contributing

Two and one-half story house with rectangular plan. The hipped roof has hipped dormers on the south, east, and west elevations. A one-story full width front porch is open on the left one-third while the remainder is enclosed. Porch columns are square with elaborations at the top of each one. Rafters are exposed along the roof and above the porch and the bay window on the west elevation. The house has been converted into apartments.

48. 420 4th Avenue

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1901

STYLE: Queen Anne

STATUS: Contributing

Two and one-half story Queen Anne house. It has a hipped roof with lower cross gables. A full-width front porch has been enclosed. Gable peaks are decorated with half-circle windows and fishscale wood shingles. The house has been converted into apartments.

49. 422 4th Ave

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1931

STYLE: Minimal Traditional

STATUS: Contributing, Non-contributing secondary structure

Small one and one-half story house with a steeply pitched cross-gable roof. A small gabled entry is located on the center of the façade (north elevation). Windows are six-over-one.

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DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1923

STYLE: Foursquare

STATUS: Contributing

Two-story house with low pitched pyramidal roof. A one-story full-width porch is present on the façade (north elevation). The porch is enclosed on the left two-thirds and open on the right one-third. Windows are three-over-one. The original siding has been replaced.

51. 303 5th Avenue SE (also 415-419 S Jay)

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1890, remodeled 1957

STYLE: Queen Anne

STATUS: Contributing, Non-contributing secondary structure

See description above

52. 309 5th Avenue

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1920

STYLE: Prairie

STATUS: Contributing

Two-story house with one-story wing on west side. The low pitched hipped roof has wide overhanging eaves. A small one-story entry with a hipped roof is centered on the façade (south elevation). Windows are generally paired one-over-one.

53. 315 5th Avenue

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1941

STYLE: No style

STATUS: Non-contributing

This two-story brick house features a mansard roof clad with wood shingles. A large stone chimney is located on the east elevation. The house falls outside the district's period of significance.

54. 401 5th Avenue

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1902

STYLE: Colonial Revival

STATUS: Contributing, Non-contributing secondary structure

Two and one-half story home built of rose quartz granite on the first floor and blond brick on the second floor. It features a flared hipped roof with flared hipped dormers. A two-story bay is located on the south elevation. A one-story wrap-around porch was removed from the west elevation about 1943 when the house was remodeled into apartments. A small one-story entry was added to the house on the south elevation using some of the stone from the porch foundation.

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55. 304 6th Avenue

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1890

STYLE: Foursquare

STATUS: Contributing, Contributing secondary structure

Two-story square house. The truncated hipped roof has exposed rafters. First floor and front porch is stucco while second floor is wood shingle siding. The front porch is supported by square tapered columns.

56. 305 6th Avenue, Law firm (remodeled church)

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1928

STYLE: Neoclassical

STATUS: Contributing

See Description above.

57. 320 6th Avenue, Funeral home (original structure razed)

DATE CONSTRUCTED: ca. 1998

STYLE: No style

STATUS: Non-contributing

The modern cross-gable structure replaced the original structure at this site in the late 1990s.

58. 323 6th Avenue

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1919

STYLE: Craftsman

STATUS: Contributing, Contributing secondary structure

One and one-half story side-gable Craftsman style house. Details include exposed rafters, knee brackets, a central gable dormer, and five-over-one windows. A detached garage stands of the northwest corner of the house and mimics the style of the house with exposed rafters, multi-paned windows, and a gable dormer.

59. 416 6th Avenue

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1905

STYLE: Queen Anne

STATUS: Contributing, Contributing secondary structure

See description above

60. 602 S Arch

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1937

STYLE: Minimal Traditional

STATUS: Non-contributing

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Small rectangular house with low-pitched cross-gable roof. An attached garage is located on the west elevation. Windows are six-over-six.

61. 520-524 S Arch, Modern office building
DATE CONSTRUCTED: 2006
STYLE: No style
STATUS: Non-contributing

Modern rectangular building with gable roof and cross-gables over the two entrances on the east elevation. The building houses HKG Architects and a Sherwin Williams paint store.

Demolished

The following buildings have been demolished since the district was originally listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.

1. 303 SE 6TH Avenue
2. 314 S Kline Street
3. 507 S Kline Street
4. 314 S Jay Street
5. 509 S Jay Street
6. 512 S Jay Street
7. 518 S Jay Street
8. 522 S Jay Street
9. 505 SE 3rd Avenue – Original Roncalli Middle School razed 2003
10. 223 SE 6th Avenue – Original structure removed, new business built
11. 419 SE 6th Avenue
12. 504 SE 6th Avenue – Original house removed, new modern office building
13. 215 SE 4th Avenue – Bethlehem Lutheran Church demolished, 2005
14. 319 SE 6th Avenue

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Brown County, South DakotaSection number 8 Page 16**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Aberdeen Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as a significant concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes and ancillary buildings associated with Aberdeen's early residential development. As a group, these homes represent this development and reflect late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential architecture, changes in architecture over time, and the adaptation of popular styles into vernacular forms. The higher-style homes that are the focus of the district are generally associated with many of Aberdeen's early prominent citizens.

The original nomination form was vague in regards to the district boundary and which resources were contributing or non-contributing. The proposed changes included in this amendment serve to clarify these items and also to remove a few modern buildings from along the edges of the district that do not contribute to the significance of the district. No contributing properties are removed from or added to the district.

Historical Background

Brown County is located in northeastern South Dakota midway between the Missouri River and the Minnesota Border. Like much of northeast South Dakota, glaciers helped form the landscape of Brown County. Melting glaciers formed a lake between the Coteau du Missouri and the Coteau des Prairies from North Dakota south to near Mitchell, SD, referred to by geologists as Lake Dakota. The rich and relatively stoneless soils of Brown County can be attributed to the glaciers and this ancient lake. Today the James River flows from north to south through the center of the county with the Elm River and Snake Creek as western tributaries and Mud Creek as the only sizable drainage to the east.¹

European settlement into Brown County was largely delayed until the 1880s for a combination of reasons. While the passage of the Homestead Act of 1862 allowed for the cheap distribution of western lands, Brown County was not completely surveyed until 1882. Conflicts with American Indians of the Dakotas during the 1860s and 1870s discouraged settlement. Overall poor economic conditions across the country during the 1870s combined with grasshopper plagues in Dakota Territory also held back settlement. The main impediment to settlement in the area prior to the 1880s, however, was the lack of adequate transportation. In 1881 the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad reached Brown County and as the other limitations dissipated settlement into Brown County and the eastern Dakotas boomed. Crops, produce, and staples were shipped on the rails into and out of town, helping Aberdeen become a major regional commercial center. Railroads also brought in vast numbers of homesteaders. With the immigrants came the need for a social and governmental center with churches, schools, and businesses. On January 3, 1881, C.H. Prior filed his plot of the future townsite of Aberdeen, named after the Scottish home of Alexander Mitchell, president of Milwaukee Railroad. The site was chosen for its natural slough, which provided water to replenish steam engines.² Aberdeen's population and importance continued to grow even though the boom years

¹ Brown County History Committee, *Brown County History* (Aberdeen, SD: North Plains Press, 1980) 3.

² *Brown County History*, 23-26, 191, 383-388.

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reached their peak in 1885 and a depression lasted through the 1890s.³

The history of Aberdeen is directly related to the railroad. When the Milwaukee Road reached Brown County in 1881, the original plan was to head northwest toward Columbia, the county seat at that time. Columbia officials, however, wanted to sell land to the Milwaukee instead of donating it as other communities had done and they also demanded a bridge be constructed over the James River. The Milwaukee was unwilling to meet these demands and instead rerouted the railroad to Aberdeen. The Milwaukee was the first of several lines to run through Aberdeen, earning the city the nickname the "Hub City." Also in 1881 the Chicago and North Western reached Aberdeen and in 1883 a connection from Aberdeen to Mitchell, SD was completed. By the mid 1880s the Great Northern also ran through Aberdeen. In 1906 the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway reached Aberdeen, providing nightly passenger service from Aberdeen to St. Paul on the "Aberdeen Limited."⁴

Aberdeen was incorporated in 1882 and many civic improvements were undertaken shortly thereafter. Construction of an artesian ditch was undertaken in 1882 to combat heavy rains and the flooding that would result. In 1884 this ditch was upgraded to an artesian well to develop a water system. Aberdeen continued to grow and by 1890 it was home to about 230 businesses, including sixty retail stores, twelve wholesale house, twenty hotels, and several mills and factories. This same year Aberdeen also became the county seat of Brown County, finally taking the honor from Columbia. The City's population reached 4,000 by 1900 and was nearing 15,000 by 1920.⁵

District Development

The Aberdeen Historic District is largely located in the southwestern corner of Hagerty and Lloyd's Addition to the City of Aberdeen. The plat of the Hagerty and Lloyd's Addition was filed March 18, 1882. F.H. Hagerty, an enterprising young banker, conceived the plan for a residential area on the east side of town. His associate, William M. Lloyd, Jr., financed the project. The addition consisted of 106 blocks, lying north and south of the Milwaukee tracks extending from Eighth Avenue North to Sixth Avenue South, and east from the original townsite to Dakota Street.⁶

The rapid growth of Aberdeen was marked by the fact that the Hagerty and Lloyd's Addition was the sixth new addition to be developed in less than a year and a half from the original city platting. The area south of the Milwaukee tracks, including the southern portion of the Hagerty and Lloyd's Addition, was largely developed prior to the areas north of the tracks. By 1889, it became necessary for the City Council to pass an ordinance to standardize the streets to prevent confusion. All streets west of Main Street were numbered and all streets east of Main Street were given proper names. Jay Street was named for F.H. Hagerty's brother (J.F. Hagerty) and Arch Street was selected because their birth place

³ Aberdeen/Brown County Landmarks Commission, *A Souvenir of Aberdeen: The Railroad Hub of the Dakotas* (Aberdeen, SD: Aberdeen/Brown County Landmarks Commission, 1992) vii.

⁴ *Brown County History*, 383-388.

⁵ *Brown County History*, 187-191.

⁶ Aberdeen/Brown County Landmarks Commission, *A Guide to the Hagerty and Lloyd Historic District* (Aberdeen, SD: Aberdeen/Brown County Landmarks Commission, 1990) i.

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was Arch Springs, Pennsylvania. Lloyd Street was likely named for William M. Lloyd, Jr. of the Hagerty and Lloyd's Addition and Kline Street for the surveyor George A. Kline.⁷

Hagerty donated land for schools and churches in his addition which provided a great incentive to new residents. Professional and business people were attracted by the close proximity to downtown. The district was also popular because of its dry location, as much of west Aberdeen had been located on a large slough and was thus subject to flooding. The earliest houses were small, vernacular structures but as the residents prospered these were generally replaced with larger, high-style homes.⁸

The Aberdeen Historic District was home to many of Aberdeen's socially prominent families. B.C. Lamont, who lived at 519 S. Arch, was an experimenter with spring wheat and artesian wells. Louis Lager designed Aberdeen's Grain Palace and resided at 417 South Kline. Frank Beard, one of the town's early settlers who played an active role in its development, lived at 403 South Kline. A.E. Boyd, an extensive landowner in Brown County, built the house at 320 Sixth Avenue SE. Other important people – bankers, doctors, dentists, real estate investors – also lived in the area. Public and parochial schools sprang up on Third Avenue SE to provide for the educational needs of their children. Congregations were ministered to in the district's several churches. Many early residents built architecturally significant homes within the district that stand today as testimonials to the vision and ambition they employed in building Aberdeen.

District Architecture

While most of the houses are vernacular or do not represent any particular style, the predominant style in the Aberdeen Historic District is Queen Anne. Queen Anne was the dominant style of architecture across most of the United States from 1880 to 1900 and persisted with decreasing popularity through the first decade of the 20th century. Characteristics of the Queen Anne style found in many of the houses in the district include steeply pitched roofs of irregular shape, patterned shingles, decorative spindlework, cutaway bay windows and other devices to avoid flat wall surfaces, asymmetrical façades with a partial or full-width porch, and in some cases square, round, or polygonal towers.⁹ The houses at 519 S Arch, 416 6th Avenue SE, and 303 5th Avenue SE are all examples of the Queen Anne style within the district.

Among the districts churches, most of which are second or later generation churches, the predominant style is Gothic Revival. The Gothic Revival style is characterized by lancet arches, steeply pitched gable rooflines, cross-gables, decorative spires and towers that emphasize vertical lines, decorative buttresses, and wall surfaces extending into the gable without a break. The Sacred Heart Catholic Church and the First Presbyterian Church both represent this style within the district.¹⁰

⁷ Ibid, i.

⁸ Ibid, i.

⁹ Stephen Rogers and Lynda Schwan, *Architectural History in South Dakota* (Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2000) 5.

¹⁰ Megan Edaes, *Churches in South Dakota* (Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2002), 23.

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Other styles that appear in the district include Prairie, Tudor, Craftsman, and Neoclassical. While featuring elements of other styles, such as its classical columns, the Central High School displays several characteristics of the Prairie style with its emphasis on horizontal lines, low-pitched hip roof, and large overhanging eaves. The house at 402 S Kline Street is a good example of the Tudor style, featuring half-timbering, steeply pitched roofs, a prominent cross gable, tall narrow windows, and rubblework masonry.¹¹ The house at 323 SE 6th Avenue represents the Craftsman style within the district. This side-gable subtype of the style features a central gable dormer, exposed rafters, knee brackets, and five-over-one windows. The former First Church of Christ Scientist, currently a law firm, is a good example of the Neoclassical style, featuring columns supporting a large pediment and a symmetrically balanced facade.¹²

The period of significance, 1882 to 1933, follows the period of development within the district. The filing of the Hagerty and Lloyd plat in 1882 clearly marks the start of development within the district. The construction of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church in 1933 marked the end of major construction within the district. (See Table 1) Very few homes, churches, or schools have been constructed in the district since this date.

Table 1. Number of primary buildings in the Aberdeen Historic District by decade of construction

1880s	8	1930s	3
1890s	11	1940s	2
1900s	12	1950s	2
1910s	8	1960s	2
1920s	10	Other/Unknown	6

In summary, the Aberdeen Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria A and C for its association with the early residential development of Aberdeen and the architecture that resulted. Developing in the early 1880s through the early 1930s, the buildings within the district clearly reflect this association, as noted by the original 1974 nomination. The Aberdeen Historic District should thus be amended to more clearly reflect this integrity and the district's significance.

¹¹ Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1994), 200.

¹² Rogers and Schwan, 8.

**National Register of Historic Places
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National Park Service**Aberdeen Historic District
Brown County, South DakotaSection number 9 Page 20**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References (cont.)

See map with corresponding letters:

E. 14/540556/5034344	Y. 14/540374/5034037
F. 14/540557/5034307	Z. 14/540374/5034158
G. 14/540594/5034308	AA. 14/540334/5034158
H. 14/540594/5034273	BB. 14/540335/5034193
I. 14/540540/5034273	CC. 14/540340/5034193
J. 14/540540/5034148	DD. 14/540340/5034248
K. 14/540595/5034148	EE. 14/540307/5034248
L. 14/540596/5034120	FF. 14/540307/5034303
M. 14/540652/5034120	GG. 14/540370/5034303
N. 14/540638/5034075	HH. 14/540369/5034359
O. 14/540598/5034075	II. 14/540289/5034359
P. 14/540598/5034046	JJ. 14/540289/5034417
Q. 14/540560/5034046	KK. 14/540245/5034416
R. 14/540560/5034020	LL. 14/540245/5034469
S. 14/540536/5034020	MM. 14/540338/5034470
T. 14/540536/5034072	NN. 14/540338/5034525
U. 14/540492/5034072	OO. 14/540484/5034526
V. 14/540492/5034020	PP. 14/540484/5034466
W. 14/540507/5034020	QQ. 14/540530/5034466
X. 14/540407/5034037	RR. 14/540529/5034526
	SS. 14/540593/5034528

Verbal Boundary Description

See map with corresponding letters.

Starting at a point at the center of the 3rd Avenue SE and Arch Street intersection (A) the boundary follows Arch Street south a short distance (B) and then turns west to follow the line between lots 3 and 4 of Block 89 of Hagerty and Lloyd's Addition until it meets the alley of Block 89 (C). The boundary then follows the alley a short distance south until it turns east at the line between lots 9 and 10 of Block 89 (D) and then turns south again along the east property line of 411 4th Avenue SE (E). The boundary continues south to the center of 4th Avenue SE (F) where it turns east and continues to the center of the Arch Street and 4th Avenue SE intersection (G). From this point the boundary follows Arch Street south and then turns west (H) to follow the line between lots 3 and 4 of Block 94 until it meets the alley of Block 94 (I). The boundary then turns south and follows the alley across 5th Avenue SE to the center of Block 104 (J) where it turns and runs east along the line between lots 6 and 7 of Block 104 to the center of Arch Street (K). The boundary follows Arch Street south a short distance and then turns east (L) and follows the line between lots 13 and 14 of Block 103 and then proceeds south (M) along the east property line of 519 Arch Street. From the east property line of 519 Arch the boundary continues south to the center of 6th Avenue SE (N). From this point, the boundary proceeds west to the center of the Arch Street and 6th Avenue SE intersection (O) where it turns south for a short distance. The boundary then turns west (P) and follows the line between lots 1 and 2 of McGregor's Subdivision to

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the line between lots 3 and 4 of Block 15 of Thomas' Addition (Q) where it runs south to the alley of Block 15 (R). It then follows the alley west and then turns north (S) along the line between lots 6 and 7 of Block 15 to the center of 6th Avenue SE (T). From this point the boundary proceeds west to the center of the 6th Avenue SE and Kline Street intersection (U) where it turns south and follows Kline Street half a block. The boundary then turns west (V) to follow the alley of Block 18 of Thomas' Addition and then turns north (W) for a short distance to follow the line between lots 9 and 10 of Block 18. Next the boundary turns west (X) and follows the southern property line of 304 Sixth Avenue SE and continues west to the center of Jay Street (Y). From this point the boundary follows Jay Street north until it turns west (Z) to follow the line between lots 1 and 2 of Block 106 of Washburn's Re-plat of Hagerty and Lloyd's Addition. The boundary continues west until it meets the line between lots 15 and 1 of Block 106 (AA) where it then turns and follows this line north to the center of 5th Avenue SE (BB). The boundary then turns east for a short distance along 5th Avenue SE until it turns north (CC) and follows the line between lots 21 and 22 of Block 92 of Hagerty and Lloyd's addition to the alley of Block 92 (DD). The boundary then follows the alley west until it turns north (EE) and follows the line between lots 6 and 7 of Block 92 and continues to the center of 4th Avenue SE (FF). From this point the boundary follows 4th Avenue SE to the center of the 4th Avenue SE and Jay Street intersection (GG) where it then turns north and follows Jay Street for a half block. The boundary turns west at this point (HH) and follows the alley of Block 91 of Hagerty and Lloyd's Addition until it meets the line between lots 9 and 10 of Block 91 (II). The boundary then follows this line north to the center of 3rd Avenue SE (JJ). From this point the boundary follows 3rd Avenue SE west to the center of the 3rd Avenue SE and Washington Street intersection (KK). The boundary then turns north and follows Washington Street north to a point one foot past the north wall of the Washington School (LL). At this point the boundary turns east and follows the north wall of the Washington School (excluding the 1938 Gymnasium and Auditorium) until it meets a point one foot west of the west wall of the Central High School (MM). From here the boundary turns north and continues to the center of 2nd Avenue SE (NN). The boundary then turns east and follows 2nd Avenue SE to the center of the intersection of 2nd Avenue SE and Kline Street (OO). It then turns and follows Kline Street south to the line between lots 19 and 20 of Block 80 (PP), where it then turns east and continues to the alley of Block 80 (QQ). From this point the boundary follows the alley north to the center of 2nd Avenue SE (RR) where it turns and continues east to the center of the 2nd Avenue SE and Arch Street (SS). The boundary then turns south and continues back to the starting point (excluding any part of the 2004 School east of the Sacred Heart Church).

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Aberdeen Historic District roughly follow the southwestern portion of Hagerty and Lloyd's Addition to Aberdeen. The boundaries are somewhat visually delineated by Aberdeen's central commercial area to the west, St. Luke's Hospital and more commercial development to the east, US Highway 12 to the south, and the Central School and Sacred Heart Complexes to the north. The boundaries also reflect the district's primary period of development from 1882 to 1933. Very few houses, schools, or churches, the primary building types in the district, were constructed in the district after 1933. This amendment does not add any new structures to the district. It does, however, remove modern structures that have been constructed along the edges of the district since originally being placed on the National Register of Historic Places. This is done in order to more accurately reflect the integrity and significance of the district. The buildings removed include modern commercial buildings that replaced contributing houses and a new school that replaced an older contributing school. This amendment also serves to clarify the district boundary originally submitted in the 1974 nomination.

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Section 11 – Property Owners cont.

ADDRESS	OWNER NAME	OWNER ADDRESS	OWNER CITY	OWNER STATE	OWNER ZIPCODE
303 S Kline	Marjorie Swanson	303 S Kline Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
304 S Kline	Marilyn Finley	320 3rd Ave SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
306 S Kline	Eugene Schlagel	38206 129th Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
310 S Kline	Safe Harbor Resource Center for Women	PO BOX 41	Aberdeen	SD	57401
311 S Kline	Avera St. Lukes	305 S State Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
313 S Kline	St. Luke's Hospital	305 S State Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
317 S Kline	Safe Harbor Resource Center for Women	PO BOX 41	Aberdeen	SD	57401
318 S Kline	First Presbyterian Church	PO BOX 1337	Aberdeen	SD	57402
402 S Kline	William McQuillen	402 S Kline Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
403 S Kline	Victor Ratzlaff	403 S Kline Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
408 S Kline	Sandra Weins	408 S Kline Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
409 S Kline	Donald Peck	409 S Kline Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
416 S Kline	Kenneth Krause	416 S Kline Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
417 S Kline	Herbert Clinton	417 S Kline Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
506 S Kline	Karl Lee	1919 12th Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
512 S Kline	Karl Lee	1919 12th Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
519 S Kline	City of Aberdeen	123 S Lincoln Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
520 S Kline	Gosch, Cremer, and Peterson LLC	305 6th Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57402
519 S Arch	Alanon Society of Aberdeen	PO BOX 164	Aberdeen	SD	57402
303 S Jay	John Vogel	303 S Jay Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
311 S Jay	Gary Newell	709 S Kline Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
315 S Jay	Luther Andal	315 S Jay Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
317 S Jay	Kenneth Dohn	16 S High Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
323 S Jay	Robert Schatz	12854 W Pleasant Valley Drive	Aberdeen	SD	57401
403 S Jay	Cliff Kuckelburg	403 S Jay Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
405 S Jay	Betty Mortenson	708 N State Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
409 S Jay	Lawrence Welk	409 S Jay Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
415-419 S Jay (also 303 SE 5th Ave.)	Richard Mette	303 5th Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
412-418 S Jay (also 223 SE 5th Ave.)	Eddie Falcon	502 S Jay Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
502 S Jay	Eddie Falcon	502 S Jay Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
503 S Jay	Faith United Methodist Church	503 S Jay Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
212 SE 3rd Avenue	Roy Fry	212 3rd Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401

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225 SE 3rd Avenue	City of Aberdeen	123 S Lincoln Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
225 SE 3rd Avenue	City of Aberdeen	123 S Lincoln Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
225 SE 3rd Avenue	City of Aberdeen	123 S Lincoln Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
225 SE 3rd Avenue	City of Aberdeen	123 S Lincoln Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
310 SE 3rd Avenue	Patrick Russell	126625 E Shore Dr #A	Aberdeen	SD	57401
409 SE 3rd Avenue	Roman Catholic Church	409 3rd Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
409 SE 3rd Avenue	Roman Catholic Church	409 3rd Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
412 SE 3rd Avenue	Delores Leenderts	517 20th Avenue	Hills	MN	56138
414 SE 3rd Avenue	Raymond Schwan	1109 Northview Lane	Aberdeen	SD	57401
416 SE 3rd Avenue	Roman Catholic Church	409 3rd Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
424 SE 3rd Avenue	Roman Catholic Church	409 3rd Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
216 SE 4th Avenue	Louis Ochs	1116 8th Avenue NE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
224 SE 4th Avenue	Louis Ochs	1116 8th Avenue NE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
311 SE 4th Avenue	Patricia Larson	311 4th Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
405 SE 4 th Avenue	Avera St. Lukes	305 S State Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
411 SE 4th Avenue	Wilbert Schultz	118 Gorder Drive	Aberdeen	SD	57401
420 SE 4th Avenue	Kenneth Dohn	16 S High Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
422 SE 4th Avenue	Caroline Hare	422 4th Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
424 SE 4th Avenue	Thomas Werlinger	424 4th Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
309 SE 5th Avenue	Darin Kucker	309 5th Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
315 SE 5th Avenue	Kennith Gosch	315 5th Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
401 SE 5th Avenue	Raymond Mack	401 5th Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
304 SE 6th Avenue	Nicholas Rayman	PO BOX 1903	Aberdeen	SD	57402
305 SE 6th Avenue	Gosch, Cremer, and Peterson LLC	305 6th Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57402
320 SE 6th Avenue	Kevin Spitzer	PO BOX 1512	Aberdeen	SD	57402
323 SE 6th Avenue	Gosch, Cremer, and Peterson LLC	305 6th Avenue SE	Aberdeen	SD	57402
416 SE 6th Avenue	Lee Schaunaman	514 E 5th Street	Redfield	SD	57469
602 S Arch	Violet Karst	602 S Arch Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401
520-524 S Arch	Archway Plaza	1419 N Main Street	Aberdeen	SD	57401

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-11 except as noted:

Photographer: Jason Haug

Date of Photographs: February 2007

Negatives: South Dakota SHPO, Pierre, SD

Photo No.	Photographic Information
1.	Presbyterian Church, Aberdeen Historic District; Brown County, SD; South and East Elevations, looking Northwest
2.	402 Kline Street, Aberdeen Historic District; Brown County, SD; North and East Elevations, looking Southwest
3.	519 Arch Street, Aberdeen Historic District; Brown County, SD; North and West Elevations, looking Southeast
4.	303 Jay Street, Aberdeen Historic District; Brown County, SD; North and West Elevations, looking Southeast
5.	Methodist Church, Aberdeen Historic District; Brown County, SD; North and West Elevations, looking Southeast
6.	Central School, Aberdeen Historic District; Brown County, SD; South Elevation, looking North
7.	Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Aberdeen Historic District; Brown County, SD; South and East Elevations, looking Northwest
8.	401 5 th Avenue, Aberdeen Historic District; Brown County, SD; South Elevation, looking North
9.	305 6 th Avenue, Aberdeen Historic District; Brown County, SD; South Elevation, looking North
10.	323 6 th Avenue, Aberdeen Historic District; Brown County, SD; South and West Elevations, looking Northeast
11.	416 6 th Avenue, Aberdeen Historic District; Brown County, SD; North and East Elevations, looking Southwest

