

YANKTON COUNTY SURVEY

NAME Human Services Center

LOCATION S 1/2 except Lot 8 in SW 1/4, SW 1/4 (19 acres) of Section 36,
T94N, R56W

OWNER State of South Dakota

ADDRESS Human Services Center
Yankton South Dakota 57078

DESCRIPTION The South Dakota Human Services Center consists of buildings reflecting Art Deco, Prairie, Italianate, and Classic influences. Distinctive features for individual buildings on the campus include:

- 1) The Vessey building constructed in 1933, a two story brick structure featuring a symmetrical front facade with a round-arched entrance, flat arch lintels, and header slipsills.
- 2) The Elm Grove building is a 2½ story Sioux quartzite brick structure featuring long hip dormers, a two story projecting bay, screened porch, and wide eaves. The front facade has a flat roof covering the entrance supported by square ashlar piers and double hung openings with shaped stone lugsills.
- 3) The Kyle building, constructed in 1917, is a three story structure featuring the architectural elements of shaped lugsills and a string course between a high basement and the first floor windows. A two tiered porch with large stone piers, four porches, wide eaves, and modillions is present on the east and an open courtyard extends to the rear.
- 4) The 1924 Adams building is a three story, Sioux quartzite block structure with a hip roof and orange clay tile shingles. The front facade is generally symmetrical with a screened two story porch with segmental arch spandrels between piers, an elaborate door, shaped lugsills, and a beveled water table between the high basement and the first floor. An open courtyard is featured on the rear facade.
- 5) The 1938 Pierce building and the 1932 Howard building (no photo, very similar to Pierce building) are three story brick buildings with hip roofs. The front facades feature a general symmetry, arch lintels, with keystones, and lugsills. Also present are beveled water tables above the basement windows.
- 6) The 1941 Jayne building is a three story structure with a high basement. A symmetrical front facade features a glass brick vertical shaft above the centered entrance, and tertiary soldier-stretcher brick work between one tier of windows. Brick lintels and shaped lugsills are present on the remainder of the openings. Dentils are present below the stone cornice. The brick building has overtones of Art Deco Style.

- 7) The 1897 Burbank building is a 2½ story structure with a high basement. It is constructed of rock faced Sioux quartzite with a truncated hip roof, three gable dormers on the front facade, and a gambrel dormer on the north. Windows are double hung with six light transomes overhead. Sill and lintel courses are present on the first floor. A continuous cut stone sill course with separate lintels appears on the second floor. Corbelled stone brackets "support" the cornice under the roof.
- 8) The 1906 Herried Building is a two story structure built of Sioux quartzite block aggregate. The front facade features a colossal pedimented portico supported by square ashlar piers on the first floor, and fluted Doric columns with classic entablature on the second floor, an open porch on the ground story with fluted Doric columns and a heavy stone balustrade, and a (fenced-in) balcony above. The left facade features a two story portico and a fenced upper balcony. The north facade has a two story projecting bay. Continuous cast concrete sills and lintels are present, as are modillions and dentils under the wide eaves of a truncated hip roof. An open courtyard and fire escapes are present in the rear. The Herried building is an example of the Second Renaissance Revival style of architecture.
- 9) The Mellette building, constructed in 1905, is a two story Sioux quartzite block aggregate structure with a truncated hip roof and red tile shingles. It features round arched openings on the second floor and rectangular double hung windows on the first floor with decorative flat arch lintels. Cast concrete quoins and window surrounds are present. The front facade features a one story open porch with coupled Doric colonettes and the rear features an open courtyard. Decorative masonry work is present beneath the cornice. This structure is an example of the Neo Renaissance style.
- 10) The 1915 Ordway building is a two-story quartzite block aggregate building with a truncated hip roof and two shingled gable roof dormers. The symmetrical front facade features an open porch with paired columns and piers, and a (now bricked-in) central front entrance. The second story windows are set within round arches, while the first story openings are rectangular with decorative flat arch lintels; all have lugsills. Quions decorate the window surrounds and corners. All of the windows have bars. This Neo Renaissance style building also includes an open courtyard in the rear.
- 11) The 1907 Maintenance building is a two story gable structure of concrete construction. Architectural features include a loading dock, a central entrance flanked by two double hung openings, a large spandrel separating the first and second floors, and plain piers separating the windows.
- 12) The Human Services Power Plant is a rock faced Sioux quartzite block building with a quartzite block aggregate vocational rehabilitation center attached to the rear. The power plant features a Romanesque entrance arch enclosed within a Flemish gable. Buttressed corners, a hip roof, and a ventilation cupola are also present. The vocational rehabilitation center features a gable/hip roof with lugsills and new tinted windows.
- 13) The bowed truss barn features an asphalt shingle roof and clapboard siding. Two metal cupolas straddle the roof and the windows are nine light panels.

- 14) The 1882 jerkinhead barn is a 1½ story brick structure featuring wide eaves, brackets beneath the extended gable end, a garage section with gable roof, brick segmental arched windows and entrances, and cast concrete lugsills. The building also has a shed roof dormer.
- 15) The Human Service cattle barn is a 1½ story gambrel-roof structure constructed of cast concrete with two quartzite block side sheds. Three metal cupolas are present.
- 16) The dairy barn is a 1½ story structure built of cast concrete. The building features a monitor roof with jerkinhead gable ends. Windows are present in the interface of the roof, and four metal cupolas accent the upper peak. 1917 was its construction date.
- 17) The calf barn is a 1½ story concrete building with a monitor roof with lights in the upper tier. Metal cupolas are present on the roof, and exposed rafters support the eaves.
- 18) The 1909 Meade building is a three story Sioux quartzite and cast concrete structure with a truncated hip roof. The front facade is dominated by a gabled central pavilion and two tier porch. The first floor porch is an open wrap-around with balustraded balcony above, fluted Doric columns and piers support a round and elliptical-arched arcade. The second story porch is supported Doric columns and also supports a balustraded balcony. Both the second and third floor balcony entrances have fan lights. First floor windows are nine light panels; the second floor openings have rounded arches and the third floor windows are double hung with stone lintels and lugsills. An open courtyard is featured on the rear facade as part of the U-shaped, Neo Renaissance floorplan.

STYLE

DATE 1882 to 1941

SIGNIFICANCE

Architecture and human service are the two significant themes represented in the South Dakota Human Services Center. Architecturally, the Center provides some fine examples of Neo-Classic, Art Deco, Italianate, Prairie, and Neo Renaissance styles and influences as developed within Yankton County. The Human Services Center, established as the Dakota Hospital for the Insane in 1878 and opened for patients in 1879, is the oldest public institution in South Dakota. Governor William A. Howard initiated this project by using some of his personal funds.

Two frame buildings, previously used to house German and Russian immigrants when they came to Dakota Territory, were moved to this site north of Yankton as the Hospital's first structure. This frame structure burned in 1881 and was replaced by a new structure, designed by W.L. Dow, the architect of Dakota Territory, which was also destroyed by fire. Many superintendents were in office during the early years of the Hospital, but Dr. Leonard C. Mead was appointed to that post in 1891. In addition to being a doctor, Dr. Mead was also an amateur architect. He took part in planning the buildings which were built during his term of office from 1891 - 1920 and carried out the idea of giving the hospital an air of college campus rather than a prison for insane people. The college campus idea was accomplished through landscaping and aesthetic symmetry, rendering an atmosphere of beauty and comfort to the patients.

The title of the Dakota Hospital for the Insane was officially changed in 1918 to the Yankton State Hospital. It has since been changed again to the Human Service Center and is still in operation.

Local materials were used in the construction of many buildings at the Human Services Center. Sioux quartzite was quarried at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which is the only area to have this type of quartzite. Portland cement, manufactured by the Western Portland Cement Company just west of Yankton, South Dakota, was also used in building construction. This company helped to influence the use of more cement in the Midwest during the 1890's and early 1900's.

The structures at the Human Services Center represent the eclectic style of architecture; they reflect the trends that were popular in the years of their construction. The 1897 Burbank building, originally used as a ward and now used as living quarters for employees, is constructed of Sioux quartzite. This building is an example of 3-bay symmetrical construction. It includes classical details and shows a Colonial influence. It is also one of the earliest constructed buildings at the Center and shows a type of construction used in public buildings before 1900.

The 1909 Meade building is characteristic of many of the structures at the Human Services Center because of its symmetry and open courtyard in the rear. Many of the wards also include some kind of porch, although usually not as extensive as this one. This structure is a Renaissance building.

The barn with a jerkinhead roof and brick construction, built in 1882, provides a rare type of farm building construction in Yankton County. Originally used for a garage and horse barn, its present use is storage. It is most likely the oldest structure left on this property.

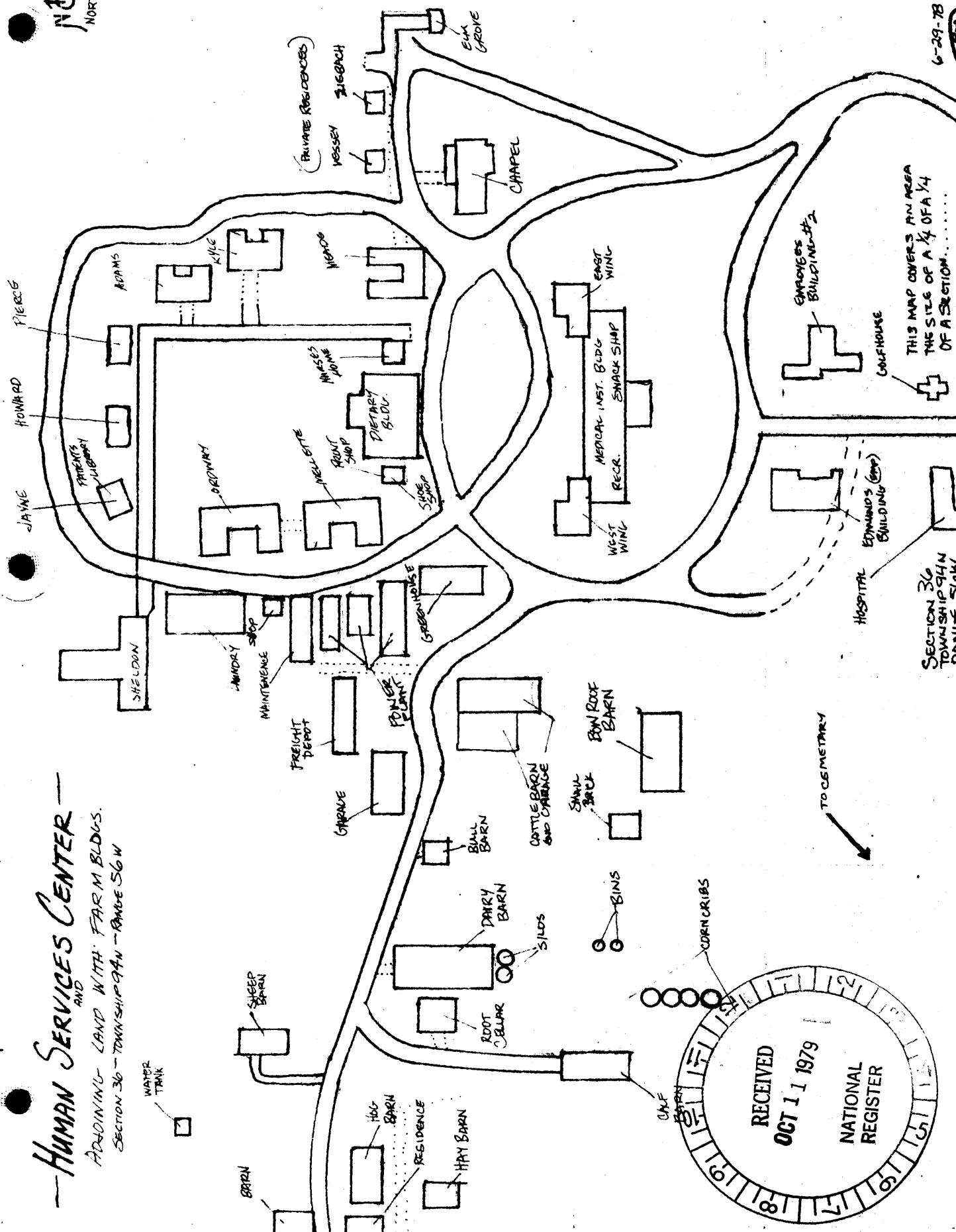
ACREAGE approximately 65 acres

BOUNDRIES The South Dakota Human Services Center is delineated by a line beginning 450 feet south of a railroad spur terminating at the edge of the nominated area. The spur separates from the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific railroad and runs 3,750 feet east until it ends. The point of beginning lies 450 feet south of this point, turns directly east for 2,000 feet and then proceeds directly north for 1400 feet. The line continues west 2,000 feet and proceeds slightly southwest, past the termination of the railroad spur to the point of beginning.

UTM a-14/628620/4752510
b-14/628630/4752070
c-14/628010/4752090
d-14/628020/4752490

HUMAN SERVICES CENTER
 AND
 ADJOINING LAND WITH FARM BLDGS.
 SECTION 36 - TOWNSHIP 94N - RANGE 56W

N 8 NORTH



6-29-78

THIS MAP COVERS AN AREA
 THE SIZE OF A 1/4 OF A 1/4
 OF A SECTION.....

SECTION 36
 TOWNSHIP 94N
 RANGE 56W

