

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUL 30 1979
DATE ENTERED OCT 18 1979

**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

Forest Avenue Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Forest Avenue and Lewis Streets

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Vermillion

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

No. 1

STATE

South Dakota

CODE

046

COUNTY

Clay

CODE

027

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

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Vermillion

— VICINITY OF

STATE

South Dakota

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Register of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Clay County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Vermillion

STATE

South Dakota

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

South Dakota Historic Sites Survey

DATE

February 1978

— FEDERAL STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Historical Preservation Center

CITY, TOWN

Vermillion

STATE

South Dakota

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Forest Avenue District forms a T shape. The body of the T is Forest Avenue, starting one half block south of Main Street. The top of the T is one half block of Lewis Street, extending in a east-west direction along the Missouri bluffs. It is bounded on the west by the natural contours of an old ravine road (Dakota Street).

There are thirty-three houses in the district. Eleven of these houses were built between 1881-1899. Sixteen houses were built between 1900-1920. Six houses were built during the period of 1935-1952. The various architectural styles include Neo-Colonial, Neo-Classical, Bungalow, Queen Anne, English Medieval and Ranch style. The only intrusion in the district is a modern brick apartment building.

310 Forest. 1917 Built by Peter Leikvold. The house is a story and a half frame Bungalow. This residential structure has a medium high pitched gable roof running parallel with the front facade. The roof is distinguished by a large shed dormer running its entire length. A small dependency extending out from the front entrance located on the left (north) side of the facade covered by a low pitched gable roof perpendicular to the main structures' axis. To the north side is attached a two car garage set back on the facade and slightly lower than the main structures roof, whose profile it emulates. Its long extension, however, dominates the entire structure's appearance. Overall the building is influenced by colonial massing and fenestration, though exposed rafters and squared porch columns reveal a bungalow influence.

300 Forest. (1891) Built by owner of a Vermillion business called the Hanson and Emery Store. The house is a story and half Neo-Colonial. A simple cross gable roof line of this domestic structure indicates part of its stylistic pattern was taken from colonial examples. There are several simple Neo-Classical elements; doric columns supporting the sloping porch roof which blends into the roof axis perpendicular to the street; matching columns supporting a porch appearing at the rear of the house and return cornices at the gable end facing the street. Other stylistic influences are apparent as well. Fenestration appears to be a function of the interiors convenience, a Queen Anne characteristic. The bay window on the south wall is regionally associated with the Italianate.

228 Forest. 1918 Built by Fred Grange. The house is a story and a half frame Neo-Colonial. A large shed dormer covers over half of this domestic structure's medium gable roof. There is a heavy bungalow influence exhibited by the brackets under the eave line and the square columns supporting the front porch which runs parallel with the street and ridge row. A chimney extends through the overhanging eave on the north side and is joined by shed roofed bay window.

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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the Forest Avenue district requires a brief history of its early development. The town of Vermillion was originally located in the valley of the Missouri River near the foot of the bluffs. The southern boundary of the Forest Avenue district is located on the bluffs of the Missouri, commanding a view of the valley and early town below. On this prominent location, in 1861, a flagstaff was erected on the bluffs at the end of what is now Forest Avenue, to welcome Governor Jayne, as part of the struggling town of Vermillion's effort to be appointed the temporary capital of the Territory. Vermillion did not receive the appointment but the bluff area was recognized for its beauty, by early pioneers, who located their homes here as early as 1873.

In 1881, when the Missouri River flooded, Vermillion was relocated on the bluffs, west of Forest Avenue. The topography of the land chose for the relocation is vital to an understanding of the role of Forest Avenue as a unique residential area.

The Missouri valley and its high bluffs lie generally in an east-west direction. In territorial times a ravine sloped gently into the bluffs in a north-westerly direction and a road through the ravine was used as a major throughfare between the valley and the bluffs. The lots adjacent to the ravine road were in demand because of their accessibility and natural beauty. Later, when the town was relocated on the bluffs, the ravine road (Dakota Street) became the eastern boundary of the town and the western boundary of Forest Avenue, and served to provide the street with seclusion from the commercial district for many years.

The street developed rapidly after 1881 and was known for a time as Smith Street. The name was later changed to Forest Avenue, probably because of its more appealing descriptive terminology. During this period, trees were quite scarce. According to the Dakota Republican newspaper (July 22, 1886) lots on Forest Avenue were fronted with good sized trees and so "attracted a good class of citizens", professional men wanted proximity to the town; professors wanted to be near the University. Forest Avenue offered all these advantages. Probably for these same reasons, three of the churches located their parsonages in the district. In the early 1900's several of the houses on the street served as sorority and fraternity houses. One of the most elegant homes was converted into a boarding house.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Newspapers: Dakota Republican (Vermillion) Jan. 9, 1869; 1875-1947
 Clay County Register (Vermillion), 1872-1876
 Plain Talk (Vermillion), 1947-1974

Books: History of Clay County - Schell, Hervert
 The University of South Dakota - Cummins, Cedric
 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Clay County, Tackabury, R.M. (1901)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 19
 QUADRANGLE NAME Vermillion, SD QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:2400

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,4	6,6,9	5,3,5	4,7	3,8	1,2,5	B	1,4	6,6,9	2,8,5	4,7	3,7	7,4,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			
C	1,4	6,6,9	4,3,5	4,7	3,8	1,2,5	D	1,4	6,6,9	5,5,0	4,7	3,7	7,0,0
E							F						
G							H						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION The Forest Avenue Historic District begins one-half block south of Main Street on Forest Avenue. It is enclosed by a line running from that point west to Dakota Street and following Dakota Street south to Chestnut Street. The line

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 Judith P. Krueger

ORGANIZATION Historical Preservation Center DATE February 1978

STREET & NUMBER USD Alumni House TELEPHONE 624-5314

CITY OR TOWN Vermillion STATE South Dakota

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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

John J. Little

TITLE SHPO/Director, Historical Preservation Center

DATE 24 July 79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

John C. Schell
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 10-18-79

ATTEST: *William H. Brennan*
 CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 10-18-79

FOREST AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Property Owners' List

310 Forest

Patrick S. Gross
310 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

300 Forest

Mr. Thomas Cooper
300 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

228 Forest

E. V. Heikies
228 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

224 Forest

Mr. W. H. Jarmuth
224 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

216 Forest

Mr. Joseph W. Gillen
216 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

208 Forest

Union College
c/o V. Mayer, Treasurer
Lincoln, NE 68500

200 Forest

Mr. John Paul Jones
200 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

126 Forest

Mrs. Grace Beede
126 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

110 Forest

Mr. Phillips Crew
437 Park Lane
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

102 Forest

Mr. Robert C. Hung
102 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

26 Forest

Mr. R. J. Krueger
26 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

18 Forest

Mrs. Loraine Webster
18 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

311 Forest

Mr. Larry Zimmerman
311 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

315 Forest

Mr. William L. Powell
315 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D.

205 Lewis

Mr. Clark Y. Gunderson
205 Lewis
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

219 Forest

Mr. George Ballard
935 Sunset Drive
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

215 Forest

Mr. J. M. Westre
215 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

213 Lewis and

215 Lewis
Susan L. Alger
213 Lewis
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

217 Lewis

Mr. Gerrit Algra
217 Lewis
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

221 Lewis

Mr. James M. Rumholz
221 Lewis
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

322 Forest
Connie C. Cotten
322 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

15 Forest
Mr. Marcus Anderson
15 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

227 Forest
Mr. Robert Jones
227 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

23 Forest
Mr. Robert E. Driscoll
23 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

305 Forest
Mr. Max Christol
305 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S. D. 57069

123 Forest
Mr. J. Donald Monroe
123 Forest
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

129 Forest
Mr. David Shehorn
129 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

207 Forest
Mr. Francis Nickerson
213 Forest
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

213 Forest
Mrs. Margaret Nickerson
213 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

101 Forest
Mr. Richard Herther
101 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

107 Forest
Mr. Ray Brodsky
107 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

113 Forest
Mr. Douglas K. Spiegel
113 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

117 Forest
Ms. Hannah Faulk
117 Forest Avenue
Vermillion, S.D. 57069

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224 Forest. (1920) The home of C.E. Hayter. It is very similar to the house just south of it and differs mainly in its decorative features. The bungalow influence is more heavily emphasized by appearance of exposed rafters and tapering square column porch. Its central dormer is covered by a medium gable roof running perpendicular to the ridge row. It has no fireplace.

216 Forest. Peter Miller, Vermillion banker, built this house about 1920. It is a two story frame Neo-Colonial. A medium gable roof rises above a three bay facade with a central door opening. The symmetrical facade features three section windows on both stories on the outer bays, while the central bay contains the main entrance. A one-story porch extends away from the main entrance and is supported by wooden doric columns. Its roof is surrounded by a balustrade. On the house's north side is a larger enclosed entryway of the same design with the exception of the columns which are absent. There is a fireplace chimney on the south wall.

208 Forest. 1899 C.F. Lotze, a Vermillion jeweler, built this house. The designer was Eric G. Matson, well known Vermillion contractor, builder, and woodcarver. The house is a two story frame Queen Anne. This home is one of the most striking structures on Forest Avenue, displaying a corner tower with a candle snuffer roof, and decorative cut shingles. The roof plan is irregular, exhibiting a forward hip with an attached gable whose axis is parallel with the street (the hip originally featured cresting). A two bay wall dormer rises in the center of the hip and is covered with a low medium gable roof running to the structure's center. Classical decoration dominates. A front porch running the length of the house to the turret is supported by double columns resting on piers which are connected to one another by a balustrade. Modillions appear under all eave overhangs. The south side features an alcove entrance whose entablature is supported by classical brackets. Fenestration is regular for the most part.

200 Forest. 1893 This house was built by Hans J. Smith, County Auditor. The structure is a story and a half Neo-Colonial. Square columns support a sloping porch roof axis perpendicular to the street. The porch roof was remodeled in 1917. A simple cross gable roof features decorative cut shingles, faces the street. Corner windows, on the right of the main entry, feature pendants, and there is an Oriel window on the north side of the house.

126 Forest. (1883) Built by H.E. Hanson, of Hanson & Emery hardware store. The house was originally built in the 2nd Empire style by a local Norwegian architect H. Puck. In the early 1900's it was remodeled into a two and a half story frame Neo-Colonial. The cubical structure is topped with a hip roof, each of whose sides exhibit a jerkin headed dormer. The front entrance is distinguished by a square corner alcove supported by a single doric column. All the lower floor windows feature carved ornate window heads.

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110 Forest. A three-story brick apartment building.

102 Forest. (1881) This house was built as a Baptist parsonage in 1881 and remodeled in the 1930's. The house is a story and three-quarter frame Neo-Colonial. In plan, the structure is basically a long salt box structure with a projecting central facade, covered with a medium gable attached at right angles to the salt box axis. At the rear of the house, the salt box sweep is terminated before it reaches the southern wall and is replaced with a single story porch. The front facade exhibits three distinct bays, but that is the limit of the symmetry. Flanking the central gable are two wall dormers also covered with gable roofs but of differing size. Fenestration appears generally at similar facade areas but opening types vary from one another. The front entrance is offset to the left (north), and its high gable roof is a downward continuance of the projecting bay's north roof slope. To the right of the door, in the center of the projecting bay, is a bay window.

26 Forest. (1909) H. B. Palm, first manager of Vermillion's Fullerton Lumber Company, built this house at an approximate cost of \$3,500. The contractor was L. C. Meberg. The house is a two-story frame Neo-Colonial, rectangular plan, topped with a hip roof. The front facade is located on the long side of the structure and has three bays with the main entrance in the central bay. Both the main entrance and the window above it exhibit side lights, and the three-part design is repeated in the windows of a jerkin headed dormer. Classical decorative features dominate. Square columns support a single story porch running the length of the front facade. A pilaster with a plain capital stands at each corner. On the south wall is a small projecting pent roof, supported by long brackets, covering a window with a leaded glass transom. This same leaded glass transom appears again over two front windows. An oriel bay appears on the north facade, containing four small windows with leaded glass. Lumber used in the house bears the markings of Emerson Lumber Co., Port Moody B.C., and Fullerton Lumber Co..

18 Forest. (1905) Henry Morten, of Morten & Hayes mercantile store, built this two-story frame Neo-Colonial house. The structure is cubical in plan and topped with a truncated hipped roof. A porch supported with doric columns wraps around the front facade and part exhibits a central door, with windows on either side. The large window on the right features a leaded glass transom, which is used again in a bay window on the south side of the house. On the north facade, an elongated window with a leaded glass, fan-shaped transom, decorates the inside stairwell.

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311 Forest. (1910) Arden Clark, Vermillion druggist, built this house after he sold his home at 23 Forest. A story and a half frame Neo-Colonial house, this "L" shaped building is topped by a medium gable roof. The street side of the gable overhangs to form a porch covering the front entrance, which is offset to the facade's right (north) side. The porch is supported by attenuated doric columns and surrounded at its base by a balustrade. The front door is highlighted by side lights and a transom.

315 Forest. (1935) This house was built for Earl Lien, of Vermillion Lien Insurance by Carl Nelson, a local contractor. The overall plan of this structure is rectangular covered by a medium gable roof. The house is a two story frame Colonial Revival. The front on the long side of the rectangle, exhibits three bays with the main entrance in the central bay. The entrance is covered by a small classical portico supported by joined columns. Overall this structure seems to echo of early Adams style. Much of the wood and the basement windows were taken from the old house, and barn, of former South Dakota Governor Carl Gunderson, whose house stood on this site. The house features fireplaces in the basement and the main floor.

205 Lewis. (1949) Clark Y. Gunderson, University Law School professor, was actively involved in the planning of his house by Walter Dixon architectural firm, of Mitchell, S.D. The architect was J.E. Peterson. The house is a tri-level frame "ranch style". The siding on the house is firwood, from the state of Oregon, and double cedar shingles are used. There is a tan brick facing on the house. Special features of the residence are the use of Knotty pine on the lower level, with wrought iron hardware from Connecticut, and kosata flagstone in the front hall and steps to basement. There are also two fireplaces made of kosata stone.

219 Forest. (1903) R.J. McVicker, a Vermillion merchant, built this house, It is a large two story frame Neo-Classical. The basic plan of this structure is a rectangle with a hip roof whose axis runs parallel with the long side of the rectangle. The front facade is on the short side of the rectangle and separated into two bays, a second story Palladian window and matching three part window on the first floor, make up the first bay. The door, offset to the north constitutes the main part of the bay. The structures south facade features an extending bay, stretching halfway along the wall. It is characterized at its center by a bay window. Modillions appear under the eave line and are joined with additional Neo-Classical features.

215 Forest. (1900) The house was built for T.R. Walker, prominent Clay County farmer, by John Hanson, a local contractor. The residence is a large two story frame Queen Anne. A regular roof line of this structure and its irregular plan are typical of the Queen Anne style. The decoration is classical overall with joined columns on piers supporting a long porch which covers the front. Later, about 1910, the porch was extended around the south side of the house to form an enclosed sun porch.

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215 Forest. (continued) The front door features etched glass, with the initials T.R.W. The large wing on the north side of the house was added earlier, in 1903. Each of the gables features a variation of a Palladian window. In 1907, Vice President Fairbanks stayed at the Walker home while he was attending a Methodist Church Conference in Vermillion.

215 Lewis. (1951) This house was built for Mrs. Susan Alger, by Contractor R.T. Gravrock. The house is a single story frame modern "ranch style".

213 Lewis. (1911) H.B. Palm, of Fullerton Lumber Co., built this house after he sold his residence at 26 Forest. A two story frame Neo-Colonial, it has a square plan topped by a cross gable roof. Its front facade is separated into two bays of which the right (west) contains two windows. The left facade features a porch attached to a projection which is covered by a medium gable roof. The porch itself is Classical overall with a low pediment-like roof supported by two columns. The extreme size of the columns reflects a bungalow influence. Large windows on the east, west and north sides of the house feature leaded-glass transoms.

217 Lewis. (1937) E.G. Endresen, manager of the Fullerton Lumber Co., built this house. It is a single story frame English Medieval Revival. This residence is rectangular in plan with a hipped roof whose axis runs parallel with the long side of the rectangle. It is distinguished by two wall dormers on the front facade (again on the rectangle's long side); these project away from the house slightly and are topped by gable roofs of extremely high pitch. The larger of these is located near the center of the house and contains a doorway set into the facade and covered with a decorative tudor arch. Windows are low and cover a good portion of the front facade.

221 Lewis. (1950) House built for the John H. Sims family. The house is a story and a half frame English Medieval Revival. This residential structure has an "L" shaped plan topped by medium gable roof. A slightly tapering fireplace chimney appears on its left (east) facade.

322 Forest. (1916) Hardware store owner, W.F. Saiger, built this story and a half frame bungalow. This is a square house topped with a hipped roof with jerkin headed dormers projecting from each of the hip slopes. The long sweep of the dormer eaves and of the main roof line contribute to an overall horizontal emphasis. Windows are long and low, usually appearing in several parts. The entry faces the street on the right (south) side and is inset under the main roof whose corner is supported by a square pillar.

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227 Forest. (1891) This house was built by W.T. Donoho. The house is a two story frame Neo-Colonial. This simply designed residence is square in plan and topped by a cross gabled roof. The main entrance is on the right of the small front porch. A large window on the left features a stained glass transom. A solid short wall marks the porch perimeter, the porch being roofed by an overhanging second story and supported by square columns.

305 Forest. (1873) H.E. Hanson, Register of Deeds, and merchant, built this house. The house is a story and a half frame vernacular. The basic plan of this domestic structure is "L" shaped. A gabled roof follows the axis of an L and is interrupted along the front facade outside of the L plan angle by two wall dormers with medium gable roofs. The two story screened-in porch added in 1917, fills in the inter-angle of the L. Centered between the two wall dormers is the front door. It is covered by a shed roofed porch supported with square columns. This porch also remodeled in 1917, replaced the original porch's gingerbread work. Windows on the front facade are centered below the upper angle of the wall dormers and feature labled surrounds. A single chimney extends above the center of the roof line.

123 Forest. (1902) The house was built for J.W. Grange, longtime Vermillion merchant, by Eric Matson. Another house of rectangular plan, this structure features an attached tower with a conical roof constituting its northern most bay. The central bay of the facade contains the main doorway which is flanked by two elliptical leaded glass windows. The third and final bay appearing to the left (south) contains a large window on the first floor and a smaller one on the second. A porch extending across the whole of the front facade is supported by doric columns and these are joined by a balustrade.

129 Forest. This house was built for Belle S. Bell in early 1900's. The house is a story and a half frame English Medieval Revival. This rectangular house is topped by a medium gable which terminates above the center of a small projecting bay constituting the house's left (southern) half. A small dependency covers the front entrance which is located in the center of the facade. In the roof over the northern bay is a small jerkin headed dormer.

207 Forest. (1885) This house was constructed for Rev. G.R. Oakes, of the Methodist Church. The house is a story and a half frame vernacular. The basic plan is rectangular, with additions on the rear and north side, and has a medium gable running the length of its axis. Centered on the second story of the gable are two windows topped with small pedimental labels. The main entrance appears inside a small porch, which is now enclosed.

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213 Forest. (1918) Fred Semrow, Vermillion contractor, built this home for himself at an approximate cost of \$6,000. The house is a story and a half frame bungalow. This structure is typical of bungalow, the plans being rectangular, topped with adjoining hipped roofs which form gables on the front and left (north) walls. The front entrance appearing on the north one-half of the two bayed facade encloses a projecting porch, whose roof mimic the low pitch of the main structure's covering. Brackets appear under the eaves and the rafters are exposed.

101 Forest. 1918 House built for Margaret Peterson. The house is a story and a half frame bungalow. The structure has a square plan with a medium gable running parallel with the street. The front facade is enclosed in a small porch centered in a three bay facade. A low gabled roof of the porch extends at right angles and below the main ridge row. It is supported by tapering square columns and exhibits brackets beneath its eaves.

107 Forest. (1910) E.M. Hart, Vermillion banker, drafted the plans for this house himself. The contractor was Eric Nylén. The house is a story and a half frame Neo Colonial. This square planned, hipped roof structure, exhibits a large wall dormer projecting to the top of the main roof in the center of the front facade. A small porch encloses the main entrance. Classical detailing appears at the porch posts and a small pentroof in the gable suggests a tympanum.

113 Forest. (1886) J.W. Grange, pioneer Vermillion merchant, built this house. The house was originally built 50 feet to the south of its present location. It was moved in 1902, to make way for a new home (123 Forest) to be built. The house is a story and a half frame vernacular. This "L" shaped residence has its main entrance in the inner angle of the L with two wall dormers projecting up to medium gabled roofs.

117 Forest. This house was built in the early 1950's by Prof. Paul Mathis, for his mother. The house is a single story frame, English Medieval Revival.

15 Forest. (1881) The house was built by pioneer blacksmith A.J. Charrlin. In 1882, the house was moved a few feet south and east to make way for a large addition to the barn. An addition was made to the house in 1890. The house is a story and a half brick veneer Queen Anne style. Originally, the residence was a frame house with the brick veneer having been added in 1892. The brick came from the Bower brick yard, of Vermillion. An Eastlake influence on this small rectangular planned house marks its affinity with the Queen Anne style. Originally, a large porch wrapped around the west (back), south (side), and east (front), featuring a small pediment-like projection over the centrally located door. In 1968, the porch was removed from the west side and partially on the south side, to make room for an addition to the house. The roof is a medium gable in a cross plan.

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23 Forest. (1896) The house was constructed for W.R. Fellows, manager of the Lansing Lumber Co. The house is a two story frame Queen Anne. This domestic residence's plan begins within an "L" shape, but has the inner angle of the L filled in with a small square projection covered with a shed roof. The overall effect given by the resulting front (east) facade is that of three successive setbacks which are enclosed by a wrap-around porch. Two large windows appear in the gable end of the L, with a large window just below them featuring an ornate stained glass transom. The front door is located in the second setback. In 1975, a bath and utility room were added on the northwest side of the house.

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The settlement of the Forest Avenue district spans a period of over one hundred years. The street is rich in its history and architectural assimilation, yet retains much of the charm which characterized its beginning.

The Forest Avenue district has been the home of many residents which have made significant political, social, economic, and educational contributions to the city of Vermillion. Among these are:

J.P. Wastlund, resided at 200 Forest, the last owner of the Bloomingdale Flour Mill. The mill, closed in 1896, was the second flour mill in Dakota Territory.

Thomas R. Walker, lived at 215 Forest. He is credited with turning more bottom land into suitable farm land than any other person in the area. Walker became one of the largest landowner and stockmen in the Northwest.

Thomas Sterling, Was the first Dean of the USD Law School. Sterling and architect Joseph Schwartz chose the model for the USD Law School building in 1907. In 1913, Sterling resigned from the University to enter politics and was elected Senator from South Dakota. He lived at 219 Forest.

Dr. Carl Christol, lived at 305 Forest. Dr. Christol served as a professor of History and Political Science at the USD. He had studied at the University of Heidelberg, University of Berlin and the Sorbonne. His writing were widely circulated and he was the founder of the South Dakota History Association.

C.F. Lotze, was a pioneer Vermillion jeweler. He came to Vermillion in 1879 and started in business. He lost everything in the flood of 1881. In 1892, Lotze became Vermillion's first Fire Chief, possibly because he was the victim of fire on four occasions, twice rebuilding his business after total losses. He built his home at 208 Forest.

C.H. Barrett, served as cashier of the Clay County Bank and, after it was merged, became President. Barrett was a member of City Council and was active in many civic affairs. He lived at 300 Forest.

H.E. Hanson, lived at 126 Forest and 305 Forest. He was elected as Register of Deeds in 1876 and 1882. In 1887, Hanson was appointed to serve on the Board of Directors of the USD. The first telephone communication between the University and town was established at the Hanson & Emery Hardware store, in 1889. Hanson served two terms as Mayor of Vermillion.

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Clark Y. Gunderson, served nearly thirty years as a professor at the USD Law School. The Clark Y. Gunderson scholarship award is given annually, in his honor, to a deserving law student. He built his home at 205 Lewis.

J.W. Grange, pioneer merchant built his homes at 113 Forest and 123 Forest. He came to Dakota Territory in 1871, and, at one point, his business was the oldest in continuous operation in either of the Dakotas, despite losses to flood and fire.

A.A. Cotton, born in Vermillion, son of pioneer doctors Alonzo and Mary Cotton. He graduated from the USD with a degree in Law and Business. "Cotton Park" is named in his honor.

William Hovey Beede, Vermillion businessman, served as Mayor of Vermillion. His wife, Rosa, was the granddaughter of Nelson Minor, builder of the first permanent school in Dakota Territory, and daughter of James Hyde, for which Hyde County, S.D. was named. Mr. Beede lived at 126 Forest, where his daughter Dr. Grace Beede still resides. Dr. Grace Beede served as chairman of the Department of Classics at the USD, and has been highly recognized for her many contributions to education. Beede Hall, at the University, was named in her honor.

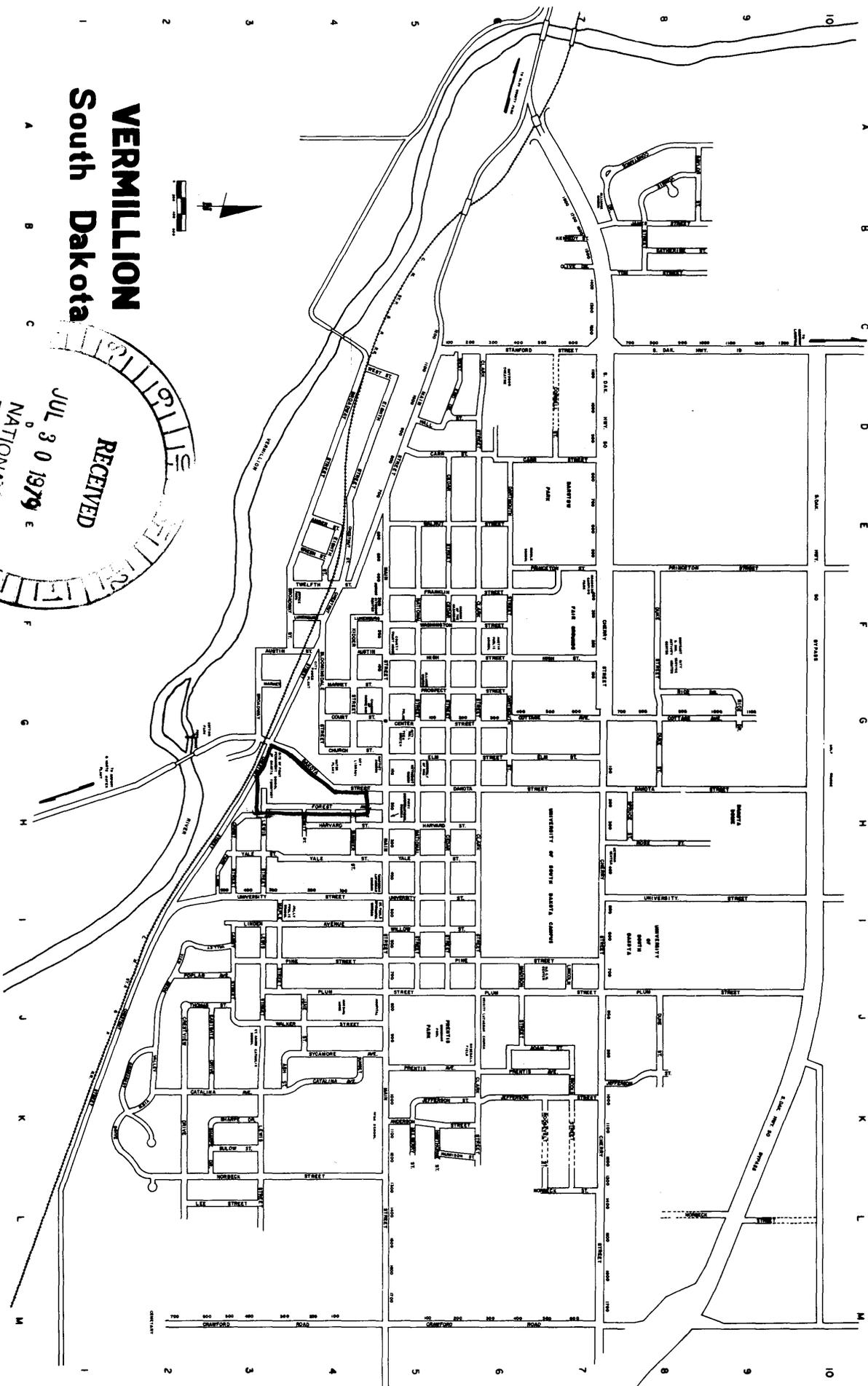
Peter Leikvold, served as Clay County Treasurer, member of City Council, and one of the organizers of Dakota Hospital. Built house at 310 Forest.

W.H. Jarmuth, President of the First National Bank and Mayor of Vermillion. Jarmuth lived at 224 Forest.

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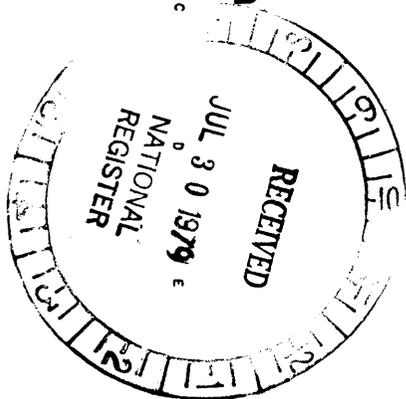
leaves Chestnut Street at a point due west of one-half block south of the corner of Lewis and Canby streets. From here the line runs one-half block east of the length of Forest Avenue and terminates at its point of origin.

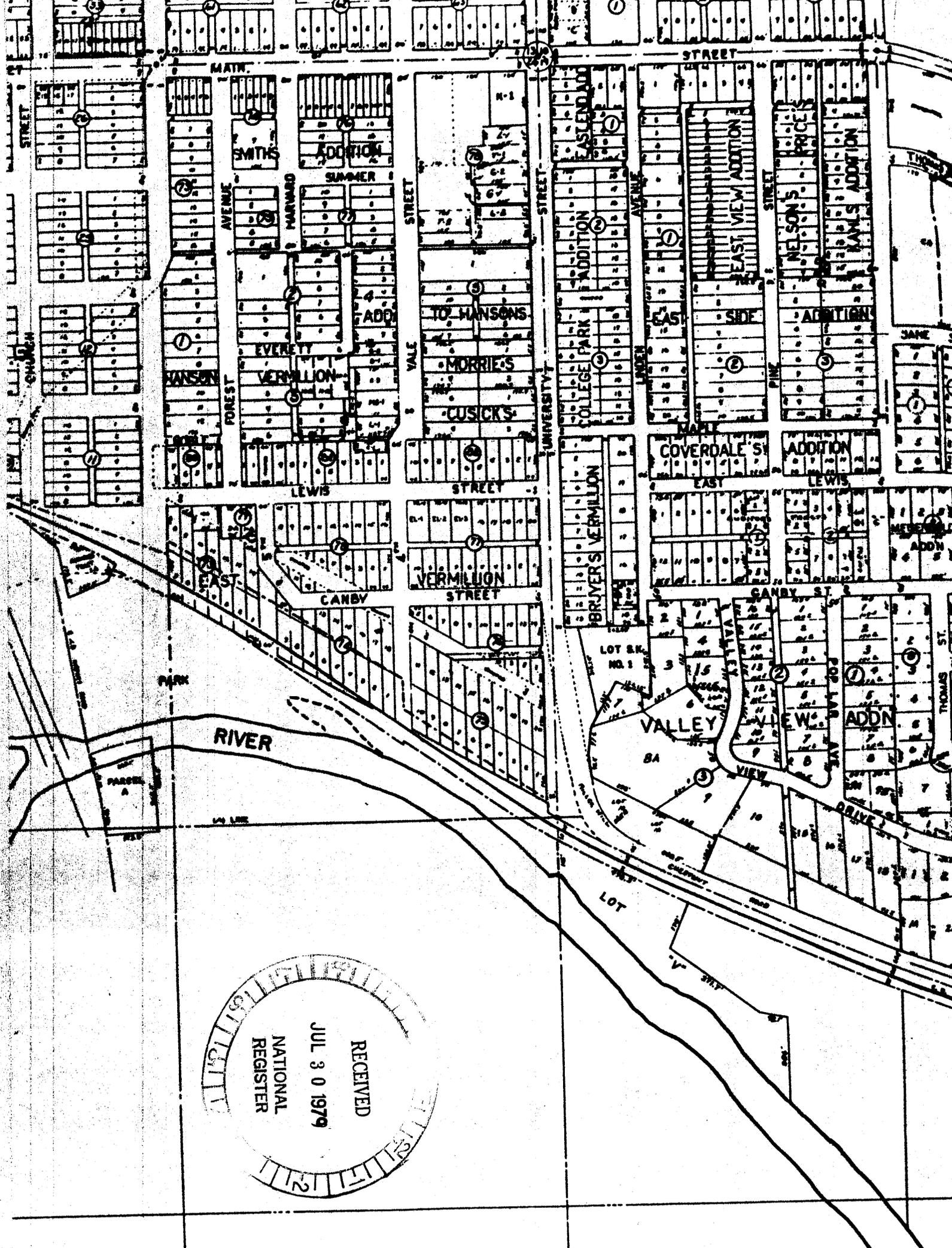
FOREST AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



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