

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



56691

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Dell Rapids Warming House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: State Avenue

City or town: Dell Rapids State: South Dakota County: Minnehaha County

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

<u>Jay D. Vogt</u>	<u>12-20-2016</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>SD SHPD</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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



Signature of the Keeper

2/27/17

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

CONCRETE

STONE: Sioux Quartzite

ASPHALT

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Dell Rapids Warming House is a modest, quartzite rectangular (25'8" x 21'4") one-story building situated on the north bank of the Big Sioux River about five feet from the river's edge, just east of its junction with a quartzite-lined storm drainage ditch built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) southeast of the intersection of E. 2nd St. and State Ave., on Lot 2 of the City Shop Addition to the city of Dell Rapids. The warming house has a wood-frame hipped-roof clad in interlocking asphalt composition shingles. Roof features are limited to a brick chimney in the northwest corner and exposed rafter ends. The sixteen-inch thick walls are constructed of hand-cut quartzite blocks, set with mortar, and stand on a shallow foundation wall of concrete with quartzite aggregate. The ground to the northeast of the warming house is fairly level, and after the 1960s served as an ice rink during winter when skating on the river itself was discouraged.

The Warming House has not been significantly modified since its original construction, and retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its setting has been modified slightly by the construction of modern maintenance buildings to the northeast on the city lot, but it retains its orientation and proximity to the Big Sioux River where skaters went from the warming house. Although it has not been used since the 1980s, the Warming House continues to convey its historic associations and could serve its historic function again.

Narrative Description

Exterior Walls

Fenestration on this modest building is simple. On the west elevation, there are two windows and a door (north to south) and on the south elevation, there are similarly two windows and a door (west to east). The door opening on the west wall is empty while that on the south wall is filled with Z-braced board door. The windows are thirty-six inches wide and thirty-two inches tall. The window openings are framed in wood and feature poured concrete lintels. They are currently boarded over, from the inside, with plywood. The north and east walls feature two window openings each. Details of these window openings are the same as those on the west and

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south walls with the exception of the lintels in the east wall windows. These are wood instead of concrete.

Interior Plan and Details

The interior is dominated by the original large brick fireplace that is faced and topped with cut quartzite and located in the northwest corner. A wood-stove once stood east of the fireplace, and a stovepipe extends eastward from a hole in the brick chimney above the fireplace. The floor is poured concrete and interior walls are roughly parged and painted white. An old electrical fuse box is attached to the east interior wall, and its breaker labels indicate past uses, e.g. "lighthouse" and "ice rink." It attests to the evolution of the Warming House in response to the shift from river skating to rink skating. The ceiling is open, with the wood rafters of the roof visible.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Entertainment/recreation

Period of Significance

ca. 1930-1966

Significant Dates

ca. 1930

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

The Dell Rapids Warming House is significant for its association with the historical themes of entertainment and recreation in the early twentieth century. It was built on the north bank of the Big Sioux River to provide shelter and warmth for ice skaters in about 1930, although the exact date of construction is not known. At the time, ice skating was a popular national pastime and an integral part of life in Dell Rapids during the winter months. The community built the warming house out of local rose-colored quartzite, a distinctive stone that was long quarried for construction in southeastern South Dakota and integral to the area's architectural and community development. The Dell Rapids Warming House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level for its significance to winter recreation in Dell Rapids. Its period of significance extends from ca. 1930 to 1966, which represents the era during the historic period when the Warming House was in active use on the river, beginning with the date of its construction. In the 1960s, skating on the river was stopped because of liability issues, but the warming house was used for a new adjoining ice rink until the 1980s.

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

Dell Rapids

Dell Rapids, South Dakota is located in the southeastern corner of the state about twenty miles northeast of Sioux Falls, near the South Dakota-Minnesota border. In 2013, the town consisted of about 3,700 people. The Big Sioux River is its main natural feature and runs south of the town. The Dells, an area just west of Dell Rapids where the river flows through red stone palisades, is also a dominant feature of the area. Stone quarries are major features southwest and east of the town.

Dell Rapids was established in 1871 when Peter Morse arrived from Iowa, attracted by the area's natural beauty, fertile land, and abundant water. He convinced Iowa business associates Frank and Dennis Rice and B. D. Graves to join him in developing the area, and soon a stone dam stretched across the river to harness water power. The dam's power first supplied a sawmill, and soon the Rice Brothers' erected a flour mill to serve surrounding farmers. Originally, the settlement was known as "Dell City" and stood on the north side of the Big Sioux, but the town soon expanded to both sides of the river. Early settlers crossed Big Sioux via a small boat, which

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was replaced by a ferry in 1874.¹ The first bridge lasted only three years before being destroyed by the spring floods of 1881.² Townspeople built a new bridge the following year. By that time the community boasted almost one thousand people. The 1880 arrival of the railroad encouraged further growth. In 1889, after ten years of being governed by a board of trustees, the city formally incorporated.³

Quartzite

Quartzite, also known as Sioux, or Sioux Falls, Quartzite or Quartz, Sioux Falls granite, and jasper, is a hard stone more impervious to heat or acid than granite and capable of being polished to a fine finish. Colors range from pink to purple, red, and even black.⁴

Regional quarrying of the stone began in the 1850s and centered in the fledgling community at Sioux Falls. The scale of operations was small until the late 1870s, when quarrying began to accelerate. In the 1880s, the industry expanded, and several prominent civic and private buildings were constructed of the local stone. These stone buildings fostered the perception of stability in Sioux Falls. By the mid-1880s, quarrying companies in East Sioux Falls were shipping stone in various forms to places as far away as Minneapolis and New York.⁵ The quarrying industry was at its peak in the late 1880s and exported stone around the region for building material, street pavers, and more. The largest were located east of Sioux Falls, in Dell Rapids, and near Spencer in Hanson County. Dell Rapids eventually boasted no fewer than four quarries, including the prominent East and West quarries.

In Dell Rapids, the quarrying industry began on a small scale in the 1870s, soon after settlement. As in Sioux Falls, Dell Rapids quarrying expanded during the 1880s, becoming an economic mainstay of the town. By 1885, the Dells Mining Company, which operated quarries in Dell Rapids, had a capital stock of \$100,000 and the industry began booming. Quarries employed skilled labor from England and Scotland.⁶ By 1887, Dell Rapids had one of three stone-cutter union chapters in Minnehaha County, a sign of its prominence in the area's important quarrying

¹ Dale Nighbert, *From Dell Rapids' Attic: A History of Dell Rapids, South Dakota* (Dell Rapids, S.D.: Dell Rapids Society for Historic Preservation, 2005), 34

² Nighbert, *From Dell Rapids' Attic*, 41.

³ Charles A Smith, *A Comprehensive History of Minnehaha County, South Dakota: Its Background, Her Pioneers, Their Record of Achievement and Development* (Mitchell, S.D.: Educator Supply Co., 1949), 475–478; Dale Nighbert, Norma Smith, and Dell Rapids Historical Society, *Dell Rapids, Our Heritage* (Place of publication not identified: publisher not identified, 1978), 2–3.

⁴ Leonard Y. Tripp, "History of the Stonecutting Industry, Minnehaha County" 1976, 4–5, Vertical File: Quarrying Industry, South Dakota Historical Society State Archives.

⁵ Wayne Fanebust and Minnehaha County Historical Society, *Where the Big Sioux River Bends: A Newspaper Chronicle* (Sioux Falls, S.D.: Minnehaha County Historical Society, 1985), 266–284.

⁶ Herbert S. Schell, *History of South Dakota*, 3rd revised edition (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1975), 383–384.

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industry.⁷ Until mechanization in the early twentieth century, men worked by hand cutting and crushing the stone and often suffered injury and disease from the stone dust in the air.⁸

In the winter of 1888, fire destroyed much of the south side of Dell Rapids' main street. In the wake of the disaster, the city rebuilt their main street with more durable materials, particularly local Sioux quartzite.⁹ The purple and rose-colored stone quickly became the predominant building material, and its ubiquity gave the Dell Rapids commercial district a distinctive appearance that it retains to this day. Many of the area buildings shared not only quartzite construction but also a common designer, prominent South Dakota architect Wallace Dow.¹⁰ By the turn of the century, after the financial panic of 1893 and concurrent innovations in the construction industry, including the embrace of concrete, quarrying in the area waned. Limited production continued for quartzite stone in a crushed form for making concrete and surfacing roads, but the industry never regained the prominence it commanded prior to 1891.¹¹

Although reduced, Dell Rapids quarrying has continued. Local quarries adapted by finding new outlets for their products. By the end of the 1940s, the stone was used for fire-brick and linings for furnaces in steel manufacturing in the Midwest, and during World War II, significant tonnage was shipped to the West Coast to be used in steel-production for airplane and ship construction.¹²

Recreation in Dell Rapids

As Dell Rapids and its quarrying industry developed, leisure pursuits expanded alongside town-building and industry. In 1907, Dell Rapids had an active tennis club, a baseball team, and a horse-racing track. In winter, skating, sleigh-riding, and sledding were popular winter recreational activities. Beto's Hill, which ran through the center of town, was iced with water from fire hydrants on the street and bounded by barricades that the city put up for safety.¹³

With the Big Sioux River running through it and the Dells nearby, outdoor water-based activities became an integral part of the town's thriving recreational and social life. In 1913, twenty acres

⁷ Fanebust, *Where the Big Sioux River Bends*, 275.

⁸ Teri Fiegen and Luke Tatge, *Dell Rapids* (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Pub., 2012), 22–23; Nighbert, Smith, and Dell Rapids Historical Society, *Dell Rapids, Our Heritage*, 12; Fanebust and Minnehaha County Historical Society, *Where the Big Sioux River Bends*, 270.

⁹ Nighbert, *From Dell Rapids' Attic*, 54.

¹⁰ Craig Kumerfield, "Wallace Dow's Amazing Footprint in Dell Rapids," *Dell Rapids Tribune*, n.d., Dell Rapids Museum collections.

¹¹ Schell, *History of South Dakota*, 383–384.

¹² Fanebust and Minnehaha County Historical Society, *Where the Big Sioux River Bends*, 298; Smith, *A Comprehensive History of Minnehaha County, South Dakota*, 67, 480.

¹³ Nighbert, *From Dell Rapids' Attic*, 25; Nighbert, Smith, and Dell Rapids Historical Society, *Dell Rapids, Our Heritage*, 23.

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along the river shore were designated as a city park.¹⁴ The following year brought the completion of bathhouses, a beach, and picnic grounds.¹⁵ The sand beach, realized largely through the efforts of Gina Smith-Campbell and other interested citizens, attracted bathers from around the region. The Dell Rapids riverfront became a regional destination with an annual summer water carnival, and the equipment included a forty-foot speed chute, ring trapeze, diving towers with four levels, and safety cables.¹⁶ The park pavilion, constructed in 1917, became a popular place for gatherings, dancing, and roller-skating.¹⁷ During the 1930s, the Public Works Administration funded the construction of a substantial bathhouse and an amphitheater, both built of red or rose quartzite stone. After 1960, the bathing beach on the river was closed because of silting and pollution, and Dell Rapids' first swimming and wading pool were built.¹⁸ Dances and roller-skating in the riverfront pavilion faded in this period as well, and the pavilion later burned in 1947.¹⁹

Dell Rapids Warming House

In the 1930s, local residents completed the Dell Rapids Warming House to provide facilities for wintertime ice-skating on the Big Sioux. Constructed of local cut quartzite, the Warming House was located about two blocks downstream from the bathing beach, near a spot on the river that produced particularly smooth ice in the winter. Although some residents recounted that the Warming House was originally part of the city water works, Sanborn Maps of the site from 1899 and 1927, as well as field inspection, indicate that the Warming House was actually built near the "City Gas Plant & Water Works" location, on the same city-owned lot, but much later than the water works.²⁰ The building's proximity to the river and the particulars of its design, including the common features of having entrances oriented to the river and a large corner fireplace, suggest that it was built expressly as an ice-skating warming house

The Warming House subsequently became an integral part of the Dell Rapids community. Ice-skating was popular nationwide, and for many eastern South Dakota residents "ice skating, for

¹⁴ Nighbert, *From Dell Rapids' Attic*, 63.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 63.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 63-64.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 66.

¹⁸ Craig Kumerfield, "Dell Rapids Sand Beach Gets Even Better," *Dell Rapids Tribune*, n.d.; Craig Kumerfield, "The Beautiful Sand Beach in 1917-One of the Best Around," *Dell Rapids Tribune*, n.d.; Fiegen and Tatge, *Dell Rapids*, 29; Nighbert, Smith, and Dell Rapids Historical Society, *Dell Rapids, Our Heritage*, 23; Smith, *A Comprehensive History of Minnehaha County, South Dakota*, 479; Nighbert, *From Dell Rapids' Attic*, 63, 66.

¹⁹ Nighbert, *From Dell Rapids' Attic*, 54, 66.

²⁰ Sanborn-Perris Map Company Ltd., Fire Insurance Map, Dell Rapids, Minnehaha County, South Dakota (New York, January 1899), 1; Sanborn Map Company, Fire Insurance Map, Dell Rapids, Minnehaha County, South Dakota (New York, October 1927), 1.

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those with strong ankles, meant fun on the ice of the Sioux River.”²¹ The Warming House was a popular winter meeting place for the broader community as well as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.²² Today, older Dell Rapids residents (aged 60-90) recall using the Warming House as children. A wood ramp and stair extended from the river ice, over the bank, and to the south entrance of the warming house. During the heyday of ice-skating on the Big Sioux, the Warming House was staffed by attendants. Attendants like Herman Kroger and Walter Crisp kept the wood fire burning and helped children lace up their skates and bundle-up against the cold. According to town residents, the Warming House was not open for public use unless an attendant was present. During ice-skating season, the city would occasionally remove snow from the river, but skaters sometimes had to bring their own shovels. The city also posted lights on the river for skaters. After the 1960s, due to liability concerns arising from skating on the river itself—with its “sticks popping through the ice and its bumpy surface,” in addition to the risk of falling through the ice—the city built an earth-berm skating rink just to the northeast of the warming house.²³ Sometime in or after the 1970s, the nearby brick waterworks buildings were torn down. In the 1980s, snowmobiling replaced ice-skating as the Dell Rapids/Big Sioux River winter recreation of choice, after which the Warming House and ice rink fell into disuse.

History of Ice Skating

In the late nineteenth century, when “the initial wave of enthusiasm for group sports swept America... the first recreational activity for both men and women to be promoted commercially and by community organizations was ice-skating,” and although the nation’s initial “skating mania” eventually calmed, it remained a popular pastime in the North.²⁴

In South Dakota, ice skating was most popular in the 1880s through the 1930s. In addition to individual skaters, groups like college societies and scouting organizations had skating parties.²⁵ In newspapers, skating on local bodies of water was noted on the Bad River at Fort Pierre, the James River, Big Stone Lake, Firesteel Creek, the Big Sioux River, Covell Lake in Sioux Falls, Lake Artesian near Kimball, a dammed lake on the Belle Fourche Irrigation District, old flooded

²¹ Bruce Centennial Committee, *Bruce, South Dakota, 1883-1983*. (Bruce, S.D.: Centennial Committee, 1983), 325.

²² Nighbert, Dell Rapids Historical Society, and Kumerfield, *From Dell Rapids' Attic*, 123.

²³ Nighbert, Smith, and Dell Rapids Historical Society, *Dell Rapids, Our Heritage*, 27; Interview by author with Jane Thomas Kuper, April 26, 2016; Interview by author with Mike Kruger, April 26, 2016; Interview by author with Tim Schwebach, April 26, 2016. Jean Rasmussen, Dell Rapids Warming House National Register of Historic Places Preliminary Property Assessment Form, n.d.; *Argus Leader* (Sioux Falls, SD), January 18, 1981; Teri Fiegen to Liz Almlie, email, February 9, 2015.

²⁴ Luna Lambert, “The American Skating Mania,” *Journal of American Culture* 1(4) (Winter 1978), 683.

²⁵ *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), December 7, 1916.

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quarries, and various farm ponds.²⁶ In cases, communities flooded over frozen ponds or lakes to create a smoother skating surface.²⁷ Skating rinks were built by private owners, businessmen, or carnival companies on vacant lots, baseball fields, or other viable venues in Yankton, Mitchell, Groton, and Canton.²⁸ Rinks built on land were considered safer than natural water body options but required more investment. In 1906, a man from St. Paul built a rink in Mitchell, at First Avenue East and Lawler Street that had a structure for poor weather over part of the flooded ground.²⁹ Newspapers in the winter of 1915-1916 noted that a skating rink was built in the Mitchell Corn Palace because the sport was such a “rage” that winter.³⁰ At the Corn Palace, skaters had a live band and electric lights in one of the largest indoor rinks at the time, as reporters compared it favorably to rinks at New York City hotels.³¹

History of Warming Houses

With the popularity of ice-skating, particularly in climates with long winters, time spent skating on rivers and rinks was treasured time with friends and family. The physical places were, however, often ephemeral, with rinks that came and went. If they were built at all, warming houses for outdoor rinks prior to 1940 were often small log or frame buildings that were later dismantled, moved, or repurposed. In some places, more substantial structures were built for the purpose. Some buildings were built with more durable materials, like this one of Sioux quartzite stone in Dell Rapids as well as stone warming houses at Handke Pit in Elk River, Minnesota, Oak Creek Parkway in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Powers Bluff in Wisconsin, and with brick at Washington and Hubbard Parks in Wisconsin.³² Some surviving warming houses were substantially larger and stylized buildings, like the West Park warming house in Lake Forest,

²⁶ *Pierre Weekly Free Press* (SD), December 2, 1915; *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), January 15, 1886 and January 4, 1895; *Hot Springs Weekly Star* (SD), January 15, 1904 and December 31, 1909; *The Aberdeen Democrat* (SD), December 23, 1904; *The Kimball Graphic* (SD), March 8, 1889; *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), November 26, 1897 and December 20, 1907.

²⁷ *The Kimball Graphic* (SD), December 1, 1894; *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (SD), January 29, 1904.

²⁸ *The Aberdeen Democrat* (SD), November 3, 1905; *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), December 12, 1890-December 23, 1915; *Press and Daily Dakotian* (SD), November 15-22, 1887; *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (SD), December 17, 1891; *The Citizen-Republican* (Scotland, SD), January 20, 1921.

²⁹ *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), December 7, 1906.

³⁰ *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), December 23, 1915-January 13, 1916.

³¹ *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), January 13, 1916.

³² Donald Krohn, “Powers Bluff Warming,” photograph, #2010-01-1040, South Wood County Historical Museum, Recollection Wisconsin; Wisconsin Historical Society, Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory, “Washington Park Warming House,” Racine, Racine County, Wisconsin, 232245; WHS, Inventory, “Fowle Mill Site and Oak Creek Parkway Warming House,” South Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, 146930; WHS, Inventory, “Ice Skating Pavilion,” Shorewood, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, 226480.

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Illinois or the Hoyt Park warming house in Saginaw, Michigan.³³ Some of the warming houses mentioned had Alpine or Rustic style architectural detailing with natural finishes, steep gables, exposed rafters, and other decorative accents. One historic warming house in Leonard-Leota Park in Evansville, Wisconsin was built into the bank with a flat roof to serve as a bandstand in summer.³⁴ Key features of the warming house buildings were stoves or fireplaces to provide skaters a warm place to break from skating and being located with direct access to the rink space.

In South Dakota, there were several warming houses for ice skating and other winter sports, most of which are no longer extant. There were warming houses in Sioux Falls at Terrace Park on Covell Lake, at Griffin Park in Pierre, at a rink in Canton, and at Terry Peak Ski Area in the Black Hills.³⁵ The brick warming house in Pierre is still extant, now near the municipal swimming pool and skateboard park. Other parks have modern warming houses, like McKennan Park in Sioux Falls, and several towns built substantial indoor rinks for recreational skating as well as for hockey.

Conclusion

Historic warming houses are increasingly rare. They were built as amenities for parks and recreational facilities at the height of ice-skating's popularity, as young Dakota towns boomed in the early twentieth century. Many were built simply with a functional frame building. Stone warming houses are rare and depended largely on available local materials. The warming house illustrates the history of winter recreation at the Dell Rapids City Park on the bank of the Big Sioux River. The Dell Rapids Warming House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at a local level for its significance under Criterion A for entertainment and recreation.

³³ Lake Forest-Lake Bluff Historical Society, *Lake Forest Day: 100 Years of Celebration* (Charleston SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2008), 34; Friends of Hoyt Park website, <http://friendsofhoytparksaginaw.weebly.com/>.

³⁴ Wisconsin Historical Society, Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory, "Leonard-Leota Park Skater's Warming House and Bandstand," Evansville, Rock County, Wisconsin, 140944.

³⁵ Wyss Incorporated, *Historic Parks: Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Brookings, South Dakota. Rapid City, S.D.* (Sixth District Council of Local Governments, 1982), 19; *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (SD), December 17, 1891; *The Daily Plainsman* (Huron, SD), March 4, 1956.

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- "Ice Skating Pavilion," Shorewood, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, 226480.
- "Leonard-Leota Park Skater's Warming House and Bandstand," Evansville, Rock County, Wisconsin, 140944.
- "Washington Park Warming House," Racine, Racine County, Wisconsin, 232245.

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The Aberdeen Democrat (SD), December 23, 1904-November 3, 1905.

Argus Leader (Sioux Falls, SD), January 18, 1981.

The Citizen-Republican (Scotland, SD), January 20, 1921.

The Daily Plainsman (Huron, SD), March 4, 1956.

Dakota Farmers' Leader (Canton, SD), December 17, 1891-December 20, 1907.

The Kimball Graphic (SD), December 1, 1894.

Hot Springs Weekly Star (SD), January 15, 1904-December 31, 1909.

Dell Rapids Warming House
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD
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The Mitchell Capital (SD), January 15, 1886-December 7, 1916.

Pierre Weekly Free Press (SD), December 2, 1915.

Press and Daily Dakotian (SD), November 15-22, 1887.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: SDSHS Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MH00002293

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

- 1. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____
- 2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Dell Rapids Warming House
Name of Property

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3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 14	Easting: 684270.6733	Northing: 4854561.0930
2. Zone: 14	Easting: 684284.7531	Northing: 4854559.3321
3. Zone: 14	Easting: 684287.4593	Northing: 4854547.3611
4. Zone: 14	Easting: 684272.2282	Northing: 4854543.9275

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

A rectangular portion of Lot 2, City Shop Addition to the City of Dell Rapids. The boundary surrounds the warming house and extends to the river on the south and the west bank of the quartzite-line ditch (see attached site map).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the entire resource, but excludes the remainder of the current lot because the lot contains modern infrastructure and does not retain integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Suzanne Julin, Ph.D.
organization: WGM Group, Inc.
street & number: 1111 East Broadway
city or town: Missoula state: Montana zip code: 59801
e-mail: _____
telephone: (406) 728-4611
date: May 2016

Dell Rapids Warming House
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Dell Rapids Warming House
City or Vicinity: Dell Rapids
County: Minnehaha County
State: South Dakota
Photographer: Delia Hagen
Date Photographed: September 2015

SD_Minnehaha County_Dell Rapids Warming House_0001: View to South.

SD_Minnehaha County_Dell Rapids Warming House_0002: View to North.

SD_Minnehaha County_Dell Rapids Warming House_0003: View to North East.

SD_Minnehaha County_Dell Rapids Warming House_0004: View to North East.

SD_Minnehaha County_Dell Rapids Warming House_0005: View to North East.

SD_Minnehaha County_Dell Rapids Warming House_0006: View to South East.

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SD_Minnehaha County_Dell Rapids Warming House_0007: View to South West.

SD_Minnehaha County_Dell Rapids Warming House_0008: Interior, view to North East.

SD_Minnehaha County_Dell Rapids Warming House_0009: Interior, view to South/South West.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

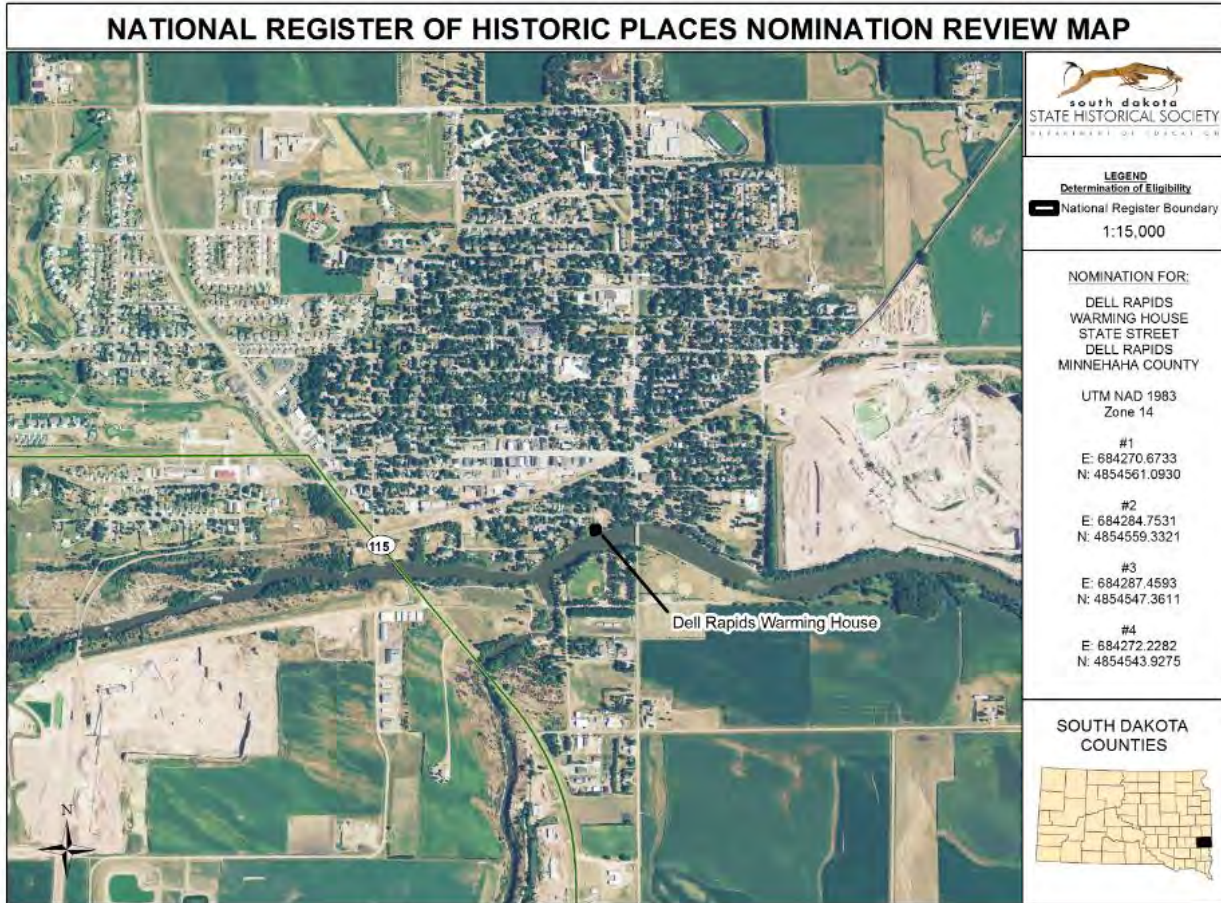
Dell Rapids Warming House
 Name of Property

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 County and State



Dell Rapids Warming House
Name of Property

Minnehaha County, SD
County and State





















UNDER DIRECTION
ACCEPTED
ACCEPT
STONE BRICK
ON-CONTAINING SOIL
PLANTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 1/13/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 2/28/2017 Date of Weekly List: 3/9/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 2/27/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

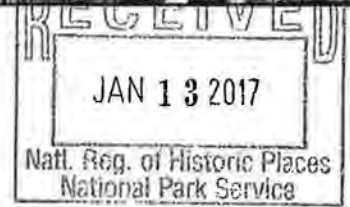
Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



January 11, 2017

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

- Arlington Masonic Temple, Arlington, Kingsbury County, South Dakota
- Dell Rapids Warming House, Dell Rapids, Minnehaha County, South Dakota

and two updated nominations:

- Bon Homme County Courthouse, Tyndall, Bon Homme County, South Dakota, NRIS #84000581 (additional documentation)
- Herschell-Spillman Steam Riding Gallery (Art B. Thomas Carousel), Prairie Village, Madison, Lake County, South Dakota, NRIS #16000825 (amended address)

If you have any questions regarding this submittal, please feel free to contact Jennifer Brosz at 605-773-2906 or jennifer.brosz@state.sd.us (Arlington), or Liz Almlie at 605-773-6056 or liz.almlie@state.sd.us (Dell Rapids, Tyndall, and Madison).

Sincerely,

Liz Almlie
Historic Preservation Specialist