

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



35

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Engel Hotel
other names/site number Hotel Engel, Hotel Andes, Bach Hotel, Johnson Hotel, Gordon Jewell Apt House, Schermann Apt House

2. Location

street & number 202 Main Street not for publication
city or town Lake Andes vicinity
state South Dakota code SD county Charles Mix code 023 zip code 57356

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

Jay D. Vogt 12-29-2011
Signature of certifying official Date
SD SHPO
Title 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

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] 2/21/12
Signature of the Keeper 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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	Total

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD/weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other:

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Engel Hotel is located at 202 Main Street in Lake Andes, Charles Mix County, South Dakota. Lake Andes is located in southern South Dakota just on the east side of the Missouri River. It is a small town, supported by outdoor recreation opportunities and county government. The Engle Hotel building is relatively simple and traditional stylistically, but it is representative of early hotels built for growing railroad towns on the Great Plains. This long two-and-a-half story wooden building with a basement sits prominently on the southeast corner of Main Street and Second Avenue. The Engel Hotel has a concrete block foundation, oak lap siding, a full-width front porch, and asphalt shingles on a hipped roof with character-defining gabled dormers on all but the east side. The dimensions of the hotel are forty-two feet by eighty feet. The lot on which the building stands features several mature deciduous trees. It is bordered by one-story Main Street commercial buildings to the north and east and a vacant lot to the west.

Narrative Description

Exterior – North Façade

The façade of the hotel faces north towards Main Street. It features a full-width, one-story, partially-enclosed porch, which extends to the east past the wall. Historically, the porch wrapped around part of the eastern side, and currently, the porch reaches past the east elevation, but the wrap around segment had been dismantled. The porch rests on piers of hollow concrete block rusticated to resemble stone. Central wooden steps lead up to the porch. The porch was enclosed by strips of weatherboard siding and large fixed panes of glass sometime before 1962.¹ The extended portion of the porch has eight panes on both its east and north side. The rest of the porch is separated into two separate enclosures by the stairs. Both sections of windows are twelve-paned and their respective west sides have eight panes each. The eastern half of the porch is fully-enclosed to the outside but with a door and window between the porch and the hotel. There is a one-over-one window on the wall in the open space between the enclosed sections of the porch, and the western section features an outside single door into the porch as well as the main doorway into the hotel lobby. The second story is made up of one-over-one, double hung windows on either side of a glass-and-panel door leading out on the porch roof (although currently not structurally sound to support human weight). The porch roof balustrade has since been removed. The roof of the hotel features one central gabled dormer with a one-over-one window. The hipped roof of the hotel is covered in asphalt shingles, and features bead board soffit.

Exterior – West Elevation

The west elevation faces Second Avenue. There is a doorway with railings and canopy to access the basement from the west elevation; however, the stairs leading down to the basement doors have been removed. Some of the basement windows are temporarily boarded up. The first floor of the west elevation from north to south is comprised of five one-over-one double-hung wood windows, a boarded door, and another single one-over-one window. The second floor of the west elevation has nine double-hung, one-over-one windows. Three gabled dormers are centered on the roof of the west elevation and each has a one-over-one window.

Exterior – South Elevation

The south elevation of the hotel faces in the direction of the abandoned railroad bed. The first floor of the south elevation features a half-width lean-to which was added to the hotel around the 1930s to cover doors to the

¹ Fire Underwriter's Inspection Bureau, *Lake Andes, Charles Mix County, South Dakota* (October 1962), Sheet 2.

kitchen and basement. There are single one-over-one windows on the first floor—one over the basement door within the lean-to. The second story of the south elevation features a door with a fire escape exit and two one-over-one windows on either side. The third story of this elevation features a central dormer which also serves as a fire escape exit point.

Exterior – East Elevation

The east elevation faces an adjacent brick building; a line of trees and small alley separates the hotel from the brick building. The front porch once wrapped around to cover the north quarter of the east elevation, but has been removed. However, despite the missing porch section, the porch roof overhang is still intact. Many of the remnants of the porch have been salvaged for possible restoration in the future. There are no dormers on the eastern slope of the roof. The first and second floors of the east elevation are fenestrated with seven double-hung, one-over-one windows at regular intervals, some of which are temporarily boarded.

Interior

The main entrance to the hotel is on the west end of the north façade. The entry door leads into an open lobby area featuring a dark-wood desk, staircase, and door and window surrounds. The lobby desk, likely a later replacement, features sides that slant in to the floor, an aluminum laminate counter, and an original heavy post on the corner. Behind the desk, the open staircase to the second floor hallway features a square newel post with carved panels, cut string steps, a single-depth curtail step, turned spindles on the railing, a ninety-degree turn at a landing, and a storage room on the main floor below the stairs.² Stairs leading to the basement from the lobby have been covered over at the lobby, though they are visible from behind a basement shower that was put in while the building served as apartments. There are guest rooms east of the lobby, on either side of a central hallway in the first and second floor, and on the west side of the third floor. There are furnace and workrooms in the basement and a kitchen on the southern end of the first floor.

² Adeline S. Gnirk, *The Epic of Papineau's Domain* (Gregory: Plains Printing Company, 1986), 174.

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)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1910-1961

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1910, the year the hotel was constructed. It ends in 1961, the 50-year cutoff recommended by the National Register Bulletin.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The Engel Hotel is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as locally significant in the area of Commerce as a business that facilitated economic development in Lake Andes, Charles Mix County, South Dakota—as hotels did for many communities in the early twentieth century. The hotel is one of the few remaining buildings in Lake Andes that clearly demonstrate the historic connections of the community to the railroad both socially and economically. The expansion of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad through South Dakota in the late nineteenth century stirred up an explosion of development throughout the countryside; “the importance of railroads in the development of this country is nowhere more strikingly shown than in the great Middle West, a country which, without adequate facilities for rapid transportation, must have remained sparsely settled and economically insignificant.”³ Hotels, along with post offices, banks, and newspapers, were essential early Main Street fixtures in most rural towns on the Great Plains. The surviving hotel building reflects the integral role that the railroad network had in the Euro-American settlement of Lake Andes and the town’s growth over the early twentieth century.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

The Engel Hotel is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as locally significant in the area of Commerce. The Engel Hotel was one of the foundational businesses established in Lake Andes that supported its growth and economic development. For small towns on railroad lines, hotels were essential to bring travelers and businessmen into the town for extended periods of time. For local residents and area farmers, such hotels also served as spaces to socialize and connect with travelers as well as be informed about state and national events. In 1900, the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad passed through the Yankton Sioux Reservation and Charles Mix County. Frederick K. Engel started construction of the Engel Hotel in 1910 to serve the growing numbers of people coming through on the railroad. At its construction in 1910, it was one of the largest buildings on Main Street, and was one of the key amenities surrounding the railroad reserve to serve travelers and farmers coming to town on business. Instead of merely passing through, the hotel allowed people to stay and spend more of their money in town, which inevitably aided in the economic development of Lake Andes. Economic growth led to population growth, and, in 1916, Lake Andes was elected to replace Wheeler as the county seat of Charles Mix County.⁴

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Development of Lake Andes

Charles Mix County had been created by the state’s first legislature in 1862 but not organized until 1879, and it was named for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at that time.⁵ The county seat was originally “located ‘on the claim of Mr. Papineau,’” but Wheeler became county seat in 1879 and Lake Andes in 1916.⁶ Additionally, as stated in the 1989 centennial county atlas, “the county’s history and the history of the Sioux Indians are interrelated”; the land was a part of the Yankton Sioux reservation until 1895, when lands for white towns were appropriated for the anticipated expansion of the railroad as it extended up the eastern side of the Missouri River.⁷ Although Yankton homelands, the area was perceived by nineteenth century whites as unused and

³ Donald Dean Parker, *History of Our County and State: Charles Mix County* (Brookings: South Dakota State College, 1960), 27-SD.

⁴ Gnirk, *The Epic of Papineau’s Domain*, 143.

⁵ Doane Robinson, *History of South Dakota*, vol. 1 (B.F. Bowen & Co., 1904), 395.

⁶ Robinson, *History of South Dakota*, 395.

⁷ Centennial Atlas of Charles Mix County, South Dakota. (Watertown, SD: Sentinel Fund, 1989); *Lake Andes Wave*, June 2, 2004.

undeveloped without Euro-American patterns of townsites and agricultural lots. State historian Doane Robinson remarked in 1904 that Charles Mix County's agricultural resources had "remained undeveloped until recently by reason of lack of railway facilities."⁸

In rural South Dakota, most developing towns took a common path; "almost all southeastern South Dakota towns functioned as market towns, serving the day-to-day needs of townsfolk and rural citizens by providing stores, hotels, blacksmith shops, lumberyards, barbershops, drugstores, and the services of carpenters, physicians, and attorneys. Generally, these businesses clustered along 'Main Street' in close proximity to the riverboat landing or railroad depot."⁹ Railroad officers served as "agents of colonization across what was perceived as an empty land....to assist settlers in filling the space and becoming their customers" and, from 1880 to 1915, plats were filed for over 500 towns in South Dakota.¹⁰ In 1899-1900, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (the Milwaukee Road) passed through Charles Mix County and formed the towns of Wagner, Wheeler, Geddes, and Platte. When the railroad placed a siding near the lake, the land which became the townsite of Lake Andes was entirely made up of Yankton Sioux allotments. However, in 1901, the Lake Andes Townsite Company platted the town of Lake Andes anyway, with the town lots aligned to the cardinal directions although the tracks ran at an angle southeast to northwest.¹¹ Though many towns were platted by railroad agents or subsidiary land companies—including the Charles Mix County towns of Avon, Geddes, Platte, and Wagner, the Lake Andes Townsite Company was an independent entity.¹² In 1887, the Dawes General Allotment or Severalty Act had commissioned the survey and division of communal tribal lands into square 160 acre farmsteads that were assigned to individual nuclear families, and any "surplus" lots were eventually opened to white homesteaders.¹³ Over the years, white settlers also obtained previously-assigned allotments haphazardly through purchase. The eighty acres that were platted as the town of Lake Andes, as well as 120 acres adjoining it, had been allotted to John Arthur, or Sparrow Hawk. In 1904, after his death, his wife and daughter, Taniyawakanwin and Bessie Sitka Koyewin, sold this land to the Lake Andes Townsite Company, and the plat that the company had created three years before was filed with the county on April 21, 1904.¹⁴ After the title to the land was secured in this way, the company began selling town lots on the eighteenth of May.¹⁵ It is suspected that the value of the lots sold on that day reached \$10,000.¹⁶ By 1906, a county history noted that only around twenty-five percent of the area was being actively used for agriculture and that the chalk rock along the Missouri River might in the future lend itself to a concrete works.¹⁷

Agriculture and trade were foundational to the local economy and required the access to markets provided by the railroad depot. The location of Main Street helped lead railroad passengers further into town. Main Streets were often platted so that the street "intersected with railroad tracks to form a 'T' in a majority of townsites," and grids almost always followed cardinal directions even if the railroad came through town on a diagonal.¹⁸ The first businesses to build in Lake Andes took lots on the platted Main Street and most were one-story, wooden, false-front commercial buildings. The post office was first, shortly followed by a store, restaurant, newspaper, banks, and hardware store.¹⁹ A Commercial Club was soon formed to actively promote the town's further

⁸ Robinson, *History of South Dakota*, 396.

⁹ David Erpestad and David Wood, *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945* (Pierre: South Dakota Historical Society Press, 1997), 122.

¹⁰ Conzen, "Understanding Great Plains Urbanization," 3, 5.

¹¹ Gnirk, *The Epic of Papineau's Domain*, 143.

¹² James Frederic Hamburg, *The Influence of Railroads upon the Processes and Patterns of Settlement in South Dakota* (New York: Arno Press, 1981), 254.

¹³ Mr. and Mrs. E. Frank Peterson, eds. *History of Charles Mix County, South Dakota* (Geddes, SD: H.C. Tucker & Sons, 1906), 46; Lawrence C. Kelly, "The Indian Reorganization Act: The Dream and the Reality," *Pacific Historical Review* 44(3) (August 1975), 295, note 6.

¹⁴ *Lake Andes Wave*, June 2, 2004; Hamburg, *The Influence of Railroads*, 467.

¹⁵ Gnirk, *The Epic of Papineau's Domain*, 143.

¹⁶ *Lake Andes Wave*, June 2, 2004.

¹⁷ Peterson, *History of Charles Mix County*, 28.

¹⁸ Erpestad and Wood, *Building South Dakota*, 134; Conzen, "Understanding Great Plains Urbanization," 8.

¹⁹ Gnirk, *The Epic of Papineau's Domain*, 143.

expansion, and as the 1906 Atlas described Lake Andes, "it has great hopes for the future, but the town as it will be, still remains to be built."²⁰ By that time, Lake Andes had more than half of its downtown lots filled with "the usual number of shops, stores, and professional offices incident to a small town," as well as a good proportion of the platted residential lots.²¹ Public spaces included lots set aside for a public school and a park.²² In 1906, Lake Andes' railroad reserve had four grain elevators, two coal sheds, a well, and a two-story depot.²³ In the coming years, residents built the businesses that relied on access to the railroad transportation network just outside the railroad reserve: a creamery, mill, lumber yards, livery, and the Engel Hotel. In 1910, the two-and-a-half story Engel Hotel was built at Main Street and Second Avenue, half-a-block directly south of the railroad reserve, particularly to serve visitors coming into town by rail. These businesses encouraged town growth, and, in the 1912 Atlas of Lake Andes, three additions had been purchased from adjoining allotments to add residential lots to the town.²⁴ Lake Andes, like other depot towns, served as a commercial center for surrounding rural residents that provided them access to trade and merchandise. Through the early twentieth century, the town hosted significant traffic coming to visit the wildlife refuge on Lake Andes, was "one of the most popular fishing and hunting resorts in the state," and hosted an annual Fish Days festival from 1915 to the mid-twentieth century.²⁵ In addition to agriculture, railroad commerce, and recreational offerings, Lake Andes became county seat in 1916. County seats were favored designations for young towns on the plains because "the county's political, judicial, and administrative activities would build buildings, would attract people with money to spend, would boost town growth and ensure against decay....a town that still remained small after designation as a county seat might otherwise have disappeared altogether."²⁶

Historical Background of the Engel Hotel

Frederick K. Engel was a German-Russian immigrant who emigrated around 1882-1884 to Tyndall, South Dakota, became a citizen in 1895, and settled in Charles Mix County by 1900.²⁷ In 1891, he married another German-Russian immigrant, a woman named Katherine (alternatively Kattia, Karina, etc.), after they met working on the same farm in Tyndall, and together they had twelve children. In 1897, the Engels farmed in Goose Lake Township, northwest of what became Lake Andes.²⁸ In 1908, they moved into the growing town of Lake Andes and Engel opened a meat market and an ice house there.²⁹

Seeing a promising future in the tourist industry of Lake Andes, in 1909, the Engel Hotel Company was chartered to raise money through selling stocks in order to build and operate the hotel.³⁰ Constructed the next year, "the Engel Hotel was built in 1910 by Fred K. Engel for the Milwaukee Railroad business and the new frontier hotel guests" and was one of the tallest and largest buildings on Main Street.³¹ Hype grew for the hotel through the local newspaper, the *Lake Andes Wave*. An article, published on May 5, 1910, proclaimed that the hotel "will be a great thing for our town."³² When Henrietta Smith, a widow from Iowa, moved into the hotel as

²⁰ *Atlas of Charles Mix County, South Dakota* (Lake Andes, SD: E. Frank Peterson, 1906), 47.

²¹ *Atlas of Charles Mix County*, (1906), 44, 47.

²² *Atlas of Charles Mix County*, (1906), 44.

²³ *Atlas of Charles Mix County*, (1906), 44; Michael P. Conzen, "Understanding Great Plains Urbanization through the Lens of South Dakota Townscapes," *Journal of Geography* 109 (2010), 10.

²⁴ *Standard Atlas of Charles Mix County, South Dakota* (Chicago: George A. Ogle & Co., 1912), 10; George W. Kingsbury and George Martin Smith, *History of Dakota Territory* (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915). 672.

²⁵ Gnirk, *The Epic of Papineau's Domain*, 143-144.

²⁶ Daniel J. Boorstin, *The Americans: The National Experience* (New York: Vintage Books, 1965), 164, 167.

²⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900* (Washington D.C., 1900); U.S. Census Bureau, *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920* (Washington D.C., 1920); Gnirk, *The Epic of Papineau's Domain*, 360.

²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900* (Washington D.C., 1900); Gnirk, *Epic of Papineau's Domain*, 360.

²⁹ Gnirk, *The Epic of Papineau's Domain*, 360.

³⁰ South Dakota Department of Insurance, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Insurance to the Governor of South Dakota* (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Co., 1914), 267; Samuel C. Polley, *Eleventh Biennial Report of the Secretary of State of the State of South Dakota* (Aberdeen, SD: News Printing Co., 1910), 98; *Lake Andes Wave*, May 18, 1911.

³¹ Gnirk, *The Epic of Papineau's Domain*, 174.

³² *Lake Andes Wave*, May 5, 1910.

its first proprietor in late April 1911, the *Lake Andes Wave* published a brief report that its establishment “gives Lake Andes good hotel accommodations... and outsiders can now be assured of the best in the hotel line.”³³ With the opening of the hotel, “outsiders” such as railroad workers and ordinary tourists could stay in Lake Andes for extended periods of time for the inaugural price of \$2.00/night.³⁴ In addition to the lobby, grand staircase, and dozens of rooms, the hotel had two boilers to power steam heating and a café for meals.³⁵ Henrietta Smith and her children Maude and Judson operated the hotel in the 1910 census, while her son Judson also worked as a stationary engineer.³⁶ W.R. Russell “took charge of” the Engel Hotel in 1914, but then became the Lake Andes postmaster in 1915.³⁷ It continued to operate into the 1970s under various owners, proprietors, and names that included the Ada Branch (proprietor 1920-1921), Fred Bach (proprietor in 1930, also owned a bakery), the Johnson Hotel, the Gordon Jewell Apartment House, and the Schermann Apartment House.³⁸ The Milwaukee Road discontinued its service into Charles Mix County on May 9, 1979.

Hotels in American Culture

According to historian Daniel J. Boorstin, hotels in America became “a symbol of fluidity” and “were among the earliest transient facilities that bound the nation together. They were both creatures and creators of communities, as well as symptoms of the frenetic quest for community.”³⁹ Hotels were frequently one of the earlier buildings constructed in new towns because of the immediate need to house incoming or transient laborers and entrepreneurs; they then served salesmen and other traders requiring access to railroad transportation.⁴⁰ In the early twentieth century, the types of guests varied between “salesmen and conventioners traveling mainly for business and auto tourists and unescorted women traveling mainly for leisure.”⁴¹ They required a lobby, a dining room, and bedrooms—spaces for sleeping, for eating, for general social interaction, and even for salesmen to display goods and do business in the hotel itself. Lobbies, in particular, “became a loitering place, a headquarters of gossip, [and] a vantage point.”⁴² Hotels were frequently local innovators in incorporating new building technologies in plumbing, electricity, and communications.⁴³ Most of these railroad hotels in smaller towns were “humbler structures” that residents erected for expediency over high-style.⁴⁴ Even in smaller towns, hotels still “often overshadowed all other structures.”⁴⁵

Conclusion

The Engel Hotel, in all its ownership incarnations, has been an anchor in the built environment of Lake Andes and significantly represents the town’s close relationship to the railroad network in terms of economic and social life as well as in terms of its spatial proximity to the former railroad reserve. The Engel Hotel is locally significant under Criteria A of the National Register in the area of Commerce. It retains historical integrity in its

³³ *Lake Andes Wave*, April 27, 1911.

³⁴ *Standard Atlas of Charles Mix County* (1912), 100.

³⁵ Gnirk, *The Epic of Papineau’s Domain*, 174; *Standard Atlas of Charles Mix County* (1912), 100.

³⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, *Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910* (Washington D.C., 1910); *Standard Atlas of Charles Mix County* (1912), 100; Gazetteer Publishing Co. *South Dakota State Business Directory, 1911/12* (Denver, CO: The Gazetteer Publishing Co., 1911).

³⁷ Kingsbury and Smith, *History of Dakota Territory*, 673.

³⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920* (Washington D.C., 1920); U.S. Census Bureau, *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930* (Washington D.C., 1930); R.L. Polk & Co. *South Dakota State Gazetteer and Business Directory* (St. Paul, MN: R.L. Polk & Co., 1921); Gnirk, *The Epic of Papineau’s Domain*, 174.

³⁹ Boorstin, *The Americans*, 147, 143.

⁴⁰ Erpestad and Wood, *Building South Dakota*, 148.

⁴¹ Lisa Pfueller Davidson, “‘A Service Machine’: Hotel Guests and the Development of an Early-Twentieth-Century Building Type,” *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* 10 (2005), 113.

⁴² Boorstin, *The Americans*, 135.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 137-138.

⁴⁴ Erpestad and Wood, *Building South Dakota*, 149.

⁴⁵ Boorstin, *The Americans*, 135.

setting as a prominent Main Street building close to the railroad district and in its structure through its prominent roof dormers, spatial layout of lobby to individual rooms, its fenestration, and its full-width porch.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Atlas of Charles Mix County, South Dakota*. Lake Andes, SD: E. Frank Peterson, 1906.
- Boorstin, Daniel J. *The Americans: The National Experience*. New York: Vintage Books, 1965.
- Centennial Atlas of Charles Mix County, South Dakota*. Watertown, SD: Sentinel Fund, 1989.
- Conzen, Michael P. "Understanding Great Plains Urbanization through the Lens of South Dakota Townscapes." *Journal of Geography* 109 (2010), 3-17.
- Davidson, Lisa Pfueller "A Service Machine': Hotel Guests and the Development of an Early-Twentieth-Century Building Type," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* 10 (2005), 113-129.
- Erpestad, David and David Wood, *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945*. Pierre: South Dakota Historical Society Press, 1997.
- Fire Underwriter's Inspection Bureau. *Lake Andes, Charles Mix County, South Dakota*. October 1962.
- Gazetteer Publishing Co. *South Dakota State Business Directory, 1911/12*. Denver, CO: The Gazetteer Publishing Co., 1911.
- Gnirk, Adeline S. *The Epic of Papineau's Domain*. Gregory: Plains Printing Company, 1986.
- Hamburg, James Frederic. *The Influence of Railroads upon the Processes and Patterns of Settlement in South Dakota*. New York: Arno Press, 1981.
- Kelly, Lawrence C. "The Indian Reorganization Act: The Dream and the Reality." *Pacific Historical Review* 44(3) (August 1975), 291-312.
- Kingsbury, George W. and George Martin Smith, *History of Dakota Territory*. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915.
- Lake Andes City Directory, 1911-1912*. Collections of South Dakota State Archives.
- Lake Andes Wave*, May 5, 1910-May 18, 1911, June 2, 2004.
- Parker, Donald Dean. *History of Our County and State: Charles Mix County*. Brookings: South Dakota State College, 1960.
- Peterson, E. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Eds. *History of Charles Mix County, South Dakota*. Geddes, SD: H.C. Tucker & Sons, 1906.
- Polley, Samuel C. *Eleventh Biennial Report of the Secretary of State of the State of South Dakota*. Aberdeen, SD: News Printing Co., 1910.
- R.L. Polk & Co. *South Dakota State Gazetteer and Business Directory*. St. Paul, MN: R.L. Polk & Co., 1921.
- Robinson, Doane. *History of South Dakota*. Vol. 1. B.F. Bowen & Co., 1904.
- South Dakota Department of Insurance. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Insurance to the Governor of South Dakota*, Pierre, SD: State Publishing Co., 1914.
- Standard Atlas of Charles Mix County, South Dakota*. Chicago: George A. Ogle & Co., 1912.
- U.S. Census Bureau. *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900*. Washington D.C., 1900.
- *Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910*. Washington D.C., 1910.
- *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920*. Washington D.C., 1920.
- *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930*. Washington D.C., 1930.

Engel Hotel
Name of Property

Charles Mix County, South Dakota
County and State

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: **South Dakota State Archives**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):
CH00000070

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>537049.0000</u>	<u>4778282.0000</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property includes lots 11 & 12, block 24 in the original town plat of the city of Lake Andes.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property encompasses of the Engel Hotel and its immediate surroundings by using the current parcel boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Crystal Ortbahn (intern) and Liz J. Almlie (Historic Preservation Specialist)
organization South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office date December 9, 2011
street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone 605-773-6056
city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501
e-mail Liz.almlie@state.sd.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Engel Hotel

City or Vicinity: Lake Andes

County: Charles Mix County

State: South Dakota

Photographer: Crystal Ortbahn

Date Photographed: 9 August 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

SD_Charles Mix County_Engel Hotel_0001
North façade, camera facing south.

SD_Charles Mix County_Engel Hotel_0002
North façade (left) and west elevation (right), camera facing southeast.

SD_Charles Mix County_Engel Hotel_0003
West elevation, camera facing east.

SD_Charles Mix County_Engel Hotel_0004
South elevation (left) and east elevation (right), camera facing northwest.

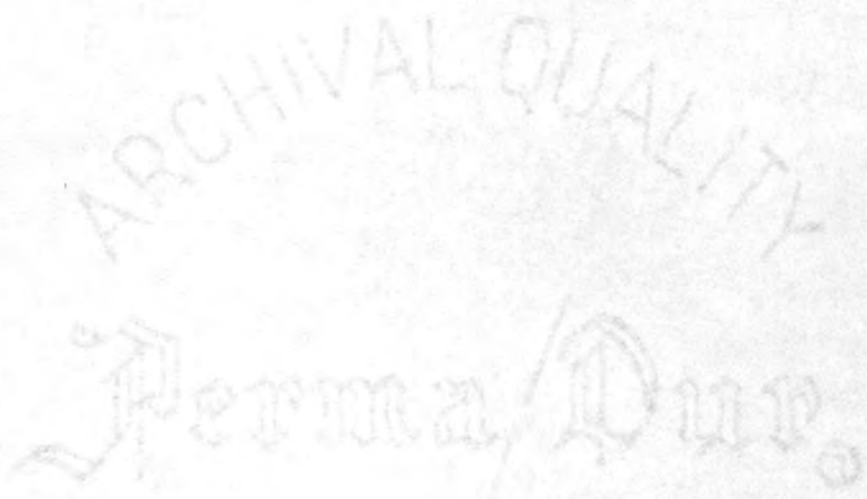
SD_Charles Mix County_Engel Hotel_0005
East elevation, camera facing northwest.

SD_Charles Mix County_Engel Hotel_0006
Interior lobby, camera facing east.

Property Owner:
(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Amy S. Emerson and Ed Poore
street & number 202 Main Street telephone (605) 838-1733
city or town Lake Andes state SD zip code 57356

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION REVIEW MAP



Legend

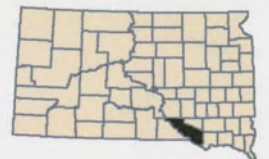
- National Register Boundary
- Local Roads(NSTR) - DOT**
- By Surface Type**
- Minimum Maintenance
- Graded or Gravel Surface
- Hard Surface Roads
- < 1 = Photo Location



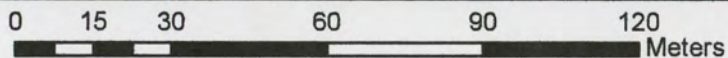
NOMINATION FOR:

ENGEL HOTEL
202 MAIN ST.,
LAKE ANDES,
CHARLES MIX COUNTY,
SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES



50



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Engel Hotel
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Charles Mix

DATE RECEIVED: 1/06/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/30/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/14/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/21/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000035

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA A

REVIEWER [Signature]

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 2/21/12

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.



SD-Charles Mix County - Engel Hotel-0001



SD-Charles Mix County - Engel Hotel - 0002



SD - Charles Mix County - Engel Hotel - 0003



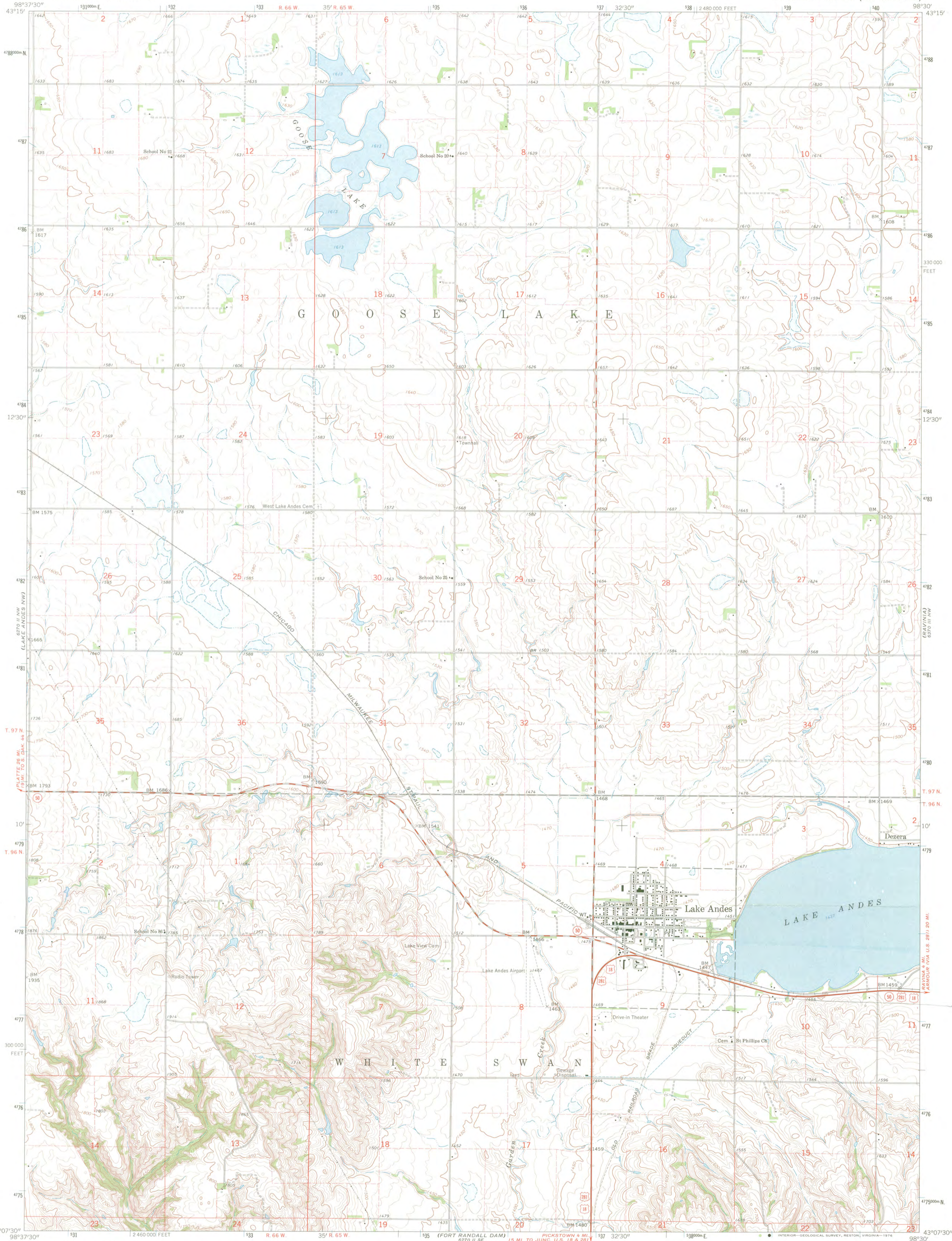
SD-Charles Mix County - Engel Hotel - 0004



SD-Charles Mix County - Engel Hotel - 0005

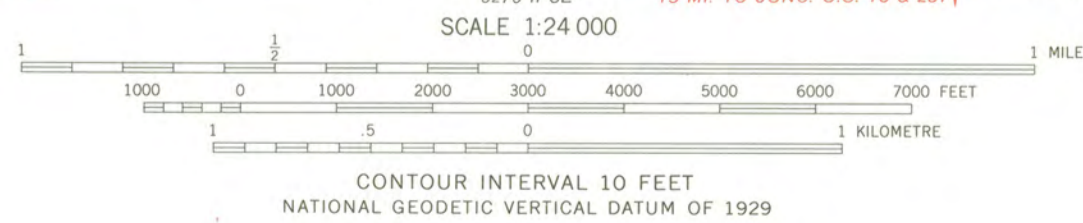
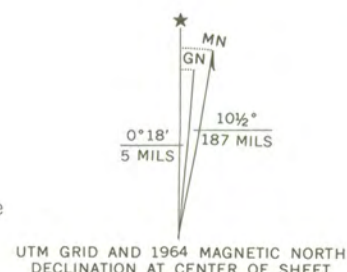


9D-Charles Mix County - Engel Hotel - 0006



Engel Hotel
Charles Mix County
South Dakota
2-14
E-527049
N-4778222

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey as part of the Department of the Interior program for the development of the Missouri River Basin. Control by USGS and USC&GS. Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1964. Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum. 10,000-foot grid based on South Dakota coordinate system, south zone 1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue. Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route	State Route



LAKE ANDES, S. DAK.
N4307.5—W9830/7.5

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



SOUTH DAKOTA
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM



20 December 2011

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

Dear Keeper of the National Register:

Enclosed are four nominations: the *O.G. Bradshaw Elevator*, *Odd Fellows Home of Dell Rapids*, *Engel Hotel*, and *Garfield Lutheran Church and Cemetery*.

If you have any questions on the first three nominations listed here, please feel free to contact me at 605-773-6056 or at liz.almlic@state.sd.us. If you have any questions on the Garfield Lutheran Church and Cemetery, please feel free to contact Jennifer Brosz at 605-773-2906 or jennifer.brosz@state.sd.us.

Sincerely,

Liz J. Almlie
Historic Preservation Specialist