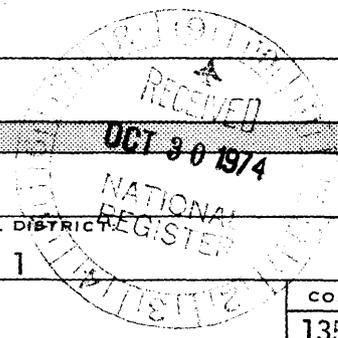


**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: South Dakota
COUNTY: Yankton
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE DEC 27 1974



1. NAME

COMMON:
Bishop Marty Rectory

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
1101 West 5th Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Yankton

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
District 1

STATE:
South Dakota

CODE:
046

COUNTY:
Yankton

CODE:
135

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Benedictine Convent of Sacred Heart

STREET AND NUMBER:
1101 West 5th Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Yankton

STATE:
South Dakota

CODE:
046

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Register of Deeds

STREET AND NUMBER:
Yankton County Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN:
Yankton

STATE:
South Dakota

CODE:
046

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
South Dakota Historic Sites Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: **1974** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Historical Preservation Center

STREET AND NUMBER:
USD Alumni House

CITY OR TOWN:
Vermillion

STATE:
South Dakota

CODE:
046

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: _____

COUNTY: _____

ENTRY NUMBER: _____

DATE: **DEC 27 1974**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated
(Check One)		(Check One)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site

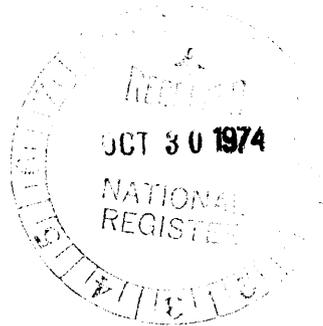
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Bishop Marty Rectory is a small, one story brick building standing among the buildings of Mount Marty College on a hill overlooking the town of Yankton. A partial second story is confined within its bellcast mansard roof. Six flat topped dormers, three on the east and three on the west facades, jut out over a wide dentilated cornice decorated with ornate brackets. This theme is repeated on a smaller scale on the dormers themselves and above the front porch. The latter feature, measuring 10' x 4', employs Ionic columns on 12" bases and a flat roof. A pavilion extends out a short distance to frame the double doors of the front entry. The roof above the entry also extend outward.

Windows are rectangular on the roof and are surrounded by plain pilasters. First story window openings are topped with brick drip mouldings in pseudo-three-centered arches and supported by plain brick corbels. They are long and narrow, almost reaching from the foundation to the cornice.

The Rectory plan nearly forms a square. A small dependency extends out several feet from the rear center wall. It too, is of brick covered by a low, hipped roof.

1883 is the date of construction. No major alterations have been made in the intervening years.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

4. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1883

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1883, and occupied by Martin Marty in 1884, this was the first residence of the Bishop of Dakota and the foremost vanguardsmen for Roman Catholicism among the Sioux in the 19th Century.

It is well known that Jesuit Father Pierre-Jean DeSmet was first to introduce the Sioux of present South Dakota to Catholicism, a fact which is evident among those who built Blue Cloud Abbey, for Chief Blue Cloud was introduced to Christianity by the Jesuit. Yet, De Smet's impact was incidental for he moved quickly to the Pacific Northwest after a brief appearance in this state; and subsequently, most of his effort was directed toward work west of the Rockies.

Martin Marty planted the cross of Catholicism here. He had risen to the office of Abbot at St. Meinrad's Archabbey in Indiana before the order he represented took over Catholic mission work among the Sioux in 1876. When that occurred, he came out in July and quickly set up missions at Standing Rock and Devil's Lake reserves (North Dakota); he didn't want to hesitate, for these two were the only reservations which President Grant's restrictive policy permitted the Catholics in Dakota Territory. According to Albert Kleber, that policy was modified in 1883, however, and thus soon after his arrival the year the Marty House was erected, he was given a chance to enlarge his influence.

The expansion of missions was retarded somewhat by the fact that St. Meinrad could not spare priests to occupy them. Marty solved this problem at length, however, by asking Jesuits to come. In 1886 they came to establish Holy Rosary, at Marty's invitation, and St. Francis Mission at Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservations, respectively. The next year he set up Immaculate Conception Mission (Stephan) near Fort Thompson and after that worked with the development of others.

Marty also built and opened the first Roman Catholic boys school for Indians in South Dakota. Now part of the Benedictine Sisters' Convent at Mount Marty College, it was constructed in 1880, then opened to boys and operated until Immaculate Conception was established and their transfer was completed.

To the Catholic missionary movement in South Dakota, this house has the same importance that Williamson (Presbyterian) Chapel in Greenwood has

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Kleber, Albert. HISTORY OF ST. MEINRAD ACHAABEY, 1854-1954.
 Duratschek, Sister Claudia. CRUSADING ALONG SIOUX TRAILS.
 Duratschek, Sister Claudia. THE BEGINNINGS OF CATHOLICISM IN SOUTH DAKOTA.
 Clements, O.S.B., David J., BUILT ON A FIRM FOUNDATION: STANDING ROCK CEN-
 TENARY, 1873-1973.
 Personal interviews with Sister Laurina Kaiser and Sister Claudia Duratschek
 at Mount Marty Convent by Joseph Rockboy, January 28, 1974.
 Records of Marty's achievements also are available in many government docu-
 ments and secondary sources pertaining to South Dakota during the last
 quarter of the 19th Century.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

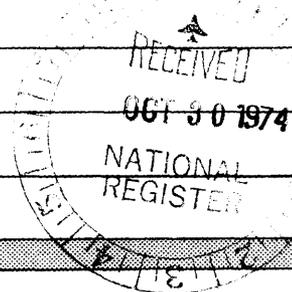
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 ' ' "	0 ' ' "		42 ° 52 ' 16 "	97 ° 24 ' 29 "	
NE	0 ' ' "	0 ' ' "				
SE	0 ' ' "	0 ' ' "				
SW	0 ' ' "	0 ' ' "				

UTM
 14/63L0
 474752
 CU

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **Less than one acre**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Joseph Rockboy and Staff

ORGANIZATION: Historical Preservation Center DATE: February, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:
 USD Alumni House

CITY OR TOWN: Vermillion STATE: South Dakota CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

<p>As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name: <u>James E. Gillihan</u></p> <p>Title: <u>Historic Preservation Officer</u></p> <p>Date: <u>10-10-74</u></p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>[Signature]</u> Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date: <u>12/29/74</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>[Signature]</u> Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date: <u>DEC 26 1974</u></p>
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
South Dakota	
COUNTY	
Yankton	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	DEC 27 1974

(Number all entries)

Significance---Page 2

to the Presbyterian movement, that Joseph Cook's Episcopal Mission at Greenwood had to the Episcopal movement, and Alfred Riggs' Santee Indian School had to the Congregational movement during the latter 19th Century. In every account of mission service, Marty's name is in the forefront. David J. Clements, O.S.B., in BUILT ON A FIRM FOUNDATION noted that "Father DeSmit, SJ. passed through the Dakota Territory" in the 1834's, but Martin Marty "Became the first resident priest in what is now called the Diocese of Bismark," and under his leadership missions sprang up in quick succession--at Fort Yates (1879), Kenel (1879), Cannon Ball (1882), Bullhead (1889), St. Edward's and Mad Bear's Camp (1896), Wakpala (1890), Porcupine (1896), and numerous others.

Marty's vision was more extensive than that of some other missionary leaders. John P. Williamson concentrated largely upon spiritual conversion; Alfred Riggs concentrated more upon boarding school education; Marty concentrated upon both of these; and, in addition, promoted acculturation through agrarian training. Clements noted that he "Dreamed of establishing a Farm School where Indian people could learn the art and science of agriculture."

And, to that end, in 1879 got the government to donate land, started an Indian village called Kenel. There Indian people gained experience in farming. They received Christian training, and they received formal education. St. Benedict's mission gave rise to a Government School in 1883 which was run by Father Martin Kenel for twenty-five years, and in 1908 named Marty Kenel Agricultural School. For this, as for many other achievements by Roman Catholics among South Dakota's Catholic missionary leaders, Bishop Marty was originally and primarily responsible. His first permanent residence is an appropriate monument to his long, distinguished service.

