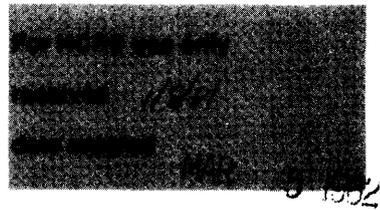


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**



**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic / Jefferson Davis Carr House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 236 West ^{2nd} Second Avenue ___ not for publication

city, town Fort Pierre ___ vicinity of congressional district Second

state South Dakota code 46 county Stanley code 117

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Donald George Wiedemer

street & number 236 West Second Avenue

city, town Fort Pierre ___ vicinity of state South Dakota

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Stanley County Courthouse

street & number 226 West Second Avenue

city, town Fort Pierre state South Dakota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title A Preliminary Assesment of Historic Preservation Opportunities
Fort Pierre by Sommer has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date January 1976 ___ federal ___ state county ___ local

depository for survey records City Auditor's Office, Stanley County Courthouse

city, town Fort Pierre state South Dakota

7. Description

Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed**Check one** unaltered altered**Check one** original site moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

This brick dwelling is square-shaped, a form commonly referred to as a "cube". The form appears to be a descendent of the squarish, small-scaled Italiniate Villa style house, which merged with the vernacular Georgian plan house of the Colonial Revival style. The Carr House is three bays on the first floor of the front, south facade; three on the west side, two on the north rear; and two on the east, side facade. Three bays on the second floor of the east facade, the remaining second floor facades have two bays. On the east facade is a semi-hexagonal projecting bay, and on the west wall is an enclosed porch/shed addition of more recent construction. The pyramidal roof has one chimney displaced westward off center and wooden dormers on the front and side facades. Decorative features include cement lintels and sills commonly used in simple Colonial or Georgian Revival style houses of this period. The porch, which covers the east two bays of the south facade and extends along the front, has a hipped roof supported with six doric columns of extremely simple execution. The gumbo brick used throughout the house is of local manufacture. The building was erected in 1906.

The site also contains a carriage house on the north edge of the lot. Converted to a three-car garage in later years, the rectangular frame building is one-and-one-half stories, and has a gambrel roof intersected with a gabled transept. The roof is surmounted with a wooden ventilator.

B. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) local business and manufac- turing

Specific dates 1906

Builder/Architect Carl Wagner, builder

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

A somewhat rare surviving domestic building constructed of locally manufactured materials, the Jefferson Davis Carr House is significant as a local architectural landmark and as an example of early settlement patterns in Stanley County.

Erected in 1906 by Carl Wagner of reddish-yellow, gumbo bricks manufactured by the Franc Rauch brick yard, the house was built for Jefferson D. Carr. Carr began ranching in Stanley County in 1891 at the onset of white settlement. By 1906, he decided it was necessary to establish a town residence for his family to ensure his childrens' education. Carr's enterprise, incorporated as the Empire State Cattle Company and commonly known as the Mississippi Outfit, was the product of a particular period of ranching history in South Dakota. Large-scale ranching, such as the kind Carr engaged in, existed for only seventeen years, between the treaty of 1889, which opened Indian lands to cattle grazing by white settlers, and the division of lands for farm settlement. After 1907 the federal government began to change its policies toward large-scale use of reservation lands for this purpose and men like Carr were left with smaller grazing lands and herds. Prior to his retirement to Ft. Pierre in 1934, Carr had been intimately involved in the financial history of the town. His business contacts extended to the Stockgrowers Bank, itself a National Register landmark constructed of gumbo brick. The pattern of ranch house and town house still exists in the Pierre area. However, today the economic life of the community is dominated by state government. The Carr House stands as a reminder of the earliest economic foundations of the community.

