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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Vermillion Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Main Street roughly bound by Market and Dakota Streets not for publication N/A
city or town Vermillion vicinity N/A
state South Dakota code SD county Clay code 027 zip code 57069

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Gary D. Vogt 01-14-2003
Signature of certifying official Date

South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other,
(explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Linda McClelland

3/07/03

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
32	18	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
32	18	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

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

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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture, Commerce

Period of Significance

1880-1942

Significant Dates

1880, 1885, 1889,
1893, 1901, 1910,
1914, 1929, 1942

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arnold and Beuttler, Wallace Dow, Joseph Schwarz

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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: Clay County Historical Society

Downtown Vermillion Historic District
Name of Property

Clay County, South Dakota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 21 acres

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	<u>14</u>	<u>669401</u>	<u>4738225</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<u>14</u>	<u>669407</u>	<u>4738141</u>

C	<u>14</u>	<u>669046</u>	<u>4738116</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>14</u>	<u>669046</u>	<u>4738163</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lynda B. Schwan

organization SD SHPO date March 17, 2002

street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone 605-773-6056

city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Downtown Vermillion Historic District
Name of Property

Clay County, South Dakota
County and State

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Property Owners/See Continuation Sheets
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state SD zip code _____

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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The City of Vermillion was initially established along the Missouri River in 1859. The town was a river port with boats stopping regularly to bring in supplies to the many established businesses in the community. By 1871 the population had increased to 600 people. In 1878, the town recorded 6 dry goods stores, 4 drug stores, 5 elevators, and 5 hotels. The flooding of the Missouri and Vermillion Rivers in 1881 soon halted the prosperity of this settlement. Raging currents carried away 132 buildings and those remaining were too damaged to salvage.

After the raging floodwaters of 1881, the City of Vermillion moved to the bluffs overlooking the Missouri and Vermillion Rivers. Material progress continued throughout the 1890's despite the flooding, eventual drought and depression. Business owners chose to establish their businesses on Main Street between Prospect Street and North Dakota Street.

Buildings in the Vermillion Commercial Historic District were surveyed in 2000 and 2001. When the survey of the buildings was completed, each building was studied for contributing/non-contributing status. The determinations were based on alterations and construction dates. Clearly, all buildings constructed after 1942 were considered non-contributing as they did not fall into the period of significance. Many buildings within the district have had first floor storefront alterations. Many of the alterations are compatible within the district, as storefronts in South Dakota often have alteration. Those alterations which were considered non-compatible include enclosing the storefront and/or second floor with vinyl or aluminum siding, a complete coverage of the entire façade with non-historic materials and a total renovation to the façade leaving no historic materials. Many of the buildings in the district have intact cornices and historic fenestration patterns.

The contributing buildings in the Vermillion Commercial Historic District were constructed between 1890 and 1942. Typical alterations found in a commercial district can be seen on Main Street, including changes to the storefronts and enclosing of windows.

The buildings in the district are as follows:

- 1) 24 West Main, Constructed 1910 with rear addition in 1942
Vermillion, Clay County
Contributing

This section of the red brick commercial style building was constructed in 1910. It has a recessed entry at the east corner with a transom window and sidelight. There are also three storefront windows. These were installed circa 1950. There are multiple bands of rough faced quartzite on the façade and west elevation of the building. They are located above the

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recessed entry, below the second floor windows and above the second floor windows. All of the window openings have been in-filled with glass block unless otherwise noted. The three, second floor windows on the façade have quartzite sills and lintels. The central window has a recessed arch detailed with brick and capped by an arch of quartzite stone. Above the second floor windows are brick dentils. The top of the building is capped with a metal cornice with a pressed leaf pattern.

The front third of the west elevation is constructed similar to the façade. The first floor has three arched window opening with quartzite sills. The window at the northwest corner is plate glass with a covered transom. Each first floor window has a three brick arched lintel. The second floor has quartzite bands below and above the second floor windows. The second floor has two window opening with glass block and a smaller plate glass window. Above the second floor windows are brick dentils. The top of the building is capped with a metal cornice with a pressed leaf pattern. The remaining two-thirds of the building has an entry door at the southwest corner. The second floor has four arched window openings with quartzite sills.

The rear addition of a warehouse was added in 1942. The west elevation has had all of the openings covered with wood paneling. There is a large central arched entry and a large window opening on either side of that entry. The south elevation has two arched openings that have been in-filled with glass block.

2) 22 and 20 West Main, Constructed circa 1914
Contributing

This commercial style building was constructed after 24 West Main as an adjoining building. Historically, the building was constructed similar to 24 West Main. The building is divided into two stores with two recessed entries. Between the first and second floors is a metal beam. Above the beam is a decorative stone band. Both of the storefronts second floors are identical. The three, second floor windows on the façade have quartzite sills and lintels. The central window has a recessed arch detailed with brick and capped by an arch of quartzite stone. Above the second floor windows are brick dentils. The top of the building is capped with a metal cornice with a pressed leaf pattern.

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3) 18, 16 and 14 West Main, Constructed 1915
Contributing

This commercial style building was constructed in 1915 with three distinct storefronts. Starting with the west storefront, 18 West Main, there is a entry at the northwest corner and three plate glass windows. Between 18 West Main and 16 West Main is a common entry that leads to the second floor. On either side of the entry are brick pilasters capped with a quartzite block. The entry has an arched transom. 16 West Main has a recessed central entry. On either side of the entry are two plate glass windows. Above the display windows are historic leaded glass block windows. 14 West Main has two central entry-doors with plate glass windows on either side. The historic leaded glass block windows are covered with wood.

All of the windows on the second floor have quartzite sills and lintels. 18 West Main has three window openings. The central window is filled with wood. The other windows have been reduced in size with one-over-one double hung windows. Above the shared entry for 18 and 16 West Main is a one-over-one double hung window. 16 West Main has three, one-over-one double hung windows. 14 West Main has three window openings. The central window has been covered with wood. The other windows have been reduced in size to one-over-one double hung windows. The parapet for all three has stepped brick details.

4) 12 West Main, Constructed 1901
Contributing

This commercial style building was constructed in 1901. 12 West Main has a central entry with plate glass display windows on either side. Above the display windows is leaded glass block. On the west corner and on either side of the east entry are brick pilasters. The east entry has an arched transom with an arched brick lintel with a keystone.

Between the first and second floor of 12 West Main is decorative brickwork in a herringbone pattern. The second floor has three one-over-one double hung windows. Above the east entry, on the second floor, is a one-over-one double hung window. The parapet has one row of dentils and stepped brick designs.

The west elevation faces the alley. The first floor has five brick filled window openings and an entry at the southwest corner. The second floor has five one-over-one double hung windows that have been covered with wood. The parapet is stepped to the rear of the building until it is flat with the roof.

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5) 10 West Main, Constructed 1914
Contributing

This commercial style building was constructed in 1914. 10 West Main has a central entry and plate glass display windows on either side. These were replaced in the late 1950's. The leaded glass blocks above the display windows have been covered with wood.

Between the first and second floor of 10 West Main is curved decorative brickwork. The second floor has a large plate glass window in the center and a one-over-one double hung window on either side. The parapet for each has stepped brick details with two rows of dentils

6) 8 West Main, Constructed 1905
Non-Contributing

This commercial style building was constructed in 1905. Historically, the building had a central entry with large plate glass display windows. The second floor had one-over-one double hung windows with elaborate window hoods. The first floor was altered significantly in the 1980's including vinyl siding, a large awning, a much smaller display window and a modern entrance. The second floor has reduced sized windows and a vent hole through the brick façade.

7) 6, 4, and 2 West Main, Constructed 1885
Contributing

This commercial style building was constructed in 1885 with three storefronts. Between each storefront is a common entry for the second floor. At each corner and on either side of the common doors are brick pilasters. Starting with the west storefront, 6 West Main has a west corner entry with smaller plate glass display windows. A sign covers the historic transoms. 4 West Main has two sets of entry doors and play bill signs on either side of the entry. A sign covers the historic transoms. 2 West Main has a recessed central entry with a large plate glass window on either side. A sign covers the historic transom.

Between the first and second floor of the façade has decorative brickwork. All the windows on the second floor have rough faced quartzite sills and lintels. 6 West Main has a large center window with one-over-one double hung windows on either side. Wood covers the top sashes. The second floor of 4 West Main has three one-over-one windows with a decorative rough

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faced stone band above the windows. Above the common entry, between 4 and 2 West Main, is a one-over-one double hung window with a wood covered transom. 2 West Main has three window openings. The center window is covered with wood, the remaining windows are one-over-one double hung windows with wood covering the transoms. The parapet is stepped and decorative brickwork.

- 8) First National Bank Building of Vermillion, Constructed 1893, 1929
1 East Main
National Register Listed 1986
Contributing

- 9) 5 East Main, Constructed 1900
Contributing

This two story building was constructed with red brick in 1900. The first floor (north elevation) has a central recessed entry. The entire storefront has been in-filled with wood paneling. There is a small fixed pane window on either side of the entry. At the northwest corner on the first floor is an additional entry giving access to the second floor. Between the first and second floor is a band of decorative brickwork. The three second floor windows have been reduced in size. The center window has been removed and the opening in-filled with wood paneling. The remaining windows are one-over-one double hung units. The parapet has decorative brickwork.

- 10) 7 East Main, Constructed 1900
Contributing

This two story building was constructed with red brick in 1900. The first floor (north elevation) has a recessed entry at the northeast corner. The entire storefront has been in-filled with wood paneling. There are two small fixed pane windows to the west of the entry. At the northwest corner on the first floor is an additional entry giving access to the second floor. Above the door is a historic transom. Between the first and second floor is a band of decorative brickwork. There are three one-over-one double hung windows on the second floor. Each window has a stone lintel. A decorative band of brickwork runs between each of the windows. The parapet has decorative brickwork including dentils.

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- 11) 9 East Main, Constructed 1963
Non-Contributing

This one story building was constructed in 1963. It has a shed roof awning. The building has a central entry with a transom window and sidelights. On either side of the entry is a plate glass window with a fourteen pane transom window.

- 12) 11 East Main, Constructed 1900
Non-Contributing

This two story commercial style brick building was constructed in 1900. The building has been significantly altered. The first floor has a recessed entry with a small display window. The second floor has wood siding with no window openings.

- 13) Public Restroom, Constructed 1981
13 East Main
Non-Contributing

This 1981 constructed brick building has an asphalt shingled shed roof. It has two fixed pane windows and an entry on the façade.

- 14) Community First State Bank, Constructed 1980
15 East Main
Non-contributing

This brown brick building was constructed in 1980. It has a flat roof and multiple levels in different sections.

- 15) First Baptist Church of Vermillion, Constructed 1889, 1925
101 East Main
National Register Listed 1982
Contributing

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16) 113 and 115 East Main, Constructed 1920
Contributing

This one story commercial style building was constructed in 1920 with two storefronts. The west storefront, 113 East Main, has a recessed central entry with plate glass display windows on either side. An awning has been added above the windows. 115 East Main also has a recessed central entry with a plate glass display window on either side. The building has a simple brick parapet.

The west elevation has an entry at the northwest corner. It also has six one-over-one windows with arch transoms. The sills are limestone and the lintels are brick.

17) 117 East Main, Constructed 1910
Contributing

This one story commercial style building was constructed in 1910 with one store front. The entry is located at the northwest corner of the façade (north elevation). Two display windows are located to the east of the entry. The building has a simple brick parapet.

18) 119 and 121 East Main, Constructed circa 1930
Contributing

This commercial style building was constructed circa 1930 of brown brick and has two entries. Starting at the west corner there is: one Chicago style window, an entry, two sets of two, one-over-one double hung windows, a brick in-filled entry, an entry and two sets of two, one-over-one double hung windows. Other decorative details on the façade include a band of rowlock bricks at the ground level, above the windows acting as the lintels, and another row one-foot above the previous row. The parapet has decorative brickwork. The east elevation has three, two-over-one double hung windows. They have brick sills and no lintels.

19) 112 East Main, Constructed circa 1960
Non-Contributing

This commercial style building was constructed circa 1960 of brick. There is an east corner entry and three small plate glass windows on the façade. The east elevation had three oriel windows added in the 1970's. There is also an entrance in the center of the east elevation.

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- 20) 110 East Main, Constructed 1978
Non-Contributing

This commercial style building was constructed in 1978 with a central entry. On either side of the entry is a plate glass window. The exterior of the building is clad with random coursed stone.

- 21) 108 & 106 East Main, Constructed 1906
Contributing

This one story, commercial style building was constructed in 1906 with two storefronts. 108 East Main has a two-door central entry with a transom window above and a display window on either side. A flat roof, metal awning is located above the door. 106 East Main has an entry at the east corner. To the west of the entry are two plate glass display windows. The building historically had a central entry but was replaced in the 1960's. A shed roof awning is located above the door and display windows.

- 22) 104 East Main, Constructed 1929
Contributing

This two story, commercial style building was constructed in 1929 of red brick. The façade has a recessed central entry with sidelights and display windows. At the west corner is an additional entry providing access to the second floor. This entry has a transom window. Located between the first and second floor are four small one-over-one double hung windows. The second floor has two six-over-one double hung windows with limestone sills and brick rowlock lintels. The parapet has stepped brick details and dentils.

- 23) 102 East Main, Constructed 1906
Contributing

This one story, commercial style building was constructed in 1906 in brick. There is an entry at the east corner with three display windows to the west. The entry was remodeled in the 1960's. There is a flat roof metal awning above the windows. The parapet is capped with limestone.

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- 24) 100 East Main, Constructed 1900
Non-Contributing

This one story building was significantly altered in the 1970's. The entire historic storefront was removed and replaced with a central entry with smaller display windows. A large metal panel was installed over the brick façade which wraps around to a portion of the west elevation. A new entry was made into the west elevation at the northwest corner.

- 25) 13 Elm, Constructed 1915
Non-Contributing

This one story flat roof building is constructed of hollow clay tile. The façade (east elevation) has an entry at the northeast corner and three replacement fixed pane windows. The north elevation has two fixed pane windows at the northeast corner and an entry at the northwest corner.

- 26) 20 East Main, Constructed 1975
Non-Contributing

This one story brick building was constructed in 1975. The façade has a central entry with box windows on either side. The east façade has a drive-up window.

- 27) 18, 16 & 14 East Main, Constructed 1900
Contributing

This two story, flat roof building was constructed of red brick in 1900. The façade (south elevation) historically had three storefronts. The building currently has two storefronts with a metal awning. The two entries are recessed with sidelights. On either side of the entries is a large plate glass display window. The remainder of the windows in the building have either been removed and in-filled with wood paneling or wood paneling and smaller windows. The second floor of the façade has seven window openings. Windows number 3 and 5 have been in-filled completely. Windows number 1,2, 4, 6, and 7 have smaller windows with wood paneling. The cornice has decorative brick work.

The east elevation has five window openings on the second floor. These have all been in-filled with wood paneling. The west elevation has an entry with a transom located in the center of the first floor. Adjacent to the door is a small fixed pane window. The second floor has six

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window openings. Three are filled in completely, two have smaller windows with wood paneling and the final window is a one-over-one double hung unit.

- 28) 10 East Main, Constructed 1930 with addition in circa 1970
Non-Contributing

This two story brick building has been significantly altered to house a movie theatre. The first floor storefront was removed and replaced with a recessed central entry. The first floor had stucco applied in the 1970's. The second floor windows have been enclosed. An addition was made in the 1970's to the east elevation. It has a central entry with glass block sidelights.

- 29) 8 East Main, Constructed circa 1910
Non-Contributing

This two story brick building was constructed circa 1910. The first floor was significantly altered in the mid-1960's to include metal panels and a recessed east corner entry. The metal panels extend to the bottom of the second floor. The three, second floor windows have been reduced in size and the transoms removed.

- 30) 6 East Main, Constructed circa 1910
Contributing

The brick, two story building was constructed circa 1910. The first floor has a recessed entry with a plate glass display window on either side. This is a 1960 remodel. A wood awning is located between the first and second floor. Above the awning is decorative brickwork. The second floor has two one-over-one double hung windows that have been reduced in size. The windows have sills and lintels of brick. The parapet has stepped brick details with brick dentils.

- 31) 2 East Main, Constructed 1920
Contributing

The façade and west elevation of this building have been significantly altered. The first floor of the façade has two recessed entries with large plate glass display windows. A shed roof metal awning is located between the first and second floors. The second floor has four, one-over-one double hung windows with limestone sills and brick lintels. The historic metal cornice was removed. The west elevation's first floor windows have been removed. The entire first floor

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has been covered with a stucco mural. The ten, second floor windows have been reduced in size to one-over-one with no arches. Each window has an elaborate metal window hood. The building has a decorative metal cornice.

32) 1 West Main, Constructed 1900
Contributing

This two story building was constructed in 1900 in brick and quartzite. The first floor of the façade of the building is quartzite. It has a recessed entry that was replaced in the 1960's and large plate glass display window. The second floor is light brick. The second floor has four arched, one-over-one double hung windows with quartzite arched lintels and quartzite sills. Between each of the windows is an engaged quartzite column. The parapet has two rows of dentils.

The first floor of the east elevation has three window opening which have been reduced in size. The second floor has three sets of one-over-one arched double hung windows with quartzite sills and brick lintels. The first is a single window at the southeast corner, the second is two windows in the center of this elevation and the third is three windows at the northeast corner. The parapet has two rows of dentils.

33) 3 West Main, Constructed 1900 with rear addition in 1920
Contributing

This two story brick building was constructed in 1900. The first floor originally had a central entry but today has an entry at the southeast corner. To the west of the entry are two large plate glass windows. Between the windows and the second floor is a wood awning. The second floor has three one-over-one double hung windows. Each window has a stone sill and a decorative metal window hood. The cornice is pressed metal with decorative features including dentils and brackets.

34) 5 and 7 West Main, Constructed 1900
Non-Contributing

This is a very large brick building constructed in 1900. In the early 1970's, a white brick façade was applied. The first floor has two entries; one, which leads to the second floor and one, which leads to the first floor. The second floor windows have been covered with the white

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brick and two narrow glass block windows are currently located there. In the cornice is a band of five, fixed pane windows.

The second floor houses the Masonic Lodge. The Main Room has eighteen corinthian columns, fleur de lis and egg and dart mouldings, an alter in the center of the room and podiums with chairs at either end. The Dining Room has a pressed metal ceiling, oak wainscoting, and four doors with transom windows.

35) 9 West Main, Constructed 1900
Contributing

This brick, one story building was constructed in 1900 with a central entry. The entry and display windows were replaced in the 1960's. A wood awning was installed above the windows in 1980. The simple parapet has stepped brick details and is capped with limestone.

36) 11 West Main, Constructed 1900
Non-Contributing

The simple one story brick building was significantly altered in the 1960's. The first floor was altered from a central entry to an entry at the east corner with metal paneling and smaller display windows. The parapet has been covered in metal siding.

37) 13 West Main, Constructed 1880 with addition to rear in 1900
Contributing

This two story building is constructed of brick with a recessed central entry. There are two display windows on either side of the entry. Between the first and second floors is a wood awning. The second floor has two flat roof oriel windows. Each oriel window has three one-over-one double hung windows. The façade has a metal cornice with three rows of dentils.

The east elevation has three one-over-one double hung windows on the first floor. At the northeast corner is an entry door. A wood awning extends over this area. A fire escape leads to the second floor. The second floor has one entry door.

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38) 15 West Main, Constructed 1880
Contributing

This one story brick building was constructed with a central entry. It currently has a recessed central entry with display windows on either side. There is a wood awning above the entries. The parapet has no decorative features. It is a very simple building.

39) 17 and 19 West Main, Constructed 1880 with addition 1900
Contributing

This one story brick building was constructed with two storefronts. Both have recessed central entries with plate glass display windows on either side. There is a wood awning above the entries. The parapet has no decorative features. It is a very simple building.

40) 21 West Main, Constructed 1900
Non-Contributing

This is a one story brick building which was significantly altered in the 1970's. The central entry has been replaced with an entry at the west corner. The top portion of the building is clad in metal siding.

41) 23 West Main, Constructed circa 1910
Contributing

This two story brick building was constructed circa 1910. The historic central entry has been replaced with an entry at the west corner. The large display window was reduced in size at the east corner. There is a wood awning between the first and second floors. There are three one-over-one double hung windows on the second floor. They have limestone sills and lintels. Between each of the windows is a brick pilaster. Above the second floor is a parapet. This is a very detailed parapet which mimics the pilasters from the second floor. The brick detailing includes corbelling and horizontal banding.

42) 25 West Main, Constructed 1906
Contributing

The first floor of the façade (south elevation) has been altered. The large storefront windows were removed in the 1940's. They were replaced with a two paned aluminum window at the

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southwest corner and a glass door at the third and fourth bay. The second door leads to a shared staircase which ascends to the second floor. A marble kick plate was added at the same time on the façade. Also the first floor was covered in a new brick pattern. A hipped awning was added to the front in 2000. The building historically had awning both of canvas and a flat roof metal awning over the entry. The second floor of the façade has historic one-over-one double hung windows. Each window has a rough-faced square stone lintel and sill. Between each of the windows is a brick pilaster. Above the second floor is a parapet which extends to the west elevation. This is a very detailed parapet which mimics the pilasters from the second floor. The brick detailing includes corbelling and horizontal banding.

The west elevation has had a few alterations to the first floor. The storefront window at the southwest corner has been removed. It has been enclosed with a smaller paned windows and surrounded by the same brick and marble kick plate from the façade of the building. The remaining six window openings have been in-filled with glass block. The entry remains in use as an entry door. There are sixteen one-over-one double hung windows on the second floor. Each opening has a stone sill and an arch brick lentil. The sequence of the windows is as follows: two sets of two, a set of three, two sets of two, a set of three and one set of two which runs from south to north. The detailed parapet from the façade extends the entire length of the west elevation.

The north elevation has two openings on the second floor. One is an entry door and the other is a one-over-one double hung window. The east elevation has no openings.

43) 7 and 9 Court Street, Constructed 1961
Non-Contributing

This one story yellow brick building was constructed in 1961 and is very simple in design. It has a recessed entry for each of the storefronts. 7 Court Street has three large plate glass windows on either side of the entry. The display windows in 9 Court Street have been in-filled with brick and has a small window on either side of the entry. There is a metal awning extending across both storefronts above the windows.

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44) 11 Court Street, Constructed 1961
Non-Contributing

This one story yellow brick buildings was constructed in 1961. The storefront has an entry at the northeast corner and one display window to the south of the entry. There is a metal awning above the window and entry.

45) 15 Court Street, Constructed 1890
Contributing

This is a large, two story red brick building constructed for a local lumber company. The first floor of the east façade has two large display windows in each of the bays. The second bay also has the entry door. The second floor has two sixteen pane windows in the first and third bay. The second bay openings have been in-filled. There are four engaged columns on the façade; one at each corner and one between each bay.

The south elevation has nine bays. The first bay, starting at the southeast corner of the first floor, has a large loading door that has been in-filled with glass block. Bays two through five have arched windows that have bee in-filled with glass block. Bay six has an entry door with a transom that has been in-filled with glass block. Bay seven has a loading door. Bay eight and nine have arched windows that have been covered with wood paneling. Each bay on the second floor has an arched window opening. All have fixed pane glass. Between each bay is an engaged brick column. This elevation has a stepped parapet.

46) 7 Center Street, Constructed 1922
Contributing

This is a simple one story, gable roof building. The façade (west elevation) has a central entry. To the north of the entry is a one-over-one double hung window. To the south of the entry large display window with a transom. The bottom sash is divided into two sections, as is the transom. The rear elevation has an entry door in the center. There are no other openings on the building.

47) 12 Center Street, Constructed 1900
Contributing

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This is a two story building with a parapet, constructed with a variegated orange brick. The façade (east elevation) has two entries in center of the building. To the south is one fixed pane window. To the north are two fixed pane windows. The transoms have been covered with wood. Between the first and second floors is a wood awning. The second floor has two sets of two, one-over-one double hung windows. Each window has a stone sill and a decorative brick lintel with a keystone. The parapet features decorative brick work.

The south elevation has no openings on the first floor. The second floor has an entry door at the southwest corner and a one-over-one double hung window adjacent to the door. The north elevation has two one-over-one double hung windows and an entry at the northwest corner of the first floor. The second floor has two one-over-one double hung windows.

- 48) 24 Center, Constructed 1950
Non-Contributing

This is a one story concrete block building. The façade (east elevation) has an entry at the northeast corner. Adjacent to the entry is a plate glass display window.

- 49) Livery, Constructed 1902
26 and 28 Center Street
Contributing

This gambrel roof brick, barn functioned as the livery stables for the City of Vermillion. The façade (east elevation) has three entries. Starting at the southeast corner: door with transom, two windows covered with wood paneling, a recessed entry and storefront windows with transoms, an entry door with a transom and a large plate glass window. Dividing the first and second floors is a row of dentils. The second floor has: a bull's eye window, single four-over-four double hung window, a band of three, four-over-four double hung windows, a single four-over-four double hung window and a bull's eye window.

The north elevation has eight window openings that have been covered with wood paneling. The historic windows are still intact. The south elevation has no openings.

The west elevation has had a small one story concrete block addition at the northwest corner. It has a large window on the west elevation. The remaining first floor has a garage door and an entry door. The second floor has a haymow door in the center. To the north of the door are two small two-over-two double hung windows and one large four-over-four double hung

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window. To the south of the door is one four-over-four double hung window. The ghost sign "Waldorf Livery" can still be seen in the gable end.

- 50) Carnegie Library, Constructed 1904
12 Church Street
National Register Listed 1983
Contributing

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The Downtown Vermillion Historic District has maintained its distinct commercial character for more than a century. The district is significant under Criteria A for its association with commercial development in Vermillion. It is also significant under Criteria C for its architectural merit. The period of significance for this district dates from 1890 to 1942.

Indigenous peoples have inhabited the bluffs and river bottom of the Vermillion River in Clay County, South Dakota for centuries. Burial mounds from unidentified inhabitants predate the first known American Indian groups associated with the area, the Ponca and Omaha, who were subsequently pushed out by the stronger Dakota (the term Sioux generalizes three groups; the Dakota, Nakota and Lakota) after 1500. It was the Dakota the first white traders encountered in the late 1700s as they established a series of outposts in support of the fur industry. In 1827 and 1835, trading posts were built where the Vermillion River emptied into the Missouri River, solidifying the Anglo-American presence in the area.

The town of Vermillion was founded in 1859 after a treaty with the Dakota legitimized the settlement already taking place. The town was built near where the Vermillion and Missouri Rivers met, an area valued for its agricultural potential. The town's modest but continual growth was aided by several factors including several years of moderate weather, the 1868 Fort Laramie treaty which placated the local American Indians temporarily, and the construction of the Dakota Southern Railroad which ran through Vermillion on its way to Yankton in 1872. The town was growing, even thriving, until disaster struck in 1881.

The winter of 1880-81 was unusually severe. Snow is claimed to have been between four and ten feet on a level plane by the time spring arrived. The spring thaw began early in Montana, unleashing a cascade of water down the Missouri River into the still frozen downstream sections of Dakota Territory. An ice jam formed on 27 March 1881 where two channels of the Missouri rejoined south of town, flooding the town and sweeping away buildings. The town was destroyed, losing some 132 buildings, while sparing only a few residences. On 14 April 1881, the decision was made to relocate to the top of the bluff where several residences, the public school, and the Methodist Church were already located.

Vermillion rebuilt and increased its economic viability through business ventures and by the establishment of the University of Dakota. Two developing streets, Market and Main, competed for economic primacy, with Main eventually prevailing due to city planning issues. Fires in 1893 and 1890, on Market and Main respectively, provoked the City Council to ban all wooden buildings in the business district.

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The 1880s saw Dakota Territory inundated with new settlers in what became known as the "Great Dakota Boom." Favorable weather conditions over a period of years, affordable land, and the expansion of the railroad (which went through Vermillion in 1872) created an era of prosperity conducive to economic growth as well as new construction. Enterprising local businessmen took advantage of the boom in rebuilding the business district after the 1881 flood.

Agriculture was the driving economic force sustaining the community from its conception. Prospective settlers, from both Europe and the Eastern United States, took advantage of the 1862 Homestead Act by moving west by wagon or rail in pursuit of a better life. Agricultural development in the rural areas surrounding Vermillion reverberated back to the business district in the form of feed mills, liverys, and agricultural loans from local banks. The downtown businessman was affected by drought or insect infestation proportionately to his rural creditors in many cases.

1880-93

The Post-flood Vermillion relocation went to an area that already contained a number of buildings and residences. Three buildings, on what would become west Main, were built in 1880 and anchored the development that followed. Another commercial building was added to west Main in 1885. The First Baptist Church was constructed in 1889. A combination of orange brick and Sioux Falls quartzite was used in the building, a common construction materials for this district. The church consists of two wings, the first built by Wallace L. Dow of Sioux Falls and the second added by Buettler and Arnold of Sioux City in 1925. Dow was one of a few prominent architects who practiced in Dakota Territory. The church design was rare for Dow and is of the same period as his Minnehaha County Courthouse, one of the best examples of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture in South Dakota. Another building was built on Court Street in 1890. The First National Bank was constructed out of granite in 1893 in the Romanesque Revival style, with an addition coming in 1929. The bank was instrumental in the growth of local commerce as well as that of the University. Two other buildings were built on Center Street during this era on unknown dates. Construction of new buildings up to this point was halted by a trend enveloping the nation. The Panic of 1893 led to the second most severe depression in the nation's history. Economic recovery would not begin until mid 1897 and would slowly increase by the end of the century. This economic disparity is reflected in the fact that no buildings (contributing or non-contributing) were constructed in the district between 1893 and 1899.

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1900-06

With the economy recovering, business expansion and new construction increased. Three buildings were built in 1900 on the north side of west Main, and another on Center Street. In 1901 another building was built on the south side of west Main. In 1904 a library was built on Church Street with the help of a Carnegie Grant. Designed by one of the few architects in the state, Joseph Schwarz, the compact Neo-Classical style building was made out of light brown brick. Two more buildings on east Main were constructed in 1906. The main ingredient in the construction of these buildings was brick made from the clays of the old Missouri River bed. Bower's Brick Yard began production after the flood in 1881 and continued in operation until 1907. This uncommon longevity was a testament to Vermillion's growth and economic continuity over the period.

1910-30

These pre-depression years also saw an influx of new construction in the district. The buildings were mainly brick and designed in a commercial style. Four buildings were constructed in 1910, two on the north side of main and two on the south. Two more were added on the north side in 1914 and 1915. Another was built in 1920 with two more added in 1929 and 1930.

The Downtown Vermillion Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its role in the development of Vermillion and the surrounding agricultural county. It is also eligible under Criterion C for its excellent examples of architecture in the city. The district contains some of the largest and most significant buildings in the commercial area of Vermillion constructed between 1880 and 1942.

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Section number 9 & 10 Page 1

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UTM Continued

E 669071
4738174

F 669075
4738232

Downtown Vermillion Historic District
Name of Property

Clay County, South Dakota
County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for the Downtown Vermillion Historic District is as follows: includes both the south and north side of Main Street bound by the alleys behind Main Street. To the east it is bound by west side of Dakota Street and to the west by the east side of Market and Prospect Streets.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the district encompass the largest portion of commercial buildings in Vermillion that maintain architectural integrity.

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Section number	Property Owners	Page	2
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7 E Main
Richard & Janice Gregory
7 E. Main
Vermillion 57069

5 E Main
Dennis & Linda Creehan %Century 21
120 E. Main
Vermillion 57069

1 E Main
James & Carolyn Johnson
419 Park Lane
Vermillion 57069

112 E Main
Brian & Jennifer Steele
931 Ash
Vermillion 57069

110 E Main
Walter & Dorothy Reed
709 Brooks Drive
Vermillion 57069

108 E Main
Katherine Callahan
403 Linden
Vermillion 57069

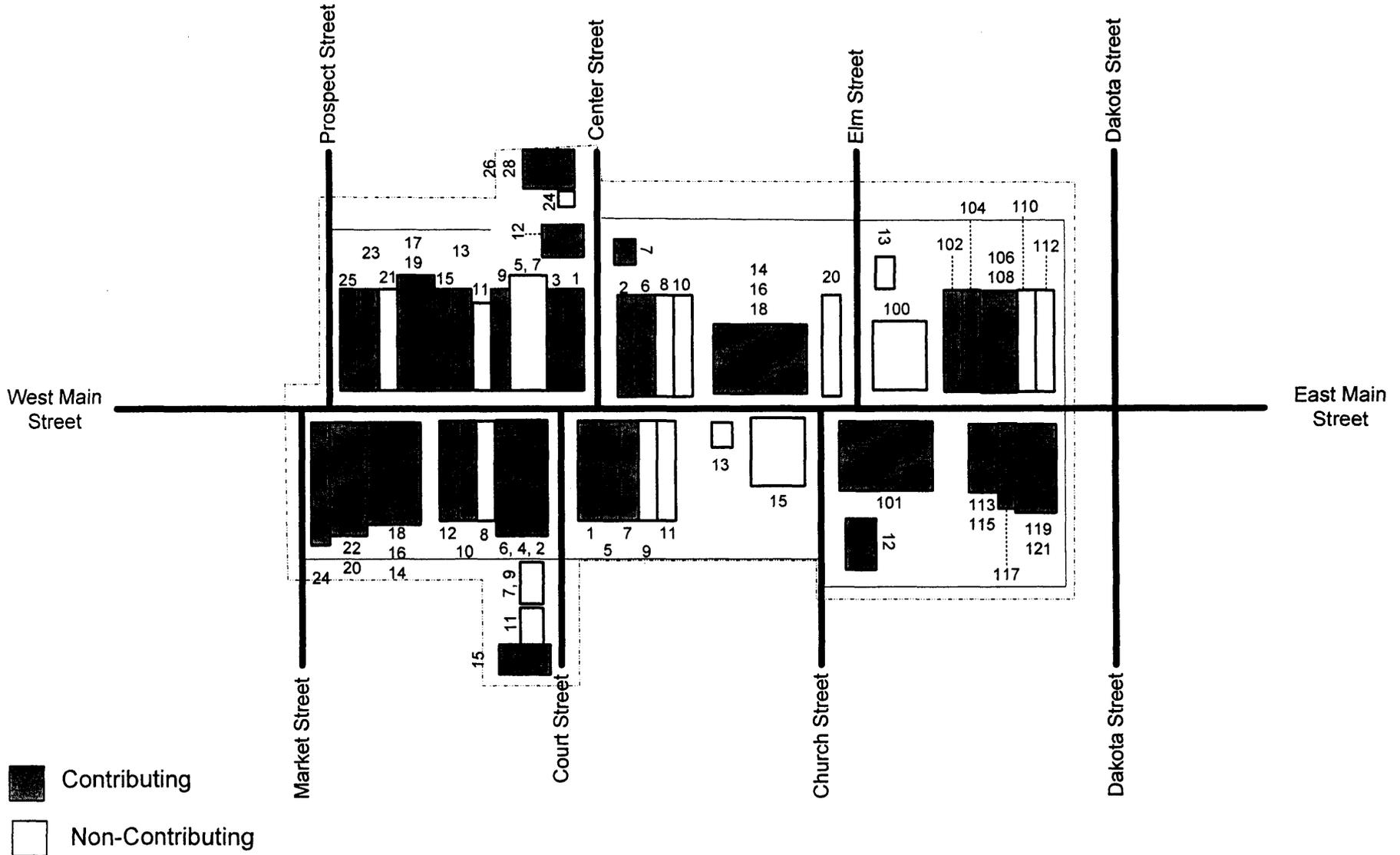
106 E Main
Lisa Johnson
106 E. Main
Vermillion 57069

104 E Main
Rick Mesmer
104 E. Main
Vermillion 57069

102 E Main
Richard & Taunya Yaeger
516 Broadway
Yankton SD 57078

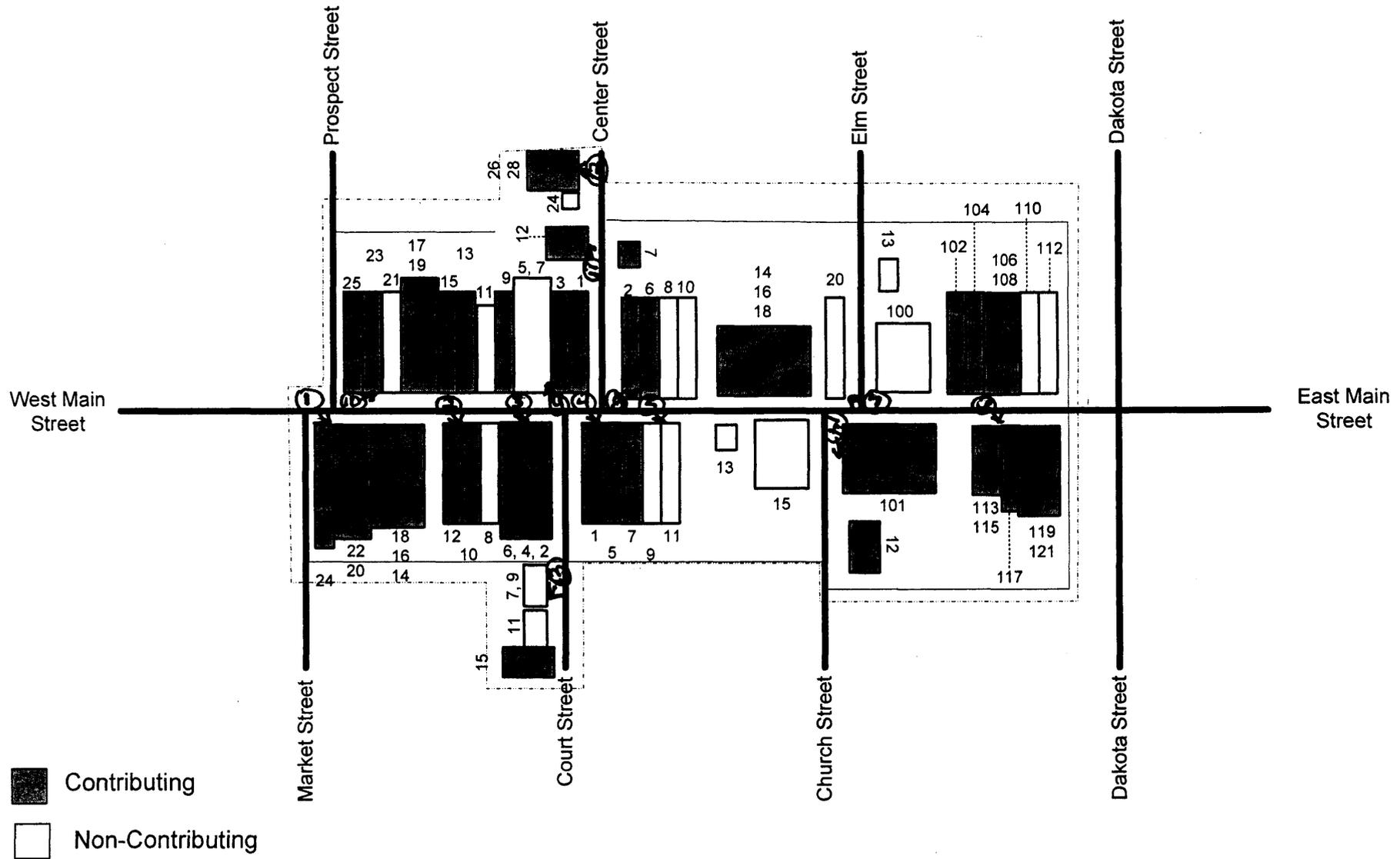
Vermillion Downtown Historic District
 Main Street
 Clay County, South Dakota

— Alleys
 - - - District Boundaries



Vermillion Downtown Historic District
 Main Street
 Clay County, South Dakota

—— Alleys
 - - - - District Boundaries



Vermillion, Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

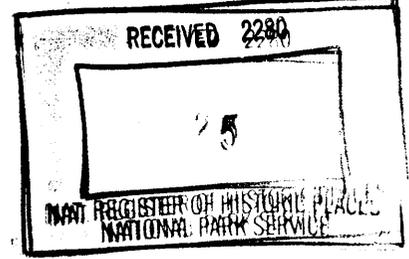
Pennington County, South Dakota
County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Voigt _____ Date 08-10-2006
Signature of certifying official Date
South Dakota SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

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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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
33	17	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
33	17	Total

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Romanesque Revival, Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Classic Revival,
Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements: Commercial

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, Stone

roof Asphalt, Rubber

walls Brick, Stone

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

100 East Main is a one story Commercial Style building located in the main business district of Vermillion, South Dakota. The building has a concrete foundation, brick walls and a rubber roof. A false façade that was erected in the 1950's was recently removed to expose the original architecture.

The façade (south elevation) has a central recessed entry flanked by a large showroom window on either side. Wood infill has replaced the original glass block that was located in-between the large showroom windows and the brick rising to the top of the building. Two recessed rectangular brick panels are located midway between the windows and the top of the building. A corbelled brick cornice runs along the width of the façade.

The west elevation from left to right features a recessed entrance at the northwest corner with a larger showroom window to the right. The entrance is covered with a canvas type hood that was added circa 1970. A long, narrow single pane window with a cement sill is centered on the west

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side. A large rectangular metal sign some 3' by 6' is located near the top right of the building toward the south end. The sign has been partially de-constructed. At the very southwest corner of the building is a large showroom window with wood infill that replaced glass block at the top. Four recessed rectangular brick panels are located near the top of the building below a corbelled brick cornice that runs along the entire elevation.

The east and north elevations border other buildings.

100 East Main is in the Vermillion Downtown Historic District. With the removal of the false façade that was constructed in the 50's, the Muenster Building now contains enough architectural integrity to be listed as a contributing building within the existing downtown historic district.