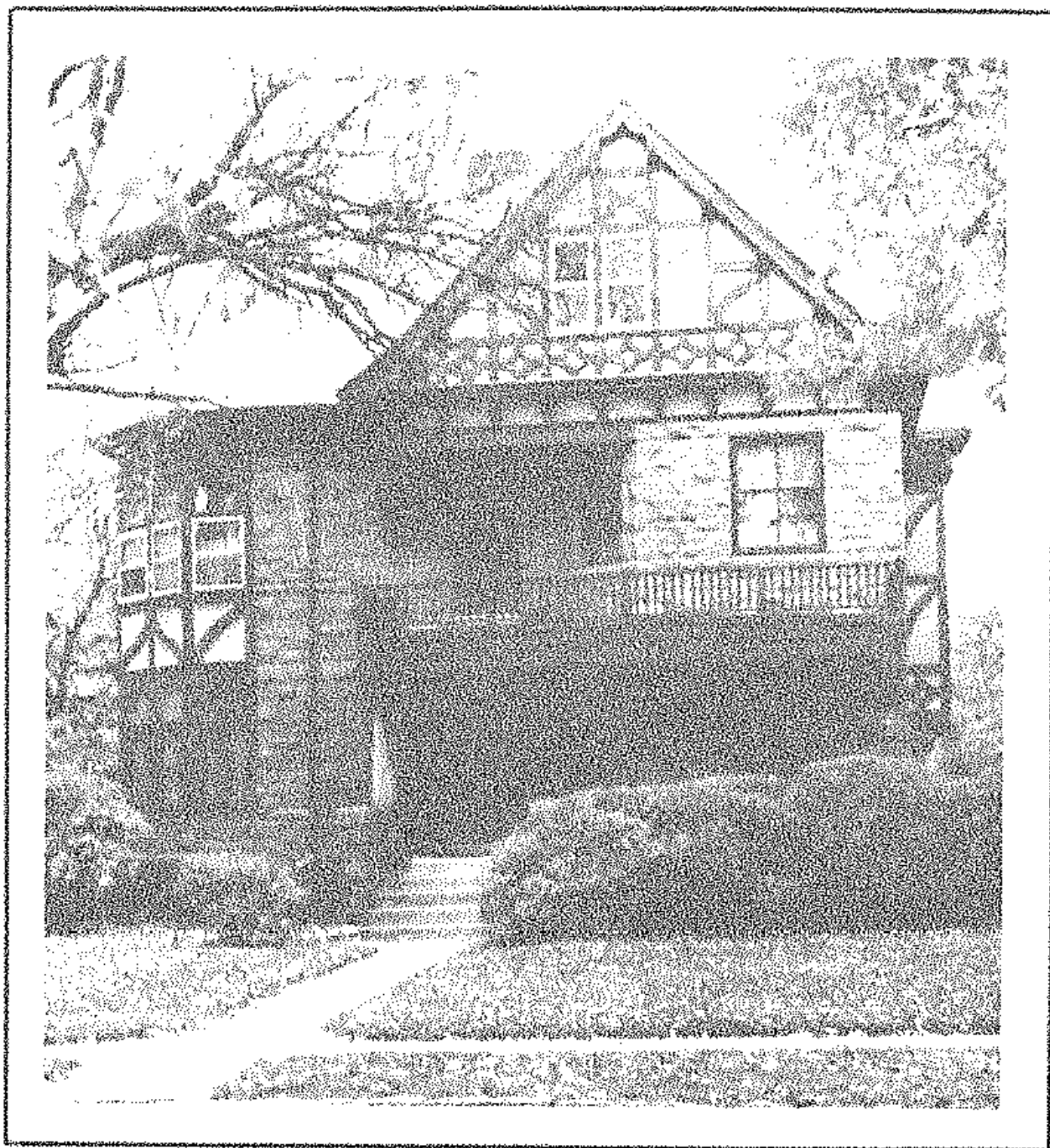


A Guide to the Hagerty & Lloyd Historic District



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Introduction

Structures in the Hagerty & Lloyd Historic District are currently located in ten partial and three whole blocks of the Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition. Only a few representative homes have been included in this brochure. The district is rectangular shaped and extends from Third Avenue S.E. to Sixth Avenue S.E., bordered by Arch Street on the east and Jay Street on the west.

The plat of the Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition was filed March 18, 1882. F.H. Hagerty, an enterprising young banker, full of confidence in the future of Aberdeen as a major railroad hub and market center, conceived the plan for a residential area on the east side of the town. His associate, William M. Lloyd, Jr., financed the project. The addition consisted of one hundred and six blocks, lying north and south of the Milwaukee tracks (now Burlington Northern) extending from Eighth Avenue North to Sixth Avenue South, and east from the original townsite to Dakota Street.

The rapid growth of Aberdeen was marked by the fact that the Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition was the sixth new addition to be developed in less than a year and a half from the original city platting. By 1889, it became necessary for the City Council to pass an ordinance to standardize the streets and prevent confusion. All streets west of Main Street were numbered and all streets east of Main were given proper names. Jay Street was named for F.H. Hagerty's brother (J.F. Hagerty) and Arch Street was selected because their birth place was Arch Springs, Pennsylvania. Lloyd Street was probably named for William M. Lloyd, Jr. of the Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition and Kline Street for the surveyor George A. Kline.

F.H. Hagerty donated land for schools and churches in his addition which provided a great incentive to new residents. Houses sprang up like mushrooms overnight. Professional and business people were attracted by the close proximity to downtown. The district was also popular because of its dry location. In those days, much of west Aberdeen was located on a large slough, the city site having been specifically selected by the railroads to provide water for the early steam trains. Streets were unpaved and sidewalks were wooden boardwalks raised high enough to protect the feet of pedestrians from mud and water. At first, houses were small but as residents prospered they enlarged or replaced their basic cottage homes with the popular Queen Anne style featuring towers, hand cut shingles, porte cocheres, and spacious wooden porches. Today, many of these homes continue to form an integral part of the Historic District.

Hagerty & Lloyd

Historic District

519 S. Arch Street
1885
Queen Anne

For nearly sixty years this two and a half story frame house was known as the "Lamont House". The house was built for pioneer banker C.F. Easton and originally faced south on Nicollet (Sixth Avenue). It was purchased by B.C. Lamont, in 1893, after the Eastons moved to their new home (Easton's Castle) in West Aberdeen.



In 1880, C.F. Easton arrived in Dakota Territory from New York. He was married to Eva Burns of Caledonia, Minnesota, in 1883. Easton served as vice-president of the Aberdeen National Bank and secretary of the Building and Loan Co. of Dakota, which at one time reportedly held an interest in half the homes in Aberdeen.

Byron Cook Lamont and his wife, Anna, were from Dane County, Wisconsin, an area near Madison which sent many early settlers to Brown County. B.C. Lamont received his law degree from the University of Wisconsin and homesteaded for a time in Kingsbury County and practiced law in Huron, Dakota Territory. He came to Aberdeen in 1882 to open a law practice but by the turn of the century his prime business had become farm mortgages and real estate. B.C. Lamont married Anna Brereton in 1886 and their first home was a small cottage on Seventh Avenue. Remembering her own loneliness in coming to Aberdeen as a young bride, Anna Lamont called on every new family in town for decades taking hand crocheted bonnets to all the new babies. She also founded the first women's organization called the Tourist Club featuring travel programs.

The Lamonts were staunch Methodist. B.C. Lamont was a major organizer and contributor toward building the First United Methodist Church and YMCA. He and his wife were honored for twenty-five years of service as co-superintendents of the Methodist Sunday School. After their only son, Maurice, was killed in a duck hunting accident, the Lamonts donated money in his memory to build a library for the West China Union University operated by Methodist missionaries.

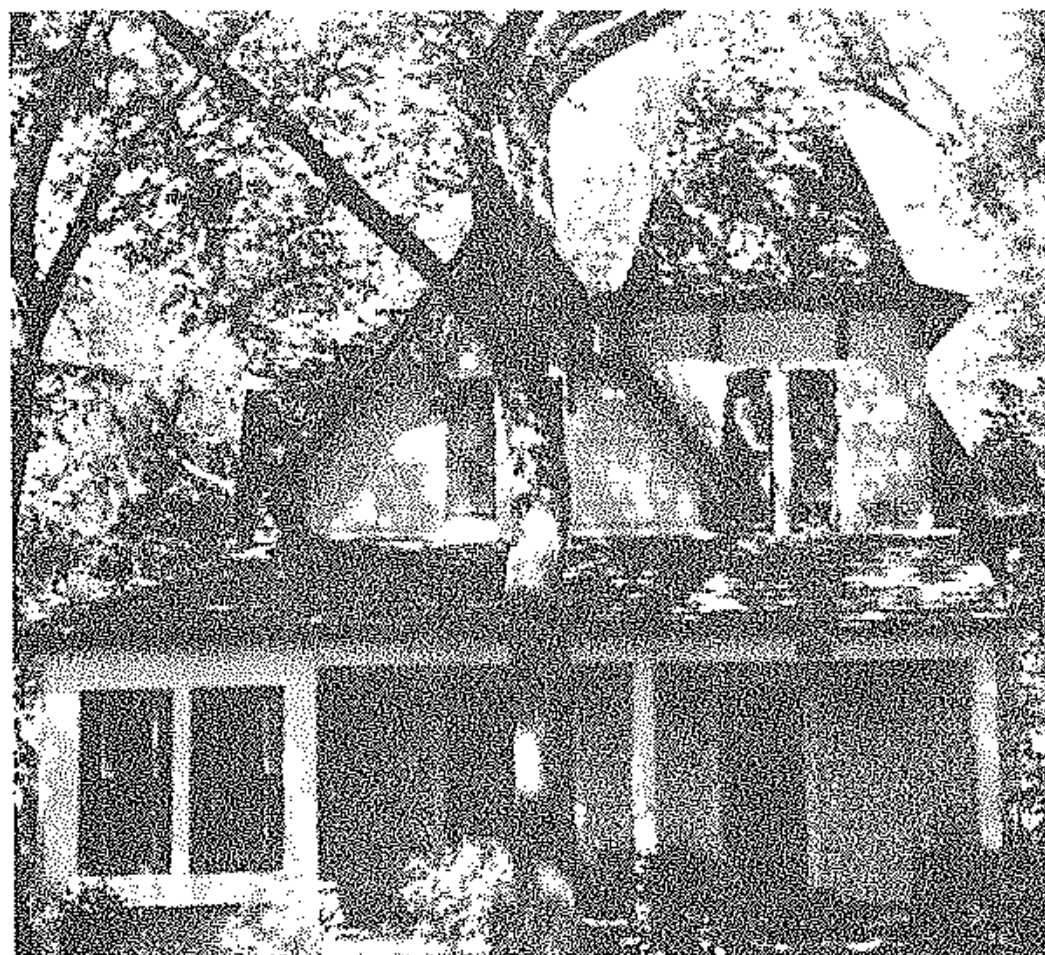
About 1900, B.C. Lamont began remodeling his home to reflect a Queen Anne style of architecture: irregular roof line, gables with hand cut shingles, stained glass windows, ornate lintels, and a conical roofed turret. Work on the house was completed in 1902. A porch and porte cochere which were added on the north have been removed. The main entry was moved to Arch Street and in recent years the porch has been partially enclosed but still retains many of its classical features, such as Doric columns, dentils, and decorative floral friezes.

Anna Lamont died in 1948. B.C. Lamont continued to work at his downtown office until his death at age ninety-four in 1949. After his death, the house was sold to Alcoholics Anonymous, Inc., who have maintained the historic character of the structure.

416 6th Avenue S.E.
ca. 1907
Queen Anne

Banker Walter H. Brown was the original owner of this house. He and his family lived here until 1917 when it was purchased by a prosperous Aberdeen farmer, A.C. DeRiemer, and his wife Mille. The house is now used as a multi-family dwelling.

One of the outstanding highlights of this home is the three story circular tower surrounded by a two story porch. The porch has balustrades and is supported by large Ionic columns. On the northwest, the porch becomes a single story with smaller Ionic columns. Gables have sawtooth cut shingles and decorative brackets which also appear under the roofline. Windows are double paned and many feature cut glass and criss-cross patterned overlights. On the west side of the house is a two story bay.



520 S. Kline Street
1887
Queen Anne

Mr. A.E. Sykes, an early Aberdeen pioneer, was the first owner of this house. In 1920, T. Clarkson Gage and his wife Sophia (Jewell) Gage purchased the property. They moved to Kline Street from their house in "West Hill" addition on 3rd Avenue & 14th Street S.W. Mr. Gage came to Aberdeen in 1881, from Fayetteville, New York, to open a general store with Frank Beard and H.C. Beard. Later, he served as director of the Northwestern National Bank and vice president of the Home

Building & Loan Association. Mr. & Mrs. T.C. Gage had the distinction of having the first recorded church wedding in Aberdeen on June 1, 1885. It was an Episcopal ceremony conducted in the First Presbyterian Church.

Matilda Gage inherited the house from her parents. She was named in honor of her famous suffragette grandmother, Matilda Joslyn Gage. Although perhaps not a "radical" like her grandmother, Matilda was a staunch supporter of women's rights and was active in civic affairs. She was associated with the Home Building & Loan Association from 1919 to 1964, member of the American Association of University Women, Dacotah Prairie Museum, Historical Society, Brown County Territorial Pioneers, and helped compile the *Early History of Brown County*,

South Dakota. Because of her many contributions to the city, in 1978, she was selected as Aberdeen's "First Lady". The International Wizard of Oz Club presented Miss Gage with their Memorial Award in 1972. Matilda Gage was the niece of L. Frank Baum (author of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*) and it is believed that she served as the model for the character Dorothy during the years when Baum lived in Aberdeen.

The house is asymmetrical, one and a half stories, and sits on a concrete foundation. A square tower on the northeast has a pyramid cap and the east gable features a spindle type bargeboard. The front porch has square wooden posts and has probably been remodeled; it is enclosed on the south. The addition of wide siding somewhat alters the original Queen Anne style.

512 S. Kline Street
ca. 1880's
Vernacular/L-shaped

One of the early residents of this house was L. Frank Baum, renowned author of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* and various other books for children. Baum was born in Chittenango, New York in 1856. A defective heart prevented him from participating in childhood sports, consequently he spent a great deal of time alone, writing, reading, and day dreaming.



In the fall of 1888, L. Frank Baum and his wife, Maud, daughter of nationally known suffragette, Matilda Joslyn Gage, moved to Aberdeen with their two young boys. Two more sons were born in Aberdeen. Baum opened a general store called "Baum's Bazaar". Later, the store was taken over by his brother-in-law and Baum turned to the newspaper business. His paper was a weekly called *The Aberdeen Saturday Pioneer* which sparkled with wit and humor. His editorial column entitled "Our Landlady" was especially enjoyed by the readership. However, in 1891, illness, and financial problems (due to a depressed economy) prompted Baum to sell the paper and move his family to Chicago.

It was in Chicago that L. Frank Baum wrote the majority of his books for children. It is speculated that South Dakota, not Kansas, was the inspiration for Baum's tales about the Land of Oz because he never lived in Kansas.

Many South Dakota homes were built strictly for functional purposes and did not have a particular architectural style. The term "Vernacular" is used to describe these homes. This house is one and a half stories, has a medium gabled roof with shed dormers, south bay window, and a concrete foundation. Originally the house was frame and the stucco and decorative quoins were probably added at a later date as they are not characteristic of the period. Wrought iron railings and columns most likely replaced wooden ones.

506 S. Kline

1951

Vernacular/20th Century

When Clifford C. Lee decided to build his home at 506 S. Kline Street, he selected Minneapolis architect, Glynn Shifflett, to draw up the plans. Mr. Shifflett grew up in Aberdeen but studied in France, and this two story house of quarried sandstone is reminiscent of the French Country style which influenced many of the homes he designed. The house has



casement windows, with a large stone chimney and screened-in sun porch on the south. On the north, there is a three car attached garage.

The Lee family has a long history in the business community. Clifford's father, K.O. Lee, homesteaded in Edmunds County. In 1887, he started a small farm machinery business on Main Street in Aberdeen, near the Milwaukee Road tracks. Three years later he opened a branch store in Groton. Clifford Lee joined his father in the K.O. Lee Company in 1910. When the city opened an industrial development in 1941, Lee built a hundred thousand dollar factory and began manufacturing precision tools. Products from the company can be found throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. Lee's son, Karl, was named president of the firm in 1978.

Clifford Lee was a true philanthropist. He spent over \$400,000 buying property which he gave to the city and the community. Some of the properties include: Lee Park Golf Course, C.C. Lee Tennis Courts, and the C.C. Lee Elementary School.



401 5th Avenue S.E.

1904

Neo-Colonial

In 1900, John C. Bassett and his wife, Harriet (Galbraith) Bassett moved from Langford, S.D. to Aberdeen. They lived at 522 7th Avenue East for several years and then built this house in 1904. John Bassett was born in Willimantic, Connecticut in 1865. At age twenty-one he moved to Minneapolis and two years later settled in Langford where he was employed by the

Commercial State Bank. During his long and successful career, he served as president and chairman of the board for the Aberdeen National Bank, state chairman of the Liberty Loan drive, director of the ninth district Federal Reserve Bank and the First Bank Stock Corporation.

In 1941, Fred and Julia Peterson purchased the house. Mr. Peterson, born in Malmo, Sweden, was an expert stone mason and builder. He decided to convert the house into apart-

ments, which involved major renovations. Much of the work was done by Mr. Peterson and he hired Peter Ulvick to do the interior. J.W. Henry was the architect for the project. Open porches, upstairs and down, on the southeast corner were walled in by Mr. Peterson to provide additional rooms and glass blocks were used on the south to form windows. Other windows in the house are double sashed, symmetrical, and have cut granite lugsills.

This two and one half story house was constructed of rose quartz granite on the first floor, with small blond brick on the second floor, and has a stone foundation. The house has a bell cast hip roof with dormers. Originally, the house faced west on Kline Street with a large porch which extended across the front and around to a portion of the south. The porch had Ionic columns, wooden balustrades, and a rose quartz granite foundation. This porch was removed when the house was remodeled which changed the Neo-Colonial style of the house. Some of the stone from the porch foundation was used to build a new entry on the 5th Avenue side of the house, and to face a one story double car garage built on the east.

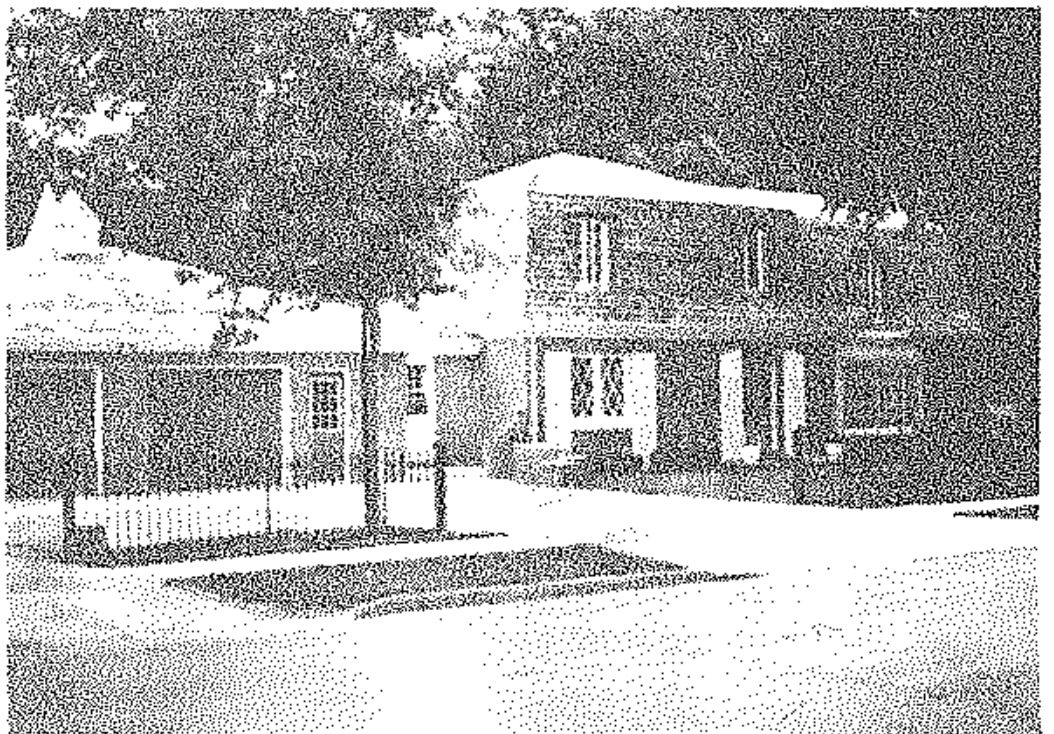


315 5th Avenue S.E.

1941

French Provincial

This house was built for Olwin F. Ackley and his wife Geraldine. Mr. Ackley was associated with the Olwin-Angell store from 1936 until his death in 1968. Arthur Schriver of Chicago, Illinois, was selected as architect for the house because he was a personal friend of the Ackleys. The lots on which the house was built were part of the old F.H. Hagerty



estate owned by his father Frederick Ackley, and were the same grounds where Olwin had played as a boy. A wrought iron fence which originally enclosed the property can still be seen.

In the years between 1920 and 1940, many Period style homes were built throughout the country. This French Provincial house is a good example of that trend. The dominant French feature is the mansard roof with the original shingles hand dipped in dark brown stain. The house is two stories, brick, with a brick foundation. When the house was built, S.W. Jonason, the contractor, was building Tiffany School. He thought it would be good to use yellow brick for both projects but the Ackleys insisted on using common red brick, painted white, in order to carry out the French Provincial theme. In recent years, the bricks have been returned to their natural color. A single story garage on the southwest and a screened-in porch on the northeast were added after the house was built. There is a large ledgerstone chimney on the east wall. Windows are both criss-cross and multi-paned with a large multi-paned bow window on the southeast.

417 S. Kline Street
1891
Queen Anne

In the fall of 1883, Louis and Hattie (Richardson) Lager arrived in Aberdeen from Webster City, Iowa. Their first house was built on a lot north of the Aberdeen American News. It had only three rooms, no inside plumbing, and no central heat. In 1891, they built their attractive new house on Kline Street. Mr. Lager was a coal and wood dealer with both



a retail and wholesale business which was extensive in the area. His office was on Main Street and his coal yard was located on Railroad Avenue. The Lagers were active members of the First Presbyterian Church and Louis was a member of the Board of Education. In 1887, Hattie helped organize the first study group in the city called the Wednesday Club. She also served as president of the library board in 1902.

Louis Lager was quite artistic. When President McKinley came to Aberdeen on a western tour in 1899, Louis was in charge of the street decorations for the parade. Columns wrapped in red, white and blue bunting were placed every twenty-five feet along the street. At the corner of Third Avenue and Main Street, the parade passed under a fifty foot high arch which displayed a list of every battle the 1st South Dakota Infantry had participated in during the Spanish-American War. The arch was made to look like marble and was reported to have been one of the most impressive pieces of decoration President McKinley saw on his entire trip. Also in the years when Aberdeen had the Grain Palace, Louis Lager prepared all the elaborate designs made of locally grown grains and grasses for the interior and exterior of the building.

The irregular roof line on this one and a half story frame house is common to Queen Anne style. The house faces west and has a concrete foundation. The west gable features a design of squares and this pattern is repeated again under the downstairs west windows of the cut-away bay. Cross gables are decorated with hand cut sawtooth and fish scale shingles. The addition under the small northwest gable was built to accommodate an organ. The central window of the cut-away bay on the west has a stained glass overlight. Eastlake influences can be seen in the ornate scrollwork on the front porch.

416 S. Kline
1888
Queen Anne

F.H. Hagerty, banker and entrepreneur, built this house. He co-invested in the Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition and was a great promoter of the city of Aberdeen. Hagerty was known as the "Napoleon of Dakota Finance" because he came to the territory penniless in 1880 and was a millionaire by the time he was twenty-eight.

The story of F.H. Hagerty's rise to fortune was recounted in literature sent East for prospective residents. When he became Commissioner of Immigration for Dakota, he placed a full page ad in the *N.Y. World Tribune* (at a cost of \$6,500) which resulted in a rush of settlers to the area. For a time Frank Hagerty was employed in Jamestown, N.D. by the banking firm of William Lloyd. He moved to Aberdeen and negotiated to buy the tree claim of John Zimmer-

man, in 1882, which became the Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition. He talked Lloyd, in Jamestown, into putting up the money for the entire transaction by offering him two-thirds interest. In less than eighteen months \$75,000 worth of lots had been sold and Hagerty's share of \$25,000 gave him money to finance his investments.

F.H. Hagerty opened the Hagerty & Pierce Bank on June 6, 1882, which a year later became Hagerty & Marple. Among the many investments in

which Hagerty was either sole or part owner, were: Aberdeen Light & Power, Friesland Livestock, telephone company, real estate firm, brick works, and well drill manufacturing company. He was vice president of the Aberdeen, Sioux Falls & Montana Railroad Co.; stockholder in Aberdeen, Fergus Falls & Pierre Railroad which later became the Great Northern; financial backer of the *Aberdeen Daily News*; and stockholder in several area banks.

On October 13, 1890, the financial empire of Frank Hagerty came crashing down, touched off by a run on his bank. In the short span of ten years, he made and lost a fortune. Yet, even his critics admitted he had been "the most public spirited man in the city". He had donated land for the Presbyterian church, of which he was a founding member; the Catholic church; and the public school. In 1891, Frank Hagerty moved to Tacoma, Washington and later returned to his home state of Pennsylvania where he died a relatively young man.

Other owners of the house have been the Reed family, A.H. Olwin of the Olwin-Angell store, and Frederick Ackley. Mr. Ackley was persuaded to come to Aberdeen in 1902 by R.H. Angell, an old friend from New York, to become affiliated with the Olwin-Angell store. Mr. Olwin died in 1914 and Fred Ackley became the general manager, a position he held for nearly thirty-eight years. He was succeeded by his son Olwin Ackley, and later by his daughter, Isabel, who retained the position until the store was sold in 1969.

After the death of her father in 1952, Isabel Ackley continued to live with her mother, Verta (Pearson) Ackley in their home at 416 S. Kline. Isabel was always active in community affairs and in 1960 she was honored by being named Aberdeen's "First Lady". She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, PEO, and a volunteer for the Red Cross Grey Ladies. Isabel Ackley was instrumental in founding a local theater group called Prairie Players because she loved the theater. She attended many Broadway plays and was noted for her fantastic reviews. Also, she co-founded the local Poetry Society. The state poetry group, *Pasque Petals* presents an award in the name of Isabel Ackley to recognize her many contributions.

Over the years, substantial changes have been made in this house which have altered the Queen Anne style. The wood has been covered by asbestos siding and a small upstairs porch on the northeast has been enclosed. The front porch, which was wood, now has square brick columns supporting the roof and extends out to the north to form a porte cochere. Some of the Queen Anne features which have been retained are the beautiful carved oak entry doors with stained glass transoms, and the large double east windows with stained glass overlights. On the west, there is a barn or carriage house. Many of the trees surrounding the house were transplanted from the Jim River and the property is still enclosed by the original wrought iron fence, adding a touch of elegance from the past.



**409 S. Kline Street
1893
Queen Anne**

Dr. Merle Robert Hopkins was born May 3, 1874 in Bloomington, Minnesota. He graduated from the Missouri Dental College of Washington University in 1899 and moved to Brookings, South Dakota. Two years later, he married Ora Pond of Ripon, Wisconsin. In 1907, Dr. Hopkins established a dental practice in Aberdeen and for a number of years the family made their home at 409 S. Kline Street. Dr. Hopkins was an Episcopalian and a member of the Masonic Lodge. During his



career he served a term as secretary of the state Dental Society and president of the Board of Dental Examiners. His dental tools have been preserved for the enjoyment of the public at the Dacotah Prairie Museum in Aberdeen. Ora Hopkins was active in Eastern Star and was past state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The house is two and one half stories, with a central brick chimney, and has a concrete foundation. Additions such as the wood shingles on the exterior and the multi-paned sun porch on the northwest have altered the Queen Anne style. Also, on the west the Craftsman style entry over the front door probably replaced a more traditional wooden porch. Prominent Queen Anne features still in evidence are: irregular roof line, upstairs sun porch, cut-away south bay window, and the hand cut fish scale shingles in the gables.



**408 S. Kline
ca. 1886; addition ca. 1896
Queen Anne**

The First Presbyterian Church purchased this property July 26, 1886 for Rev. Gustav A. Brandt and his wife, Josie. Rev. Brandt became pastor of the congregation in 1883. He was a native of New Jersey and a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary.

In 1888, Rev. Edwin Wallace took over the pastorate. Some years later, he met his future wife on a trans-Atlantic crossing. She was on her way to Europe to study with the great composer, Franz Liszt. The Wallaces were married in 1893, and returned to Aberdeen. Mrs. Wallace brought her grand piano with

her and the couple settled down in the modest little parsonage.

Before Rev. Wallace left on his trip to Europe in 1890, he had been scheduled to deliver the Fourth of July address in Aberdeen. During his travels he wrote to the social committee and suggested that Rev. James H. Kyle be asked to speak in his place. It was this speech which launched Kyle on his political career. After his election to the Senate, Senator Kyle honored Rev. Wallace by requesting his appointment as Consul to Jerusalem. Out of sixty-three applicants, President Grover Cleveland selected Rev. Wallace for the position.

F.J. McArthur, owner of McArthur Piano and Machine Co., bought the house in 1896 and the addition on the east, which is now the main part of the house, was probably built at this time. Eventually, Mr. McArthur became involved in the furniture business and was in trade for over twenty years.

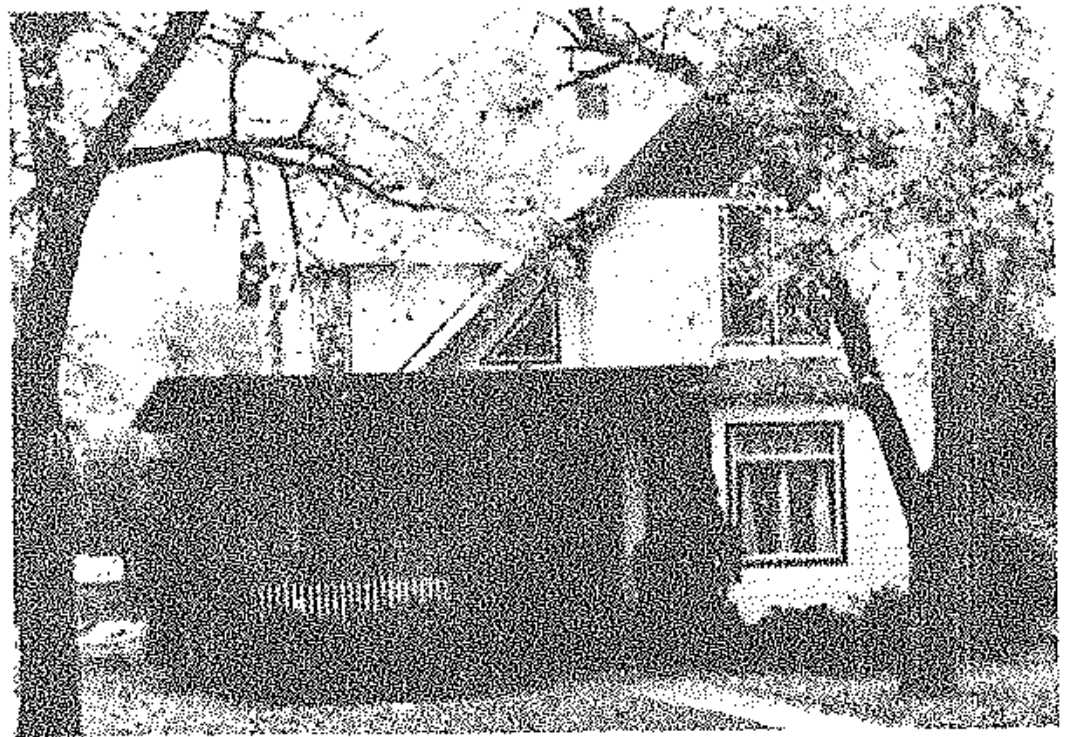
The house is wood frame, two and one half stories, with a concrete foundation. Andrew Fossum was the contractor for the addition. Half timbers form a pattern of squares in the east gable which are repeated again over the front entry. Delightful sun burst designs are added on each end of the gable. The Queen Anne style has been altered by the addition of new siding and the removal of the front porch on the northeast.

403 S. Kline Street
1890
Queen Anne

Frank Beard owned this house. He came to Aberdeen in 1881 to form a partnership with H.C. Beard and T.C. Gage in a general store. By the fall of that year, the framework for the store was in place on the southwest corner of Main Street and Third Avenue S.E.

In December of 1881, Frank Beard, T.C. Gage and C.F. Easton were among the early businessmen who met to plan the first Christmas celebration for the new town of Aberdeen. No spruce or pine trees were available so an agent of the Milwaukee Railroad was asked to obtain a tree for the occasion. On the morning before Christmas, the tree was delivered, but it proved to be a disappointment because it only stood five feet tall! Undaunted, the men used their pioneer ingenuity. They took the tree apart, re-attached the branches to a larger frame made of lath, and the festivities proceeded.

One of the most interesting features of this house is the detailing on the fascia boards of the gables. The original Queen Anne style has been altered by the addition of new siding and the modernization of the front porch to reflect a Colonial Revival style. The porch has wooden balustrades and Doric columns resting on sandstone bases with brick piers. South of the porch is a large bay window with overlight. Some Queen Anne features still in evidence are the asymmetrical window placement, irregular roof line, and the decorative fish-scale shingles in the gables.



**402 S. Kline Street
1904-1905
English Renaissance**

Ralph L. Brown, a lawyer, came to Brown County in 1882 and established a loan and real estate business. In 1886, he was joined by his brother F.A. Brown and they founded Brown Brothers. Ralph Brown also served for a time as Commissioner of Immigration and "in the early days of the land office the business of Brown Brothers was very profitable and extensive." He engaged City Engineer E.W. Van Meter to draw up plans for this house. Originally, it was designed to be built of wood, but Mr. Brown obtained a share in an Ortonville, Minnesota granite company (in payment of a debt) and he decided to use granite in hopes of promoting sales to other home-business builders in the area. A neighbor, John Bassett, also used granite from the same plant. Other residents of the house have been Dr. T.P. Ranney and Don and Betty Artz, owners of Artz's Camera Supply store and Mother's restaurant.



Massive, unpolished rose quartz granite was used in the construction of this two and a half story structure. Slate for the roof came from Vermont and the house has a cut stone foundation. Strapwork over stucco decorates a large two story bay on the southeast, a stairwell bay on the north, and the gables. Windows have cut granite lugsills and there are transoms over the double paned windows in the southeast bay. On the east, there is a granite porch on the first floor with a wooden porch and balustrades on the second floor. The upstairs porch is supported by a stone pillar and large wall brackets. Downstairs, the main entry has a transom and stained glass sidelights. On the west there is a carriage house which has been converted into a garage.



**405 4th Ave. S.E.
ca. 1885; addition ca. 1890's
Queen Anne**

In 1885, Frank and Mary Raymond purchased this property in the Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition. Three years later, they sold to William Finch who defaulted in his contract for deed and the property was returned to the Raymonds. The original house was probably the small section on the east and the main section facing west was added at a later date. The house changed owners several times and in 1902 it was purchased by Oswald Antelman, a successful hardware salesman. Currently the house has

been in the Antelman family for over eighty-eight years.

A hexagonal tower on the northwest over the porch is one of the interesting features of this two and a half story frame house. The porch originally had Eastlake style spindles under the eaves but these were removed when the porch was enclosed about 1925. The windows are symmetrical (uncharacteristic for Queen Anne), double sashed, and there is a two story bay on the south. A large downstairs window on the west has a stained glass overlight. All the gables have decorative hand cut shingles and the west gable is accented by a small triangular window.

First Presbyterian Church 318 S. Kline — 1927 Neo-Gothic

Three Presbyterian churches have occupied this site. F.H. Hagerty, church member, and co-developer of the Hagerty & Lloyd Addition, donated land for the first church in 1882. In 1927, a second church was replaced by the current building. The bell which had been used in the first two frame churches was retained for use in the brick tower of the new church.

Architect George Fossum used red brick with a light colored stone trim for highlights.

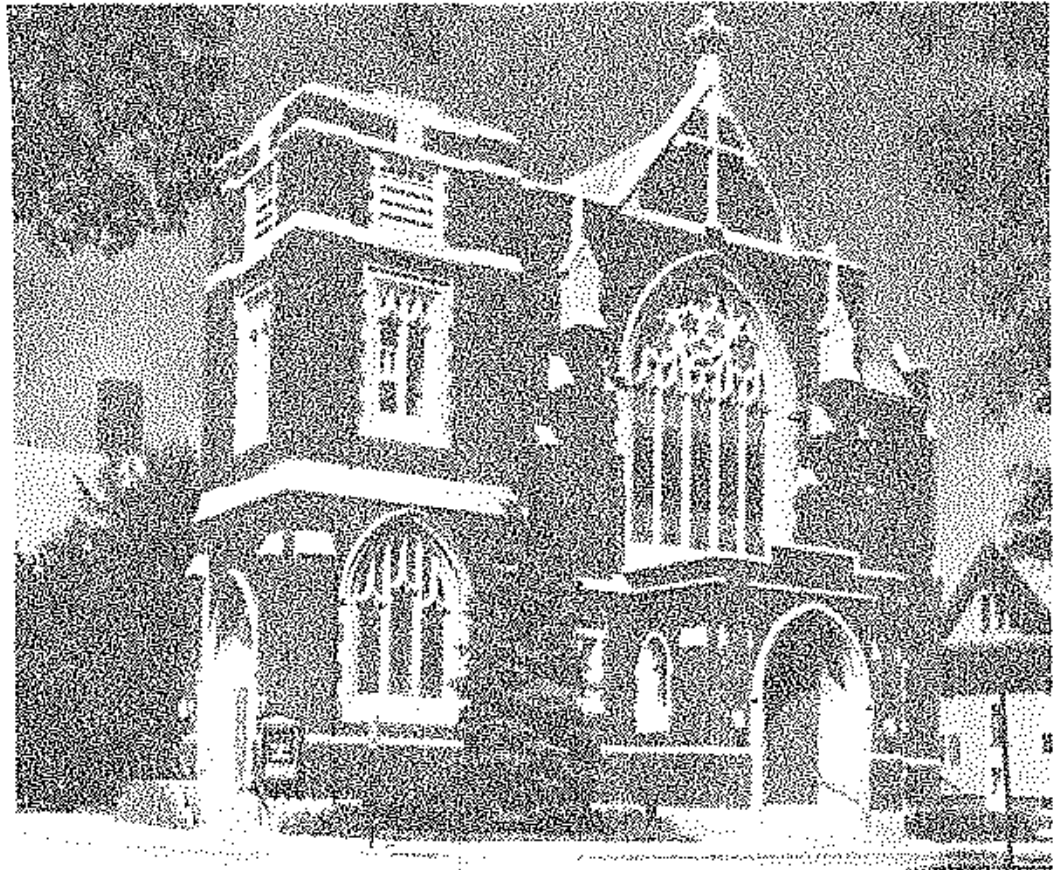
Glynn Shifflett served as his apprentice. S.W. Jonason was the builder. Total cost for the construction was \$150,759.19. One hundred fifty-five freight loads of brick and other materials were used with five car loads alone required for the arch over the pulpit.

Gothic influence is seen in the pointed arches of the windows, doors, and the lovely rosette window patterned after the famous Rheims Cathedral in France. The windows are decorated with cut stone quoins. All eleven stained glass windows in the sanctuary feature events from the life of Christ and were planned by Edward M. Leighton of Minneapolis before the church was built. Nearly thirty years passed before the final window was installed but Mr. Leighton had saved enough of the original glass to insure that all the windows would match.

A number of former residents of the Hagerty & Lloyd Historic District have windows dedicated in their memory. They are: Mr. & Mrs. Louis Lager, F.C. Ackley, and Mr. & Mrs. A.H. Olwin. Also, Dr. T.P. Ranney gave a window in honor of his parents.

311 S. Kline Street ca. 1890's Eastlake

After Senator James Kyle died in 1901, his widow Anna Isabel (Durgot) Kyle moved with her daughter, Ethelwyn, to this house. The family had previously made their home next door at 313 S. Kline. James Kyle was born in Cedarville, Ohio in 1854. He studied law but later decided to enter the ministry. In 1889, he accepted a pastorate in Aberdeen's new Congregational Society. The following year, he delivered an address to a Fourth of July celebration in which he attacked corporate wealth and advocated compulsory education, universal suffrage, and freedom of the press. His speech was so favorably received that he was selected by the Populists



to represent Brown County in the state Senate.

Senator Kyle began his term of office in January 1891 and within weeks he was selected by a joint session of the legislature to fill a vacancy in the U.S. Senate. After his first term of office many Populists failed to support him in his re-election bid but he was able to retain his office with the help of Republican supporters. Thereafter, Kyle considered himself a Republican.

During his years of service, Senator Kyle worked diligently to obtain funds for a permanent library in Aberdeen and he was

responsible for getting appropriations for the first federal building. Among his most noted legislative contributions was a bill he introduced in the U.S. Senate on August 28, 1893 which specified that the first Monday in September be celebrated each year as Labor Day.

Originally, the house had a tower upstairs on the southwest corner and the main entry had a circular wooden porch with a conical roof. These have been removed and the front porch is now Bungalow style. The house is a two story frame with a field stone foundation. Hand cut shingles decorate the cross gable upstairs on the west. One of the most delightful features of the house is the upper bay window with overlight and Eastlake detailing, topped by a bracketed, truncated hip roof. Downstairs there is a large picture window with a criss-cross pattern in the overlight which is repeated in a smaller window on the porch.



Sacred Heart Rectory

1950

409 3rd Avenue S.E.

Eclectic

In 1950, the Sacred Heart Rectory was built using the same building materials as were used for the church in 1933: Mankato stone laid on random ashlar with Indiana limestone for trim. The Aberdeen architectural firm of Ursa Louis Freed drew up the plans and Fred Peterson was the contractor. Excavation work was done by P.A. Bradbury.

The total cost was \$50,000 which included furnishings and the demolition of the old Parish house.

This two and one half story structure has a truncated hip roof with dormers. Windows are symmetrical in classical style and have been replaced with modern, energy efficient glass. On the east side of the rectory, there is a massive chimney of Mankato stone. A small arched window upstairs on the south facade and the stylized arch over the main entry tie in with the Gothic



architecture of the church.

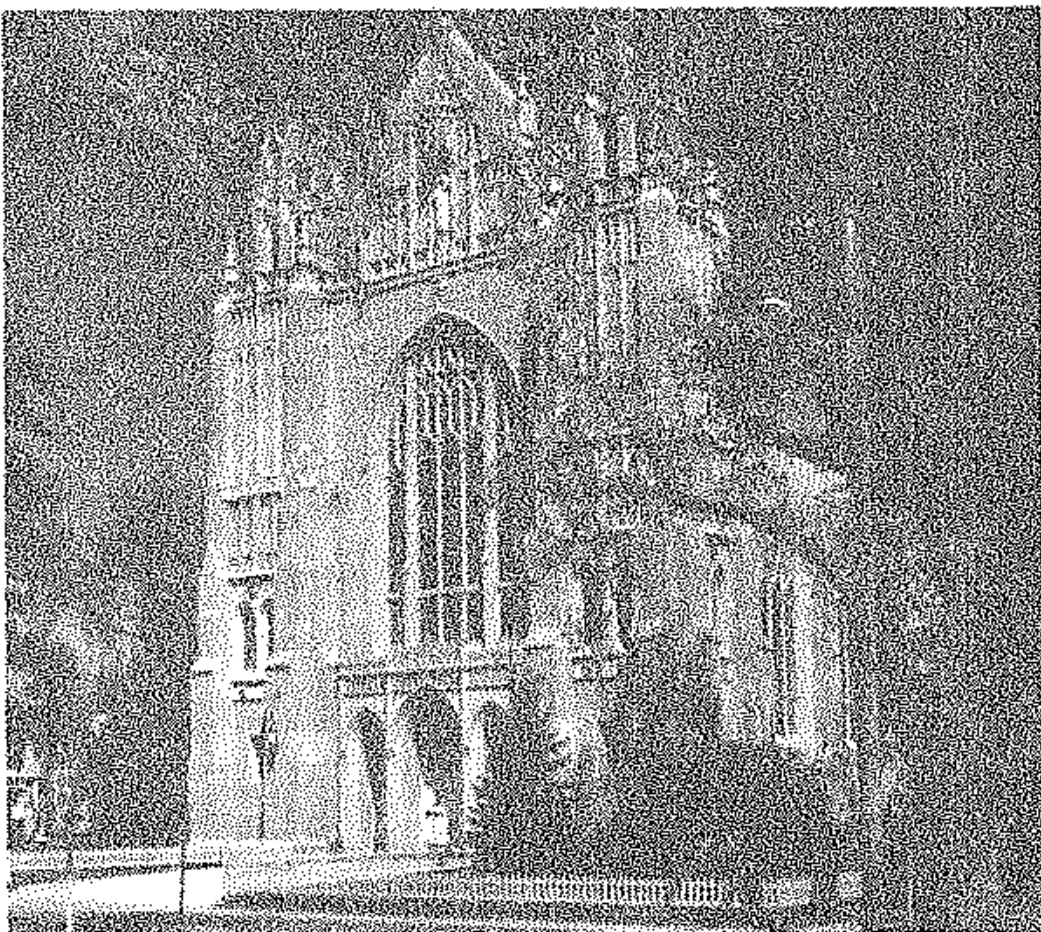
The rectory has a basement with a meeting room, office, storage facility, heating unit, and laundry. On the first floor there are general offices, living room, dining room, and kitchen. Upstairs, there is a room for an associate pastor, three guest rooms, and a pastor's suite.

Sacred Heart Church

1933

Neo-Gothic Cathedral

In the summer of 1882, Father Robert W. Haire called upon every Catholic family in Aberdeen to loan him ten dollars to build a frame church. Many non-Catholics made contributions and among the first was F.H. Hagerty. He also donated land for the site valued at five hundred and twenty-five dollars. When Father Haire tried to repay the loan, no one would accept the money and the church was considered a gift from the people of Aberdeen. Seventeen years later the small frame church was replaced by a brick one which was torn down in 1928.



The present church was dedicated on April 26, 1933. A year earlier Monsignor Dermody, pastor of Sacred Heart, traveled to Dublin, Ireland as a representative to the International Eucharistic Congress. While there he took the opportunity to travel throughout Europe to study church architecture. By the time he returned to Aberdeen, he had pretty well formulated his ideas for a new church. The architectural firm of Slefere and Abrahamson and Nasvick Construction of St. Paul, Minnesota were selected for the work. During construction there were many disagreements over various items. It was reported that Monsignor periodically dismissed his building committee then a few days later prevailed on them to accept reappointment. In the end Monsignor Dermody's opinion usually prevailed.

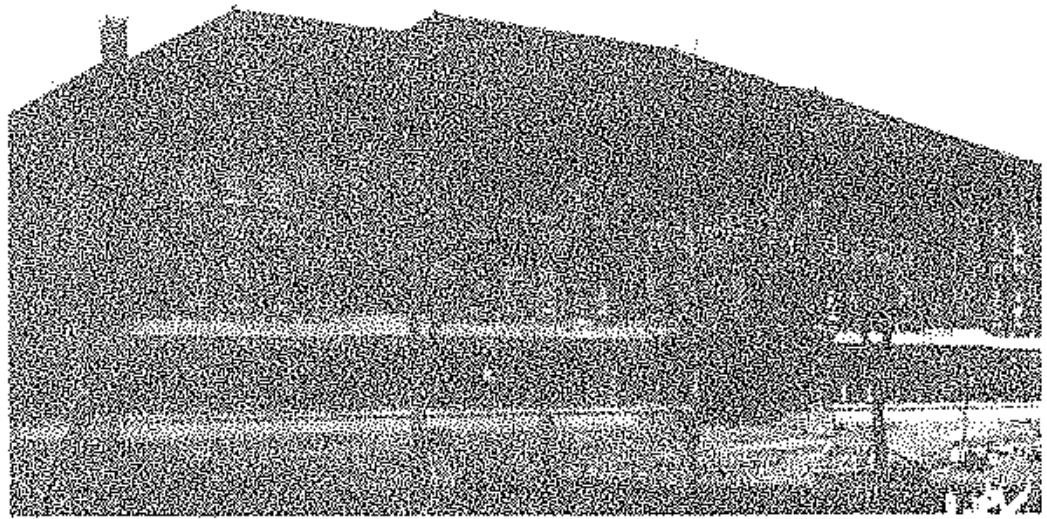
Mankato stone, in varying shades of buff, laid on random ashlar was used for the outside walls. Stone trim and window tracery are Indiana limestone and slate for the roof was quarried in Granville, New York. On the south, there are three arched door entries, a massive central window, and twin towers with crocketed finials, all typical of Gothic Cathedral style architecture. There are fifteen stained glass windows: two in the sanctuary, two in the transept, ten in the nave, and one in the main facade.

Outside carvings include the vine, the wheat, and the chalice surmounted by the Host; over the main entry doors are the hand of Providence, the lamb, and the dove; keys (signifying the commission of St. Peter) and crossed swords (representing light and truth) are mounted on each side of the central window.

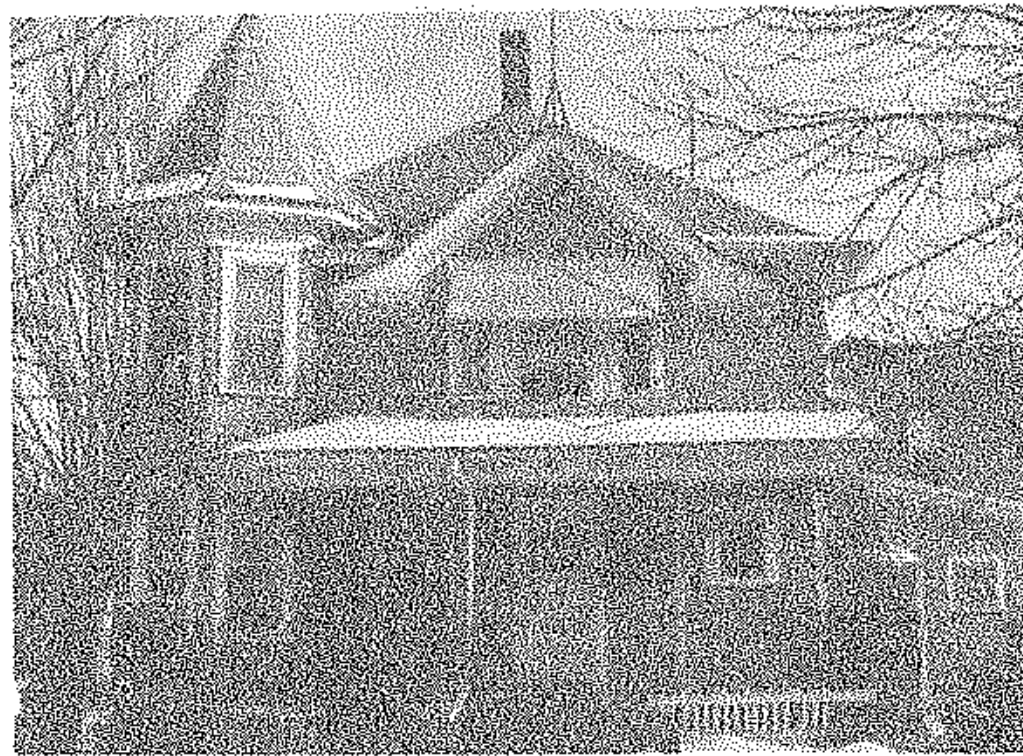
The total cost of the church including construction and furnishings was \$130,000. Because the church was built during a period of great depression and unemployment, it was possible to get a lot for the money which was spent. Expert carpenters worked for 35 cents an hour, laborers received \$1.50 for a ten hour day, and the stone masons brought in from Minnesota were paid \$10.00 a day plus room and board.

Central High School
225 3rd Avenue S.E.
1911
Prairie

In 1882, F. H. Hagerty donated a choice block of the new Hagerty & Lloyd Addition for a school. When the town was first settled in 1881, this land was the site for a sod shanty where Mrs. C.H. Pleasants gathered twenty-three children together for classes.



Central High School is an excellent example of Prairie style architecture with emphasis on horizontal lines. The structure is brick, with a clay tiled roof, and large overhanging eaves. A two story panel of leaded glass windows highlight the area over the south entrance. Large brick columns add a touch of grandeur to the east side. Architects for the building were Patton & Miller of Chicago, Illinois. It was built at a cost of \$150,000.



303 S. Jay Street
1904
Queen Anne

Catherine (Kittie) Rowlands was born April 23, 1868 in Lime Springs, Iowa, the daughter of D.T. Rowlands and Mary Ann (Williams) Rowlands. Her father was a Presbyterian minister who preached the first church service in the depot at Bath. He also served the Powell church and various other churches in nearby communities. The family settled in Aberdeen in 1882 and were

founding members of the First Presbyterian Church. Because a fellow church member, F.H. Hagerty, was developing the Hagerty & Lloyd Addition at the time, the Rowlands were given preference in their choice of lots for building a home. In later years, Kittie started a successful fund raising event for the church. She served a chicken pie dinner in her home at 303 S. Jay Street, in memory of her mother, which became so popular with the town people it eventually had to be moved to the church to accommodate the crowds.

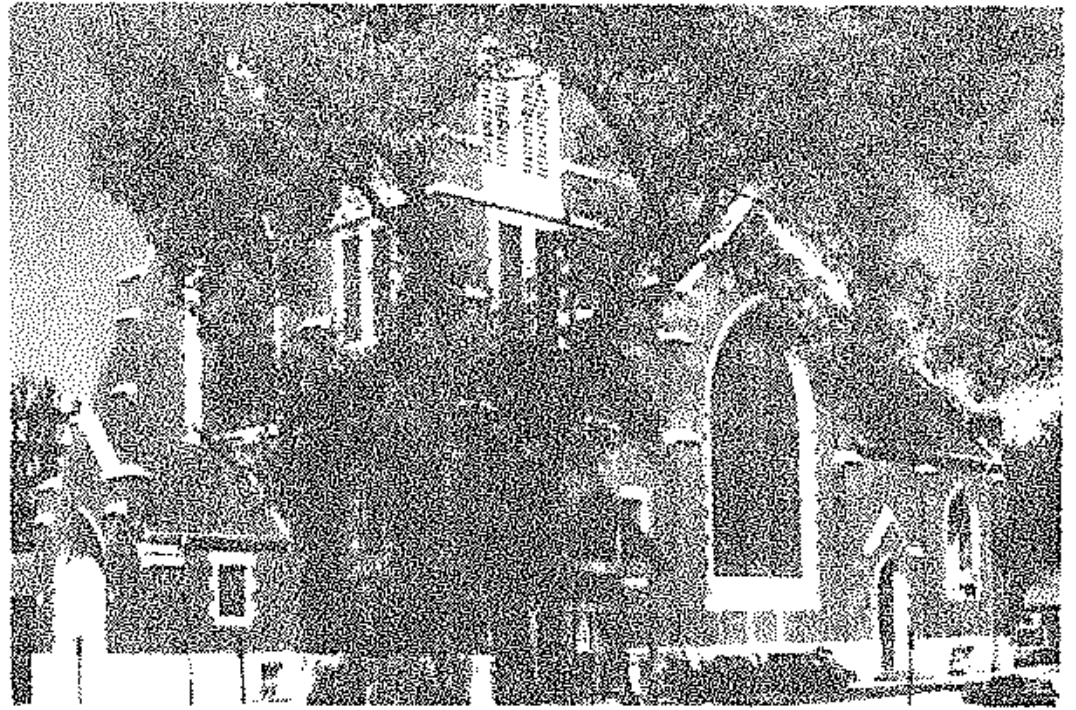
On a trip to Ogden, Utah, Catherine (Kittie) Rowlands met her future husband, Orrin F. Schram. After their marriage, they decided to make Aberdeen their home. Mr. Schram was a talented businessman and craftsman. He and his brother, Ed, built the Schram house in 1904 on the north lot of the old Rowlands property. After the Schrams died, the house was owned by their children, Daniel Schram and Mary Schram Johnson. It was converted to a multi-family dwelling and sold in 1975.

**Bethlehem Lutheran
Church - 215 4th Ave. SE
1925
Neo-Gothic**

The first church on this location was built in 1893. Shortly after the final payment was made in 1924, it was destroyed by fire. In order to finance building a new church, the real estate was mortgaged, and in 1925, the cornerstone for the current church was laid.

George Fossum was selected as architect and Fred Peterson received the contract for laying the brick. Mr. Fossum had a special interest in the church as both he and his wife were long time members.

The building is constructed of red brick, with cut stone trim, and a concrete foundation. Gothic style dominates with the use of pointed arches for windows and doors. A Romanesque Revival influence is seen in the use of the square bell tower and flat buttresses. Cut stone quoins are featured on all the windows. Original red clay tiles on the roof have been replaced by asphalt shingles. A south door has been walled up and an enclosed glass entry has been added to the east door. In 1955, a Parish Building was added on the west which houses Sunday School rooms, a Chapel, offices, and a Youth Center.



**409 S. Jay Street
1900
Neo-Colonial**

In 1907, this property was owned by Mr. N. Geib and the house was probably built for him. In later years, it was purchased by J.E. Kelly and his wife Adeline. Joe Kelly was born in Webster City, Iowa and settled in Aberdeen in 1902. He was engaged in the real estate business, was a member of Sacred Heart Church, Elks, and

the Aberdeen Garden Club.

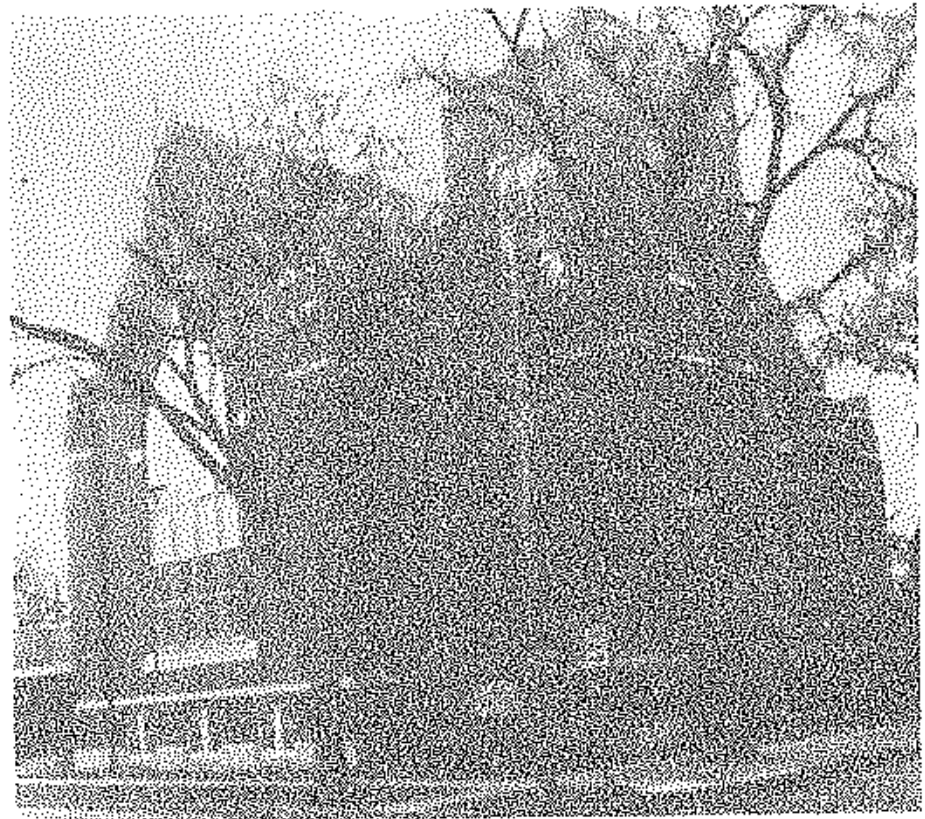
Mrs. Kelly was the daughter of Dennis Crowley, an early settler in Columbia Township. She was born in Madison, Wisconsin, and came to Dakota Territory in 1883. She took a great interest in local history throughout her life. In 1940, she began organizing a group of pioneers who had settled in Brown County before November 2, 1889 (the date of statehood). Nine years later the Brown County Territorial Pioneer Committee was formally established. While serving as President of the group in 1965, Mrs. Kelly was instrumental in the publication of the *Early History of Brown County, South Dakota*. The title page of that book was dedicated to Adeline Kelly in honor of her many years service to the community.

Hand cut fish scale shingles decorate the gables of this two and one half story frame house. The front porch was originally wood, featuring Roman Doric columns and balustrades, which

extended across the west around to a portion of the north and south. The balustrades have been removed and a small hexagonal shaped Queen Anne style porch was added on the northwest. Wood flooring on the porch was replaced with concrete and a brick foundation was laid underneath. There is an enclosed porch on the southeast. Neo-Colonial features still prevail in the columned porch and symmetrical window placement. Downstairs, a large central window on the west has a leaded glass overlight and several small windows feature patterned designs.

Faith United Methodist Church
503 S. Jay
1927
Neo-Gothic

The first Evangelical United Brethren of Aberdeen built this church. Early services for the group were conducted in members' homes until 1887 when a wood frame church was constructed on the present site. This structure was torn down in 1926 to make room for the current church which was dedicated the following year. In 1968, the Evangelical churches joined the Methodists to form the United Methodist Church.



Pointed arches of the windows and door entries reflect an over all Gothic style. The church is constructed of red brick with a concrete foundation. A light colored stone is used in the keystones and for the architectural trim. The square bell tower and decorative buttresses are reminiscent of Romanesque Revival. In 1962, a multi-purpose single story brick addition was made on the east side of the church.



First Church of
Christ Scientist
305 6th Avenue S.E.
1928
Neo-Classical

Symmetry is typical of this style of architecture which takes its inspiration from Ancient Greece. The style is often seen in large houses, churches, banks and government buildings. Aberdeen architect George Fossum designed this structure. His father, Andrew Fossum,

was in the building and contracting business which greatly influenced George's decision to study architecture. After his graduation from Armour Tech. in Chicago, Illinois, George Fossum returned to practice in Aberdeen and became one of the leading architects of the area.

This building is constructed of blonde brick and has a concrete foundation. On the south side, partially fluted Doric columns support a large pediment with a round window set in the center. Central double doors are flanked by Doric pilasters. Double rectangular transoms above

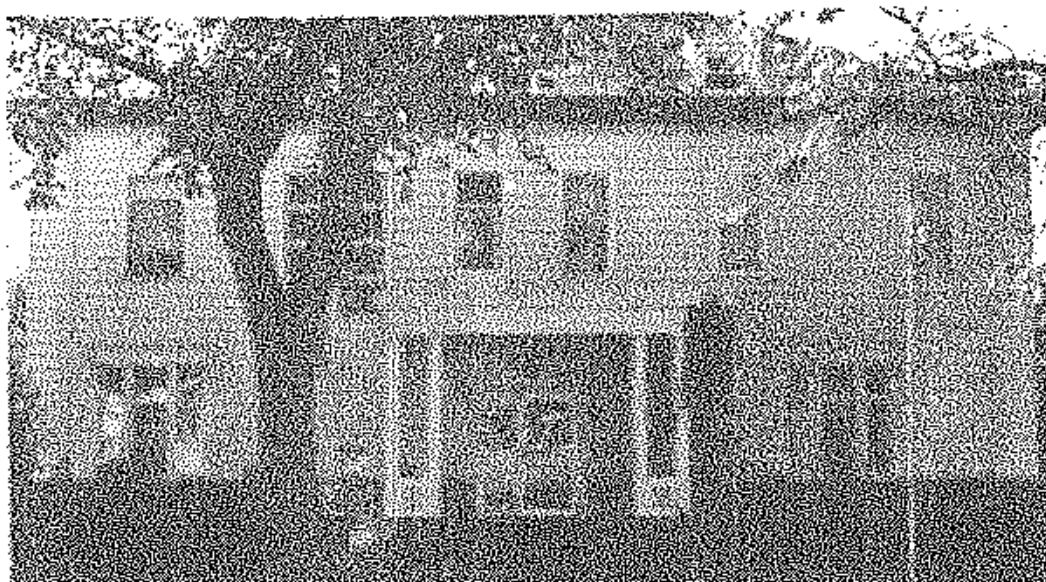
the doors are topped by a simple entablature, a quatrefoil (leaf with four petals), and another set of double windows. Small arched windows with keystones are located on each side of the doors and are repeated in a grander scale on the east and west sides of the building.

320 6th Avenue S.E.

1910

Neo-Colonial

Arthur E. Boyd came to Aberdeen from Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1883. This house was built for him. Mr. Boyd was secretary of the Western Loan and Trust Co. and Keystone Mortgage in association with Isaac Lincoln, who served as president for



each. At age forty-nine, Boyd was struck down in a tragic accident. He entered a newly painted bank vault with a lighted match to inspect the work. Gases from the fresh paint had been retained in the vault and the match caused an explosion which resulted in Mr. Boyd's untimely death. He was at the height of his career.

The Boyd house is noted for its thirty six inch wide footings, eighteen inch thick concrete walls, and the exclusive use of heavy lumber with every piece at least 2' X 6'. Originally, the siding on this two and a half story frame house was tongue and groove wood flooring, but this has been covered by aluminum siding.

The house has a brick foundation with hip roof and zinc dormers. There is a modern brick addition on the south. Porches on the north and east sides of the house have Doric and Ionic columns with wooden balustrades, which have been removed upstairs. Windows tend to be symmetrical. Large windows on each side of the north entry have decorative lintels and elaborate cut glass overlights. Several members of the Gates family have owned this structure since 1945 and used it as a funeral home.



The Brown County/Aberdeen Landmark Commission

The Brown County/Aberdeen Landmark Commission was created on September 12, 1985 in response to an area wide concern for the preservation of our unique heritage. The Landmark Commission is one of South Dakota's thirteen certified Local Governments and is the official representative for Brown County and the City of Aberdeen in the National Parks Service's Certified Local Government program. The general goals of the Landmark Commission are the preservation of architecturally and historically significant structures and the education of the public on the importance of historic preservation.

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