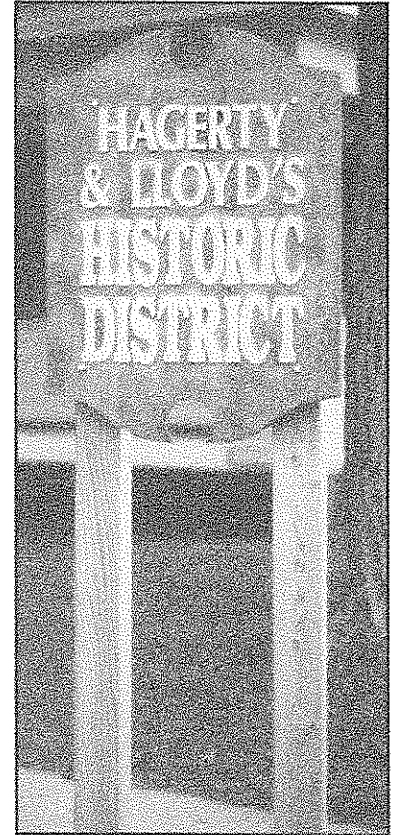


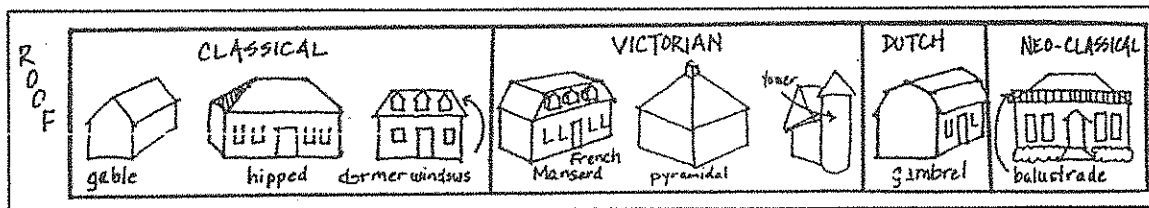
# *Aberdeen Hagerty/Lloyd Historic District*



*305 6th Ave SE  
First Church of Christ Scientists  
Alternative use in 1990's: law offices*

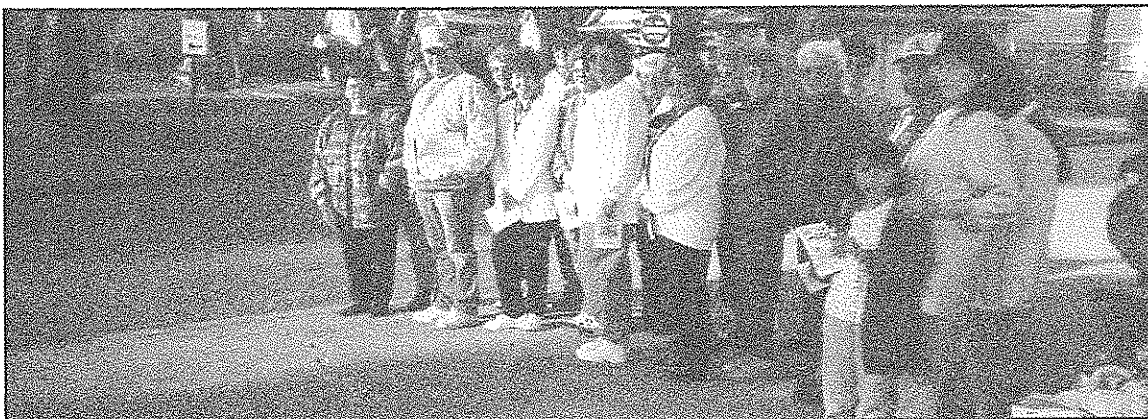
## THINGS TO LOOK FOR

1. Is there a pattern of aligned facades & trees within the block? Are homes generally uniform in the degree of set back from the boulevard? What size lots? How is the structure positioned on the lot? What space between houses? Are building widths similar? What shrubbery, flowers, trees and fencing and how do they contribute to appearances?
2. How many architectural styles in this district, each block? Which have greatest appeal to you? Why?
3. How many structures were built before 1900? 1900-1920: 1920s-1930s? 1940s and post World War II decades?
4. Note structural parts: foundation & basement; first and upper stories. Are foundations low or high with windows. What is the relationship of steps to foundation height?
5. What building materials were used? Wood, brick, stone, stucco, concrete? Where used? Any differences in usage between first and second floors?
6. What is the slope, shape and makeup of roofing? Are there dormers and what is their function? Where are the chimneys? How wide are the overhanging eaves and what support for them? Are brackets functional or decorative?



*Sketch of roof types*

7. What is the pattern of window distribution? How aligned? Any different shapes? Any stained or leaded glass? Are windows single paned or multi-paned?
8. How is the entry identified? Are there any porches and what roof supports do they have? Is the porch open or enclosed? Any ornamentation above or around doors and porches? Compare porches with modern backyard decks as to significance in life style. Do walkways highlight or define building entries and contribute to street patterns?
9. What historic components have been lost or changed? Which have survived?
10. What secondary structures such as carriage houses or garages?
11. Has there been a change in function or use of a building?
12. Viewing a block as a whole are there common elements contributing to a sense of visual continuity or diversity?



# INTRODUCTION

Structures in the Hagerty & Lloyd Historic District are currently located on three north-south streets and four east-west avenues. Not all structures are pictured but new ones have been added which were not in the 1990 brochure. Generalizations have been made regarding blocks where homes are not pictured. 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 tracts (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 wooded porches. Today many of these homes continue to form an integral part of the Historic District. Owners are urged to properly maintain these buildings as a means of stabilizing historical integrity and improving property values.

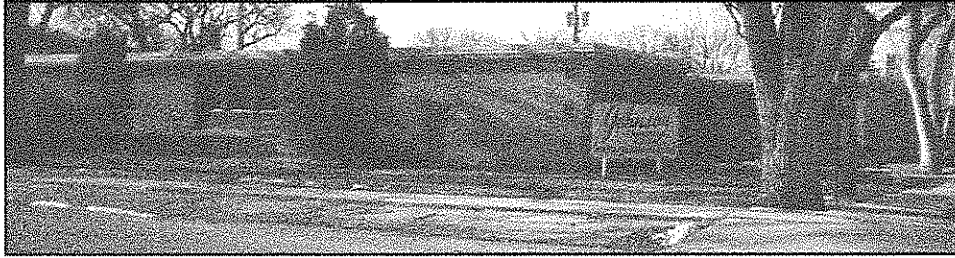
## THE ABERDEEN (HAGERTY & LLOYD) HISTORIC DISTRICT

In May 1974 this proposed historic district was surveyed for purposes of placing it on the National Register of Historic Places. In December 1974 Edith French of the Historical Preservation Center at Vermillion prepared the nomination. The National Trust for Historic Preservation placed it on the Register on 5 June, 1975. This district is basically a residential area within walking distance to downtown commercial businesses. Although some structures date from the 1950s & 1960s, the purpose of district designation is to preserve a segment of the atmosphere, lifestyle and appearance of an elite Aberdeen neighborhood during the period of 1880s to 1930s. Maintaining district integrity has been a challenge due to changes in zoning laws, architectural changes by property owners, removal or demolition of older structures, replacement by new structures and parking lots. The degree of district integrity can be determined by comparing current conditions with their historic condition. Pursuing the theme of "Changing and Changeless" several older homes will be compared in 1999 with their photo image of 1907.

Aberdeen's initial zoning ordinance of 1947 divided the city into business, commercial and residential sections. The present historic district was completely in the residential zone with Washington Street to the west as the border of the downtown business zone and Lloyd St. to the east as the border street for the commercial zone. Future zoning ordinances diminished protection for the residential zone.

An ordinance of 1962 permitted a business district which in June 1968 became a C-2 Highway Commercial District encompassing one block south and north of 6th Ave. Within the historic district the

intrusion of business is most evident in the one block area north of 6th Ave SE between Kline and Arch. The one story, flat roofed, clinic at 422 5th Ave SE, first listed in the 1958 City Directory as the Aberdeen Medical Center and later named the Johnson Professional Building, anchors the southwest corner of Arch and 5th Ave SE.



*Johnson Professional Building 422 5th Ave SE*

Along with the removal of homes from the present Alexander Mitchell Library site and the building of that library in 1963-64, non-residential intrusions have left only three homes on the west side of Arch Street's 500 block.

East of the library at 419 6th Ave. SE since 1970 a gasoline station (operative until about 1992) testifies to commercial enterprise on the borders of the historic district. Surveyors who prepared historic district boundaries characterized the library, the gas station area and the high school annex connecting Central and the Roosevelt building as architecturally very distracting from the older architectural styles of the district.

Some buildings within the district have been renovated with attention to maintaining the architectural integrity of the original structure while serving alternative uses. The Bantz, Gosch, Cremer, Peterson & Sommers law firm's usage of the former Christian Science Church at 305 6th Avenue is an outstanding example. However, a parking lot for the law offices replaced two neighboring houses. To the east on the north side of that 6th Ave block two houses representing the bungalow architectural style remain.

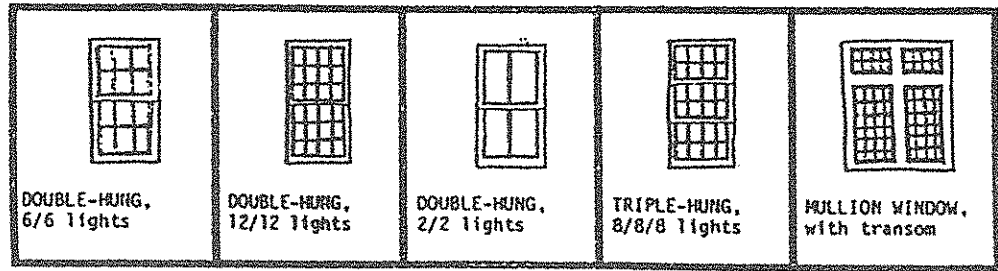
On the south side of 6th Ave. SE surveyors of 1974 included two houses in the historic district: the 1910, neo-colonial Boyd home (later Gates Funeral Home) at 320 6th Ave., demolished in 1997 and replaced by a modern structure and the Walter H. Brown home at 416 6th Ave. SE which survives as an outstanding example of Queen Anne style architecture.

To identify the district the Landmark Commission in 1989 placed five wooden signs at strategic spots: one on the corner of 6th Ave and Arch; one in the 500 block and one in the 300 block of South Kline, one in the 400 block on 5th Ave SE and one on South Jay Street.

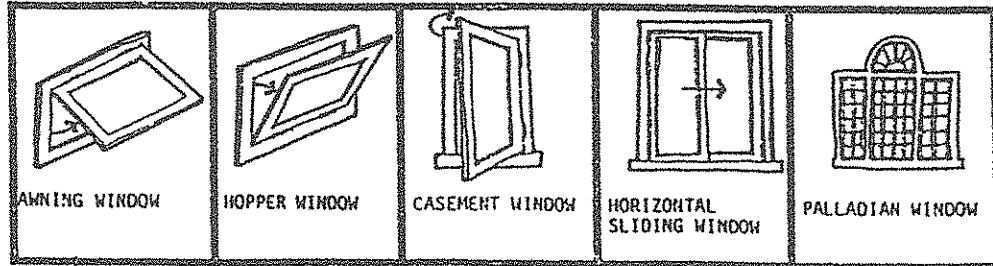
The designs of several well-known architects are represented in the district. Aberdeen architect George Fossum designed the Presbyterian Church, the former Bethlehem Lutheran Church, the First Church of Christ Scientist and the Faith United Methodist Church. Franklin Ellerbe, Minneapolis/ St. Paul architect of the Aberdeen's Dakota Farmer Building and Ward Hotel, designed the National Register of Historic Places home of Margaret and Maurice Lamont home at 512 S. Arch. Minneapolis architect Glynn Shifflet designed the C.C. Lee house at 506 S. Kline as well as homes in the Highland Historic District. Ursa Louis Freed was the architect for Sacred Heart Rectory on 3rd Ave. SE. Aberdonian J. W. Henry who is associated with the plans for Howard-Hedger and O. M. Tiffany schools, designed the Sauer home at 511 S. Arch. Arthur Schriver of Chicago was responsible for the Olwin Ackely home at 315 5th Ave. The Chicago firm of Patton and Miller designed Central High School in 1911. Aberdeen city engineer & architect of area court houses and school buildings Edward Van Meter drew up plans for the Brown/Ranney house at 402 S. Kline.



#### WINDOW TYPES



#### WINDOW TYPES



## ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Most American houses do not fit neatly into one particular stylistic category but instead have two or more styles. Such houses may have been built as a stylistic mixture or may have resulted from later attempts to alter the style through remodeling. Most exterior alterations were undertaken for one or more reasons including: update the appearance of the house, add additional living space and/or to minimize exterior maintenance of the house.

## ARCH STREET ARCHITECTURE & PERSONALITIES

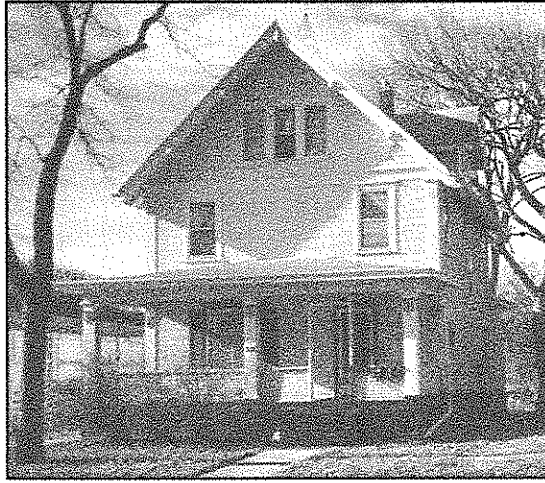
The survey of 1974 which designated district boundaries failed to include most houses on Arch Street between 6th Ave SE and 3rd Ave. SE. with the exception of the B.C. Lamont home on the corner of Arch and 6th Avenue. In the 1990s two other Arch Street homes were placed on the National Register of Historic Places—the Maurice Lamont home at 515 S. Arch and the John Firey home at 418 South Arch. These are included in this revised and enlarged edition. Several other Arch Street structures are also briefly described with the idea that in the future the district may be extended to include previously neglected buildings in the three block area. Also, reference to the age, architecture and positioning of these homes contribute to the identity of this street as late 19th century and early 20th century vintage.

Eleven homes are on the east side of South Arch and eight houses on the west side. Parking lots have replaced three homes—two on the east side in the 300 block where St. Lukes is expanding westward and one at 510 Arch south of the Johnson Professional Building. The newest house at 511 Arch dates from 1926 and the oldest at 412 and 418 Arch date from 1883.

Symbolizing neighborliness, large porches fronted most of the older homes differing from the more recent backyard deck and the desire for privacy. While the sweeping porch on the southeast side of 418 S. Arch was removed in 1922, other older homes have retained porches at 507, 511, 518, 522 and 412 South Arch. Some previously open porches have been enclosed such as 409 Arch or screened as at 408 and 516 S. Arch. The era of bigger automobiles has resulted in new or enlarged garages at many sites.

## ARCH STREET: THE 500 BLOCK

On this block four homes (507, 511, 515, 519) face Arch on the street's east side; three homes (516, 518, 522) front Arch on the street's west side. One side of the present Johnson Professional Building faces Arch although its main entrance and front facade align with 3rd Ave SE.



*522 S. Arch*

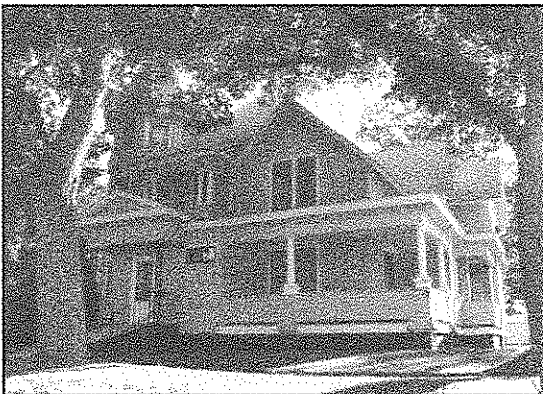
The two and one half story home at 522 S. Arch dates from 1908, rests on a concrete foundation and occupies two lots totaling 48' x 142'. It features an open front porch with four square Doric columns and a rear porch crowned by a balustrade. Hip roofs top the porches while a gable roof and a north dormer distinguishes the upper half story. At one time a single family home, it now is divided into four apartments. In 1974 surveyors did not include this home in the proposed historic district. From 1970 the 6th Avenue gas station neighbored this site.

Lot sizes for this block's west side houses are similar in having 142' depth; Frontage lot size varies from 40' at 516 to 48' at 522 and 50' at 518 Arch which also has an open porch supported by four pillars covered by a hip roof.

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### C.F. EASTON/B.C. LAMONT HOME

519 S. Arch Street  
1885, Queen Anne  
Historic District site



*519 S. Arch (Easton/Lamont House)*  
Aberdeen.

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 Ave)

B. C. Lamont purchased it in 1893 after the Eastons moved to their new home 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

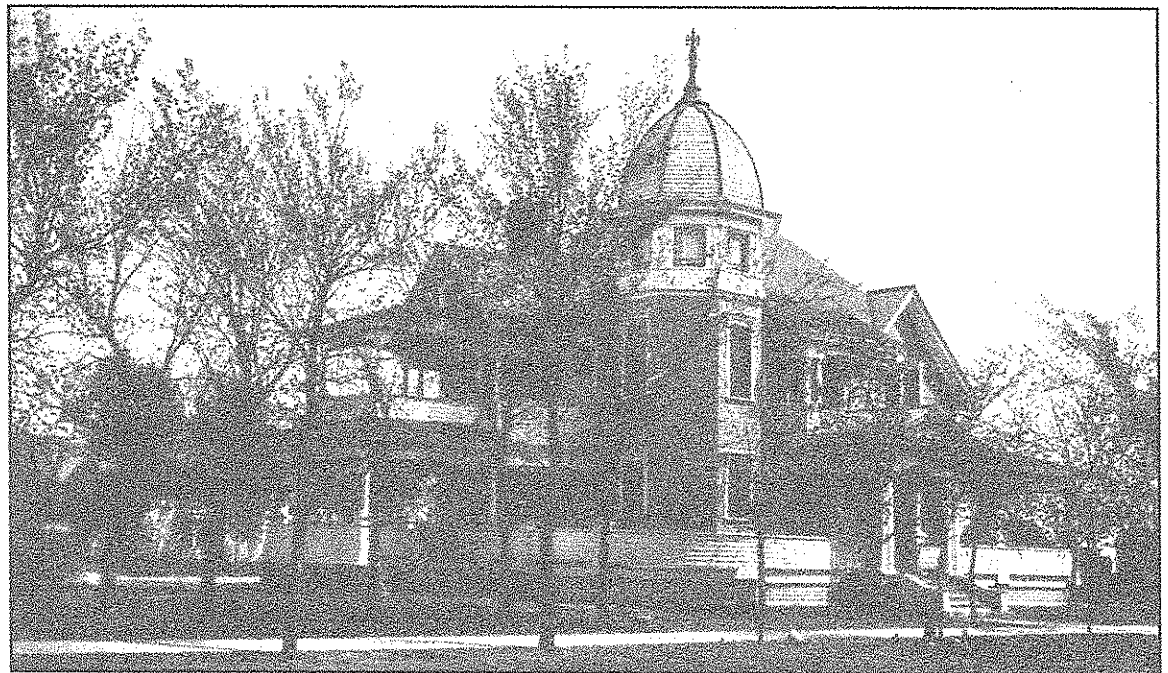
Byron Cook Lamont and his wife, Anna, were from Dane County, Wisconsin, an area near Madison which sent many early settlers to Brown County. B. C. Lamont received his law degree from the University of Wisconsin and homesteaded for a time in Kingsbury County and practiced law in Huron, Dakota Territory. 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 Methodists. 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.

The 1907 photo shows the covered porte cochere for carriage unloading and the porch above it. Both are not present in the 1999 photo. Today the front entry and steps also differ from the earlier photo although they are in the same position. A porch walkway appears to extend from the front porch area to the porte cochere area in the 1907 photo. The prominent northwest tower identifies the home today as in 1907.

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. It is known area-wide as the Yellow House.



*1907 Picture 519 S. Arch*

## MARGARET & MAURICE LAMONT HOUSE

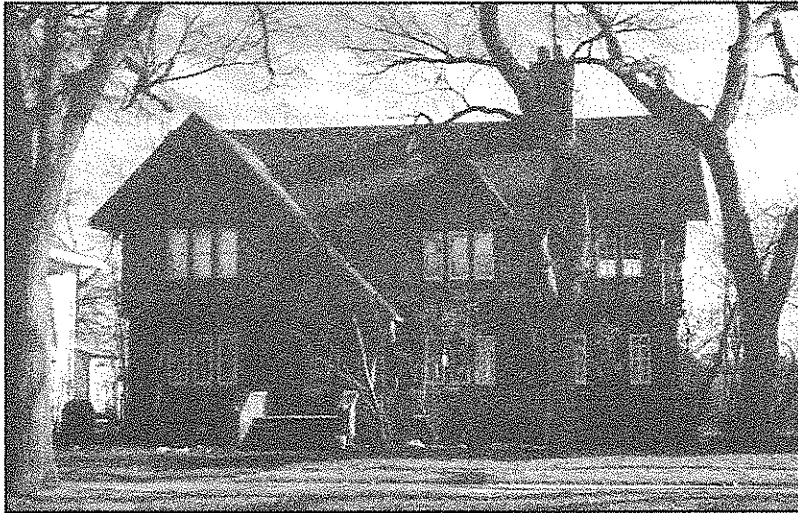
515 South Arch Street

1912

Prairie/ English Tudor Revival Style

NR 23 March 1995

Built in 1912 on land which was part of the lawn and garden for the B.C. Lamont house next door, it was built for Margaret and Maurice Lamont as a wedding gift from his parents Byron and Anna Lamont. This prairie style/English Tudor Revival house was designed by the prominent Minneapolis architect Franklin Ellerbe, an association which adds to the home's architectural significance.



*515 S. Arch*

Ellerbe combined the English Tudor influence with pitched hipped roofs unified by strong horizontals including bands of casement windows.

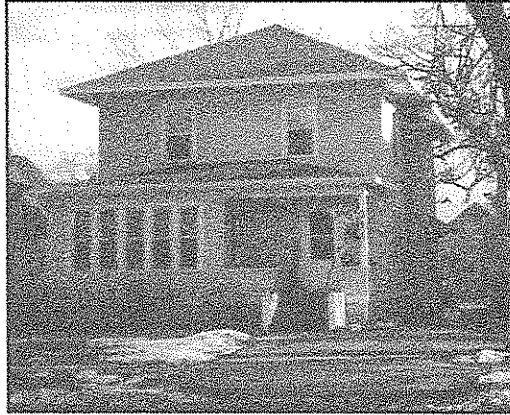
Rising from a poured concrete foundation, the first story exterior is highlighted with red tapestry brick and stone lintels. The upper level has a half-timbered effect applied over a stucco finish which continues up to the gabled roof. On the south end of the roof is a large chimney that vents four fireplaces. A brick walkway leads to the front entrance and the adjoining tile-floored porch.

The second floor includes three bedrooms and a sleeping porch above the lower level sunporch and its fireplace. In the master bedroom is a fireplace which is directly above the living room's double fireplace. There is a fourth smaller fireplace in the basement family room.

The interior is a classic example of the 1912 arts and crafts movement in design, with an oak paneled, beamed ceiling dining room, hardwood floors throughout, and a handsome open staircase with a landing window seat and a picture window overlooking the garden to the east. Ellerbe designed a trefoil or three-leaf clover motif on the staircase and woodwork above all the doors and window openings.

Maurice Lamont, the only son of pioneer lawyer and businessman B. C. Lamont, had joined his father in the family business of real estate and mortgage banking. Following his graduation from the University of Wisconsin and shortly before Lamont's death in a hunting accident at Sand Lake in 1915, Maurice and a friend, W. O. Wells, formed the Wells-Lamont Glove Company manufacturing work gloves in Aberdeen. Margaret Lamont raised their two sons, William and Robert, alone and lived in the home until her death in 1973. The house is now owned by her grandson William S. Lamont.

THE SAUER/JOHNSON HOUSE  
511 SOUTH ARCH STREET  
1926, Craftsman style



*511 S. Arch*

The two story Prairie “Arts and Crafts” style home stands in simplicity against its more ornate neighbors to the south. Designed in 1926 by Aberdeen architect J. W. Henry, the residence illustrates a style more suited to the life at a prosperous post World War I businessman and government worker. This is one of Henry’s few residential projects as he was better known for his commercial and educational commissions including Spafford Hall at Northern State University, O. M. Tiffany and Howard-Hedger Schools.

The Sauer family manufactured cigars at a factory at 22 Third Ave. SE and the small garage at the rear of this property is partially constructed from the wood salvaged from crates used to ship tobacco to Aberdeen. Later, Mr. Sauer was employed by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

The simple style of the home is distinguished by the four square hip roof with built in copper gutters and its narrow width wood siding. The sunroom at the front of the house features double hung windows framed inside with quarter sawn oak. The sunroom is separated from the rest of the first floor living area by massive oak French doors in the “Arts and Crafts” style. To the north of the sunroom is a small open porch. A hip roof covers both sunroom and porch. On the first floor of the home, quarter sawn oak is used for the moldings and casings in the large and airy living areas. The architect also designed numerous quarter sawn oak, custom built-in, bookcases and an elaborate china cabinet buffet in the dining room. The architect also designed an open stairway to the second floor that features a banister in the style of Gustav Stickley.

Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd F. Johnson purchased the home in 1953 and it is still owned by descendants of the Johnson family who retained the Nordling Construction Company of Aberdeen to assist with historic restoration and preservation in 1996. Dr. Johnson was the dean of Administrative Services at Northern State University and set up the Northern State University Foundation. Mrs. Johnson was the assistant registrar of the college. The Johnson Fine Arts Center on the college campus is named in honor of the couple.

## ARCH STREET: THE 400 BLOCK

This block was not included in the district boundaries as set in 1974; however, one 1883 house at 418 S. Arch has since been placed on the National Register of Historic Places and three more date from the late 19th century; the remainder date from 1900 to 1910. Three homes face Arch on its west side and four face Arch on its east side. They range from an 1883 one-story home at 412 S. Arch, three one and a half story homes at 409 (1895), 411 (age 1900) and 415 (age 1890) S. Arch and two two story homes at 408 (age 1910) and 417 (age 1908) S. Arch. Changes have altered some interiors and exteriors. Fire resulted in interior



renovation at 412 S. Arch in 1991 and at 411 in 1946. Steel siding in 1997 and an attached garage in 1999 have impacted 417 S. Arch. Most homes except 418 S. Arch have 50 foot frontages and lacked fireplaces.

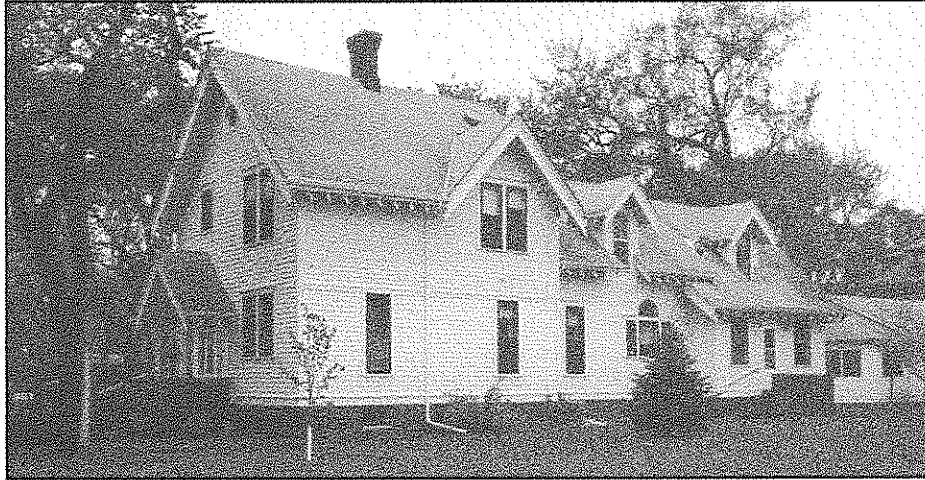
#### JOHN H. FIREY HOUSE

418 South Arch St.

1883-1890

Vernacular

NR 23 March 1995



*418 S. Arch (Firey House)*

The two-story cube core dates from 1883 with additions completed by 1890. In 1883 John H. Firey married Susan Mack of Carthage, Illinois. They built this house at 518 South Arch, in 1909 renumbered to 418. The birth of two children, Carl in 1884 and Margaret in 1889, perhaps contributed to the need for more space. John resided there until his death at 89 in 1949. Susan lived in it until her death at 88 in 1951. Daughter Margaret continued to live in the house until the David Graf's purchased it in 1979.

Features of the core cube are reminiscent of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles: irregular window placement, Palladian window, ocular window in upper east end, columned and pedimented front porch which dominated the east and south sides prior to removal in 1922, and the high gabled roof. The remainder of the home is best characterized as vernacular. Despite additions it is difficult to determine what is original and what has been added or changed.

Sitting on a 125'x142' lot with frontage on Arch of 125', the home rests on a poured concrete foundation with a brick skirting at ground level. The original basement had been extended to the rear and is now 1443 square feet. An irregular roof extends from a two and one half story height at the east end to a one and a half story height on the west end. The steep, cross gable roof is highlighted by wide, decorative, overhanging eaves. A smaller steep gable covers the east entry porch with its support columns resting on a brick base. Closer to the roof on the east end is a small ocular window. On the north side a dormer extends over the kitchen roof. In the north side dining room is a palladian window with leaded glass design. Chimney placement is at the west-end kitchen and in the east-end cube. The home includes an oak-trimmed brick fireplace as well as hardwood floors and diamond design parquetry at the thresholds. Narrow horizontal sheathing characterizes all four sides of the house. Two sets of ribbon windows provide light for the south side sunporch and living room. A new garage with a connected porch was constructed in 1990.

John Firey, Aberdeen's first pharmacist, between 1882 and 1902 claimed to have the "largest and most complete stock of drugs in the James River Valley". In 1907 Firey was on the Milwaukee railroad board of directors and in 1908 became immigration agent for the railroad during Aberdeen's boom era after the depressed 1890s. Realtor Firey traded property from homesteaders who abandoned claims. He built the St. Nicholas Hotel which housed immigrants. In 1936 that structure was demolished for a new building which

housed the Montgomery Ward Co. Its Georgian architecture still makes it one of the most handsome buildings on Main Street. In 1912 he built a fireproof two-story structure, the Firey Building which for decades provided pharmacy and office space.

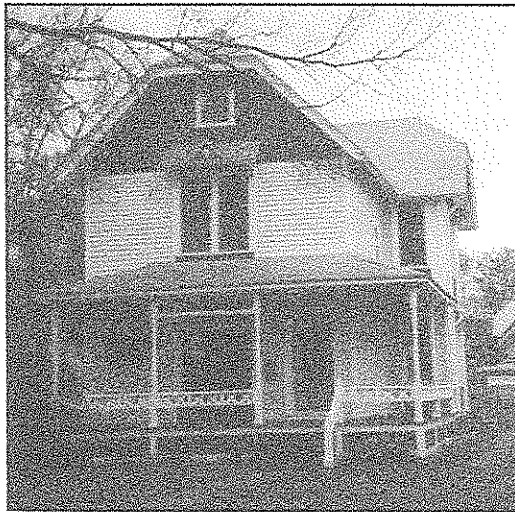
John H. Firey contributed to the health and well being of fellow citizens through his pharmacy work which included some minor surgery and bone setting at the drug store. Firey contributed through the Jewett connection to Aberdeen's role as wholesale distributor of drugs. He aided entry and continuation of chain store businesses—Woolworths and Montgomery Ward—into Aberdeen by providing quarters for those important Main Street businesses.

Involved in Democratic party politics most of his life, Firey was elected alderman and in 1924 city finance commissioner. As "the best after dinner speaker in the state" according to the *American News* he brought inspiration and humor to many influential citizens. To countless youth as well as adults his Rondell farm and park grounds brought pleasure to visitors and picnickers who communed with nature and socialized with other rural and urban folk.

## ARCH STREET: THE 300 BLOCK

Three homes on both the west and east side of this block face Arch Street. Those on the east side are sandwiched by hospital parking lots at each end of the block, evidence of the westward expansion of Avera St. Luke's Hospital into this residential area. Houses on Arch's west side date from 1886 (316) and 1887 (322) while 309 on the street's east side dates from 1890 and 315 and 317 both date from 1900. Two lots (316 and 322) have 75 foot frontages.

WILLIAM KEARNEY HOUSE  
(CHILDREN'S MONTESSORI HOUSE)  
316 South Arch Street  
ca. 1886



316 S. Arch

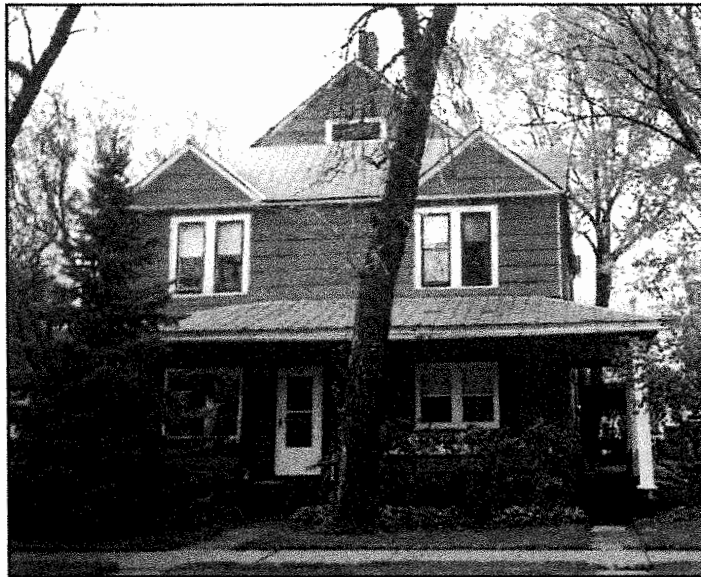


1900 316 S. Arch

This house was the home of Main Street grocer William Kerney about 1899-1900. An *American News* photo June 17, 1956 shows the house as of 1900 with Mrs Kearney and children William Jr and Maurice C on the porch. The porch has been removed in the 1950s but restored more recently. The ocular window in the attic has been replaced with a rectangular, double hung window and a window has been added south of the frontal large bay window. The second story window overhang remains the same. The present hip roofed porch has five pillar supports and a partial railing. The porch is wrap-a-round to the north side. A Dutch gambrel roof tops the upper stories. The Reuben Rice family occupied it 1905-1929.

## THE DEMPSEY HOUSE

322 South Arch St.  
1887--Queen Anne



*322 S. Arch*

Located on a 75'x102' lot, this gable roofed, two story home with a large attic anchors the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue SE and South Arch. It features an open, hiproofed front porch wrapping around to the north side. In later years the porch was remodeled but with the same proportions. Constructed at a cost of \$300,000 in 1887, the house has been in the Dempsey family home for over a century. Michael and Anna Cassidy Dempsey were the first generation owners. With Michael's death in 1895, Anna continued residence until her death in August 1923 at age seventy. The Allen Davies family assumed ownership in 1973 after sharing the home since 1960. Marian Dempsey Davies is the granddaughter of Michael and Anna. The Davies raised four children--the fourth generation to occupy the home.

In 1886 farmer Michael Dempsey bought three Arch Street lots where the house is now located and ordered construction of a great barn facing Fourth Ave SE on the west 40 feet of the lots. He hoped to combine city living with farm enterprise. Michael sold his Wisconsin farm and returned to Aberdeen in 1887 with his wife and eight children. Son Thomas had already established himself on Aberdeen's Main Street in the piano and organ business.

The home featured a towering and roomy attic which became a dancing focal point for city and county youth. Father John O'Hara, pastor of Sacred Heart Church a block north, roomed there 1898-1900. The home hosted a century celebration in 1987.

Originally, the home had four entrances--a rear one through the summer kitchen to the kitchen proper; a rear entrance to the living room on the Fourth Ave. side; the front (Arch Street) rarely used entrance directly into the front room or parlor and the more frequently used side entrance on the north side.

Changes reducing the architectural integrity of the home are new siding and replacement of elongated window frames with standard window frames on the first floor of the south and east sides after an interior electrical fire. Another aftermath of the fire was closure of the rear entrance adjacent to Fourth Avenue and removal of that stoop. A new carport attached to the summer kitchen extension was an additional change. These changes have impacted somewhat the architectural integrity of the exterior. Despite such changes, this house testifies that Arch Street has a heritage worthy of attention as well as the historic district streets--Kline and Jay and the intersecting east-to-west avenues.

## SOUTH KLINE STREET

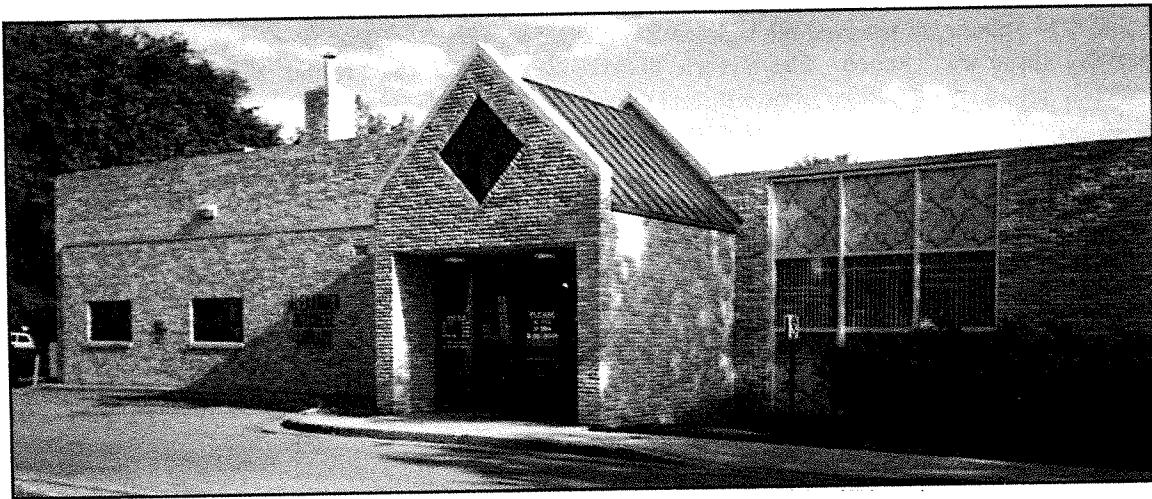
Kline is the central street of the historic district. Within the three block boundaries between Third and Sixth Avenues ten homes and one church face Kline on its west side. On the east side seven homes currently face Kline whereas before 1943 at least ten homes fronted Kline. On the corner of 5th Ave and Kline the entrance to the Bassett home was altered to face 5th Ave. In 1974 when the proposed district boundaries were identified two homes remained on the present library lot but they have been removed to enlarge library parking space. This tree-lined street has two way automobile traffic compared to the one way traffic of Arch and Jay Streets. At least five architectural styles may be found within these three blocks of Kline. The Queen Anne style predominates.

### KLINE STREET: THE 500 BLOCK

#### ALEXANDER MITCHELL LIBRARY

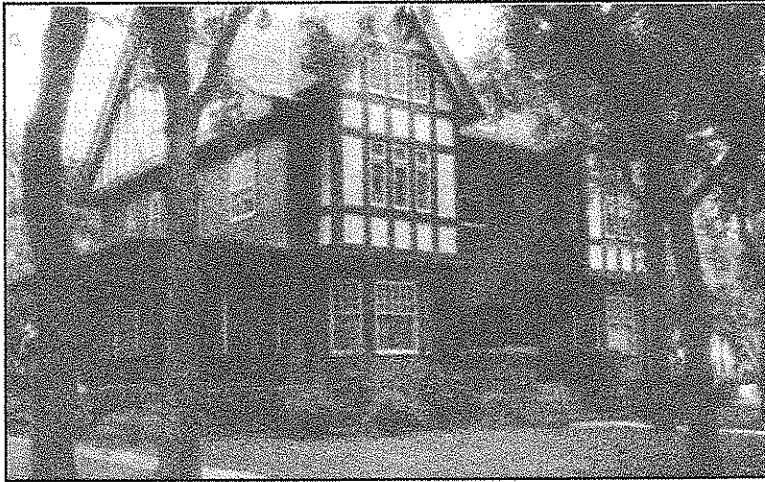
519 S. Kline Street

Moderne—1962-63



*Alexander Mitchell Library 519 S. Kline*

Former homes which occupied the present Alexander Mitchell Library site testify to gradual disappearance of older structures to make way for needed modern public service facilities. With a ten year implementation clause, Abbott Milligan deeded his 142 foot foot age at 519 S. Kline and his 150 foot Sixth Avenue footage as the site for a new city library in January 1960. He retained ownership of the family home and house immediately to the west of it. The Library Board held options on property adjacent north and east to the nine lots given by Milligan. When the city gave six months notice for building, Milligan promised to remove his 53 year old family home and the other house.



*Milligan Home 519 S. Kline*

The city's purchase of the Charles Schrempf home at 511 S. Kline gave the library 221 feet frontage on Kline. The Schrempfs reserved the right to stay for a year rent free. That home was to be rented until parking space was needed. The historic district surveyor of 1974 found the modernistic library architecturally very distracting from a district of older architectural types. However, the new library was a great improvement over its previous locations in upper floors of Main Street buildings during the 1950s.

SYKES/GAGE House  
520 S. Kline Street  
1887  
Queen Anne



*520 S. Kline (Gage House)*

The home 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 hip roofed, 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.

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 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 (died Feb. 1, 1986 at age 99) 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.

BAUM HOUSE  
512 South Kline  
ca. 1880s  
Vernacular/L-shaped



512 S. Kline (Baum House)

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 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.

One of the early residents of the house was L. Frank Baum, later to become the renowned author of the *Wonderful Wizard of Oz* and various other books for children. In Aberdeen since June 1888 Baum and his wife Maud, daughter of suffragette Matilda Joslyn Gage, moved in the fall of 1890 from 211 9th Ave SE to the home at 512 S. Kline St. In March 1891 their fourth child—Kenneth Gage Baum—was born, a few weeks before Frank printed the last issue of his newspaper, *The Saturday Pioneer*, and departed for Chicago.

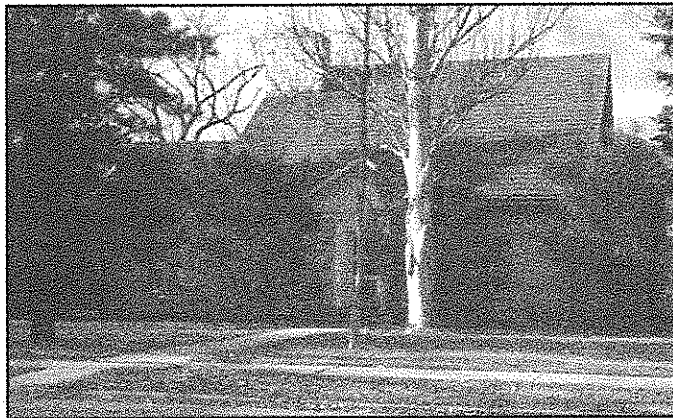
Baum was born in Chittenango, New York in 1856. A defective heart prevented him from participating in childhood sports, consequently he spent a great deal of time alone, writing, reading, and day dreaming. Upon arrival in 1888 Frank opened a general store called "Baum's Bazaar". Later, his brother-in-law took over the store and Baum turned to the newspaper business. The weekly *Aberdeen Saturday Pioneer* sparkled with wit and humor. His editorial column entitled "Our Landlady" was especially enjoyed by the readership. In 1891 illness and financial problems (due to a depressed economy) prompted him to sell the paper and move his family to Chicago. There he wrote the majority of his books for children.

#### C.C. LEE HOUSE

506 S. Kline

1951

Vernacular/20th century



506 S. Kline (C.C. Lee House)

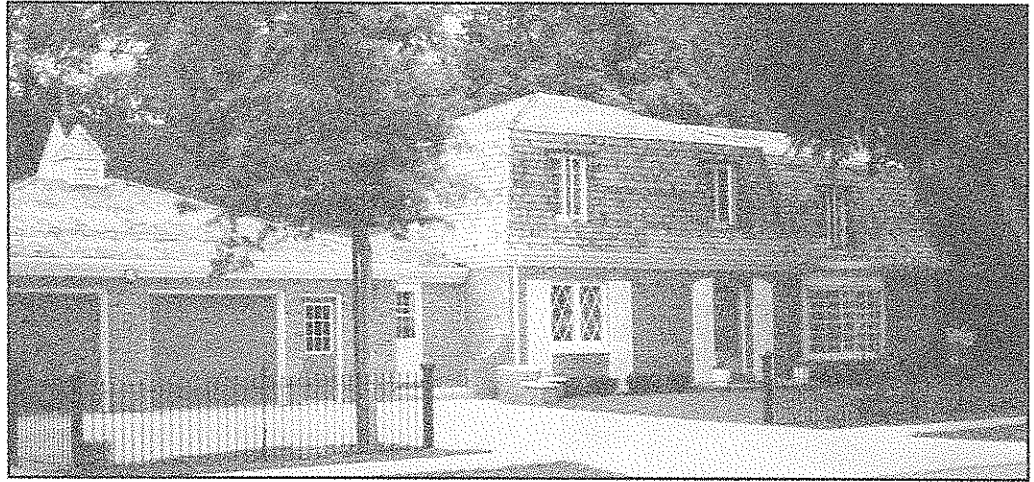
When Clifford C. Lee decided to build his home at 506 S. Kline Street, he selected Minneapolis architect, Glynn Shifflett, to draw up the plans. Mr. Shifflett grew up in Aberdeen but studied in France, and this two story house of quarried sandstone is reminiscent of the French Country style which influenced many of the homes he designed. The house has casement windows, with a large stone chimney protruding from a gabled roof and features a screened-in sun porch on the south. A gable-roofed front entry faces Kline. 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 site.

## CORNER 5th AVE. HOMES INTERSECTING S.KLINE

OLWIN ACKLEY HOUSE  
315 5TH AVE. SE.  
French Provincial—1941



*315 5th Ave SE (Olwin Ackley House)*

In the years between 1920 and 1940 many Period style homes were built throughout the country. This two story, French Provincial house is a good example of that trend. The dominant French feature is the mansard roof, 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 the 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.

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. The Ackleys selected Arthur Schriver of Chicago, Illinois, as architect for the house because he was a personal friend. The lots on which the house was built were part of the old Frank H. Hagerty estate owned by Olwin's father Frederick Ackley, and were the same ground where Olwin had played as a boy. A wrought iron fence which originally enclosed the property can still be seen.

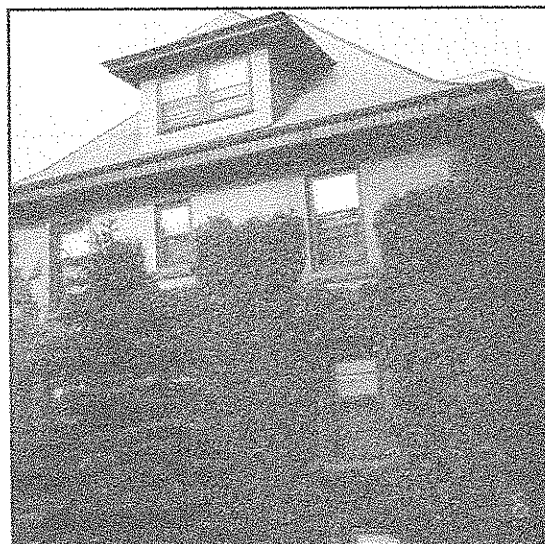
THE JOHN C. BASSETT HOME  
421 S. Kline 1904-1943  
401 5th Avenue S.E. after 1943  
Neo-Colonial—1904



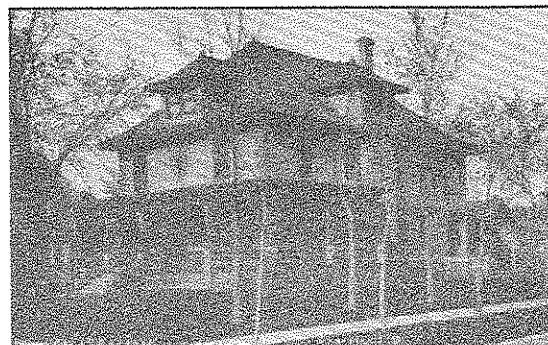
*401 5th Ave SE (Bassett Home)*

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 bell cast hip roof with dormers which creates a pagoda effect. 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 about 1943 when the house was remodeled for apartments. This 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.

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.



*Photo of current Kline street facade*



*1911 Photo - Porch fronting Kline -  
address then was 421 S. Kline*

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 apartments, which involved major renovations. Much of the work was done by Mr. Peterson. He hired Peter Ulvick to do the interior. J. W. Henry was the architect for the project. Open porches, upstairs and down, in 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. Petersons occupied one of the seven apartments at the 401 5th St. address in 1944.

## **KLINE: THE 400 BLOCK**

This block contains three houses currently fronting Kline on each side of the street. The Bassett House on the corner of 5th and Kline before 1943 fronted on Kline but no longer does. Five are Queen Anne style architecture and one English Renaissance. Two were built in the 1886-88 years, three in the 1890s and one in 1905.



*416 S. Kline*

### **HAGERTY/ACKLEY HOUSE**

416 S. Kline

1888

Queen Anne

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 hip roofed, open 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.



*1907 picture of 416 S. Kline*

This 1907 photo provides a view from the south. The front porch extends to the south side but does not have the present southside steps and entry to that now enclosed south porch area. A wooden picket fence enclosed the property in the earlier photo while a wrought iron fence enclosed it later. The corner lot, now the site for the Olwin Ackley house at 315 5th Ave SE, is vacant in 1907.

Frank H. Hagerty, banker and entrepreneur, built this house. He co-invested in the Hagerty & Lloyd's Addition and was a great promoter of Aberdeen. Hagerty was known as "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 \$6,500.00) which resulted in a rush of settlers to the area. For a time Frank Hagerty was employed in Jamestown, N.D. by the business firm of William Lloyd. He moved to Aberdeen and negotiated to buy the tree claim of John Zimmerman 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 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 crashed, 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 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, Vera (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.

#### LOUIS LAGER HOUSE

417 S. Kline Street

1891

Queen Anne



*417 S. Kline*

Across the street from the Hagerty/Ackley house, stands the Louis Lager house. 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. It features cross gable roofing. 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 accomodate 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 small, front porch.

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 city's first study group called the Wednesday Club. She also served as president of the library board in 1902.

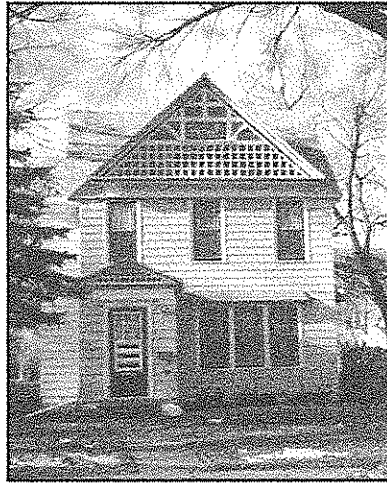
Louis Lager was quite artistic. When President McKinley came to Aberdeen on a western tour in 1899, Louis was in charge of the street decorations for the parade. Columns wrapped in red, white and blue bunting were placed every twenty-five feet along the street. At the corner of Third Avenue and Main 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.

#### BRANDT/MCARTHUR HOME

408 S. Kline

ca. 1886; addition ca. 1896

Queen Anne



*408 S. Kline*

The house is wood frame, two and one half stories, with a cross gable roof and a concrete foundation. Andrew Fossum was the contractor for the addition of 1896. 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 leaving only a small enclosed gable roofed entry at the northwest corner.

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 the trade for over twenty years.

THE HOPKINS HOUSE  
409 S. Kline Street  
Queen Anne —1893



*409 S. Kline*

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 hand cut fish scale shingles in the gables.

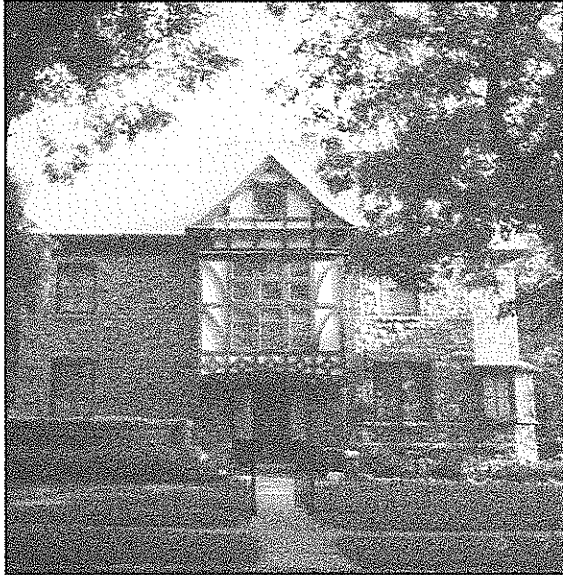
Dr. Merle Robert Hopkins was born May 3, 1874 in Bloomington, Minnesota. He graduated from the Missouri Dental College of Washington University in 1899 and moved to Brookings, South Dakota. Two years later, he married Ora Pond of Ripon, Wisconsin. In 1907 Dr. Hopkins established a dental practice in 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 public enjoyment at Aberdeen's Dacotah Prairie Museum. Ora Hopkins was active in Eastern Star and was past state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

## THE BROWN/RANNEY HOUSE

402 S. Kline Street

1893

English Renaissance



*4th Ave facade*



*402 S. Kline: Kline St. facade*

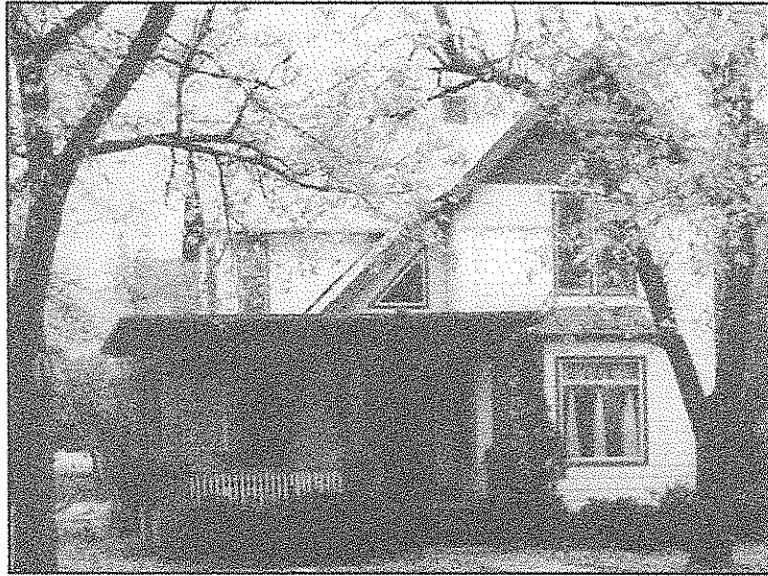
Massive, unpolished rose quartz granite was used in the construction of this two and a half story structure. Slate for the roof came from Vermont and the house has a cut stone foundation. Strapwork over stucco decorated a large two story bay on the southeast, a stairwell bay on the north, and the gables. 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. Recently the owners have installed a wrought iron fence around the property.

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. A later resident of the house was Dr. Thomas P. Ranney.

Graduating in 1905 from Northwestern University Medical School Chicago, Dr. Ranney interned for four years in a Chicago and a Minnesota hospital, married in 1909 and became a chief surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad and Wells Fargo Express Co. He served as a first lieutenant in the medical corps during World War I. Dr. Thomas Ranney came to Aberdeen in 1918. He retired in 1955 and died in August 1957 at age 75. After closing his office in the Citizens Building, he treated old customers by appointment at his home. During his 40 year Aberdeen career as a general practitioner he was active in civic and Presbyterian church affairs. He served in the 1930s on the Aberdeen Board of Education. Other residents of the house have been Don and Betty Artz and current owners the Stoas.



THE FRANK BEARD HOME  
403 S. Kline Street  
1890  
Queen Anne



*403 S. Kline*

The two story , original Queen Anne home 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. One of the most interesting features is the detailing on the fascia boards of the gables. 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 on the gables.

One of Aberdeen's founding pioneers, 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. With his partners he platted the West Hill addition to Aberdeen in 1883 and became involved in city water improvement activities in the 1890s. He served as Brown County delegate to the 1887 state constitutional convention in Aberdeen.

The city directory indicates some later occupants of the home: bookstore manager Samuel Sudow in 1919, Beard hotel proprietor H. C. Beard in 1928-29, Rudolph R. Meyer 1940-50 a mason by trade.

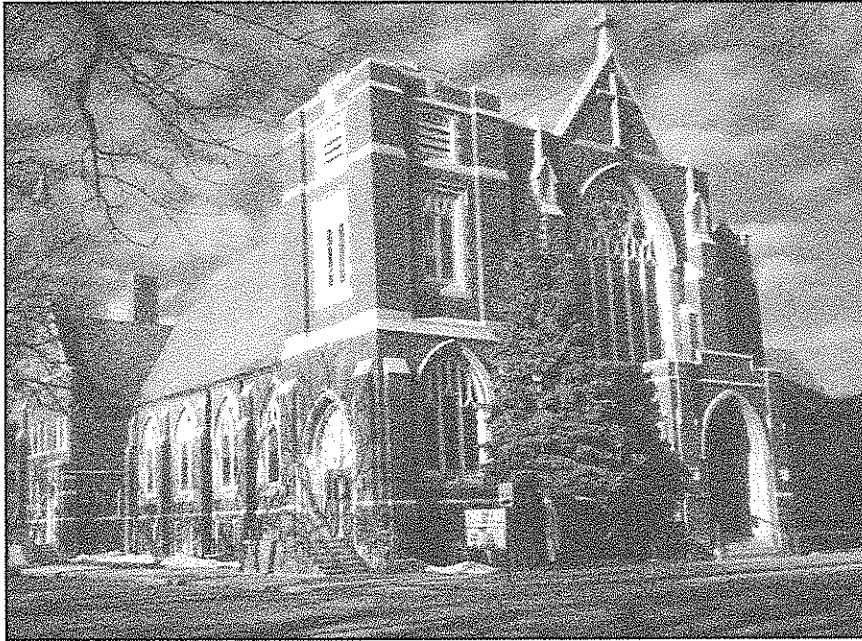
## **KLINE: THE 300 BLOCK**

Homes of this block are 142 feet in depth. Most have 50 foot frontages on Kline with the exception of a 59 foot lot at the 313 and 317 sites and the 85 foot frontage at 303 Kline. Chronologically homes date from 1887 to 1918. Those on the Third Ave corner vary. The one and half story home at 304 was built in 1889 and the two story home at 303 was built in 1911. Originally single family homes, several have been converted into apartment units—such as 304 Kline or serve as reception centers for those needing temporary assistance such as the Resource Homes at 310 and 317 So. Kline and the Auxiliary Guest House at 313 So. Kline, The Presbyterian Church parking lot will soon be expanded to incorporate the 314 site; that house is scheduled to be removed.

## FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

318 S. Kline

Neo-Gothic—1927



*318 S. Kline*

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 the current building replaced the 1896 or second church demolished in 1925. The bell which had been used on 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 construction was \$150,759.19. One hundred fifty-five freight loads of brick and other material were used. Five car loads were required for the arch over the pulpit. The front entrance has tall double wooden doors with a Gothic arch.

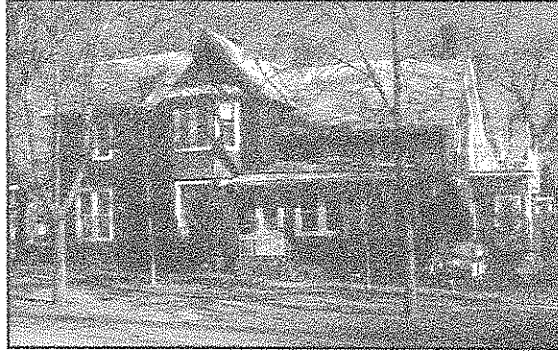
Gothic influence is seen in the pointed arches of the windows, doors, and the lovely rosette window patterned after the famous Rheims Cathedral in France. The windows are decorated with cut stone quoins. All eleven stained glass windows in the sanctuary feature events from the life of Christ and were 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. More recently an elevator in the northwest corner provides handicapped access. A parking lot is positioned immediately north of the church.

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

## CORNERING KLINE ON 4TH AVE SE.

### RAYMOND/ANDLEMAN HOUSE

321 S. Kline before 1964; 405 4th Ave SE after 1964  
ca. 1885; Addition ca. 1890s—Queen Anne



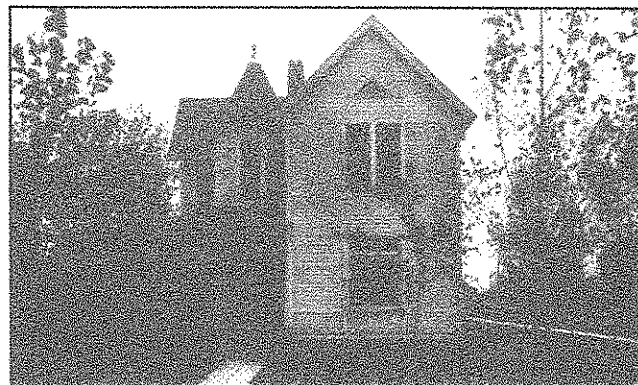
*4th Ave facade of 405 4th Ave SE*



*Kline street facade of 405 4th Ave SE*

City directories as early as 1903 listed this house as 321 S. Kline and continued to do so into the 1950s. However, the 1964 directory listed the Antleman house at 405 Fourth Ave SE which future directories have used.

A hexagonal tower on the northwest over the porch had been a dominating feature of this two and a half story frame house. The original house was probably the small section on the east and the main section facing west was added at a later date in the 1890s. The roofing of the main structure is cross gable while the front porch is covered by a hip roof. 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) and double sashed. The 4th Ave or south facade retains its two story bay windows. A hip roofed enclosed porch anchors the southeast corner. On the east end is a second story balcony with balustrade. A large downstairs window on the west has a stained glass oversight. All the gables have decorative hand cut shingles and the west gable is accented by a small triangular window.



*1907 picture 321 S. Kline facade*

Antleman house: Photo of 1907 Note the open porch of 1907, enclosed since the mid 1920s. Window patterns remain the same in 1999 as in 1907.

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 Raymonds resumed ownership. The house changed owners several times and in 1902 Oswald Antelman, a successful hardware salesman, purchased it. The house remained in the Antelman family for over eighty-eight years.

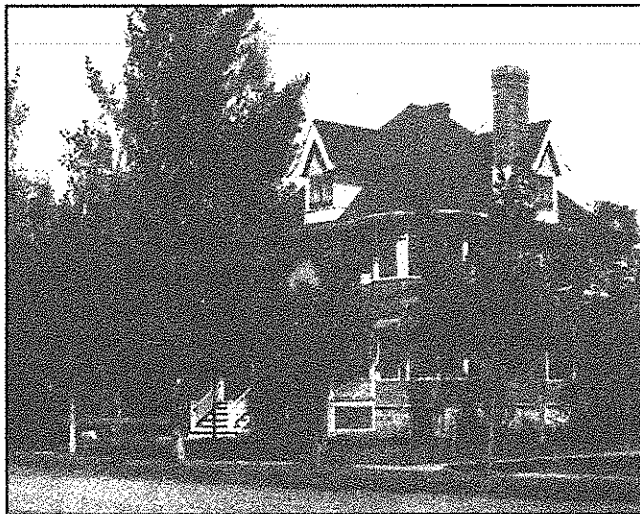
THE PATRICK RINGROSE HOME  
RESOURCE CENTER HOME  
317 S. Kline  
1899-Queen Anne



*(1999) 317 S. Kline*

Located on a 59 foot by 142 foot lot, this two and a half story home has gable roofs and gable dormers on the north and west sides. It features a pedimented gable porch roof supported by two pillars and a two story tower on the southwest corner. There is one single two story fireplace.

Patrick Ringrose, retired farmer and part owner of the Sherman property, was first owner of this Queen Anne style home reportedly costing \$4000.00. In 1999 it was resided but the exterior appears much like it was in 1907 photo. It is currently a Resource home providing community and area social services.



*1907 photo of 317 S. Kline*



*310 S. Kline*

#### THE RASMUSSEN/TOSTENRUD HOME

Resource Center Home

310 S. Kline St.

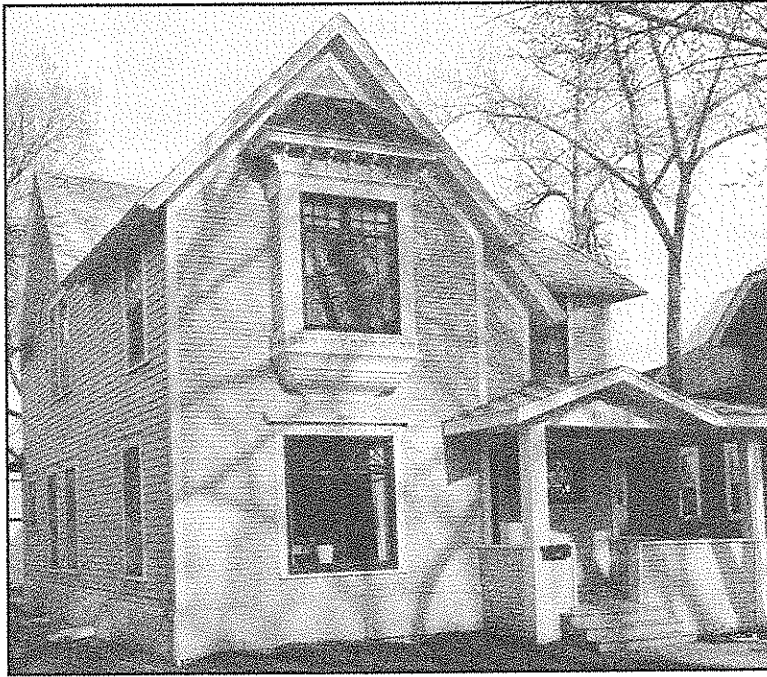
1910—Bungalowoid

On a lot with fifty foot frontage and 142 feet depth, this two story and a half, gable roofed home features a distinctive two story porch fronting Kline. The southern third of the porch's first story now gives access to the front door while the remainder has been enclosed. This first story porch has brick walls with several brick pillars supporting the porch roof. Four multipaned windows on the east and two on the north enclose the porch. The second story porch, now enclosed by multipaned windows, looms over the lower porch entry but extends only over half of the front wall. The upper porch features a gable roof separate from the main gable roofing the remainder of the home. On both the east and west facades brackets brace the eaves. A ramp to the front entry provides handicapped access. The brick foundation encloses a basement area of 1440 square feet. The first floor rear features a small roofed porch on top of which stands an enclosed porch similar to a shed dormer extending from the second floor.

This home is one of several in the district serving community needs. Known as the Resource Center its mission is "to assist people during crisis situation and to provide resources for positive life choices." In 1996-97 new horizontal white steel siding replaced deteriorating, narrow, horizontal, white clapboard siding. Brown shakes on the upper level below the gables were replaced with brown, steel, horizontal siding on the four exterior sides of the home. Edward Tostenrud and his wife Mabel owned this home since 1940 through the 1960s. Rooms were rented out to ladies who taught in public school or who worked in Aberdeen businesses.



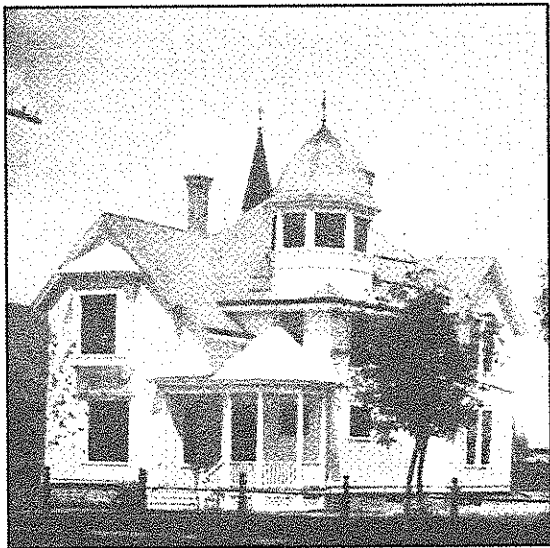
ISABEL KYLE HOUSE  
311 S. Kline Street  
Eastlake — 1895



*(1999) of 311 S. Kline*

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. The home features a single, two story fireplace and an enclosed porch on the east end.

The most noticeable change from 1907 is the missing tower in the southwest corner and the circular wooden porch with a conical roof. The current porch is open but with a balustrade on the south and west ends.



*1907 picture of 311 S. Kline*

In 1985, when Steve and Patty Vostad bought this home, much of its charm was yet to be realized. Asbestos siding had covered the outside of the house for nearly thirty years. They completely removed all the old siding to expose the original narrow wood and the decorative hand-cut shingles in the gables, and cross gables. Doing all the work themselves, they refinished and painted the home. In painting, they were careful to accentuate the ornate detail work of the upstairs Eastlake style window.

This is a historic house in that after U. S. Senator James H. Kyle died in 1901 his widow Anna Isabel (Durgot) Kyle and daughter Ethelwyn moved to this home from next door at 313 S. Kline. She owned the home until her death in July 1920 at age 63. Jason H.



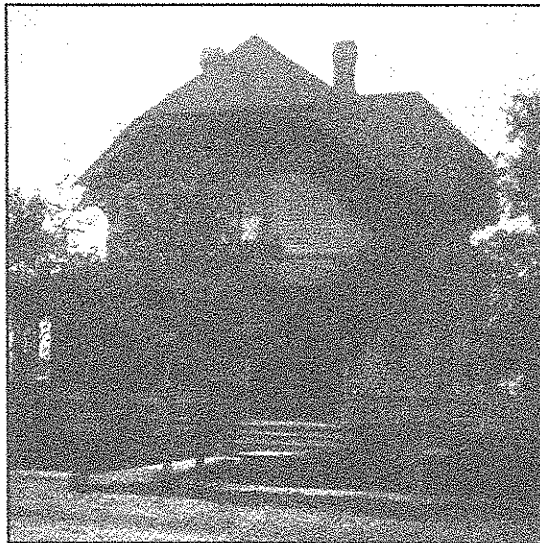
Kyle as student and Western Union Telegraph operator shared it with her in 1917-19. Avera St. Lukes purchased the home in 1998

THE JAMES KYLE HOUSE  
THE AUXILIARY GUEST HOUSE  
313 So. Kline Street  
1887— Craftsman



*(1999) picture of 313 S. Kline*

On a lot with 59 feet frontage and 142 feet depth, this two and one half story, gable roofed home is currently accessed on the northeast by a ramp as well as by steps to an enclosed front porch entry which rests on a concrete block foundation. A side view presents a segmented appearance with a rear section, middle section resting on a foundation of stones and the front porch. Recently remodeled with steel siding in 1997-98, this is a six bedroom home with three bathrooms, two kitchens, dining room, laundry facilities and two living, family rooms with televisions. The southeast corner in the rear has a second floor balcony with balustrades.



*1907 picture of 313 S. Kline*

The major exterior change from 1907 is that the front porch is no longer open but has been enclosed and a handicapped ramp provides access to a north entry.

This is one of several homes in the district which implement community social needs. The home provides overnight lodging at a nominal fee for patients seeking hospital medical care and their families. It is within walking distance of Avera St. Luke's Midland Hospital on State Street.

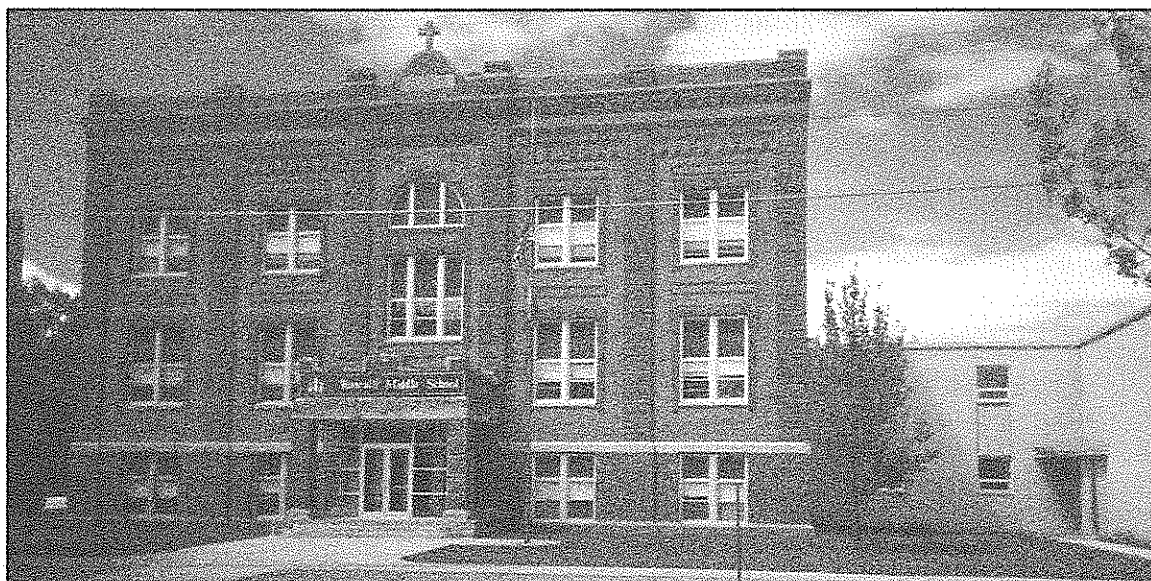
It is on the site where U.S. Senator James Kyle and his family lived in the 1890s. James Kyle had come from Ipswich, S.D. to Aberdeen in 1889 as pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church. James Kyle was born in Cedarville, Ohio in 1854. He studied law but later decided to enter the ministry. In 1890 he 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 the Populists selected him to represent Brown County in the state Senate. He began his term of office in January 1891 and within weeks a joint session of the legislature selected him 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 annually as a national Labor Day.

From 1945 to 1954 Selmer N. Swenson associated with the Aberdeen police department lived here. From 1956 through 1968 Rosebud bar and grill proprietor and Malchow salesman Martin W Opem and his wife Gertrude resided here. At times owners rented basement apartments. Avera St. Lukes purchased the home in 1994.

## THIRD AVENUE SE



*Roncalli Middle School 505 3rd Ave SE*

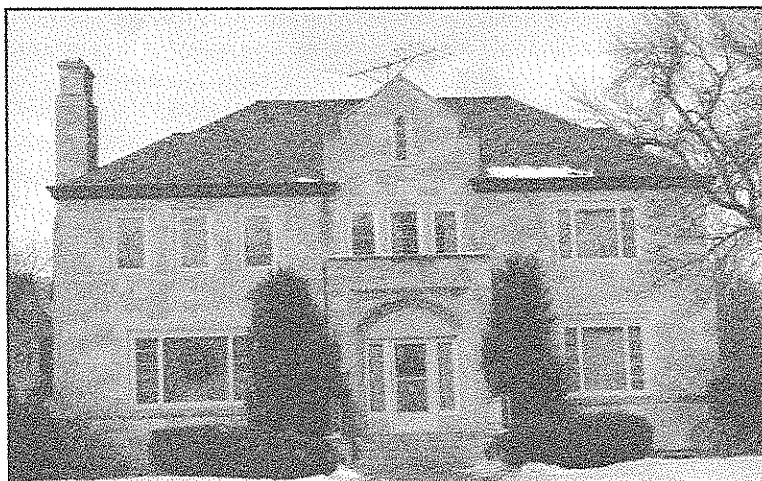
The Roncalli Middle School stands at 505 SE 3rd Ave. where Arch Street intersects with Third Avenue. Built in 1913, this three story, parochial school forms a north—south rectangle fronting on Third Avenue. On the Third Avenue facade a belt course of white stone separates the first floor from the second. On the south facade six brick columns frame the fourteen windows of that facade. Decorative brackets are noticeable above the third story windows and as part of the cornice. A mission shaped center piece topped by a cross stands at the front facade roof line. Three stories below is the entry covered by a portico which bears the school name and which is supported by square brick columns resting on a cement base. Double doors open to the interior. In 1974 the historic district surveyors classified the school as good period design. In architectural style it is reminiscent of the combined Chicago style/ Second Renaissance features of the city's Municipal Building which was also built in 1913.

On Third Avenue's south side between Arch and Kline and across from Sacred Heart Church on what appear to be 25 foot lots stand four, small, two story homes classified by the surveyors of 1974 as blending with a historic district. From east to west they are 424, 416, 414 and 412 Third Ave SE.

### SACRED HEART RECTORY

409 3rd Avenue S.E.

Eclectic—1950

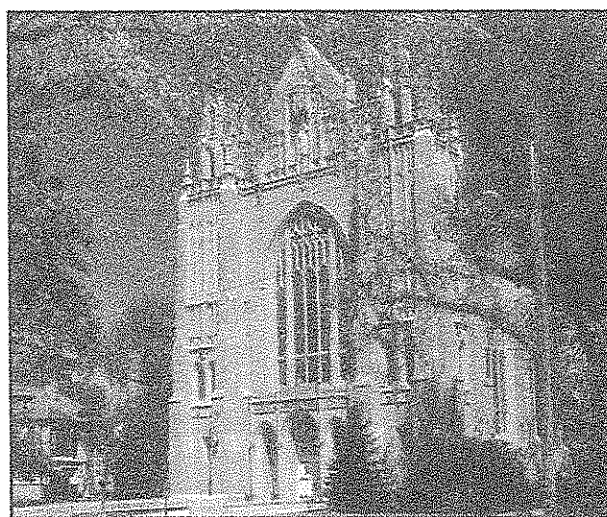


*409 3rd Ave SE Sacred Heart Rectory*

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 west 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 neighboring 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.

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. Kasota stone and slate roof matched the stone and roof on the church. The Aberdeen architectural firm of Ursa Louis Freed drew up the plans and Fred Peterson was the contractor. P. A. Bradbury did the excavation work. The total cost was \$50,000 which included furnishings and the demolition of the old Parish house. Two Kline Street homes were demolished and one moved in site preparation for the new rectory.



*409 3rd Ave SE Sacred Heart Church*

### SACRED HEART CHURCH

409 Third Ave. SE

Neo-Gothic Cathedral—1933

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 Frank 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 Siefere 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. Slate for the roof was quarried in Granville, New York. On the south, there are three arched door entries, a massive center 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.

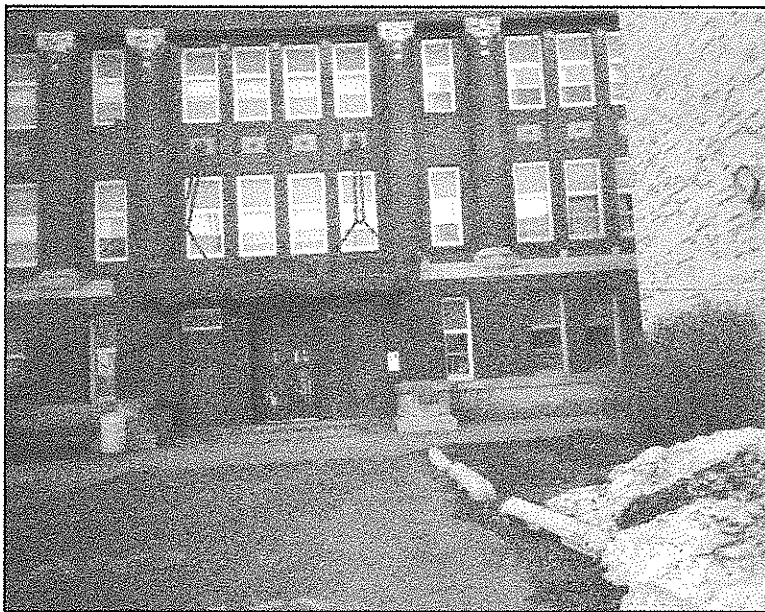
The total cost of the church including construction and furnishings was \$130,000. Because the church was built during a period of great depression and unemployment, it was possible to get more for the money spent. Expert carpenters worked for 35 cents an hour. Laborers received \$1.50 for a ten hour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

#### CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

225 Third Ave. SE

Prairie — 1911

To the northwest of Kline Street stands Central High School which, along with the former Milwaukee



*Central High School 225 3rd Ave SE*

depot built in 1911 on South Main, is an excellent example of Prairie style architecture with emphasis on horizontal lines and abstract geometric ornamentation. Ribbon windows and a belt course between first and second floor add to the horizontal effect. The structure is brick, with a clay tiled roof, and large overhanging eaves. A two story panel of leaded glass windows highlights the area over the south entrance.

Large paired, brick columns add a touch of grandeur to the east side and reflect Beaux-Arts Classicism. Metal canopies cover the east, south, and north entries reflecting an Art Nouveau trait. Architects for the building were Patton & Miller of Chicago, Illinois. It was built at a cost of \$150,000. In 1998-99 the need for a new school posed a threat to the present structure which in one plan retained the Central building but in another designated demolition.

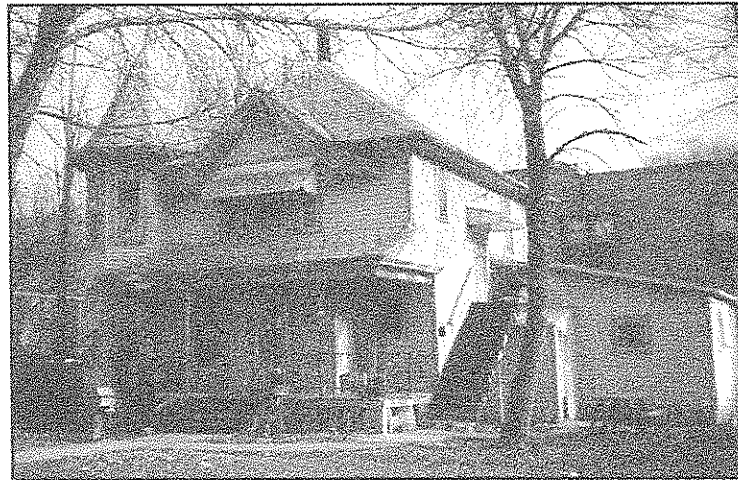
## SOUTH JAY STREET

### THE 300 BLOCK

The west side of this block features a parking lot made possible by the demolition or removal of previous homes. The only structure on that side of the street is the east side of the former Bethlehem Lutheran Church at the intersection of South Jay and Fourth Ave. S.E. and that building is endangered by a high school expansion plan projecting parking lot status for that site. Five houses front the east side of Jay in this 300 block. Their construction dates range from 1904 to 1925. The Schram House (1904) is the oldest of these. Next door (311) on a 40 foot lot facing Jay, the two story, gabled roofed home dates from 1906. The hip roofed, two story home at 315 S. Jay dates from 1917 and is situated on a lot with 56 foot frontage. The two story home at 317-321 S. Jay, situated on a fifty foot lot, has become a three unit apartment. Built in 1925 it has a hip roof and differs from other homes in that there are no porches. A hip covered overhang covers both door entries. The two story home (323) at the corner of Fourth Avenue fronts Jay on a fifty foot lot. It features a closed porch and is partitioned into five apartments.

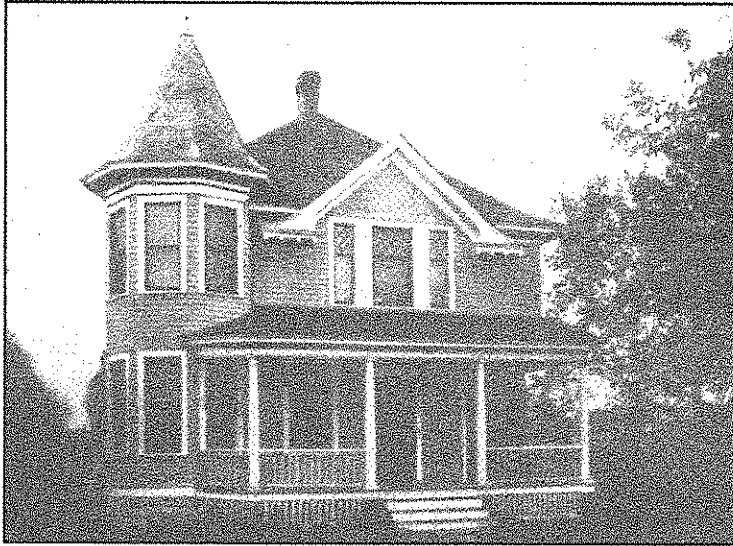
#### THE SCHRAM HOUSE

303 S. Jay Street  
Queen Anne—1904



*303 S. Jay*

On the corner of Jay and 3rd Ave SE across from Central High School and fronting Jay stands the two story Schram House. It contributes more to the block's architectural style than any of the other four houses. The two story tower and the irregular roof line identifies it as Queen Anne. The conical peaked roof is reminiscent of a witch's hat. Front entry is gained by mounting steps to an open front porch with iron wrought railings. South side stairs lead to second floor apartments. A roof gable with four decorative brackets on each end looms over the upper story front window. Narrow horizontal clapboard siding protects both stories.



*1907 picture of 303 S. Jay*

The west facade appears much the same in 1999 as in 1907 except a porch railing is visible in the earlier photo. In 1999 an awning shades the west facade's second story windows. The 1999 photo shows a stairway on the southwest corner leading to second floor apartments while in 1907 this was a single family dwelling.

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 home in 1904 on the north lot of the old Rowlands' property. Frank Hagerty, a Presbyterian, had offered the ministerial Rowlands family their choice of lots in his Hagerty/Lloyd addition. Presbyterian minister D. T. Rowlands, his wife Mary Ann and 14 year old daughter Catherine (Kittie) settled in Aberdeen in 1882 and were founding members of the First Presbyterian Church. 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 accomodate the crowds. After her husband's death Catherine resided in this home until the mid 1950s when Mary Spensley became the occupant.

## **THE 400 BLOCK**

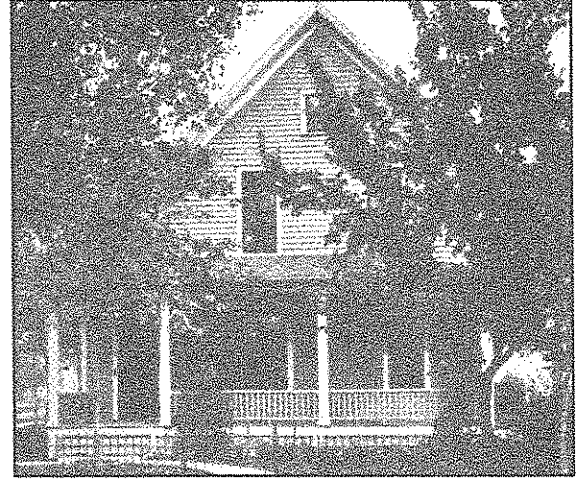
Five houses are located on the east side of Jay on fifty foot lots. 403, built in 1900, and 405 S. Jay, built in 1890, are two story, gable roofed homes.

At the corner of Fourth Avenue and Jay 403 features a front porch with a hip roof supported by four pillars and a cross gable roof over the main house.





*403 S. Jay (1999)*



*1907 picture 403 S. Jay*

In 1907 this was the home of George M. L. Erwin, life insurance agent. In 1999 the front, hip-roofed porch and west facade is much the same as in 1907 except for a missing porch railing and the curved sidewalk replaced by a straighter sidewalk. The present upper story front facade has different siding for the second story and the attic level while in 1907 the clapboard siding was the same for the entire upper levels.

The home at 405 So. Jay has horizontal, vinyl siding, a block basement, bay front window, an enclosed porch as well as a roofed deck in the rear. On the west side of Jay are the J.O. Apartments and the Hoffman Apartments.

#### THE GEIB/KELLY HOME

409 S Jay Street

Neo Colonial—1900



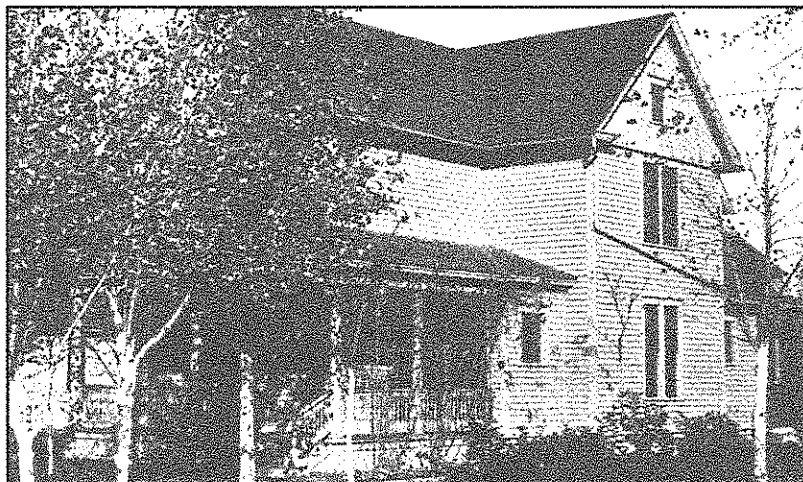
*409 S. Jay*

With a seventy five foot frontage on Jay, this home dates from 1900 and remains a single family home.

Hand cut fish scale shingles decorate the gables of this two and one half story frame house. The open 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 in the rear.

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. A cross gable roof covers the two main sections of the home while a hip roof covers the front porch.

In 1907 this property was owned by Mr. N. Geib and the house was probably built for him.



*1907 picture 409 S. Jay*

The 1907 photo features a view from the southwest. In 1907 the porch was railed and did not have the hexagonal columned porch on the northwest corner. More trees are visible in the front yard and boulevard of 1907 than in the current photo. The southeast enclosed porch is present in both pictures

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, 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.

## 4TH AVENUE CHURCHES INTERSECTING AT JAY

FORMER BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN CHURCH  
215 4TH Ave. SE  
Neo-Gothic



*215 4th Ave SE former Bethlehem Lutheran Church*

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. On the roof asphalt shingles have replaced the original red clay tiles. A south door has been walled up and an enclosed glass entry has been added to the east door on Jay Street. To the west on property purchased in 1944 a Parish Building, housing Sunday School rooms, a Chapel, offices, and a Youth Center, was added in 1955. Due to overcrowding and access inadequacies the congregation voted to build a larger one story church at 1620 Milwaukee Ave NE. Thus the 4th Ave structure faces the peril of demolition unless alternative uses can be found.

The first church on the location was built in 1893. Initially known as the Norwegian Lutheran Church the name was changed to Bethlehem Lutheran during the ministry of Rev. Sander Tollefson 1916 to 1924. Shortly after the final payment was made in 1924, fire destroyed the building. In order to finance new construction the real estate was mortgaged, and in 1925 the cornerstone for this building was laid during the ministry of Rev. A. Elmer Moe.

George Fossum was the architect and Fred Peterson received the contract for laying brick.

FORMER ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH  
J & O APARTMENTS  
222-224 4th Ave SE  
Moderne—1947 to 1949



(1999) 222-224 4th Ave SE former Assembly of God Church (now J & O Apartments)

The nomination surveyor of 1974 classified this building as distracting since it deviated from earlier architectural styles. Located on three lots, this building is 50 feet wide fronting 4th Ave and 78 feet in depth fronting Jay Street. In addition there is 25 feet of parking space to the west. Construction initially in September 1946 aroused opposition by the Bethlehem Lutheran congregation across the street. Lutherans argued that there were five churches within one block resulting in a "serious traffic hazard" on Sunday mornings. However, by mid October 1946 that group withdrew opposition in the face of the argument that the "freedom of religion " principle was in danger.

In spring 1946 construction began with a first floor auditorium eighty feet by fifty feet. Additional construction occurred later as material and money became available. Mitchell architect Walter Dixon devised plans for a "a massive, T-shaped building, including radio broadcasting facilities and a nursery for child care. Plans included under the T a full basement to house heating facilities and a larger prayer room. A two storied sixty five by forty five foot educational unit was included in the plan. Major work was completed in summer 1948. Part of the roof was completed by December 1948 and a beginning placement of glass block windows began in mid December 1948. Not until spring 1949 was the auditorium completed. Testifying to the lengthy building process the *American News* observed in December 1950 that the "Assembly of God congregation is just completing a new church structure".

For a few years in the early 1960s with a city directory address of 408 South Jay, the structure also housed the Hub City Bible Institute before that institute moved to Jamestown, ND. The timing and duration of this building's construction reflects post World War II shortage of building materials and federal restrictions on building expenditures as well as the usual funding difficulties faced by congregations seeking to build a new church. This site illustrates alternative use of a religious structure, constructed in the years 1947-49, for apartment housing. On April 2, 1984 Jark and Ochs finalized purchase for \$106,000 with the Assembly of God transferring ownership March 30, 1984. On Feb. 5, 1987 Jark and Ochs took out a remodeling permit for altering 20 units of the converted apartment complex which contains twelve one bedroom and eight two bedroom apartments.

JOHN H. PERRY HOUSE  
419 S. Jay St.  
303 Fifth Avenue SE  
Queen Anne—1890



*(1999) Jay Street frontage of 303 5th Ave SE*



*5th Avenue facade of 303 5th Ave SE*

Located on four lots, a 90' x 125' site, this two and a half story Queen Anne style apartment house was built in 1890, remodeled in 1957 and renovated in 1995. Multiple roofs and gables distinguish the house from its neighbors. The first and second stories have horizontal wood siding. A gable roof covers the small Fifth Avenue entrance. On the south facade a hip roof projects over small ribbon windows on the upper half story. Three elongated windows light the second floor interior of that facade. The Jay Street entrance has a gable covered step entry and to the north an enclosed porch.

The irregularity of roof lines helps identify this as Queen Anne as do the two story bay windows on the west wall. They have stained glass transoms in contrast to the small single fixed pane ribbon windows of the second story south facade. In 1995 this home was extensively renovated with a new roof, rewiring, new chimney and a stunning paint job amongst other changes.



*1907 picture of 303 5th Ave SE*

State's Attorney and Milwaukee Railroad counsel John H. Perry built this house in Highland Park in 1889. He moved it here in the late 1890s to be within walking distance of the downtown business area. The

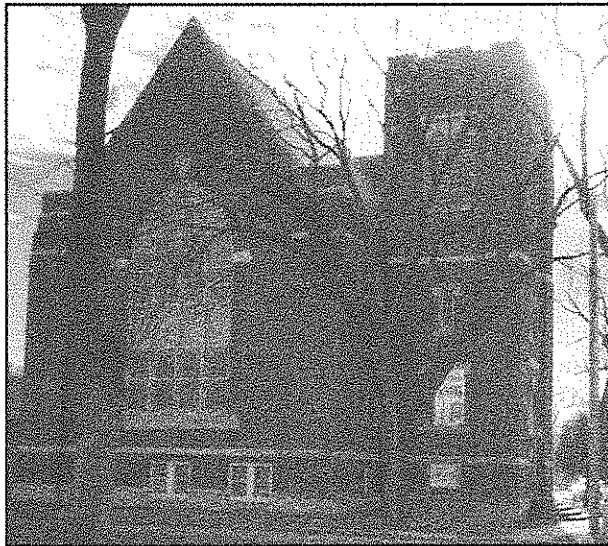
exterior appears much the same in 1999 as in 1907 with the exception of siding colors. Also on Jay Street the northwest corner open front porch is now enclosed.

## JAY STREET: THE 500 BLOCK

### FAITH UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

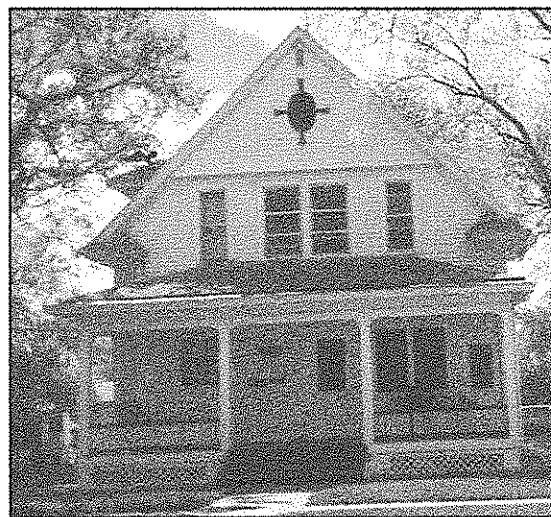
503 S. Jay

Neo-Gothic—1927



*(1999) 503 S. Jay Faith United Methodist Church*

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 demolished 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.

502 S. Jay Street  
Queen Anne — 1901

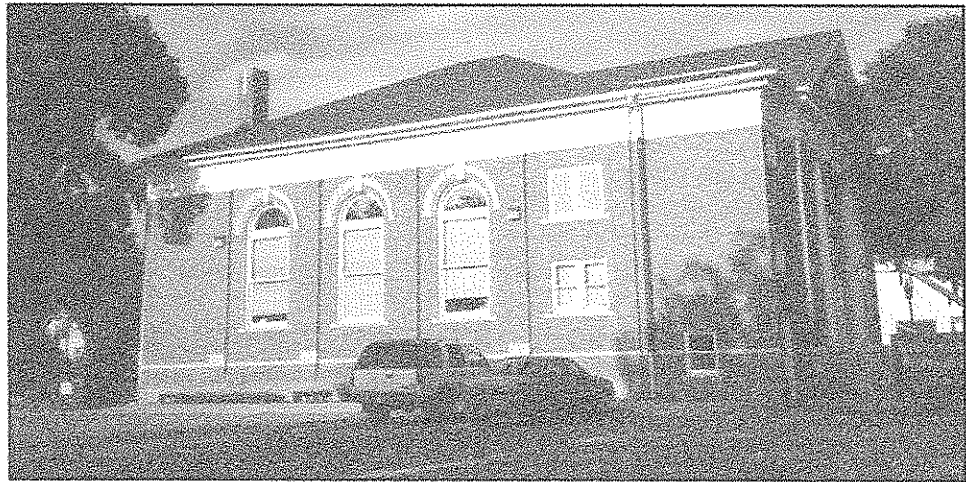
Situated on a seventy five foot by one hundred foot lot, this two story and a half home at 502 S. Jay is the only remaining house on the west side of Jay's 500 block. Two neighboring houses rated as contributing to the historic district have been removed or demolished and replaced by commercial



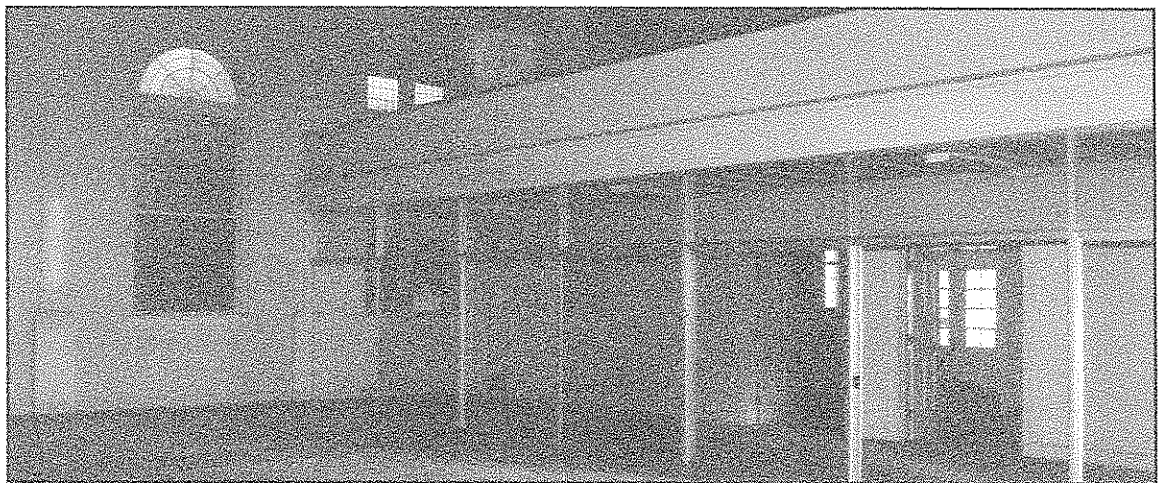
structures. This owner-occupied home features an open front porch with four pillars supporting its hip roof. The upper front features an oval window with four keystones in the peak. On the south side in the upper story is a shed gable dormer. An enclosed thirty square foot porch is in the rear. It has four bedrooms, three baths and a cut stone foundation. Over the decades a portion of the home served a second family and was listed as 502 1/2 in the city directories

## SIXTH AVENUE

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST  
SCIENTIST  
305 6th Avenue S.E.  
Neo-Classical— 1928



*(1999) 305 6th Ave SE Former First Church of Christ Scientist (now law office)*



*Interior photo of first floor before conversion to law office*

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.

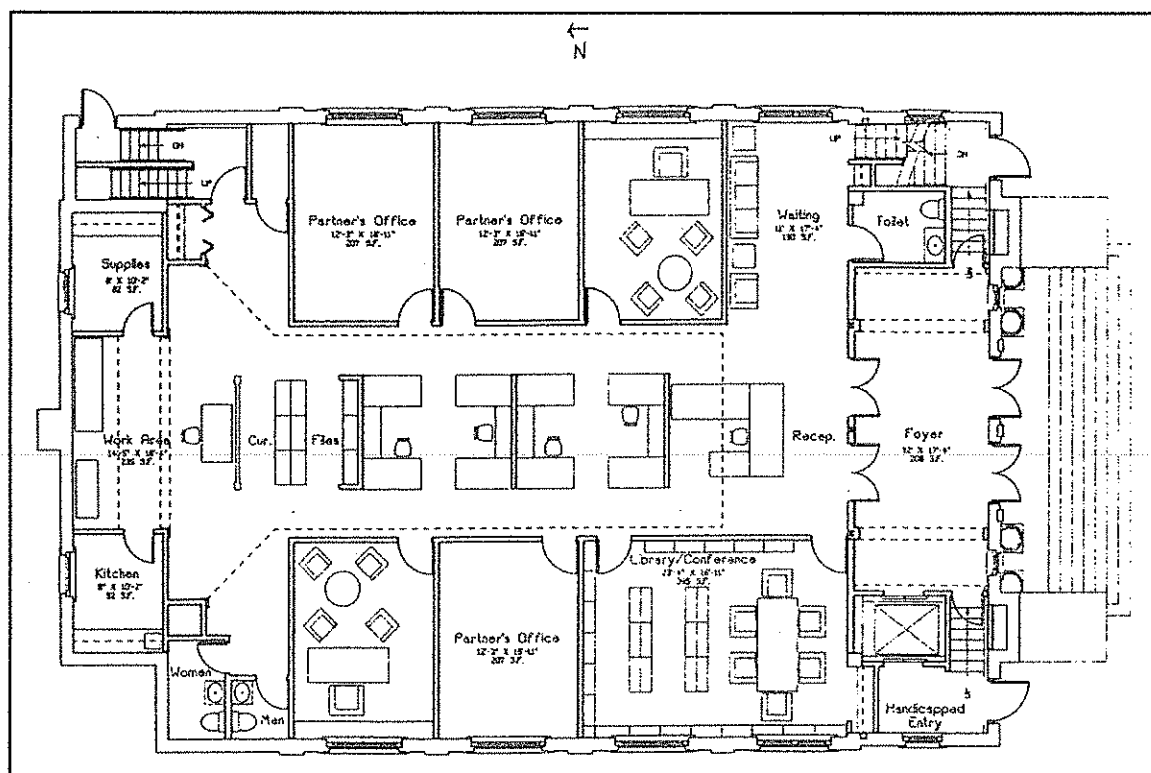
in Chicago, Illinois, George Fossum returned to practice in Aberdeen and became a leading area architect.

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.

Aberdeen Christian Scientists organized in 1903 after meeting in member homes between 1896 and 1903. Since 1906 they were known as the First Church of Christ, Scientist of Aberdeen. In 1910 they purchased a building site at 305-307 Sixth Ave. In 1915 workers completed the basement where services were held 1915-1928.

Services were held in this \$50,000 church since the completion of construction in 1928. Formal dedication did not take place until October 23, 1932. According to custom that dedication occurred only when the building was debt free. The cornerstone had been laid July 27, 1928. The first floor auditorium and balcony accommodated over 500.

In the early 1990s the law firm of Bantz, Gosch, Cremer, Peterson & Sommers converted the interior into law offices. This is an outstanding example of alternative use of a religious structure and retention of exterior architectural integrity. The south balcony now serves as a conference room. Offices line the interior's west and east sides on the first and new second floor. Exterior fenestration remained intact despite the division of the auditorium into two floors.



*Interior sketch of law offices at 305 6th Ave SE*

In order to expand parking space the corner bungalow style home was removed and another similar home on the building's east side also made way for parking. Therefore, only two bungalow type homes now stand on the east end of this block.

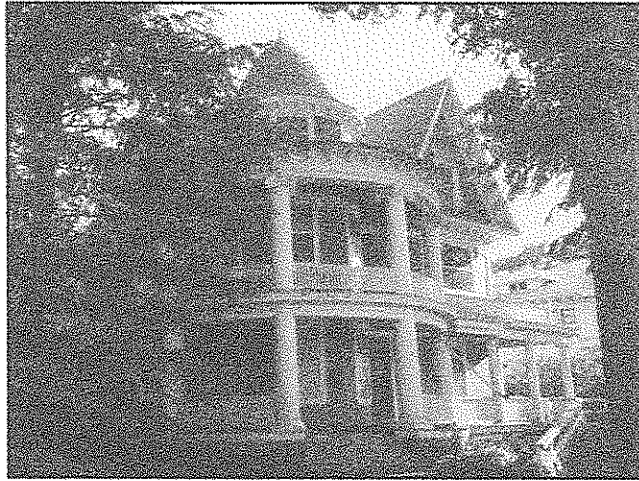
Across 6th Avenue at 320 the Arthur Boyd home built in 1910, later known as Gates Funeral Home, no longer stands. With its columned porches it represented neo-colonial architecture. Demolished in the late 1990s, another newer funeral home has replaced that structure. Demolitions such as this increase our

appreciation of those who renovate, make historic buildings functional and preserve unique and eye appealing architecture.

#### THE BROWN/DE RIEMER HOUSE

416 6th Avenue S.E.

Queen Anne—ca. 1907



*(1999) picture of 416 6th Ave SE (Brown/DeRiemer house)*

The surveyor of 1974 designating historic district boundaries extended the boundary to the north side of Sixth Avenue to include only two homes: the Boyd home now demolished and this home.

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.

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

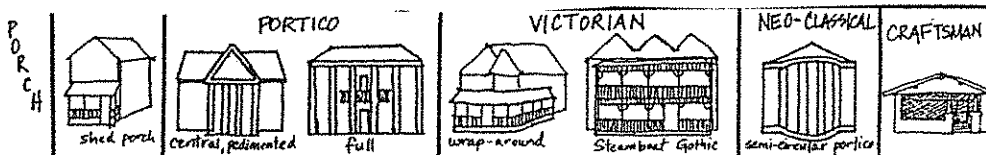
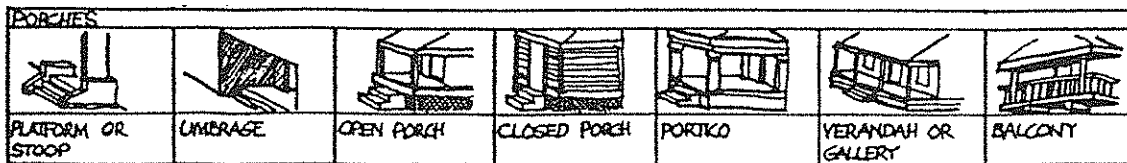
## RECOGNITIONS & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

In 1989-1990 Judy Krueger researched the first edition of this tour guide. Using that earlier research, Dr. Art Buntin, chair of the Landmarks Commission, researched and formatted the expanded and revised 1999 edition. Consultation of city directories, insurance maps of 1912 and 1929, and county assessor's records has been helpful. Dr. Barbara Johnson provided information on the home at 511 S. Arch. The Landmark publication, *A Memoir of Aberdeen 1907* annotated in 1992 by Don Artz, has been useful in comparing continuity and change for several historic district homes.

In 1985 the Aberdeen/Brown County Landmarks Commission was created as a Certified Local Government eligible for federal matching funds in the National Parks Service's preservation program. Previous to that the commission had been operating under the auspices of the Brown County Historical Society and still retains ties to that group. The publication of this booklet and other publications has been partially financed with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior through the South Dakota State Historical Preservation Program, Pierre, SD. The city and county have also provided matching funds for heritage education work.

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## PERIOD PORCHES 1880S-1930S

"When a porch is lost, the house and landscape are the poorer for it; when a porch is renewed or sensitively added, they enrich our lives."

Mary Ellen Polson, Old House Journal June 1999, p. 40.

"Porches are a great way of linking up different parts of a house."

Architect Kevin M. Vician

Porches serve as a transitional space between indoors and out.

Porches anchor one part of a building to another.

Porches buffer a house set too close to the street.

Porches shelter a doorway.

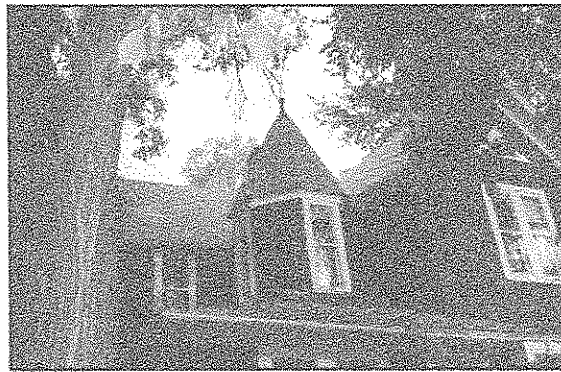
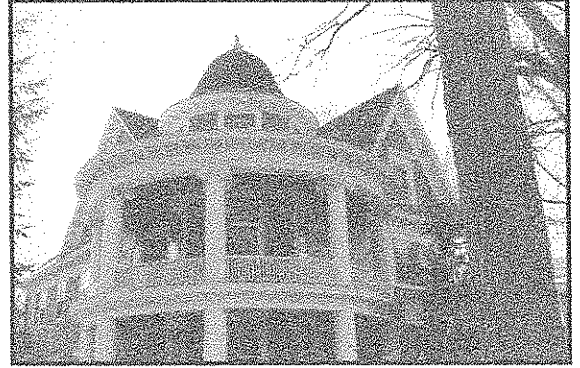
"Over time, houses lose their porches for a number of reasons. Some are simply enclosed and absorbed into the house. Those left open to the elements typically deteriorate more rapidly than the rest of the house. They also tend to be under engineered...aren't built to the same structural standards as the house."

Porches have many shapes and types:

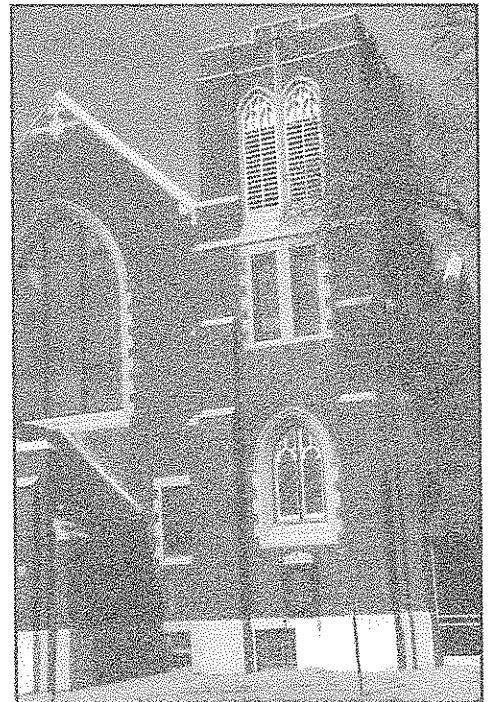
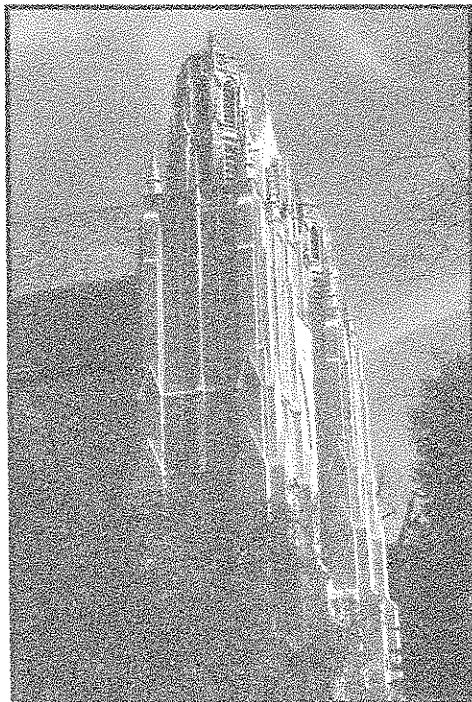
- Platform or Stoop
- Open or Closed
- Verandah or Gallery
- Balcony

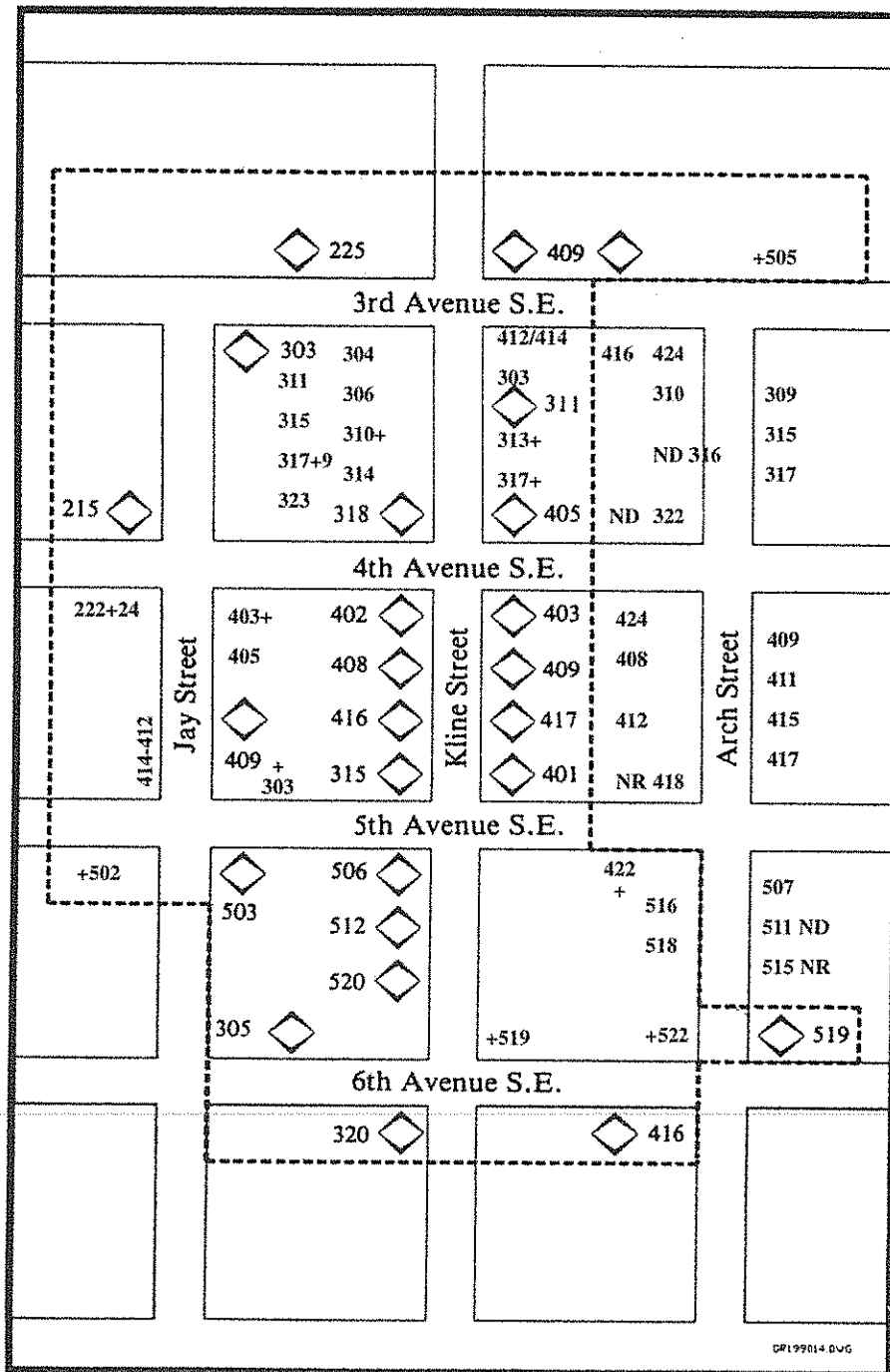
# HAGERTY/LLOYD: A DISTRICT OF TOWERS

## RESIDENTIAL TOWERS:



## CHURCH TOWERS:





NR - Sites Placed on National Register of Historic Places 1995

+ - H/L District Sites Added to 1999 Edition

ND - Non District Arch St. Sites Included in 1999 Edition