

EXPLORING BROWN COUNTY



*A Guide to Sites on the National Register
of Historic Places*

1994

EXPLORING BROWN COUNTY

A Guide To Sites On The National Register Of Historic Places

1994

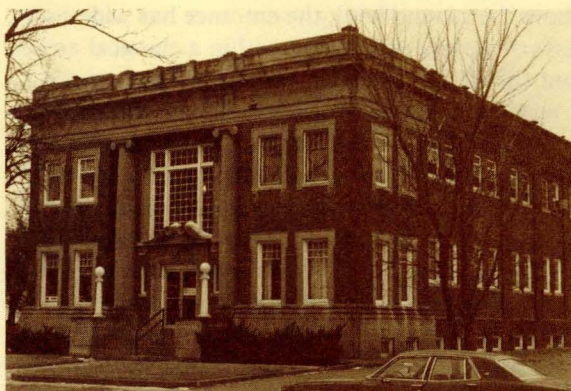
Simmons House

1408 South Main Street
Aberdeen

Built in 1919, this grand house is a fine example of Neo-Georgian architecture with its large columns which support the front porch. The narrow wood siding, gable roof, and two chimneys are also characteristic of this style. The interior of the house has a grand staircase as well as four fireplaces and a host of bedrooms.



J. C. Simmons, a realtor and banker from Frederick, built this house for his second wife. It was later sold to Wallace R. and Irene E. Kromer, who in 1946 turned the house into what was known as the Ringneck Lodge. It remained a lodge until 1952 when Albert Premack became the owner and remodeled the lodge into an apartment house. The house has since been resold, but still remains an apartment house.



The Dakota Farmer Building

1216 South Main
Aberdeen

Designed in 1910-11 by prominent architect Franklin Ellerbe, the Dakota Farmer Building is a 30,000 square foot rectangular structure, two stories in height with a flat roof and a raised basement. Con-

struction was finished in 1911 and the total cost of the building was \$129,760. Originally designed as a printing plant for the magazine, **Dakota Farmer**, it is still used as a printing establishment.

Inspired by classical precedents, Ellerbe used recessed Ionic columns to flank the raised main entrance way which has a swan's neck pediment crowning the door and a large, multi-sashed window. Paired rectangular windows flanking the entrance way have surrounds and are single paned with multi-sashed transoms. Above the unadorned (except for the words "Dakota Farmer") cornice is a balustrade. The original outdoor lighting fixtures are intact and rest on small fluted Ionic columns. The side facades display a series of paired rectangular windows, while the rear facade has large multi-sashed openings.

In the interior, a marble stairway leads to the second floor office area. Although most of the ceilings have been lowered and the original light fixtures removed, a portion of the tiled floor remains.

Masonic Temple

**503 South Main
Aberdeen**

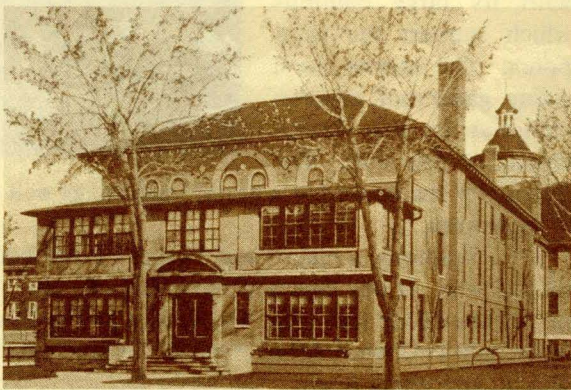
This fraternal lodge is a three-story structure built in 1899 which combines Italian Villa, Moorish, and Romanesque Revival styles.

The rounded arches of the third floor and stuccoed surface give the building its eastern or Mediterranean

character, a symbol to the Freemasons who trace their origins to the ancient Near East.

The building is rectangular in shape with a projecting first and second story on the front facade. Raised above the ground level, the entrance has wide stairs, double doors with a single glass panel, and is enclosed within a classical arched opening. Windows on the front facade are placed in groups of four, creating a horizontal emphasis, which is reinforced by the projecting belt courses between floors. The large windows are double hung, have 4/4 lights and a lug sill, while two smaller 4/4 windows flank the entrance. Three pedimented semicircular arches decorate the third floor and are separated by projecting diamond shape panels. Within the larger arch are two separate Gothic sashes. Topped by a hipped-roof, the building is composed of five bays, each enclosed within a vertical, arched strip running from roof to foundation. Blind panels replace windows in various bay sections. A slight projecting band separates the building from its foundation.

Fraternal lodges have long contributed much of the exotic and sophisticated architecture to American cities and small towns. The Aberdeen Temple is a nice example of the taste for the oriental which distinguished these lodge buildings. This structure is believed to have been the first temple erected solely for Masonic purposes west of the Mississippi River.





Alonzo Ward Hotel

104 South Main
Aberdeen

This six story hotel was designed by Ellerbe and Associates, a prominent Minneapolis architectural firm which also designed medical buildings at Mayo Clinic, as well as a host of other important buildings in the region. Named after

the owner, the Alonzo Ward Hotel is constructed of steel reinforced concrete, faced in brick. This commercial building draws its stylistic features from English architecture and particularly the English versions of 19th century Classical Revival styles. The building is a curious, yet harmonious blend of periods, including the startling Art Deco cornice.

Erected in 1928, the Alonzo Ward Hotel is composed of three units. The first and second floors create the bottom, "base" unit. On the first floor, the bays are composed of large plate glass, commercial window openings, except to the west of the north, side entrance, where the bays have semi-circular, arched, floor-to-ceiling, Georgian Revival windows. In the bay openings of the second floor are six-over-six rectangular windows. Decorative details, such as the vertically laid brick of the belt course and the banded pilasters are all allusions to the Renaissance Revival and Beaux-Arts styles.

The second unit, or "shaft" of the facade composition consists of the middle four floors. Here windows are grouped in several bays. The front facade, which faces Main Street, is composed of four bays and the side facade is grouped in five bays. Virtually no decorations mark this unit. It has six-over-six windows, and the slight hint of guoins on the northeast corner.

The capitol, or cornice, is brick laid in diagonals, which creates large triangles across both facades. This geometric design is Art Deco and creates a surprising, but handsome, finish to this simple, but rather elegant facade.

The interior of the building, especially the lobby area, remains in its original condition. English vernacular revival details such as leaded glass windows are mixed with heavy, dark varnished trim work in acanthus leaf motifs.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Depot

1100 South Main
Aberdeen

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad began laying tracks in Aberdeen in 1906. By 1908 its first passenger train, the **Aberdeen Limited**, came through.

This was one of four major railroads which ran through Aberdeen and were responsible for much of the community's growth.

This Neo-Classical Revival railroad depot was built in 1907. The one and a half story rectangular brick building has single story wings on both the north and south walls. The flat roofed wings are decorated with cut stone quoins.

The rectangular windows have lintels above them and the arched openings have keystones. The center of the building has a medium pitch red tile roof with its ridge running east to west. Brick pilasters with modified Corinthian capitals support the brick architrave. Three round headed arches with keystones are interspread between the pilasters. Egg and dart molding surround the pediments and runs beneath the cornice.



Milwaukee Railroad Depot

**1 North Main Street
Aberdeen**

The low pitch hip roof of the depot is covered with red brick tile and the brick walls rest on a concrete foundation. A concrete string-course encircles the depot beneath the second story windows. Fenestration

on the second story feature rectangular, double hung windows with transoms. The entrance on the north facade facing the tracks has brick pilasters with flat plain entablatures. A porte-cochere extends over the east or front entrance. As is characteristic of the Prairie style, the eaves are extended over the building.

The first Milwaukee train came through Aberdeen in July of 1881, which in turn helped promote growth in Aberdeen. Mr. Prior, a railroad employee, chose the site for the station. The first tracks were built between 1881-1886. Built in 1911, this depot is the largest brick passenger depot in South Dakota.

Great Northern Railway

**1 Court Street
Aberdeen**

Built in 1906, this depot had a turbulent beginning. During the beginning of 1906, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Manitoba Railroad went to court to condemn a piece of property that they wished to use to build a railroad depot.

After much testimony, the jury returned a verdict. The railroad would be ordered to pay \$17,000 to obtain the property. As it was the wish of James J. Hill, railroad mogul, to go ahead with the project as quickly as possible, the payment was made.

Already occupying the site was the Park Place Hotel, which was moved by its owner, Robert A. Kirk, to other parts of the city. In March of 1906, all of the furniture of the hotel was sold, which cleared the way for the new Great Northern Depot.

Designed in English Vernacular style, the building uses Tudor half-timber, and English Renaissance motifs. The main depot section has a gable roof with a perpendicular gable on either end. The slope of the roof extends beyond the wall on the front, which creates a protected porch. The entrance is recessed and the door is placed within an elongated elliptical arch with overlight and sidelights. In addition, elliptical arched windows flank the doorway. A similar arch treatment is used on all the windows, including the large, three-part, multi-paned windows located in the projecting side bays. The side walls are composed of three and five bays. The rear wall has a balanced nine-bay facade, with the north side unit covered over the ell. Brick quoins decorate the corners and window surrounds. The gable facings are frame, with stick or half-timber trim. Bracket supports on stone piers decorate the eaves. The rear ell is composed of a series of recessed panels with wooden freight doors and windows. The entire structure rests on a cut stone foundation.



First United Methodist Church

**South Lincoln and Fifth Avenue S.E.
Aberdeen**

The First Methodist congregation held their first service on July 3, 1881, with a small group of people in what was known as Brock's Tent Hotel. Tradition has it that planks were dragged in and placed on empty beer barrels to provide seating. Rev. A. O. Phillips conducted the first service, and later became the



first pastor. The congregation built their first chapel on the corner of Third Avenue and Jay Street in 1884. However, the chapel became too small and on September 24, 1886, a larger church was dedicated on the church's current site. The present church, an Eclectic Revival adaptation of the Byzantine style was built in 1904-1905.

The brick walls of the building rest upon a high foundation of cut stone, and the roof is covered with red tile. The dome on pendentives has an open lantern on top of the teneplate covered roof. The building is rectangular in shape and has an apse protruding out of the northeast corner. A parapet encases a large round headed window on either side of the apse, while various sizes of rectangular double hung windows appear on the rest of the building. The east apse entrance has Renaissance doorways and the north entrance is recessed behind a large segmental arch.

Brown County Courthouse

**First Avenue Southeast
Aberdeen**

The County seat came to Aberdeen from Columbia in 1889 after a long and bitter battle between the two cities. The first courthouse was built in 1886 on the present site of Aldrich Park. In November of



1901, sixty-five thousand dollars in bonds were approved after a vote for the construction of the present Courthouse in the Renaissance Revival style. When the building was dedicated on March 15, 1904, the courthouse was the only building on the block, however, the need for more space has forced expansions.

The exterior of the courthouse is of a light Berea Sandstone from quarries near Cleveland, Ohio. The three story building is thirteen bays wide. Two Corinthian columns, hewn out of solid Ortonville granite, stand on the front porch of the structure. The columns stand 20 feet high and are 28 inches in diameter at the base.

The second and third story windows are double sash with transoms. The windows on the second floor have triangular pediments while the third story windows on the corners and near the entrance are round headed with keystones in the Renaissance tradition. The rest of the windows on all other floors have plain surroundings. Atop the building is a dome. One of the distinguishing features of the dome is that it has a clock on all four of its sides. A copper statue of Justice rises above the entire building. Two different sizes of Roman Doric columns support the dome.

The front (south) facade of the structure has seen several changes. In 1974, the sandstone steps leading to the front entrance were removed to make access to the building easier. The front door is now plate glass. In 1988, the dome and upper columns, as well as the copper statue, were all repainted at a cost of \$34,000.



Dacotah Prairie Museum

**21 South Main Street
Aberdeen**

This three and a half story building sits on a cut stone foundation. It has pressed brick walls in a running bond pattern with thin bread and butter joints and a flat roof. Pilasters run the length of the building.

The front (south) entrance is covered by a large Romanesque arch with a canvas awning accenting the main entrance. The windows on the first floor have segmental arches with four rows of radiating voussoirs and a single row of brick lug-sills. The second story windows also have segmental arches with radiating voussoirs — these cover double hung windows with transoms in sets of two between pilasters. A single row of bricks form a lug-sill here also. Round headed arches with triple rows of radiating voussoirs encase the third story windows. These are also double hung with round head transoms.

The building was originally the Northwestern National Bank when it was built in 1888-1889. It has been a grocery store, gas company, professional offices and the Western Union Office, until its present use as the Dacotah Prairie Museum. It became known as the Western Union Building in 1906 when it was purchased from Mr. Hagerty of the Hagerty and Lloyd Addition.

The Dacotah Prairie Museum is one of the few second generation commercial buildings remaining in the area. It is also one of the good examples of a nineteenth century bank building in Aberdeen.

Easton's Castle

**1210 Second Avenue N.W.
Aberdeen**

A. G. Bliss, a pioneer merchant, built the house around 1889. The C. F. Easton family bought it in 1892 and retained ownership until 1966 when Dr. and Mrs. Sam Holman purchased the house, two years after the death of Russell B.



Easton, the last of the C. F. Easton children.

The three story structure is a copy of the Jacobean style of architecture which was popular in England in the 1830's. This style is characterized by its multiple windows and peaked roofs and gables. Samples of the house's French tooled wallpaper remain intact and have been included in a study of Victorian wallpaper at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum.

The house was originally a typical Victorian wood structure with gingerbread trim. The Holmans have personal Easton letters which indicate that the house was bricked over at the request of a son in college as an engineering project in 1904. After the brick work, the house acquired more of a Neo-Jacobean style architecture. Other changes made to the house include the remodeling of the kitchen by the Holmans.

The house sits on an acreage with many beautiful trees. Easton laid out an extensive park with a variety of trees on the twelve acre site and also encouraged planting in the rest of town, giving thousands of seedlings to school children each year. Also located on the property was a fine example of a Victorian carriage house, destroyed by fire April 7, 1994. Adaptive use residence - veterinary clinic. Guided tour, admission free, by appointment only.

Longfellow Home

**1206 North Main Street
Aberdeen**

Mr. W. D. Swain, a real estate broker in Aberdeen, built this house in 1909. This house has since been owned by the Harvey Jewett, Jr. family for 30 years and the Al Sandvig family for 13 years.

This two and a half story house has horizontal wood siding and sits on a brick foundation. It has a truncated hip roof with surrounding balustrade, and two ornamental chimneys which are not exactly centered. The central part of the facade projects slightly and is crowned with a pediment, with surrounding square Ionic pilasters. The pediment has a semi-circular window and the other windows of the house are double



House in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The house is located in the Highlands Historic District.

sashed and rectangular. There are single story wings on the north and south sides of the house which are crowned with balustrades. The garage has a hip roof with pedimented dormers. This house has been noted as one of the best examples of Georgian Revival architectural style in the region and is a replica of Longfellow's

The Pfutzenreuter House

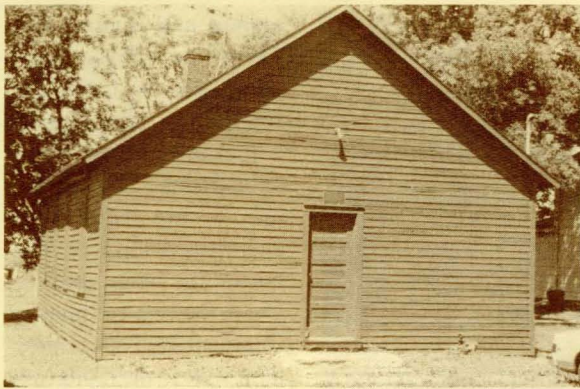
411 3rd Street
Hecla

This Hecla home built by Norwegian immigrants in 1912 demonstrates a mixture of building styles. Generally the house is reminiscent of Queen Anne architecture with an off-center entrance, two story front bay window and L-shaped stairway. Some characteristics remind one of the Scandinavian "parstuga" or pair house.



The house is constructed of brick because the owners were concerned about prairie fires that occasionally struck. The house rests on a poured concrete basement. George Pfutzenreuter and his brother Heine did much of the design and construction work on the house.

The Sebastian Carl Pfutzenreuter family immigrated to the U.S. in 1883 and homesteaded in 1889 near Hecla. Later the family formed the "Pfutzenreuter Brother's Enterprises" and was active in the community until about 1923. Enterprises combined a large farming operation with a livery stable and general store. George was in charge of ranching and sales. Heine served as chief carpenter in charge of building maintenance. The house was sold in 1924 to another regional pioneer, Joe Lamport. Except for the large attached garage, the house looks much like it did when it was built. Recently it has provided Bed and Breakfast service.



Brown Hall

Main Street Barnard

Brown Hall has been listed on the National Register not due to any important building style, but instead is listed due to the significance of its social history. Built in 1893 in Oneota Township in Brown County by George Pontine

to serve as the township meeting place, the Hall was moved to Barnard in 1911. Named for the color of the building, Brown Hall has been a focus point for the community since 1911. The structure has served as an official government meeting place and provided the community with a social gathering place for dances and box socials. Brown Hall housed local high school classes from 1912 to 1916 and during the 1920's the Congregational Community Church held services there. The building is still used as a township hall and public meeting place; as late as 1989 a huge community potluck was held to celebrate the state's centennial.

Brown Hall is 25 feet by 37 feet and built on a rubblestone foundation. Constructed with a wood frame, the walls are clad with clapboard siding. The building is capped by a gable roof covered with wood shingles. A brick chimney with a corbelled cap is located on the west gable end. Four large two-over-two windows with exterior wooden shutters are to be found along the north and south walls.

The Werth House

1502 North Dakota Street Aberdeen

When built in 1916, this house was part of a farm complex located two miles outside of town. Werth farm serviced the Aberdeen area with milk products. Aberdeen grew and the property containing the Werth House was annexed



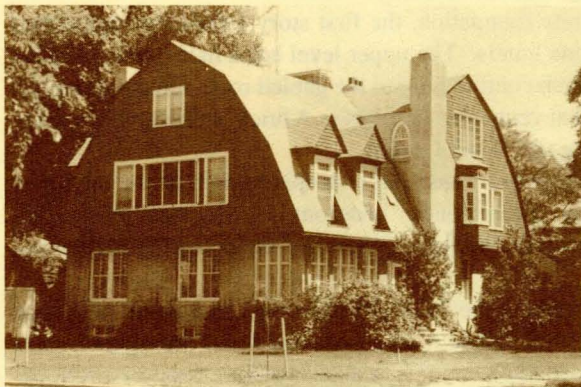
into the city limits in 1973. Over time all of the farm related buildings were demolished until just the house remained.

The house finely represents an American Foursquare. These types of homes became prominent on the American landscape early in the Twentieth Century and widely

used due to plan books. Americans began to reap the benefit of these plan and concept books that made modern, up-to-date house designs accessible to middle-income households.

The Werth House rests on a foundation of ornamental concrete block masonry. The pyramidal roof is capped with an ornate pressed metal ridge molding and features exposed rafter ends and wide overhanging eaves.

Constructed by a local carpenter Clarence Brott for Gustav Werth the house displays many items typical for the style and period of construction including narrow clapboard siding, an enclosed sunporch, attic dormers, diamond-pattern window muntin, an oval window and bay windows. A truly modern house, it was equipped with running water, a coal-fired heating system and a 32 volt electrical plant. Much of the landscaping on this huge lot is original dating back to construction in 1916.



Bickelhaupt House
1003 S. Jay Street
Aberdeen

William G. Bickelhaupt, an early architect and engineer in Aberdeen, designed this house and supervised its construction in about 1905 for himself. Mr. Bickelhaupt was a noted businessman, being one of the proprietors of

the Dakota Central Telephone Company, which during the 1910's and 1920's was one of the largest and most advanced telephone companies in the nation.

The Bickelhaupt house is a large rectangular, two and one half story Shingle Style dwelling with gambrel roof. This architectural style is very rare in Aberdeen and is the finest example of that building style. The foundation is constructed of brick and structural tile, covered with an exterior veneer of stucco. All upper story gables are sheathed with wood shingles. Painted wood trim outlines the doors and multiple paned windows. The gambrel roof, multiple-light casement windows, quiet exterior colors and a horizontal emphasis are all common Shingle Style design elements displayed in this property. Built at about the same time, the carriage house is closely modeled after the house including the use of stucco on the walls, shingled gables and gambrel roof.

In 1928, Mr. Bickelhaupt constructed the Spanish Revival house next door for himself and his new bride. The Shingle Style house at 1003 then passed on to his daughter.

**Margaret & Maurice
Lamont House**
515 South Arch Street
Aberdeen

Built in 1912 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. This association with Ellerbe adds to the home's architectural significance.



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.

THIS HOUSE IS ELIGIBLE TO BE PLACED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. WHAT ABOUT YOUR HOUSE? WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ELIGIBILITY? SEE INFORMATIONAL PAGE IN THIS BROCHURE.

CRITERIA FOR PLACEMENT NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects must possess INTEGRITY OF:

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. LOCATION | 3. SETTING | 5. WORKMANSHIP | 7. ASSOCIATION |
| 2. DESIGN | 4. MATERIALS | 6. FEELING | |

MUST REVEAL SIGNIFICANCE IN AMERICAN HISTORY, ARCHITECTURE, ARCHEOLOGY, ENGINEERING AND CULTURE OVER 50 YEARS AGO THROUGH:

1. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
2. Association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
3. Embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. Yielding, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Aurland United Norwegian Lutheran Church

**4 miles east of Frederick and 4½ miles south
(Junction of U.S. Highway 10 and
Brown County Highway 14)**



This church is located 12 miles southeast of Frederick, on the east edge of section 33, Richland Township and served the people of that rural area. It was organized in 1885, and the members held services in various homes until 1908, when the church was built. Reverend Rogne was the first

pastor. Charter members had immigrated from Aurland, Norway. They named their new church after the ancient church, which was established around 1202 in Aurland and where many of the immigrants had attended church as children. Although there is no pictorial record of that home church among the records, tradition suggests that details, such as the pediment over the windows, may have been copied from the mother church. Another traditional feature of the church is the cemetery, which borders the building on two sides. Services were held regularly until 1953. Due to population changes in the area, there were no longer enough members of the Lutheran faith to keep up its support.

The interior of the church includes an altar which stands against the rear wall on a raised platform. Painted white and gold, the altar has a Gothic reredos with a large canvas of Christ in Ascension, and is surrounded by a curved communion rail. This type of altar furnishings are traditional for 19th and early 20th century Lutheran churches in America and northern Europe. Other furnishings

include a simple wood pedestal baptismal font, a Gothic pastor's chair and reed organ.

The church is a well preserved example of a simple, frame country church and the Aurland Church remains a symbol of Norwegian settlement in Brown County. The church was well made and its furnishings reflect the spirit of its pioneer builders.



Paul and Fridriika Geranen Farm

**4 miles east of Frederick
and 1 mile north on
Brown County Highway 14**

This farmstead is a complete and exceptionally well-maintained example of a Finnish-American farm settlement. The site represents settlement history, Finnish folk architecture,

American vernacular architecture, agricultural, and Finnish ethnic history in South Dakota. Born in Finland the Geranens came to America in 1877 and worked for a time in the copper mines at Hancock, Michigan. After several years of mining, the Geranens decided to homestead in the Dakotas, and came to Savo with the first pioneer families, many of them Finnish.

Of special interest on this site are the frame sauna and large, imposing house which was built in 1916. The farm is still owned by members of the Geranen family.

Martilla-Pettingel and Gorder General Merchandise Store

**312 Main Street
Frederick**

Founded in 1906, this structure was built to house the general merchandise, hardware and drugstore business of the area. Within a few years, the store had been forced into bankrupt-



cy. In 1918, the building resumed its role in Brown County's Finnish history. With a \$50,000 capitalization plan, Sumption, Rexinger, Hukari and Martilla formed

the Co-operative Mercantile Store. Co-operative businesses were a very distinctive, though not exclusively Finnish, characteristic of immigrant life.

The Martilla-Pettingel and Gorder Store is a two-story brick building located on the Main Street of Frederick. Facing south, the front facade is composed of three bays. On the rear, an exterior stair leads to the second floor. The side facades are blank on the first floor and have five windows on the second. The weight of the second floor is supported in part by centrally placed iron columns and the structure rests on a stone foundation.

The store exhibits the flatten design quality associated with 20th century commercial architecture. The bays are separated by shallow, flat pilasters and the cornice is a series of projecting courses of brick. The front entrance is in the center bay and the first floor windows and door have been altered. On the second floor, the decorative diamond motif in the windows as well as the strong composition help to mitigate the alterations.

In 1986, the store was privately reorganized as a community store by the citizens of Frederick and serves the town and surrounding rural area.



Savo Hall — Finnish National Society Hall

**4 miles east of Frederick
and 3 miles north on
Brown County Highway 14**

Savo Hall is the only remaining Finnish hall in the state. Much of the membership in the co-operative ventures, bands, temperance groups and theater

troops was comprised of people who belonged to the Finnish Evangelical or Suomi Synod Church. The number and vitality of Finnish immigrant institutions may have been due to the prominence of the Evangelical Church.

Situated on the northeast corner of the intersection of county section roads, Savo Hall is located to the north of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church and Savo Monument. The hall is a framed L-shaped, one-story structure built in 1899. Resting on a concrete foundation which was rebuilt in 1939, the building is surmounted by wood shingle gabled roofs which intersect in a cross-gable. In 1917 the kitchen area on the east side of the building was added. All details including windows, board and molding were carefully matched. A chimney rises above the kitchen. A small, gabled roof vestibule covers the front entrance and a sheet roof covers the exterior sitting and serving area.

On the interior, the entrance way leads into a large open hall with a raised stage on the north end. Painted sets cover the window in the stage area. The convex ceiling and wall are covered in narrow tongue-and-groove board. A door in the east wall near the stage leads to the two rooms which comprise the kitchen and work area.

Wylie Park Pavilion

**Wylie Park
Aberdeen**

Built in 1917, the pavilion has a maple dance floor and a stage for musicians. Numerous dances, concerts, and town meetings were held there and many regionally prominent big bands and orchestras played in the pavilion. Among the more nationally known of those who played in the Pavilion is Lawrence Welk.



The pavilion has a dominant hip with gabled roof to which are attached a smaller gable roof and two hip-roofed additions built on in 1927 to the north and south with exposed rafters present at the eaves. The pavilion is a fine example of the importance recreational facilities played in many towns from settlement days until the 1930's. The Wylie Park Pavilion is a superb example of park pavilion construction. For many years, a trolley line ran from the center of town to the park.

Situated next to Wylie Park's Lake Minne-eh, the pavilion is an integral part of this recreational facility. The pavilion is part of the Aberdeen Parks system and is maintained by the City of Aberdeen.

Trinity Episcopal Church

**Third Avenue E. and Third Street N.
Groton**

Erected between July 1, 1883 and June 30, 1884, the Trinity Episcopal Church is the single remaining example of a rural board-and-batten Episcopal Church in South Dakota. The church is significant in the areas of architecture, religion, and early settlement.

Groton was established in 1881 and was named for a community in Massachusetts. The early settlers' connections to New England are evident in both the Connecticut window and the use of a Gothic church design. The altar window was shipped from Connecticut and the brass altar vases and cross were



donated by the E. J. and R. A. Mather families.

Constructed of frame and resting on a stone and concrete foundation, the church is one story in height with the gable roof sloping down to meet the tops of the windows. The building has a narthex entrance and Gothic Revival details throughout. The exterior of the church is

sheathed with board and batten and the windows form lancet arches framed with Tudor label molds. All the smaller windows have etched colored glass, while the larger, three-part window behind the altar is leaded and stained. Inside, stained and grained wood is used throughout, including the wooden truss ceiling. The wallpaper dates from 1889. The motifs for the interior details are Gothic and Victorian. The structure remains in nearly original condition with the exception of the brick chimney flue on the exterior, which connects to an oil furnace located in the narthex.

Colin Campbell Trading Post Rural Frederick

Situated on a level plateau surrounded by rising terraces of varying degrees, the remains of the one-time trading post are encompassed on three sides by a shallow depression ditch. The western boundary of the site is 175 feet east of the eastern edge of County RD. 6 and runs parallel with that road for 200 feet.

The site is one of the earliest trading establishments to operate in north-eastern South Dakota. It has the potential to yield pertinent information concerning the amount of trade conducted in the region.



The Colin Campbell Trading Post was established in 1822 by the newly organized Columbia Fur Company, the forerunner of the Upper Missouri Division of the American Fur Company, and operated until 1827 when it was abandoned. Unlike later land speculators and settlers, the traders worked within an Indian system already in place to obtain the product they desired, claiming none of the land for themselves. The fur trade worked for many years to the mutual benefit of both cultures.

Because the site has remained undisturbed by development, it has the potential to yield important new information about the effect of the trade on the native societies, and how dependent the local Indians became on the trade goods. Having never been cultivated, this site can be studied in situs, giving forth accurate spatial and temporal data about both artifacts and/or cultural items.



McKenzie Cassels House

**508 N. Third Street
Groton**

Built in the late 1890's, this house is an exquisite example of Queen Ann architecture, with its turret, thin horizontal siding and wood shingles above the second story. The house has a granite block base-

ment with poured concrete floor. The wrap-around porch with its two different sized doric columns rests upon brick pylons. At the time the house was built, electricity was still very unreliable and thought of as perhaps a passing fad, so the light fixtures in the house can accommodate both electric power and gas. Three of the outlets face up for the gas and three face downward suitable for electricity. Other interesting objects to be found in the house include an oil mural in the foyer, as well as built-in mirrors.

Augustana Swedish Lutheran Church

4½ miles south of Claremont

Rising prominently above its surrounding landscape, the Augustana Swedish Lutheran Church is a large wood frame country church with both Gothic Revival and Classical Revival features. Resting on a concrete foundation, the building is rectangular in form with a large square bell tower serving as the narthex and shallow but wide transepts form the center of each of the axial facades. It is sheathed with clapboard siding and capped by a gable roof covered with asphalt

shingles. Located behind the altar on the west gable end is a square hip-roofed room, which may have originally served as a sacristy, but is now used as a kitchen.

Fenestration includes twelve long Gothic arched stain-glass windows, which are covered with wooden storm windows. The entry door is capped by a Gothic arched overlight. Higher in the bell tower are a large Gothic arched window and a simplified rose window. The belfry is pierced on each side by paired Gothic arched openings with louvers. It is capped by a tall shingled steeple with a Latin cross at the peak.

The corners of the bell tower are marked by pilasters. Dentils surround the tower just below the belfry. A wide band of diagonal siding (reminiscent of a flat frieze) marks the eave line on both axial sides and on the east gable end.

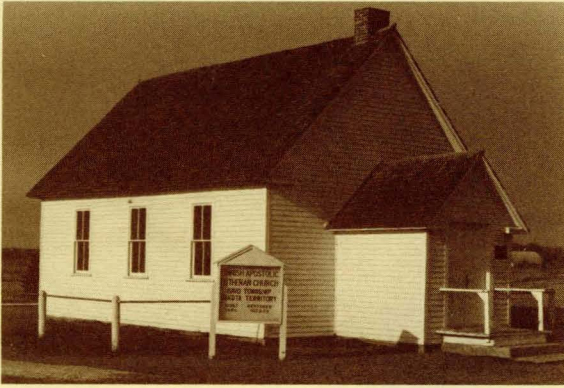
The interior of the church is quite beautiful in form and design with the hand-carved furnishings such as the altar and communion rail, an elevated pulpit, which rests on a four foot high pedestal, and original baseboards and trim. Free form wooden pillars support the balcony. The lighted transepts are used for seating.



Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church

**4 miles east of Frederick and 7 miles north
on Brown County Highway 14 then 1 mile east**

Built in 1884, this church is one of several Finnish churches in the community. However, it is one of the oldest and best preserved examples of 19th century Apostolic Lutheran pioneer settlements in South Dakota. Significant as a well-preserved example of Finnish vernacular religious architecture, the Finnish Apostolic Church of Savo Township is also one of the few remaining structures associated with the immigration of Finnish settlers to Brown County, South Dakota. Officially dedicated on St. John's Day, June 24, 1884, the simple nave plan church is located on the open prairie near the North Dakota state line.



Originally constructed on a stone foundation, the church has a wood shingle roof and a chimney rising above the central door in the nave. On the interior, the church is extremely simple. A central isle divides the wooden pews and the altar area is raised above the congregation by two steps. A semi-circular communion rail surrounds

the altar table, but no formal altar, cross, or painting is used behind the enclosed area. This austere architecture and more pentecostal beliefs and active lay movement distinguished the Finnish Apostolic Church from other Finnish Lutheran bodies.

Alterations to the structure have been minimal, such as the adding of the round-arched ceiling, metal and then cedar siding and reshingling the roof. In 1972, the Pioneer Church Restoration Association was organized and since then has maintained the church.

ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL DISTRICTS IN BROWN COUNTY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1989:

- 1) Aberdeen Hagerty and Lloyd Historic District
- 2) Aberdeen Highlands Historic District
- 3) Aberdeen Historic Commerical District

What is the National Register of Historic Places?

Authorized under the National Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service under the Secretary of the Interior. Properties listed in the National Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. These resources contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation.

The public is reminded that some of these are private residences not open for public viewing.

Credits

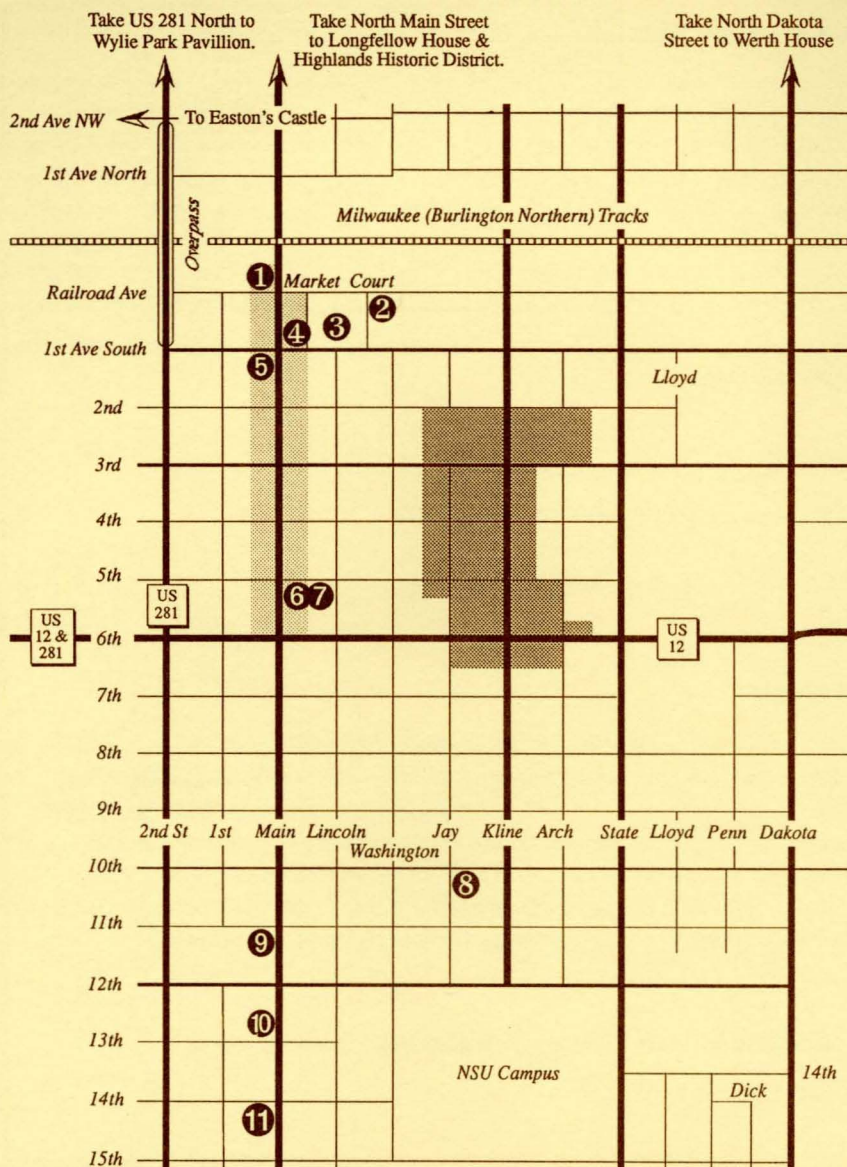
South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Planning Department – City of Aberdeen
Don Artz – City/County Site Location Map

Funding

This updating of a 1989 brochure has been financed with Landmark Commission Funds provided by the city of Aberdeen and Brown County. The original brochure of 1989 was partially financed with federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of Interior through the South Dakota (State) Historical Preservation Center. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of Interior, nor does mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of Interior.

Aberdeen/Brown County Landmarks Commission

Published in 1994.

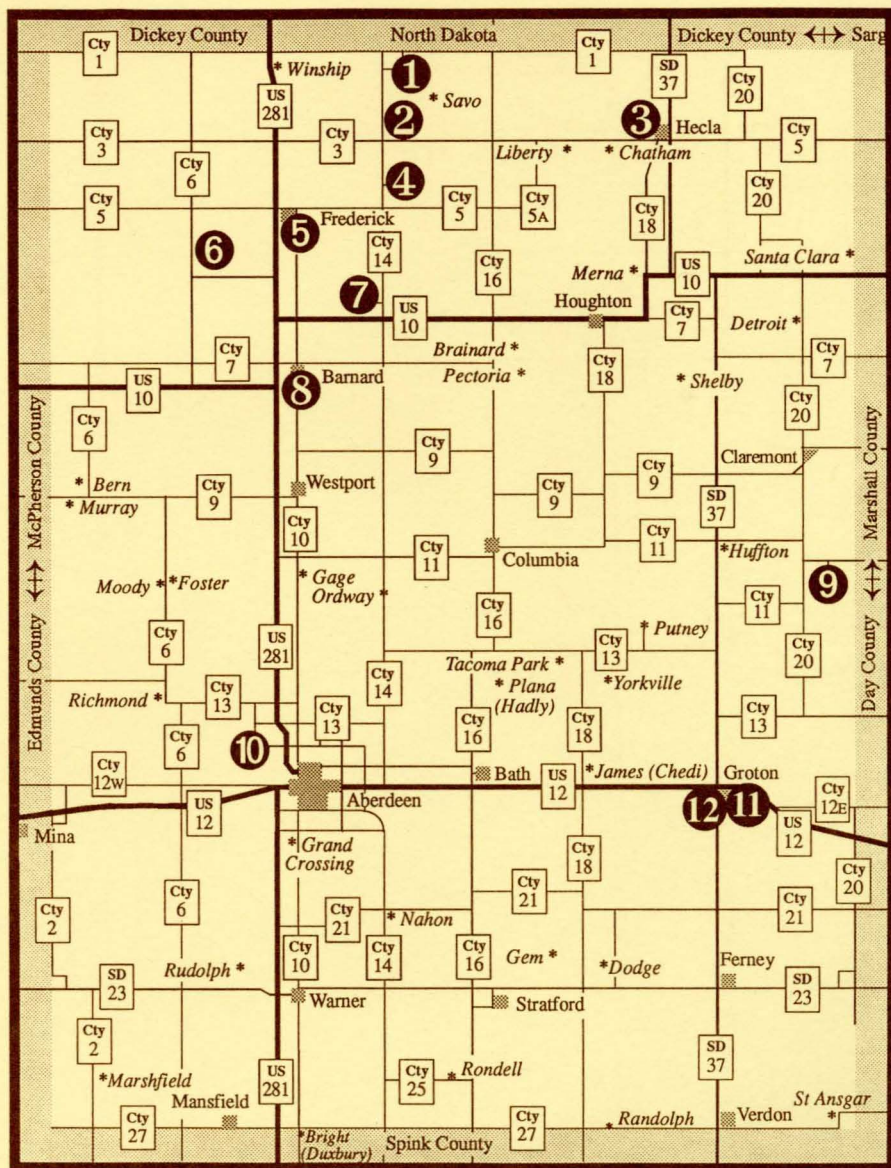


NATIONAL REGISTER SITES IN THE CITY OF ABERDEEN

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Milwaukee Depot | 5. Alonzo Ward Hotel | 9. Mpls. & St. Louis Depot |
| 2. Great Northern Depot | 6. Masonic Temple | 10. Dakota Farmer Building |
| 3. Brown County Court House | 7. United Methodist Church | 11. Simmons House |
| 4. Dacotah Prairie Museum | 8. Bickelhaupt House | |

Main Street Historic District
 Hagerty & Lloyd Historic District

Guide-books for the Historic Districts shown here and for the Highlands Historic District (not shown) are available at the Dacotah Prairie Museum or the Alexander Mitchell Library. The Longfellow House is at 1206 North Main Street, in the Highlands District, and Easton's Castle is at 1210 2nd Avenue Northwest. The Werth House is at 1502 North Dakota Street.



NATIONAL REGISTER SITES IN BROWN COUNTY

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church | 7. Aurland Norwegian Lutheran Church |
| 2. Savo Hall | 8. Brown Hall |
| 3. Pfutzenreuter-Lamport House | 9. Augustana Swedish Lutheran Church |
| 4. Geranen Farm | 10. Wylie Park Pavilion |
| 5. Martilla-Pettingel-Gorder Store | 11. McKenzie-Cassel House |
| 6. Colin Campbell Trading Post | 12. Trinity Episcopal Church |

* Non-Register sites shown in *italic type* are settlements that once were post-offices, but now are "ghost-towns," or nearly so.

