United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: __Lee-Bloomingdale Historic District_____

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing**:**

_____

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: _Consisting of Court St., Kidder St., Church St., Bloomingdale St., and Oak Place__

City or town: _Vermillion___ State: __South Dakota___ County: __Clay_____

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X__ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X__ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide _X_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B _X_C ___D

_____

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

_____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

_____

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

_____

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [ ]

District [X]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

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Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
18	8	buildings
0	0	sites
8	14	structures
0	0	objects
26	**22**	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch
MODERN MOVEMENT: Contemporary

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
STONE
BRICK
CONCRETE
WOOD: clapboard
WOOD: shingle
ASPHALT
SYNTHETICS: vinyl
SYNTHETICS: asbestos

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Lee-Bloomingdale Historic District is a two block long residential historic district located in Vermillion on a bluff that overlooks the Missouri River to the south and downtown Vermillion to the north. The district is located in an early residential neighborhood and is surrounded on the north and south by residential areas developed in the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. On the east side of the district is Church Street which also borders a water processing plant and community library. The district extends along S. Court Street and includes properties along the portion of Bloomingdale Street that crosses S. Court Street at the approximate midpoint. The district has a traditional rectilinear grid pattern with narrow, deep lots facing the street. There are sidewalks and boulevard trees along S. Court and Bloomingdale Streets. Lots are characterized by sodded yards, with houses having relatively consistent setbacks along the street. The district is primarily comprised of one to two-and-a-half story frame houses that date from the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century, and associated outbuildings that include

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garages and sheds. Architecturally, houses in the district range from Late Victorian (Queen Anne and Folk Victorian); to Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Revival (Colonial Revival); to Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century American Movements (Bungalow/Craftsman); to post World War II examples of the Modern Movement. Outbuildings reflect more vernacular/traditional building forms. The district consists of 26 contributing resources (18 primary and 8 secondary buildings) and 22 non-contributing resources (8 primary and 14 secondary buildings). One property was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The E.H. Willey House at 104 S. Court Street was listed in the National Register in 1982 (NRIS #82003922).

Narrative Description

The Lee-Bloomingdale Historic District (proposed name) is a two block long residential historic district located in Vermillion, Clay County, South Dakota. The district is located in an early residential neighborhood situated high on a bluff overlooking the Missouri River to the south and downtown Vermillion to the north. The district is surrounded on the north and south by residential areas that were developed in the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. The district is primarily located along South Court Street and includes several properties located along Bloomingdale Street, the east-to-west cross street. The district begins one block south of Main Street and extends southward along South Court Street. It includes all properties fronting South Court Street, and properties on the south side of Bloomingdale Street. Views from the district of the river bluff and valley are significant aspects of the district's setting.

The district is comprised of portions of several different plats that have a traditional rectilinear grid pattern with narrow, deep lots facing the street. The district is primarily comprised of houses and associated outbuildings dating from the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century. Within the district, there are sidewalks and boulevard trees along South Court Street and Bloomingdale Street. With one exception, houses follow a relatively consistent setback from the street, with sodded yards and ancillary buildings, such as garages that are set back along the side or behind the house.

Architecturally, the district includes houses that range in style from Late Victorian: Queen Anne, and Folk Victorian; to Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Revivals: Colonial Revival; to Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman; to post World War II examples of the Modern Movement: Minimal Traditional. Houses range from one to two-and-a-half-stories in height of frame construction with either gable or hip roofs. Exterior materials vary widely from clapboard, to brick, to modern replacement materials, such as metal and vinyl. Outbuildings such as garages, classified as secondary buildings, mostly reflect more vernacular/traditional building forms.

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104 S. Court Street	Contributing	CL00000422	1897

E.H. Willey House
NRIS #82003922
This two-and-a-half story Queen Anne, set on a stone foundation, is a frame home with wooden clapboard siding. Variegated hexagonal and diamond shingles cover the uppermost portion in gable ends and porches. It has a central hip roof with lower cross gables, a single central chimney, and is covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation facing Court Street has a one-story porch covering the entire width of the home on the first level and a single bay on the second story. The porches have carved posts, a double railing of turned balusters, small decorative scroll brackets at the posts, and small pendants from the frieze board. The fenestration is one-over-one, wooden sash windows for the majority of the home with the exception of the large wood picture window with a stained glass transom set south of the main entrance. There is a rear enclosed porch on the north elevation.

Secondary: *Non-Contributing*
c. 1990
The front-gabled frame garage with asphalt shingles has two bays and is located to the south side of the lot facing Court St. It has wood shingles and clapboard siding, two hinged doors designed with decorative framing, and asphalt singles on the roof.

110 S. Court Street	Non-Contributing	CL02000001	1868

This two-story single-pen frame house has a brick foundation and a side gable roof with a full-width rear gable wing. The house has asbestos tile siding, a front entrance porch, and a screened single-bay porch on the south side elevation. The projecting pediment with Doric columns over an enclosed entrance, added sometime after 1912, uses unfinished wooden plank flooring and steps with brick footers. Fenestration is one-over-one wood sash windows with vinyl storm windows. The gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has a central brick chimney. Changes to siding, trim, and porch greatly impact the material and design integrity.

Secondary: *Non-Contributing*
1985[1]
The front-gabled frame garage has a single bay and is located to the
east side of the lot along the alley. It has asbestos siding, wood trim and asphalt shingles on the roof.

116 S. Court Street	Contributing	CL02000002	1931

This single-story frame house, set on a concrete foundation, has asbestos siding. The hip roof has asphalt shingles and a single exterior brick chimney on the south side. There are two projecting, overlapping gables on the façade. There is a small, louvered wood vent in the upper gable and the entrance and a tall three-light window on the lower gable. The central entrance segmental arch wood door has a nine-light window and an arched surround. Fenestration mostly

[1] City of Vermillion, building permit #3755.

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consists of three-over-one wooden sash windows with vinyl storm windows in wood surrounds with simple caps. The steps leading to the front porch are brick and concrete.

Secondary: *Non-Contributing*
The front-gabled frame garage, unknown construction date, has a single bay and is located on the alley. It has a vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

122 S. Court Street	Contributing	CL02000003	1892

This two-story Craftsman house is a frame house, set on a concrete foundation, with asbestos siding. Its gable roof has asphalt shingles. The house has a full-width enclosed porch with a hip roof and exposed rafter tails, and there is a one-story addition on the north elevation. The main house and addition have wood windows with aluminum storm windows and the porch has one-over-one wood windows with wood screen windows.

Secondary: *Non-Contributing*
c. 1987[2]
This side-gabled frame garage, constructed in 1987, has a single bay with an addition on the east side. The garage is located also on the east side along the alley. It has asbestos siding, one hinged door, and asphalt shingles on the roof.

124 S. Court Street	Contributing	CL02000004	1924

This one-and-a-half story frame Craftsman is set on a stuccoed foundation with wood clapboard siding. The gabled roof uses asphalt shingles and wide roof eaves with exposed rafter tails and carved end rafters. There is a shed roof dormer on the façade over a projecting gable entrance canopy with large knee brackets. Fenestration is six-over-one for most of the house, although the two windows flanking the main door facing Court Street and those in the dormer are fixed six-pane. There are also wooden storm windows around the majority of the home. Front steps are concrete with concrete knee walls. A long addition to the east side of the house includes a solarium built in 1978.[3]

Secondary: *Non-Contributing*
1972[4]
This gable garage is located on the east side of the lot directly behind the home. It has wide board siding, a single-bay overhead vinyl door on the east elevation facing the alley, three picture windows on the south elevation, and asphalt shingles.

204 S. Court Street	Contributing	CL02000005	1948

This one-story frame Ranch house is set on a brick foundation with brick siding, except for wide composite board siding on the gable-ends on the north, south, and east elevations. It has a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and a central brick chimney. The fenestration is six-over-one

[2] City of Vermillion, building permits #3875 and #4868
[3] City of Vermillion, building permits #5471 and #2418.
[4] City of Vermillion, building permit #3038.

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vinyl sashes and a single large picture window with aluminum storm window to the right of the main door. There is a metal canopy with scrolled metal supports over the concrete patio of a recessed wing on the south elevation.

Secondary: *Non-Contributing*
1963/2001[5]
The original single-bay garage, facing north, has an addition built in 2001 facing the alley to the east. It is located on the southeast side of the property. Fenestration consists of one-over-one vinyl windows. It has vinyl siding, two hinged doors, and asphalt shingles on the roof.

208 S. Court Street	Non-Contributing	CL02000006	1894

Eyre House
This two-and-a-half story Queen Anne is set on a Sioux quartzite block foundation and its wooden frame is covered with vinyl siding. There is fish-scale shingle siding in a flared band between the first and second floors, as well as in the gable ends. The house has lattice panels and carved bargeboard in the gable ends and small decorative brackets and pendant in the canted corner of the projecting bay on the south elevation. The hip roof with lower cross-gables is covered in standing-seam sheet metal with a brick chimney on the rear roof slope. The one-story hip porch wraps around the front and south side of the home. It has Doric columns, turned baluster, and a metal roof. Most fenestration is one-over-one with wooden sashes and vinyl storm windows. A square projecting bay with art-glass stained glass windows is supported by carved brackets on the north elevation. A one-story gable roof addition is on the southeast corner. There is a transom window over a set of paired windows on the first floor. Awnings cover the tall windows on the west and south side. Many historic details have been retained, but the additions, vinyl siding, and use of a metal roof lower the historic integrity of the home.

Secondary: *Non-Contributing*
The one-bay double-width wood frame garage sits on the alley, facing south. The garage has narrow clapboard siding, corner boards, a wood paneled door, 25-over-1 windows, and a standing seam metal roof.

224 S. Court Street	Non-Contributing	CL00000392	1900

Governor Lee Residence
This two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne is set on a stone foundation. The frame house has vinyl siding and stone siding and a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. A single large stone chimney crowns the roof. There is an enclosed addition to the north side of the home with a brick veneered foundation and a shed roof. Fenestration is mostly one-over-one with diamond lattice work in the upper sashes. Fixed aluminum awnings cover the second-story, west-facing windows. There is an eyebrow dormer facing north on the second-story projecting gable. A curved stone porch wraps around the southwest corner, enclosed with tall vinyl windows. There is a hip roof projecting gable with a picture window on the south end of the roof. Off the rear southwest corner there is a two-level addition with a projecting story over the basement level.

[5] City of Vermillion, building permits #745 and #1431

Alterations include replacing shingle siding with vinyl, the accompanying loss of historic window trim and gable-end woodwork, enclosing the second-floor porch on the south end, enclosing the first floor stone porch, and enclosing the side entrance porch on the north elevation.[6] These alterations have diminished the design and material integrity of the house.

Secondary: *Non-Contributing*
1968/1988
This three-bay, front-gable garage has a second-story addition on the south side of the structure and uses vinyl siding. The addition has a shed roof. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. The original two-bay garage was built in April 1968 and the addition in January 1988. The garage is located on the east side of the lot.

215 S. Court Street	Contributing	CL02000007	1897

The Prentis House
This two-story Colonial Revival house has a painted brick foundation. The hip roof has asphalt shingles and closed eaves. The frame house has wooden clapboard siding, as well as classical dentil moldings and Doric columns on the full-width one-story porch and the gable roof dormer. The dormer has a multi-pane Palladian window and cornice returns. Wide front steps lead up to the centered main entrance. The porch has Doric columns, turned balusters, and an open upper deck with a modern metal railing. Corner boards with flared Ionic capitals frame the home and the roof dormer. Fenestration is one-over-one with wooden sashes, with picture windows with transoms flanking the entrance. On the north elevation, there is a central two-story canted bay. On the south elevation, there is a Palladian-shaped porch with Doric columns, dentil molding, and a metal upper balustrade that has a setback enclosure of framed-in screen material.

Secondary: *Non-Contributing*
1996
This single-bay, hip pyramid garage has wooden clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Globe lights flank the garage entrance and five, four pane windows line the opposite side. The garage is located on the northwest corner of the property.

203 S. Court Street	Non-Contributing	CL02000008	1897

This two-story Folk Victorian home is set on a concrete foundation. The siding is cement board and the cross-gable roof has asphalt shingles and boxed vinyl eaves. There is an enclosed porch on the northeast corner connected to the canted bay window on the east elevation. On the rear elevation, there is a single-story gable-roof addition. Fenestration is primarily two-over-two wood windows with aluminum storm windows. The enclosed porch has one-over-one aluminum windows and there is a large picture window on the south half of the east elevation. The dormer on the south slope of the east wing has side-by-side single pane windows. Off the eastern wing, there is a shed roof entrance enclosure on the north elevation, a shed roof addition on the east

[6] Historic photograph, Lee Residence, Clay County Historic Preservation Commission website, http://www.cchpc.org/gallery/view.php?i=1; City of Vermillion, building permits #5155, #2005, and #3942

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elevation, and a further gable roof extended breezeway off the east elevation. This home has extensive additions and modifications made to the windows, roof, and siding which lower the material and design integrity.

Secondary: *Non-Contributing*
1972/1983[7]
This two-bay, side-gable garage has a shed roof canopy on the north side. The siding is of cement board and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The garage faces Bloomingdale Street.

125 S. Court Street	Contributing	CL02000009	1923

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman house has a brick foundation. The siding is wood clapboard with square shingles on the second story and brick veneer on the covered porch. The asphalt shingle roof has eaves with exposed rafter tails and knee brackets and extends over the full-width front porch. There is a gable roof dormer on the façade with rafter tails, brackets, and a group of three four-over-one wood windows. Fenestration varies between four-over-one and three-over-one with wooden sashes and projecting bay windows on the side elevations. There are small fanlight windows in the gable end peaks. A zig-zag pattern in the coloration of the brick is visible on the porch and chimney.

Secondary: *Non-Contributing*
c. 1997[8]
There is a large double-bay two-story garage/guest house on the rear of the lot facing Bloomingdale St. built in about 1997. The guest house has a concrete foundation, clapboard and shingle siding, a front gable roof with exposed rafters and brackets, and an asphalt roof. There are large gable wall dormers on the east and west elevation. There is a large projecting bay on the second floor of the façade with a grouping of three eight-pane vinyl windows and two-pane transoms above. On the west elevation, there are multiple four- and six-pane windows that are single or in groups.

117 S. Court Street	Contributing	CL02000010	1931

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman house has a stuccoed foundation. The front-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and uses exposed rafters and brackets in the eaves. Five wood steps with clapboard knee walls lead up to the full-width, historically-enclosed front porch which maintains the full ribbon of double-hung four-over-one windows. The wood clapboard siding has a flared bottom edge around the porch and square wood shingles in the gable ends. There is a pair of four-over-one windows in the front gable end and most of the other fenestration is also four-over-one wood windows with vinyl storm windows. There are gable roof dormers with paired windows and knee brackets on the north and south elevations.

[7] City of Vermillion, building permits #3551 and #2340
[8] City of Vermillion, building permits #5036 and #5027.

Secondary: *Contributing*
This front gable, single-bay, frame garage has wooden clapboard siding and a shingle roof. It is located on the northwestern corner of the property.

18 Bloomingdale Street	Contributing	CL02000011	1931

This two-story Craftsman is built around a wood frame set on a stuccoed foundation. Vinyl siding covers the exterior and maintains the flared edges of the enclosed porch. The side-gable roof has asphalt shingles, boxed vinyl eaves, wooden knee brackets, and has a central brick chimney on the front roof slope near the ridge. There is a projecting front entrance porch on the west half of the façade. It has a hip roof and is enclosed with sided half-walls and six-over-one wood windows with wood storm windows. The windows are six-over-one vinyl storm windows except for the upper hip dormer that has three, four-over-one windows.

Secondary: *Contributing*
This single-bay front-gable garage has narrow wooden clapboard siding and asphalt shingles and a wood panel door; it is set on the south side of the lot facing the alley.

18.5 Bloomingdale Street	Contributing	CL02000013	1957

This single-story Ranch is set on a concrete foundation. The frame house uses wooden clapboard siding, and the side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Fenestration consists of two-over-two wood windows with horizontal muntins and vinyl storm windows. A metal awning with V-shaped supports covers the entrance to the attached garage and a shed canopy with scroll-cut frieze extends over the front steps.

22 Bloomingdale Street	Contributing	CL02000012	1915

This two-story Foursquare house is set on a concrete foundation with vinyl siding. The house has a hip roof and a one-story flat projection on the west elevation. The roof has asphalt shingles, boxed eaves, a single brick chimney, and a central pyramidal roof dormer with two ten-light wood windows. The one-bay enclosed front porch was added in 1953 to the central entrance and has vinyl siding and a pyramidal roof.[9] Fenestration consists of mostly one-over-one wood windows, with fixed louvered shutters, and a mixture of wood and aluminum storm windows.

Secondary: *Contributing*
There is a wood frame garage off the southeast corner of the house. The garage has single-bay vinyl overhead garage door west of the entrance, clapboard siding, and a gable roof.

16 Bloomingdale Street	Contributing	CL02000014	1955

This single-story Ranch home is set on a concrete block foundation with wide wood siding. The low hip roof uses asphalt shingles and has boxed eaves. Fenestration is one-over-one wood windows with wood storm windows, and there is wood picture window on the façade east of the entrance. The steps leading to the front door are brick and cement and they have metal railings.

[9] City of Vermillion, building permits #563 and #5455.

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Secondary: *Non-Contributing*
This two-bay hip roof garage has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and asphalt shingles. It is located on the northeastern side of the property facing the alley and was built around 1978.

32 Bloomingdale Street	Contributing	CL02000015	1927

This one-story Craftsman is set on a stuccoed foundation with wood clapboard siding and square shingles in the gable ends. The side-gable roof with projecting front-gable on the west half of the façade is covered with asphalt shingles, has a front gable roof dormer, and has an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. The roof has wide eaves with exposed rafter tails and knee brackets. The entry porch extends beyond the half-width front gable and has tapered columns, scrolled metal supports to either side of the front door, and three-over-one wood windows. The fenestration is mostly three-over-one with wood windows, including the smaller paired windows on the gable roof dormer.

Secondary: *Contributing*
This single-bay garage has a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. It has clapboard siding, exposed rafter tails, and a large picture window. It is located on the west side of the lot.

15 Bloomingdale Street	Contributing	CL00000259	1897

Ravi House
This two-story Colonial Revival front-gable house has a stuccoed foundation with wood clapboard siding. The roof has asphalt shingles, closed eaves, and cornice returns. The gable wall dormers on the side elevations have closed eaves with cornice returns. The front porch has a hip roof, dentil molding, turned spindles, and a non-historic square baluster railing. Fenestration is mostly one-over-one wood windows with a large picture window with leaded glass transom on the east bay of the facade and aluminum storm windows. On the west elevation, there is a historic canted bay window and a smaller floating bay window with vinyl casement windows. There is a small rear entrance porch on the southeast corner of the house.

21 Bloomingdale Street	Contributing	CL02000016	1926

This one-story Craftsman has a stuccoed foundation with wood clapboard siding and square shingles in the gable ends. There is a gable porch extending from the east half of the façade that has flared clapboard knee walls and is enclosed with four-over-one wood windows. The front-gable roof has asphalt shingles. This home also has exposed rafter tails, corner braces, and carved end rafters. The fenestration consists of four-over-one wood windows. Existing storm windows are a mix of wood and aluminum sashes. The front steps leading to the door are poured cement.

Secondary: *Contributing*
This single-bay, front-gable garage is set on a concrete foundation with lap siding and asphalt shingles. The bay door is on a sliding track. It is located on the southeastern side of the lot.

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25 Bloomingdale Street	Non-Contributing	CL00000258	1897

This two-and-a-half story wood frame Queen Anne home sits on a stone foundation and has siding of wooden clapboards with square and fish-scale shingles in the gable ends. The roof uses asphalt shingles and fenestration consists of one-over-one wood windows with mostly aluminum storm windows. Windows on the one-story rear addition may be vinyl sashes. On the west elevation, there is a two-story canted bay with hip roof. The home has had a large, enclosed porch added to the façade that wraps around the east elevation, and there is a small addition on the rear elevation. The front addition, in particular, diminishes the design integrity of the house.

Secondary: *Contributing*
This two-bay, front-gable, frame garage uses clapboard siding and asphalt shingles. It sits to the southwest corner of the lot.

214 Oak Place	Contributing	CL02000017	1950

This two-story Modern house is set on a poured concrete foundation with the board-form markings visible, and it has vertical wooden siding. The L-shaped shed roof is covered with tar paper and has a brick chimney in the center ell. The one-story, ground-level patio entrance is set deep under the roofline with a stone walkway and bordered by a wood lattice screen. There are two, low, twelve-light glass block windows and groups of wood windows with retractable awnings on the west elevation. On the south elevation, overlooking the river bluff, there is a patio entrance with louvered sidelights and two sets of double windows on the basement level, and there are ribbons of windows with wooden sashes on the main floor.

Secondary: *Contributing*
This two-bay, front-gable, frame garage is set on a cement slab, uses wooden clapboard siding and asphalt shingles. It is located on the northwestern side of the lot.

117 Church Street	Non-Contributing	CL02000018	1892

This one-story home is set on a stucco foundation. The frame home uses asbestos siding and the hip roof with centered cross-gable is covered with asphalt shingles. Fenestration consists of a wood picture window centered under the central gable, and one-over-one with wooden sashes on the remainder of the home. Changes to the siding have lowered the design integrity of the simple house.

111 Church Street	Non-Contributing	CL02000019	1881

This one-story Folk Victorian frame house has a cement foundation and vinyl siding. The cross-gable roof has asphalt shingles. The fenestration is one-over-one wood windows with vinyl storm windows. Bay windows on the northeast elevation are also one-over-one. The enclosed porch is on the south end of the east elevation. On the south side, there is a one-story metal awning over a rear entrance. The various changes to the home including siding, additions, and alterations to the porch have lowered the material and design integrity of this house.

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Secondary: *Non-Contributing*
There is a gable-roof frame garage at the back of the lot oriented to the alley. It was built recently.

107 Church Street	Non-Contributing	CL02000020	1892

This two-story home is set on a poured concrete foundation. Its wood frame uses vinyl siding while the gable-and-wing roof has asphalt shingles and a central brick chimney. Fenestration is one-over-one. A portion of the roof that extends lower over the entrance is supported with three square posts. Along the south elevation are bay windows and a wall dormer. There is also a short wall dormer on the façade. This house has undergone multiple changes which have affected its integrity.

103 Church Street	Contributing	CL02000021	1902

This one-story home rests on a brick foundation and has wood clapboard siding with wide corner boards. The clipped pyramidal roof uses asphalt shingles and has a single painted brick chimney at the center. The full-width porch on the façade was enclosed within the historic period, and there is an enclosed addition with wood clapboard siding and bands of windows on the rear northwest corner. The house has one-over-one wood windows with wood storm windows, although the front porch windows are aluminum screen-combination windows. Two windows on the south elevation have curved fixed metal awnings. The rear west elevation of the house has a small porch area with squared railings and turned support posts.

Secondary: *Contributing*
c. 1902
This single-bay front gable garage has wooden clapboard siding, exposed rafter tails, and a sheet metal roof. It sits on the northwest portion of the lot facing Kidder St.

11 Kidder Street	Contributing	CL02000022	1954

This one-story Ranch home is set on a cement block foundation and its siding consists of wooden clapboard and narrow vertical siding in the gable end and around the front entrance. The side-gable roof has asphalt shingles and a short brick chimney centered on the roof ridge. Fenestration is one-over one wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. The roof of the house extends slightly over the entrance. The entrance door has large wood paneled shutters fixed to either side. The porch has squared posts tied to the house with horizontal rungs on either side of the entryway on the eastern end of the facade. The brick lined porch floor extends into a flower bed. The east side of the house has a small metal awning with wrought iron railings on either side covering a side entrance.

Secondary: *Non-Contributing*
1981[10]
This single-bay, front-gable frame garage is set on a cement slab, with wooden clapboard siding and asphalt shingles on the southwestern corner of the lot on the alley.

[10] City of Vermillion, Building Permit #3396.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1868-1957

Significant Dates
1897
1931

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Lee-Bloomingdale Historic District meets the National Register Criterion C and is significant at the local level in the area of architecture within the period of significance extending from 1868 to 1957. The period of significance begins in 1868 with the construction of the earliest surviving building in the district, and extends through 1957, when the active period of construction in the district ceased. This includes the earliest homes built on the bluff when most of the town was still located by the river, the late nineteenth century homes built after the 1881 flood that destroyed much of the lower town, and the early twentieth century homes built as the town's business, university, and professional communities flourished. The contributing homes and secondary buildings that make up the Lee-Bloomingdale Historic District provide a clear insight into the prominence and diversity of their owners through their level of architectural design and varying styles. As such it is a good representation of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century residential architecture in Vermillion, which is a testament to the growth and prosperity of Vermillion during this period. The district consists of 26 contributing resources (18 primary and 8 secondary buildings) and 22 non-contributing resources (8 primary and 14 secondary buildings).

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Lee-Bloomingdale Historic District meets National Register Criterion C and is significant at the local level in the area of architecture within the period of significance extending from 1868 to 1957. This neighborhood area was first developed in 1868 when the majority of the town was still at its original site near the river. After the 1881 flood, the expansion of the university, and growth in town population there was a notable increase in building activity in Vermillion. The relative safety of the river bluff in comparison with the river bottoms proved an attractive rebuilding location for the town. This neighborhood appealed to a variety of well-to-do town residents including a governor, successful merchants, lawyers, professors, and newspaper editors. The homes of the district are reflective of their owners' prosperity and showcase fine examples of late nineteenth century through early twentieth century residential styles of Vermillion. The district includes prominent examples of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Contemporary Modern, and Ranch style residences.

ARCHITECTURE

Throughout the Lee-Bloomingdale Historic District, there are late-nineteenth through early-twentieth century residential homes that showcase a range of architectural styles found in Vermillion. Not only do these houses reflect the status of their owners, but also provide insight into the development of the town as a whole. The growth of the government, the University of South Dakota, and the business community contributed to the residential makeup of prominent community members. The homes are balanced between several regal Queen Anne models,

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stately Colonial Revival designs, and several Craftsman and Ranch houses that mirror the more modest construction of adding housing density to a growing town.

Queen Anne:

The Queen Anne style was the dominant style of domestic architecture in the western United States from 1880 to 1900. The style came about as a result of the Industrial Revolution, as new technologies began to emerge that allowed builders to use mass-produced, pre-cut architectural trim and other similar decorative elements. It spread rapidly as a result of the wide dissemination of pattern books and an expanding railroad network, which increased the availability of new products. The Queen Anne style persisted with decreasing popularity through the first decade of the twentieth century. Architectural expressions of the Queen Anne style in the district followed national and regional trends, with a dominant front-facing gable, full-length or wrap-around porches, asymmetrical façade, and variations in wall surface to avoid a smooth-walled appearance. The E.H. Willey House at 104 S. Court St. is an excellent example of a Queen Anne home with its full length porch, shingled gable ends, asymettrical façade, and carved balusters.

Colonial Revival:

Colonial Revival style homes has long been popular but was particularly so from 1880 to 1900 and from 1920 to 1940 across the country. The first wave of interest was brought by European-trained architects who built homes for wealthier individuals while the second wave came with WWI servicemen returning from the war. Features of the Colonial Revival style include a symmetrical façade with accentuated central entry, the use of columns and pilasters, and paired double-hung windows, often with multi-pane glazing in the upper sash. The Prentis House at 215 S. Court St. is the most elaborate example of the style in the district.

Craftsman:

The Craftsman style is well-represented in the district, depicting influence from bungalows and the Arts and Crafts Movement. Due to the promotion of the Craftsman style in pattern books and popular magazines, it became the leading style for smaller houses throughout the United States between 1905 and 1930. The style originated in California and quickly grew in popularity as it offered a simple and economical alternative to the elaborate Queen Anne designs. The Craftsman style emphasized the use of simple forms and natural materials. A low-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails and eave brackets, and prominent front porches characterize the Craftsman style. Exterior chimneys and divided light over single pane sash windows also denote the Craftsman style as represented in the district. The houses at 117, 124, and 125 S. Court St. as well as 21 and 32 Bloomingdale showcase the Craftsman style with wide roof eaves, exposed rafter tails, knee brackets, and carved end rafters.

Contemporary Modern:

The Contemporary Modern style also makes an appearance in the district. This style of home was first brought to the mainstream by Frank Lloyd Wright just after the turn of the century and by 1960s had gained considerable recognition – producing a range of varieties. The

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Contemporary Modern home focuses on the manner in which the exterior space and nature related to the interior.[11] Exterior ornamentation is minimal and instead works to integrate the home into its environment. The shed roof, deep entryway recess, and large expanse of uninterrupted wall space of 214 Oak Place are all characteristics of a Contemporary Modern home.

Ranch:

There are several Ranch Style homes present in the district. This style of home had explosive popularity in post-war, automobile-based America. Sprawling layouts were made possible by the automobiles and exceptionally cheap land prices. Manufactured building materials allowed for affordable and quickly constructed homes. In addition to the broad, low single-story frame, the Ranch style most often has a large picture window, broad roof overhang, and an off center entrance.[12] The Governor Lee District has several fine examples of the Ranch style. The house at 204 S. Court St. in particular has the characteristic features of the style.

Secondary Buildings:

The Lee-Bloomingdale Historic District has six contributing secondary buildings – all of them garages with gable roofs. Four of the six small wood-frame structures have a single bay, and the remaining two are two-bay. The garages tend to mirror the pitch and style of the homes they accompany and are located mostly to the back of the lot. All roofing material has been replaced with asphalt; however they all maintain clapboard or lapped siding. Secondary structures like garages demonstrate the growing popularity and utility of automobiles and their incorporation into the design of domestic space.

Early History of Vermillion

The significance of the Lee-Bloomingdale History District requires a brief history of its early development. The area in which Vermillion is located was acquired by the United States in 1803 as part of the Louisiana Purchase and in 1804, the Lewis and Clark Expedition visited the area. In 1849, the portion of South Dakota located east of the Missouri River became part of the Territory of Minnesota. A decade later, a large portion of southeastern South Dakota known as the Yankton Triangle was opened to settlement as a result of a treaty with the Yankton Sioux.[13] The town of Vermillion was founded as a trade center on the banks of the Missouri River in 1859, making it one of the first towns to be established in the state.

Soon after Dakota Territory was established on March 2, 1861, the legislature designated Vermillion as the location of the territorial university. The University of South Dakota, the state's first institution of higher learning, was established in Vermillion in 1862, thereby

[11] Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York. Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 630.
[12] McAlester, *A Field Guide*, 597-600.
[13] Mark Hufsteler and Michael Bedeau, *South Dakota's Railroads: An Historic Context* (Butte: Renewable Technologies, Inc., 2007), 6.

increasing the prominence and lending permanence to the fledgling community. Vermillion was later incorporated in 1873.[14]

The original townsite of Vermillion was located in the valley of the Missouri River near the foot of the bluffs. In 1881, a major flood of the Missouri River wiped out most of the town. Soon after the flood, a meeting was held on April 4, 1881 where residents almost unanimously approved relocating the town to the top of the bluff, out of the floodplain. The price of lots on the bluff doubled almost overnight, generally selling for $100 to $200. The new downtown was centered along Main and Market Streets, extending along Market from Main to Union (later renamed Kidder), and along Main from Market to Church Streets.[15]

By 1890, the population of Vermillion was 1,496.[16] Over the next decade, the population of Vermillion grew nearly 46 percent to 2,183.[17] After the turn of the twentieth century, the population remained stagnant, increasing by only four residents to 2,187 in 1910.[18] The community gradually grew over the next few decades to 2,590 in 1920, 2,850 in 1930, and 3,324 in 1940.[19] After World War II, Vermillion experienced a boost in population because veterans were taking advantage of the G.I. Bill to attend the University of South Dakota and because of new government and military facilities in the area that attracted residents. Reflecting this prosperity, the population of Vermillion grew by over sixty percent between 1940 and 1950, to 5,337 residents in 1950.[20] While the pace of growth slowed in the 1950s, growing to a population of 6,102 in 1960, it picked up again in the 1960s, with the population growing fifty percent to 9,128 in 1970.[21] This growth led to housing pressures in Vermillion, especially in the years after World War II as the nation, especially the manufacturing sector, transitioned from wartime production back to a peacetime manufacturing of consumer products. While many new areas were developed, vacant lots within established neighborhoods were also developed,

[14] City of Vermillion, "Our History." City of Vermillion, http://www.vermillion.us/about_history.aspx.

[15] Dan Christopherson. *The History of Vermillion, South Dakota Since the Great Flood of 1881* (Vermillion: City of Vermillion, 2007).

[16] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken the Year 1910* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1913), 679.

[17] Ibid.

[18] Ibid.

[19] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Fourteenth Census of the United States Taken the Year 1920* (Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1921), 608; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1932), 855; United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *A Report of the Seventeenth Decennial Census of the United States, Census of Population: 1950* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1952), Ch. 41:12.

[20] Ibid.

[21] United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Census of Population, PC (V1)-43 South Dakota, Advanced Report* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1970), 5.

deteriorated older houses were demolished and replaced by new residences and multi-family residences, and many large older houses were converted into apartments.

Lee-Bloomingdale Historic District

The Lee-Bloomingdale Historic District is located on the top of the bluffs which overlook the original townsite on the banks of the Missouri River. The east side of the district is one street to the left of the west of the Forest Avenue district. The southern edge of the district backs up to the bluff providing safety from possible floods and the fantastic views that first drew its residents. This area was recognized for its beauty and began to attract pioneers as early as 1873.[22] The lots between Church St. to Court St. and from Kidder St. to Bloomingdale St. saw significant amounts of construction by 1892, partially due to the spike in bank and business expansion, but the density of homes continued to increase until the Great Depression of the 1930s. From 1948 to 1957, there were additional homes added to the district, aligning with the postwar population growth of the city. This growth was related to the University of South Dakota progression as returning servicemen took advantage of the G.I. Bill, as well as the establishment of the National Guard Armory on the corner of Bloomingdale and Market Sts. in 1941.

The Lee-Bloomingdale Historic District was home to prominent figures in the history of Vermillion's development. These residents made significant contributions to the political, social, economic, and educational life in the city of Vermillion. The earliest residents had the resources to build high status homes for themselves and their families.

Elias H. Willey

Elias H. Willey was a noted publisher of the *Dakota Republican* (or *Vermillion Republican*) newspaper and an influential editorial writer, especially regarding politics. Willey was born in May 1846 near Waterville, Vermont and learned the printing trade as an apprentice at sixteen.[23] He worked in Kansas, Iowa, Maine, and Wisconsin before coming to Dakota in 1887 where he worked at, then bought, the *Dakota Republican*, one of the oldest newspapers in the state.[24] In 1910, he sold his interest in the paper to Mark Sloan who then ran it with Willey's current partner, his nephew, Erie S. Danforth.[25] He married Sue L. Danforth in 1887 in Wisconsin, then Susie A. Chaffee after his first wife's death in 1898.[26] The house at 104 S. Court St. was

[22] Judith P. Krueger. *Forest Avenue Historic District National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form.* 1978.
[23] O.W. Coursey, *Who's Who in South Dakota*, vol. 2 (Mitchell, SD: Educator Supply Company, 1916), 57.
[24] Coursey, Who's Who, 58; *Memorial and Biographical Record of Turner, Lincoln, Union and Clay Counties, South Dakota* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1897), 31.
[25] Coursey, Who's Who, 59.
[26] Ibid., 60.

designed and constructed for Willey in 1895 by builder Andrew Pickett and stone mason Hans Becklin.[27] E.H. Willey died in 1922 and was buried at Bluff View Cemetery in Vermillion.

Governor Andrew E. Lee

Andrew Erikson Lee was born near Bergen in 1847 in Norway. Lee immigrated to Wisconsin from Norway with his family in 1851.[28] In 1869, he started a dry goods store in Vermillion with friend Charles E. Prentis.[29] The Lee & Prentis store was first set up on the lower townsite that flooded in 1881.[30] Afterwards, they built a new store at the new townsite on the bluff, and both built their homes nearby with a view of the river. The store was one of the oldest businesses in continuous operation into the early twentieth-century.[31] While working as a merchant in Vermillion in 1892, he championed a citizens' cause against the local water company and afterwards served on city council and as mayor for two terms.[32] Lee ran for governor on the fusion ticket of the Democrat, free-silver Republican, and Populist parties.[33] Lee was elected to two terms as governor in 1896 and 1898. Although the establishment of a process for initiative and referendum was passed in 1898, many of his other reform efforts fell short because of a lack of electoral mandate, the continued hold that the Republican Party had on major state offices, and infighting amongst fusionists over political appointments.[34] During his term as governor, he also directed efforts to organize men and resources for the Spanish-American War but had to sue the Army to bring the state militia back to South Dakota.[35] In 1901, he demanded a legislative investigation into the alleged mismanagement of state institutions in Yankton, Sioux Falls, Redfield, and Plankinton.[36] The former governor made his living as a merchant in Vermillion and in managing "extensive farming and stock interests."[37] Governor Lee lived at 224 S. Court St. with his wife, Annie Chappell, and they had a daughter Jasemine (or Jessamine) who graduated from the University of South Dakota with a degree in law.[38] Andrew E. Lee died in 1934 and was buried at Bluff View Cemetery in Vermillion.

Charles E. Prentis

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[27] E.H. Willey House, National Register of Historic Places nomination form, #82003922.
[28] G.W. Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 4 (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915), 965.
[29] Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 4, 46.
[30] Ibid., 46.
[31] Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 4, 46.
[32] Terrence J. Lindell, "Populists in Power: The Problems of the Andrew E. Lee Administration in South Dakota," *South Dakota History* 22(4) (Fall 1993),346.
[33] G.W. Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 3 (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915), 674; Lindell, "Populists in Power," 346.
[34] Lindell, "Populists in Power," 347-349, 355, 365.
[35] Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 3, 418
[36] Ibid., 246.
[37] Doane Robinson, *History of South Dakota*, vol. 2 (B.F. Bowen & Co., 1904), 1340.
[38] Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 4, 966.

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Charles E. Prentis was born in about 1848 in Wisconsin. Prentis came to Dakota Territory in 1869.[39] He started a general store in Vermillion in partnership with his friend Andrew E. Lee. He personally owned hundreds of acres northwest of town, and Lee & Prentis as a firm invested in many acres in nearby Riverside Township, Charles Mix County, and in Nebraska as well, which were operated or sold at profit.[40] Prentis lived at 215 S. Court St. Prentis died in 1942 and was buried at Bluff View Cemetery in Vermillion.

CONCLUSION

The Lee-Bloomingdale Historic District meets National Register Criterion C and is significant at the local level in the area of architecture between 1868 and 1957. This neighborhood on the Missouri River bluff has preserved popular architectural styles that continue to serve as snapshots of important milestones in the town's history. Although some replacement materials are found in the district, the overall integrity

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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[39] Ibid., 46.

[40] *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Clay County, South Dakota* (E. Frank Peterson, 1901), 47; *Standard Atlas of Clay County, South Dakota* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle, Co., 1912), 35; Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 4, 965.

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Vermillion Area Visitor and Tourism. "History of Vermillion" http://www.vermillioncvb.com/history.php (accessed July 2015).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
_ __ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
_____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:
_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
_X__ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __Noted with properties in Section 7__

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property _8.8 acres_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1.	Zone: 14	Easting: 669141.2498	Northing: 4738269.9013
2.	Zone: 14	Easting: 669145.9184	Northing: 4738222.7644
3.	Zone: 14	Easting: 669081.9230	Northing: 4738218.1329
4.	Zone: 14	Easting: 669083.5413	Northing: 4738152.1076
5.	Zone: 14	Easting: 669031.3832	Northing: 4738148.2042
6.	Zone: 14	Easting: 669035.5485	Northing: 4738085.7409
7.	Zone: 14	Easting: 669146.2560	Northing: 4738083.6417
8.	Zone: 14	Easting: 669147.5633	Northing: 4738048.2343
9.	Zone: 14	Easting: 669204.0999	Northing: 4738052.6835
10.	Zone: 14	Easting: 669204.3117	Northing: 4738097.7536
11.	Zone: 14	Easting: 669261.8114	Northing: 4738098.7267

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12. Zone: 14 Easting: 669254.5017 Northing: 4738271.3667

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The district boundary comprises residential lots along Court Street south from Kidder to the bluff edge, along Bloomingdale Street between Market and Church Streets, on Oak Place (a short road off Bloomingdale Street), the houses on the west side of Church Street between Bloomingdale and Kidder Streets, and the houses on the south side of Kidder between Church and Court Streets.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary was selected to include the residential neighborhood surrounded by downtown Vermillion to the north, the river bluff to the south, and civic facilities to the east and west.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Crystal Kulhanek and Liz Almlie
organization: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 900 Governors Drive
city or town: Pierre state: South Dakota zip code: 57501
e-mail shpo@state.sd.us
telephone: 605-773-6056
date: February 8, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Lee-Bloomingdale Historic District
City or Vicinity: Vermillion
County: Clay State: South Dakota
Photographer: Crystal Kulhanek
Date Photographed: May 18, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

SD_Clay County_Lee Bloomingdale HD_0001
Willey House, oblique view of south and west elevations, camera facing northeast.

SD_Clay County_Lee Bloomingdale HD_0002
View of 116 S. Court St, west façade, camera facing east.

SD_Clay County_Lee Bloomingdale HD_0003
View of 204 S. Court St., west façade, camera facing east.

SD_Clay County_Lee Bloomingdale HD_0004
View of 208 S. Court St. (non-contributing), west and south elevations, camera facing northeast.

SD_Clay County_Lee Bloomingdale HD_0005
View of Governor Lee House, 224 S. Court St. (non-contributing), north and west elevations, camera facing southeast.

SD_Clay County_Lee Bloomingdale HD_0006
View of Prentis House, 215 S. Court St., east façade, camera facing west.

SD_Clay County_Lee Bloomingdale HD_0007
View of 117 S. Court St., east and north elevations, camera facing southwest.

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SD_Clay County_Lee Bloomingdale HD_0008
View of 32 Bloomingdale St., façade and west elevation, camera facing northeast.

SD_Clay County_Lee Bloomingdale HD_0009
View of 15 Bloomingdale, façade and west elevation, camera facing southeast.

SD_Clay County_Lee Bloomingdale HD_0010
View of 214 Oak Place, north and west elevations, camera facing southeast.

SD_Clay County_Lee Bloomingdale HD_0011
View of 111 Church Street (non-contributing), east façade, camera facing west.

SD_Clay County_Lee Bloomingdale HD_0012
View of 11 Kidder St., façade and east elevation, camera facing southwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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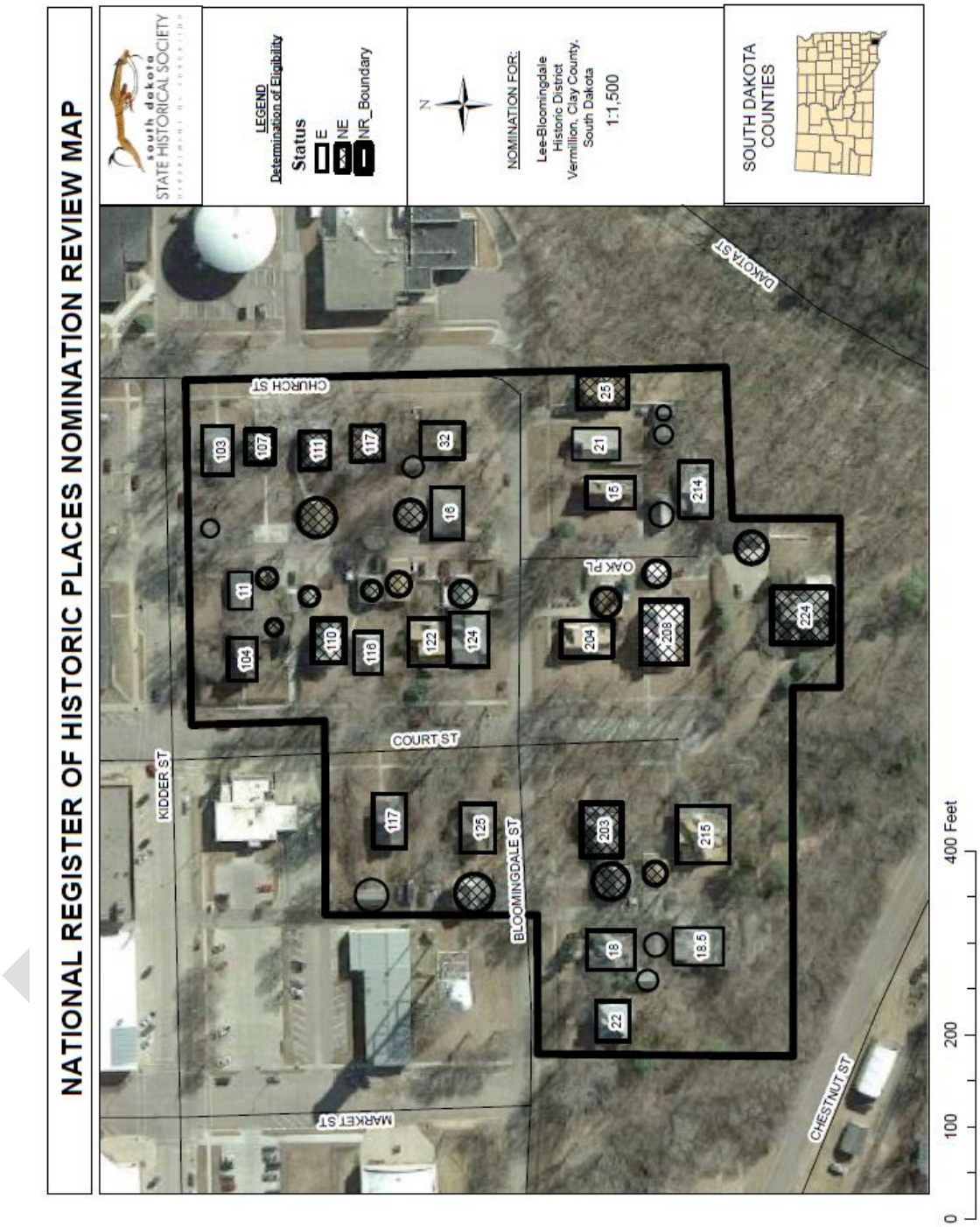
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION REVIEW MAP
south dakota
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
LEGEND
Determination of Eligibility
Status
E
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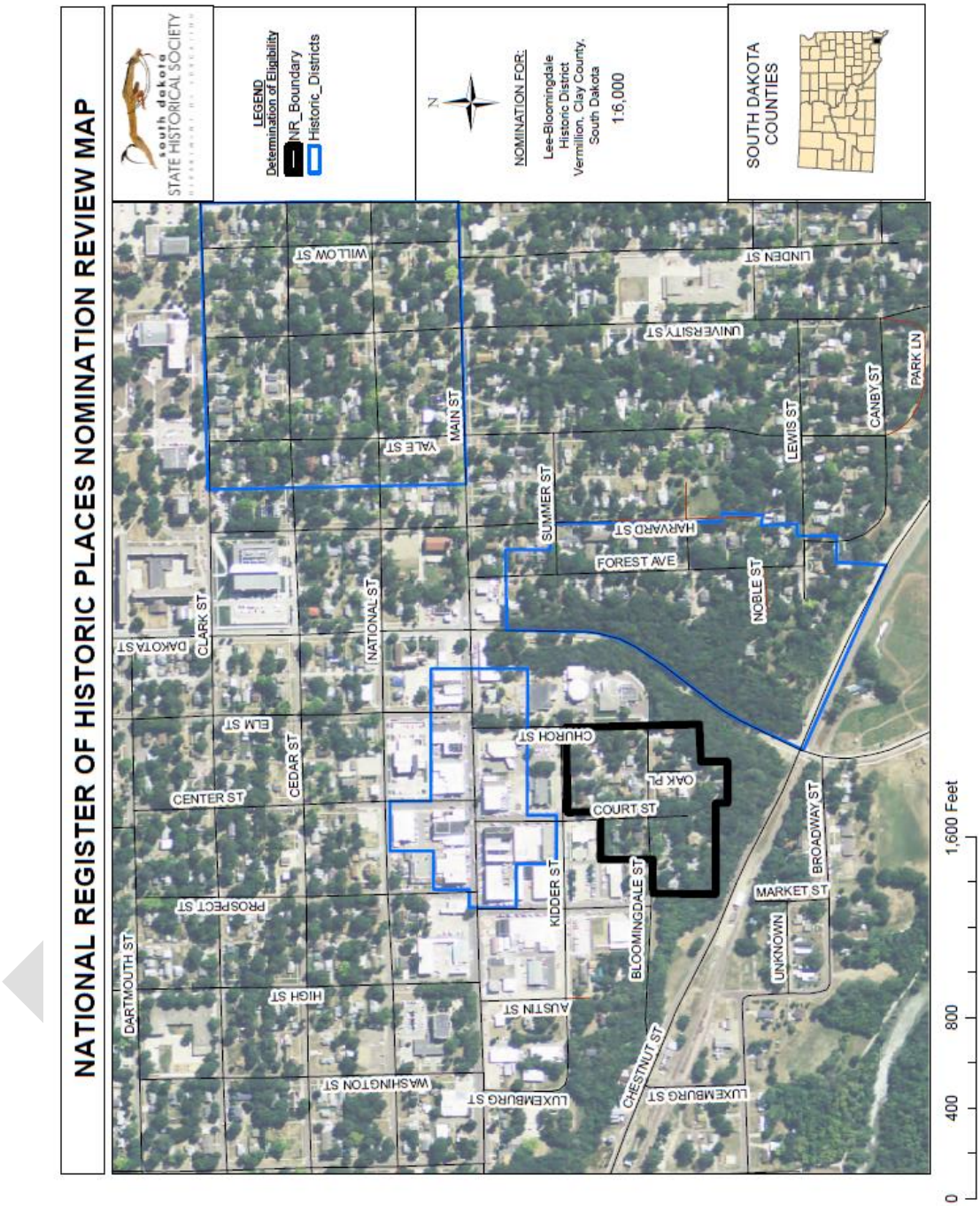
NOMINATION FOR:
Lee-Bloomingdale
Historic District
Vermillion, Clay County,
South Dakota
1:1,500
SOUTH DAKOTA
COUNTIES
CHURCH ST
DAKOTA ST
OAK PL
COURT ST
KIDDER ST
BLOOMINGDALE ST
MARKET ST
CHESTNUT ST
103
107
111
117
32
16
25
21
15
214
11
104
110
116
122
124
204
208
224
117
125
203
215
18
18.5
22
0
100
200
400 Feet


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION REVIEW MAP
south dakota
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
LEGEND
Determination of Eligibility
NR_Boundary
Historic_Districts
N
NOMINATION FOR:
Lee-Bloomingdale
Historic District
Vermillion, Clay County,
South Dakota
1:6,000
SOUTH DAKOTA
COUNTIES
WILLOW ST
LINDEN ST
UNIVERSITY ST
PARK LN
CANBY ST
LEWIS ST
MAIN ST
VALE ST
SUMMER ST
HARVARD ST
FOREST AVE
NOBLE ST
CLARK ST
NATIONAL ST
DAKOTA ST
ELM ST
CHURCH ST
OAK PL
CEDAR ST
CENTER ST
COURT ST
BROADWAY ST
MARKET ST
KIDDER ST
BLOOMINGDALE ST
PROSPECT ST
UNKNOWN
DARTMOUTH ST
HIGH ST
AUSTIN ST
CHESTNUT ST
WASHINGTON ST
LUXEMBURG ST
LUXEMBURG ST
0
400
800
1,600 Feet

SD_Clay County_Lee-Bloomingdale HD_0001

SD_Clay County_Lee-Bloomingdale HD_0002

SD_Clay County_Lee-Bloomingdale HD_0003

SD_Clay County_Lee-Bloomingdale HD_0004

SD_Clay County_Lee-Bloomingdale HD_0005

SD_Clay County_Lee-Bloomingdale HD_0006

SD_Clay County_Lee-Bloomingdale HD_0007

SD_Clay County_Lee-Bloomingdale HD_0008

SD_Clay County_Lee-Bloomingdale HD_0009

SD_Clay County_Lee-Bloomingdale HD_0010

SD_Clay County_Lee-Bloomingdale HD_0011

SD_Clay County_Lee-Bloomingdale HD_0012