Stansbury's Houses

Jacob Johnson photographer (1909)

Documentation of Houses Owned by Eugene and Josephine Stansbury in Vermillion, South Dakota 1916-1956

Researched and written by

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Disclaimer

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Preface

In 2012 Harlow Hatle, a retired professor at the University of South Dakota and owner of many houses in Vermillion, donated several files to the W. H. Over Museum. He found these files in a house at 324 North Dakota Street belonging to Dr. Eugene Milton Stansbury. The Hatle's bought the house in the 1970's and used for it their residence for several years.

The Stansbury files include a 1949 poster used by the American Medical Association to effectively combat "socialized medicine", personal papers, books containing patient histories of diseases and treatments, record ledger books, and a few textbooks. After looking through these extensive files, it became apparent that Dr. Stansbury also owned houses that he lived in, rented, and two that he utilized as hospitals before Dakota Hospital became operational in 1935. Dr. Stansbury kept careful files of the people who rented houses and apartments and how much rent they paid. Later, thanks to Mary Chicone, I also came across information about a colorful gentleman, William Stengel, her grandfather, who managed many of Stansbury' s houses and lived two houses south of Stansbury at 316 North Dakota Street. After the Stansburys passed away, William Stengel (1905-1992) worked for Philip Crew, who purchased a number of Stansbury's houses.

This booklet begins with a short biography of Dr. Stansbury to understand who this man was and to introduce his wife, Josephine Stansbury, who was a nurse anesthetist and business partner. Subsequently, we present an appraisal of the houses they owned, rented, and maintained as a hospital. Of the 13 houses the Stansburys owned, 11 are still remain standing in Vermillion, South Dakota. Some houses are located in Vermillion's two residential historic districts as contributing buildings, while others, built at the turn of the 20th century, are not designated as historical structures. Several primary and secondary sources help verify the location, construction date, and characteristics of each house.

Short History of Eugene and Josephine Stansbury

Eugene Milton Stansbury was born in Topeka, Kansas on December 20, 1881, the son of John M. and Adelia (Maddox) Stansbury. His paternal linage starts in America before the Revolutionary War. Stansbury graduated from Union College in Lincoln, Nebraska in 1902, taught school for several years, and then went to the University of Nebraska Medical School in Omaha graduating in 1909. A small book of his medical school notes from 1908-1909 documents the material he learned. It was clear from reading parts of this notebook, that Stansbury was a diligent student. An example of annotations in one page of the notebook is shown in Figure 1. Eugene Stansbury died in July, 1956 at the age of 75 years. Four years earlier he had passed the California state medical board examination. California was where his remaining 2 brothers lived and he may have thought of joining them.

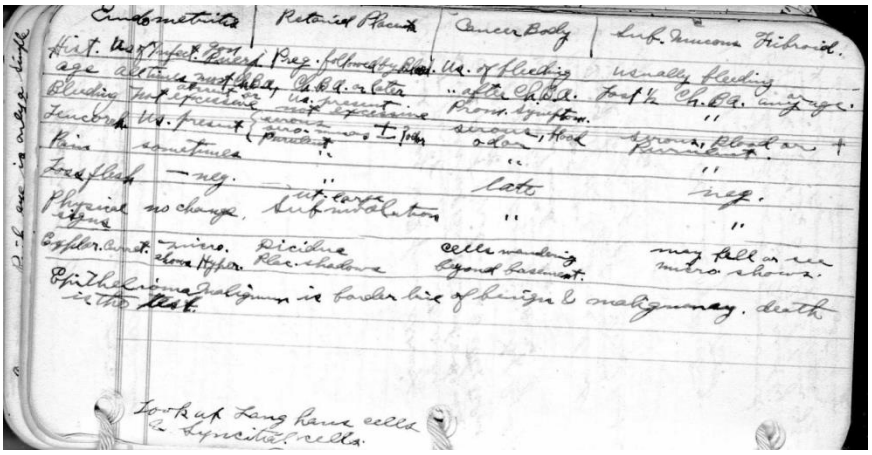


Figure 1. A page from Stansbury's medical school notebook 1908-1909 courtesy of Harlow Hatle.

In 1909 Dr. Stansbury married Josephine Hall, a registered nurse and anesthetist, who worked closely with him throughout the many years that Dr. Stansbury practiced medicine. Josephine Stansbury was not only a nurse anesthetist but was involved in transactions associated with the many buildings they owned. Thus, it is appropriate to include both Stansburys in this book.

Prior to moving to Vermillion, SD in 1914, Dr. Stansbury practiced medicine in Minden, Nebraska and several other locations in Nebraska starting in 1911. When the United States entered WW I, he joined the army as a captain in the medical corps. Letters from his files document that he witnessed the influenza pandemic in France during 1918. Moreover, in its vault the W.H. Over Museum has an Edison Army and Navy phonograph that Dr. Stansbury used in the field during his overseas stint in WW I.

After the War, Dr. Stansbury's practice in Vermillion flourished expanding into Medicine, Obstetrics, and Surgery. Gary Bottolfson (personal interview) also mentioned that Dr. Stansbury occasionally practiced dentistry. From 1916 to the early 1950's Dr. Stansbury kept very detailed notes of patients and also of the parents of the babies he delivered (age, residency, and occupation) drugs and instruments used during delivery , the ease or difficulty of the labor and delivery, presentation of the babies, number of siblings (living and dead) and weights of 535 babies. Further discussion of these aspects of Dr. Stansbury's life is left to another volume.

For about the first 20 years of his practice Dr. Stansbury also presented details of patients presenting with a variety of diseases, victims of occupational, horse, and automobile accidents, and outcomes of his patients. Dr. Stansbury chronicled vaccinating whole families for diphtheria, a very dangerous disease in the early part of the 20th century. At that time vaccines also existed for small pox and whooping cough. Since no antibiotics were available; prevention was the primary way to control a disease outbreak. Several volumes from the South Dakota State Board of Health detail how to prevent several prevalent diseases by using hygiene, diet, and strict quarantining individuals, if an epidemic should arise. Diseases such as mumps, measles, typhoid, meningitis, polio, tuberculosis, small pox, diphtheria, chicken pox and venereal diseases were common and sometimes exploded into epidemics in various parts of South

Dakota including Vermillion. Some of the treatments used to combat these diseases were actually toxic and included arsenic and other heavy metals.

Aside from practicing medicine in Vermillion until the early 1950's, Stansbury, was first an instructor and over a period of 15 years rose to become clinical professor at the University of South Dakota School of Medicine where he taught obstetrics. His teaching is chronicled in copies of Bulletin of the University of South Dakota in the ID Weeks Library Archives collection. Moreover, Dr. Stansbury sat for a photograph of the faculty of the SD School of Medicine in 1949 depicted in a book celebrating the centennial of the Medical School's founding in 1907.

Moreover, according to his correspondence, Dr. Stansbury owned land in Maxwell, New Mexico which he donated to Seven Day Adventists in 1926. He and his brothers also owned land in Los Angeles and Palo Alto, California and two tracts of land in Vermillion, aside from the many lots and buildings he acquired in Vermillion. Dr. Stansbury also served on the Vermillion City Council from 1940 to 1948. Thus, there are many facets to this man. This book focuses primarily on the houses that the Stansbury's owned and rented.

Figure 2. A picture of Josephine Mary (1878-1969) and Eugene Milton Stansbury (1881-1956) kindly donated by Mary Chicone.

Acknowledgements

For the research included in this book on Dr. and Mrs. Stansbury's houses, original files at the W.H. Over Museum and Harlow Hatle's personal files were used. In addition, I accessed information on the National Registry of Historic Places, read secondary sources in books and newspapers and used data from the Office of Equalization and the Registry of Deeds at the Clay County Courthouse. Finally, personal accounts from several people including Harlow Hatle, Mary Chicone, Cleo Erickson, Gary Bottolfson, Tom Thaden, Jim Wilson, Jim Stone, and Chris Johnson, whose great uncle Dr. Lawrence

Brookman, was a professional contemporary and friend of Dr. and Mrs. Stansbury were invaluable sources. Additional information of the relationship between Drs. Brookman and Stansbury are noted in "Dakota Doctor", a book in which Dr. Brookman detailed his medical practice in and around Vermillion for 30 years as well as in personal communications from Dr. Brookman's great-nephew, Christopher Johnson. Photographs of most houses were taken by George and Evelyn Schlenker. Other sources of photographs are cited when specific buildings are discussed. Tom Thaden supplied the photograph on the cover of the book. A list of the addresses and legal definitions of the land the houses were constructed on is presented in the appendix.

Houses That Served as Hospitals

216 East Clark Street

Of the houses Stansbury and his wife owned, two became hospitals and a third was used temporarily as a hospital. The first located on 216 East Clark Street was obtained by the Stansbury's in 1913 a year before Stansbury obtained a license to practice medicine and surgery in South Dakota. A citation of this building was made In the *Plain Talk* on August 23, 2009 under *Sesquicentennial Highlights.* According to the article, "the hospital was open to any patients in Vermillion, independent of who their physician was". The location of this building is evident in the Sanborn Fire Maps of Vermillion from 1920 and 1939 described later in the book.

After serving as a hospital this building was used as rental for many years. In 1974 it was donated to the State of South Dakota by Josephine Stansbury's estate for use by the University of South Dakota. In the early 1980's the building housed the South Dakota Historical Preservation Center. This building no longer exists and the land it was on is part of a parking lot near Julian Hall at the University of South Dakota.

25 Prospect Street

The second building known as the "Vermillion Hospital" located on 25 Prospect Street served as a hospital from 1922 to 1935 until Dakota Hospital became operational. Stansbury also owned two lots south of 25 Prospect. Following its use as a hospital, 25 Prospect was converted to be used as rental property, which is its current use.

This three story building depicted in several photographs below was built in 1900 and renovated in 1922 according to extensive notes from Dr. Stansbury to his contractor Meyer Wick. An example of the fine details regarding renovations on the second floor is as follows within the contract: "The operating room on the second floor needs to have a steel ceiling strip over plaster with 1X 2 in. furring nailed to joist, continuous sheets 24 X 72 in. will be satisfactory, owner to select pattern. Design No 37 in St. Paul's Roofing Company's catalogue looks fair enough." E M Stansbury finally writes at the end of 4 page of single spaced typed contract, dictating the time the renovations should be completed: August 1, 1922 with additional costs to Wick for every day that he is late. The price for a timely renovation was $2,695.00! This building contained 7 bedrooms and 7 bathrooms aside from consulting areas and an operating arena. The building was leased to the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity from 1935-1936. In 1944 the building was remodeled into 7 apartments. Stansbury used one "apartment" as his clinical office. In

1950 a small addition was built that contained 2 bedrooms and a bath. A small shed in the back south side of the building was used as a shop by William Stengel, who managed Stansbury's houses.

According to the Register of Deeds records Josephine Stansbury sold a lot from this property to Northern Bell Company in 1941 (for which the Stansburys received $10 per month) and in 1952 Stansbury gave more of the property to Union College. One lot never had a house built on it (called 23 Prospect Street) and the other 21 Prospect, had a house on it according to Sanborn maps from 1920 and 1939 but it no longer exists. It was used as a rental for several years.

In 1971 following Josephine's death, the County District Court gave the land and buildings to Union College. Like a number of Stansbury's houses that were given to Union College, that entity sold the house to realtors. Subsequently, Hartle Investments LLC purchased the rental property at 25 Prospect Street and currently it is owned by Mi Casa Su Casa LLC.

Figure 3, left. Front view of 25 Prospect Avenue facing west. Originally, the front of the house contained an enclosed porch. Another entrance was built as shown in the photograph.

Figure 4, right. A northeast view of the back of 25 Prospect. Additional entrances to the building were constructed to allow access to apartments.

316 N Dakota Street

The third building that was used for medical purposes, but did not serve as a hospital is located at 316 N Dakota St. This building was built in 1910 and Eugene Stansbury purchased it in 1926. William and Hazel Stengel lived in it for several years prior to purchasing it in 1959 from Josephine Stansbury following Eugene Stansbury's death in 1956. According to Mary Chicone, Stengel's granddaughter, the kitchen still had a metal ceiling which allowed the room to be

thoroughly cleaned when it was used as an operating theater. The house stayed in the Stengel family and was acquired by Hazel's grandson William Hensley. Currently it is a residential dwelling owned by Jerald and Janine Stewart.

Figure 5. A picture of 316 N Dakota. Most likely the porch was enclosed, a new entry constructed, and the railing on the second floor over the porch added. The asbestos siding was added years after the house was built and is a common covering of several houses in Vermillion prior to use of vinyl siding.

<u>The Stansbury Residence at 324 North Dakota</u>

In 1919 Josephine Mary Stansbury bought Lots 1 and 2 Block 60 Snyders from Edna Coocks and in 1922 started building on Lot 1. In 1924 the building was sold to Dr. Stansbury and in 1926 he acquired lot 3. Lots 2 and 3 were subsequently sold.

The spacious 1.5 story wood sided house consists of 5 bedrooms and 3 baths. Aside from the Stansbury's, other tenants of the house over the years included Dr. Stansbury's parents Adelia and John Stansbury, his mother-in-law, Caroline C. Hall, Hilda Hall, Josephine's sister and Alice M. Bremer a lodger. A few of years after Josephine Stansbury's death, Harlow and Lynne Hatle bought the house and it went through several owners until today Timothy and Jane Tilden own the residence. Below is a picture of the house as it looked in the 1990's.

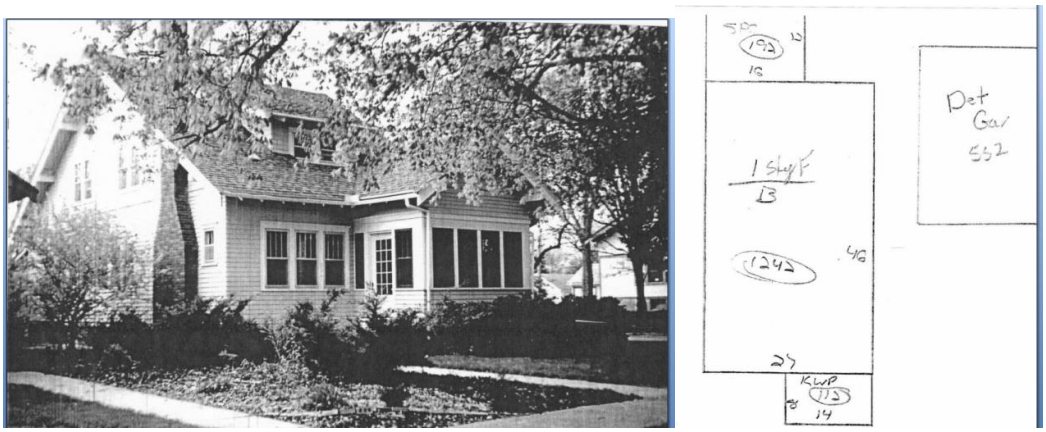


Figure 6. On the left is a northeast view of 324 North Dakota. The photo was taken in the late 1990's. It does not clearly show the size of the brick chimney which is twice the size of that visible at the side of building (evident in Figure 23). The building today is similar to that depicted in the photo, although the shrubs have grown and block the view of the house. To the right is a sketch of the house, front and back porches and the detached garage.

Houses Used for Rental Income

Aside from investment in lands in California and New Mexico, a lucrative medical practice, and investments in stocks and bonds, the Stansbury's owned and rented several houses in Vermillion over a 25 year period. Some houses were used consistently over the years; others were brought and then sold. The Stansburys built their residence at 324 North Dakota as well as the 314 North Dakota building. According to the Clay County Registry of Deed, Dr. Stansbury donated many of the rental houses to Union College in Lincoln, Nebraska from which he graduated in 1902. Union College then sold all the houses it received from the Stansburys to realtors in Vermillion.

According to records housed at the W.H. Over and those of Harlow Hatle, it was evident that Stansbury kept meticulous records of renovations and people he rented the apartments to. Some renters were University of South Dakota faculty members such as Drs. Jordan, Scott, and W.O. Read, students, and business men such as Nate Hurowitz who owned *Piggly Wiggly* and Harold Hinchliff owned a grocery and meat market in Main Street. Two other renters, Daniel Lennon and Steve Adkins were famous athletes and coaches. Both were inducted into the South Dakota Sports Hall of Fame. Other notable renters included Robert DeVaney, Claude Van Epp, Andrew W. Bogue (who went on to be a well-known Judge in Rapid City), and Phyllis Christol. Looking through Stansbury's records some renters lived in his apartments or houses for only a short time while others such as Ina Chaussee and J.E. Palensky lived in the houses for several years.

308 National Street

The smallest house that Dr. Stansbury owned in 1944 was built in 1910 and is located at 308 National. The house is a one and half story building that has as a small front porch and consists of 3 bedrooms and one bath. The house is still a rental property owned by Vermillion Rentals, LLC.

Figure 7. As depicted in the photographs of 308 National above, the foundation is concrete block and the siding wood composite. All the windows have been replaced.

103 North Harvard

Just west of this house is another rental building: 103 N Harvard. This one and a half story house shown below has a rebuilt front porch with new railings. The wood siding is original as are the lintels over the windows. The foundation is brick covered with stucco. Stansbury acquired the 1910 built house in 1944 and at his death donated it to Union College. Currently it is owned by the Peterson Family Trust out of Laguna, California and is still a rental.

Figure 8. A southwest view of 103 Harvard Street. The small house at 312 East National is located directly east of this house. A brick foundation is visible in places. The porch and railings were replaced in early 2005.

The Lotze House: 208 Forest Ave

Probably the rental house with the longest history in Vermillion is the Lotze House (Lots 3 and 4 Block 2 of Hanson's) located on Forest Avenue. The house is listed on the National Registry of Historic Places in 1979 as a contributing building in the Forest Avenue Historic District.

The building was the second house (the first was moved to National St.) constructed on Forest Avenue by C.F. Lotze (1857-1930), who came to Vermillion on his way to the Black Hills to discover gold. He never got that far and instead settled in Vermillion becoming a successful businessman, member of the Vermillion City Council, and the town's first fire chief.

Charles Lotze who moved to Vermillion in the early 1879 formed a partnership with C.C. Bridgeman. The men opened a shop in lower Vermillion until their business was destroyed in 1881 by the flood of Missouri River then located close to Vermillion. Subsequently, they opened a new business on Market Street, above the bluff. In 1886 when Bridgeman retired, Lotze formed a partnership with J. E. Fisher. Unfortunately, their shop burned down in 1890 and they rebuilt a brick building on 3 West Main Street. There Lotze had a jewelry and stationary business for several decades. He died on April 28, 1930, ironically in a fire.

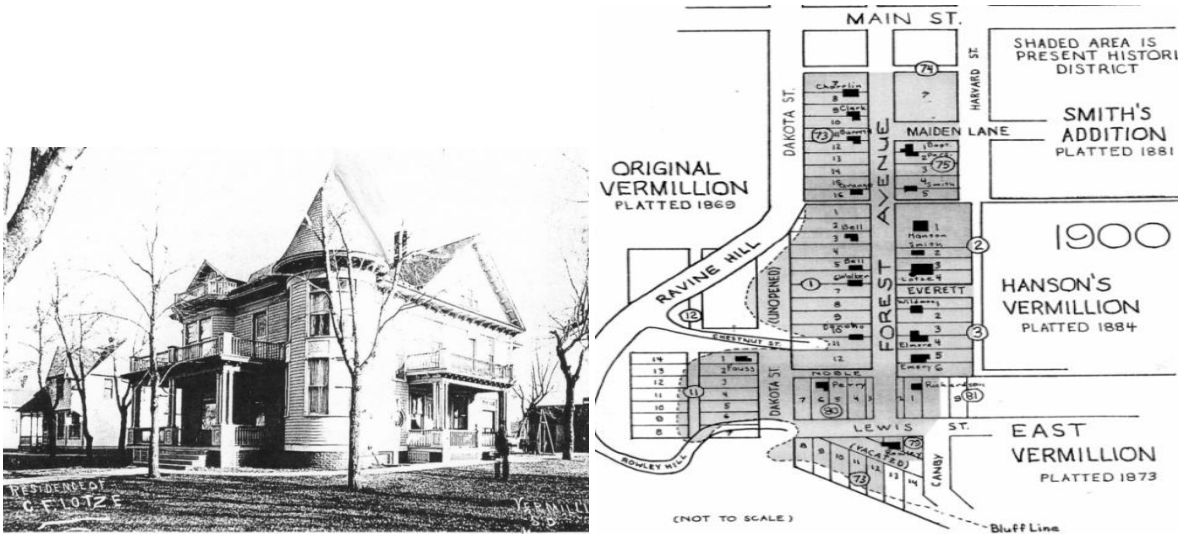


Figure 9. The left photograph is of the Lotze residence a few years after its construction showing the building's architectural features. The map to the right indicates its location on Forest Avenue just north of Everett Street as part of Hanson's Vermillion platted in 1884. These images were reproduced with permission from Judith Krueger.

The building is a Queen Anne style house with a solid brick foundation and originally had two single story porches with double columns, one located on the entrance of the building and the other on the south side of the building. This porch is gone and only the doors that lead into an apartment are present.

A circular tower on the southwest corner with a conical roof, stained glass windows on the east, south sides of the house and on the tower, and asphalt-shingled cross gable roof and a hip roof on an addition to the structure are prominent structure features. The windows were one-over one double hung windows with wooden decorations and arched lintels. The wood carving outside the house is evident above and below the windows located as well as brackets and carvings below the entire roof. Detailed house plans and floor plans follow (Figures 10-14). In addition, details of the interior of the house are depicted in Figures 15 and 16.

Figure 10. Details illustrating the carved woodwork and stained glass on the tower and south side windows .

A series of drawings of the original building (located at the W.H Over Museum) indicate details outside and within the house. Originally a one family house the building, currently it consists of 7 apartments.

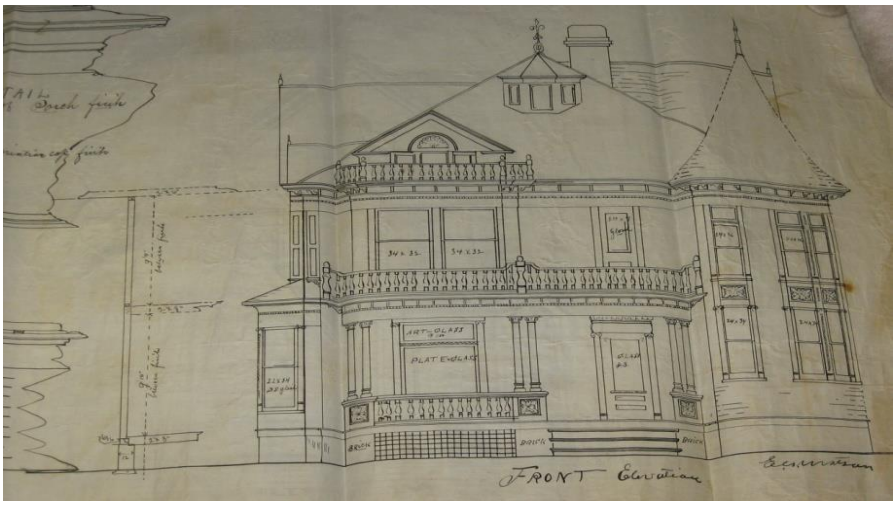


Figure 11. Original drawing of the front (west side) of the building.

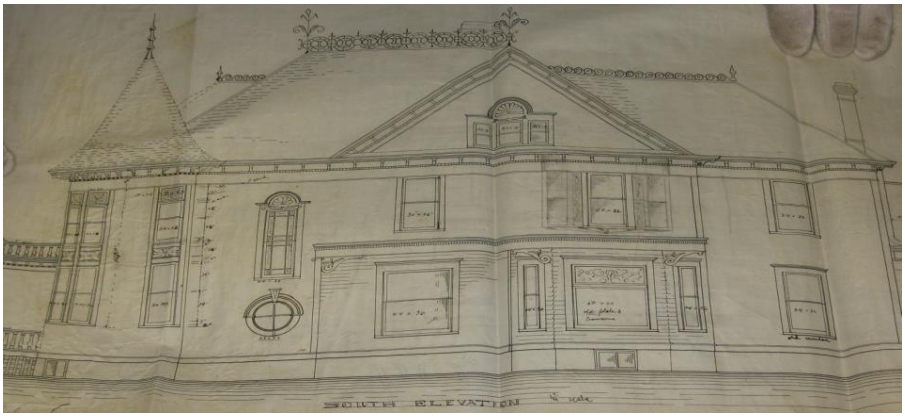


Figure 12. Original drawing of the south side of the building.

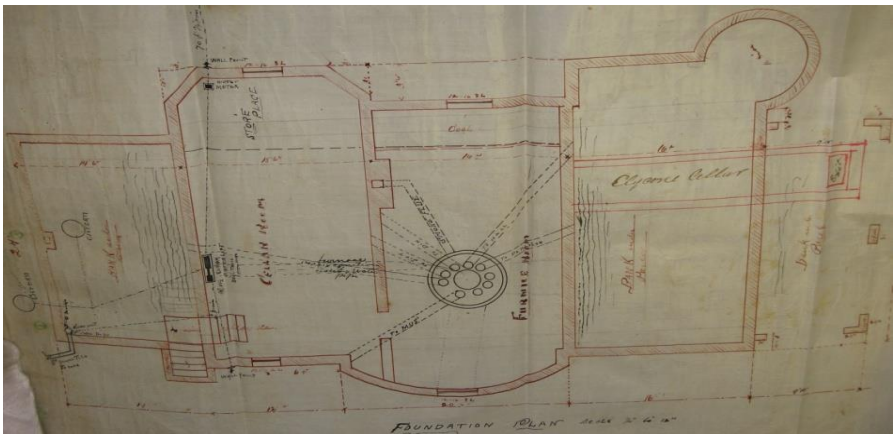


Figure 13. The floor plan of the 1st story of the building.

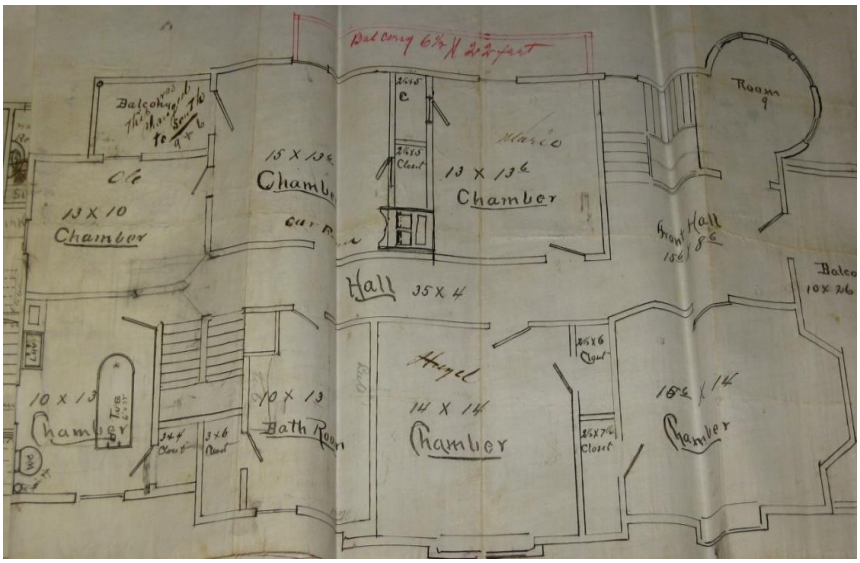


Figure 14. The floor plan to the 2nd story of the building.

Some features remain of the original grandeur of the building including stained glass windows, as well as hardware and carvings above the interior doors are detailed in the photographs below.

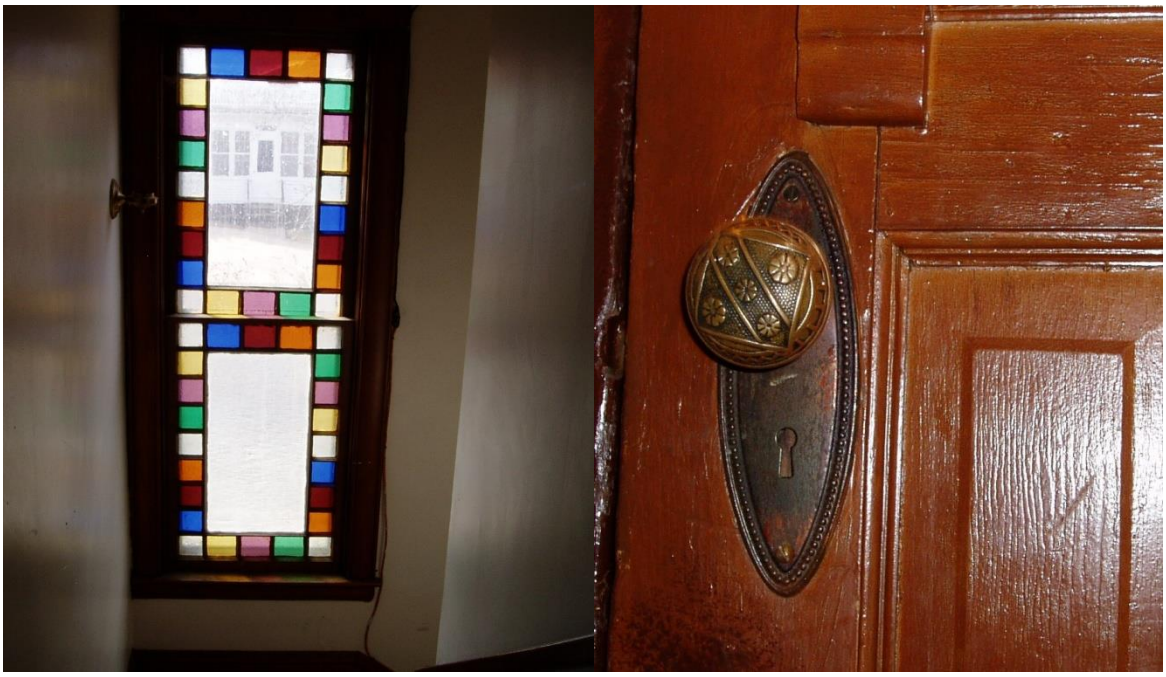


Figure 15. Stained glass in a window facing south illuminating a staircase going to the second floor (left) and the original hardware in a door (right).

Figure 16. An example of carving above an interior door.

According to the information at Register of Deeds in the Clay County Courthouse, in 1927 the building was sold to Lotze Incorporated. In 1935 Thompson Company Incorporated purchased the building and in 1944 the building was sold to Josephine Stansbury. For about 8 years the building was rented as apartments according to Eugene Stansbury's personal files at the W.H. Over Museum. In 1952 Stansbury donated the building to Union College Incorporated who subsequently sold it to John E. Carlin in 1979. In 1987 Marjory Carlin, John's wife, sold the building to Marlene J. Amundson. The Amundson estate sold it to Terry Amundsen in 2007. In 2014 the house went on the market and was sold in May, 2015 to Bye Real Estate LLC.

5 North University

This building erected in 1905 is part of the former Vermillion Historic District (placed on the National Registry of Historic Sites in 1974), now known as the University Historic District. It was owned by several people including Maude Beste, Martin Thompson, Josephine Chaussee (1879-1968), Abbie Glen Hutton Walker (1893-1952) and Charles Doane (1875-1964) who sold it to Eugene Stansbury in 1940. In 1947 Eugene Stansbury sold the house to Josephine Stansbury. The current owner is Hogen Haus Properties LLC .

Figure 17. A northwest view of 5 North University illustrates the cross-gabled and hip roof with prominent cornice returns on all roofs, wood siding, and shingles in the attic area. According to Sanford Fire Maps, additions to the back of the house were made at a later date.

210-212 North Willow Street

These buildings located in the University Historic District were constructed in 1900. Josephine Stansbury purchased these houses in 1943 as rental property. During that time they were transferred to Eugene Stansbury who in 1952 donated them to Union College. This property was subsequently purchased by Phil Crew from Union College in 1971 and later sold to William Lancaster. Although many original features were maintained such as the window lintels, wood siding and porches, railings on the two porches were recently replaced. Current owners are Hogan Haus Properties, LLC.

Figure 18. A southeastern view of the buildings illustrating the larger 2 story 210 Willow Street building and the small one story 212 North Willow Street building the first story with a small porch.

Figure 19. An eastern view of the larger building illustrated the porch and lintels and sills of the double-hung windows.

315 East Main Street

Robert J. McVicker (1864-1947), who is mentioned in the History of the Dakota Territory, arrived in Vermillion in 1894 and became a member of the firm of Grange and McVicker (Clay County, SD business directory of 1909 lists McVicker as a partner of J. W Grange. http://files.usgwarchives.net/sd/clay/business/verm-1909.txt). He bought Grange out in 1910 and soon purchased several buildings in downtown Vermillion. He had a successful business in general merchandise and land development. McVicker first constructed a house on Forest Avenue (216 Forest Avenue) in 1903 which was hit by lightening. He sold that building to Thomas Sterling in 1908.

McVicker built 315 Main Street in 1920. Prior to his death, McVicker sold this house to Dr. Stansbury who may have converted it into apartments. After Dr. Stansbury's death the property went to Union College and in 1976 Phil Crew purchased it and sold it to Brenda Schofield. In 1994 Paul and Dorothy Rosenbaum purchased the building. The current owner of the building is William Wood. The house is still utilized as a rental property with 6 units.

A distinctive feature of this two and a half story building is its cross-gabled roof. On the attic level all the gable end walls are covered by cedar shingles. Other features of the house are original lintels and sills present on all the double hung windows, and what appears to be an original front door.

Figure 20. A northeastern view of 315 East Main Street showing the shingled attic area, porch, tricolor paints and bay windows on two stories.

314 North Dakota

This two story house with a sharp pitched cross-gable roof and wood siding was built in 1933 by the Stansburys. The land that the house sits on was originally owned by Robert B. Shields (1853-1934) who sold the land to John Anderson in 1919. In 1926 he sold the property Mrs. Eliza J. Lennon (1861-1956). She and her husband also owned over 250 acres of land in the Spirit Mound area. In 1926 Mrs. Lennon sold the property to Eugene Stansbury. In 1932 Eugene Stansbury sold the property to Josephine Stansbury. She owned the land and the house that was built in 1933 until 1943 when she sold the property to Margie A. Witt (1893-1972). Currently James V. Gerlach and Ann Kay Gerlach own this home.

Figure 21. Southeast front view of 314 North Dakota showing the sharply pitched roof.

Figure 22. Northeast view of 314 North Dakota showing the north-facing bay window and garage at the back of the house.

320 North Dakota

This one story front facing “L” shaped house wood-sided house was built in 1924. Eugene Stansbury purchased the property from Mrs. Eliza J. Lennon (1861-1956) in 1926. In 1932 Eugene Stansbury sold the property to his wife who subsequently sold it to Mary Ellen Manning in 1944. Currently the house is a rental owned by De Vee Dykstra. Windows in the front of the house were all replaced, although side windows are double hung as depicted in Figure 23 below.

Figure 23. This southeast view of 320 North Dakota shows the enclosed porch and foundation. A small garage can be seen in the back of the house. The prominent chimney of 324 North Dakota directly north of 320 North Dakota is clearly shown in this photograph.

Figure 24. Eastern frontal view of 320 North Dakota.

<u>Sanborn maps illustrate the location of houses that are no longer standing and those built after 1920</u>

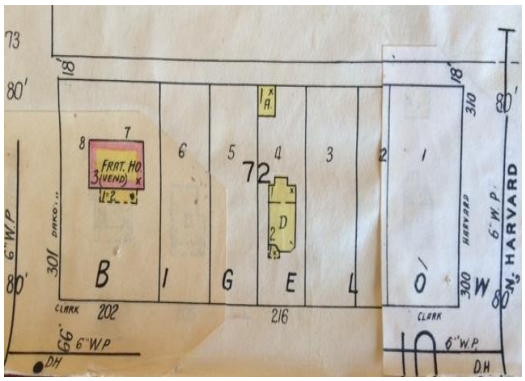
Sanborn Maps from 1920 and 1939 (Permission to use images was obtained from EDR Sanborn® Direct, Sanborn Library, LLC.) were utilized to determine the foot prints and location of several houses. In some cases the Sanborn maps, information in the Register of Deeds, evidence on the web, anecdotes from Jim Wilson and Stansbury's files are the only evidence that buildings located at 216 East Clark Street and 21 Prospect Street actually existed.

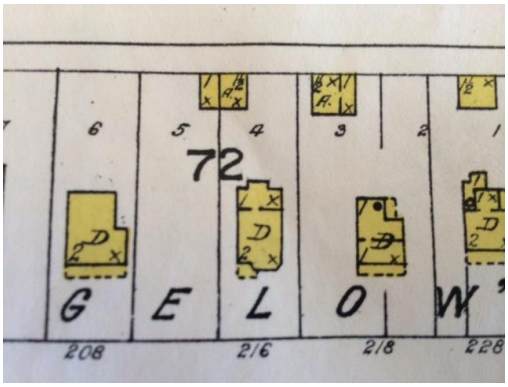
<u>21 Prospect</u>: The left map indicates the presence of this house and garage in the 1920 map as well as the Vermillion Hospital (25 Prospect). On the right is a 1939 map with the 21 Prospect house still present. Note that the building at 25 Prospect is no longer a hospital and a new small structure is now in evident on lot 11.

1920 1939

Below are Sanborn maps of 216 East Clark in the 1920 Sanborn map to the left and the 1939 map on the right.

1920 1939

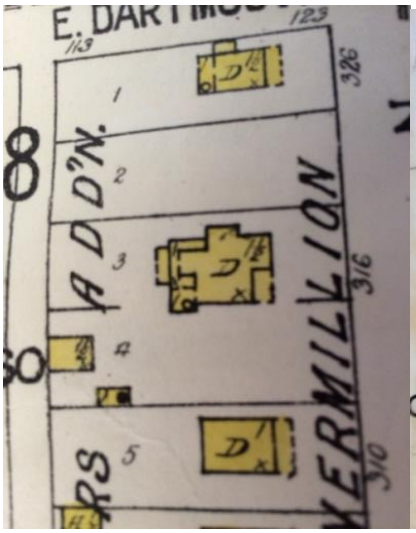


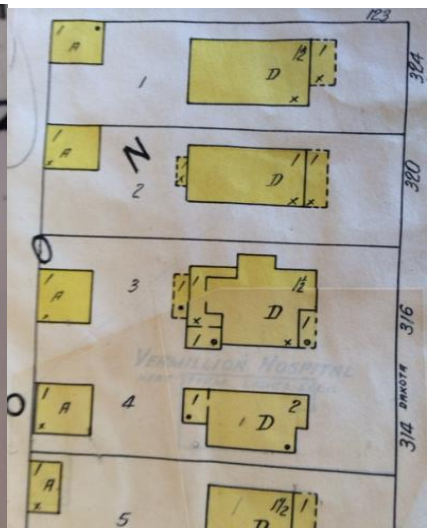


North Dakota Houses

The Sanborn map on the left illustrates which North Dakota Street houses existed in 1920. At that time 324 North Dakota is identified as 326 North Dakota. Although 316 North Dakota existed, there are no houses in lots 2 and 4. In the 1939 map all 4 buildings (324, 320, 316 and 314 North Dakota) are present as are stand alone garages to the east of the houses.

1920 1939





Afterword

In conclusion, this book presents the history and the architectural characteristics of the many houses Eugene and Josephine Stansbury owned. Some buildings were used as hospitals and clinics, filling a medical need in Vermillion as did other buildings in Vermillion, prior to the opening of the Dakota Hospital in 1935. Other buildings were used for rental properties to generate income, and one became their home. Importantly, of the 13 houses described above, 11 are still standing today in Vermillion.

Addresses and legal descriptions of houses

In this last section presents addresses and legal descriptions of the houses discussed in this book. The legal descriptions were utilized to determine property purchases and transfers at the Registry of Deeds, Clay County Court House, South Dakota. The asterisks denote buildings that are no longer standing and the # denotes a lot owned by the Stansbury that did not contain a house.

Addresses	Legal descriptions
315 E. Main St.	Lots 7,8, 9 long with a strip 20' along S (Blk 76 Smiths)
324 N. Dakota St.	Lot 1 BLK 60 Snyders
103 N Harvard Ave.	Lot EXC E 48' BLK 65 Bigelows
208 Forest Ave.	Lots 3 & 4 BLK 2 Hansons
25 Prospect Ave.	N 1/2 of Lot 13 & Lot 14 BLK Snyders Addition
212-210 N. Willow St.	Lots 4 & 5 BLK 7 Bigelows University
5 N. University Ave.	AUD tract C of lot 2 SW 1/4 18-92-51 Bigelows University
216 E. Clark St.*	Lot 4 BLK 72 Bigelows
320 N Dakota St.	Lot 2 BLK 60 Snyders Addition
314 N Dakota St.	S 39'of Lot 4 BLK Snyders Addition
316 N Dakota St.	Lot 3 & N 5'of Lot 4 BLK 60 Snyders Addition
21 Prospect Ave. *	Lots 12 & 1/2 13 BLK 35' Assessed by state Snyders
23 Prospect Ave. #	Lot 11 BLK 35' Assessed by state Snyders
308 E National St.	E 48'of Lot 1 BLK 65 Bigelow's Addition

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