

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: James and Wilhelmina Anderson House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Corner of Park Ave and Jackson St

City or town: Lily State: South Dakota County: Day

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

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:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☒

District

☐

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/QUEEN ANNE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Stone

Walls: wood

Roof: asphalt shingles

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 Anderson house is a two and a half story balloon frame Queen Anne house located on the corner of Jackson St. and Park Ave. in Lily, South Dakota. Defining features of the Queen Anne style include steeply pitched irregular roof lines, asymmetrical elevations and textured surfaces such as patterned shingles, features present in the Anderson House. The house has an irregular cross gable roof with a dominant front gable facing north and a rear porch to the south. The house has a stone foundation and an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior walls have narrow clapboard siding, spindle work, a wooden stringcourse between the first and second floors, and three kinds of shingles (staggered, fish scale and square). The exterior surfaces are white with green and red trim. The original wood windows remain intact, mostly paired double-hung and single double-hung throughout. The four upper sashes in the bay window and in the window on the north façade have polychromatic glass panels. Above the bay window is a pediment with a sunburst design. The roof gables facing north and west have staggered shingles and a small fixed window with pointed arches. While the house's interior is somewhat deteriorated after a period of vacancy, it also retains original features including wood millwork, decorated window and door trim, and the spindled balustrade on the staircase.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

The Anderson House has not been significantly altered throughout its history and retains integrity of location, design, workmanship, and materials, which lead to a high integrity of feeling and association. The building has not been moved as it is still located in a residential area. The house is located on the northwest corner of a residential block, on the intersection of Jackson St and Park Ave, on the north side of town. To the north and west the house faces swatches of trees and shrubbery. The original design, workmanship and materials are still clearly discernable despite the house's neglect.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Anderson House is located on lots 5 and 6 of block 7, on the corner of Jackson St. and Park Ave. The streets are gravel and there are no sidewalks bordering the property. The house is surrounded by thick shrubbery and mature trees on the eastern and southern sides. There are two wood-frame, non-contributing detached sheds located at the rear of the home to the south.

The house is located in the former town of Lily. The town was recently dissolved, and there are no remaining businesses. The dissolution of the town began in 2017 by the three remaining town board members.¹ Many of the lots and structures have been transferred to the Buffalo Plains Historical Foundation for preservation. In 2007, Craig Corbin, who was the last owner of the Anderson house, gifted it to the Buffalo Plains Historical Foundation. Members of the Corbin family had owned the home since 1946.²

North Elevation

The main façade to the north facing Jackson Street is dominated by a gable front volume. On the ground floor, there is one two-over-two window with a fixed insert at the top decorated with small, square stained-glass panes. Between the first and second floors, there are two wooden stringcourses, and between them is a wide area containing both square and fish scale shingles. The second floor has paired double-hung windows. The gable is decorated with stepped shingles and a small fixed window with a wooden pointed arch and keystone. The eaves have a moderate overhang.

A steep shed roof with exposed rafter tails covers the main vestibule on the south side of the gable, slightly recessed from the main gable front. Originally, the entrance was accessible through a small entry porch. The porch is no longer extant, but the spindle columns attached to the west elevation and vestibule are still intact. The door is very ornate with small square wooden panels, two of which represent suns on the lower portion. A single-pane square etched-glass panel is in the upper portion of the door. The etched glass imagery portrays a scene of a woman holding a large ceramic vase. This

¹ Amanda Fanger, "Lily Board Begins Dissolution Process for Town," *Reporter & Farmer* (Webster, SD), January 23, 2017.

² Day Co., SD, Deed Book Vol. B140, Page 133.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

image is contained within an oval frame with decorative etching around it. A wood storm door partially covers the door.

West Elevation

The western side of the Anderson House faces Park Ave. The northern volume of the west facade, where the shed roof and the main entrance are located, also has a single double-hung window on the first floor, and a single double-hung window partially obscured by the shed roof on the second floor.

The second volume to the south dominates the western elevation. The first floor prominently features a bay window containing four double-hung windows with a border of stained-glass panels, also known as Queen Anne sashes.³ The bay window has a pediment with a painted sunburst motif and a slight overhang with painted eaves. Underneath the windows, the narrow clapboard siding is arranged diagonally, distinguishing the pattern from the rest of the volume. Continuing from the window trim and above the pediment, the parallel wooden stringcourses sandwich a wide area with square and fish-scale shingle, the same as on the north façade. Right above the bay window is one paired double-hung window and a single double-hung window to the south. Above, the roof gable is composed of staggered shingles and has a small fixed window with a wooden pointed arch and keystone, once again mirroring the one found on the north façade.

South Elevation



1910 Photograph of Anderson House, looking at Southern Elevation. Provided by Roy Buchele (grandson of James and Minnie Anderson).

The south façade located on the rear of the house has a porch spanning the entire length of the elevation, accessible by concrete steps. From historic documentation, it's possible to see the porch was originally enclosed by screens. A low spindled balustrade runs the three sides of the porch. Overlooking the porch there is one paired double-hung window and a door. The upper balcony, no longer extant, was supported by three Doric columns and had spindle work railings. Here there is a door flanked by one-over-one windows on each side. The

³ Queen Anne sash is a window that has many small geometric panes running along its edges

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

balcony has since disappeared replaced by a roof over the porch, which is now in poor condition, as are the deck and the columns.

East Elevation

The eastern elevation faces the tree line and shrubbery and is the least ornate façade of the house. The southernmost part of the east façade has a small one-story rectangular volume with a low-pitched gable. This volume has two double-hung windows on each side, on the south and north elevations respectively. Its entrance door is a utilitarian wood storm door and is very degraded at the base. Next to this volume, on the first floor of the main house volume, there is a single one-over-one window. The wooden stringcourses sandwiching the area with square and fish-scale shingles is continued on this elevation. The second floor has two double-hung windows. Two interior red brick chimneys are visible on the roof from this elevation that appear to be stretcher bond brickwork.

Interior

The first floor of the house is divided by a central wall that runs north and south. The staircase leading to the second floor is located on the southwest corner of the house across from the kitchen. Underneath the staircase, there is a door that leads to the porch. The kitchen is also accessible from an adjacent room to the east, with an entrance on the eastern elevation, which may have been a bathroom. The main entrance on the north façade leads to a living room with the stained-glass bay window. From the living room, it is possible to access a second room to the north, which may have been a second living room also with a stained-glass window, and what may have been a bedroom to the east. Original millwork is intact, including doors, windows, trim, and baseboard.

The L-shaped staircase leads to the second floor. A spindled balustrade marks the landing. To the south of the landing there is a wood-paneled door with a glass pane that originally led to the balcony. To the north, the landing leads to a hallway flanked by two bedrooms to the east and one bedroom to the west. The hallway terminates in a large bedroom to the north. Here too, all original trim, windows, doors and baseboards are intact.

While there is a significant amount of original material and decoration, the house overall is in a state of disrepair. The flooring is carpet and linoleum throughout, so it is difficult to evaluate any damage. Wallpaper is present throughout the first and second floors. The ceilings and walls are in a state of disrepair, with crumbling plaster exposing the lathe throughout the house.

Shed

The shed is located on the back of the house, facing the south elevation. It is a one-story, small, gable wood building. The gable is clad in asbestos and the roof is asphalt shingles. The door has been removed, however the opening is still visible. The west elevation has a small four pane window. The shed was moved on the property. Date of construction is unknown.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

Historic Integrity

The James and Wilhelmina Anderson House retains integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship and materials. Despite the deterioration to the interior, significant original materials and architectural features remain intact. The house can be categorized as a vernacular variation of Queen Anne architecture. Significant exterior features include the asymmetrical elevations, irregular cross gable roof, patterned shingles between stringcourses and in the gables, original windows and doors, the bay window, and the columns and spindled balustrade on the back porch. On the interior, there is extensive decorated wood millwork, which includes window and door trims, interior doors, baseboards, and spindled balustrade on the stairs.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

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.
- ☒ 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

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1904

Significant Dates

1904

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

James Anderson (builder)

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

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 Anderson House is locally significant under **Criterion C** in the area of architecture. It exhibits distinct characteristics of a vernacular Queen Anne style house, such as steep-pitched gable roofs, irregular floorplan, asymmetrical facades, varied wall textures and patterns, bay windows, and porches with spindle work. The house retains its historic integrity and is currently being maintained by the Buffalo Plains Historical Foundation based in Webster, South Dakota. The period of significance is 1904, the date of construction.

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

History of Day County and Lily

Day County is located in the northeastern section of present-day South Dakota in the Prairie Hills (Coteau des Prairies) region of the state. It is one of the largest counties in eastern South Dakota with 648,400 acres, 91% of which is farmland. The topography of Day County is due to four glaciers that stretched across the land, creating a variety of sloping plains and numerous lakes and slough, and can support diversified agriculture.⁴

The area's first inhabitants were native populations. It's possible that the first of these were the Mound Builders, who lived mainly in eastern South Dakota and were known for creating mounds of raised earth used as burial chambers. Later, the area was occupied by Arikara and Dakota populations.⁵ The first white explorers of the area were fur traders who sought beaver skin and buffalo hides, and established trading posts in the early nineteenth century.⁶ With the Yankton Treaty of 1858, eastern South Dakota was reshaped: the land was seized by the US government and opened to white settlement, resulting in the displacement of native populations to reservations.⁷

Permanent settlement in Day County didn't occur until the mid-nineteenth century, with Francis Randell (a.k.a Rondell) a fur trader with the American Fur Company, as the first settler. Randell settled near Rush Lake around 1850, after establishing a fur trading post on the James River. Many of the earliest settlers settled first along the James River Valley, or in the lake region where timber could be found.⁸

⁴ Day County Historical Research Committee, *Day County History*, (Webster SD: n.p., 1981), 13.

⁵ Ibid., 13.

⁶ Camilla Deiber, Amy Dixon and Megan Rupnick, "Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey of Day County, South Dakota" (Survey prepared for the South Dakota State Historical Society, Marion, IA: The Louis Berger Group Inc., 2006), 7.

⁷ The Center for Western Studies, Augustana College, *A New South Dakota History*, Ed. Harry F. Thompson, (Sioux Falls SD: Pine Hill Press, 2009), 71.

⁸ *Day County History*, 14.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

The Great Dakota Boom of 1878-1887 contributed significantly to the settlement of Day County. This was a period of unprecedented growth during which almost all the land east of the Missouri River was occupied by settlers. The population of Day County increased from 97 in 1880 to 9,168 in 1890. Newcomers to the region could then acquire land through the Preemption Act of 1841, the Homestead Act of 1862, or the Timber Culture Act of 1873.⁹

The growth prompted by the Great Dakota Boom was further stimulated by westward railroads. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad built several railroads through Day County, the first in 1881 which extended from Ortonville in Minnesota to Aberdeen, the second in 1887 from Andover to Harlen, North Dakota, and a third, also in 1887, connecting Madison and Bristol.¹⁰ Lily was the last town built on this railroad.¹¹

Towns like Lily thrived after the railroad was established as residents had access to reliable transportation and local farmers could send product to larger markets. The railroad provided increased access to food, fuel, and building materials, all of which were crucial to early residents.¹² Railroad officials advertised cheap rates, promoted the opportunities of the region to attract people, and distributed posters and pamphlets with information about the land.¹³ With railroads building in the region and their alluring promotional methods, many people had both opportunity and incentive to settle in Day County.¹⁴

Lily was established and platted in 1894 by George Patterson. The post office was established by Ross E. Parks, who received the mail twice a week from Clark at his homestead about a mile and a half from town. Parks named the town Lily after his sister. The post office later moved to several properties, including the Barber homestead, the Patterson homestead, Emma Johnson's property, and to J.T. Larson's store.

Lily was an active community. It had a girls' basketball team, and the Lily Cornet Band, which travelled all around the state.¹⁵ Hubert Humphrey Sr., father of future vice-president Hubert Humphrey Jr. owned a drugstore in town before moving to Wallace.¹⁶

By 1905, the town was thriving. A local newspaper reported:

"[Lily has a] hotel, doctor, newspaper, restaurant, masons, painters, plasterers, state bank, drugstore, pretty girls, one church (Methodist), five elevators, dry goods store, telephone system, one stock buyer, four general stores, one hardware store, energetic businessmen, blacksmithing and wagon shop,

⁹ *Day County History*, 14-15.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 14.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 726.

¹² John Olson, "The Settlement of Day County, South Dakota," (PhD diss. University of South Dakota, 1918), 37.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 9 - 17.

¹⁴ Kenneth M. Hammer, "Come to God's Country: Promotional Efforts in the Dakota Territory, 1861-1889," *South Dakota History* Vol. 10 No. 4 (1980): 302-305.

¹⁵ *Day County History*, 735.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 733.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

contractors and builders, fine cement walks, one real estate dealer, 200 energetic people, two lumber yards, one meat market, excellent school, fine buildings, livery stable, harness shop, politicians, dray line, furniture store, notary public, baseball team, four trains daily, opera house, pool room, photographer, millinery, post office, creamery, jeweler, saloon, band, depot, barber shop, second hand store, portrait and landscape artist, agent for Mayfield nursery, and two mail carriers."¹⁷

Despite thriving businesses and social clubs, Lily's population peaked in 1920 with 187 residents. In 2017, the town was dissolved by the Day County Court as there were no permanent residents left in town. Many small towns across South Dakota suffered a similar fate. While reasons vary from town to town, two overarching trends affected populations in rural towns. The first was the advent of the automobile. Cars and trucks allowed for greater mobility and provided access to larger markets, and financial and recreational opportunities. Farmers began to by-pass small town merchants and sell their goods directly to larger urban centers, where competition provided better prices for crops and livestock and cheaper prices for store merchandise. This led to the gradual decline of small towns, including towns served by the rail line as the small-town depot was gradually abandoned in favor of the flexibility afforded by the truck.¹⁸

The second was farm consolidation. Farm consolidation was primarily a consequence of a booming manufacturing sector in the 1930s that prompted many rural residents to relocate to urban centers to take manufacturing jobs.¹⁹ "The combination of the demand for labor in non-agricultural sectors of the economy and the growing availability of labor-saving technologies prompted farmers to purchase tractors and other machines."²⁰ Machinery was used to solve this labor-supply problem on the farm as people shifted away from rural areas, eventually leading to farm expansion.

Population of Lily

1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
175	187	135	158	139	119	62	38	26	21	4

Table 1 - Population data was taken from the U.S. Census Bureau.

¹⁷ Newspaper source is not specified. Quote was reported in *Day County History*, 727.

¹⁸ The Center for Western Studies, Augustana College, *A New South Dakota History*, ed. Harry F. Thompson (Sioux Falls: Pine Hill Press, 2009), 179.

¹⁹ Bradley H. Baltensperger, "Farm Consolidation in the Northern and Central States of the Great Plains," *Great Plains Quarterly* 7, no. 4 (1987): 257

²⁰ Ibid., 256.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

History of the Anderson House

James Anderson was one of Lily's early residents. James was born in Malmö, Sweden on 11 Aug 1861.²¹ He immigrated to the United States in 1882, and married Wilhelmina Paulson (a.k.a Mina or Minnie) in 1889. Wilhelmina was born in Norway in 1865 and had immigrated to the United States in 1885.²² Together, Wilhelmina and James had had nine children.²³

In 1885, James and Minnie moved to a homestead seven miles west outside of Lily. They moved to Lily in 1904, after James completed the construction of the Anderson House. Minnie died on April 26, 1940 at the age of 75. James continued to live in the house until he died on June 7, 1944 at the age of 82. They are both buried at the Saint Ansgar Cemetery in Lily.²⁴ After James' death, the house was sold to the Corbin family who donated the house to the Buffalo Plains Historical Foundation in 2007.

In 1903, James purchased lots 5-6 of block 7 in Lily, where he built the Anderson House.²⁵ He purchased the land from Emma Johnson, who was the daughter of two of Lily's pioneering residents, John B. and Johanna Johnson. Emma became paralyzed at the age of 16, possibly because of a stroke or from polio. Like James, Emma's parents were also Swedish immigrants. The Johnsons lived in Minnesota, where they had four disconnected tracts of land to cultivate, only totaling 100 acres. When land opened in South Dakota they moved and homesteaded 480 acres of land, where the town of Lily was built.²⁶ The Anderson House is located on a section of land named Emma Johnson's Addition.

In addition to farming his own land, James Anderson had several other occupations. In the 1910 Federal census his occupation was listed as a lumber dealer.²⁷ By the 1930 census, his occupation was listed as grain elevator manager.²⁸ According to local histories he was also an implement dealer in town. A carpenter by trade, he also built the schoolhouse and the Lutheran church west of town.²⁹ James built Lily's first schoolhouse in 1904 for a cost of \$4,268. It was a two-story frame building with a central bell tower. The school became consolidated, taking in three-fourths of the township. The school continued to operate until 1968 and was eventually torn down.³⁰ Interestingly, the location of the school was on the lot directly north of the Anderson House where swatches of trees and bushes are today.³¹

²¹ Marylin Nolan, "James Anderson," *Find a Grave*, added: 25 Jul 2016.

²² *1910 United States Federal Census* (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006).

²³ *Day County History*, 737.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 458

²⁵ Day Co., SD, Deed Book: Lots 5&6, Vol. GG, Page 431.

²⁶ *The Immigrants: John B. and Johanna Johnson, Their Journey "unto a good land,"* ed. Leslie W. Johnson and Vera M. Johnson (n.p., 1987), 5-6.

²⁷ *1910 United States Federal Census* (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006).

²⁸ *1930 United States Federal Census* (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2002).

²⁹ *Day County History*, 458.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 735.

³¹ *Standard Atlas of Day County, South Dakota* (Chicago: Geo A Ogle & Co, 1909), 17.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House

Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota

County and State

The Anderson House is an example of a vernacular Queen Anne house. These houses were often also built in stages as money allowed or changes in family took place.³² Vernacular buildings were not considered high-style and were made with local materials readily available.³³ In South Dakota, this meant Queen Anne dwellings were built with wood rather than brick or stone.³⁴ Folk builders relied on traditions, observation, or apprenticeship, and their designs often had a much higher degree of interpretation and variety. Balloon-framing was an especially popular building technique in South Dakota when cut lumber and mass-produced nails became available. Two-by-four inch lumber was used, which could easily be transported over railroad.³⁵ Balloon-framing originated in Chicago in the 1830s and consisted of vertical studs extending the full length of the building frame, with the floor joists attached to these studs.³⁶ Construction of the balloon frame was inexpensive and easy, making it a favorite as compared to the traditional post-and-beam construction. Balloon frame homes make up about ninety percent of the existing houses in the upper Midwest region.³⁷

In Day County only one Queen Anne house is currently listed on the National Register. The John and Kittie Williams House built around 1909 is a prominent late Queen Anne example located on Main Street in Webster, South Dakota. The interior is more elaborate, perhaps due to its location in a larger town, and includes grand staircases, a foyer, wood wainscoting, and built-in cabinets.³⁸ The Williams House is a good example of late Queen Anne architecture, when revival styles were starting to become popular and Queen Anne homes were being built with classical ornamentation, such as columns and Palladian windows.³⁹

The only resource currently listed on the National Register around Lily is the Charles A. Barber Farmstead. Charles was a prominent resident of Lily, raising purebred horses. He was involved in the local school board and helped organize the Lily Cornet Band. The farmstead is located near the Anderson House, about one-quarter mile west of Lily. The property contains multiple buildings, including the main house, barns, privy, and a grain elevator. It was established in the 1880's under the Timber Culture Act. Charles constructed a large Foursquare home in 1900, adding to it in 1914. While the house is classified as a Foursquare plan, it has many Queen Anne characteristics, including an

³² Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, ed., *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986) 426-443.

³³ Janet W. Foster, *The Queen Anne House: America's Victorian Vernacular*, (New York: Abrams, 2006), 10-18.

³⁴ David Erpestad and David Wood, *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945* (Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997), 49.

³⁵ Ibid., 21.

³⁶ Harris, Cyril M, *American Architecture, an Illustrated Encyclopedia* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company Inc., 1998), 18.

³⁷ Fred W. Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest, 1850-1920* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1992), 5-9.

³⁸ Barbara Kooiman, *John and Kittie Williams House*, National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008) National Register Reference #08000043.

³⁹ Erpestad and Wood, *Building South Dakota*, 51.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

asymmetrical façade, a two-story alcove with gabled roof, leaded glass windows, dormers, and a porch.⁴⁰

The Queen Anne Architectural Style

The Queen Anne Style originated in England, where it reached the height of its popularity between 1870 and 1890. Its founders were a generation of architects and artists who had become dissatisfied with the Gothic Revival architectural style, one of the most popular styles of the 1850s and 1860s. Gothic Revival was perceived as imbued with religious meaning by a generation moving towards secularization; the characteristic heaviness of the style was becoming less popular in favor of lighter architecture and furniture; and lastly the style was perceived to have been vulgarized by commercial architects.⁴¹

Architects, who had for the most part been trained in Gothic Revival architecture, like Philip Webb, Richard Norman Shaw, William Eden Nesfield, George Fredrick Bodley and Sir Walter Scott laid the foundation for the Queen Anne Style.⁴² Queen Anne is characterized by a skillful blending of previous architectural languages, which included Flemish, Elizabethan, Tudor, Gothic, English Renaissance and eventually American Colonial.⁴³ These historical precedents had little to do with the person of Queen Anne and the architecture predominant during her rule, which instead relied on Renaissance formalism, making the name “Queen Anne” something of a misnomer.⁴⁴

The array of architectural precedents led to mixed reviews when the Queen Anne style first became public. Architects, especially Classicists and Gothic Revivalist, viewed it as a corrupt, hybrid or inorganic.⁴⁵ Many also claimed it was impractical, vaguely stating it “rejected modern methods and comforts.”⁴⁶ Others however, embraced the style as it allowed greater versatility and freedom which could be expressed in irregular designs and floorplans, and asymmetrical facades, neither of which fit within the rigid parameters of Gothic and Classical architecture. Gothic architecture, as argued by architect J.J. Steventson, was a style meant for building churches in stone, and was therefore difficult to adapt to residential buildings, which were for the most part built in brick. Furthermore, Gothic arched windows were suitable for lighting vaulted ceilings but ineffective for flat ceiling homes.⁴⁷ Contemporaneously, Neo-Classical architecture was also unsuitable for residential buildings, as it was

⁴⁰ Constance Barber Saylor and John Rau, *Barber, Charles A. Farmstead*, National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1988), National Register Reference #88000048.

⁴¹ Mark Girouard, *Sweetness and Light, the 'Queen Anne' Movement 1860 - 1900* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1977), 13.

⁴² Ibid., 38.

⁴³ Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York: Henry Holt and Company Inc., 1994), 154.

⁴⁴ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Random House, 1984), 350.

⁴⁵ Girouard, *Sweetness and Light*, 60.

⁴⁶ Ibid., 60.

⁴⁷ Ibid., 61.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

too monotonous and too monumental. Domestic architecture, argued Stevenson, should be homely, something that “ordinary people could use naturally and unselfconsciously.”⁴⁸

Queen Anne architecture was initially inspired by cottages and farmhouses. Shaw and Nedfield set out to tour and sketch these buildings across the English countryside, eventually moving to small country towns. The mixture of the popular Gothic with the farmhouse vernacular developed a style named “Old English.” On the other hand, the mix of farmhouse vernacular with the so called “builders classical” of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries gave way to Queen Anne.⁴⁹ Builders classical refers to the architecture popular during the Stewart and Georgian periods. While renewed interest in these styles was brief, it contributed to kickstart Queen Anne’s widespread appeal.⁵⁰ Old English was generally encouraged for country buildings, while Queen Anne was used for town residences.⁵¹ The Queen Anne style was considered an inherently vernacular style, an English domestic style. It filled the requirement for an everyday, common architecture, as previous vernacular architecture was perceived to be too vulgarized and commercial to satisfy aesthetic taste.⁵²

The first introduction of Queen Anne architecture in the United States is generally attributed to Richard Norman Shaw. Shaw built several Queen Anne buildings for the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, showing the variety of facades, free plans, and the array of architectural features that characterized the style.⁵³ The style was discussed through formal publications like the *American Architect and Building News*, and promoted through house catalogues and pattern-books published by Bicknell & Comstock; Palliser, Palliser & Company; R.W. Shoppell’s Co-operative Building Plan Association, and George F. Barber.⁵⁴ *Modern Dwellings in Town and Country* published in 1878 was the first pattern-book to feature the Queen Anne style.

Even though Queen Anne was not particularly appreciated by architects, it became immensely popular with the public, becoming predominant in the United States between 1880s and 1910s.⁵⁵ These houses were affordable and could be freely modified according to individual taste, cost, or regional variation. It was one of the first styles that broke with traditional ideas of space and function.⁵⁶ The expanding railroad made transportation of pre-cut building materials and architectural details like doors, windows, siding, and decorative detailing, convenient to ship throughout the nation.⁵⁷ Individual components, like brackets or spindles, were also available for purchase by those looking to embellish existing buildings.⁵⁸ Queen Anne was favored for everything from row houses to seaside retreats, no doubt at least in part

⁴⁸ Girouard, *Sweetness and Light*, 61.

⁴⁹ Ibid., 25.

⁵⁰ Ibid., 10.

⁵¹ Ibid., 27.

⁵² Ibid., 62.

⁵³ Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*, 154.

⁵⁴ Savage, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 314.

⁵⁵ Ibid., 350

⁵⁶ Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York: W.W. Norton and Co., 2009), 160.

⁵⁷ Savage, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 350

⁵⁸ John Milnes Baker, *American House Styles: A Concise Guide* (New York: The Countryman Press, 2018) 70.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

because its picturesque and complex appearance.⁵⁹ These houses were designed to impress and entertain, and to project the “aesthetics of refinement.”⁶⁰

American Queen Anne took on many variations from its English origins. In England, Queen Anne building had primarily been built with brick, terracotta, and plaster. In the United States, the style found further expression in the use of wood.⁶¹ Features like spindle work became popular in 1880s, eventually becoming a staple of the style, and adaptations of classical features like columns and Palladian windows became widespread after the Chicago’s Columbian Exposition of 1893, which was designed with a classical theme.⁶² Classical features deriving from the United States’ colonial past were particularly important because they highlighted an American “national architectural heritage [as] something worth looking into, [and] something worthy of preservation.”⁶³ For the first time, American architectural precedents were used as references for new construction instead of it’s European counterparts.

Projecting rooflines, carved decorations in gable ends and above windows, and later towers, balconies and porches were also American features absent in English Queen Anne.⁶⁴ The use of the balloon frame also played a role in shaping the American Queen Anne style, as it allowed the freedom to build irregular floorplans, and “[simplified] the construction of corners, wall extensions, [and] overhangs.”⁶⁵ In the Midwest, Queen Anne reached even greater freedom. East coast houses were frequently designed by trained, professional architects and referenced European examples.⁶⁶ For example, the first American Queen Anne was the Watts Sherman House designed by Henry Hobson Richardson in 1874. Located in Newport, Rhode Island, the house reflected Shaw’s influence, with a steep cascading roof and textured walls featuring half-timbering and hanging tile.⁶⁷ In the Midwest, Queen Anne houses were often constructed by carpenter-builders who freely adapted published house designs.⁶⁸

Queen Anne was one of the most popular styles in South Dakota between 1880 and 1910. Most Queen Anne house were constructed between two to two and a half stories, with stone or brick foundations, balloon frames, and exterior wall textures consisting of narrow clapboard siding and shingles on the second floor or attic level. High pitched gables, dormers, oriels, double-hung windows, glazed or

⁵⁹ Carley, 154.

⁶⁰ Michael Alcorn, “Catalog Castles,” *Journal of American Culture* Vol. 20 No. 3 (1997): 4, 8.

⁶¹ Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*, 155

⁶² Savage, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 370.

⁶³ W. Knight Surges, “The Long Shadow of Norman Shaw,” *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 9, no. 4 (Dec. 1950): 16, accessed October 22, 2019.

⁶⁴ Sadayoshi Omoto, “The Queen Anne Style and Architectural Criticism,” *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 23, no. 1 (Mar. 1964): 31, accessed October 22, 2019.

⁶⁵ Savage, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 314.

⁶⁶ Omoto, “The Queen Anne Style and Architectural Criticism,” 35-36.

⁶⁷ Jennifer R. Broz, *Lockhart House*, National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2010) National Register Reference #10000954.

⁶⁸ Omoto, “The Queen Anne Style and Architectural Criticism,” 35-36.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

paneled doors, verandahs and porches are all characteristic of the Queen Anne in South Dakota.⁶⁹ Another feature of the Queen Anne was its exterior color. Availability of ready mixed paint made it possible to highlight certain features with variations in color.⁷⁰

Rural examples of Queen Anne houses had far less interior and exterior embellishments compared to urban examples.⁷¹ Larger towns like Madison, Sioux Falls and Watertown have a variety of Queen Anne houses. In Watertown, the Walrath house, also known as the Olive Place, is an excellent example of the style constructed in wood and with an array of Queen Anne details. Similarly, the W.H. Brown residence in Pierre is equally elaborate. The John L. Pyle house in Huron, also a frame building, on the other hand has far less ornamentation. The Joseph M. Bailey Jr. residence in Sioux Falls is also significant as it was built with quartzite, a natural stone of the Sioux Falls area.⁷² As mentioned, carpenter-builders had a freer interpretation of Queen Anne, and local builders often used local materials like quartzite. As evidenced by above examples, Queen Anne buildings vary significantly across the state.

American Queen Anne always remained somewhat ambiguous.⁷³ Except for general characteristics like irregular rooflines, asymmetrical facades, and the use of textures, bay windows and oriels to avoid smooth surfaces, there is no specific feature that defines the style. Unlike Greek, Gothic and Italianate styles of the previous Romantic architectural era, Queen Anne tended to overlap with other Victorian styles, including Stick and Shingle. Victorian styles tended to freely adapt and combine elements from previous styles.⁷⁴ Ultimately what really characterized the American Queen Anne was "the denial of any specific historical accuracy."⁷⁵

Queen Anne's greatest appeal (freely adaptable historic precedents and irregular floorplans and elevations), ultimately made the style lose popularity. Popular opinion had changed, and already by the mid-1880s Queen Anne was considered overdone, too unregulated and wild.⁷⁶ It was also considered too domestic for public buildings.⁷⁷ Queen Anne prompted two movements in completely different directions: some architects, bored with the excess of freedom provided by Queen Anne and other Victorian buildings, chose to re-explore architectural discipline and style.⁷⁸ This gave way to the more traditional houses prevalent during the Eclectic era.⁷⁹

On the other hand, others chose to completely abandon any architectural order.⁸⁰ Queen Anne shifted architectural criticism away from its relation to historic precedent. In other words, no longer were structures valued according to how well they recalled previous architectural styles. Instead, architectural

⁶⁹ Edward Patrick Hogan and Joseph F. Roybal, *South Dakota House Types: Our Architectural Heritage*, (Brookings: South Dakota State University, 1979), 60.

⁷⁰ Foster, *The Queen Anne House*, 20.

⁷¹ Ibid., 157.

⁷² Erpestad and Wood, *Building South Dakota*, 51

⁷³ Omoto, "The Queen Anne Style and Architectural Criticism," 37.

⁷⁴ Savage, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 315.

⁷⁵ Omoto, "The Queen Anne Style and Architectural Criticism," 32.

⁷⁶ Ibid., 34.

⁷⁷ Girouard, *Sweetness and Light*, 225.

⁷⁸ Ibid., 225.

⁷⁹ Savage, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 406.

⁸⁰ Girouard, *Sweetness and Light*, 227.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

criticism focused on the relationship of different feature, and how these came together as a whole.⁸¹ Architecture no longer needed to be "based on matters of correctness, or with reference to past historic styles."⁸² Queen Anne created a domestic architecture that was distinctly American and had gained a level of respectability and appropriateness without having to rely on European precedent. Ultimately, the newfound architectural freedom provided by Queen Anne paved the way for the Modern architectural movement of the twentieth century.⁸³

Historic Significance

The James and Wilhelmina Anderson House is significant under **Criterion C** in the area of architecture as it exhibits the distinct architectural elements of a rural, vernacular Queen Anne house and remains unaltered. The Anderson House is one of the few homes left in Lily that maintains a high degree of historic integrity. Perhaps because of the town's dissolution, many properties have been abandoned and neglected causing them to lose historic integrity. The Anderson House however still retains its significant features including the asymmetrical massing, narrow wood clapboard siding, wood windows and doors, exterior textured surfaces with varying shingles styles, original main entrance door with etched glass and decorative wood paneling, exterior porch, and stained-glass bay window. The interior also has many original elements that are still intact, including the wood millwork around the doors and windows and the staircase balustrade. Although the interior is in a state of disrepair, the house retains historic character. It is overall a good example of vernacular Queen Anne architecture in the former town of Lily.

⁸¹ Omoto, "The Queen Anne Style and Architectural Criticism," 36.

⁸² Ibid., 37.

⁸³ Ibid., 37.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Primary Sources

1910 United States Federal Census. Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

<https://search.ancestrylibrary.com>

1930 United States Federal Census. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2002.

<https://search.ancestrylibrary.com>

Day County, Webster, South Dakota, Deed Book Vol. GG, Page 431; Emma Johnson, Single, to James Anderson, Dec 28, 1903, Office of Register of Deeds.

Day County, Webster, South Dakota, Deed Book Vol. B140, Page 133; Craig Myron Corbin to Buffalo Plains Historical Foundation, Nov 20, 2007, Office of Register of Deeds.

Fanger, Amanda. "Lily Board Begins Dissolution Process for Town." *Reporter & Farmer* (Webster, SD), January 23, 2017.

Nolan, Marylin. "James Anderson." *Find a Grave*. Added: 25 Jul 2016.

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/167396969>

Nolan, Marylin. "Wilhelmina Paulson Anderson." *Find a Grave*. Added: 25 Jul 2016.

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/167391185/wilhelmina-anderson>

Standard Atlas of Day County, South Dakota. Chicago: Geo A. Ogle & Co, 1909.

Secondary Sources

Alcorn, Michael. "Catalog Castles." *Journal of American Culture* Vol. 20 No. 3 (1997): 291-309.

Baker, John Milnes. *American House Styles: A Concise Guide*. New York: The Countryman Press, 2018.

Baltensperger, Bradley H. "Farm Consolidation in the Northern and Central States of the Great Plains." *Great Plains Quarterly* 7, no. 4 (1987): 256-265. Accessed February 19, 2019.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/23531029>

Broz, Jennifer R. *Lockhart House*. National Register of Historic Places. Nomination Form. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2010. National Register Reference #10000954

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

Carley, Rachel. *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. New York: Henry Holt and Company Inc., 1994.

Day County Historical Research Committee. *Day County History*. Webster SD: n.p., 1981.

Deiber, Camilla, Amy Dixon and Megan Rupnick. "Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey of Day County, South Dakota." Survey prepared for the South Dakota State Historical Society. Marion, IA: The Louis Berger Group Inc., 2006.

Erpestad, David and David Wood. *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945*. Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997.

Foster, Janet W. *The Queen Anne House: America's Victorian Vernacular*. New York: Abrams, 2006.

Girouard, Mark. *Sweetness and Light, the 'Queen Anne' Movement 1860 – 1900*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1977.

Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960*. New York: W.W. Norton and Co., 2009.

Kenneth M. Hammer, "Come to God's Country: Promotional Efforts in the Dakota Territory, 1861-1889." *South Dakota History* Vol. 10 No. 4 (1980): 302-305.

Kooiman, Barbara. *John and Kittie Williams House*. National Register of Historic Places. Nomination Form. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008. National Register Reference #08000043

Handlin, David. *American Home: Architecture and Society 1815-1915*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1981.

Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture, an Illustrated Encyclopedia*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company Inc., 1998.

Hogan, Edward Patrick, and Joseph F. Roybal. *South Dakota House Types: Our Architectural Heritage*. Brookings: South Dakota State University, 1979.

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Random House, 1984.

McMurry, Sally Ann. *Families and Farmhouses in Nineteenth-Century America: Vernacular Design and Social Change*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1997.

Omoto, Sadayoshi. "The Queen Anne Style and Architectural Criticism." *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 23, no. 1 (Mar. 1964): 29-37. Accessed October 22, 2019.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/988260>.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

Saylor, Constance Barber and John Rau. *Barber, Charles A. Farmstead*. National Register of Historic Places. Nomination Form. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1988. National Register Reference #88000048.

Surges, W. Knight. "The Long Shadow of Norman Shaw." *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 9, no. 4 (Dec. 1950): 15-20. Accessed October 22, 2019.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/987471>.

Peterson, Fred W. *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest, 1850-1920*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1992.

The Center for Western Studies, Augustana College. *A New South Dakota History*. Edited by Harry F. Thompson. Sioux Falls: Pine Hill Press, 2009.

The Immigrants: John B. and Johanna Johnson, Their Journey "unto a good land." Edited by Leslie W. Johnson and Vera M. Johnson. n.p., 1987.

Upton, Dell. *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups that Built America*. New York: Preservation Press, 1996.

Upton, Dell, and John Michael Vlach, ed. *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986.

Olson, John. "The Settlement of Day County, South Dakota." PhD diss. University of South Dakota, 1918.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

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:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DA00000574

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude:

Longitude:

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 14	Easting: 603730.5342	Northing: 5004132.4005
2. Zone: 14	Easting: 603763.2103	Northing: 5004132.5328
3. Zone: 14	Easting: 603763.2103	Northing: 5004082.1295
4. Zone: 14	Easting: 603730.5342	Northing: 5004082.1295

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

The National Register nomination encompasses lots 5-6, Block 7, Emma Johnson's Addition to the Town of Lily, Day County, South Dakota

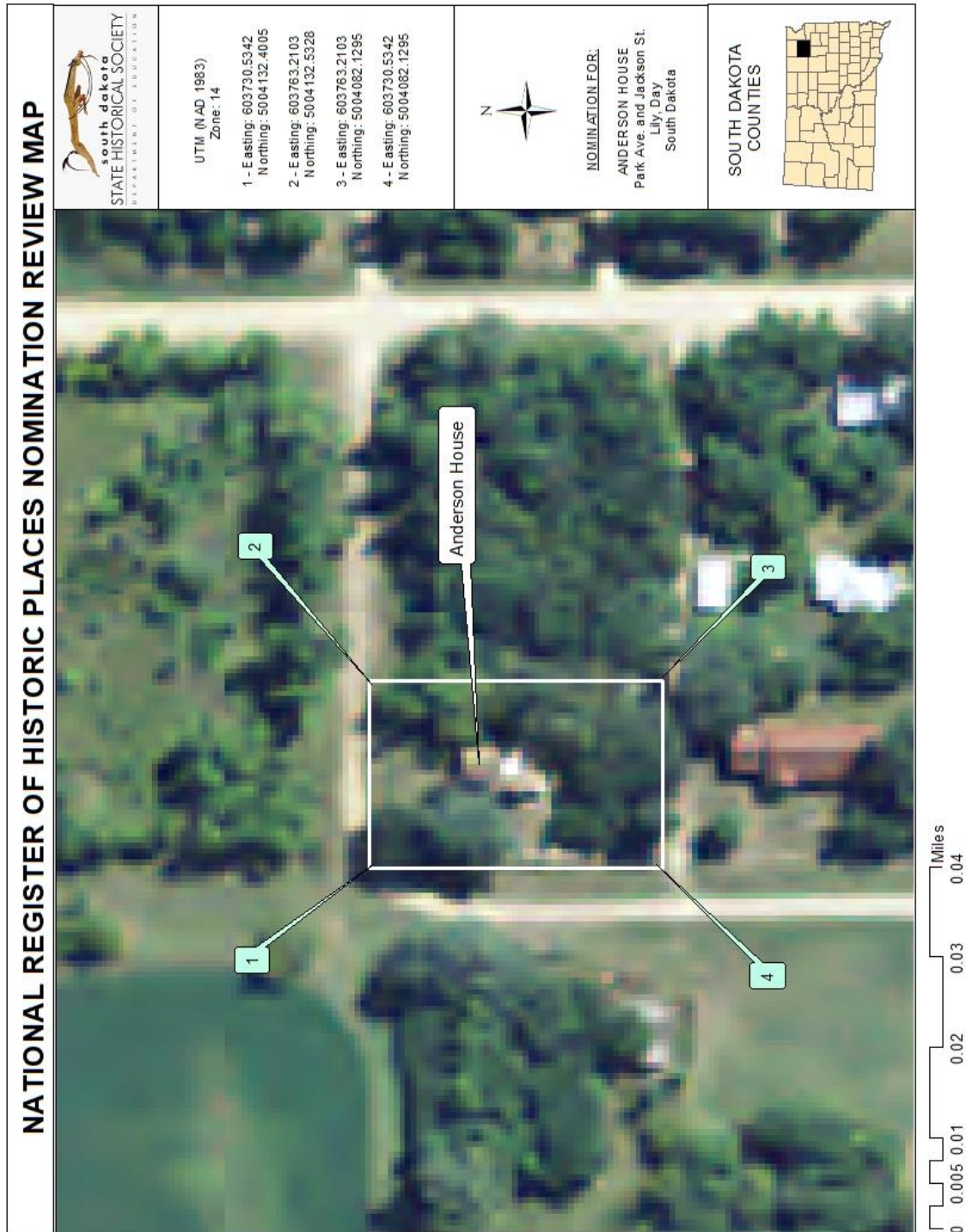
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The selected boundary corresponds to the property historically owned by James Anderson, house builder and owner.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
 Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
 County and State

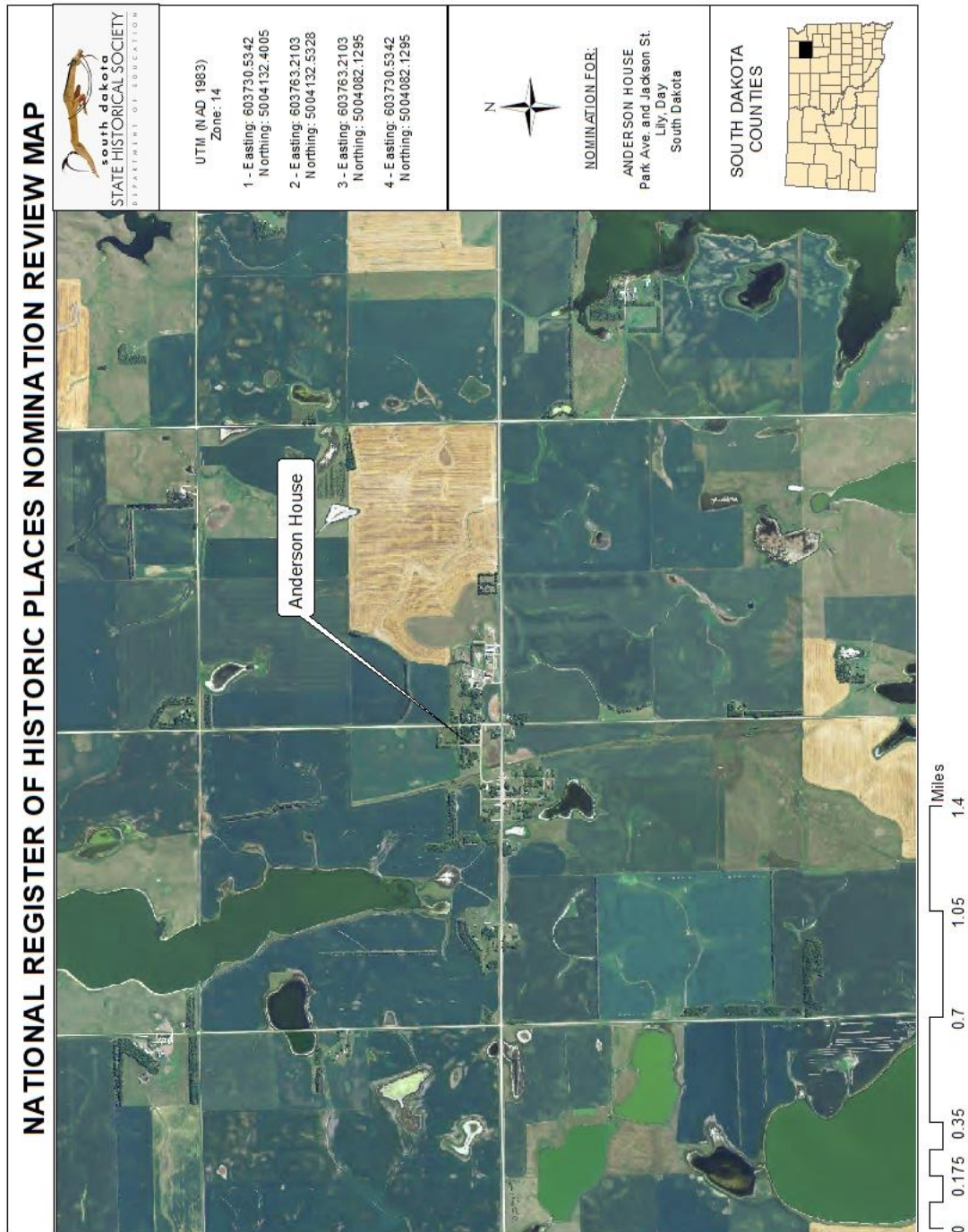
Section 10_Fig 1: Anderson House location in context to surrounding properties. Produced in ArchMap 10.5 by Sofia Mattesini, August 16, 2019.



James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

Section 10_Fig 2: Anderson House location in Lily. Produced in ArchMap 10.5 by Sofia Mattesini, August 16, 2019.



James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Joanne Merkel (with assistance from Sofia Mattesini, SHPO staff)
organization: Contract for SHPO
street & number: 1702 Abbey Rd, Apt 204
city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501
e-mail: jmerkel08@gmail.com
telephone: 585-201-0175
date: April 2019

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.)

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

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: Anderson House
City or Vicinity: Lily
County: Day State: SD
Photographer: Joanne Merkel and SHPO
Date Photographed: July 2018 and August 2018

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

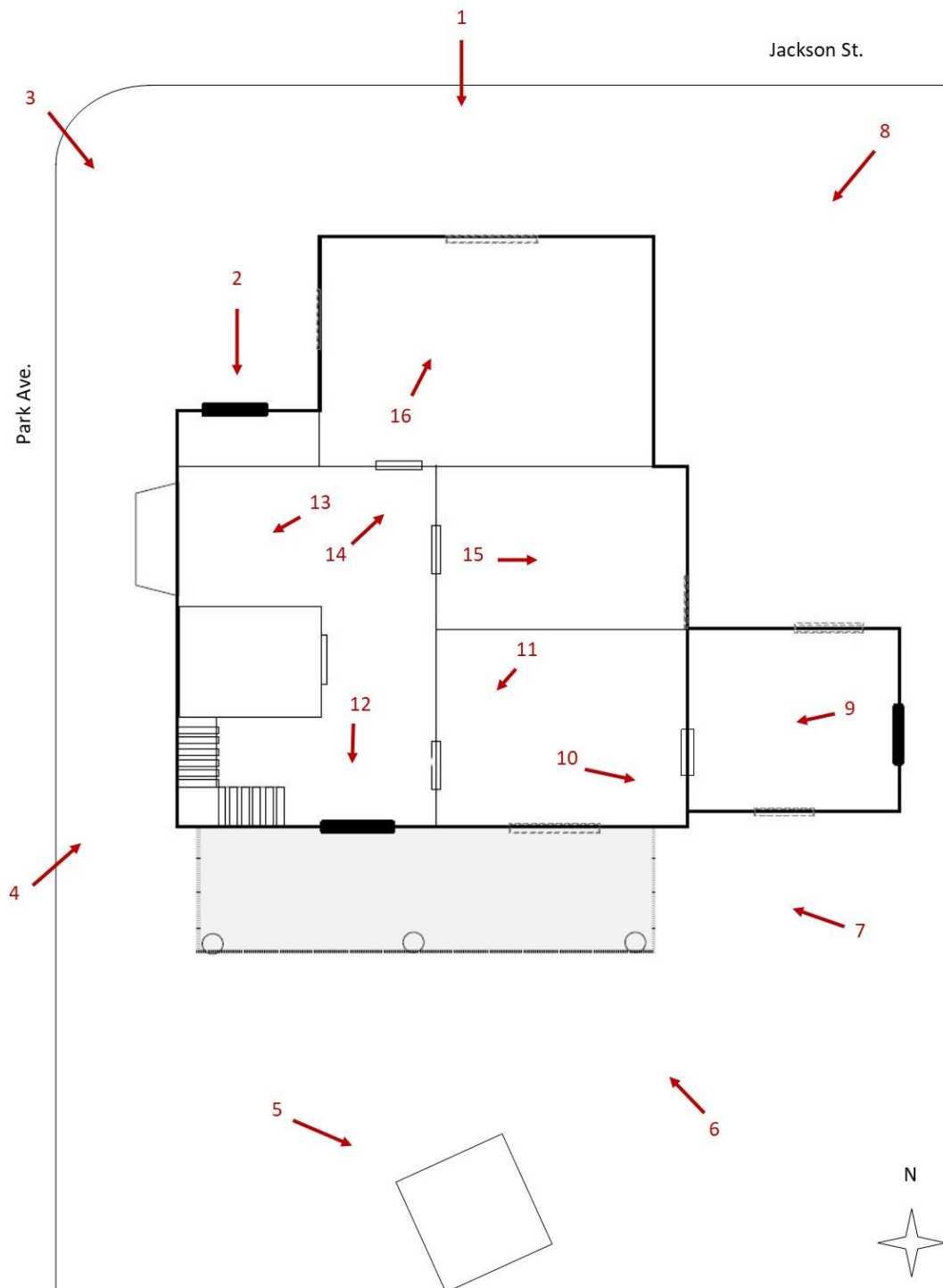
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

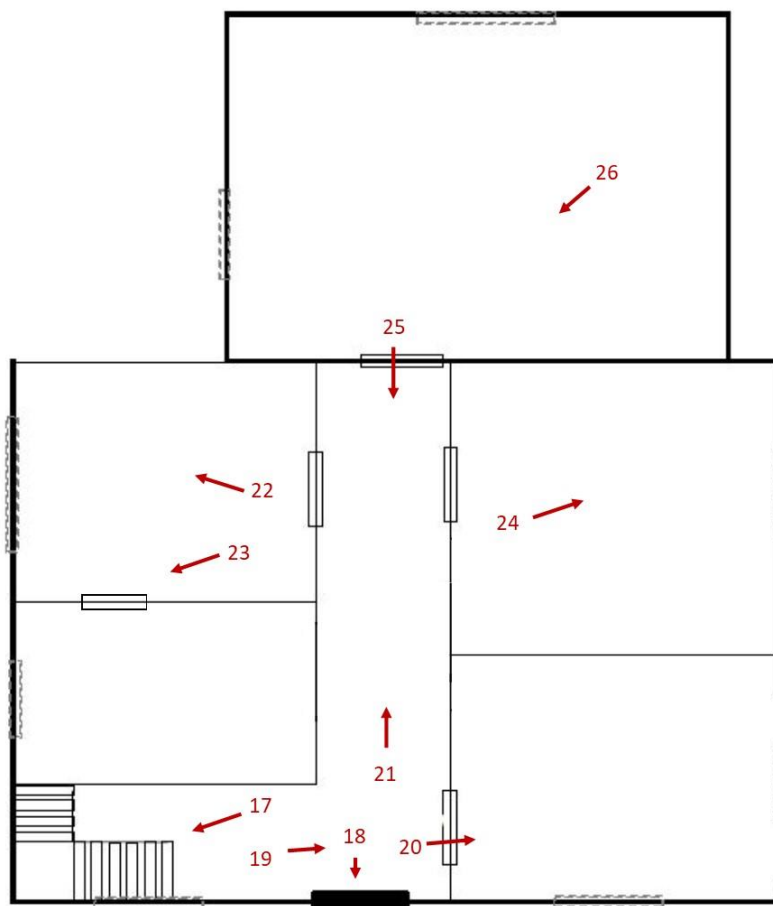
Section 11_Fig. 1: Photo key of exterior and first floor plan.



James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State

Section 11_Fig. 1: Photo key of second floor plan.



James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0001: View of north façade, camera facing south.



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0002: View of entrance, camera facing south.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0003: View of northwestern corner, camera facing southeast.



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0004: View of west façade, camera facing northeast.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0005: View of shed, camera facing southeast.



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0006: View of south façade and portico, camera facing northwest.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0007: View of southeast corner, camera facing northwest.



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0008: View of east façade, camera facing southwest.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0009: View of interior first floor (bathroom), camera facing southwest.



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0010: View interior first floor (kitchen), camera facing southeast.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0011: View of boiler, camera facing southwest.



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0012: View of porch entrance, camera facing south.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0013: View of interior first floor (living room), camera facing southwest.



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0014: View of interior first floor (living room), camera facing northeast.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0015: view of first floor interior (bedroom), camera facing east.



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0016: view of first floor interior, camera facing northeast.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0017: View of staircase, camera facing southwest.



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0018: View of second floor door to balcony, camera facing south.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0019: view of second floor landing and bedroom, camera facing northeast.



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0020: View of bedroom, camera facing northeast.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0021: View of second floor hallway, camera facing north.



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0022: View of bedroom, camera facing northwest.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0023: View of bedroom, camera facing southwest,



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0024: View of bedroom, camera facing northwest.

James and Wilhelmina Anderson House
Name of Property

Day County, South Dakota
County and State



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0025: View of second floor hallway, camera facing north.



SD_Day County_Anderson House_0026: View of bedroom, camera facing southwest.