

808 W 10th St Contributing MH00001783 1902[1]

808 W 10th Street is a two-story side gabled home in the Folk Victorian style, with some Queen Anne details in the use of shake siding on the gable ends. The south, or street facing facade includes a full-width porch with a hipped roof intersected with a small cross-gable. The south wall of the cross-gable includes three replacement double-hung units with a nine over one pattern. Above these windows, the balance of the gable end is shingle-sided, with the siding flared out a few inches toward the base. The walls of the house are stucco faced, but this does not appear to be the original wall treatment. The porch has been closed off, and now contains five double hung windows and a sixth larger fixed picture window. The double hung windows are placed two on each side of the porch with the fifth on the western end of the porch immediately adjacent the off-center entryway. These windows likely date to the reconstruction of the porch. There is a classical frieze with dentils along the eave of the porch, which has roughly 2-1/2" lap siding and corner molding. Eave detailing on the house itself is rather simpler. Short overhangs are capped with cornice molding.

818 W 10th St Contributing MH00001782 1897[1]

818 W. 10th Street is a two-story, four-square, hip-roofed Folk Victorian home with some colonial revival detailing in the windows. It features a full width front porch that at one point in time wrapped around the house to the east, but the wraparound section was infilled at an unknown date.

Both house and porch have lap siding which is likely original to the building in several areas, but not throughout. The windows have been replaced at an unknown date. The main entry to the house is on the western end of the south façade, with a large picture window with transom to the east. A large double-hung window is framed into the enclosed porch section to the extreme east. The porch is also hip-roofed. In lieu of a balustrade, the porch has a half-wall sided in the same manner as the house. There are four columns supporting the porch roof, evenly spaced. The two central columns are plain square posts, while the end columns have more intricate detailing with trim boards creating a small inset square panel above a longer inset rectangular panel below. Above the porch on the south façade are two narrow double-hung windows with decorative shutters. The window casing is capped with cornice molding. Where exposed, the foundation consists of courses of square cut, rough-faced quartzite.

824 W 10th St Contributing MH00001768 1912[1]

824 W. 10th Street is a large prairie-style structure with a small entry vestibule located in the center of the south façade, a two story projection in the east elevation, and a small single story enclosed porch at the western end of the north elevation. The siding consists of strips of shingles of contrasting widths, wider above narrower. If this is not the original siding material, it likely dates

to the period of significance for this district. The foundation is faced with brick. The roof is a light colored corrugated metal of relatively recent date.

The main building, the front entry vestibule and the projection to the east are all hip-roofed. The small enclosed porch on the north elevation has a gable-end roof which may not be original.

Overhangs for the hip-roofed sections are broad, as expected for this style of building. The south façade of the building is regular with double-hung windows symmetrically placed on either side of the entry vestibule. Smaller double-hung windows are placed directly above these windows on the second floor. Above the entry vestibule a pair of smaller double-hung windows are placed in a larger window opening. There is a wood panel between them. All of the windows on this façade are replacements. The entry vestibule has a glass store-front type door, installed at some point after this building's use changed from residential to commercial. There are a pair of decorative neo-colonial porch lights on either side of this door.

900 W 10th St Contributing MH00000538 1915[1]

900 W 10th Street is an outstanding example of a late Queen Anne style house. This side-gabled one-and-a-half story residence features a full width front porch and two wall dormers, one of them significantly larger than the other.

The porch departs somewhat from the Queen Anne style, in that it does not have a balustrade. Rather there is a half-wall sided in the same material as the balance of the first floor. The porch roof is nearly flat, and is supported by six Tuscan columns somewhat irregularly spaced. The south façade first floor runs the width of the larger wall dormer above, and then is cut back first at a 45 degree angle, and then straight back to an intersecting wall. The main entry is located in the 45 degree faceted wall, while the cutback area is located under an overhanging section of the second floor. There is a small window located to the right of the door, on the section of wall extending back under the second floor. The intersecting wall which runs east-west along the back of the porch has a larger double-hung window centrally located. The window is a three over one, with leaded glass in the upper sash. Two diamond-shaped faceted glass insets are located at the top of the upper sash, with points aligned to the two leaded seams. The three larger panes in the upper sash are pointed at the top and intersect with the diamond shaped insets.

A frieze is carried around all four elevations, dividing the first floor from the second, this frieze is carried along the eave of the porch as well. Narrow lap siding is found below the frieze, while shingle siding is carried above it. The larger of the two wall dormers on the south façade is placed to the west. It has deep gable-end returns that are supported by a pair of brackets on either side. A freestanding wooden arch springs from the gable-end returns and extends upward, intersecting with the dormer roof. There is a rather small window in this dormer consisting of a fixed pane

below with a fanlight above. A second, narrower frieze runs along the wall at the height of the roof line, intersecting this window about one-third of the way up from the bottom. The smaller wall dormer is placed midway between the larger wall dormer and the east side of the home. It has a pent roof enclosing the gable end. Below it is a double-hung window somewhat narrower, but also taller than the window in the larger wall dormer to the west. Where exposed, the foundation consists of courses of square cut, rough-faced quartzite.

906 W 10th St Non-contributing MH00000539 1884[1]

906 W. 10th Street is a simple front-gabled single story house. The south facade of the home consists of two large double-hung windows and an entry door placed at even intervals. The door is somewhat wider than the two windows and is located at the east side of the facade. The tops of the windows are somewhat less than a foot higher than the top of the door. There is also a roughly square casement window installed in the gable end. All of the windows and doors are replacements, but the casing around them appears to be original. The original siding may be present beneath a layer of white vinyl siding applied to the building's exterior. There is a frieze running along the eaves around the home. A series of ornamental brackets are mounted to the frieze and eave. Brackets are located at the corners of the south facade, as well as halfway up. There is not an ornamental bracket beneath the roof peak.

910 W 10th St Contributing 1914[1]

910 W. 10th Street is a modest four-square house with a hipped roof and Colonial revival touches in the trim work. Original siding has been replaced or covered by vinyl siding. The south facade is dominated by a full width porch. As with other porches in this neighborhood, a half-wall was used instead of a balustrade. The porch roof is supported by three columns. Two flank the entry steps and a third at the eastern corner. The entry is located off-center to the west in a small projection. There is also a large fixed-pane window on the first floor south facade, with a smaller transom window above it. The porch columns spring from the foundation of the porch, rather than the top of the half-wall, and are square, with minimal trim intended to evoke the Doric order. There is a frieze above them running the perimeter of the porch, and dentils along the top of the frieze. Two double-hung windows are located in the second story of the south facade, dividing the wall roughly into thirds. A much smaller frieze is located above them, and a line of dentils follows the frieze around the facade. There is a hip-roofed dormer centered in the roof above the south facade. A small rectangular sliding window has been installed in this dormer. A frieze identical to the frieze that follows the eave of the main structure is found here as well.

Re: Contributing or non - my question would be whether the enormous blank-faced addition at the back of the building affects the overall character?

916 W 10th St Non-contributing MH00001722 1890[1]

916 W. 10th is a compact single-story gable front and wing home. The south facade of the gable front contains a chicago-style picture window centrally placed that, although not original, may date to the district's period of significance. The south facade of the wing has the entry located at the intersection of the wing and gable end, with a rather large double-hung window located midway between the outer edge of the entry and the east wall of the wing. This window appears to be topped with either original trim, or period trim in the form of a neo-classical frieze and cornice.

918 W 10th St Non-contributing MH00001765 1910[1]

918 W 10th Street is a front gable two-story four-square home with minimal adornment, sided in vinyl. The south façade includes a full width porch, with entry placed somewhat in from the eastern end of the first floor. The porch is supported by four columns, irregularly spaced. Two are placed at the corners of the porch and two flank the entry steps which are located opposite the front door. Porch columns are square and simply trimmed with minimal details at the capital and base. On the south façade, there is a large cottage window placed roughly midway between the corner of the building and the doorway. Another smaller fixed pane window is located midway between the doorway and the eastern corner of the building. As is characteristic for this neighborhood, there is a half-wall on the porch instead of a balustrade. Two windows are found on the second floor. The western edge of the western window is lined up with the western edge of the large picture window on the first floor and the second window is placed symmetrically opposite it toward the eastern corner of the home. A single double-hung window is located off-center in the gable end. It seems likely that this window was once part of a pair that was centered on the gable end, but the western window has since been removed and the space filled in. There are modest gable-end returns on this façade as well. Exposed foundation consists of courses of square cut rough-faced quartzite.

Secondary: Garage

There is a small garage located in the northeast corner of this property. The garage is noteworthy in that it retains a 'barn-door' style vehicle entry. The garage is in poor shape, with both the garage and door showing extensive weathering along the ground, and in the case of the door, well up the left edge.

924 W 10th St Non-contributing MH00001764 1890[1]

924 W. 10th Street is a modest one-and-a-half story front-gable and wing house. Its most unusual characteristic are the flared eaves found on the original structure. Little in the way of historic materials are visible on this building. All elevations are faced in vinyl siding, and the eaves and gable returns have been covered or replaced with vinyl as well, except for a small area on the

southwest corner of the front gable. No windows or doors are original to the building. The south façade of the gable end contains the entry, to the right, and a tall double-hung window to the left. Centered above these is a casement window. A single story hip-roofed addition has been added to the 'ell' between the gable and wing. This addition is set back slightly from the corners of both the gable and wing. The only window in the addition is a large sliding window in the east elevation.

816 W 9th St Non-contributing 1904[1]

816 W 9th Street is a compact one-and-a-half story end gable bungalow with minimal surviving detailing. Because very little of the original detail remains, assigning a style is problematic. However, this house is nearly identical to a better surviving example at 112 S. Menlo, which suggests that there was originally Prairie detailing here. All of the windows are replacements, and it appears that the porch originally extended across the full width of the south façade. The eastern section, just over half the width of the porch, has since been enclosed and is now part of the house. The original siding has been replaced with cement fiber board.

The entry is located some distance in from the western corner of the south façade, and a small fixed window is located midway between the front entry and the east corner of the south façade. The porch remains in place in this area, with its roof supported by a pair of columns surmounting a half-wall which serves in place of a balustrade. The concrete steps up to the porch are bracketed by two masonry half-walls which may be original to the building. Above the porch a large gable-end dormer is located on the eastern side of the roof. A small double-hung window, which may not match the original opening, is located in the center of the dormer. The dormer is cut back into the porch roof, with the cutback area forming a balcony surrounded by a decorative balustrade of uncertain date. The porch roof is continuous with the roof of the house and has a flared eave.

817 W 9th St Contributing MH00001420 1914[1]

817 W. 9th Street is a somewhat modified but otherwise characteristic example of a prairie-style bungalow. The home features a full-width porch that has been enclosed. The entry is located just off-center to the east of the north façade. There is a hip-roofed dormer above the porch with two small apparently fixed windows. The porch has been enclosed with large fixed pane windows with simulated divided lights along the width of the porch. These windows do not extend the full depth of the porch, however. The porch has a hipped roof, and is supported by four columns that are irregularly spaced, with two columns at the corners of the porch and two columns flanking the entry just off-center to the east. Both house and porch are faced with vinyl siding.

Re: Contributing or non - Replacement vinyl windows in the porch along with vinyl siding and all original corner & frieze trim being covered in vinyl as well suggests non-contributing to me.

818 W 9th St Contributing

1912[1]

818 W. 9th Street is a two story four-square Colonial Revival house that appears to have been converted into a duplex at a relatively early date. It is unusual for the area in that it has a two story porch, although the upper porch is not covered. The south facade of this house includes a full width porch supported by four Tuscan order columns with roughly even spacing. The porch steps are centered and fill a column bay slightly narrower than the column bays to either side. As common to the area, the porch has a half-wall instead of a balustrade.

The entries to the house are located at the western edge of the first floor façade, where a pair of doors labeled '818 1/2' and '818' provide access to the second floor and the first floor. Both doors seem to date to the district's period of significance, but the building's second floor layout is not similar to the first floor layout, suggesting that this was not a pattern-book duplex, and was, rather, a single family dwelling that was converted to a duplex rather early in its history. A large cottage window is found on the east side of the first floor façade. On the second floor of the south façade, two double hung windows are symmetrically placed, with a door slightly west of center between them. The balcony is surrounded by a balustrade with classical detailing in the newel posts; however the individual balusters are simply square dowels with little detailing in either the top or bottom rails. If the roof of the porch was not originally a balcony, it seems possible that it was converted to a balcony at a relatively early date, based on the weathering of the original newel posts. The rails and balusters seem to be replacements. There is a hip-roofed dormer centered above the second floor. Its window has been replaced with an attic vent.

819 W 9th St Contributing MH00001366 1913[1]

819 W. 9th Street is a sturdy one-and-a-half story side-gable painted brick home with a projecting front wing, also gable ended. Though largely free of ornamentation, the first floor window arches project slightly from each elevation and extend past the window frame to form a hood-molding effect. Second floor windows are topped with jack-arch lintels.

The home has a full width porch that once wrapped around the projecting front wing. At an relatively early date, based on the siding used, the 'ell' between the wing and the main portion of the house was framed in. The porch roof is hipped, and is supported by three plain columns evenly spaced. Decorative brackets join the columns to the frieze, but these may not be original to the building. The porch has a balustrade, as opposed to the half-wall seen commonly elsewhere in the district.

A small box bay on the east side of the projecting wing contains a double-hung window which at one point in time was topped with a gable end roof. The framing for this gable-end roof is still visible above the porch roof which is apparently not original to the house, but seems to have been added at a relatively early date. Some detailing in this gable end survives, although it is not readily visible, being obscured by the porch roof. In addition to the box bay, a cottage window is centered in the balance of the wall west on the first floor. On the second floor two narrow double-hung windows are placed in close proximity under the gable end of the projecting wing. The front entry is located in the center of the enclosed section of the porch. On the second floor, the east elevation of the projecting wing has a small double-hung window located just north of the midpoint. This window is placed directly below the eave. In the gable end of the main structure two double-hung windows are centered below the peak, one to a floor. Where visible, the foundation appears to be stucco over quartzite rubble wall construction.

820 W 9th St Contributing MH00000724 1895[1]

820 W. 9th Street is an attractive example of a small Queen Anne style residence. The house is a single story structure with a hipped roof and prominent dormers on all three elevations visible from the street. All exposed elevations have apparently original weatherboard siding with fascia trim along the foundation line and a frieze along the eaves. The south façade is dominated by a large wall dormer above a full-width porch. The porch's railings and the paneling over the porch's foundation appear to be relatively recent additions. However, the porch almost certainly had a balustrade when first constructed, as the three equally spaced support columns are full height and appear to be original to the building. These columns are Tuscan order, and are topped by a simple frieze. Beyond the columns, the entry is located somewhat west of center, with a medium sized fixed pane window located roughly two-thirds of the distance between the entry door and the west corner of the facade. To the east, roughly two-thirds of the distance between the entry and the east corner of the facade, a large double-hung window has been installed into an opening that seems likely to have originally held a cottage window.

Above the porch two double-hung windows are placed in relatively close proximity, centered below the peak of the gable-ended wall dormer. The wall dormer contains two different shingle patterns, the lower being a more common square cut shingle pattern, which covers just under half of the dormer. Above it are rows of faceted fancy cut shingles. The gable end of the dormer is enclosed and projects forward. It is finished in a latticework pattern of wooden slats running perpendicular and parallel to the base of the gable. A frieze wraps around the dormer below the gable end and eaves and forms the top trim of the windows on the dormer. The windows are replacements. Where exposed, the foundation consists of courses of square cut, rough-faced quartzite.

830 W 9th St Non-contributing 1890[1]

830 W. 9th Street is a two story hip-roofed home that has lost most of its original detailing over time. Unusually for the area, it has a tile roof, which suggests that the home originally had Italian Renaissance trim. It is now faced with vinyl siding, and all of the windows visible from the street have been replaced. The southern facade of this house is dominated by a full-width single story porch that wraps around the east side of the house. Like the home itself, the porch roof is hipped and tiled. The porch roof is supported by four columns, symmetrically, but not equally, spaced. Two columns are located at the corners, and two columns flank the porch steps in the center of the porch. The columns are painted posts, and seem unlikely to be original to the building. A new balustrade has been installed on the porch as well.

The main entry to the house is directly opposite the porch steps and appears to contain one of the few bits of original trim that survives on this structure. The entry is framed by classical pilasters and topped with a frieze and cornice. To the east of the entry, a bay window has been installed in a window opening that would have been the proper size for a cottage window. West of the entry, a single rather tall double-hung window is placed slightly closer to the door than the midpoint between the door and the west corner of the facade. Above the porch, there are two double-hung windows. The west double-hung window is placed above and somewhat to the west of the first floor double-hung. The east double-hung is similarly placed over the first floor bay window. The second floor overhangs the eastern edge of the porch, and is supported by a column at the southeast corner of the structure. The first floor south and east walls in this area are set back somewhat less than three feet from the adjacent walls. A single double-hung window is in the south wall of this setback area, and two double-hung windows are placed on the east wall of this setback. These windows are placed relatively close together and closer to the north intersecting wall than the south corner of the setback.

831 W 9th St Non-contributing MH00001772 1895[1]

831 W. 9th is a simple single-story hip-roofed home with little in the way of original detailing. This structure, located at the southeast corner of 9th Street and Walts Avenue is placed some distance above the grade of the street and sidewalks in this area. All exposed facades are faced in vinyl siding, and the windows, with the exception of a cottage window located west of the front entry in the north elevation, are all replacements. A small covered porch is placed just west of center on the north elevation, and is approximately one-third of the overall width of this elevation. Decorative balustrades and a spindlework frieze are likely not original to the building.

The north elevation consists of an entry centered on the porch, a cottage window centered in the space between the entry and the west wall of the home, and a double-hung window placed off-center to the west in the space between the entry and the east wall of the house. The west elevation, which faces Walts Avenue, has a double-hung window to the north in approximately the same position as the northern double-hung on the east elevation. To the south, approximately three feet

in from the southwest corner, a trio of fixed or casement windows, each the same size as the double-hung window to the north, are grouped together.

840 W 9th St Contributing 1888[1]

840 W. 9th Street is already listed on the National Register (NRIS 76001748). This structure is an attractive one-and-a-half story front-gable and wing brick structure. It was moved onto its present location in 1908, about twenty years after construction. In addition to the front gable, the wing also features a cross gable placed at the intersection of the wing and gable. Gable ends are decorated with ornate Gothic Revival trim, though the presence of arch-topped windows precludes assignment of the house to that style. The front gable of the south facade features a large bay window on the first floor, with four arch topped double-hung windows. The bay window's base is brick, but the area around the windows consists of wood trim. A concave standing seam metal roof tops the bay. Directly above the bay are a pair of double-hung windows one foot apart and centered under the gable's peak. Both windows are topped with arches formed by a pair of header courses.

The covered porch in the 'ell' of the gable and wing is roofed with a concave standing seam metal roof similar to that of the bay window. The porch is supported by two columns and two pilasters, somewhat unevenly spaced. A column and two pilasters are placed at the corners of the porch, while the second column flanks the entry steps, which are a little less than half the overall width of the porch. While the roof of the porch is almost certainly original to the building, the columns, pilasters and balustrade cannot be dated with certainty.

On the porch, the front gable extends just far enough to include an entry door no longer in use. This entry is topped with a round arch, as is the current entry, which is located along the wing, about thirty inches in from the intersection of the front gable and wing. Some distance east of this another double-hung arch-topped window is located. Above the porch roof, a pair of double-hung windows are found in a cross-gable. These double-hung windows are somewhat smaller than those found in the front gable end, and the western edge of the second floor window pair is approximately even with the eastern edge of the door below, while the eastern edge of the second floor window pair is approximately even with the western edge of the first floor double-hung window.

846 W 9th St Non-contributing 1880[1]

846 W. 9th Street is a tidy, if somewhat anonymous single story side gable house whose appearance belies its 1880 construction date. The south facade of the structure is dominated by a near full-width cross gable that might, at one time, have served as a porch roof. At present, there is a setback roughly one-third the width of the cross gable and approximately two-thirds the depth of the cross gable. This setback features a corner window on its south wall, wrapping around to the east wall of

the cross gable, which is comparatively unusual in this neighborhood. The corner window has been infilled with replacement double-hung windows. At one time, the front entry to the house was located in this setback, as there is a poured concrete stoop in this location. The corner of the cross gable is supported by a simple painted post. On the west wall of the setback, there is a smaller double-hung window, likely where the entry door was originally placed.

On the south facade of the cross-gable, an entry door is placed at the eastern corner, while two double-hung windows the same size as the one on the west wall of the setback are placed in close proximity and roughly centered in the space between the entry door and the west corner of the elevation.

848 W 9th St Contributing 1890[1]

848 and 850 W. 9th Street were, when constructed, nearly identical structures. They have since been differentiated by the replacement of various original features. 848 W. 9th Street retains its slight Queen Anne detailing in the gabled dormer above the south facade. Somewhat uncharacteristically for this neighborhood and construction period, this house, like 850 W., does not have a full width porch, and it seems unlikely that it ever did. The south facade is simple and asymmetrical. An entry door is located slightly off-center to the east, and almost immediately adjacent it to the east is a large fixed pane window divided into four separate lights. There is a transom window above also fixed, divided in two panes. It seems likely that there was a leaded glass decorative window behind this, but if it existed, it is no longer present. Midway between the entry and the west wall is a double-hung window with its top roughly in line with the top of the door. The top of the larger picture window extends some distance above the door. Door and windows are trimmed simply with a small cornice above door and double-hung window and a slightly larger cornice above the picture window.

A gable end dormer is centered on the roof above the south facade, and contains a trio of window openings that have been replaced with attic vents. The window openings are trimmed in a manner similar to the windows on the south facade. Above the windows the gable end is sided with faceted fancy cut shingles. The rest of the dormer is sided with shingles.

850 W 9th St Non-contributing 1890[1]

848 and 850 W. 9th Street were, when constructed, nearly identical structures. They have since been differentiated by the replacement of various original features. 850 W. 9th Street has been completely resided in mid-20th century asbestos siding. Somewhat uncharacteristically for this neighborhood and construction date, this house, like 848 W., does not have a full width porch, and it seems unlikely that it ever did. The south facade is simple and asymmetrical. A small entry

vestibule has been added, and it is capped with a shed roof. The entry vestibule is centered on the facade, and the entry door is centered on the south wall of the vestibule. Almost immediately adjacent the vestibule to the east is a large fixed pane window. There is a transom window above, also fixed. Behind that is an ornate leaded stained glass insert with a floral motif. Midway between the entry and the west wall is a double-hung window with its top roughly in line with the top of the door. The top of the larger picture window extends some distance above the door. Door and windows are trimmed simply with a small cornice above door and double-hung window and a slightly larger cornice above the picture window.

The gable end dormer is centered on the roof above the south facade, and contains a trio of windows, all three fixed, with the left and right divided into a square lower pane and a rectangular upper pane. The center window is undivided. The window openings are trimmed in a manner similar to the windows on the south facade.

909 W 9th St Contributing MH00001794 1921[1]

909 W. 9th Street is a well-preserved example of a one-and-a-half story front gabled Craftsman style house in a design that is frequently encountered in this section of Sioux Falls (see also 110 S. Menlo). Craftsman touches consist of open eaves, decorative triangular knee braces at the ends of gables, and frequent grouping of windows. The north facade consists of a single story full width projecting gable-end wing with a somewhat shallower sloped roof than the main section of the house. A small covered porch is found on the east side of this wing, with a single support column in the northeast corner. As is typical for the neighborhood and houses of this type, a half wall with weatherboard siding is used in lieu of a balustrade. This porch is something less than one-third of the overall width of the projecting wing. The balance of the wing is occupied by an airy sunroom. Two double-hung windows are paired on the east and west sides of this sunroom, while a group of four double-hung windows are combined and centered in the north elevation of the sunroom.

Above the projecting wing, two pairs of double-hung windows, wider and shorter than those in the sunroom, are placed symmetrically and relatively close to each other under the gable. The lap siding stops at the bottom of these windows, and the walls are shingled above it. This line is somewhere between one and two feet below the intersection of wall and eave.

911 W 9th St Non-contributing MH00001771 1885[1]

911 W. 9th is a single-story hip-roofed four-square house with a sizable addition to the east and south. The north façade of this house is somewhat symmetrically arranged, with an entry located in the center of the elevation and windows evenly spaced to the right and left of it. However, the window to the left (or east) is a cottage-style window which has either lost its decorative leaded glass

transom, or one was never installed. The window to the west is a conventional double-hung. The walls of the house have been resided with fiberboard and decorative shutters have also been installed.

Secondary: Garage

The detached garage is unquestionably the more significant structure of the two, in that it still retains many historic features that have been removed from the house. The garage is located in the southeast corner of the lot, and is taller than the house itself. Like the house it is hip-roofed, however, the garage may retain the original siding. The garage is unique for the area and time period in that it is a double-bay garage serving a single residence.

933 W 9th St Contributing MH00000788 1902[1]

933 W. 9th Street is an interesting example of a modest late Queen Anne style residence. The home is a one-and-a-half story structure with a hipped roof and wall dormers on all four elevations. Befitting its location at the intersection of 9th Street and Walts Avenue, the house and porch have angled faces at that corner.

The house is dominated by a wraparound porch that runs the full width of the west façade and runs approximately one third of the length of the north elevation, terminating at a large bay window. The porch roof is also hipped, and is supported by seven Tuscan order columns, evenly spaced. The original balustrade has been replaced by a simple design consisting of square balusters and shallow top and bottom rails. The porch steps are located between the third and fourth columns, along the angled section of the porch that faces northwest. Opposite these steps, the first floor of the house has been cutback below the second floor at a similar forty-five degree angle, forming a wall that is just wide enough for an entry door. Somewhat less than three feet south of this faceted wall, along the west façade is a large window opening that now holds a fixed or casement style window. Somewhat more than three feet north from the south corner of the west façade is a large picture window that appears to have replaced a cottage window. Above the porch, centered on this façade, is a gable-end wall dormer. The wall dormer contains two windows of different style, both replacements. Above the windows the gable end is separated by a strip of trim and a downward pointing herringbone pattern in lap siding has been inset.

The north elevation includes a small leaded window with a decorative lattice pattern top and bottom placed close by the western corner of the house near the front entry. Farther east, the porch terminates in a large hip-roofed window bay. The three sides of the bay are roughly the same size, and each holds a single vinyl replacement window. Centered above this bay window is another wall

dormer with two double-hung windows. However, these are the original windows, which are leaded four over one designs with latticework at the top and bottom of the upper sash. Above these, the gable end is detailed as on the west façade, with the same herringbone pattern.

110 S Menlo Ave Contributing MH00001738 1921[1]

110 S. Menlo is a well-preserved example of a one-and-a-half story front gabled Craftsman style house in a design that is frequently encountered in this section of Sioux Falls (see also 909 W. 9th Street). Craftsman touches consist of open eaves, decorative triangular knee braces at the ends of gables, and frequent grouping of windows.

The west facade consists of a single story full width projecting gable-end wing with a somewhat shallower sloped roof than the main section of the house. A small covered porch is found on the south side of this wing, with a single support column in the southwest corner. As is typical for the neighborhood and houses of this type, a half wall with weatherboard siding is used in lieu of a balustrade. This porch is something less than one-third of the overall width of the projecting wing. The balance of the wing is occupied by an airy sunroom. Two double-hung windows are paired on the north and south sides of this sunroom, while a group of four double-hung windows are combined and centered in the west elevation of the sunroom. Above the projecting wing, two pairs of double-hung windows, wider and shorter than those in the sunroom, are placed symmetrically and relatively close to each other under the gable. The lap siding stops at the bottom of these windows, and the walls are shingled above it. This line is somewhere between one and two feet below the intersection of wall and eave.

112 S Menlo Ave Contributing MH00001796 1907[1]

112 S. Menlo is a compact one-and-a-half story end gable bungalow with Prairie School detailing. This house is nearly identical to a less well-preserved example at 916 W. 9th Street.

The roof of the house itself is continuous with the roof of the porch, with a flared eave along the porch. The porch extends almost the full width of the house and is trimmed in brick along its foundation, with brick facing the pedestals of the columns supporting the roof. The panels between the brick pedestals are faced in siding that matches that of the house. Six columns in three groups of two support the porch roof, and are of a conventional Prairie design: square and tapered from base to capital with minimal trim. The porch steps fill an entire column bay on the north side of the porch, and are bracketed by brick planters. Planters and pedestals alike are capped with precast concrete.

A small entry vestibule projects from the north corner of the west facade, and the entry is located at the south corner of the west wall of the vestibule. The door has six small window panes three over three occupying roughly the top third of the door. The balance of the door has three horizontal panels. A cottage window is centered in the wall south of the vestibule. Above the porch a large gable-end dormer is located on the southern side of the roof. A double-hung window is located in the center of the dormer. The dormer is cut back into the porch roof.

116 S Menlo Ave Contributing MH00001737 1913[1]

116 S. Menlo is a somewhat unusual two story side-gable Prairie-influenced home. In overall plan and configuration it is quite similar to nearby homes at 110 S. Menlo and 107 S. Walts. Like 107 S. Walts, this house has true two story elevations, and like 110 S. Menlo, there is a full width projecting roof covering an enclosed sunroom and providing a small sheltered porch, with the entry into the main part of the house, as opposed to the sunroom.

The projecting wing on the west façade has a full width flat roof. The sunroom is about three-quarters of the overall width of the wing, north, with a small covered porch. The porch steps are on the south side of the wing, bracketed with brick planters topped with precast concrete coping. Four double-hung windows are grouped together in the west façade of the sunroom. All four have a twelve over one pattern. On both the north and south elevations of the sunroom, there are two double-hung windows paired, with the same division pattern as on the west façade. Above the porch roof, two double-hung windows are placed symmetrically, one third of the width in from the corners of the façade. The shingle siding curves outward from the wall near the base of these windows. Likely original weather board siding is found below the baseline second floor windows and shingle siding is found above it. Where exposed, the foundation consists of courses of square cut, rough-faced quartzite.

118 S Menlo Ave Contributing MH00001795 1914[1]

118 S. Menlo is a two story hip-roofed four-square home that has been updated with cement fiber siding and replacement windows. The west façade of the home has a full-width enclosed porch with a door at the north end. Three pairs of sliding windows have been installed in approximately the center of the wall south of the entry. Above the porch two double-hung windows are placed roughly one quarter of the overall width in from the corners of the façade. Centered on the hip roof above is a shed dormer with a narrow rectangular fixed window.

Re: Contributing or non - All of the windows have been replaced, as well as all of the siding. Would seem a bit difficult to argue that enough historic integrity is retained.

101 S Walts Ave Contributing MH00001742 1919[1]

101 S. Walts is an interesting example of an adapted American four-square two story hip-roofed home with Prairie school accents, and an asymmetrical front façade.

This home does not have a full-width front porch. Rather there is a hip-roofed stoop placed slightly off-center to the north of the east façade. The main entry is placed asymmetrically under the porch roof as well, being at the north end of the stoop. As a result, the steps are placed against the north pillar, with a small half-wall to the south connected to the south pillar. Both pillars have been covered with vinyl siding, obscuring any surviving original details. Half-walls also serve in place of balustrades along the north and south sides of the stoop. Shallow arches spring from the both pillars and extend the width of the stoop, as well as toward the wall of the house. South of the stoop, roughly midway between the stoop and the south corner of the façade, there are a pair of double-hung windows grouped together. Above them and slightly off-center toward the south is a smaller double-hung window on the second floor. In line with this window is a small basement window below the paired windows on the first floor. A smaller double-hung window is placed in roughly the center of the east façade on the second floor, possibly indicating the location of a bathroom. About one quarter of the width of the façade in from the north corner are similarly sized and aligned double-hung windows on the first and second floors. There is a hip-roofed dormer centered in the roof above this façade. There is a small fixed window, divided horizontally into two square panes in this dormer.

The north elevation faces 9th Street, and is somewhat more symmetrically configured. Three double hung windows are placed symmetrically, equal distances in from the corners. The second story windows are somewhat narrower and shorter than the lone first floor window which is placed toward the west. Approximately where the eastern first floor window would be, there is instead a grouping of three double-hung windows in a Chicago-style arrangement, two narrower windows flanking a wider central window. A code-compliant egress window has been added to the basement at the western end of this elevation.

103 S Walts Ave Contributing MH00001743 1888[1]

103 S. Walts is a rambling one story home with slight Queen Anne stylistic touches. Originally very similar to 848 and 850 W. 9th Street, elsewhere in the district, this house is distinguished first by the box bay on the south elevation, and second by the additions to the west side of the structure.

As with the other examples of this type of house, there was not, originally, a full width porch here. However, an uncovered full width porch has since been added. As with 848 W. 9th, the front of the

house is asymmetrical. The entry is located just south of center, with a large picture window halfway between the door and the south corner of the elevation. Based on Google Streets surveys, this picture window likely replaced a cottage window at some point over the past ten years. To the north, roughly midway between the door and the north corner of the façade, a smaller double-hung window has been placed. Window and door trim is still intact and is identical to that found at 848 and 850 W. 9th. A gable end dormer is centered in the roof above the south façade. Within it in lieu of three windows, there are three panels of wooden louvers. Above these louvers, faceted fancy cut shingles fill the gable end.

107 S Walts Ave Contributing MH00001742 1916[1]

107 S. Walts is a fine example of two story front gable Craftsman with a configuration somewhat similar to that of 110 S. Menlo and 909 W. 9th Street. This house, however, is faced in stucco that, if not original, almost certainly dates to the period of significance for this district. Craftsman detailing is found in the open eaves, and the triangular knee braces at the second story gable ends. It differs, however, from later Craftsman homes in that there are few groupings of windows apart from the sunroom. A narrow board fascia runs the perimeter of the building immediately below the second floor windows.

Like 110 S. Menlo and 909 W. 9th, this house eschews the full width front porch for a smaller stoop and an enclosed sunroom. However, on this structure, the stoop is not covered, and the projecting wing on the east facade only covers the sunroom. The main entry to the house also opens into the sunroom, rather than the main section of the house. The stoop is located on the south side of the east façade, while the sunroom is located to the north. The sunroom is approximately two thirds the overall width of the east façade. The east façade of the sunroom contains four double-hung windows grouped together which span almost the entire width of the façade. The north elevation of the sunroom contains three double-hung windows, the same size as those on the east façade, also grouped together. The sunroom is setback from the north side of the house such that the overhang from the sunroom is even with the north wall of the house. The south elevation of the sunroom has the entry centered, with two smaller double-hung windows located to either side of it. Placed somewhat closer to the sunroom along the east façade is a large double-hung window. This window is roughly centered with a smaller double-hung window on the second floor. A matching double-hung window is placed symmetrically opposite this second floor window on the north side of the east façade. Two small fixed windows are centered below the gable above the second floor windows.

The concrete block foundation is exposed along north, east and west elevations, and features carefully tooled mortar joints. A well-preserved coal chute door can be found at grade between the eastern first floor window and the eastern corner of the south elevation.

108 S Walts Ave Contributing MH00001799 1875[1]

108 S. Walts Avenue is an unusual example of vernacular architecture. Reportedly, it is a converted church that was moved onto the property.

The main body of the home is a side-gable structure with a steep roof. Attached to the north is a single-story hip-roofed addition. The west façade includes a shed-roofed porch that spans the width of the original structure, with a small gable end dormer constructed at its midpoint. The porch roof is supported by four columns, equally spaced. The columns are turned spindlework, and are probably not original, as they do not match the half-spindles that function as pilasters in the façade of the house itself. However, the design of these spindles suggest that the original porch columns were also spindlework.

The gable end dormer is faced in fish-scale fancy cut shingles, and has two small decorative brackets at either end. The house itself is sided primarily in weatherboard, however, there is a run of beaded wainscot that extends from the foundation to a trim line that corresponds to the base of the windows. This wainscot section is divided by vertical trim pieces that correspond to trim pieces that frame the windows above. Foundation consists of courses of square cut, rough-faced quartzite.

109 S Walts Ave Contributing MH00000540 1914[1]

109 S. Walts is a two-story Prairie style hip-roofed four-square house with a pair of unique features. The first is a hip-roofed dormer on the east facade that has two angled facets to it, presenting a rounded appearance. The second is the use of a gable-on-hip roof over the porch.

This house has a full-width front porch that had an entry vestibule added to the south side at some point in time. The porch roof is supported by four columns evenly spaced. The columns are set on a half-wall which serves in place of a balustrade. The porch steps occupy the southern most column bay. The corner columns are larger and more ornately detailed than the middle columns.

The main entry to the house is located on the east wall of the vestibule, but there is another entry located immediately north of the vestibule. Farther north, closer to the north corner of the facade than the second entry, is a small four over one double-hung window. Two three over one double-hung windows are symmetrically placed on the second floor above the porch. The roofline of the porch extends to the base of these windows. Centered in the roof above is a dormer that has two

angled sides, each with a small fixed window. These angled sides are somewhat narrower than the width of the east facing dormer's primary elevation, which has a double-hung window in it.

112 S Walts Ave Contributing MH00001798 1913[1]

112 S. Walts Avenue is an interesting two story hip-roofed home in the Prairie style. The west façade is dominated by a near-full-width hip-roofed wing containing a sunroom. The west façade of the sunroom features a large window assembly consisting of four equal sized panels, each divided two over two. The outer two panels are operable, and can be slid open over the inner two panels. On the south elevation of the sunroom, another sliding window assembly is found, formed with only one fixed panel and one movable panel. These panels are roughly the same size as the windows on the west façade. On the north elevation of the sunroom there is a narrower sliding window assembly of similar design. To the east of this is a single leaf French door opening into the sunroom. The roof of the sunroom is supported by two large square Tuscan order columns.

The main entry to the home is found on the west façade of the main structure to the north of the sunroom. To the south of the sunroom, immediately adjacent to it on the west façade is a fixed window divided into twelve lights in three columns. The second floor of the house is shingled and setback from the first all around the north, west and south elevations. The setback area is hip-roofed. There are two double-hung windows symmetrically placed in the second floor of the west façade, each with twelve over one sash configurations. The windows are about two feet in from the corners of the house.

Secondary: Garage

112 and 118 S. Walts Avenue share an interesting garage that straddles the property line. It is a two bay structure, hip roofed, and sided to match 112 S. Though both homes have Prairie detailing, the garage has Craftsman style open eaves. The siding is apparently divided at the property line, as there are several boards missing from the 112 S. side of the structure that are present on the 118 S. side.

115 S Walts Ave Contributing MH00000541 1890[1]

115/117 S. Walts Avenue is a relatively well-preserved example of Queen Anne decorative elements added to a hip-roofed single-story foursquare home. The home, at some point in time, was converted into a duplex, with an addition to the south at the rear of the structure providing access to the attic apartment.

The east façade of this house features a full-width hip-roofed porch. The original porch has been replaced by a poured concrete stoop, and the original columns and balustrade have also been removed. The porch roof is supported by four plain square columns evenly spaced. The steps onto the porch are located in the northernmost column bay.

The entry door is somewhat less than three feet in from the north corner of the east elevation. There is a cottage window with a stained glass transom divided into rectangular and square panes. The cottage window is topped with a narrow frieze and a cornice. The door on this façade is also topped with a frieze and cornice, however, the frieze on the door is somewhat taller placing the cornice above the door and window at the same height. A wide gable-end wall dormer above the porch roof is faced in fish scale fancy-cut shingles. These shingles extend down onto the first floor elevation. They are stopped at either end of the gable by decorative brackets, and by the roof of the porch below. A single double-hung window is centered below the gable peak in the dormer. The fish-scale shingle siding stops even with the top of the window. Weatherboard siding fills the balance of the space above the window. A frieze runs along the eaves around the building's perimeter. Decorative brackets are also found at the corners of each elevation.

118 S Walts Ave Non-contributing MH00001797 1912[1]

118 S. Walts is a two story, hip-roofed, four-square home with a few design elements somewhat unusual for the area. The original siding is no longer visible, but may still be present beneath vinyl siding applied to all exposed elevations. This house also features a rather large brick chimney on the south façade that extends some distance above the roofline.

The west façade of this house presents a mix of symmetric and asymmetric features. There is a small vestibule attached to the north side of the home, flush with the west façade. There is a covered porch that shares a roofline with the vestibule and wraps over about one-third of the west façade. The hipped porch roof is supported by two columns of wrought iron with a grapevine pattern. The railing for the porch features a similar pattern of grape clusters and vines. Centered in the first floor of this façade is a cottage window, and above that a small double-hung likely indicating the location of a bathroom, with two double-hung windows placed to either side, but in closer proximity to it than is common in this neighborhood. On the roof above this façade, centrally placed, is a shed dormer with a rectangular sliding window.

119 S Walts Ave Contributing MH00000542 1890[1]

119 S. Walts Avenue is an outstandingly well preserved example of a free classic Queen Anne home. This residence is a two story cross-gabled structure with a sizable wing extending from the west elevation. Although the cross gable on the east façade is centrally placed, with a full-width porch below it, which are both unusual features for the Queen Anne style, there are several other features that are more characteristic of the type, including grouped columns on the porch and shingle siding.

The full-width shed-roofed porch is supported by eight columns with simplified Scamozzi Ionic capitals. Six of the columns are gathered in two groups of three flanking the porch steps which are placed at the north end of the porch. At this point both the east and north sides of the porch are topped with decorated, intersecting pediments. The east pediment projects outward somewhat from the main body of the porch. The porch frieze includes dentil molding. Another pediment is found along the south side of the porch. The north and south pediments continue the porch roofline on their eastern sides, and are cutback from the roof to the west. Small panels fill the gaps between the downward sloping pediments and the upward sloping porch roof.

A vestibule projects outward from the east façade at the north corner, and includes an east-facing door, as well as a rather unusual quarter circle curved cottage window set into a curved wall. South of the vestibule, the wall of the house is cut back below the modest second-floor cross-gable, and located slightly off-center toward the north in this wall is another more conventional cottage window. Windows and doors on this floor are both topped with cornice molding.

Centered in the second floor of this façade is a cross gable that projects rather modestly from the main wall of the house. In addition to pairs of vertical trim boards placed about one foot apart at the corners of the gable, there is a broad trim piece that rises from these pairs of trim boards and then curves inward to form a frieze that runs along the eave under the gable. Centered in this gable are a trio of double-hung windows trimmed as a single unit. Unlike the first floor windows, these windows are capped with both a frieze containing small dentil molding as well as a cornice. Above these windows is a row of zig-zag fancy cut shingle siding, and above that shallow scalloped fancy cut shingle siding fills out the balance of the gable end.

120 S Walts Ave Non-contributing MH00000543 2015[1]

120 S. Walts is a decidedly recent ranch-style home built by the city of Sioux Falls as part of a program to replace dilapidated housing inventory in the city center. The house exemplifies the garage-forward style that became common in the last quarter of the 20th Century. Ranch-style and open plan design considerations are here adapted to the typical narrow/deep lots in older rectilinear neighborhoods. As the house is designed along typical ranch principles, with bedrooms

to one side of the house along its long axis and living space to the other side, the main entry to the house is actually located along the north elevation of the house and faces the property next door.

The west façade is dominated by a one-and-a-half stall wide front gable garage with an overhead door. The garage is taller than typical, and there is a walk-through door at the western end of the north wall of the garage. Farther back, on the western elevation of the house, there is a small Chicago-style pair of double-hung windows with a larger picture window between them. Both garage and house are of equal width, with the garage offset approximately eight feet south of the house.