Form 10-300

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME
COMMON:
Hot Springs Historic District
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER: roughly both sides of River St. in an irregular pattern from
Union S. to Sherman S., includes part of Mennoheim Ave.
CITY OR TOWN:
Hot Springs
STATE:
South Dakota
CODE:
46
COUNTY:
Fall River
CODE:
047

3. CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY (Check One)
☑ District
☐ Building
☐ Site
☐ Structure
☐ Object

Ownership
☐ Public
☐ Private
☐ Both

Public Acquisition:
☐ In Process
☐ Being Considered

STATUS
☑ Occupied
☐ Unoccupied
☐ Preservation work in progress

ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☑ Yes:
☒ Restricted
☐ Unrestricted
☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)
☐ Agricultural
☐ Government
☐ Park
☒ Commercial
☐ Industrial
☐ Private Residence
☐ Educational
☐ Military
☐ Religious
☐ Entertainment
☐ Museum
☐ Scientific

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME:
Several

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Hot Springs
STATE:
South Dakota
CODE:
46

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Register of Deeds
STREET AND NUMBER:
Fall River County Courthouse
CITY OR TOWN:
Hot Springs
STATE:
South Dakota
CODE:
46

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY:
South Dakota Historic Sites Survey
DATE OF SURVEY:
1973
☐ Federal
☒ State
☐ County
☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Historical Preservation Center
STREET AND NUMBER:
W. H. Over Museum - University of South Dakota
CITY OR TOWN:
Vermillion
STATE:
South Dakota
CODE:
46.
### 7. DESCRIPTION

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**DESCRIPT THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

Hot Springs is a community of over four thousand people in north-central Fall River County. Scattered out along the Fall River Canyon, surrounded by sandstone cliffs and evergreen forests, it is one of the most picturesque towns in South Dakota. Its affinity to the landscape is easily discovered in a row of sandstone storefronts along the River Street--Hot Springs' principal commercial avenue. These buildings form the core of the district. Generally, they are two-story commercial structures of romanesque design built between 1890 and 1915. Their conditions vary from fair to good. All appear functional; in fact, most are in use today.

Generally, the stone buildings are romanesque in feeling, but are obviously adapted to the commercial needs of the time. The majority are two-storied and employ Roman arches or roundheaded windows. Stones are rough-finished and always coursed on the front facade. First floors may have cast iron or steel I-beam lintels for large display windows, but trances on the facade corner are common and usually set in a decorated pavilion containing an arched doorway. Capitals, finials, and cornerstones appear frequently and are always hand carved.

Attempts to copy Henry Hobson Richardson's designs are seen in many stepped gables and flat lintels; but on the whole, architectural styling is more traditional, more in the tone of a romanesque revival. The district's consistency is probably due to the fact that most of the buildings were designed by the stonemasons themselves, rather than by professional architects. They tended to be conservative and utilitarian and grew more so as the town aged.

The majority of sandstone buildings stand on the eastern edge of River Street and run for eight blocks between Main Street and Jennings Avenue. From the north, it begins quietly enough with the Gibson Hotel and builds to more interesting facades until the Century House looms up to substantiate the district's uniqueness. Beyond the Hotel, the street becomes more varied and interesting. Heights change, materials alternate from rough stone to smooth blocks to stamped metal. Here are some of the more decorative facades enhanced by intriguing alleyways stretching to the sandstone hill behind the stores. There are a few aluminum fronts covering the original materials; but for the most part, River Street is historically honest.

Two major intrusions exist in this section. A service station north of the Hotel and a series of brick-veneer and metal-paneled facades to the south break up the streetscape rhythm. They do not, however, completely destroy its atmosphere. The southern extremity is the weak point of River Street. An art-deco storefront, parking lot, and modern liquor store severely detract from the district's mood.

Along the west edge of River Street is the Fall River which has a low cement retaining wall built during the early 1950s as a flood control measure. The stream is an attractive feature then to fifteen yards wide and flowing freely in a bed covered with cattails, moss, rocks and grass. Flanking the river is a level flood plain extending three blocks to the north from the Jennings Street Bridge to a sandstone cliff. The flood plain appears again running for one block north of Minnekahta Avenue.
DESCRIPTION--2

Here a modern motel, church and funeral home stand as intrusions; but a row of young trees partially screens them.

Above the western flood plain rises a sandstone bluff covered with evergreens and other vegetation. On its summit stand several Victorian homes scattered out from north to south and forming the western horizon from any perspective on River Street. Among them are the Fred T. Evans home, the Sioux City Gambling Club, Tipperary and the Old Hargen's Sanatorium. Also visible are the crenelated walls of the Lutheran Nursing Home.

At the extreme northern end of River Street stands the Braun Hotel which, because of a turn in Highway 385, forms the street's visual terminus from the district's center. Next to the Braun is the County Courthouse built in 1890. The courthouse anchors the district's northern boundary along with the city auditorium, the only remaining monumental bath house of the period. To the east of this section, lies an area developed during the 1930s and 1940s. Two service stations and an open lot mar the courthouse's integrity.

The district begins at the northern end of River Street and extends to Jennings. Here, a single block runs east to connect River Street and Chicago Avenue. This area is locally known as the "Midway" and consists of small commercial shops and offices of more recent design--but still employing the sandstone which is the district's primary media. Taken as a single entity, the Midway is at best a "C" or neutral area. Three intrusions—a liquor store, modern bank, and a 1930s auto garage—bracket the street on three corners. Further to the east, a large supermarket is plainly visible. Balancing these intrusive effects are the post office, which firmly binds Jennings and Chicago Streets together; and the public library whose tree-covered grounds subdue the bleak parking lot across the street. Approaching River Street from the west on the Midway is the Jennings Street Bridge. An old bath house, now a paint shop, stands across the Fall River, along with more recent lumberyard buildings (although a lumberyard stood here at the turn of the century). Simply removing modern graphics would enhance the appearance of this important section.

Turning south onto Chicago Avenue presents the viewer with a variety of buildings, old and new. Behind false fronts and aluminum and plastic signs stand many of the original structures that made up "Lower Town." Conceived as Hot Springs' business district and separated from the tourist-oriented enterprises on River Street, Lower Town experienced a longer commercial life than its rival.

Change was the consequence of Lower Town's more energetic existence. Exterior alterations, the erection of new buildings, and the destruction of old businesses altered the appearance of Chicago Street. Yet here stand two of the community's oldest buildings, the Petty Block and the Shann Building. Also visible on a hill north of Chicago Avenue is the schoolhouse, a prominent feature in the district.

On the opposite end of the block where the Petty Building stands are three buildings scheduled for demolition. In their place a local bank is
proposing to construct a new building utilizing the sandstone blocks of those structures destroyed in order to protect the integrity of the district.

DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS

The Evans Hotel, River Street. The most important building on River Street is the Evans Hotel, now the Century House. Built in 1892, its design was purportedly an imitation of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem. It was the creation of Hot Springs' biggest promoter, Fred T. Evans. Five stories high and containing 250 rooms, the Evans Hotel was complete with electric lights and elevator when it opened two years after its wooden predecessor burned to the ground. The crenellated towers and semi-circular arches suggest a roman-esque origin, but a Victorian influence is evident in the Classic veranda and wrought-iron balconies, both prominent features. The Hotel stands at the foot of Minnekahta Avenue at the curve in River Street. It must be considered the primary focal point of the Hot Springs District.

The Minnekahta Block. The Minnekahta Block, immediately north of the Century House, began as one of Fred Evans' enterprises, but was finished by another Hot Springs businessman. A roman-esque commercial building much in the spirit of its larger neighbor, the Minnekahta Block is three stories high with flat-linteled windows on all but the third floor. Centered by a Palladian opening, the structure's upper floor is decorated with a dentilated cornice and small sandstone balustrade. Spherical projections top corners and towers on the building's southern facade. On the northwest pavilion are two double-pitched decorative projections contributing to the structure's picturesque character. It is constructed totally of local sandstone. The present owner has filled in windows and added a large sign which distracts from its integrity.

The Petty Building, Chicago Avenue. One of the oldest sandstone commercial buildings in the district stands at its southeastern edge. The Petty Building, first built in 1899, burned and was reconstructed four years later. Joseph Petty must have been proud of its columned arches, handsome cornice and carvings. Certainly the bust above the door with its spray of acanthus leaves was the finest and most unusual of the city's decorations.

The Shann Building, Chicago Avenue. Across the street from the Petty Building in what is now the Wagon Wheel Lounge, is the oldest sandstone store in Hot Springs. Completed in August of 1890, it served as a butcher shop for a number of years. Today a coat of stucco mars the first floor, but above it a roundheaded triumvirate of windows and their hand-carved spring lines remain untouched.

Union Depot, River Street. The Union Depot, one of two in the original district and the only depot left standing is located at the upper end of River Street. It measures roughly fifty feet by twenty feet. Because the depot is the only building on the west side of the highway, it adds a special atmosphere of massiveness to nearby sandstone structures which is missed in more open areas. Essentially of single-story construction but boasting a
central tower, the depot is typical of Romanesque railroad buildings. It, too, was contracted by Fred T. Evans in 1891.

Fall River County Courthouse, River Street. Built in 1891 following the separation of Custer County into two political subdivisions, the three-and-one-half-story sandstone structure of Romanesque design, the courthouse still serves as a county office building. The arched main entrance is centered in a rectangular pavilion rising to a square tower above the roof. The tower, once topped by a peaked wooden crown displays four Roman arches complete with columns as window surrounds. A large dentilated cornice circles the building. Corner towers and central pavilions employing stepped gabled and windows with flat lintels suggest an attempt to design the building in the Richardsonian tradition. Alterations include the removal of the Tower roof mentioned above and the filling in of many windows. Also, half of the front steps were removed.

Battle Mountain Sanatorium. Healing waters and mild climate attracted more than tourists to Hot Springs. In 1902, Congress approved the construction of a Veteran's Home on Battle Mountain above North River Street. Completed in 1907, the Sanatorium became the town's most impressive architectural showpiece. The main building is wheel-shaped, its spokes connected by an enclosed ambulatory 780 feet in diameter. The main building is four stories high and topped by a dome reminiscent of Byzantine cathedrals. This influence is also apparent in the building's cross-shaped plan, tiled roof and the vertical effect of the two towers bracketing the central dome. Above the iron work inside the sanatorium's carved wooden doors, a smaller copy of the main section stands at the opposite end of the complex.

Six three-storied extensions radiate out from the central court. Each has a porch on the west side to catch the afternoon sun. Wooden members are prominent features. Sun porches and the tile roofs are supported by large, unadorned wooden beams. Rafters are exposed wherever possible. Openings are either roundheaded or flat with the latter predominant. Twin arches encase a pair of windows on the villa-like towers at the front facade. An anterior arcade on the main section and the circular ambulatory employ round arches. Sandstone, rough cut and regularly coursed, is the principal building material. Its rich texture is a pleasant contrast to the plain, institutional interior.

The grounds include a number of sandstone buildings including the hospital southeast of the main complex. A large, three-story Elizabethan structure, the hospital has several additions, but none detract significantly from the district's late Victorian character. The same holds true for other smaller buildings near the sanatorium. To the south are several dormitories for the staff. These are large, two-story frame buildings designed in keeping with Mediterranean flavor of the sanatorium itself. Here again, timbers are exposed and unadorned and plans are simple rectangles or squares. All of these homes have hipped roofs. Only the superintendent's residence deviates from the norm with its half-timbered central gable and Classic porch.
Marlou Building, River Street. A two-story, sandstone, romanesque commercial building bearing segments of the builders' names (Hargens and Loudenbakk) on a central plaque. Pointed dentils in the cornice, large keystones and a checkerboarded string course are examples of the stonemason's craft. It was constructed in 1893.

Wesleyan Lakota Chapel (Morris Grand Theatre). One of the few Classic buildings in the district, the chapel is a smooth sandstone block structure consisting of a large central arch below a huge cornice. Pilasters provided balance to the corners while a carved medallion sets off the roof line. The Morris Grand opened in 1911.

Hot Springs Public School, Chicago Avenue. Standing atop the southern edge of Battle Mountain, the schoolhouse commands the entire district and is visible from nearly all of it. A large Richardsonian romanesque building of local sandstone, the old schoolhouse now serves as the Fall River County Historical Museum. It is three stories high, perfectly square and balanced on two sides by central pavilions. East and west entrances are set in large narrow porticoes and surrounded by Roman arches and twin engaged columns. Stepped gables, one above the entrances and two on the north and south facades have two similar gables on a small scale. All are decorated with carved, acorn-shaped finials. A large single chimney rises above the building's northern half. Decorations include carved oak leaves on spring line mouldings, on newel posts and at the apex of the large gables. The plain cornice rests on a checkerboarded string course. Windows are generally flat-linteled and set in a series of three. This theme is repeated in the arched windows of the large gables.

City Hall, River Street. Built of native sandstone in 1893, the City Hall has a large dentilized cornice topped by decorative finials joined by a stone transom. The five second-story windows are roundheaded and paired on each half of the front facade. The remaining window is larger and centered above the opening. Each window has a large, wedge-shaped keystone. A drip moulding connects the second story openings while those on the ground floor are either connected or stand singly. To the left is a large, arched opening originally built to accommodate a fire team, but altered for modern trucks in the 1930s. The doorway is also roundheaded and framed by pilasters and a molded entablature. The pilasters extend to the roof, but between the central window and the entablature is a checker-work rectangle.

The Evans House, Summit Road. A large rambling Queen Anne with a round, conical-roofed tower, the Evans house was probably built in the 1890s. Its Classical porch uses "cushion" capitals and round columns. The house is now stuccoed, but it is unknown whether or not this material is original.

Hargen's Sanatorium, Almond Street. This building is a large, two story frame structure with a third story within the confines of a mansard roof. Four dormer windows with medium-peaked roofs appear on each side. Around the south side is a porch and balcony with simply-moulded Victorian porch posts. A smaller structure attached to the rear is essentially a cube with a hipped roof. The sanatorium was built in 1903.
The Sioux City Club, Almond Street. Fred Evans built this unusual wooden frame structure to accommodate his friends from Sioux City who came to visit. It operated for several years as a gambling casino. Now it serves as a private residence. The club is rectangular in plan and one and one-half stories high. Porches flank the long sides. A pedimented portico introduces the front entrance. The most unusual feature is a large octagonal tower rising out of the center of the roof. Half a story high without its peaked roof, the tower provided an excellent view of the city during a moment away from the tables.

Villa Theresa. This Spanish revival home was built by a wealthy Frenchman for his wife in 1916. Its towers and stuccoed walls are visible from much of River Street.

Tipperary, 245 Dakota Street. This story and one-half house with its picturesque veranda, square center cupola and high octagonal tower provides an excellent visual terminus for the southern extremity of the district.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

Wilson House, North 17th Street. A large Queen Anne with eclectic "bell tower," built in 1897.

Bentley House, University Avenue. A two-story wooden house of the 1900 period with Jerkenshead roof and Victorian porch. An identical house is immediately to the west.

Eastman House, 802 Elm Street. A two-story period house surrounded by a southern-style, two-story porch on three sides.

St. Luke's Church, Minnekahta Avenue. Built in 1902 of native sandstone; small Gothic structure with beautiful interior, stained-glass windows.

Presbyterian Church, Happy Hollow. A small sandstone Gothic built in 1890; now a private residence.

IOOF Building, Chicago Avenue. Built in 1895, it has a brick facade and decorative terra cotta cornice.

Medical Block, River Street. A single-story sandstone building built in 1912.

Central Block, River Street. A single-story sandstone commercial building with corner entrance; built in 1905.

Braun Hotel, River Street. A two-story sandstone building with a mansard roof; built in 1912.

"Taxi" Building, River Street. A period commercial building built to accommodate a jog in the street.

Evans Hotel Annex. A three-story sandstone hotel attached to the Century House; built in 1893.

City Auditorium, River Street. The only surviving large bath house (Mammouth Plunge); built in 1901.
There are thirty buildings of high quality or exceptional significance in the District, seventy structures that are of the historic period and contribute to the District's atmosphere and thirty buildings that are neutral to that atmosphere. In addition, thirty-three structures lie within the District that mildly distract from its desired mood and twenty-four areas that are considered obvious intrusions.
### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hot Springs Historic District represents a Black Hills health spa around 1900. The principal features of the District are a number of roman-esque commercial buildings constructed of local sandstone designed by both professional architects and the stoncutters themselves.

Originally called Minnekahta, the town began when a few squatters settled near the springs in 1879. The earliest residents were members of the last and most permanent wave of Black Hills immigrants—the farmers and ranchers. Occupation of the Hills area began in 1876 when the Sioux Nation ceded the Black Hills to the U.S. Government. Hordes of miners, traders, businessmen, and gamblers came to the Black Hills to make their fortune. Because most of the activity centered around Deadwood and Lead in the northern Black Hills, development occurred more slowly to the south. By 1884, only thirteen buildings existed in Hot Springs. A year later, however, the railroad came to nearby Buffalo Gap and the river town began to grow.

People began considering the town's potential and some saw the glint of gold in its mineral water. Among them were the members of the Dakota Hot Springs Company. These men were determined to develop the sleepy cowtown into the biggest health resort west of the Mississippi. Dr. R. D. Jennings, Mr. E. D. Dudley, A. S. Stewart, and Fred T. Evans were experienced and ambitious entrepreneurs who planned the town's development carefully. They separated Hot Springs into two sections, upper and lower town. Upper town was reserved exclusively for the tourists, while lower town was to carry on local commercial business. Although there existed a traditional commercial separation because of geographical reasons, this was the first official recognition of the fact and it led to a long standing feud between the areas.

With the coming of the railroad in 1891, the northern section became the center of a thriving health spa industry. Large hotels and bath houses dotted the canyon, most of them built over mineral springs. The springs were guaranteed to cure every ailment from rheumatism to gout. The picturesque scenery allowed families to combine cures and vacations. Besides soaking in the baths, one could picnic in the nearby hills, go on tours to nearby Cascade Springs or take the stage to Wind Cave twelve miles to the north. By 1904, the town was the playground of the Black Hills.

"Hot Springs is the Carlsbad of South Dakota and the principal business of its inhabitants is to cater to the wants of
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Photograph and map collections of the Fall River County Museum
Clark, C. Badger. When Hot Springs Was A Pup. Hot Springs, S. D.: Kiwanis Club, 1927. passim
Interview with Naude Petty, September 15, 1973.
134.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES
DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

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APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 307.5

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

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11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Paul Putz, Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION:
Historical Preservation Center

STREET AND NUMBER:
W. H. Over Museum, University of South Dakota

CITY OR TOWN:
Vermillion

STATE:
South Dakota

CODE: 46

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

[ ] National [X] State [ ] Local

Name:
James E. Gillihan

Title:
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date:
20 March 74

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature]
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date:
6/27/74

ATTEST:

[Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date:
6/21/74
the tourists in search of health or pleasure. The famous hot springs and mineral waters are found here and baths and sanatoriums of all kinds have been built for the accommodation of the public. Hotels in the town are numerous, among which the Evans has become the best known, and during the tourist season the town is gay with a stream of people coming and going, who have left their dignity and formalities behind them when they left their homes. Here are to be seen the old and the young, athlete and invalid, the staid old fathers and mothers, the grass widows and gay young beaus, all having a good time." (Peterson, Historical Atlas of South Dakota, 134.)

There were less frivolous reasons for visiting Hot Springs. They are manifested in a number of hospitals and sanatoriums skirting the canyon wall. Among them was Dr. Nickol's cancer sanatorium (now the Lutheran Home), the Hargen Sanatorium, a state soldier's home and, in 1907, a national veteran's sanatorium. Hot Springs was also a divorce center. The liberal statutes and residence requirements simplified the process and hundreds came to take advantage of them.

By the end of the next decade, the streams of people belonged to Hot Springs' history. A more scientific medical profession no longer recommended mineral baths to their patients. Involvement in the "war to end all wars" left little time for frivolity and state law prohibited "quickly" divorces. The big hotels closed or eventually burned and were never rebuilt. The town adopted a more humble role as trade center for surrounding ranches and farms.

But the heritage of a glamorous past remains in the rough-hewn blocks of sandstone buildings stretching along the Fall River Valley. Between 1890 and 1915, over eighty percent of the River Street and Chicago Avenue buildings were erected. This period also saw construction completed on the State Soldier's Home and Battle Mountain Sanatorium.

Foremost among early Hot Springs contractors was Fred T. Evans. Entrepreneur, freighter, and talented dreamer, Evans built the most grandiose and apparently successful of the town's commercial structures. He came to the Black Hills from Sioux City to make a fortune freighting supplies and equipment to miners in the northern Black Hills. When the railroads came and business waned, Evans took his capital to Hot Springs where he is credited with "discovering" the use of local sandstone for building material. This theory is in doubt, however, since the Petty Brothers built a sandstone commercial building on Chicago Avenue in 1889, followed a year later by a butcher named Shann who opened a shop in a sandstone store across the street.

If not the first, Evans was certainly the most imaginative and prolific of the early builders. The large Century House Hotel (originally the Evans), the Minnekahta Block and Union Depot were Evans projects. So was the water-powered light plant on River Street built in the '90s. Reflected in these buildings are Evans' knowledge of the world, his appreciation of variety, artistry and confidence in the future.
HOT SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT: Town Lots included

Original Town:

Blocks 1, 2, 19, 21, 22, 31-37, 39, and 40
Lots 1-12 of Block 9
Lots 1-12 of Block 8
Lots 23-24 of Block 3
Western one-half of lots 1-6 of Block 18
Western one-half of lots 1-6 of Block 14

Steward's Second Addition:

All with the exception of Blocks 1, 2, 8-13, and the western half of Block 7 including lots 1-8.

Supplemental Addition:

All with the exception of lots 1-11 of Block 45 and all of Block 48.

Minnekahta First Addition:

Blocks 4, 17, and 18
Lots 1, 2, 19, and 20 of Block 16
Lots 1-13 of Block 5
Northern one-half of Block 3
Eastern one-half of Block 6, eastern half of lots 4-1
All of lots 1 and 2 of Block 2; Northern one-half of lots 3-10 of Block 2

Minnekahta Second Addition:

Lots 52-27 of Block 37
Lots 1-6 of Block 38
Lots 1-6 of Block 24

Lots 1-12 of Block 26
Lots 1-12 of Block 25
Lots 6-17 of Block 32

All of Sulphur Springs Addition.

Rose Hill Addition:

Lots 8-17 of Block 50
Lots 6-9 of Block 49

Moore's Addition: Outlots 1 and 2
HOT SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT--Page 2

All of Central Addition

Area owned by Federal Government occupied by the Battle Mountain National Sanitarium and Battle Mountain National Cemetery.
1. NAME
   COMMON: The Evans' Home
   AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
   STATE: South Dakota
   CODE: 46
   COUNTY: Fall River
   CODE: 047

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center
   DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
   NEGATIVE FILED AT:
   Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION
   DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
   view from the southwest
June 25, 1974
South Dakota
Fall River Co.
Hot Springs Historic District
Battle Mountain Sanatorium

Photo Credit: Historical Preservations Center
1973

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 6/25/74

Title: Hot Springs Historic District
Fall River County, S.D.

Loc. 

Main Building - Battle Mountain Sanatorium
Hot Springs, SD - view from West.
1. NAME
COMMON: The Midway

2. LOCATION
CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
STATE: South Dakota

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center
DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION
view from the southeast
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME
   COMMON: Fall River County Courthouse

2. LOCATION
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
   STATE: South Dakota
   CODE: 46
   COUNTY: Fall River
   CODE: 047

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   DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
   NEGATIVE FILED AT:
   Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION
   DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
   view from the southeast
1. NAME

COMMON: Lower Minnekahta Avenue

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
lower Minnekahta Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Hot Springs

STATE:
South Dakota

CODE
46

COUNTY:
Fall River

CODE
047

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center

DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT:
Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

lower Minnekahta Avenue, showing Jenny House, center and commercial buildings on the south side of the street

view from the northeast
1. NAME

COMMON: Fall River Canyon

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Hot Springs

STATE:
South Dakota

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center

DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT:
Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Fall River Canyon from above the City Hall showing lumberyard intrusion in the foreground, Tipperary in the center.

view from the northeast
**1. NAME**

**COMMON:** The Fall River

**AND/OR HISTORIC:**

---

**2. LOCATION**

**STREET AND NUMBER:**

**CITY OR TOWN:** Hot Springs

**STATE:** South Dakota

---

**3. PHOTO REFERENCE**

**PHOTO CREDIT:** Historical Preservation Center

**DATE OF PHOTO:** Fall, 1973

**NEGATIVE FILED AT:** Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

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**4. IDENTIFICATION**

**DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.**

The Fall River, showing screen of trees and shrubbery on the west bank with the Nichols Sanatorium on the bluff

view from the east
Fall River Canyon from Battle Mountain Sanatorium, showing the Evans' Hotel in foreground, Wilson House to the right of center

view from the northeast
Fall River Canyon Wall, showing Sioux City Club in the center
view from the southeast
**1. NAME**

**COMMON:** River Street

**AND/OR HISTORIC:**

**2. LOCATION**

**STREET AND NUMBER:** River Street

**CITY OR TOWN:** Hot Springs

**STATE:** South Dakota

**CODE:** 46

**COUNTY:** Fall River

**DATE:** JUN 25 1974

**3. PHOTO REFERENCE**

**PHOTO CREDIT:** Historical Preservation Center

**DATE OF PHOTO:** Fall, 1973

**NEGATIVE FILED AT:** Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

**4. IDENTIFICATION**

**DESCRIPTION:** River Street from the Evans' House, showing the Gibson House on the left and the Wilson House on the extreme right

**VIEW:** View from the north

**STATE:** South Dakota

**COUNTY:** Fall River

**ENTRY NUMBER:**

**DATE:** JUN 25 1974

**RECEIVED:** MAY 24 1974

**U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:** 1973–729–152/1446 III–1
**1. NAME**

**COMMON:** North River Street

**2. LOCATION**

**STREET AND NUMBER:** North River Street

**CITY OR TOWN:** Hot Springs

**STATE:** South Dakota

**46**  
**Fall River**  
**047**

**3. PHOTO REFERENCE**

**PHOTO CREDIT:** Historical Preservation Center

**DATE OF PHOTO:** Fall, 1973

**NEGATIVE FILED AT:** Historical Preservation Center, W.H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

**4. IDENTIFICATION**

*North River Street showing, left to right: Fall River Canyon wall, Fall River flood control retaining wall, the Braun Hotel, the North River Street intrusion, and the Gibson House.*

*view from the south*
1. NAME

COMMON: Intrusion

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

corner of Jennings and River Streets

CITY OR TOWN:

Hot Springs

STATE:

South Dakota

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center

DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

view from the northwest; Intrusion at the corner of Jennings and River Streets
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

The Historic Aquatic Center

No. 1 Hot Springs, CA

For public viewing

Employs active, hot springs aquatic therapy

Employed home to Battle Mountain Sanatorium

Hot Springs, CA - view from N.E.
1. NAME
   COMMON: Union Depot
   AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
   STATE: South Dakota

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center
   DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
   NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION
   DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
   Union Depot -- view from the southeast
### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. NAME</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMMON: Fall River River Canyon</td>
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<tr>
<td>AND/OR HISTORIC:</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>2. LOCATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STREET AND NUMBER:</td>
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<td>CITY OR TOWN:</td>
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<td>Hot Springs</td>
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<td>STATE:</td>
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<th>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</th>
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<td>PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<th>4. IDENTIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>view from above City Hall looking northwest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATE** South Dakota

**COUNTY** Fall River

**ENTRY NUMBER**

**DATE** JUN 25 1974
1. NAME
   COMMON: City Hall
   AND/OR HISTORIC: 

2. LOCATION
   STREET AND NUMBER: 
   CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
   STATE: South Dakota
   CODE 46  COUNTY: Fall River

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center
   DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
   NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION
   DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
   view from the northwest
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME
COMMON: The Harlou Building

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER: River Street
CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
STATE: South Dakota

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center
DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
NEGATIVE FILED AT:
   Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
   view from the west
Fall River County Historical Museum

1. NAME
   COMMON: Fall River County Historical Museum
   AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
   STATE: South Dakota
   CODE: 46
   COUNTY: Fall River
   CODE: 047

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center
   DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
   NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION
   DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
   Fall River County Historical Museum--view from the west
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**  
*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)*

1. **NAME**  
   **COMMON:** The Century House  
   **AND/OR HISTORIC:** The Evan's Hotel

2. **LOCATION**  
   **STREET AND NUMBER:**  
   **CITY OR TOWN:** Hot Springs

3. **PHOTO REFERENCE**  
   **PHOTO CREDIT:** Historical Preservation Center  
   **DATE OF PHOTO:** Fall, 1973  
   **NEGATIVE FILED AT:** Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. **IDENTIFICATION**  
   **DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.:**  
   view from the west

---

**STATE**  
**South Dakota**

**COUNTY**  
**Fall River**

**ENTRY NUMBER**  
**DATE**  
JUN 25, 1974

**RECEIVED**  
MAY 24, 1974

**CODE**  
**COUNTY CODE:** Fall River

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**U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1973-729-152/1446 III-1**
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

1. NAME
COMMON: The Minnekahta Block
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
STATE: South Dakota

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center
DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
NEGATIVE FILED AT:
Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
The Minnekahta Block--view from the southwest
1. NAME
COMMON: Down By the River Motel

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER: corner of River Street and Minnekahta Avenue
CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
STATE: South Dakota

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center
DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
Motel intrusion at the corner of River Street and Minnekahta Avenue, Villa Teresa visible on bluff above.
view from the southeast
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

1. NAME
COMMON: The Petty Building
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER: Chicago Street
CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
STATE: South Dakota

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center
DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
NEGATIVE FILED AT:
Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
The Petty Building on Chicago Street--view from the southwest
1. NAME

COMMON: Wesleyan Lakota Chapel
AND/OR HISTORIC: Morris Grand Theatre

2. LOCATION

CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
STATE: South Dakota

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center
DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION

Wesleyan Lakota Chapel (Morris Grand Theatre) view from the west
1. NAME
COMMON: Sioux City Club and Hargen Sanatorium
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
STATE: South Dakota

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center
DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
at left, Sioux City Club; at right, Hargen Sanatorium
view from southeast
1. NAME:
   COMMON: Tipperary
   AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
   STATE: South Dakota
   CODE: 46
   COUNTY: Fall River
   CODE: 047

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center
   DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
   NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION
   DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
   Tipperary -- view of house from the northeast
**1. NAME**

COMMON: Detail from the Petty Building

AND/OR HISTORIC: 

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: Chicago Street

CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs

STATE: South Dakota

**3. PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center

DATE OF PHOTO: FALL, 1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

**4. IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

detail from the Petty Building--west facade, main door surround view from the southwest
1. NAME
   COMMON: City Auditorium
   AND/OR HISTORIC: Mammoth Plunge

2. LOCATION
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
   STATE: South Dakota
   CODE: 46

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center
   DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
   NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD
   STATES: South Dakota
   COUNTY: Fall River
   CODE: 047

4. IDENTIFICATION
   DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
   view from southeast
1. NAME
   COMMON: The "Taxi" Building
   AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
   STREET AND NUMBER: River Street
   CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
   STATE: South Dakota
   CODE: 46
   COUNTY: Fall River
   CODE: 047

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center
   DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
   NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION
   DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
   view from the northwest
1. NAME
   COMMON: Fall River Canyon
   AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   CITY OR TOWN: Hot Springs
   STATE: South Dakota

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   PHOTO CREDIT: Historical Preservation Center
   DATE OF PHOTO: Fall, 1973
   NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historical Preservation Center, W. H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD

4. IDENTIFICATION
   DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
   Fall River Canyon showing mortuary intrusion in the foreground and period home in the center.
   view from the east