

# SOUTH DAKOTA HISTORIC INVENTORY

Historic Name Lakota Bank

Location 630-32 St. Joseph Street

Historic \_\_\_\_\_

Function Bank and various retail & office functions

Historic Context(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Topic IV, Permanent Rural & Urban Pioneer Settlement

Study Unit 1 D. Urban Development

Study Unit 2 I. Commerce

Owner's Name Ministers Life & Tower Real Estate

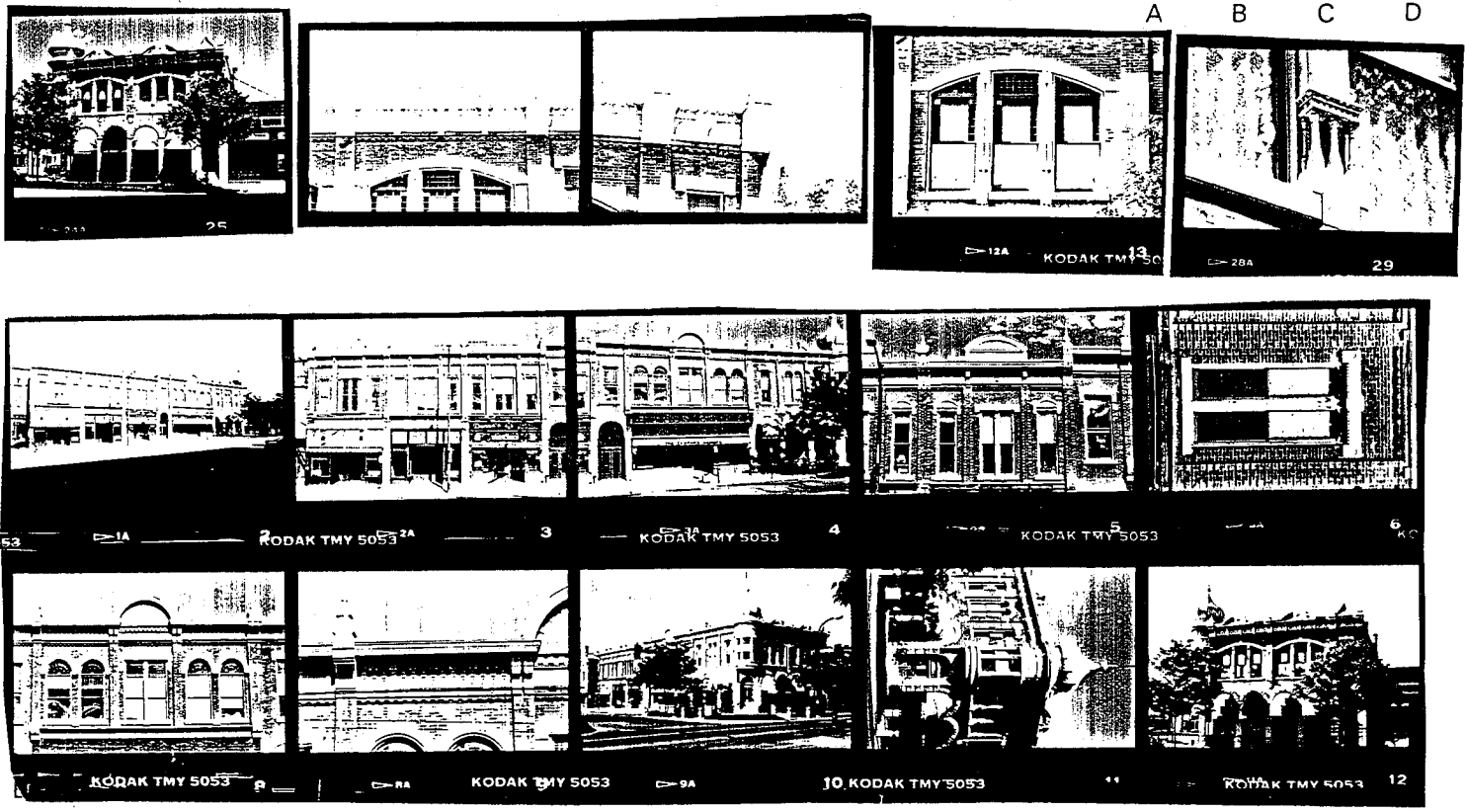
Owner's Address 1006 Jackson Blvd  
RC 57702

Owner's Phone # 341 3808

Dates of Construction and Founding  
1888

Roll # 2; 11; 4 Frame # 25, 29-33; 2-13; 8-12,  
20

Attach Photos Here ↓



Site Number  

PN		RC		32
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County  
Township Name  
City (Urban)  
Neighborhood (Urban)  
Number

U.S.G.S. Quad Map Name \_\_\_\_\_

Legal Description Lots 17+18 + N55th Lots 19-21, Block 84,  
Original Townsite

Q1	Q2	Sec	T	R

Surveyors Michael Kapp

Date June 1990

NR Eligible   
 Historic Significance  Local   
 Architect. Sign  State   
 Archaeological Sign  Nat'l   
 Urban only      
 A B C D

Occupying a prominent corner lot, the "L"-shaped, two-story Lakota Bank is an arcaded block marking the edge of the city's original business district. Stylistically, it represents an eclectic combination of Queen Anne and Romanesque vocabulary. The 50'-wide St. Joseph Street facade has a basement entrance and first floor arcade with four large windows set in stone arches. There is a recessed entry to the right framed by rusticated stone, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  double hung window above with a flat stylized stone hood mold. The second floor is pierced by two tripled windows with  $\frac{1}{2}$  double hung sash separated by a wooden pilaster with spinules and columns. The upper sashes feature colored lights. Each set of windows is integrated by a continuous segmental stone arch. Corbeled brick projects just below the ornate metal cornice, which features brackets, sunrises, and broken scroll pediments. The conted corner entrance is framed by rusticated, rough-faced stone, and recessed in a semicircular arch. Above the entry is a round oriel with three  $\frac{1}{2}$  double hung windows surmounted by an onion dome.

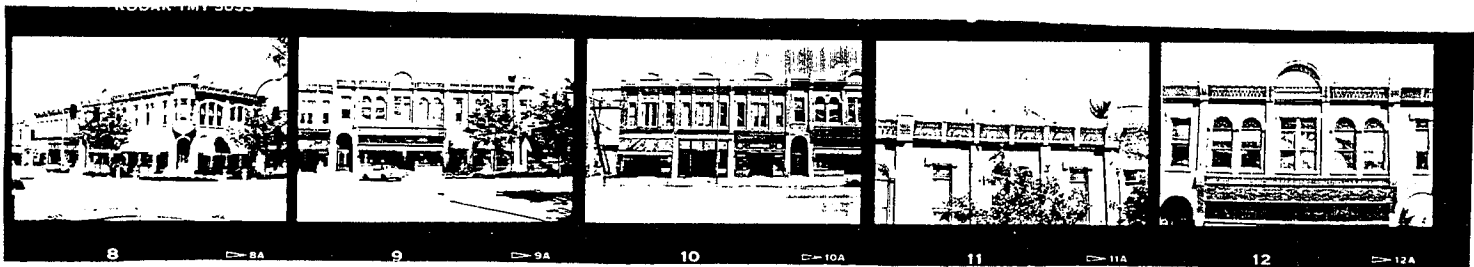
The 140'-long 7th Street elevation consists of 16 bays in four distinct sections, each with different ornamentation. The first section of the ground floor has an arcade of three windows similar to those on the St. Joseph Street facade. The second floor is broken by four  $\frac{1}{2}$  double hung sash, two of which have flat stone hood molds. The other two are paired in semicircular arches. The cornice is the same as along St. Joseph Street.

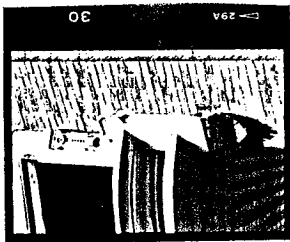
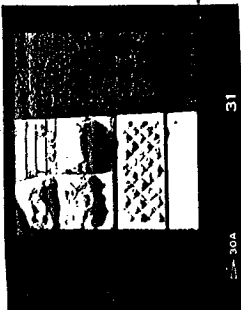
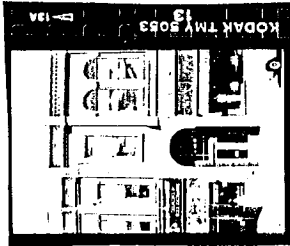
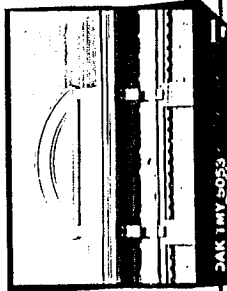
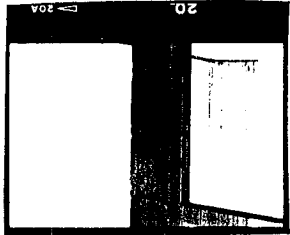
The next section has a recessed entry in the storefront with a pent roof between each floor. The second floor has three coupled windows with either semicircular or flat stone hood molds. Two sets of paired brackets, dentils, and a semicircular pediment decorate the cornice.

The third section consists of a single bay with an entrance set in a round arch and window above. This door leads to the second floor.

The last section has three storefronts, one with a pressed metal ceiling in the central recessed area. Above each storefront are four windows with either pedimented or flat hood molds. The cornice has three segmental pediments in addition to the same motifs as elsewhere on the building.

This building was rehabilitated in 1980-81.



Site Number/Code	Date of Bldg.	Function/Bldg.	Photo Info.	Date of Bldg.	Function/Bldg.	Photo Info.	Date of Bldg.	Function/Bldg.	Photo Info.		
PN-RC-32	1888	Lakota Bank									
Materials	FOUNDATION	sandstone									
Method of Construction		rough-faced coursed									
Design Details		exposed on both streets									
Condition		deteriorated _____ altered _____	poor maint. _____	deteriorated _____ altered _____	poor maint. _____	deteriorated _____ altered _____	poor maint. _____	deteriorated _____ altered _____	poor maint. _____		
Materials	WALLS	brick, stone, metal, and wood									
Method of Construction											
Design Details		Queen Anne / Richardson Romanesque									
Condition		deteriorated _____ altered _____	poor maint. _____	deteriorated _____ altered _____	poor maint. _____	deteriorated _____ altered _____	poor maint. _____	deteriorated _____ altered _____	poor maint. _____		
Materials	ROOF	tar and gravel									
Method of Construction											
Design Details											
Shape		flat									
Condition		deteriorated _____ altered _____	poor maint. _____	deteriorated _____ altered _____	poor maint. _____	deteriorated _____ altered _____	poor maint. _____	deteriorated _____ altered _____	poor maint. _____		
Interior Features - Moldings, Fireplaces, Org. cabinets, Wall decoration	INTERIOR										
Condition		deteriorated _____ altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	poor maint. _____	deteriorated _____ altered _____	poor maint. _____	deteriorated _____ altered _____	poor maint. _____	deteriorated _____ altered _____	poor maint. _____		

Preservation Strengths of Site

- In use and not threatened
- In good structural condition
- Owners protecting site
- Appreciated by public
- Valuable to research

Preservation Threats

- Abandonment
- Deterioration through lack of resources
- Vandalism or looting
- Inappropriate alterations
- Inappropriate or poor maintenance
- Fragile or deteriorating construction materials
- Unsound fragile condition
- Lack of support (specify by whom)

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Environmental situation(s) effecting site (specify what; may include mining, flooding erosion, pollution, acid rain, weather, isolation, settlement, etc.)

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CONTEXT

Site Number/Code PN-RC-32

Statement of Significance As It Relates to the Context Topics & Study Units.

The Lakota Bank is historically significant in the context of Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement because it represents one of the earliest and most substantial commercial establishments in downtown Rapid City. Architecturally it is significant as an imposing, well preserved graded block executed in an eclectic Queen Anne and Romanesque style.

Sources of Information

Oral Interview (name & dates) Black Hills Weekly Journal 1 June 1888 p.4; 22 June 1888 p.4; 29 June 1888 p.4; 19 October 1888 p.4; 2 November 1888 p.3; 21 December 1888 p.4; 28 December 1888 p.1; 18 October 1901; 6 February 1906

Atlas (date & publisher) \_\_\_\_\_

County History (name & pages) \_\_\_\_\_

Deed Abstract Building permit

Tax Records Assessment in Equalization Office

Sanborn-Ferris Maps (dates) 1885, 1887, 1891, 1897, 1903, 1909, 1915, 1923, 1930

Census Records \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Photos (description & date) In Rapid City Public Library, #18

Manuscripts (name & date) \_\_\_\_\_

HISTORY

Date of founding of institution or of settlement \_\_\_\_\_

Previous owners of the site C.J. Buell

First owners Lakota Banking and Investment Company  
and dates  
of ownership 1888 - 1906

Place of origin of owners \_\_\_\_\_

Date owners came to SD (& USA) \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation of owners \_\_\_\_\_

Historic owners: religious affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Historic owners: social (fraternal) affiliations \_\_\_\_\_

Historic uses of the site (& buildings) Bank, grocer, offices, restaurant; land office, insurance office, meat store,  
jewelry store; drug store, medical office, rooms and offices on 2nd floor, books + confectionary; billiard hall,  
telephone exchange; barber, lodge hall on 2nd floor

Builder's name Unknown

Architect's name unknown

Date of commission \_\_\_\_\_ Date of construction 1888

History (attach research materials to file)

The Lakota Banking and Investment Company constructed this impressive building as a multi-use structure,  
and over its history it has had a wide range of tenants. In 1906 the block was purchased by C.J. Buell,  
hence the reference to this as the "Buell Building."