

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

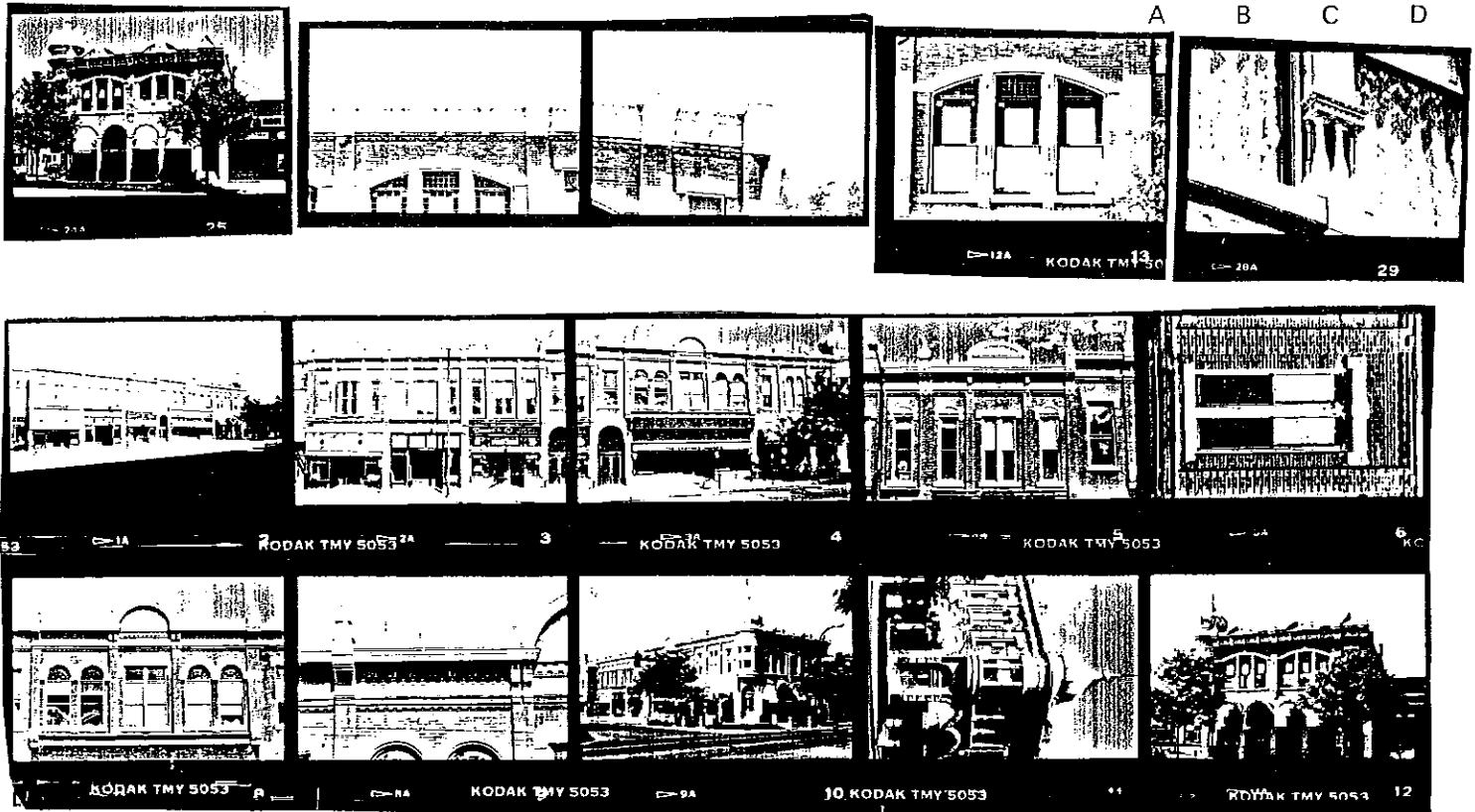
Owner's Phone # 341 3808

Dates of Construction and Founding

1888

Roll # 2, 11, 4 Frame # 25, 21-33; 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

Lots 17+18 + N55W Lots 19-21, Block 84, original Townsite

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Q1

Q2

Sec

T

R

Surveyors Michael Karp

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 arched 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 spindles and columns. The upper sashes feature colored light. 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 canted 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.

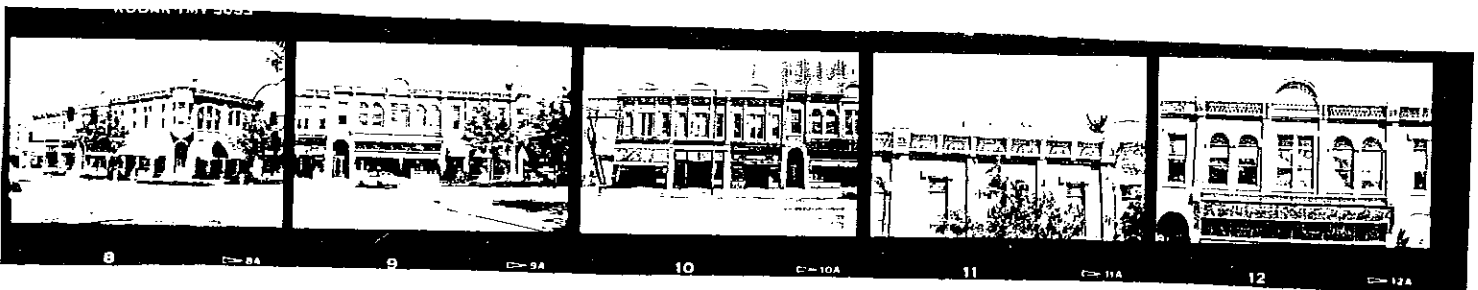
The 140'-long 7th Street elevation consists of 16 bays in four distinct sections, each with different ornamentation. The first section of the ground floor has an arcade of three windows similar to those on the St. Joseph Street facade. The second floor is broken by four $\frac{1}{2}$ double hung sash, 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.

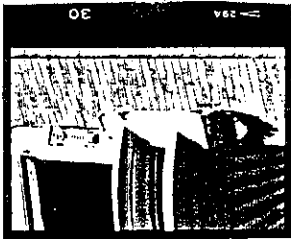
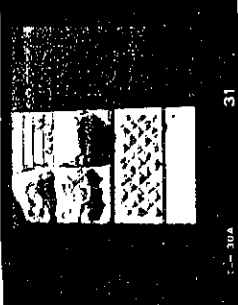
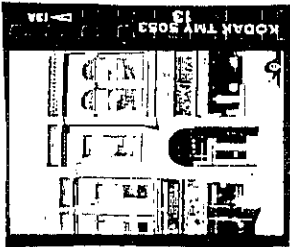
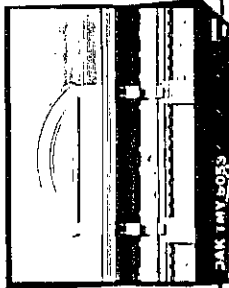
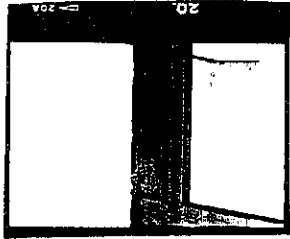
The next section has a recessed entry in the storefront with a pent roof between each floor. The second floor has three coupled windows with either semicircular or flat stone hood molds. Two sets of paired brackets, dentils, and a semicircular pediment decorate the cornice.

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 _____ poor maint. _____ altered _____	deteriorated _____ poor maint. _____ altered _____	deteriorated _____ poor maint. _____ altered _____					
Materials	WALLS	brick, stone, metal, and wood							
Method of Construction									
Design Details		Queen Anne / Richardsonian Romanesque							
Condition		deteriorated _____ poor maint. _____ altered _____	deteriorated _____ poor maint. _____ altered _____	deteriorated _____ poor maint. _____ altered _____					
Materials	ROOF	tar and gravel							
Method of Construction									
Design Details									
Shape		flat							
Condition	deteriorated _____ poor maint. _____ altered _____	deteriorated _____ poor maint. _____ altered _____	deteriorated _____ poor maint. _____ altered _____						
Interior Features - Moldings, Fireplaces, Org. cabinets, Wall decoration	INTERIOR	    							
Condition		deteriorated _____ poor maint. _____ altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	deteriorated _____ poor maint. _____ altered _____	deteriorated _____ poor maint. _____ altered _____					

CONTEXT

Site Number/Code PN-AC-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 arched 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 off. us on 2nd floor, books + confectionary; billiard hall, telephone exchange; barber, lodge hall on 3rd 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."

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National Park Service

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Morris Block (#11) at 6th and Main. The most impressive feature of the building is the ornate metal cornice, which is complimented by heavy arched windows and decorative beltcourses.

There are other good examples of the Italianate style in the district. The "Italianate Block" (608-618 St. Joseph) (fig. 4), built between 1884-1888, includes the Lambert & Frease Building (#30), the Flormann Building (#33), and the 616-618 St. Joseph (#34), and demonstrates the frenzy of building occurring in the area at that time. The Italian style gained popularity in the United States after the Civil War. It supplanted the popular Gothic and Greek Revival styles, especially in the newly settled western area of the United States. The Italianate styles are the more vernacular version of the Italian styles. Most of the Italianate styles borrowed details and plans from patterns books and adapted them to their own use. Most of the districts 1880-1900 buildings followed the Italian styles and principles to become a fashionable western town.³

Another style popular during this first period of the commercial district's growth was the Romanesque style. Some of the best examples in the district include: (#12) 609 Main Street Coolidge & Brother, (#14) 611 Main Street, (#69) 517-19 7th Street. Arrow Pawn, formerly Security Savings Bank, (#69) shows the use of heavy sandstone facade with arched windows, though the ornament of the building is simple. These buildings represent some of the best examples of commercial Romanesque architecture in the city.

The third popular Victorian style in the district is Queene Anne. The Buell Building (# 44), 630 St. Joseph Street, has a distinctive tower with an onion dome (fig. 5). This dome had a flagpole that announced the weather conditions for the area. The building features a heavy cornice with decorative brackets. The walls are brick and have arched coupled windows with stone semi-circular arches. The overall impression is heavy, like Romanesque, but the eclectic styling is definitely from the Queene Anne style.

The 1876 centennial and the 1983 Chicago Fair influenced the second period of building in the district. Classical and Colonial Revival Architecture became popular in commercial buildings, including financial and governmental institutions. There are two excellent examples of the Classical Revival style in the district, (#23) 631 Main Street, formerly First National Bank, and (#49) 731 St. Joseph St., the former Federal building (fig. 6). The First National Bank (#23) has a heavy concrete cornice, 1/1 double-hung windows and pilasters, very common in the Classical style.

Another style related to the classical style is the Colonial Revival. The former City Hall, (#68) 616 6th Street, has a hipped roof with simple fascia board, decorative pilasters and a portico. The Spanish Colonial Revival

³ James C. Massy and Shirley Maxwell, *House Styles in America* (New York: Penguin Group, 1996), 85-91.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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#43

<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>NR Status</u>
629 St. Joseph Street	Windsor Block	Plummer Music	1886/ 1976	Non-Contributing

Description: Modern/ Italianate; brick (running bond), porcelain enamel panels; 2 stories; rectangular plan; flat roof: tar and gravel; north facade - 3 storefronts - east end recessed glass and aluminum entrance, black corrugated sheet metal on second elevation; middle storefront - recessed entrance, plate glass and aluminum display windows; second elevation white porcelain enamel panels; west end storefront - 3 plate glass display windows and a recessed entrance; second elevation has same white porcelain enamel panels as middle store. West Facade - brick on first elevation, second store entrance on south end, second elevation white porcelain enamel panels.

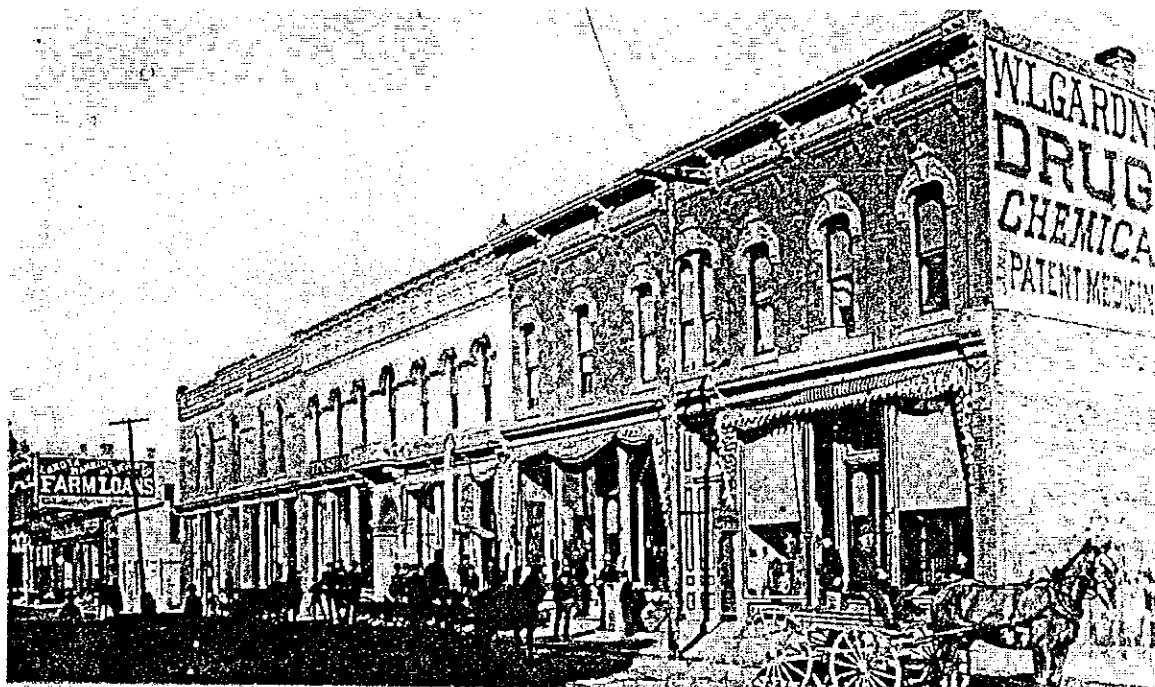
Legal Description: Lots 13-16 of Block 94 Original Town of Rapid City

#44

<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>NR Status</u>
630 St. Joseph Street	Buell Building		1888	Contributing

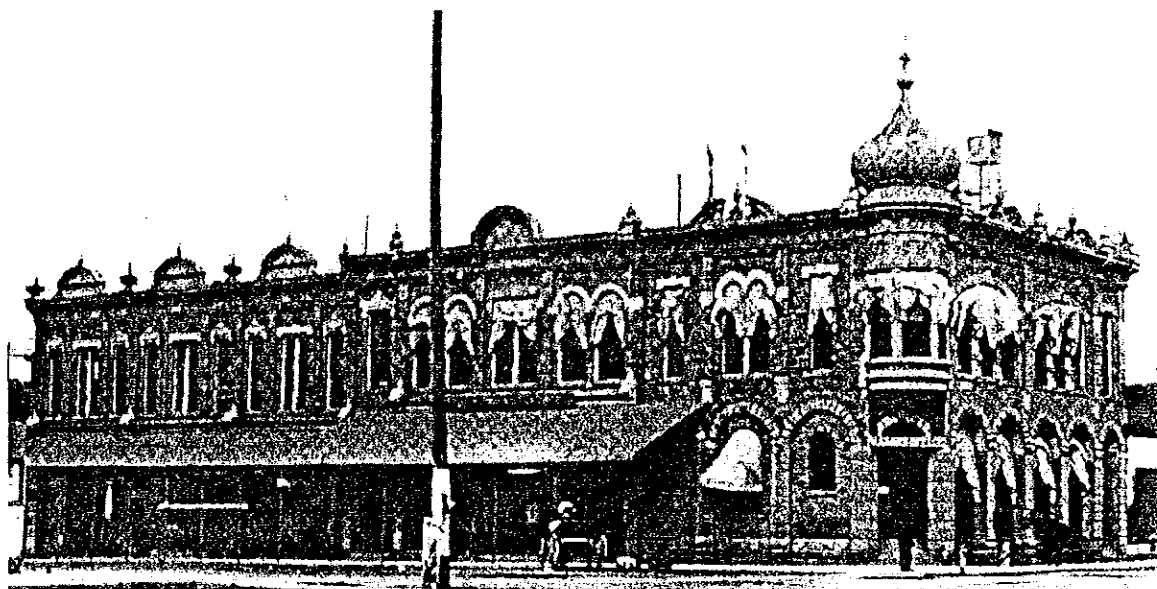
Description: Queen Anne/Romanesque; brick (running bond), sandstone; 2 stories; L - plan; flat roof: tar and gravel, dome: metal; south facade four arched bays on first elevation and two segmented arched bays on second elevation. West facade - 4 storefronts and a second floor entrance and four arch bays on first elevation, 16 bays on second elevation, Moorish dome. ** see narrative description.

Legal Description: Lots 17-18 and N 55' of Lots 19-21 of Block 84 of Original Town of Rapid City



(Fig. 4) Italianate Facade Trio, 608-618 St. Joseph Street, looking Northwest (Circa 1890).

David F. Strain, *Black Hills Haycamp: Images and Perspectives of Early Rapid City* (Rapid City, SD: Dakota West Books & Renske Printing, Inc., 1989), 122.



(Fig. 5) Buell Building, Corner of St. Joseph and Seventh Streets, looking Northeast (Circa 1890).

David F. Strain, *Black Hills Haycamp: Images and Perspectives of Early Rapid City* (Rapid City, SD: Dakota West Books & Renske Printing, Inc., 1989), 122.