

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Klampe-Mann HouseOther names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 41845 US Highway 212City or town: Clark State: South Dakota County: ClarkNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☒**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B x C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☒

District

☐☐

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property
Site

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

1

buildings

0

0

sites

0

0

structures

0

0

objects

1

1

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER / Vernacular

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

- STONE: Fieldstone, Mortar
- CONCRETE
- WOOD: Clapboard
- ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Klampe-Mann House is located in Lincoln Township at 41845 US Highway 212, approximately 5.5 miles west of the town of Clark in Clark County. The house was built in 1908 and completed in 1911. The northern elevation runs parallel to US Highway 212. The primary façade is eastern facing and is accessed by a gravel road off the main highway.

The one-and-a-half story dwelling is a vernacular bungalow embodying a local response to growing architectural stylistic influences of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The home has had multiple owners since the initial construction period and has withstood damages from a fire that occurred in the 1980s. The resiliency of the structure is attributed to its two-foot-thick walls constructed of split fieldstones. That method of construction grants the structure significant distinction, especially in this part of the state.

The home was constructed with split granite and Sioux quartzite, perhaps sourced from nearby fields or quarries. Several granite quarries operated out of Grant County at the turn of the

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

twentieth century.¹ Sioux quartzite is abundant in eastern South Dakota and was once quarried in Dell Rapids and Sioux Falls.² Likewise, Clark County's location east of the Missouri river and its proximity to the northeastern glacial lakes created an abundance of glacial boulders to use as building stone, often found in moraines throughout that stretch of land.³

The building is characterized by a hipped roof with a large central gable dormer on the east façade, two hipped dormers sitting atop the south and west elevations, a primary front porch along the east façade, and a side porch along part of the south elevation. The east façade's central gable end is clad in clapboard siding. The interior features original doors, ornate knobs, molding and trim, wooden cased openings with built-in half-walls between living and dining rooms, pine floors, two-foot deep windowsills, and a brick chimney that extends from the basement through the second floor. Located southwest of the stone dwelling in the backyard is a non-contributing concrete smokehouse. Both the smokehouse and stone house are enclosed by a modern wood fence that separates them from other outbuildings on the property.

Although the property has been transferred between multiple owners since its construction and withstood a fire in the 1980s, a small number of restoration projects have preserved the home's historic character and the unique visual effect of its stonework. All of the projects completed, namely targeting wood rot along both porches and replacing the siding on the central gable and dormers, were done with in-kind materials.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

Built in 1908, the Klampe-Mann House is located in the Northwest Quarter of Section 7 in Lincoln Township. The primary façade is east facing and fronts on a gravel driveway that turns onto US Highway 212. The highway sits parallel to the property's northern elevation. Although the home is less than six miles from the center of Clark, the immediate landscape surrounding the house is wide-sweeping vistas of the prairie and few other agricultural complexes, keeping with the property's historic setting. Within eyeshot is a neighboring industrial farmyard less than half a mile east of the house and on the north side of the highway.

A row of mature trees lies between the house and the highway. Among the trees, of note are the producing apple trees and chokecherry bushes that grow throughout the property. Enclosing the home and the smokehouse is a wooden split-rail fence. The fence's visual boundary proved

¹ Liz Almlie, "Building Material Histories: Stone Works and Quarries in Grant County." (2023).

² Richard Elmo Weber, *Petrology and Sedimentation of the Upper Precambrian Sioux Quartzite Minnesota, South Dakota and Iowa*. (1981); SDPB. "Quarrymen, Stone Cutters, and Sioux Quartzite: Sioux Falls' Mining Heritage." (2022).

³ E. Frank Peterson, *Historical Atlas of South Dakota: Containing State and County Maps, Geologic Maps, Statistical Charts, Geography, Geology, History, Descriptive Notes, Tables, Etc.* (Vermillion, SD, 1904), 165.

Klampe-Mann House

Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota

County and State

effective in conveying the clear distinction between the home's significance and structures located just beyond its borders.

Though the nominated building is part of a larger farmstead, the extent of this nomination will only concern the architectural and historic significance of the main house. Outside the fence and south of the residence are outbuildings that do not contribute to the property's architectural significance and do not possess enough historic integrity to convey agricultural significance. The farmyard includes three modern buildings: a two-car garage, a studio, and a grain bin. Historic structures of weakened integrity or fully decontextualized include a relocated pole barn originally from downtown Clark, a simple wooden shed of mixed agricultural use, and the remains of a barn and processing building, both reduced to their stone foundations. A short distance south of the relocated pole barn is a modern fire pit.

Description

The nominated Klampe-Mann House is a vernacular design, without one prevailing style, although some elements are reminiscent of the Craftsman style. The home stands out among the local community for its unique stone masonry structure, namely with the use of native fieldstones and split rock.

The home is simply landscaped with edging and decorative gravel that abuts the porches and exterior walls. The front porch is concrete with a regular coursed half-wall that extends along the façade and creates a juxtaposition against the irregularly coursed split rock that envelopes the rest of the building. The open porch is supported by four wood columns and two round pilasters on which a lower hipped roof rests. The house has a hipped roof with architectural asphalt shingles, a large central gable dormer on the east façade, and two hipped dormers along the south and west elevations. Lightning rods sit atop the peaks of the dormers and a roof vent runs along the ridge of the hipped roof. The central gable is dressed in painted clapboard siding. The roof's closed eaves are narrow against the exterior walls. A small secondary porch is centered on the south elevation and has a separate concrete slab foundation. Once enclosed by screen mesh panels, the porch is open with a low-pitched shed roof abutting the exterior wall and upheld by four turned posts at the corners, four simple square posts adding support between them, and a railing featuring short turned spindlework. All exterior windows have been fitted with vinyl storm windows.

East Façade

The east façade faces a gravel driveway that extends roughly 300-feet south of the highway. A concrete path stretches towards the house and terminates at two concrete stairs accessing the front porch. The porch sits on a separate concrete foundation which provides a smooth-finished floor against the split rock exterior of the lower level and the brightly painted columns, windows, and front door. Two windows are positioned on either side of the entrance, and the front door is off-center slightly to the east. The round porch columns sit on square plinths, crowned with simple Tuscan Order capitals. Gutter downspouts run down the exterior walls on either side.

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

Two wooden windows are on this level. The window west of the entrance is a cottage style window with a large lower pane and a decorative leaded glass transom panel above. The window to the east is a simple one-over-one double hung type.

Behind a wooden storm door with a central glass panel is the wooden front door featuring oval glazing in the top half, four panels along the bottom, and a door handle complete with a black glass knob and a decorative brass escutcheon with floral motifs.

The second level includes the central gable with clapboard siding and window surrounds. The paired wooden windows are a squat one-over-one single hung style. Enclosing the gabled level are the narrow eaves complete with fascia, soffits, and frieze board.

North Elevation

The north elevation is dominated only by two equally spaced wooden windows. The western window is a similar cottage type to that on the east façade, with its decorative leaded transom. However, the lower pane in this case is bisected by a thin vertical muntin. To the east is a one-over-one double hung window.

West Elevation

Two windows are set along the home's fieldstone foundation. To the west is an awning window and to the east is a six lite glass block window; one of the blocks is patched to accommodate the home's septic system.

Along the first level are three windows with varied fenestration. Two windows are set immediately above the basement windows. The window to the east was originally the same dimensions as its westerly counterpart, but the historic window was replaced when the bathroom was added to the house. Prior to the addition, an outhouse (no longer extant) was used and located west of the house. Now the opening features a squat, one-over-one double hung window over painted clapboard siding and red trim intended to unify the modification with the home's aesthetic accents. To the west, a wooden one-over-one double hung window looks into a bedroom and is clad in the same red trim customary to the property. Last on this level is a narrow one-over-one double hung window with red surrounds that sits slightly off center to the west. Similar to the eastern façade, the gutters and downspouts run down at the corners of this elevation.

Above the hipped roof's eaves is a dormer resembling that on the southern elevation. The only variation is that this dormer has a pair of slender one-over-one single hung windows on the dormer's face.

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

South Elevation

The foundation of the southern elevation features two vinyl awning windows. A concrete block window well encloses the window to the west. On the first level, two windows of equal size reside directly above the basement windows and flank the central porch that extends off the house. Both windows are a one-over-one double hung style with casing. The porch has a shed style roof and is enclosed by a short wooden railing of turned balusters, four unelaborated square columns, and four turned spindle supports at corners. Though the bottom rails have been replaced due to wood rot, the remainder of the porch's original wooden features are intact, such as the modest entablature, the supporting columns, top rails, and balusters. The entire porch is now open, though photos from 2003 show it fitted with a mesh screen enclosure and door. Currently, a doorframe on the eastern side of the porch permits entry into the space and two concrete block steps lead to a white metal storm door and a modern composite door granting access to the kitchen. The door is framed with wood trim.

The second level of the southern elevation features a hipped dormer window projecting from the roof face. Like the central gable atop the eastern façade, this dormer is clad in clapboard siding, the eaves of the dormer are narrow, and the soffit has been painted white and emphasized with red trim. Centered on the dormer is a one-over-one double hung vinyl window with painted wooden surrounds and an air conditioning window unit installed in the bottom pane.

Interior

Layout

The home's spaces are split between two floors and the basement. The primary living spaces are on the first and second levels. On the first floor, the living room is to the northeast quarter, the dining room is to the southeast, the bedroom is to the northwest, the bathroom addition is to the west, and the kitchen is to the southwest. On the second floor, a bedroom is to the east off the large open space which features the office to the northwest and another bedroom to the southwest. Stairs leading to the unfinished basement are accessed via a door on the kitchen's east wall.

The main entrance immediately opens onto the living room to the north and the dining room to the south, demarcated only by the seam between the original dual-colored pine wood flooring and the grand cased opening with built-in half walls that divide the two spaces. Doors on the living and dining rooms' west walls lead into the kitchen. From the dining room, before entering the kitchen, there is a framed doorway to stairs leading to the second floor. From the kitchen, doors lead to the basement level, a bedroom, the bathroom, and the side porch.

Standing in the kitchen and looking towards the northern elevation, the door to the basement is accessed via the eastern wall and the entrance to the side porch opens along the kitchen's southern wall. Centered on the kitchen's eastern wall is the chimney that extends through each level of the house. Believed to have once been used as the stove in this space and a source of

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

heating elsewhere, the chimney is now defunct and its openings since filled in or covered up. The bedroom is entered through a door on the eastern half of the kitchen's north wall, and the door leading to the only bathroom is on the northwest wall. Another entry point for the bathroom is on the bedroom's south wall.

The second floor is split between two spaces. At the top of the stairs, a doorway to a bedroom appears immediately on the eastern wall. The rest of the area is a multifunctional bedroom and office space.

First Floor Details

The original front door is wooden, fitted with wood surrounds and modest cap trim. The same door trim is present throughout the two floors. Throughout the house are pine floors and two-foot deep windowsills due to the house's thick stone walls. The sills are still visibly marred by the burns sustained from the house fire in the 1980s. Just before the entrance to the kitchen, a board cover stands out among the uniform floorboards, presumably obscuring a floor register that once passed heat into the room. Hanging in the center of the living room is a mounted glass light fixture. Unlike other rooms on this floor, both the living and dining room have no wooden baseboard trim.

The dining room has deep sills and, like the living room, walls painted in a subtle eggshell color. The most notable feature between the two spaces is the original cased opening with connected half walls. Also marking the transition between the rooms is a large, retrofitted vent on the floor, likely correlated to the installation of air conditioning. Mounted in the center of the ceiling is a pendant style chandelier with brass hardware, a rounded glass shade, and a fluted neck.

Upon entering the kitchen, the most prominent feature is the brick chimney on the east wall. Wide wooden trim abuts the eggshell-colored walls and pine flooring throughout the kitchen. Like those in the living and dining rooms, the windowsills along the kitchen's southern and western walls are deeply inset. Leading to the porch along the southern wall is a modern three-panel composite door. The counters and cabinetry have recently been renovated and retrofitted to the space. The basement door, now showing signs of age, fire damage, and remnants of grey paint coating each of its five panels, retains its hinges, bolt latch, and a wooden knob with rosettes and the same brass escutcheon from the front door.

The door to the first bedroom is on the kitchen's northern wall and mirrors the treatment, hardware, and damages as the basement door. The bedroom is small with two windows along the north and west walls, both with deeply inset sills. The pine flooring and eggshell-colored walls continue into this room, but the wooden baseboard trim does not extend into this part of the house. Another door along the bedroom's south wall enters the bathroom. This is the second of two doors accessing the space, the first is off the small corridor north of the kitchen. The bathroom door off the corridor is consistent with the aesthetics of its neighbors, keeping with the same grey panels. However, it is unique in that the hinges are an elaborated butt hinge distinct from the simpler style found throughout the house.

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

The door connecting the bathroom and bedroom is the same style as those mentioned previously, but unpainted. The bathroom has walls painted in a soft shade of green and pine floors. Distinct to this room are the decorative wainscoting along the eastern and southern walls, wooden surrounds for both doors with fluted molding and top corner blocks with bullseye rosettes and fluted trim baseboards. Modern bathroom fixtures include a vanity sink, a wood framed wall mirror, a toilet, and a green cast iron tub.

Second Floor

Ascending the steps to the second floor, the walls of the stairwell are painted a vibrant yellow. The yellow walls and pine floors continue up the stairs and throughout the second floor, except in the east bedroom. Carpet is laid on the stairs and wooden baseboard trim borders the staircase.

The top of the staircase is enclosed by wooden trim, guardrails, and three newel posts. The brick chimney continues through this floor and flanks the guardrail. The two windows are accompanied by deep sills tucked into the dormers' alcoves, which cut into the sloped ceiling, along the southern and western walls. The use of space on the second floor is largely influenced by the home's hipped roof and the east-facing central gable, and this corresponds to the angled corners and high-pitched ceilings on this level.

A bedroom is accessed via the doorway along the eastern wall atop the landing. The walls are painted in a similar eggshell color reminiscent of the kitchen and bedroom on the bottom floor. This room, however, is the only space that strays from the light-colored wood flooring, opting instead for a dark chestnut color. The five-panel door is unpainted but has the same hardware and wood surrounds common throughout the first floor. White wood trim frames the interior of the doorway. The closet door, positioned on the south wall just before the ceiling slopes, is the same in style and appearance.

With its location along the eastern façade, the upper half of the walls are sloped to the roof shape. Two adjoining windows align on the eastern wall. Two crawl spaces with white wooden surrounds and white beadboard doors flank the north and south walls. White wooden baseboard molding encloses the space, matching the trim surrounding all the openings in the room. The lone light source is a flush mount globular fixture at the center of the ceiling.

Basement

The basement is accessed by an open wooden staircase. It has a poured concrete floor, a wide, open layout, and monolithic split rock foundation walls. The open rafter ceiling includes wood beams and posts providing structural support and an opening for the brick chimney to continue through the above levels.

Klampe-Mann House

Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota

County and State



Figure 1: Detail of stone in basement. Source: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office.

Smokehouse – Non-Contributing

The smokehouse, located in the southwest corner of the fenced yard, is simple with poured concrete walls and a low-pitched pyramidal roof with asphalt shingles. The eastern façade is fitted with a plank wooden door, showing remnants of cream-colored paint and brick-red wooden trim. Like the main house, it is surrounded by landscape rocks. Wood panels and beams reinforce the ceiling and the original hooks for processing hogs remain in place – a faint memory of the building's original function. Though there is some mention of the smokehouse with the Mann family's period of residence in the home, the original construction date is uncertain. The insufficient contextual information coupled with a method of construction different from the stone house led to the non-contributing designation.

Statement of Integrity

The Klampe-Mann House retains integrity of materials, workmanship, design, location, setting, association, and feeling to convey architectural significance for its fieldstone construction.

Over the last 117 years, the house has seen only minimal changes to its exterior and interior spaces: vinyl windows on some of the secondary elevations, storm windows and doors, updated paint, and stabilizing repairs to the porches. The main change to the house was the bathroom addition from the 1940s, which only marginally impacts the structure's integrity of design and materials. The split rock and fieldstones, integral to the home's integrity of workmanship and entire structural system, remain the foremost defining feature, and its significance can be felt as intensely today as it was the day its construction completed. The interplay between design, materials, and workmanship are in direct conversation with the home's integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association – culminating in a storied scene reminiscing on South Dakota's pioneering history of reliance on local community, the land, and its resources.

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1908

Significant Dates

1908

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cal Simpson (Builder)

Klampe-Mann House

Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Under Criterion C of the National Register Criteria, the Klampe-Mann House is locally significant in the area of Architecture as a fine example of local stone construction. The use of fieldstone and native split rock demonstrates a regional building adaptation to the environment and the work of skilled stonemasons

The period of significance is the date of construction, 1908. The house represents a vernacular response to the bungalow form, which grew in popularity in the early 20th century. With few known surviving examples of fieldstone houses in the state, the Klampe-Mann House is exceptional for its high level of integrity and its location in a rural landscape.

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

Early Masonry and the Art of Working Stone

Early Masonry

Since the dawning of the Neolithic period and the emergence of settled communities, stone has been used as the primary construction material for shaping the cultural and physical environment. The manipulation of stone for building, otherwise known as masonry, has been used to erect structures for both sacred and secular use from prehistory through the present. More pragmatically, masonry began as a craft born from the abundance and utility of its primary materials – stone and clay (the latter for producing brick). In the archaeological record, we can see how cultures interpreted the world around them in how they found and used local materials to erect their homes and other built features. Settlement and the reliance on indigenous materials were inherently linked to the cultivation of skilled labor and craftsmanship. The evolution of masonry techniques relied on advancements in technical knowledge and harnessing native resources, a trend observable in the historical record.

Masonry projects in the Neolithic period, beginning in approximately 10,000 BCE, was characterized by the construction of stone monolithic structures laid without mortar. Instead, building techniques relied on weight distribution methods such as corbeling or trabeation, as evidenced in post-and-lintel construction.⁴ Tools for working and moving stone were crude and mostly absent during this period. Masonry techniques continued to advance for centuries to

⁴ Marvin Trachtenberg, *Architecture, from Prehistory to Post-Modernism: The Western Tradition*. (New York: H.N. Abrams, 1986) 49.

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

come. Egyptians quarried and cut blocks of local limestone that they worked with metal tools and transported via systems of sledges and ramps.⁵

The next phase in masonry advancement came with a shift in ideology, as Europeans in the Middle Ages championed the importance of masonry as a skilled trade rather than just a facet of architecture. This shift in focus is attributed to the creation of trade guilds where members could share and expand their knowledge of their craft, and their skills were highly sought after by the elite for their projects. Mason guilds developed specialized training and promoted technical standards that would later be disseminated across Europe.⁶

In the 19th century, the Industrial Revolution catalyzed another shift in stonemasonry. A move towards more efficiency, new variations in masonry materials, mechanization, and, in general, more production, characterized this period that adapted building materials and methods to meet demand. A prime example of these new materials hitting the market was Portland cement, used in stone mortars. Though concrete has been employed in construction for multiple millennia, this modern variant was far more durable and therefore widely used to erect the structures beginning in this period.⁷

The Art of Working Stone

Prior to the Industrial Revolution, significant strides had been made developing the methods for splitting and preparing stone for construction, with some regional variation.⁸ Workers used techniques such as heating, tracing, wedging, and channeling rocks in quarries or above ground formations, either in their rough, unhewn state or after additional facing and dressing.

It would be remiss to exclude the contributions of American Indian cultures who erected structures of worked or unhewn stones long before European contact. Tribes in the Southwest turned to masonry to build their settlements, as exemplified by the Ancestral Puebloans, and tribes along the East Coast were constructing elaborate stone cairns for commemorative and ceremonial purposes.⁹ Moreover, settlers arriving in Dakota Territory were largely influenced by European building techniques that spread along the East Coast.

Heating methods, otherwise referred to as fire methods, are riddled with variation in accompanying tools but the general concept is this: heating the source rock with fire and then causing the rock to fracture by striking with an object or applying cold water.¹⁰ This method is

⁵ Efe Kelvin Jessa, "Evolution of Masonry Techniques." 668.

⁶ Ibid., 669.

⁷ Ibid., 670.

⁸ Mary E. Gage and J. E. Gage, *The Art of Splitting Stone: Early Rock Quarrying Methods in Pre-Industrial New England, 1630-1825*. (Powwow River Books, 2005) 13.

⁹ Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture: Buildings and Their Cultural and Technological Context*. (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2001), 23; Norman Muller, "The Cairns in Our Midst: Historic or Prehistoric," (*NEARA* 2003), 1–; Mary E. Gage and J. E. Gage, *A Guide to New England Stone Structures*. (Powwow River Books, 2005).

¹⁰ Ibid., 14.

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

relatively uncontrolled and inaccurate, as rapid heating and cooling or blunt force encourages fracturing in a highly unpredictable fashion.

Tracing, however, is a method of controlling the way a stone cleaves and separates from its source rock. This technique has its roots in the work of German immigrants along the East Coast who squared quarried stone by “cutting a groove on a straight line with a hammer made with a cutting edge like that of a common axe, then striking it with a very heavy iron beetle [hammer] on each side of the groove alternatively, until it would crack, generally in the line of such groove.”¹¹ They often then hammered the faces of the squared stones to finish their appearance. Later, stoneworkers used a tracer chisel, instead of axes, and a hammer to create the groove.¹²

Wedging methods (and its many iterations) are the most widely practiced across time and various locations. The crudest of the wedging techniques is that known as pry and wedge. As the name indicates, it’s a matter of prying rock away from its source by working a wedge into fissures in the rock. Other methods rely on the cutting of notches, “V” grooves, or wedge holes to facilitate the splitting of a rock along intended fracture points. Iron wedges were placed in these cuttings and then struck until the rock split.¹³

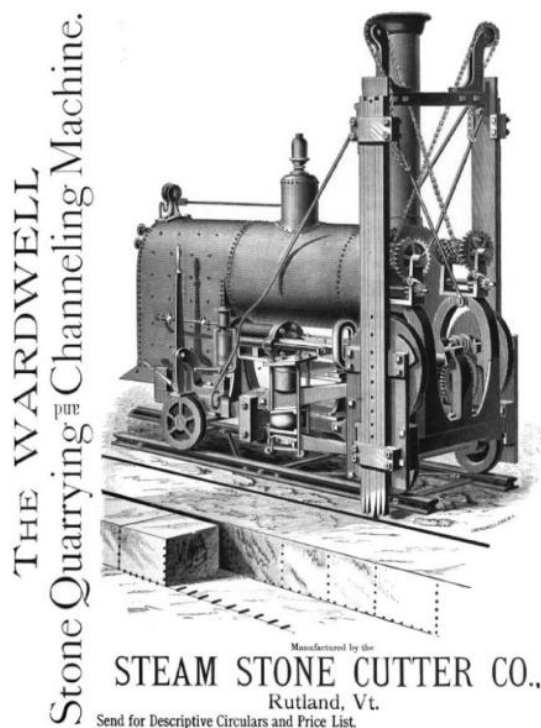


Figure 2: 1889 advertisement for the Wardwell Steam Powered Channeling Machine. Source: Gage, Mary E., and J E. Gage. *The Art of Splitting Stone: Early Rock Quarrying Methods in Pre-Industrial New England, 1630-1825*.

The general concept of the channeling method is one that centers on cutting a series of deep channels establishing the length, width, and height of the block. Originally, this method was achieved with chisels, hand picks, and wedges (as channeling was implemented alongside the tools and techniques of the wedging methods). By the 1870s, machinery had replaced the labor-intensive process of cutting and drilling by hand in commercial settings. Such advancements in masonry and quarrying practices are seen in the 1860s with The Wardwell Stone Quarrying and Channeling Machine, which relied on laid track for the channeler to move along the quarry, cutting and drilling as it went, therefore expediting the means of production.¹⁴

¹¹ Ibid., 15.

¹² Ibid., 16.

¹³ Ibid., 43.

¹⁴ Ibid., 37.

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

Early History of Clark County

The Dakota Territorial Legislature created the first counties in 1862, but Clark County was not created until 1873 when Hanson County was divided into a number of smaller, individual counties. Clark County was named on behalf of territorial legislator Newton Clark and has had its current boundaries since 1885.¹⁵

A great stimulus for people moving out west to places like Clark County was the Homestead Act of 1862. The act stated that any adult citizen could claim 160 acres of surveyed government land on the condition that they lived on it and improved its condition by cultivating the property for five years. If they did so, they were entitled to the land for a small registration fee at the end of that five-year period.

Clark County's first settlers were John Bailey and Joseph Woodland, who arrived from Iowa with their respective families in the late spring of 1878.¹⁶ They settled on a small lake which would become known as the eponymous Bailey's Lake. The Baileys and Woodlands originally intended to settle and claim land in Minnesota but pivoted to Dakota Territory when they heard more favorable reports on the land there.¹⁷ The 1904 *Historical Atlas of South Dakota* speaks to the attractive conditions of the soil that made the area suitable for agricultural activity, as "general farming prevails, with wheat, cattle, and butter as the leading products."¹⁸

Though the agricultural yields and land claims were the original catalyst for Clark County settlement, the expansion of the railroad industry was a major factor contributing to the growth of the county in the 1880s. The first company to reach Clark County was the Chicago and Northwestern Railway in 1882.¹⁹ Soon after, the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul and the Great Northern Railways laid tracks throughout Clark County between the years of 1887 and 1889. The introduction of railroads directly correlated to the population boom in the county and cannot be overlooked, given that "prior to the first railroad being constructed, Clark County's population was only 111 people. By the turn of the century the population had jumped to just under 7,000 people."²⁰ By 1904, eight towns comprised Clark County, and two of them were incorporated: Clark, the county seat, and Willow Lake.²¹

Clark County, and the rest of South Dakota east of the Missouri River, were heavily impacted by Pleistocene glaciation events which led to an abundance of glacial boulders dotting the landscape. This phenomenon occurred via glacial drift entering the state from the northeast and moving across the state to the southwest. The topography of eastern South Dakota was greatly

¹⁵ *Centennial History of the Northern Two-Thirds of Clark County, Including the Towns of Clark, Bradley, Garden City, Raymond, Crocker, and Elrod.* (1981), 4.

¹⁶ S. J. Conklin, *A History of the City of Clark and of The Men Who Made It and Now Possess It.* (1911), 4.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 4.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 129.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 7.

²⁰ Jason Haug, "Clark Center Lutheran Church National Register Nomination." (2005), Section 7-8 Page # 2.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 129.

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

transformed by this erosion of the land; forming and filling new valleys and creating moraines, or glacial deposits of rocks.²² As settlers migrated to the plains, the concentration of boulders and smaller fieldstones were readily available for building their homes and adapting to the local environment.

The Klampe-Mann House: History and Homeowners

The Klampe family came to Clark County in 1906. It was under their ownership that the first stone was laid that led to the construction of the house that still stands firmly and virtually unaltered to this day. However, before the home was built and the Klampes owned the land, it underwent a change of hands on multiple occasions. Michael Markey came to purchase the land patent in 1888 and amassed approximately 130 acres.²³ Today, the home rests on only three acres of that initial patent. Hiram Upton obtained a Sheriff's deed in 1891 then sold the land to James Turner and Frank Dodge in 1893.²⁴ In 1895, the land passed to Foster Clement. From Clement, it went to R.J. Mann in 1901 (unrelated to the Manns that would later occupy the home), to Sander Ludemann in 1902, and then to Gerhard Ludemann in 1906 – the same year the land was turned over to the Klampes. The land remained in the Klampe's custody for nearly three decades.²⁵

Edward Benjamin "E.B." Klampe was born to German parents on February 8th, 1876, in Kasson, Minnesota. Evelyn Ina Williamson was born November 22nd, 1875, in Vandalia, Missouri.²⁶ They married on Evelyn's 25th birthday in Osceola, Iowa where they resided for the birth of their two children, Orville Glenn Klampe in 1902 and Melvin Francis Klampe in 1904, before moving to Clark, South Dakota.²⁷ Interestingly, the birth of their third son, Chester Raymond Klampe, was in Salem, Oregon in 1906 – the same year they purchased the land from Ludemann. Their activity between the move from Osceola, IA to Clark, SD is uncertain, but the Klampes had extended family in Salem, so it is plausible that they resided in Oregon a short time before moving to South Dakota.²⁸

Once the Klampes claimed their land a few miles west of Clark's center, they set about building their home and simple outbuildings for mixed agricultural use, intending to do so with the rocks located nearby. Enlisted by the Klampes in this endeavor was local stonemason Calvin "Cal" Green Simmons, who was known by the local community to be skilled in rock-splitting.²⁹ The work began in 1908 and once completed, the Klampes lived a simple life in Clark where they farmed and welcomed their fourth and final child, Lyle Edward Klampe, in 1918.³⁰ While living outside of Clark, the Klampes planted trees, raised hogs, and sold the yields from their many

²² Richard Foster Flint, *Pleistocene Geology of South Dakota*. (1955), 27.

²³ Michael Markey, "Sale-Cash Entry Patent." (1888).

²⁴ *Clark County Courier*, "Historic Stone House Resurrected." (2003).

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ *The Capital Journal*, "Mrs. Klampe, Resident of Brooks, Dies." (1956).

²⁷ "1920 United States Federal Census." n.d. National Archives and Records Administration.

²⁸ "1950 United States Federal Census." n.d. National Archives and Records Administration.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

Klampe-Mann House

Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota

County and State

acres of wheat and flax.³¹ In 1934, the Klampes left South Dakota and joined their extended family in Salem, Oregon and took up a new life as onion farmers.³²

The home was sold to H.C. Miller, and he owned it until 1936. In the midst of the Great Depression, the Travelers Insurance Company acquired the property. In 1943 the home was sold once more, this time to Roy Mann Sr. and it remained in the Manns ownership for roughly five decades.³³

The Mann family's connection to the stone house predates their ownership, as Roy Mann Sr. witnessed the home being built back in 1908. In a 2003 article from the Clark County Courier about the stone house, Roy Mann Jr. reminisced on his father's account of the home's construction and how he watched Cal Simmons skillfully split the rocks for the structure. Simmons attempted to demonstrate his craft for Roy Mann Sr., showing him exactly where to strike the stone with his mallet to split the stone successfully. Roy Mann Sr. would later relay to his son his frustration in being unable to split the stone – and marveled at how Simmons could do it so effortlessly.³⁴ When the home was for sale once again in 1943, Roy Mann Sr.'s adolescent appreciation for the stone house came full circle as he became the rightful owner.

Roy Mann Sr. was born November 5th, 1896, in Nebraska and, around 1920, married Bessie Lauvon Tipton. Bessie was born September 27th, 1900, in Osceola, Iowa.³⁵ When they moved to Clark is unclear, but all four of their children were born in South Dakota – Kenneth, Eva, Robert, and Roy Jr. The Mann family occupied the farm until 1960, raising hogs, chickens, and cows in the various agricultural outbuildings on the property. After 1960, the Manns rented the land to Lester Understock and later to Jim Orris in 1974. Orris acted as caretaker on behalf of the Mann family, as tenants subsequently leased the property from Orris throughout the 1980s until the Manns officially sold the property to him on Contract for Deed in 1994.³⁶ Orris owned the home until 2000, when he sold it to Clay Yeoman. Yeoman restored the areas affected by the electrical fire that had occurred in the 1980s before selling to the current owner.

Calvin “Cal” Green Simmons

Though the stone house is of significant local renown, the man who built it has been mostly lost to the historical record. Only recently, local newspapers have highlighted his legacy as a skilled stonemason and the patriarch of the first Black family to settle in Clark County.³⁷

³¹ National Duroc-Jersey Record Association. *Duroc-Jersey Swine Record*. (1922); *Clark Republic Courier*. “West Lincoln and East Logan.” (March 28, 1907; May 9, 1907).

³² *Ibid.*, 107-108.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ “1940 United States Federal Census.” n.d. National Archives and Records Administration; *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ *Clark County Courier*, “Over 3,000 Burials Have Been Made at Rose Hill Cemetery.” (June 24, 2015).

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

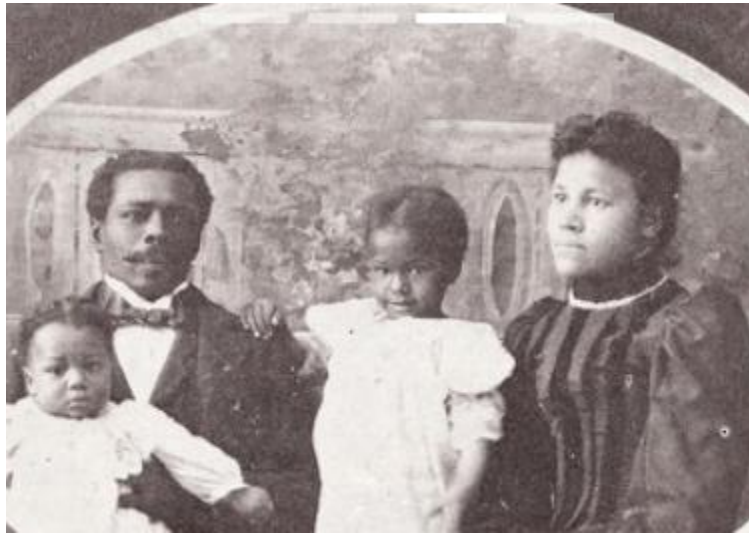


Figure 3: The Simmons family, from the *Centennial History of the Northern Two-Thirds of Clark County, Including the Towns of Clark, Bradley, Garden City, Raymond, Crocker, and Elrod*. The South Dakota State Archives.

Cal Simmons was born Calvin Green Simmons in Mississippi in the 1850s.³⁸ Not much is known of his life before meeting Captain W. G. McSpadden, for whom Cal is referenced as a “personal servant” from various accounts of early notable figures in Clark County.³⁹ McSpadden is remembered in the city of Clark’s history for the construction of the Northwestern Hotel, later the Adams Hotel, following his move to the town in 1881.⁴⁰ Simmons moved to Clark around the same time as McSpadden and his family. Simmons and his wife Rosa Belle Adams Jenkins, born June 1878 in Ohio and married

in 1896, welcomed all four of their children while living in Clark – Mae, Carl (“Calvin Jr.”), William George, and Adeline Grace.⁴¹ The Simmons family patented and homesteaded 80 acres in Garfield Township, just two miles west of the Clark Center Lutheran Church.⁴² In census records from 1900 and 1910, Simmons listed his occupation as a stonemason and subsequently as a farmer.⁴³ A man of many talents, Simmons was known among the local community for more than just his masonry work. In the *Centennial History of the Northern Two-thirds of Clark County*, Simmons was remembered as a celebrated entertainer, both as a dancer and a singer.⁴⁴ However, it was his skilled knowledge of masonry that presumably attracted the business of E.B. Klampe as he prepared to build his home in 1908.

Though modern accounts have started acknowledging the true extent of Cal’s skills, the later years of Cal Simmons’ life were spent uncelebrated and in solitude. He and Rosa separated in 1913, and their young children left with her following the separation.⁴⁵ Simmons lived alone on his homestead until he became unfit to live on his own, residing with neighbors until his death in 1915.⁴⁶ Following his passing, Simmons was buried in an unmarked grave in the McSpadden lot

³⁸ *Ibid.*; “1900 United States Federal Census.” n.d. National Archives and Records Administration.

³⁹ Tara Knutson, “Simmons Was First African American to Be Buried in Rose Hill Cemetery.” *Clark County Courier*, (March 6, 2024).

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 190.

⁴² *Clark Republic Courier*, “Real Estate Transfers.” (December 20, 1906); *Ibid.*

⁴³ “1910 United States Federal Census.” n.d. National Archives and Records Administration; *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 190.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 190.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

of the Rose Hill cemetery in Clark County. For nearly a century, his grave sat unnoticed and forgotten, until the Clark Rotary Club dedicated a headstone for Simmons in 2008.⁴⁷

Comparative Structural Analysis: Residential Stone Architecture in Eastern South Dakota

To fully understand the Klampe-Mann House's significance for its method of construction and utilization of native resources, a comparative analysis of similar stone residential structures east of the Missouri River was required to ground it in the broader architectural trends of its construction period. Due to the glaciation events that transformed eastern South Dakota, fieldstones and glacial boulders were a common building material, though they were often used in the foundations of homes rather than the primary building material. Therefore, homes constructed mainly of split native stones or fieldstones are a rarity in the architectural history of the state.

SHPO ID	Property Name	County	DOE Status	Date Built
BO00000063	John Jr. Merkwan Rubblestone House	Bon Homme	NR Listed	Unknown; c. 1880s
BO00000059	Merkwan Rubblestone House-Barn	Bon Homme	NR Listed	Unknown; c. 1880s
BO00000189	Merkwan Log and Rubblestone House	Bon Homme	NR Listed	Unknown; c. 1880s
BO00000177	Bon Homme Hutterite Colony	Bon Homme	NR Listed	1874
HT00001004	Wolf Creek Hutterite Colony	Hutchinson	NR Listed	1875
HT00001525	Old Elmspring Hutterite Colony	Hutchinson	NR Listed	1876-77
BN00000114	Coykendahl Stone House	Brown	NR Eligible	1903
CK00000060	Masonry Farmhouse	Clark	NR Eligible	1906
RO01100001	Whipple Property	Roberts	NR Eligible	c. 1920
DA00000757	House	Day	NR Eligible	c. 1920
BE00000599	Stone House	Beadle	NR Eligible	1925
BE00002598	House	Beadle	NR Eligible	1925

Figure 4: Properties included in the comparative analysis with corresponding SHPO IDs.

The sample employed in this analysis was derived from records maintained in the South Dakota architectural survey database CRGRID (Cultural Resource Geographic Research Information Display). The above table should not be taken as a complete representation of extant fieldstone residential architecture throughout the state, only those that have been surveyed and recorded in the CRGRID database. Wolf Creek Hutterite Colony, now reduced to ruins, was included to enrich the discussion of the original core Hutterite colonies in the state. Likewise, all examples considered were either listed or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Additional survey is required to verify the current condition of the above properties.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

German and Czech Influences

The earliest examples of residential structures consisting primarily of cut stone or fieldstones are those built by Czech and German settlers. The Hutterite Brethren, a religious group of German descent, settled in South Dakota around the same time and erected colonies with buildings primarily constructed of stone masonry. To orient the Klampe-Mann House's construction in broader architectural trends of the time, this analysis observed the building trends of these immigrant communities from their initial arrival to the state at the end of the nineteenth century and into the first two decades of the twentieth century.

The Hutterite colonies migrated to the Dakotas, as well as Kansas, Nebraska, and eastern Colorado, to avoid religious persecution and mandated military service in their homelands.⁴⁸ Czech groups came to the state in the 1870s and settled in close communities, beginning in Yankton and eventually diffusing throughout southeastern South Dakota.⁴⁹ Though these two diasporic communities journeyed to South Dakota for varying reasons, ranging from the pursuit of religious freedom, independence, land or economic opportunities, they both left an irrefutable mark on South Dakota's architectural history by adapting European vernacular building techniques and forms to the local environment of their new county.

German

The Hutterite colonies included in Figure 7 are the original colonies established before the 1920s, which marked a turning point for the Hutterites as some of their communities migrated to Canada.⁵⁰ The Hutterites that remained continued to grow their settlements and develop satellite colonies. As of 2010, 61 Hutterite colonies exist throughout South Dakota.⁵¹

Traditionally, stone was the most widespread building material used in the colonies, though there is noticeable variation in masonry treatment. The three earliest colonies listed in the table above, Bon Homme, Wolf Creek, and Elmspring, date to the 1870s. Builders in these communities utilized both cut ashlars and rubblestone, subject to availability, and often applied stucco to the exterior walls.⁵²

⁴⁸ Michael Koop and Stephen Ludwig, "German-Russian Folk Architecture in Southeastern South Dakota." (1984), 1.

⁴⁹ John E. Rau, *Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota*. (1987), 5.

⁵⁰ James Stewart, *The Historic Hutterite Colonies Thematic Resources*. Edited by Carolyn Torma. (1982), 8.

⁵¹ Prekchya Singh, "Hutterite Data." (2014).

⁵² *Ibid.*, 5.

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

The early twentieth-century settlements that descended from these three core colonies mostly retained the masonry traditions of their predecessors, though they also used brick, concrete block, and wood frame construction. Today's Hutterite communities use modern materials such as sheet metal and vinyl.⁵³

Czech

Czech communities began to immigrate to the United

States around the same time as other European groups seeking to make their homes in the American West starting as early as the 1870s. Groups initially settled in Yankton and Bon Homme counties, but would later spread westward into Douglas, Brule, Buffalo, and Charles Mix counties.⁵⁴ This westward expansion would continue swiftly, as every county in the state had some Czech residents by 1920.⁵⁵ What united early Czech settlers, like the Hutterite colonies and other German settlers, was their construction traditions and techniques that melded old world forms with the American methods they encountered.

The hallmarks of Czech folk architecture was the utilization of native resources such as stone and earth. Old world-style Czech dwellings were earthen or stone and fitted with thatched roofs.⁵⁶ Following their arrival to the Dakotas, American traditions permeated the Czech canon, namely in roof material and design. However, Czech buildings retained the distinct vernacular forms of their homelands, such as the single-pen type, structures with two or three-bays and a central chimney, the three-bayed, L-shape building, and house-barns.⁵⁷ From the 1987 Multiple Property Listing "Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota," the resources surveyed and subsequently nominated represent extant properties with sound integrity and



Figure 5: Dwelling at the Lake Byron Colony, resettled as Huron. Collection of the South Dakota State Archives, # 2011-03-21-309.

⁵³ Jake Peterson, "Bon Homme Colony - South Dakota." (2022).

⁵⁴ J.P. Hohansen, *Immigrant Settlements and Social Organization in South Dakota*. (1937), 25.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 5.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 40.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 8.

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

most clearly evocative of the built Czech landscape in South Dakota. Of the 22 buildings nominated, their structural systems are comprised solely of log, stone, and earthen materials.⁵⁸

Among the early Czech settlers, the strongest examples that speak to the craftsmanship and masonry seen at the stone house in Clark County are those attributed to the Merkwan family who migrated to Dakota Territory from the Czech Republic in the 1870s.⁵⁹ The family settled in Bon Homme County and erected some of the best surviving examples of residential stone buildings attributed to early Czech settlers.

John Merkwan Sr., the patriarch of the family, built the John and Kate Merkwan Log and Rubblestone House and the Merkwan House-Barn. His son, John Merkwan Jr. would later build the Rubblestone House, which upheld his family's traditional architecture and remained faithful to the old-world folk style. The family's properties are part of the 1987 Multiple Property Listing and are noted in this analysis for their use of local rubblestone in the construction of their homes, which differed greatly from the worked fieldstones of the Klampe-Mann House. Likewise, the Merkwan family finished their homes in plaster or stucco veneers, and they arranged their floorplans in the style of traditional Czech long houses, pen styles, or L-shaped layouts.

Fieldstone Construction - Clark County Vicinity

Beyond the techniques and materials pioneered by early migrant communities in the eastern portion of the state, there are a handful of other examples within and surrounding Clark County to include in the Klampe-Mann House's comparative analysis. These residential stone structures were selected for their materials, treatment, and method of construction. Likewise, they were considered for their location, setting, and contemporaneous construction periods.

Clark County

The importance of local historical and genealogical societies should never be forgotten, as they are often the ones to thank in preserving the fleeting memories and stories of those who often slip through the broad strokes of history. In 2024, the South Dakota State Historical Society took to Facebook to gather insight from the public and enrich the current understanding of fieldstone homes in the state and explicitly within the vicinity of Clark County. The public's contributions added valuable information for this comparative analysis.

Situated in the open prairie of Ash Township's Section 26 rests a dwelling constructed solely of mortared and split faced stones. Recorded in CRGRID as "Masonry Farmhouse," the home shows signs of succumbing to neglect, as its single-story frame addition has nearly collapsed. It

⁵⁸ Ibid., 5.

⁵⁹ Ibid., 2.

Klampe-Mann House

Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota

County and State

is dwarfed by the vast prairie that surrounds it. Though a small and inconspicuous property to look at, it remains a significant example of the similar rough-hewn and uncoursed walls that are characteristic of the Klampe-Mann House. Attributed to local stonemason duo the Hackbarth Brothers, the home is thought to have been built around 1906.⁶⁰ Much like the Klampe-Mann House, splitting the stone to construct the dwelling was no small feat. The project was executed with attention to detail, given the precise and meticulously faced corners of the building. For this reason, it remains of great interest to the Clark County Historical Society.⁶¹



Figure 6: Masonry Farmhouse located in Ash Township, Clark County. Source: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office.

Following the SDSHS post requesting examples of fieldstone homes from the public, Marlee Huber, the great-granddaughter of stonemason Thomas Blick, reached out to SDSHPO to share information on another Clark County example. At the time of drafting this nomination, Blick's craftsmanship and associated buildings were otherwise undocumented in SHPO records. Located along the county's northern boundary, the Blick Farmstead in Section 31 of Spring Valley Township offers an example of local craftsmanship using native fieldstone from northern Clark County for both domestic and agricultural buildings.⁶²

Today, the land is under different ownership and most of the stone structures have been reduced to ruins. Blick's memory is kept alive largely in oral histories, though two local newspapers speak to his engineering savvy and the striking stone structures he erected on his own claim and for others in the community⁶³. An article from the *Clark County Courier*, reconstructed how the various stone structures, built from 1900 through 1916, once appeared on the landscape and how their construction was no small feat. The first structure was a frame building for which the family

⁶⁰ Ibid., 79.

⁶¹ Brian Jenkinson, "This Is the Stone House of Ash Township in Section 26." Clark County Historical Society (January 16, 2024).

⁶² Rick Hauffe, "Homestead Stands as Monument to Builder." *Watertown Free Press*. (February 9, 1982).

⁶³ Clark Clinton, "Early County Engineer Was A Man Who Never Tired." *Clark County Courier*. (June 1, 1972); Ibid.

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

dug a basement and simultaneously erected the first floor's stone walls, which were approximately two feet thick.⁶⁴ From here, the Blinks banked the dirt accumulated from the basement against the uphill-facing stone wall. Armed with a team of horses, rollers, and planks, they pulled the frame house atop the stone level, creating a second story for their family home.⁶⁵ Other buildings on the Blick Farmstead included a barn, blacksmith shop, garage, shed, and a granary, all of which had fieldstone and concrete structural systems.⁶⁶ Thomas also erected the stone houses on the Harry Scott and Harry Potter farms, though these buildings are no longer extant.⁶⁷

Accounts from descendants attest to the hard work and tenacity of the Blick family. Blick gathered stones from the field in a stone boat, and his daughters moved the rocks in pails via a pulley system to construct the stone walls.⁶⁸ The concrete binding the stones was produced from a cement mixer built by Blick.⁶⁹ From archival photos, the house, granary, and blacksmith shop were clad in stucco at a later period, presumably in the 1930s.⁷⁰ In using local fieldstone, frontier craftsmen like Blick and Cal Simmons demonstrated great resourcefulness when faced against the adversity of homesteading in South Dakota.



Figure 7: Blick Farmhouse, completed in 1901. Source: Marlee Huber.

⁶⁴ Marlee Huber, E-mail message to author, (August 28,2025).

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid.; Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid., 21.

⁶⁸ “Don’t Rock the (Stone) Boat | South Dakota State University.” (2021); Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Marlee Huber, E-mail message to author, (September 3, 2025).

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

Surrounding Clark County

Located to the north in Frederick, Brown County is the Coykendahl Stone House. Built in 1903, the home sits within a town residential block but shares a similar design and method of construction to the Klampe-Mann House, specifically for its use of split native stone by a local stone mason. The home's primary façade is constructed with polychrome stone ashlars, the faced stones regularly coursed, and the gable front is adorned with cobbles. The secondary elevations of the home stray from this uniform design and demonstrate intermittent use of stone cobbles and split fieldstone, mortared together in a rustic fashion. The survey notes indicate that the work is attributed to a stone mason local to the Frederick area, and public input following the SDSHS' 2024 post validated that claim. This property is arguably the most comparable example to the Klampe-Mann House when considering method of construction, materials, and design.

Tucked into rural Spring Grove in central Roberts County is a stone house once part of the farmyard connected to the Whipple family. This 1920s vernacular home stands alone with some structural failures. Despite its waning condition, the stone house retains its wood-framed central gable, brick surrounds, and fieldstone walls. From the exterior, worked stone faces and seemingly unaltered stones have been mortared together across all elevations.

Later examples of stone houses in the eastern half of the state are equally rare, especially those with split fieldstone as the primary structural material. North of the Klampe-Mann House in Webster, Day County is 902 3rd St East, a 1920s Colonial Revival house with a random coursed stone exterior. Two homes in Huron, Beadle County, with stone exteriors further demonstrate the relatively small pool of stone residential architecture in this part of the state and that few examples show the same level of integrity known to the Klampe-Mann House. A stone Tudor Revival built in 1925 and located at 719 Iowa Avenue SE is rare example of the architectural style in South Dakota due to the house's stone exterior. Only a few blocks east of the stone Tudor Revival house is another 1925 stone residence located at 1079 Beach Avenue. Though the polychrome stone faces are regularly coursed, the pointing is irregular in execution.



Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State



Clockwise: Whipple Property (RO01100001), 719 Iowa Ave SE (BE00000599), 1079 Beach Ave (BE00002598), 902 3rd St East (DA00000757), Coykendahl Stone House (BN00000114).
Source: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office.

Conclusion

The Klampe-Mann House in Clark is nominated for its local significance in Architecture as a fine example of stone construction using native materials. The use of fieldstone and split rock by early settlers represents an adaptation to their new environment and the evolution of construction methods during the settlement period of South Dakota. Though fieldstones are abundant throughout eastern South Dakota, rarely are residential buildings built entirely of stone. The Klampe-Mann House retains strong integrity to convey its architectural significance.

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

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Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

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Klampe-Mann House

Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota

County and State

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Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 14 Easting: 591056 Northing: 4969899 (NE corner of boundary)
2. Zone: 14 Easting: 591056 Northing: 4969875 (SE corner of boundary)
3. Zone: 14 Easting: 591020 Northing: 4969875 (SW corner of boundary)
4. Zone: 14 Easting: 591020 Northing: 4969899 (NW corner of boundary)

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

The nominated property is currently bounded by the wooden fence that encloses the main house and concrete smokehouse. Parallel with US Highway 212, the NE corner of the fence sits approximately 155 feet south of the road. The north and south sections extend approximately 118 feet whereas the east and west sections extend approximately 80 feet.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The selected boundary is less than an acre and comprises the central portion of the existing parcel. The bounded location was identified from the existing fenced enclosure that surrounds the nominated property which creates a visual boundary. All other farmstead buildings and features outside of this fenced boundary lack either historic or structural integrity and, therefore, not included within the proposed boundary.

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Maddie Ferrell, Historic Preservation Specialist and Erin Ruch, Historic Preservation Intern

organization: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office

street & number: 900 Governors Drive

city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501

e-mail maddie.ferrell@state.sd.us

telephone: (605)773-8370

date: November 7, 2025

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Klampe-Mann House

Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota

County and State

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.



Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Review Site Plan and Photo Key	
	<p>Klampe-Mann House 41845 US-212, Clark, Clark County, SD 57225</p> <p>NR Boundary </p> <p>Fence </p> <p>Photo Key </p> <p>Maddie Ferrell, SD SHPO September 2025 Not to Scale</p>

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Review Site Plan and Photo Key	
	<p>Klampe-Mann House 41845 US-212, Clark, Clark County, SD 57225</p> <p>1940s Addition </p> <p>Chimney </p> <p>Crawl space </p> <p>Photo Key </p> <p>Maddie Ferrell, SD SHPO September 2025 Not to Scale</p>

Klampe-Mann House

Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota

County and State

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Klampe-Mann House

City or Vicinity: Clark

County: Clark

State: South Dakota

Photographer: Erin Ruch

Date Photographed: June 27, 2024

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



SD_ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0001.JPG

East façade, camera facing west.

Date: June 27, 2024

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State



SD_ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0002.JPG
East façade, camera facing northwest. Detail of split stone exterior and porch.
Date: June 27, 2024



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0003.JPG
South elevation, camera facing northeast.
Date: June 27, 2024

Klampe-Mann House

Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota

County and State



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0004.JPG
West elevation, camera facing east.
Date: June 27, 2024



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0005.JPG
North elevation, camera facing south.
Date: June 27, 2024

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0006.JPG
Proximity to US Highway 212, camera facing north.
Date: June 27, 2024



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0007.JPG
Photo from northwest corner of house, camera facing south. Smokehouse in southwest corner enclosed by fence.
Beyond fence is the moved pole barn from the city of Clark.
Date: June 27, 2024

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0008.JPG
Photo of smokehouse, camera facing west.
Date: June 27, 2024



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0009.JPG
Front entrance and cased opening dividing the living and dining room spaces, camera facing east.
Date: June 27, 2024

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0010.JPG
Living room, camera facing northeast.
Date: June 27, 2024



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0011.JPG
Dining room, camera facing southeast.
Date: June 27, 2024

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0012.JPG
Kitchen, camera facing southwest.
Date: June 27, 2024



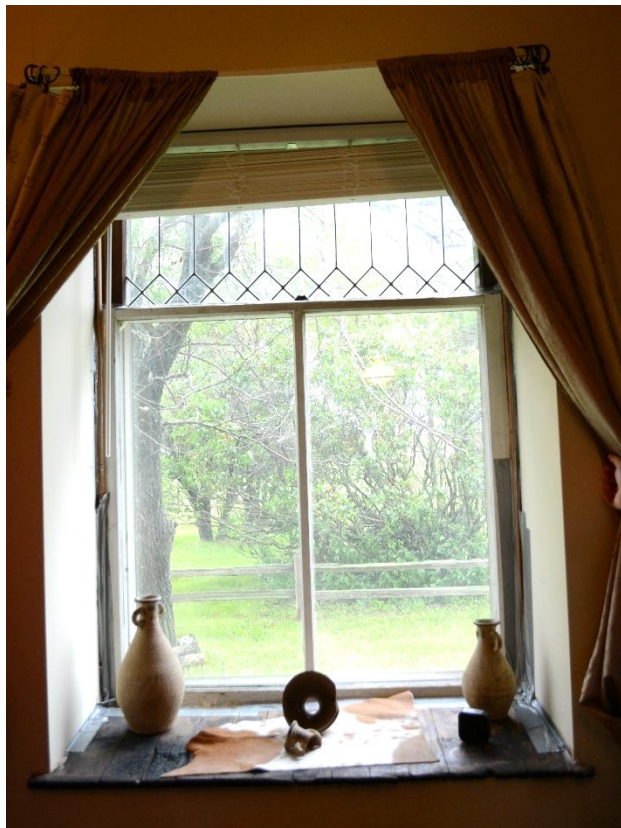
ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0013.JPG
Kitchen and chimney, camera facing northeast to corridor with entryways to the living room and the basement.
Date: June 27, 2024

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0014.JPG
First floor bedroom window, camera facing north.
Date: June 27, 2024



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0015.JPG
Living room window, camera facing north.
Date: June 27, 2024

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0016.JPG
Living room
windowsill, detail of
burn damage.
Date: June 27, 2024



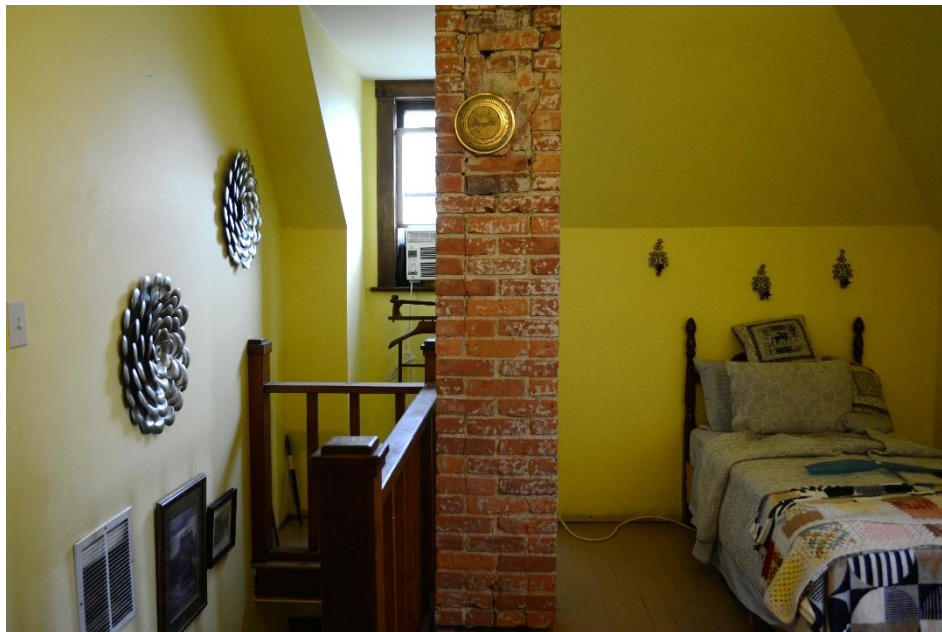
ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0017.JPG
View of bathroom, camera facing northwest.
Date: June 27, 2024

Klampe-Mann House
Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota
County and State



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0018.JPG
View from top of staircase, camera facing south.
Date: June 27, 2024



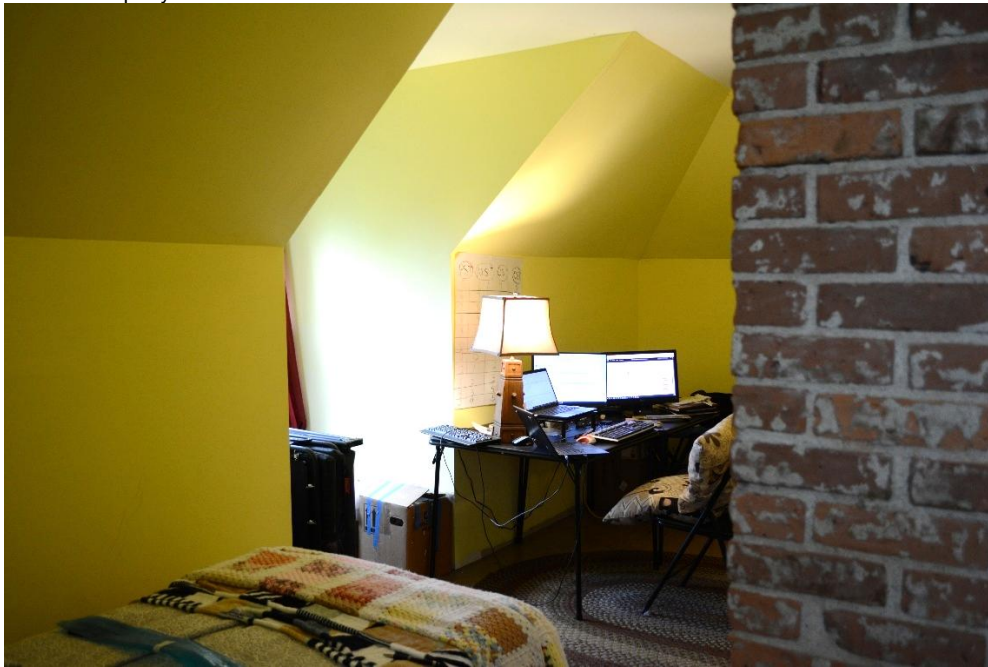
ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0019.JPG
View of chimney and second floor bedroom,
camera facing south.
Date: June 27, 2024

Klampe-Mann House

Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota

County and State



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0020.JPG
View of office space, camera facing northwest.
Date: June 27, 2024



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0021.JPG
View of master bedroom, camera facing east.
Date: June 27, 2024

Klampe-Mann House

Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota

County and State



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0022.JPG

View of basement, camera facing northwest.

Date: June 27, 2024



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0023.JPG

View of basement, camera facing west.

Date: June 27, 2024

Klampe-Mann House

Name of Property

Clark, South Dakota

County and State



ClarkCounty_Klampe-MannHouse_0024.JPG
View of staircase leading to basement, camera facing south.
Date: June 27, 2024

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive