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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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Pringle House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 102 North Jefferson not for publication
city or town Pierre vicinity
state South Dakota code SD county Hughes code 065 zip code 57501

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

Jay D. Vogt 04-25-2012
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date
SD SHPO
 State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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:)

Mr. Edson H. Beall 8.7.12
 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Pringle House
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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
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

n/a

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

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revival:
 Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (Spanish Eclectic)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
 walls: Stucco
 roof: Synthetics; Rubber; Ceramic Tile
 other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Pringle House is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Capitol and Jefferson Avenues in Pierre, Hughes County, South Dakota. The Spanish Eclectic home faces west onto Jefferson Avenue. The house is one-story with a basement. It is roughly L-shaped and sits on the western portion of three rectangular city lots. Two small garages are connected to the rear elevation; one original and one built in 1966. The setbacks from the street are minimal and the boulevards are landscaped with mature deciduous and coniferous trees. Landscaped garden beds with pruned bushes wrap around the north and west elevations. The prominent exterior architectural features include the flat roof with parapeted walls, arched entry, stucco and projecting wooden roof beams.

Narrative Description

The Pringle House has a concrete foundation, wood-framed walls covered with stucco, a Mission-influenced parapet, projecting wooden roof beams and a flat roof. Attached to the south elevation is a small gabled addition with a red clay tile roof. The tiles match the shed roof entrance on the front of the house. There is a modern wood deck at the front entrance and another wood deck tucked into the ell on the rear of the house. Two connected garage stalls are on the east elevation. Original windows have been replaced with metal slider windows unless otherwise noted.

The west elevation is the front of the house and it faces Jefferson Avenue. The gabled addition is flush with the façade on the southern portion of the elevation. There are no openings on the west elevation of the addition. At center of the main portion of the elevation is an ell. Inside the ell is a small, enclosed entryway with a clay tiled shed roof. The entryway has arches on the west and south; the west arch is infilled with wood and a small casement window with decorative wood surrounds and the south arch has a wood door with arched glass. Above the entryway are two projecting wooden beams. Leading south out of the entry way is a wood porch with square balusters. Three stairs access the porch near where the addition connects to the main house. This porch is modern, though an original porch or stoop would have existed here to access the elevated front door. The shed roof entry borders the chimney stack to the south. South of the chimney stack is a sliding window with wood surrounds. Above this is a decorative, arched wood vent. To the north of the shed roof entry is another sliding window with wood surrounds. Above this is a decorative, arched wood vent. The vent is flanked by projecting wooden roof beams.

The north elevation has two sliding windows with the wood surrounds. On the basement level are two small sliding windows. This elevation does not have the original stucco. It is covered with a tinted, stucco-like substitute material, possibly EIFS. A small air conditioning unit is also mounted on this elevation.

The easternmost portion of the east elevation has a centered door that opens up into a carport that has been partially enclosed with a garage door and flat roof. The carport is of the same materials as the rest of the house. The north elevation of the carport has a fiberglass garage door with wood surrounds that match those on the windows of the house; above the garage door are three projecting wooden roof beams. The east elevation of the carport has no openings, but does have projecting wooden roof beams. The west elevation borders the house. The south elevation is open with an arch. There are two wooden roof beams on the south elevation of the carport; the westernmost beam has a rain gutter attached to it. Directly east of the carport is a

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rectangular, flat roof garage addition (1966)¹. A flat roof over a breezeway connects the two. The north elevation of the garage has a fiberglass garage door, similar to the one on the converted carport, with wood surrounds also similar to those found on the carport. The west elevation of the garage has an entry door toward the south. The south elevation of the garage has a wood one-over-one window with simple wood surrounds. The east elevation of the garage has no openings.

The east elevation near the gabled addition has an original wood door with arched glass flanked by two sidelights with arch glass that open up onto a wood deck. The door is next to where the addition connects to the house. The wood deck is in the ell created by the addition and main house.

The south elevation has the small gable addition on the western portion. The addition is rectangular, with a sliding window on its south and east elevations. Above the addition, where it attaches to the house, are projecting wooden roof beams. The window surrounds on the addition match those found on the other elevations. On the main portion of the south elevation are a sliding window and a small one-over-one window (kitchen).

Interior

The main floor has a square footage of 1,194 feet. Original characteristics common to the main floor of the Pringle House include wood floors, plaster walls, wood window and door surrounds, exposed wood ceiling beams, wood baseboards, wood doors, stylized fireplace and an open archway connecting the main rooms. The layout of the main floor is divided by a central hallway. One side of the hallway has the living room, dining room and kitchen. The other side of the hallway has a large bedroom (converted from two small bedrooms), a bathroom and a smaller bedroom (see plan).

The basement has a square footage of 1,064 feet and is accessed by a stairway in the kitchen. The basement is finished in contemporary materials. The majority of the basement is a large open room with a kitchenette. There is also a small bathroom, laundry room and storage room.

The 1929 garage has a square footage of 190 feet and the 1966 garage has a square footage of 288 feet.

¹ Hughes County Director of Equalization records.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1929

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

n/a

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is the date of construction.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Pringle House is locally significant to the National Register of Historic Places under **Architecture** as a good example of Spanish Eclectic architecture in Pierre, Hughes County, South Dakota.

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

The Pringle House is locally significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under **Architecture** as a good example of Spanish Eclectic architecture in Pierre, Hughes County, South Dakota. Only two examples of Spanish Eclectic architecture are extant in Pierre. The Pringle House represents a distinct architectural style that is rarely found in Pierre or in South Dakota. The Pringle House is a flat roof subtype of the Spanish Eclectic Style. It is likely that the Pringle House was a pre-fabricated kit house or a local builder's interpretation of a kit house design.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Pringle House is a Spanish Eclectic house, but also incorporates some elements found on Mission and Pueblo Revival styles. It is classified under Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* as a flat roof subtype, which constitutes approximately 10% of all Spanish Eclectic houses. This subtype is usually one or two stories with a parapeted wall. Narrow, tile covered roofs are typically added above entryways and windows on some examples.ⁱⁱ

Spanish Eclectic buildings can exhibit a variety of characteristics. They commonly have an asymmetrical façade with stucco or plastered walls, although occasionally light-colored brick or glazed and unglazed wall tiles are used. Higher-style examples can include low-relief carvings on window trim, around doors or on columns or pilasters. They can also have decorated compound arches, decorative cornices with enriched corbels or a long covered porch or arcade. Occasionally, a patio, wrought-iron balcony or balconets and round or square tower that resembles a bell tower is incorporated. These characteristics are less common on the more simple domestic interpretations of the style.

Roofs on Spanish Eclectic houses are typically low to moderate in pitch and can be gable, hipped or flat. Red mission style tiles are a common roofing material. Mission-style parapets are sometimes incorporated.

In the higher-style examples, round arches are used over prominent window openings and rectangular windows are crowned with low-relief window surrounds. Entryways can have heavy wood doors, often stylized with elaborate carvings or paneling. There is commonly a door, often a French door, on the rear of the house that accesses a patio or outdoor terrace. Simple domestic interpretations of the style borrow characteristics of the higher-style in a reserved manner.

ⁱⁱ Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: NY, Alfred A. Knopf, 2002), 417.

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Pueblo Revival buildings can also exhibit a variety of characteristics. They typically have earth-colored stucco walls and a low-profile adobe like appearance. Rooflines can be stepped back to imitate true adobe architecture. Roofs are flat and drained by waterspouts. Rows of wood *vigas* protrude through the exterior walls and provide structural support. In Pueblo Revival buildings the *vigas* can also be decorative and not structural. Windows are commonly casement and have roughly hewn lintels.

Mission Revival buildings take reference from early Spanish missions in the southwest, though they are a much simplified type. Stucco walls are a common treatment and like the Spanish Eclectic style, there is the occasional use of balconies or balconets, arched window treatments on prominent windows, arcaded walkways and parapets. Roof pitches are low and often covered with red tile and waterspouts. Windows are rectangular with occasional fixed lights in a quatrefoil pattern and the main door is often located within a recessed porch.

Spanish Eclectic influences present on the Pringle House include arched entrances, stucco exterior, asymmetrical façade, arched opening between interior room transitions, a heavy wood door with an arched window with tracery and arched sidelights (back porch entrance), arched vents (decorative) and red tiles on the shed roof over the entry way and on the gabled addition. Mission style influences can be seen in its shaped parapet and Pueblo Revival style influence in its projecting wooden roof beams. Flat roof examples of the Spanish Eclectic style are based loosely on Spanish prototypes and resemble Mission and Pueblo Revival architecture.ⁱⁱⁱ

The Spanish Eclectic style was popular from about 1915-1940, but was particularly popular in the 1920s and 1930s.^{iv} The style borrows decorative details from Spanish architectural periods throughout history including Moorish, Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance. The style was never popular in South Dakota and is most common in the southwestern states, particularly California, Arizona, Texas and Florida – all regions where Spanish Colonial building occurred into the 19th century.^v Landmark houses are rare outside of Florida and the Southwest, but scattered vernacular examples are found across the country.^{vi}

Houses of Spanish influence built before about 1920 are generally free adaptations of the Mission Style.^{vii} The Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego in 1915 popularized Spanish influenced houses and introduced them to a wider audience.^{viii} Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue authored a detailed study on Spanish Colonial architecture and organized the exposition. Before the exposition, Mission interpretations were the popular Spanish influenced houses being built. Goodhue wanted to expand or improve on the Mission design by drawing out the richness of other Spanish precedents found throughout Latin America.^{ix} Architects were inspired by the exposition and began looking toward Spain for inspiration in their design, where they found multiple traditions that they used to create what they would call Spanish Colonial Revival.^x The style was most popular in the 1920s and 1930s and faded quickly in the 1940s.

ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid, 417.

^{iv} Harris, 309.

^v Ibid, 417.

^{vi} Ibid, 417.

^{vii} Ibid, 418.

^{viii} Ibid, 418.

^{ix} Ibid, 418.

^x Ibid, 418.

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Spanish Eclectic/Spanish Colonial Revival Style in South Dakota

Spanish Eclectic/Spanish Colonial Revival style is rare in domestic, commercial and public institution architecture in South Dakota. It did enjoy minor popularity from 1917-21 in school construction. The Bancroft School (1919) and Mark Twain School (1921) in Sioux Falls, the Campus School (1917) in Madison, and the Eugene Field and Litchfield schools in Mitchell were all built in the Spanish Eclectic/Spanish Colonial Revival style.

Commercial examples include the F&M Service Station (1927) in Mitchell, the Broadway Theater (1929) in Centerville, and the Terrace Park Band Shell (1930) in Sioux Falls. Commercial examples are rarer than domestic or public institution examples in South Dakota. However, they were usually constructed in a similar scale (small to medium) as domestic examples and used similar building materials, whereas larger public buildings were often of a size, scale and design that tended to overwhelm domestic and commercial examples. An example of a large public institution is the Battle Mountain Sanitarium Veterans facility in Hot Springs (listed NHL 2011). As of 2011, there were no Spanish Eclectic/Spanish Colonial Revival houses individually listed on the National Register in South Dakota.

Pattern Books and Pre-fabricated Houses

It is likely that the Pringle House is a pattern book house or was based off of a pattern book house. Prefabricated houses and pattern books would have been available and popular at the time. Since the architecture of the Pringle House was not common in South Dakota, it is likely its inspiration came from outside sources. Also, the house was built at a time when builder service and pattern book designs were replacing larger, elaborate architect designed homes.

Builders in Pierre would have had access to pre-fabricated houses or plans. The Merrill-Schaaf, Peter Mintener and Atlas lumberyards in Pierre would have been able supply and build the popular houses of the time. These builders were constructing contemporary houses in the "Pierre Hill" part of town at this time.

Patterns were distributed in popular magazines such as *Good Housekeeping*, *House Beautiful*, *Ladies Home Journal*, *The Bungalow Magazine*, *The Craftsman*, *Architectural Forum*, *Architectural Record* and others. Patterns were also distributed through catalogs known as pattern books. Local and regional builders produced pattern books featuring popular house designs. Large companies also produced pattern books offering everything from plans to prefabricated houses that could be shipped complete with materials.

A consumer could see an advertisement for a house in a magazine or pattern book and order the plans for that design from the company. When the plans arrived, a local builder could take those plans and get the necessary materials from a local lumber company. Depending on availability of materials or any personal changes the owner desired, the new house may look exactly like the advertisement or, as was common, resemble it in a modified form.

Second, a consumer could order a complete set of plans and materials from a manufacturer, who would then ship a complete house kit to the nearest train depot. A builder would then assemble the materials from the plans. Not all materials were included, though, in the shipment and local materials such as brick, stone, plaster, etc. (the heavy materials too expensive to ship) would be purchased locally. Once again, this could lead to a house that had different degrees of resemblance to the original plan.

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Thirdly, a consumer could contact a pre-fabricated housing company like Aladdin or Sears and ask them to modify a design for them. Since these companies produced building materials for hundreds of different designs, consumers could essentially mix and match house features to create their own designs.

Lastly, a consumer could pull an advertisement out of a magazine and tell a local architect to design a house for them that was similar. In this case you would get a house that appears like a pattern book or kit-house that, instead, is only based off of a popular design. Individuals or developers could hire architects to mimic popular designs they found in popular publications.

Given all of these different scenarios, it can be hard if not impossible to authenticate a house to a specific pattern produced by a specific company. Some homeowners will have the original plans with their name stamped on the order, but this is uncommon. Other indicators can be lumber stamped by the mill that produced it (which you could trace back to a supplier) or railroad shipping labels that detail its journey. For most homes, though, it will be very hard to document.

There were many companies that produced pattern books. Aladdin, Gordon-Van Tine, Sears, Ward, Lewis/Liberty and Sterling were popular companies that were probably built in South Dakota due to their nationwide popularity or relatively close location in the Midwest.

Pierre History

Before 1880, Pierre was basically a campsite located on the east side of the Missouri River across from Fort Pierre. Fort Pierre was the short reference used for Fort Pierre Chouteau, a fur trade post built in 1832 and named for American Fur Company agent Pierre Chouteau Jr. of St. Louis. Fort Pierre Chouteau and its sister post Fort Union in western North Dakota were the economic centers of the northern plains.

The U.S. Government purchased Fort Pierre Chouteau in 1855 and briefly occupied it as a military post before abandoning it in 1857. Traders and trappers continued to live and operate in the Fort Pierre area in a series of small forts up through the 1860s. The fur trade era had come to a close by the 1860s, but many people along the Fort Pierre plain made a living off of the steamboats heading up the Missouri River bound for the Montana gold fields. These steamboats would stop to wood up (get fuel) and also deliver or pick up supplies. The U.S. Army's construction of Fort Sully I (1863) below Fort Pierre and then the construction of Fort Sully II (1866) above Fort Pierre helped sustain the American presence in the area.

When gold was discovered in the Black Hills of western Dakota Territory in 1875, Fort Pierre, on the western side of the Missouri River, became an important shipping point. The best route to the Black Hills was to take a steamboat from Yankton to Fort Pierre and then go overland in an oxen train via the Fort Pierre to Deadwood wagon road. In 1875, the town of Fort Pierre was a fledgling little community. By 1877, it was a major freight depot and shipping point.

It must be pointed out, though, that this growing little town wasn't really a town. By law, it couldn't be considered a town or even United States property. At this time, all of western South Dakota was part of the Great Sioux Reservation. Fort Pierre would remain an illegal town until 1890, at which time the land was ceded to the U.S. Government.

Up until 1880, Fort Pierre was the freight hub for the Black Hills gold trade. Millions of pounds of freight were delivered via steamboats and housed in Fort Pierre. That changed in November of 1880 when the Chicago

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and Northwestern Railway arrived on the east side of the river. The railroads could deliver freight for about 1¼ cents a pound, while it cost 18 cents a pound to ship on steamboats. Given the disparity in these rates, businesses soon moved from Fort Pierre to the other side of the river to be at the railhead. Another contributing factor to the move across the river was the legal status of Fort Pierre. Since it was located on the Great Sioux Reservation, residents could be removed at any time. Many residents did not want to invest money into homes and warehouses under the threat of being forcibly removed. Moving across the river in what was now called "Pierre" made sense.

Varying accounts list Pierre's resident population in 1880 between eight and nineteen, with some accounts counting spouses and children.^{xⁱ} During this time, there was also a transient population of "Black Hillers," those bound for the gold fields, of between 50 and 200 at any given time.^{xⁱⁱ} *Andreas' Historical Atlas of South Dakota* lists five claims at the site of Pierre in 1879 belonging to Napoleon Duchineaux, Joseph Kirley, William Cowan, Henry Lafferty and Wade Fawcett. Agents of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway would deceive these men into selling their squatter's rights to the land for \$1,500, a small parcel of land and a new double barrel shotgun.^{xⁱⁱⁱ}

Pierre became a town on 6 October 1880 when the Western Town Lot Company, a subsidiary of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, held a 100-lot sale from its original plat of Pierre. The plat was filed 6 December 1880 and included fourteen city blocks in what became Pierre. Along with establishing the town, the railroad's filing also ended the name controversy when listing the name "Pierre" on the official plat. Up to this time, Pierre had been called Mato, Matto, Mahto, Mattoe (all versions referencing the Sioux word for bear), East Pierre and Pierre, opposite Fort Pierre. Pierre was incorporated in 1883.

The Pringle House is located in the Wells Addition, City of Pierre plat. William S. Wells was a businessman and promoter of the town of East Pierre, which was a separate town site east of Pierre (Pierre was referred to as East Pierre or east of Fort Pierre for a time, but East Pierre was also a separate town site located east of Pierre). Wells owned considerable property and sold the area to the city in the 1880s.

The land changed hands several times from 1883 to 1929. William H. and Agnes D. Pringle owned the land in 1929, at which time it was subdivided. Pringle was involved in real estate and was the owner of a laundromat and dry cleaning plant. His business was located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Sioux and Ree, the current location of U.S. Bank (2011).

The Pringles owned the land up until 1968 when it was sold to Howard and Opel Tousey for \$24,000. The Hughes County Director of Equalization has a construction date of 1929 for the house. Given this information, it is likely that the Pringles constructed the house. Martyn and Hillary Beeny currently (2011) own the house.

^{xⁱ} Harold Schuler. *A Bridge Apart: History of Early Pierre and Fort Pierre*. (Pierre: SD, State Publishing Co., 1987), 71.

^{xⁱⁱ} Ibid, 71.

^{xⁱⁱⁱ} Ibid, 72.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title C.B. Nelson
organization South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office date 22 September 2011
street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone 605-773-3458
city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501
e-mail chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Pringle House

City or Vicinity: Pierre

County: Hughes

State: SD

Photographer: C.B. Nelson

Date Photographed: 25 August 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 8.

PringleHouse_HughesCounty_SD_0001	NE
PringleHouse_HughesCounty_SD_0002	NW
PringleHouse_HughesCounty_SD_0003	SE
PringleHouse_HughesCounty_SD_0004	S
PringleHouse_HughesCounty_SD_0005	N
PringleHouse_HughesCounty_SD_0006	W

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PringleHouse_HughesCounty_SD_0007 SE
PringleHouse_HughesCounty_SD_0008 W

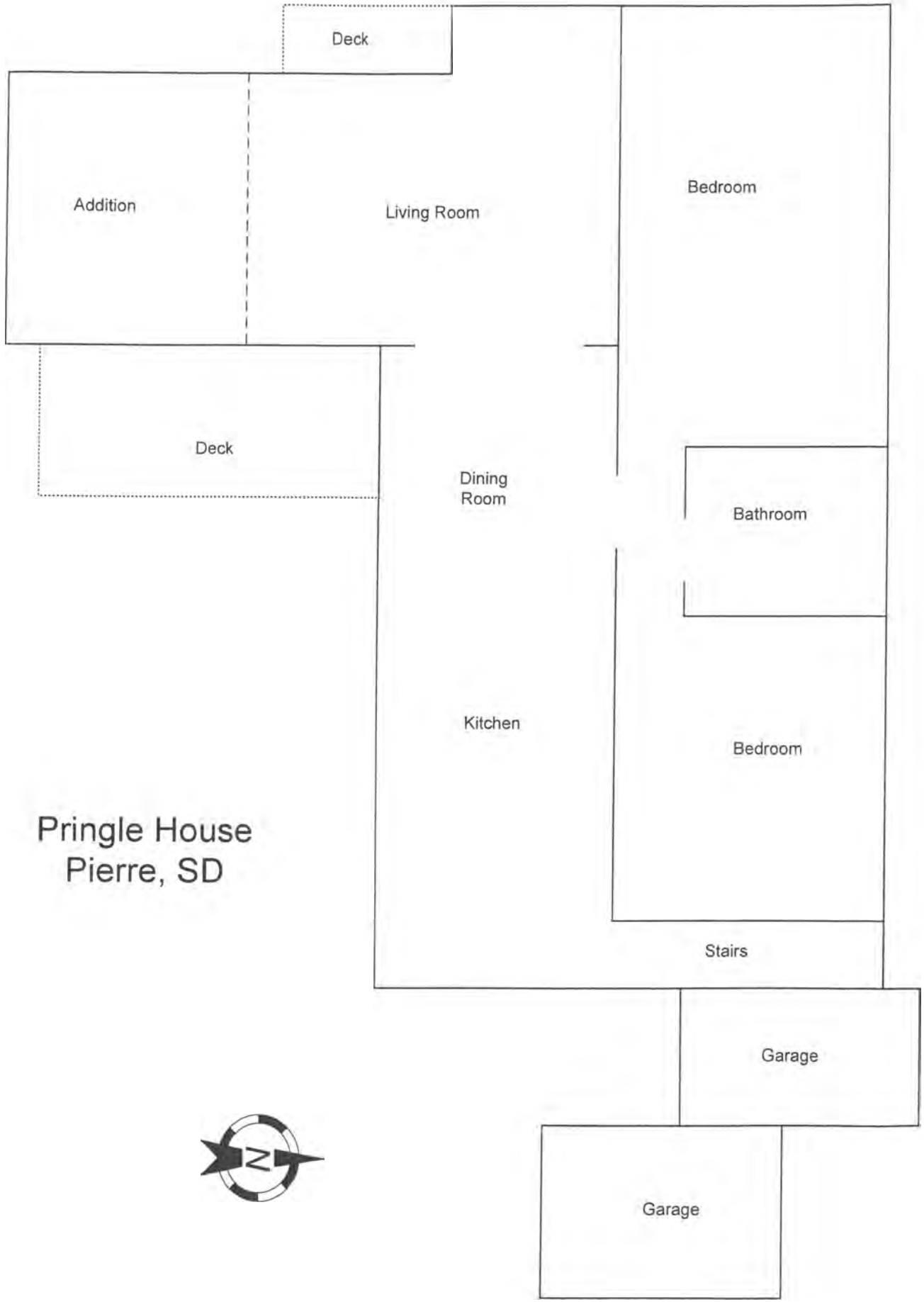
Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Martyn and Hillary Beeny
street & number 102 S Jefferson telephone _____
city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Pringle House
Pierre, SD



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Pringle House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Hughes

DATE RECEIVED: 6/22/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/24/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/07/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/08/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000485

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8.7.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Pringle House - Hughes County - SD - 0001



Pringle House - Hughes Court - SD - 0002

EMERGENCY
SNOW ROUTE
NO PARKING
IF OVER
2 INCHES



Pringle House - Hughes County - SD - 0003



Pringle House - Hughes County - SD - 0004



Pringle House - Hughes County - SD - 0005



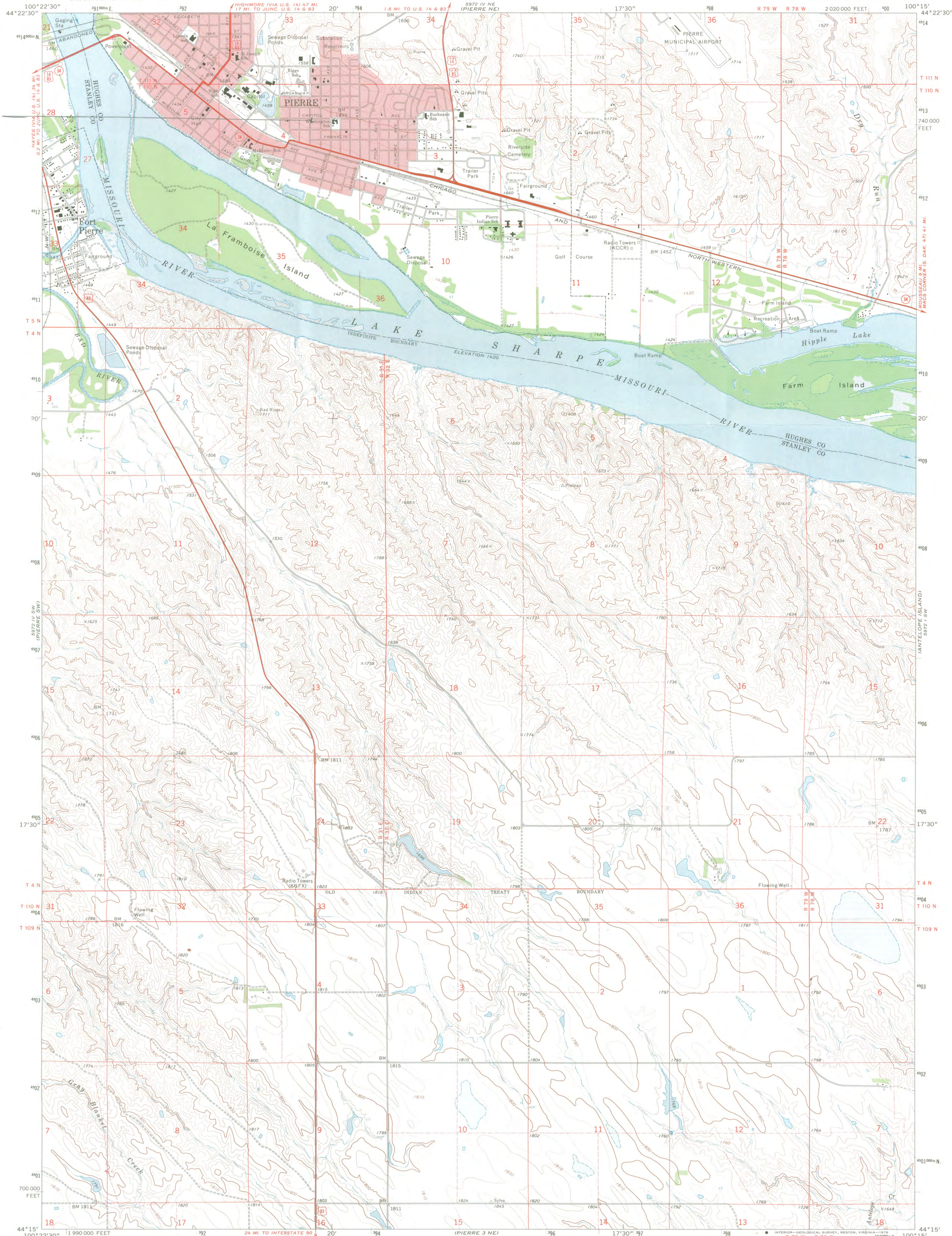
Pringle House - Hughes County - SD - 0006



Pringle House - Hughes County - SD - 0007

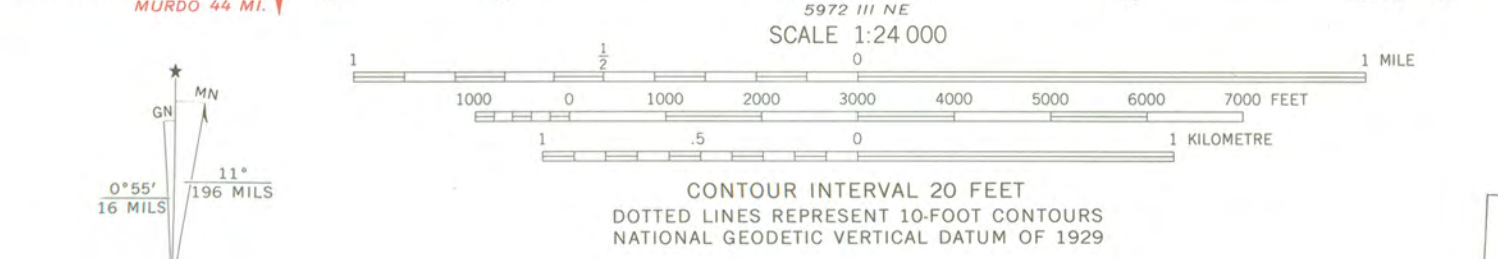


Pringle House - Hughes County - SD - 0008



Pringle House
Hughes County
South Dakota
Z = 13
E = 393491
N = 4913172

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1973
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: South Dakota coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to controlled inundation
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface ——— Light-duty road, hard or improved surface ———
Secondary highway, hard surface ——— Unimproved road ———
Interstate Route ——— U.S. Route ——— State Route ———



PIERRE, S. DAK.
SE/4 PIERRE 15' QUADRANGLE
N4415-W10015/7.5

1973
AMS 5972 IV SE—SERIES V873

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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SOUTH DAKOTA
 STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM



18 June 2012

Keeper of the National Register
 National Register of Historic Places
 National Parks Service
 1201 Eye St NW
 8th Floor (MS 2280)
 Washington DC 20005

Dear Keeper of the National Register:

Enclosed are four National Register nominations: *Pringle House, Chapel in the Hills, Weigandt Barn,*
 and *Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin.*

If you have any questions regarding any of these submittals, please feel free to contact Chris Nelson at
 605-773-3103 or at chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us.

Sincerely,



Chris B. Nelson