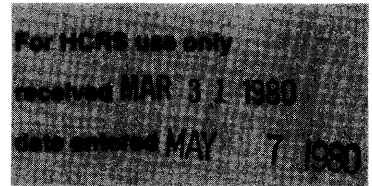


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic Hot Springs High School

and/or common Hot Springs Independent School District 23-2

2. Location

street & number 146 North 16th Street
Southeast corner of 16th and University Sts. — not for publication

city, town Hot Springs — vicinity of congressional district Second

state South Dakota code 46 county Fall River code 047

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Hot Springs Independent School District 23-2

street & number 146 North 16th Street

city, town Hot Springs — vicinity of state South Dakota

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Fall River County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Hot Springs state South Dakota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

South Dakota
title Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records Historical Preservation Center

city, town Vermillion state South Dakota

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Hot Springs High School is built of the same reddish-tan sandstone used throughout the town of Hot Springs. In this instance, the stone has been cut in rock-faced ashlar and trimmed with smooth, lighter tan bands. The T-shaped structure is two stories, with a one-story addition on the north facade dating from 1953 and another from 1959. A slightly projecting pavilion distinguishes the center bay of the front facade. Tudor and classical style features are found in the handling of stone trim and large, twenty-five pane windows.

Within the compound Tudor arch of the entrance way are double doors surrounded with side and overlights. A rectangle enclosing the entrance and second-story window is finished with quoins, and capped with a laurel motif plaque. The grouped windows and entrance ways have continuous bond drip moldings and projecting cornice. The roof is flat, and the roofline has a stepped effect for the pavilion, while the subordinate ell has one large chimney finished with coping. The simplified rear entrance of the ell has suffered a slight alteration in the doors. Other facade entrances are treated like the rear, which excludes the slight projection of the front entrance bay. In 1953 the right facade entrance was obliterated by the new addition. However, an attempt was made to blend the joined sections by the use of newly cut sandstone.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1925 **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Significant in the areas of architecture and education, the Hot Springs High School compliments the inventory of sandstone buildings in Hot Springs, which were erected over a span of some 50 years. A full range of architectural styles were used in the design of the structures and the High School stands as the single example of the collegiate Tudor or Jacobean style.

Earlier buildings which served as community schools were the first high school, dating from 1894, and the converted Black Hills College, which was used between 1910 and 1924. When fire destroyed the college building, this school was erected.

Among the details which adds to the quality of this design is the intricate interplay of planes, which gives a strong three dimensional quality to the building. In addition, the fine balance of void and solid in the fenestration, and the strong rectangular blocks and graceful curving Tudor arches within the pavilion testify to the self-assured skills of the architect.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Oral History interviews with Dewey Seiwert, and Joyce Wilson.

Records in the Superintendent of Public Schools office, oral interview, 17 March 1980.

10. Geographical Data **UTM NOT VERIFIED**

Acreege of nominated property two **ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**
Quadrangle name Hot Springs Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>3</u>	<u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property is located 1300 feet northeast of the University Avenue Gaging Station which is located near the intersection of the Fall River and University Avenue bridge.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

Technical Editing:

name/title	Historical Preservation Staff	Carolyn Torma
organization	Historical Preservation Center	date September, 1979
street & number	U.S.D. Alumni House	telephone 605/677/5314
city or town	Vermillion	state South Dakota

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

John J. Fittle

title Director, Historical Preservation Center

date 3/11/80

For HCRS use only

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

for *W. Ray Luce*
Keeper of the National Register

date 5/7/80

Attest: *William H. Bravham*

date 5.6.80

Chief of Registration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAR 31 1980
DATE ENTERED	MAY 7 1980

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The edge of the roads which lies to the northeast and south of the site forms the boundary on those two perimeters. The western boundary is a line which extends north to south, and lies west of the building, at a distance of 60 meters from the rear wall and between the school building and the athletic track.