

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

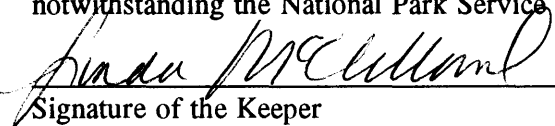
NRIS Reference Number: 00001215

Property Name: Upper Pierre Street Commercial Historic District

County: Hughes State: South Dakota

none
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

 _____ October 30, 2000
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 1. Historic Name: "(Boundary Increase)" is, hereby, added after the district's historic name to indicate that additional property is being added to the previously listed property, known as "Hyde Buildings." The new name reflects the expanded significance due to the increase in boundaries.

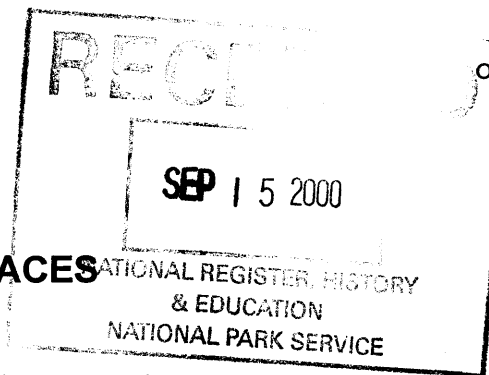
Section 5. Classification: The Number of Resources is, hereby, amended to reflect "2" as the total number of resources, which corresponds to the additional buildings being added to the existing National Register listing.

The South Dakota State Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



12/5

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Upper Pierre Street Commercial Historic District
other names/site number Hyde Buildings, Capitol Hotel or Capitol Avenue Block, Hyde Block, Grand Opera House, London's, Pierre Street Block, Brink Building and Mundt Building

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by East Capitol Avenue and South Pierre Street not for publication N/A
city or town Pierre Vicinity N/A
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 of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Voigt
Signature of certifying official

09-12-2000
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register.

other,

(explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Sinda McClelland 10/30/08

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	Buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Objects
<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 5

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce/ Trade	Sub: Business
_____	Professional
_____	Department Store
Domestic	Single Dwelling
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce/ Trade	Sub: Business
_____	Department Store
Domestic	Multiple Dwelling
Vacant/Not In Use	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Other: Classical Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	Stone: Granite
Roof	Synthetics: Rubber
	Tar
Walls	Brick
	Concrete
Other	Wood, Asphalt, Glass, Aluminum

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____
 Commerce _____

Period of Significance 1890-1950

Significant Dates 1890s
 1906
 1908
 1909
 1932

Significant Person N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Jeffers and Henry, architects
 P. R. Johnson, architects
 Charles Hyde, Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 Designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Hyde Holding Corporation, 105 South Pierre Street,
Pierre, SD

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>392384</u>	<u>4913485</u>	3	<u>14</u>	<u>392241</u>	<u>4913505</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>14</u>	<u>392292</u>	<u>4913557</u>	4	<u>14</u>	<u>392344</u>	<u>4913431</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joy Sears, Restoration Specialist
organization South Dakota State Historical Society date August 18, 2000
street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone 605-773-6005
city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Upper Pierre Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hughes County, South Dakota
County and State

Property Owner

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

name District Nomination - Multiple Owners (see continuation sheet)
street & number N/A telephone N/A
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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Formerly the Hyde Buildings National Register Nomination, the Upper Pierre Street Commercial Historic District consists of seven commercial structures built between c. 1895 and 1909. Charles L. Hyde had built five of the seven buildings. All are built of red or brown brick and have Classical Revival details. Four of the five Hyde built buildings have a projecting pressed metal cornice, decorated with dentils along the street facades. The entablature over the windows in all the Hyde buildings is divided into three recessed panels and the cornices have a balustrade-like appearance. Built in two and three stories, with the exception of the one-story London's, 105 South Pierre Street, the buildings are grouped along Capitol Avenue and the north end of Pierre Street. The seven buildings are all contributing and are the only intact buildings left of the upper Pierre Street commercial area.

Buildings in the original nomination:

1. Hyde Block, 1906.
101 South Pierre Street
Jeffers and Henry, architects, Aberdeen, SD

Three stories in height, the Hyde Block is organized in three bays along the Pierre Street façade and seven bays along the Capitol Avenue façade. The entablature over the windows is broken into three recessed panels and a projecting, pressed metal cornice, decorated with dentils, and has a balustrade-like appearance on the public facades. Although the openings along the first floor are intact, they have been filled with contemporary windows and panels. The first floor remains retail space and the upper two floors are currently vacant and in disrepair. All but the center bay over the main door has two window openings, while this bay has four. A pilaster-like panel separates the bays. A simple recessed arch marks the front entryway on the Pierre Street facade.

2. London's (or Moore's Department Store), 1906.
105 South Pierre Street

This one story structure housed Moore's Department Store for many years and later became Cora London's Dress Shop up to c. 1985. This building no longer remains in its original use due to its 1988 rehabilitation into separate offices for various businesses. Located between the Hyde Block and the Grand Opera House on the west side of Pierre Street, the building has large glass display windows and two doorways in a central, recessed entrance. The

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entablature over the windows is divided into three recessed panels and the cornice, which is similar to all the Hyde buildings, has a balustrade-like appearance.

3. Grand Opera House, 1906.
109 South Pierre Street

The third structure built in the row is the Grand Opera House. It is three stories in height and repeats the semi-circular entrance arch motif in the second and third stories. Grouped in three bays, the façade has pilaster-like panels, which separates the divisions. As in all the Hyde buildings, a projecting, pressed metal cornice, decorated with dentils, extends along the Pierre Street facade. While the openings in the first floor are original, the south side has been paneled. The theater seats more than 100 people and is accessed from the second floor.

Evolutionary modifications include blocking up of the basement windows on the south façade and changes from the 1932 fire. The 1932 fire damaged the roof and third balcony. The roof was replaced but the third balcony was not so only the second balcony remains. The opera house was converted to a movie theater about this time. The theater was restored in the 1960s and renamed Studio 109 which operated for many years. The theater still operates as a community theater.

4. Pierre Street Block, 1909.
101 East Capitol Avenue and 108 South Pierre Street

Built in two units, the building faces Capitol Avenue but extends to the alley southward along Pierre Street. This is most modeled or three dimensional of the buildings. The recessed panels of the bays are more pronounced and the front entrance on Capitol has a pedimented hood. The first block is three stories in height and three bays wide along Capitol and four bays wide along Pierre. The second block matches the first with three bays and four bays but is stepped down due to the slope of the land. Shop entrances and display windows face both Capitol and Pierre Streets. Hyde described this building: this is a "semi fireproof building. The Kahn system of reinforced concrete is used for the basement (while) the first story (has) brick partitions and metal lath for the second and third. (There is also) an asbestos roof, bank vault, numerous toilets and 18 bath rooms."

5. Capitol Hotel, or Capitol Avenue Block, 1908.
105 East Capitol Avenue
P. R. Johnson, architect, Kansas City, MO

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The Capitol Hotel has ten bays on the Capitol Avenue façade and is two stories in height. The virtually unadorned façade is flat with a pressed metal cornice. Concrete lintels and sills decorate the windows and five storefronts with recessed entrances mark the first floor. A simple pedimented hood marks the main entrance to the second floor.

Evolutionary modifications have been numerous cosmetic changes to the five storefronts but the whole building was rehabilitated as a tax act project in 1987-88. The storefronts and front façade were restored to close to original and the upstairs was converted to four apartments.

Buildings being added are:

6. The Mundt Building, c. 1895.
115 South Pierre Street

Two stories in height, the Mundt Building is located on sloping west side of Pierre Street across the alley from the Grand Opera House. It is constructed of red brick and has a corner-entry. The corners of the building have brick pilasters topped with recessed brick panels at the cornice. The building has segmental brick arches over the first floor and basement windows on the front façade and rear elevation. The two windows on the second floor of the front façade have stone lintels and sills and are wood framed one-over-one double hung flanking a segmental arched recessed niche with stone sill. The windows on the first floor are wood-framed, cottage windows. The second story window on the west elevation is a modified smaller one-over-one modern window.

The first floor maintains its office-like setting with a large fireproof safe and beveled glass decorating the interior windows in the small room of the first floor. The second floor was historically office space but from the 1930's up to 1989 was used as an apartment. The original brick safe enclosure, located directly over the downstairs safe, has been rehabilitated into a bathroom. The second floor retains historic window and door frames and will be rehabilitated into a habitable apartment in the near future.

Evolutionary modifications include the exterior wooden staircase on the north elevation that leads to the second story was enclosed as an addition c. 1915 and was covered in pressed metal siding that simulates a coursed brick pattern. It has never been painted and still maintains its original appearance. The addition also contains a side entrance leading to the basement and five randomly spaced small one-over-one windows on the north elevation. An

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entrance on the west elevation has been bricked in at an undetermined time. A first floor wood porch with second floor balcony extended the length of the façade and was removed between 1908 and early 1911.

7. Brink Building, c. 1895.
117 South Pierre Street

This two-story coursed brick Brink Building is located immediately adjacent to the Mundt Building. The building is located on upper Pierre Street and the lot slopes to the south. The east façade is stone block rusticated to imitate marble. This false front façade has classical revival detailing including: a wood modillion cornice, two engaged Doric columns on the center bay and two two-story piers at the corners with three rounded keystone arched windows. The windows on the first floor are tripartite with narrow one-over-one double hung windows flanking a larger one-over-one double hung window. The windows on the second level are wood framed one-over-one in the center and flanked by curved windows that fill the remainder of the arch. Because of the grade of the street, the basement level is accessible from an exterior safe door and has three large wood-framed, one-over-one double hung windows to light the interior.

Evolutionary modifications include the east façade being altered from something similar to the Mundt Building to a much higher style classical revival false front between 1908 and early 1911. The building was originally two separate spaces that were separated in c.1898 by a central staircase leading to the second floor. When the façade was altered, the staircase and main entrance were reoriented to the north corner of the building. Three window openings on the second story and a doorway on the first floor have been blocked in on the west elevation at an undetermined time. The exterior entrance to the basement level has an old safe door, which may have come from the lower level interior. The south elevation has been textured and scored to resemble large coursed stone which is in disrepair and shows ghost images of former signs.

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The Upper Pierre Street Commercial Historic District creates a uniform streetscape, which has a surprising density and urban quality for a mid-size South Dakotan town. Due to Charles Hyde and Andrew C. Brink's influence, the Capitol Avenue and North or upper Pierre Street became the new focus of the commercial center of Pierre after 1900. These structures therefore are significant in the areas of architecture and local commerce.

The topography of the City of Pierre is as varied as the terrain of the entire state. The town of Pierre was platted in 1880 for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Early construction was located in the flood plain or "flats" along the Missouri River. Thus as businesses were built along lower Pierre Street, the height of the storefronts are varied due to the different changes in the grade. Finally the 1906 compromise grade level allowed downtown to install a gravity sewage system for drainage in times of high water and greatly improved the appearance of downtown Pierre. The hill and the flat were graded at the same time resulting in one of Pierre's largest construction projects. It was agreed that the excess dirt from the hill would be used for filling in on the flat. Once the grading project was completed, new cement sidewalks were installed on the west side of Pierre Street up to Capitol Avenue.

Although Charles Hyde built several businesses along lower Pierre Street including the Capitol Flouring Mill, his title to a section of land on the hill made Capitol Avenue and upper Pierre Street a logical choice for new development. In 1906, Hyde began plans for a uniform block of commercial structures. The first, built in 1906, was the Hyde Block designed by the Aberdeen architectural firm Jeffers & Henry. The firm of Jeffers & Henry began practicing in Aberdeen in 1906. Jeffers appears to have left the firm in 1910 and J. W. Henry continued to be active until 1931. Henry's commissions included several buildings on the campus of Northern State College in Aberdeen. From his experience with this project, Hyde decided to do his own contracting and his next buildings were under his supervision. Two more structures were built in 1906, London's and the Grand Opera House. The latter burned in 1932 and was rehabilitated as the Grand Theater however the name Grand Opera House still appears in the cornice. P. R. Johnson, an architect from Kansas City, was hired to design the Capitol Hotel or Capitol Avenue Block in 1908. In 1909 the Pierre Street Block was erected. The last of Hyde's Capitol Avenue ventures was the glazed terra cotta hotel, the St. Charles, designed by A. R. Clausen and erected in 1911 (listed on the National Register).

Before Charles Hyde started developing upper Pierre Street, there were several wood framed buildings near the intersection of upper Pierre Street and Pleasant Drive that housed a wide range of minor businesses. The Brink Building and the Mundt Building are the only intact buildings left of the pre-Hyde early business development of upper Pierre Street. The Brink and Mundt Buildings are

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named for the men who ran land and insurance businesses in those buildings for many years. Upper Pierre Street was a dirt path up to the Hughes County Courthouse until 1923.

In the 1890s Andrew C. Brink was involved in both the A. C. Brink & Co. (wholesale) and Brink & Tollinger (retail) flour and feed commission merchant businesses. He also worked part-time as a building contractor and built the addition to the original wood Capitol Building. After Pierre became the state capitol, Brink became one of the city's most prominent real estate men. It is unclear if he built either the c. 1895 Mundt or Brink buildings. He ran the A. C. Brink Land Company and the Permanent Concrete Construction Company from the Brink Building for many years until his death. His wealth shows in his construction of a large two-story ornate Queen Anne house (listed in the National Register) in 1904 on the east side of Highland Avenue on the same block as the St. Charles Hotel. Brink resided there until his death in 1912. His family continued to live in the house until 1923.

Charles Hyde, the builder of the five of the seven buildings in the district, was an entrepreneur, real estate dealer and colorful promoter, who settled in Pierre in 1887. Born in Illinois in 1860, Hyde worked as a detective, reporter, cattle hand, and a semi-professional roller skater before moving into real estate investment.

Hughes County History recounts the reaction of other businessmen to Charles Hyde's ventures. "because of his success, Mr. Hyde was disliked by many envious people, particularly of the Flat district, who were opposed to developing the Hill district." Hyde's fortune was built on more than real estate. In 1907, he was a founding member of the American Exchange Bank that was located on the first floor of the St. Charles Hotel. He was also an active rancher.

The Upper Pierre Street Commercial Historic District incorporates a block and a half of upper Pierre Street and south side of Capitol Avenue directly across from the Hughes County Courthouse (listed in the National Register). This is a very complete and dense unit of commercial buildings in central South Dakota. The other Hyde buildings, the Mundt Building and Brink Building are constructed of reddish-brown brick and have simple Classical Revival details with the exception of the Brink Building which was refaced with a much higher style Classical facade. Virtually unaltered, the buildings in a set represent a good example of late nineteenth century pioneer settlement architecture and early twentieth century commercial progress of Pierre. While the details of the buildings are for the most part plain, the design and uniform character of the structures is great. Unlike most of the business buildings on lower Pierre Street, which have been drastically altered, this area provides a pleasant complement to the courthouse across Capitol Avenue.

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Gallimore, Donald R. and Carolyn Torma. *The Hyde Buildings National Register Nomination of Historic Places, 1983.*

Gerloff, Scott. *Brink-Wagner House National Register of Historic Places Nomination.* 1976.

Julin, Suzanne and Harold Schuler. *Pierre National Bank / BankWest One Hundred Years 1889-1989.* Pierre, SD: 1989.

Jungemann, Weidel, and Zambarano. Survey and Inventory Forms for all properties, July and August 1990.

Kieter, George. *1910-11 Geo. P. Keiter's Pierre City, Fort Pierre, Hughes and Sully Counties South Dakota Directory.* 1910-11 Keiter Directory Company Publishers, 423 Capitol Bank Building, St. Paul, MN: 1910.

Kieter, George. *1913-14 Geo. P. Keiter's Pierre City, Fort Pierre, Hughes and Sully Counties South Dakota Directory.* 1913-14 Keiter Directory Company Publishers, St. Paul, MN: 1913.

Hughes County History. Compiled and Arranged in the Office of the County Superintendent of Schools. Hughes County, South Dakota: 1937.

The Official City Directory for Pierre and Fort Pierre, 1939.

Pierre City Directory 1890-91. Chas. Pettibone & Co., Sioux Falls, SD: 1890.

Polk's Pierre (SD) City Directory 1961, R.L. Polk & Co. Publishers, Kansas City, MO: 1961.

Sahr, Carla and Henrietta Roberts. *100 Years of Pierre, Centennial Edition, 1881-1981.* State Publishing Co., Pierre, SD: 1981.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Pierre, SD: 1887, 1892, 1898, 1903, 1908, 1915, 1927, 1941.

Schuler, Harold. *A Bridge Apart: History of Early Pierre and Fort Pierre.* State Publishing Co: Pierre, SD: 1987.

Schuler, Harold. *Pierre Since 1910.* Pine Hill Press, Inc., Freeman, SD: 1998.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Capitol Hotel, 105 East Capitol: West 41.83 feet of North 80.3 feet of Lot 2, East 45 feet of North 80 feet of Lot 3, Block 2, First Railway Addition.

Grand Opera House, 109 East Capitol: Rear 73 feet of Lots 6 through 8, Block 2, First Railway Addition.

London's, 105 South Pierre Street: 42 feet to the Rear of the Front or North 50 feet of Lots 6 through 8, Block 2, First Railway Addition.

Pierre Street Block, 101 East Capitol Avenue and 106 South Pierre Street: West 5 feet of the North 80 feet of Lot 3, the Rear 85 feet of Lot 3, all of Lot 4, Block 2, First Railway Addition.

Hyde Block, 101 South Pierre Street: Front or North 50 feet of Lots 6 through 8, Block 2, First Railway Addition.

Mundt Building, 115 South Pierre Street: Block 2, North 25 feet of East half of Lot 21, North 66 feet left half of Lot 21, North 66 feet East half of Lot 20, First Railway Addition.

Brink Building, 117 South Pierre Street: Block 2, 41 feet of the Rear of Front 99 feet of the East half of Lot 21, First Railway Addition.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes a dense concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings dating from the historic period of 1890-1950, that retains a high degree of historic integrity. The Capitol Avenue that separates this commercial area from the county courthouse defines the northern boundary and its secondary building located on the central green. The alley located directly to commercial area with low integrity defines the western boundary. The eastern boundary is defined by the one story low integrity building directly next to the Capitol Hotel building. The alley behind the Hyde buildings defines the southern boundary across the street to the

Upper Pierre Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Hughes County, South Dakota
County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A
(8-88)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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boundary of the Brink Building back to the alley beyond which the buildings are of low historic integrity.

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Property Owners:

Capitol Hotel, 105 East Capitol Avenue
Owner: Charles Burke III, 414 Evans Street, Pierre, SD 57501

Hyde Block, 101 South Pierre Street
Owner: Duane Jackson, 1121 Huron, Pierre, SD 57501

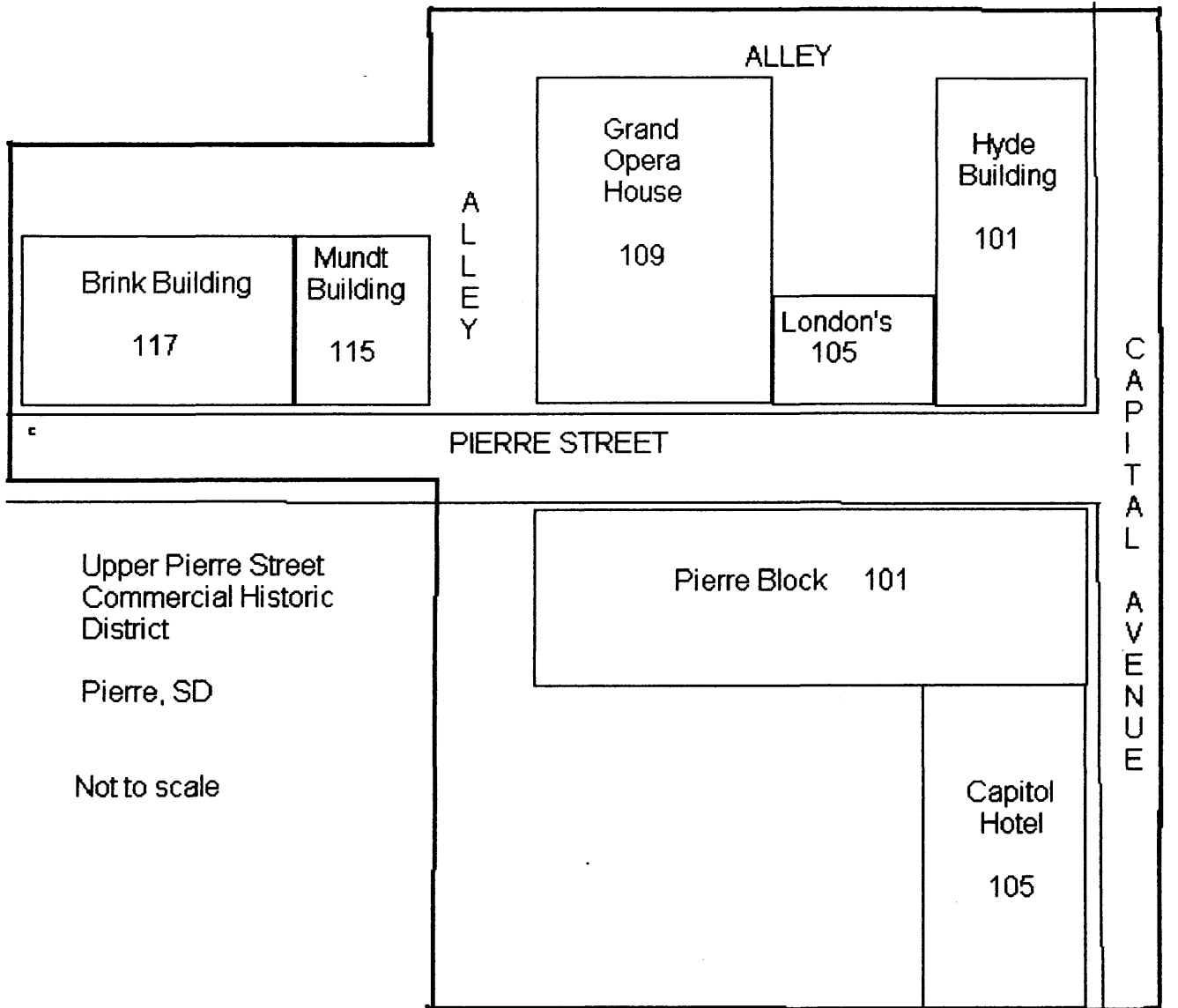
Grand Opera House, 109 South Pierre Street
Owner: Health, Education and Research Organization, Inc., 6216 Harding Drive, Oklahoma City, OK
73118

Pierre Street Block, 101 East Capitol Avenue and 106 South Pierre Street
Owners: LeRoy Foster, 904 Verendrye Drive, Fort Pierre, SD 57532
Eugene Wiczorek, 311 Van Buren, Pierre, SD 57501

London's, 105 South Pierre Street
Owner: TC Enterprises, 1010 West 2nd, Pierre SD 57501

Mundt Building, 115 South Pierre Street
Owner: Duane Butt, Box 364, Pierre, SD 57501

Brink Building, 117 South Pierre Street
Owner: Duane Butt, Box 364, Pierre, SD 57501



Upper Pierre Street
Commercial Historic
District

Pierre, SD

Not to scale

PIERRE STREET

ALLEY

A
L
L
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Y

C
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Grand
Opera
House

109

Hyde
Building

101

Brink Building

117

Mundt
Building

115

London's
105

Pierre Block 101

Capitol
Hotel

105