

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

4127

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 Property

Historic name: Pierre American Legion Cabin

Other names/site number: Pierre Post 8; Pierre Post

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 520 S Pierre Street

City or town: Pierre State: SD County: Hughes

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 x statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A B x C D

<u>Jay P. Vogt</u>	<u>05-23-2019</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>SD SHPO</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

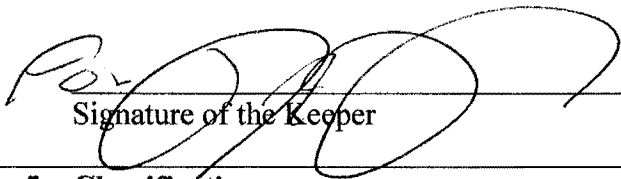
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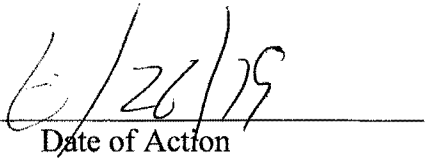
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4. National Park Service Certification

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
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social: Clubhouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social: Clubhouse
Commerce/Trade: Restaurant

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Log Cabin

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Walls: wood (log); Roof: metal

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

Introduction

The Pierre American Legion Cabin (1942) is located at the foot of Pierre Street in Pierre, South Dakota. The cabin sits on the riverfront of the Missouri River with no adjoining buildings to the east or west. To the north is mixed commercial and residential development. To the south is the river. East of the cabin is a landscaped riverfront with trees, grass, and a picnic shelter. To the west of the cabin is a beach that also serves as a parking lot. The building is unique to the riverfront in that it was sited very near the river. A metal flagpole, historical marker, and a statue are located directly north of the cabin on Legion property. A wood shed is located at the southeast corner of the cabin.¹

¹ As a minor, modern resource the shed is not listed in the resource count per National Register guidance.

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The Legion Cabin is a one-and-a-half story, T-shaped log building encompassing 5,184 square feet. It has intersecting gables and exposed purlin poles. Logs are round, but were hewn flat on the tops and bottoms to provide a tight fit. Due to this, interstices are small or nonexistent and there is no daubing. The logs are chinked with a narrow bead of clear sealant. Due to the tight fit, it is not known if the logs were scribed into place or secured by another method. The logs are joined with saddle notches and the crowns are cut shorter as the wall rises on the building's exterior. Logs are painted to a medium-dark patina.

The structural system of the dominant gables that face east and west is comprised of a log ridge pole, hewn log purlins, and hewn log rafters braced with dimensional lumber struts and metal poles anchored to the large, long log ceiling joists. The subordinate north/south gable is comprised of a log ridge pole and hewn log rafters braced with dimensional lumber.

The foundation is concrete and a seam metal roof has replaced original wood shingles. There are three additions on the building. The porch (south elevation) was enclosed and expanded in 1986. A storage area was added on the north part of the east elevation in circa 1990. An addition was added to the southwest corner in 2000. Despite the additions, the Pierre American Legion Cabin retains integrity. Its most prominent character-defining features, including its logs with saddle-notch joinery, crowns, multi-pane windows, exposed interior log beams, and petrified wood chimney, remain and convey architectural significance.

Narrative Description

The Cabin

The north elevation consists of the bottom portion of the "T". This elevation has three equally-spaced six-over-six wood windows with metal storm windows. Above these windows in the gable are American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars emblems. To the east is a shed-roofed addition (c.1990) with no windows and a windowless wood door. The addition walls consist of half-sawn, wood log siding painted to match the rest of the building. On the west side is a shed roof placed over an entrance. It is open to the north and west; a handicap accessible concrete ramp with metal pipe rail runs up to the opening.

The west elevation consists of one gable end of the top of the "T". A square addition (2000) is attached to the southwest corner. The addition was built with 10" x 10" posts of lumber; the outside surfaces of these timbers were rounded to blend in with the logs. These are painted to match the other logs. The original portion of the cabin has a six-over-six wood window with a metal storm window, utility and electrical boxes, and another six-over-six wood window with a metal storm window in the gable. The addition has a gable roof and a six-over-six wood

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window with a metal storm window on the west elevation. The window was likely on the original portion of the building and was moved and reused when the addition was attached to the southwest corner.

The east elevation consists of one gable end of the top of the "T". Centered on this gabled portion is a rustic stone chimney built of petrified wood. Flanking the chimney stack are single six-over-six wood windows with metal storm windows. A wood shed sits directly south of the log cabin.

The south elevation has been expanded. Historically, a log-and-beam shed roof, screened-in porch extended the full length of this elevation. The porch was enclosed and expanded six feet to the south in 1986. The log posts and beams are still visible on the interior. The siding on the addition is vertical wood painted to match the logs. A fiberglass/metal door is located near the center of the elevation. Six large picture windows are located on this elevation. Directly south of the building is a wood deck.

Interior

The interior of the cabin can be separated into four sections: the main room, the office area, the lounge area, and the attic.

Of these spaces, the main room is the largest. The wall cladding is the historic knotty pine. Punctuating the walls are crowns (at the joints). The petrified wood chimney centered on the east elevation is a focal point of the room, as are the large, log ceiling joists running north and south above the room. The floor is tile and likely dates from the early 1990s rehabilitation undertaken at the cabin. Photos from the 1940s show the floor as concrete.



Main Room 1943 (camera pointing NE) and 2019 (camera pointing SE).
(Photo from 1943 Courtesy of South Dakota State Archives Photo Identifier 2010-02-08-011)

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Wood and glass cabinets containing American Legion and veteran artifacts line the north and south walls of the main room. A six-panel wood door accesses a storage room at the northeast corner. Double fiberglass doors access the lounge at the southwest corner. The opening to the office area is at the northwest corner. On the west side of the main room is the kitchen. Its cupboards and wall cladding are the same knotty pine used elsewhere in the cabin and exposed log joists are visible in the ceiling. The kitchen counter opens into the main room for serving purposes. A small stairwell with a switchback is accessed from the southwest corner of the kitchen and leads to the attic. Exposed electrical conduit and light fixtures are attached to the log walls where needed.

The office portion of the interior is located north of the main room. It consists of five areas: a lobby, small storage room, office, and men's and women's bathrooms. The wall and ceiling cladding are knotty pine and log ceiling beams are visible. Doors are wood panel and surrounds have simple wood trim. Floors are tile.

The lounge is located south of the main room. Two-thirds of the lounge is the enclosed historic porch; the wood posts and beams are very visible and character-defining of the space. The lounge is an open room. The bar and walk-in cooler are located on the west side. Two bathrooms are located on the east side. In between are tables and chairs. Walls are drywall and floors are tile and carpet.

The attic is accessed through a stairway in the kitchen. The western one-quarter of the east/west gable area is the only portion of the attic that is finished. The buildout is utilitarian. Wood fiberboards have been placed between rafters. A metal cage is located on the northern half of the space. The rest of the space is open and filled with American Legion memorabilia. A wood door accesses the remainder of the attic which is unfinished except for insulation laid on the floor. The floor is rough lumber. The space is used as storage overflow.

Integrity

The Pierre American Legion Cabin is a Rustic style, New Deal-era building. It is one of the best Rustic style structures located outside of the Black Hills in South Dakota and one of the few buildings extant in Pierre built by federal relief workers during the Great Depression. It is a unique, rare resource. It retains enough character-defining features to convey its Rustic style architecture and its historic associations with American Legion activities despite some modern alterations. The alterations, beginning in 1986, were done to expand the lounge and event-hosting capabilities of the cabin. The revenue these alterations generate provide for the upkeep of the building.

The enclosure of the porch, addition on the southwest corner, and smaller addition on the northeast corner impact the design of the building. The materials used in the additions, including rounded timbers in the southwest addition and sawn-log siding on the northeast addition, are blending; the enclosure on the south elevation

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retained the posts and beams of the original porch which are visible inside the lounge. The roof, which was historically wood shingles, was replaced with a seam metal roof. This does impact integrity of materials and design, yet metal roofs are a common alteration found on log structures that were historically clad with wood shakes or shingles. Despite these changes, several character-defining features remain which allow the building to convey its Rustic style architectural significance and its feeling and association with Pierre Post of the American Legion.

The logs, with their saddle notch joinery and crowns, and exposed purlin and ridge poles, are the most character-defining feature of the exterior and represent integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. They convey Rustic style architectural tenets and defining elements of traditional log construction. The pattern of fenestration, except for the enclosure on the south elevation, is intact and window openings retain original six-over-one wood windows.

The main room of the interior also retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The layout of the room remains unchanged and the petrified wood chimney, a focal point of the room, displays a high level of workmanship and design. The original knotty pine siding is found throughout the main room, lobby, restrooms, office areas, and kitchen. Exposed log ceiling joists and crowning on interior saddle notch joints in the main room and kitchen demonstrate integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Today, the main room looks very much the same as it did when completed in 1943, used as a USO from 1943-45, during the 1950s and 1960s when used for dances, and up through present times as a meeting place.²

The lounge area, which is partially the enclosure of the historic open-air porch, retains the original log posts and beams of the porch, conveying some material and design integrity in the repurposed section of the building. Integrity of setting and location are good. The building has never been moved and the setting, which is primarily riverfront and park, has not changed.

Given the rarity of the resource, and the character-defining features retained, the Pierre American Legion Cabin conveys its Rustic style architecture and strong feeling and association with the American Legion in Pierre.

² Historic photos of events hanging on the wall of the main room as of 2019 show that its appearance has changed very little over the last 77 years.

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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.

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Social History

Period of Significance

1942-1969

Significant Dates

1942

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

National Youth Administration - Builder

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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.)

The Pierre American Legion Cabin (1942) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C in the areas of **Social History** and **Architecture**. As a large, Rustic Style building constructed by the National Youth Administration (NYA) it has statewide significance.

The cabin has two-fold significance under **Social History**. First, the NYA constructed the cabin as part of a New Deal program. It is the only known NYA-constructed building in Pierre. Additionally, it is one of two known New Deal buildings still standing in Pierre. Second, the Pierre Post 8 of the American Legion has been headquartered out of the building the last seventy-seven years. Pierre Post 8 has been involved in efforts that promote the welfare of society locally, statewide, nationally, and internationally.

The cabin is also significant for **Architecture**. The Pierre American Legion Cabin is the largest log structure in central South Dakota and the largest known Rustic Style building located outside of the Black Hills in South Dakota. The NYA connection is also significant. In South Dakota, the Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps constructed most buildings during the New Deal era. A NYA-constructed building is rare and represents the diversity of the New Deal-era programs and projects.

The period of significance is 1942-1969. Though the American Legion is still headquartered out of the cabin, per National Register guidelines the continued use is not exceptional enough to extend the period of significance past the 50-year cutoff date.

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

Origins of the American Legion

At the close of World War I, four American Expeditionary Force (AEF) line officers met in Paris with an idea to form a veterans' organization. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Lt. Colonel George S. White, Major Eric Fisher Wood, and Lt. Colonel William S. Donovan proposed an association of all service members, including officers and enlisted men as well as those serving overseas and stateside, be established with the purpose of uniting over their common experience.³ The four officers set the wheels in motion to make such an organization an immediate reality.

³ Thomas Rumer. *The American Legion: An Official History 1919-1989*. (New York: M. Evans and Company Inc, 1990), 8.

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With the war over, the morale of the men was low. They were happy the war had ended, but were in low spirits about having to wait around in Europe for month until being shipped home. The Commander of the AEF, General John Pershing, was aware of this and sought the opinion of Roosevelt Jr. Coming from a political family, Pershing valued Roosevelt Jr.'s political savvy.⁴ Roosevelt Jr. recognized the opportunity and suggested a "morale conference," which he used to access personnel records and put the plan for a soldiers' organization into action.⁵

From the beginning, the organization was to be non-political and non-partisan. Though Pershing, who had political aspirations himself, was uneasy at first about the proposed organization, he eventually allowed it without interference. The small group of organizers soon grew to include other officers, including Lt. Colonel Bennett Clark. Clark's family was well-known Democrats, which neutralized the well-known Republican leanings of Roosevelt's family.⁶

A caucus was carried out in March of 1919 in Paris, two months after the initial meeting. The *Stars and Stripes* newspaper reported on the meeting at which time the name "The American Legion" came into fruition.⁷ The newspaper reported "The AEF as a whole – doughboy, colonel, and general working together – organized the American Legion this month."⁸ Within a few months the American Legion began organization stateside.

At the time of formation, the Legion put forth its primary goals. First and foremost was to make sure that veterans would be taken care of through beneficial legislation. This was, and continues to be, the organization's top priority. The promotion of Americanism, literacy, education, child welfare, and a strong national defense were also early planks in the Legion's platform.⁹

T.R. Johnson was appointed temporary chairman of the South Dakota American Legion until elections could be held at the annual convention set for July 1919. Johnson announced in May that membership was open to any soldier or sailor who served between 6 April 1917 and 11 November 1918 and to all persons who were in the military or naval services of any allies during the war.¹⁰ In June, ex-servicemen in the Pierre area met at the city auditorium to begin organization. Ed Phares was elected temporary chairman and Louverne Ballou temporary secretary.¹¹ The name "Pierre Post" was selected and forwarded for approval to the Sioux Falls

⁴ *Ibid*, 11-12.

⁵ *Ibid*, 11-12.

⁶ *Ibid*, 12-13.

⁷ *Ibid*, 31.

⁸ *Ibid*, 31.

⁹ *Ibid*, 31.

¹⁰ "The American Legion in SD" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 28 May 1919.

¹¹ "American Legion Post is Organized Here" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 12 June 1919.

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headquarters.¹² The name "Pierre Post" was selected because the organizers felt that the community would be better served keeping its name always in the foreground.¹³ This was nontraditional, as many post were commonly named after fallen comrades.

In mid-June, Johnson announced that the state charter had been approved at the national level and that articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State in Pierre.¹⁴ Pierre veterans met at the beginning of July to complete the organization of the Pierre Post. They elected Carl M. Walker as post commander, Will Robinson as vice-post commander, Louverne Ballou as post adjutant, Robert Hipple as post historian, and Paul Dewell as post treasurer.¹⁵ The veterans also selected delegates to the state convention including: E.A. Beckwith, Will Robinson, Walter Burke, Daves E. Brisbane, Carl Walker, Charles L. Hyde Jr., B.E. Hepperle, Ed Phares, Robert Hipple, and Alfred Jaynes.¹⁶

The first annual convention in South Dakota was held 14-15 July 1919 in Sioux Falls.¹⁷ Over 100 delegates from several cities attended the meeting.¹⁸ General provisions from the national body were agreed to that dictated post formation. Posts were to consist of at least 15 members with minimum dues set at \$2.00 and maximum dues at \$5.00.¹⁹ The non-political nature of the organization was reaffirmed and its purpose to promote patriotism was reaffirmed. Enrollment was especially high in South Dakota, which led the country along with Vermont, Iowa, and New Hampshire in the number of posts per 1000 men.²⁰ From this point forward, the American Legion has been active in South Dakota.

Pierre Post 8 (it was the eighth post chartered in the state) was active from the start. In July 1919, a delegation was formed to boost for Pierre and a committee was appointed to arrange dances at the auditorium to help fund the organization.²¹ The Pierre city commission also authorized the Legion to build a permanent campground near McKinley School to assist tourists traveling through town.²² The Legion was also put in charge of the "First Armistice Day Celebration" on November 11th, which was to feature rough riding, aeroplane fights, boxing, and a football

¹² Ibid.

¹³ John Linn Murphy. *The American Legion in South Dakota: First Quarter Century*. (Aberdeen, SD: American Legion of South Dakota, 1949), 221.

¹⁴ "American Legion Gets State Charter" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 17 June 1919.

¹⁵ "Legion Completes Organization" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 3 July 1919.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Murphy, 93.

¹⁸ "Service Men In Session at the City Coliseum" *The Daily Argus Leader* (Sioux Falls SD) 14 July 1919.

¹⁹ Murphy, 95.

²⁰ "South Dakota Legion is Leader" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 13 August 1919.

²¹ "American Legion to Build Camp Grounds" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 25 July 1919.

²² Ibid.

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game.²³ A blizzard hampered this first celebration and many were unable to attend, but a tradition of observance was put in place.²⁴

Pierre Post held its first military ball in December of 1919 in the auditorium. Keith's Orchestra played to a large crowd, including several members of the 32nd Army Division, which boasted a large membership in the crowd. Miss Lima Kelly attended in her overseas Red Cross uniform and had the distinction of being the only woman privileged to appear in uniform.²⁵

In the interwar period stretching from 1919-1941, local Legionnaires became involved with many of the programs recommended at the national level. In the 1920s, widespread public betterment projects became popular and the 1926 Philadelphia convention suggested that each post assume at least one worthwhile act of service for the benefit of its community.²⁶ One of the programs that evolved with a South Dakota connection was youth baseball.

The impetus for a nationwide youth baseball program was first suggested at a department meeting in Milbank in 1925. J.L. Griffith, athletic commissioner of the Big 10 conference, recommended the Legion take on physical fitness of the nation's youth.²⁷ State commander Frank G. McCormick agreed with Griffith and drafted a resolution adopted at the 1925 Omaha convention.²⁸ South Dakota continued to lead the way when L.B. "Stubbs" Allison of the University of South Dakota promoted youth baseball as a way to make "a generation of softies" fit for military service.²⁹ From these beginnings, youth baseball grew nationwide.

The Legion also continued to push for more veterans' benefits in the 1930s, but they also continued their outreach in communities by establishing Boys State, a leadership and citizenship program. This civics lesson was created in the 1930s to counter radicalism and instead teach respect for "the uniquely American institution of democracy."³⁰ Pierre Post 8 was involved in these national programs as well as localized projects. The post created the American Legion Relays track and field event in 1924, which continues to this day (2019). For years they were also involved with the Central South Dakota Automobile Show, the Pierre Kilties Drum Corps, Junior Misses, Pierre Post 8 youth baseball, and Boys and Girls States.³¹

²³ "Pierre to Observe Armistice Day" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 23 September 1919.

²⁴ "Armistice Day in Pierre" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 12 November 1919.

²⁵ "Military Ball is Delightful Affair" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 29 December 1919.

²⁶ Rumer, 180.

²⁷ Ibid, 205.

²⁸ Ibid, 205.

²⁹ Ibid, 205-206.

³⁰ Ibid, 252.

³¹ Murphy, 221.

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Pierre Post met in a variety of buildings during the interwar years including the auditorium, St. Charles Hotel, Hyde Block, First National Bank, Hughes County courthouse and other places. In early 1940, Pierre Post voted unanimously to construct a new Legion building. Plans were made to construct a large log building on the banks of the Missouri River at the foot of Pierre Street.³² The building was to be centered at the base of the street and was proposed to include decorative landscaping. W.H. Pringle, local builder and chairman of the committee, reported that the cost was not to exceed \$3,500.³³ The log building was to be built out of Native Black Hills logs, which were to be available in early summer 1940.³⁴ Pringle was placed in charge of construction and traveled to the Black Hills to inspect and select the logs.³⁵

Evidently, construction of the building was slow or postponed. It was not until April of 1941 that work occurred as Pringle introduced Mr. Berglund as the superintendent of the project to the Legion board.³⁶ Money was apparently a cause of the delay, as the Legion began raising money with a cement-sack sale later in April. Costs had risen to \$4,200, but the Legion had also secured National Youth Administration (NYA) laborers under the direction of a Mr. Vickers to erect the building.³⁷ The agreement was that the post would furnish all materials while the NYA, sponsored by the City of Pierre, would supply the labor. The NYA retained an overall supervisory responsibility.

Fundraising continued at a slower-than-expected pace. Legionnaires advertised their good deeds in the community – such as supporting the Kilties Drum Corp, caring for disabled children, junior baseball, contributions to the community chest – in hopes of boosting fundraising, but were ultimately unsuccessful.³⁸ The Legion ended up borrowing approximately \$1,000 for the completion of the building.³⁹

National Youth Administration's Work on the Cabin

In the summer of 1941, the NYA's out-of-school work program was funding South Dakota around \$51,000 a month, which employed about 1,082 youths.⁴⁰ These quotas allowed for intermittent construction of the Legion building. After a delay during the summer while the logs were seasoned, work resumed in October. Final arrangements between the NYA and city were made and a Mr. Kirby of Hot Springs

³² "Legion Plans For New Home at Meeting Here" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 5 Jan 1940.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ "Legion Approves Plans for Home" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 13 July 1940.

³⁵ "Legion to Push Home." *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 11 June 1940.

³⁶ "Pierre Legion Holds Regular Meeting" *Pierre Daily Dakotan* (Pierre SD), 4 April 1941.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ "Legion to Start Cement Sack Sale" *Pierre Daily Dakotan* (Pierre SD), 29 April 1941.

³⁹ "Legion Drawing Short of Goal" *Pierre Daily Dakotan* (Pierre SD), 26 June 1941.

⁴⁰ "N.Y.A. Quota for South Dakota Announced" *Pierre Daily Dakotan* (Pierre SD), 9 July 1941.

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became foreman of the crew.⁴¹ Millwork was ordered so that the building could be enclosed before winter and haste was made to finish the fireplace on the east side of the building.⁴² The fireplace on the west wall was removed and a central heating plant was also constructed.⁴³

With NYA labor in short supply in 1942 due to World War II, Pierre Post approved hiring additional laborers to speed up completion.⁴⁴ The concrete floor was poured in early December and the millwork was on hand for installation.⁴⁵ Pringle reported in January of 1942 that the building was nearing completion and may be finished in time for the next monthly meeting.⁴⁶ Pringle also reported that paid membership had reached 113, which was important as a list of members was to be included in the cornerstone.⁴⁷

State NYA officers inspected the building in February and stated that it was the only project in the state in which a city was sponsoring a veterans' project.⁴⁸ Construction was still ongoing in April, at which time the first meeting was held in the unfinished building.⁴⁹ In late April, the NYA halted work on the building as it was determined not essential to the defense of the country.⁵⁰ This required Pierre Post to raise more money to complete the building, which had to be done by Memorial Day in order to host the State convention.⁵¹ A benefit dance was held in May to raise funds featuring Keith's Orchestra and Homer Myers at the Hammond Organ.⁵²

The building was completed in June of 1942. Ed Downs, director of the NYA, presented Mayor John B. Griffin with a key to the building in an official ceremony.⁵³ The Pierre City Commission had passed a motion in May putting control of the building in the hands of the Legion.⁵⁴

⁴¹ "N.Y.A. Starts work on Veteran's Cabin" *Pierre Daily Dakotan* (Pierre SD), 21 Oct 1941.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ "Legion Authorizes Money for Building" *Pierre Daily Dakotan* (Pierre SD), 5 December 1941.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ "Legion Post Holds Regular Meeting" *Pierre Daily Dakotan* (Pierre SD), 3 January 1942.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ "Veterans Building Inspected by NYA" *Pierre Daily Dakotan* (Pierre SD), 20 Feb 1942.

⁴⁹ "Legion Holds First Meeting in Cabin" *Pierre Daily Dakotan* (Pierre SD), 3 April 1942.

⁵⁰ "Legion Committees to Meet Wednesday" *Pierre Daily Dakotan* (Pierre SD), 21 April 1942.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² "Legion Holds Party in Veterans Cabin" *Pierre Daily Dakotan* (Pierre SD), 2 May 1942.

⁵³ "Legion is Dedicated Memorial Day" *Pierre Daily Dakotan* (Pierre SD), 1 June 1942.

⁵⁴ "Legion Meeting in New Cabin" *Pierre Daily Dakotan* (Pierre SD), 8 May 1942.

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Pierre American Legion Cabin History

The Pierre American Legion Cabin has served as Pierre Post's home since 1942, but it has also been used for a variety of purposes within the community. When the Pierre municipal airport was converted to an Army air base in late 1942, a full compliment of troops arrived with it.⁵⁵ The Legion turned over use of their building to the United Services Organization (USO). The USO held dances and events in the cabin. By May of 1944, over 16,000 servicemen had visited this USO making it one of the most successful establishments in the northwest.⁵⁶

Both the Legion and the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion used the cabin as headquarters. The Auxiliary had been established at the first National Convention of the American Legion in Minneapolis in 1919.⁵⁷ The Legion, after receiving several requests from various women's patriotic organizations to participate, created the auxiliary to enhance a shared vision.⁵⁸ The first unit in South Dakota was organized in Parker and by 1921 eighty-six auxiliaries had been chartered. The name was also shortened at the 1921 national convention to the American Legion Auxiliary.⁵⁹ The Auxiliary's main function was to support the American Legion in four primary objectives: Rehabilitation, Child Welfare, Community Service, and Americanism.⁶⁰

It is probable that the Legion and Auxiliary in Pierre were equal partners in promoting overall Legion ideals. Community events, such as Poppy Day or Memorial Day, and Legion meetings, such as regular monthly meetings and district meetings, almost always involved both groups. It is fair to say that both became equal partners in making the American Legion so successful in Pierre.

The cabin was also rented or donated for use. In the 1950s, Pierre Post offered dancing, refreshments, and entertainment to the public in the winter months.⁶¹ Additionally, the cabin hosted meetings of political organizations in the 1960s as well as a reunion of Civilian Conservation Corps members who built nearby Farm Island Park.⁶² It also hosted a large number of talent plays, minstrel shows, jamborees, roaring gulch carnivals, and other activities over the years.⁶³

⁵⁵ "Troops Arrive to Occupy New Base at City Airport" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 14 December 1942.

⁵⁶ "Pierre USO Center" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 6 May 1944.

⁵⁷ Murphy, 137.

⁵⁸ Murphy, 137.

⁵⁹ Murphy, 137.

⁶⁰ Murphy, 137.

⁶¹ "Legion Cabin Open To Public" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 1 December 1950.

⁶² "Legion Cabin Sat. May 7 at 8:30 p.m." *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 6 May 1960.; CCC Company Plans Reunion" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 5 August 1960.

⁶³ Murphy, 221.

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The Auxiliary was particularly active in the community giving out scholarships, organizing band and music contests, sponsoring eye clinics, honoring Gold Star Mothers, hosting bowling tournaments, providing medical equipment to the hospital, hosting programs on Americanism, studying proposed legislation, promoting Girls State, sponsoring essay contests, and donating books to the library among other civic duties.⁶⁴

Pierre Post remained active as well. The national goals of the organization remained at the forefront and were supported locally. Monthly meetings were held with a variety of speakers on popular topics like Americanism and civic duty. Local Legionnaires seemed to take an interest in three local projects: Legion baseball, the Legion Relays (track), and Memorial Day observances.⁶⁵

In 2018, Pierre Post of the American Legion and Pierre Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) agreed to share the use of the Pierre American Legion Cabin. The VFW sold its building and transferred its offices and equipment to the Pierre American Legion Cabin. The local chapters of Disabled American Veterans and Vietnam Veterans of America also hold their meeting in the Legion Cabin. It is now the hub of all local veterans' activities.

The National Youth Administration

During the Great Depression, South Dakota had the nation's highest percentage of population on relief.⁶⁶ For most South Dakotans, the depression actually started in the preceding decade when agricultural prices crashed after World War I, which

⁶⁴ "American Legion Auxiliary Met At Legion Cabin February 13" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 4 March 1975.; "American Legion Auxiliary Awards Scholarships" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 21 May 1970.; "A.L. Auxiliary Studies New Legislation" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 15 January 1965.; "Legion Auxiliary Hears Warren May On Americanism" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 12 February 1965.; "Legion Auxiliary Reviews Service" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 15 March 1965.; "American Legion Auxiliary Honors Gold Star Mothers" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 17 May 1965.; "American Legion Auxiliary" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 23 March 1970.; "American Legion Auxiliary" *Daily Capitol Journal* 21 April 1970.; "American Legion Contests In Pierre" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 31 March 1970.; "Legion Bowling Tourney Scheduled In Pierre" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 1 November 1965.

⁶⁵ "American Legion District Ten Convention Held Here Tuesday" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 10 April 1975.; "American Legion Installs New Commander Gardner" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 12 May 1970.; "52 Schools Entered In Relays" *Daily Capitol Journal* 1 April 1965.; "Legion Membership Campaign Planned" *Daily Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), 8 October 1955.

⁶⁶ Kenneth E Hendrickson. "The National Youth Administration in South Dakota: Youth and the New Deal, 1935-1943." *South Dakota History*. (V1, No.2, Spring 1979), 131.

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negatively impacted the state's economy. However, by the 1930s hard times reached into almost every sector of the state, causing widespread despair.

From 9 March through 16 June 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt set in motion his first New Deal for the American people. This sweeping legislation created an "Alphabet Soup" of new programs including the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA), Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA), Public Works Administration (PWA), Civil Works Administration (CWA), and Works Progress Administration (WPA). Roosevelt didn't share his predecessor Herbert Hoover's view that individual charity and local governments could solve the nation's problems alone.⁶⁷ His goal was to provide work and direct relief to as many people as possible and as soon as possible.⁶⁸

The depression had hit young people hard, particularly in rural states like South Dakota. Droughts and the seasonal nature of farming made consistent agricultural work daunting while towns and cities didn't have much to offer under-educated and ill-trained youths.⁶⁹ While many younger men in the 18-25 range could find work with the CCC, PWA, WPA or other programs, a gap existed for student workers and those out-of-school workers not accepted into other programs. This particularly bothered the president's wife, Eleanor, who forced the president's hand into action.⁷⁰ Through this effort, the National Youth Administration (NYA) was born in 1935.

The NYA strived from the beginning to achieve three fundamental goals: 1) employ youths at bona fide and useful work, 2) employ youth on work that had training value, and 3) to pay youths a wage for this work as opposed to direct relief.⁷¹ From an ideological aspect, NYA officials felt a responsibility to provide young workers, most of whom had no occupational or industrial training, with work experience that would prepare them for the normal responsibilities of adulthood.⁷² Upon establishing the NYA on 26 June 1935, Roosevelt stated:

"I have determined that we will do something for the Nation's unemployed youth because we can ill afford to lose the skill and energy of these young men and women. They must have their claim in school, their turn as apprentices, and their opportunity for jobs – a chance to work and earn for themselves."⁷³

⁶⁷ Michelle Dennis. *Federal Relief in South Dakota, 1929-1941*. (Pierre, SD: State Historic Preservation Office, 1998), 7.

⁶⁸ *Ibid*, 7.

⁶⁹ Hendrickson, 133.

⁷⁰ Dennis, 47.

⁷¹ "Final Report of the National Youth Administration, Fiscal Years 1936-1943.", v.

⁷² *Ibid*, 22.

⁷³ *Ibid*, 23.

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The NYA was an orphan of sorts between 1935 and 1938 when it existed solely on WPA appropriations with no direct legislative support. The Emergency Relief Act of 1938 was the first time appropriations went to the WPA specifically for the NYA.⁷⁴ The NYA was moved to the Federal Security Agency in 1939 and transferred to the War Manpower Commission in 1942.⁷⁵

The NYA was designed to provide part-time work to two groups of youths: those in school who needed assistance to help finish their education and those out of school but unemployed and needy.⁷⁶ During its eight years of existence, the program funded the out-of-school sector about 2.5 times higher than the student sector.⁷⁷ A variety of work was offered through the program including construction, machine repair, machining, wood working, clerical work, hospital work, recreational jobs, drafting projects, home economic projects and others.

The NYA was open to both men and women aged 16-24. Men held a small majority in the early years of the program in enrollment numbers with women gaining a majority later as the military draft and private sector employment thinned the men's ranks. Acceptance was based on need, and student enrollment was set at six percent of a school's total enrollment for student workers. This was later increased to 10 percent in South Dakota because of the desperate need.⁷⁸ A 1939 NYA study found that 68 percent of all NYA student workers had an annual family income of \$900 a year (under \$15,000 a year by 2014 standards).⁷⁹ One-third of those workers had at least three siblings and three-fifths were under the age of 18.⁸⁰

Youth had to apply through their school, college or at a local NYA office. High school students could earn up to six dollars a month while college undergraduates could earn up to \$25 a month.⁸¹ Out-of-school workers' hours and pay were also limited on a per month basis. They were allowed a maximum of forty-six hours a month and were paid at a rate one-third of what WPA workers were paid for similar tasks. Later in the program, hours allowed per month were raised from seventy to one-hundred.⁸² Pay rate was also set on a regional basis, which varied from urban to rural and by region, with the South receiving the lowest compensation.⁸³

⁷⁴ Ibid, 39.

⁷⁵ Ibid, 39.

⁷⁶ Dennis, 47.

⁷⁷ Dennis, 48.

⁷⁸ Hendrickson, 145-136.

⁷⁹ "Final Report of the National Youth Administration, Fiscal Years 1936-1943.", 66.

⁸⁰ Ibid, 66.

⁸¹ Dennis, 47.

⁸² "Final Report of the National Youth Administration, Fiscal Years 1936-1943.", 113.

⁸³ Ibid, 113.

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The out-of-school work program took longer to take hold as communities needed time to prepare. Local sponsors needed to be located for each project and community buy-in was essential. Some community leaders opposed the programs on principle, insisting that "make-work" projects were counterproductive to society and a waste of money. Others insisted these programs would reinforce an entitlement amongst the poor that the government owed them a job, which ran counter to the beliefs of many. In the early years of the NYA, this image proved true in some cases. Youths were often hired for little or no work and supervised by disinterested parties.⁸⁴

This was true of South Dakota NYA worker Arthur Eikamp who joined a NYA project. The local Sherriff had been put in charge of a crew who hardly worked at all, occasionally shoveling gravel, picking up sticks or raking leaves. The lack of work and work ethic bothered Eikamp, who eventually found equal-paying but more strenuous farm work and left the program.⁸⁵ But others found deliverance in the NYA. South Dakotan Ed Paulsen hoboed his way across the country before coming home and finding a job through the NYA at Northern State University, at which time he stated, "And then the good life began for me. The NYA was my salvation."⁸⁶

While some early work projects were only slightly better than direct relief, which is what NYA chief Aubrey Williams worried about, others were legitimate jobs.⁸⁷ The out-of-school program soon gained traction and began accomplishing meaningful projects. Central to the program were Local Advisory Committees. These were unpaid commissions made up of representatives from the local community who were concerned about the direction of local youths. Events unfolding in Europe at the time among millions of unemployed, disenfranchised youths concerned people who worried that the radicalism overseas could spread to America.⁸⁸ Committee members saw an opportunity both to help young people and to accomplish projects in their community.

Local committee members had success in assuaging fears and garnering support for the program. After explaining that the out-of-school programs were not designed to displace workers in industry (that is, encroach upon the unions) or otherwise interfere with private industry, the programs gained success.⁸⁹ Even those opposed to the program benefited as workers spent their relief salaries.⁹⁰ Though popularity varied from place to place, the local committee structure worked and out-of-school

⁸⁴ Hendrickson, 137.

⁸⁵ Arthur Eikamp. *A Journey From Dust Bowl Farmboy to 'Honored Teacher' in Japan.* (Langloise, OR: Xlibris Corporation, 2000), 71-73.

⁸⁶ Studs Terkel. *Hard Times: An Oral History of the Great Depression.* (New York: The New Press, 1970), 132.

⁸⁷ Hendrickson, 134.

⁸⁸ "Final Report of the National Youth Administration, Fiscal Years 1936-1943.", 83.

⁸⁹ Hendrickson, 135.

⁹⁰ Avery, 313.

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projects soon began showing signs of success and improved usefulness.⁹¹ Even some pro-Roosevelt papers, like the *Pierre Daily Capital-Journal*, were leery about the program at first.⁹² State relief official M.A. Kennedy announced that the state would proceed with caution to avoid upsetting private enterprise.⁹³ However, once established the program enjoyed great success in the state between 1937 and 1940.⁹⁴

Each state had a program director with a small administrative budget and staff. South Dakota had five directors, the most important of whom was Anna C. Struble.⁹⁵ Struble was a former social worker with a strong personality and great energy to cut red tape, which caused much consternation in Washington D.C.⁹⁶ Procedures and technicalities didn't concern her much, which eventually earned her begrudging affection from her Washington counterparts.⁹⁷

Under Struble's leadership, the quality of NYA projects in South Dakota improved. Coordinating local sponsors, the NYA built playgrounds, school, bridges, parks, roads and completed other projects.⁹⁸ During her tenure, the NYA in South Dakota employed around 3,500 youths who earned \$10-\$20 a month.⁹⁹

In South Dakota, the NYA conducted a variety of projects for both male and female youths. Training schools and centers produced items such as cloths, furniture, and arts and crafts.¹⁰⁰ Others did not produce tangible goods, but instructed youths on skills such as masonry, carpentry, and welding.¹⁰¹ The NYA also completed swimming pools, parks, and playgrounds.¹⁰² The NYA was never as large as the WPA or CCC and consequently built fewer buildings and structures. Along with the Pierre American Legion Cabin, the NYA built five log duplexes at the Pierre Indian Learning Center. These are no longer extant. The Pierre American Legion Cabin is the only known NYA-constructed building still standing in Pierre.

Additionally, the Legion Cabin is one of four New Deal-built structures remaining in Pierre. The Hughes County Courthouse at 104 East Capitol Avenue was built by the Public Works Administration (PWA) in 1935. The National Guard Museum at 301 East Dakota was built by the WPA in 1941 as a gun shed. A WPA-built gabled

⁹¹ Hendrickson, 139.

⁹² Ibid, 139.

⁹³ Ibid, 139.

⁹⁴ Ibid, 140.

⁹⁵ Ibid, 134.

⁹⁶ Ibid, 140.

⁹⁷ Ibid, 140.

⁹⁸ Hendrickson, 142.

⁹⁹ Ibid, 142.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid, 138-147.

¹⁰¹ Ibid, 138-147.

¹⁰² Ibid, 138-147.

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warehouse on the 300 block of Charles Street also remains; this is a simple, wood frame rectangular building that has been altered. The warehouse is not eligible for the National Register, the gun shed is unevaluated, and the courthouse is listed. A concrete statue in Griffin Park titled "Woman and Fawn" by artist Fred Hill was created through a WPA art program in 1941. This object is eligible for the National Register.

Several New Deal-era buildings constructed in Pierre are no longer extant. The WPA built an auditorium in 1936; it was razed in 2015. Several WPA warehouses similar to the one remaining were sold and moved when the program ended. The buildings at the CCC camp on Farm Island were also sold or razed when the camp was closed. Other CCC-built structures outside of the camp, such as the Izaak Walton Cabin, Boy Scout Cabin, Girl Scout Cabin, and other smaller park structures, were submerged when the Oahe Dam was built and only exist as ruins. The WPA-built Governors Mansion was constructed in 1936. It was moved to Rapid City in 2004. Though difficult to compile, it is estimated that 50 New Deal-related buildings once existed in Pierre.¹⁰³

World War II ushered in the final stages of the NYA. The draft pulled many young men out of the private-sector workforce, which opened those jobs for others. Also, the prolonged drought in South Dakota began to lift and farm work became more available to youths.¹⁰⁴ As the economy recovered in general, private sector jobs began competing with NYA for employment and its need diminished.

Once the war began, only essential industries could use NYA labor. The program switched from one primarily concerned with relief to one focused on highly technical workforce training.¹⁰⁵ The timing of this switch directly impacted the construction of the Pierre American Legion Cabin as availability of workers and funding fluctuated. The fact that the NYA was able to continue the project as long as they did is irregular. Congress ended the NYA in July of 1943.

Log Cabin and Rustic Style Architecture

The log cabin cherished in American memory was not original to the continent. Though several American Indian peoples used wood to construct buildings and structures over thousands of years, the horizontally-laid, chinked-log cabin was an immigrant form brought by northern European settlers.

¹⁰³ South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office. *Federal Relief Construction In South Dakota, 1929-1941*, research files; South Dakota State Archives. *Works Progress Administration Projects in South Dakota Microfilm Index*, (no date); Chris Nelson. *Civilian Conservation Corps Camp 2-207: Farm Island South Dakota 1933-1937*. (unpublished manuscript, 2010), 31-35.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid*, 145.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid*, 148.

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The origin of these structures is uncertain. It is probable that the form began in northern Europe sometime in the Bronze Age (c.3500 B.C.E).¹⁰⁶ When Europeans began settling the Americas, the log cabin tradition was already established in Scandinavia, Germany, and northern Russia where vast stands of timber were the main building material.¹⁰⁷

Finnish and Swedish settlers are credited with introducing horizontal log construction to America at the colony of New Sweden on the shores of the upper Delaware Bay in 1638.¹⁰⁸ Some trace the introduction back further to emigrants from the provinces of Dalarna and Varmland in Sweden.¹⁰⁹ In the 17th and 18th centuries, other European colonists from east and central Europe, including Swiss and Germans, brought and dispersed their own techniques of log construction.¹¹⁰ These techniques were eventually passed on to the Scotch Irish in Pennsylvania.¹¹¹ Log construction also entered North America from the west as Russian immigrants settled Alaska and parts of Canada.¹¹² Log construction continued to spread through the interior as settlers pushed into the frontier.

These pioneers adapted and improvised construction methods by building log dwellings, log stables, log churches, and log schools.¹¹³ Much like folk songs or speech, common people created log structures to suit their own needs.¹¹⁴ Soon, no other architectural form more invoked the image of the pioneer and American ideals as the simple log cabin – a fact that wasn't lost on politicians of the time.

In 1840, presidential candidate William Henry Harrison stated he'd be content to live in a log cabin with a jug of hard cider, the White House being too good for him.¹¹⁵ His party, the Whigs, realized that such rhetoric resonated with many Americans. Log-cabin badges were passed out, pioneer songs sung, and plenty of hard cider was consumed during the campaign, which resulted in Harrison's election

¹⁰⁶ "The Log Cabin Tradition."

<http://www.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/4logcabins/4facts1.htm>. Accessed 15 December 2015

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ United States Department of Interior. *The Preservation of Historic Architecture: The U.S. Government's Official Guidelines for Preserving Historic Homes*. (Guilford, CT: Lyons Press, 2004), 286.

¹⁰⁹ Russel Versace. *Roots of Home: Our Journey to a New Old House*. (Newtown, CT: Taunton Press, 2008), 196.

¹¹⁰ Department of Interior, 286.

¹¹¹ *Ibid*, 286.

¹¹² C.A. Weslager. *The Log Cabin in America: From Pioneer Days to the Present*. (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press), 322-323.

¹¹³ *Ibid*, 316.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid*, 317.

¹¹⁵ Hugh Morrison. *Early American Architecture: From the First Colonial Settlements to the National Period*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1952), 13.

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and the elevation of the log cabin as a valuable political asset for the rest of the century.¹¹⁶ This appeal would not be lost on future candidate Abraham Lincoln.¹¹⁷

Log buildings remained popular as America's frontier pressed inward from both the east and west. Simple to construct where trees were available, single-room log dwellings often served as the first permanent shelter on a homestead. Log structures were also adopted for other uses and expanded in size and sophistication. Log construction predominated settlement architecture between the eastern seaboard and the Mississippi River where forests and forest/prairie ecosystems prevailed. Log construction would also spread into the rather treeless Great Plains as non-American Indians moved into the area.

French, British and Spanish fur traders built the first log structures in the area now known as South Dakota. Jean Baptiste Trudeau built a log post in 1794 to overwinter in what would become Charles Mix County.¹¹⁸ Registre Loisel's post built in 1796 near the "big bend" in the Missouri River consisted of a large timber house with four rooms.¹¹⁹ According to Lakota Sioux Lone Dog's winter count, Joseph LaFramboise built his post, which was a house built of dead trees pulled from the river in 1817, establishing the Fort Pierre plain as the longest continually-occupied place of white settlement in the state.¹²⁰

After the fur trade era ended in the 1860s, settlement began. The rivers, streams, and lakes of the eastern part of the state offered settlers and military installations, such as Fort Sisseton in Marshall County, native trees, though many species, such as cottonwood, would prove unsuitable for long-term stability. When the Black Hills were removed from the Sioux Reservation in 1877, miners and settlers flooded the hills which contained many species suitable for log construction. The western pine (now called Ponderosa Pine) predominated in the Black Hills and was a popular construction choice.¹²¹

Log structures were built throughout the settlement period in South Dakota, which ended circa 1910. Though some cabins were built later, particularly in the Black Hills, the proliferation of sawmills, pre-fabrication and the extension of railroads fundamentally changed the building stock in South Dakota. Dimensional lumber and balloon-framing techniques made log construction obsolete, both functionally and economically.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid*, 13.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid*, 13.

¹¹⁸ C.B. Nelson. *Notes on the Fur Trade in South Dakota*. (2015) 138.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid*, 105.

¹²⁰ Candace J. Greene and Russell Thornton. *The Year the Stars Fell: Lakota Winter Counts at the Smithsonian*. (New York: Smithsonian Institution, 2007), 161.

¹²¹ David Erpestad and David Wood. *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945*. (Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997), 20.

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However, log building traditions were not dead. A revival was occurring on both coasts at the same time the tradition was dying out in the interior of the country. Rustic style was an early American architectural movement. Andrew Jackson Downing, America's first landscape architect of note, can be credited with cultivating the design through his writings suggesting structures based on a natural landscape design.¹²² It was primarily used in rural environments and was a picturesque, romantic architecture that referenced the earlier pioneer America. It was developed and used extensively in national parks, national forests, and state parks, where it did not compete with other natural or scenic attractions. It also helped convey the conservation ethic and influenced public opinion about the appropriate appearance of public buildings in public parks.¹²³

The basis of Rustic architecture was a design philosophy that promoted non-intrusiveness.¹²⁴ Important keys to this philosophy were the concepts of subordination, retirement, and assimilation. Keys to achieving designs that were "accessories to nature" include predominantly horizontal lines, low silhouette, organic forms, and the scale, proportion and texture of the building materials.¹²⁵

The structural members of log and stone construction were proportioned to the natural setting. Log size corresponded to the surrounding trees and logs with knots and whorls were superior to clean poles, as the desired effect was to be as natural as possible. Foundations and masonry walls were constructed to mimic rough-looking rock or naturally occurring rock outcrops. Irregularly shaped rock was preferable and laid in uncoursed rows.¹²⁶

Roof pitch for rustic architectural buildings strived to be compatible with the amount of snow a region received and with not establishing too great a vertical emphasis. Roofs were typically gable (except those in the southwest). The use of heavy wood shakes was common.¹²⁷

Rustic architecture was popularized in National Parks beginning in the early 1900s. Architectural design sought to blend with nature and not visually interrupt the scenery. Simplicity and non-intrusiveness were key elements considered in the design and placement of park structures. Architectural forms and stylistic details varied by setting, from the Pueblo style of the southwest to the saltbox styles of the

¹²² John C. Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers Jr. *What Style is It: A Guide to American Architecture*. (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley and Sons Inc, 2003), 87.

¹²³ E. Gail Throop. "Rustic Architecture: Period Design in the Columbia River Gorge." *Cultural Resource Management* V18, no. 5: 10-12, <http://crm.cr.nps.gov/archive/18-5/18-5-4.pdf>

¹²⁴ Throop, 10.

¹²⁵ Throop, 10.

¹²⁶ Throop, 10.

¹²⁷ Throop, 11.

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northeast, but remained true in their rejection of the regularity and symmetry of the industrial world.¹²⁸

For lack of a better description, these architecturally similar designs have been lumped together as "rustic architecture."¹²⁹ The Rustic style was described in the 1930s:

"The style of architecture which has been most widely used in our forested National Parks, and other wilderness parks, is generally referred to as "rustic." It is, or should be, something more than the worn and misused term implies. It is earnestly hoped that a more apt and expressive designation for the style may evolve, but until it appears, "rustic," in spite of its inaccuracy and inadequacy, must be resorted to..."¹³⁰

The style has never been renamed, so Rustic remains.¹³¹

National Park Service architects and landscape architects designed subtle buildings that complemented the landscape and merged with the natural surroundings. Their careful design used natural materials, appropriate scale, and use of the surrounding topography. Although this Rustic architecture was developed largely through the National Park Service in national parks and forests, it quickly spread throughout the country during the 1930s through various federal relief programs.¹³²

The Rustic design was not only architecturally suitable to the wilderness environment of CCC projects, but it also fulfilled other goals of the program. The CCC, along with other federal relief programs such as the Works Progress Administration, had multiple goals. First and foremost was to put as many people to work as possible. Second was to keep these people working in labor-intensive projects. Another goal of the CCC was to train unskilled workers so that when they left the CCC they would be employable in the private sector. And of course, one of the goals was build and/or improve public buildings in park and forest settings.

Building Rustic style buildings and structures fit perfectly within these CCC goals. Cutting down and hand-hewing logs, using native stone masonry techniques, milling windows and cabinets, and making cedar shakes were all labor-intensive

¹²⁸ National Park Service. "Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942."
http://www.nps.gov/history/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm

¹²⁹ National Park Service. "Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942."
http://www.nps.gov/history/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm.

¹³⁰ National Park Service, *Park Structures and Facilities*. (Washington, D.C: Government Printing Office, 1935), 3.

¹³¹ National Park Service. "Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942."
http://www.nps.gov/history/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm

¹³² National Park Service. "Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942."
http://www.nps.gov/history/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm

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activities that also taught the enrollee a skilled trade. These projects could also be built at low material cost as the trees, stones, and other material could be gathered and incorporated onsite. The Rustic style was so prevalent in the CCC that it is sometimes referred to as "parkitecture" or "government rustic."¹³³

Rustic style also appealed to tourism-themed businesses in the 1920s and 1930s. Western-themed cabin camps, cafes, and gas stations fashioned buildings out of logs, adobe, and other regionally popular materials in a Rustic style to take advantage of the popular cultural theme. Other more significant community buildings, like the Grace Coolidge Memorial Building in Custer, were built out of logs to help people identify or brand their town's place in the West. This renewed interest in regionally-historic building themes also led to the construction of summer camps and vacation homes.¹³⁴

The Pierre American Legion Cabin's Log Architecture and Rustic Style Attributes

The Legion Cabin is one of the largest log structures in the state and the largest known log building located outside of the Black Hills in South Dakota.¹³⁵ It was built in the early 1940s, which was the tail end of Rustic architecture's popularity in South Dakota.¹³⁶ Rustic architecture's popularity in South Dakota corresponded with regional trends in automobile travel and tourism. It spiked during the 1920s during which time several landmarks Rustic style edifices were built in the Black Hills including Valhalla (1927), State Game Lodge (1922), and Blue Bell Lodge (1928) along with more modest tourist cabins and businesses.¹³⁷ Its popularity continued into the 1930s as the Civilian Conservation Corps, Works Progress Administration, and other New Deal programs constructed Rustic style buildings.

Log buildings were popular Rustic style structures. These included log buildings built using traditional, hand-tooled techniques and methods as well as those incorporating modern technologies and materials. The Pierre American Legion Cabin was built referencing historical log cabin architecture with its saddle notch joinery, rising crowns at corners, exposed purlins, and round logs, but techniques employed to build it were modern.

Saddle notches were used to connect the logs at the corners. Notching provides structural integrity by locking the "pens" (the square or rectangular sections of the log building) into place and stabilizing the structure. The saddle notch is considered

¹³³ Poppeliers and Chambers Jr., 89.

¹³⁴ James L. Garvin. *A Building History of Northern New England*. (Lebanon: NH, University of New England Press, 2001), 5.

¹³⁵ South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office Survey Database, <https://appstest.sd.gov/de71shpocrgrid/pages/default.aspx> Accessed 15 February 2018.

¹³⁶ Erpestad and Wood, 207-210.

¹³⁷ *Ibid*, 207-210.

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simple and was used prolifically on log structures built up through the early 1900s. Due to its ease of construction, saddle notching was common for log buildings built with expediency in mind and those structures erected by novices. Experienced wood builders, such as the Finns and Scandinavians, often used more complicated and durable notches such as dovetail or "V" notching. However, the popular saddle notch, with exaggerated crowns, was commonly used in Rustic architecture in the 1920s and 1930s.¹³⁸

The Legion Cabin's logs are Ponderosa Pine cut from the Black Hills 200 miles to the west. They were seasoned before construction. Relatively little is known about how the structure was built. However, it is likely that the Legion Cabin's construction entailed the use of power saws instead of axes. The crowns on the corners of the building, both on the interior and exterior, have a narrow gap through which one can look at the hewing on the top and bottom of the logs. From what is visible the hewing appears flat and even, suggesting the use of a power saw or hand saw and not an ax, adze, or other traditional log construction tool. Second, the NYA assisted on the project. Part of the mandates of the NYA was to teach enrollees a skilled trade so that they could enter the workforce. It is likely that this training would include the use of modern machinery as opposed to traditional tools. Finally, the project was on a tight budget and using modern equipment and techniques would have reduced costs.

It is possible that additional techniques were used to structurally secure the cabin. It cannot be visually ascertained if metal spikes, nails, or pegs were used to assist the joinery. Steel posts were used to connect the ridge pole and ceiling joists in the attic and dimensional lumber was nailed to support rafters. It is not possible to visually determine how the heavy rafters are secured to the top of the wall plate; a supposition is made that they are notched. This is based on notching visible to other structural members in the attic.

The petrified wood fireplace with exterior chimney is another classic attribute of the Rustic style. It is not known who built the fireplace, but it does not appear to be the work of unskilled NYA labor. It resembles work by stonemason Monte Nystrom who worked on many Rustic style buildings in the Black Hills during this period. Nystrom built large fireplaces, such as the one at the State Game Lodge in Custer State Park. He also constructed the Artcrafters Building (his business with his wife, Lillian) in Custer out of petrified wood. However, the builder of the Legion Cabin's fireplace remains unknown.

The exposed joists on the ceiling's interior, knotty-pine paneling, and the beam-and-post porch (now enclosed) also reflect Rustic style aesthetics. Simplicity of design, a Rustic tenet, is especially apparent when inside the main room. However,

¹³⁸ Bruce D. Bomberger. *Preservation Brief 26: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings*. (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1991), 5.

Pierre American Legion Cabin
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this aesthetic continues into the lobby/office area to the north and into the converted lounge where the original porch features are incorporated.

The Pierre American Legion Cabin Compared to Other Legion Cabins and Rustic Architecture in South Dakota

In the context of historic log architecture, the Pierre American Legion Cabin is not technically considered a cabin. Log cabins were typically one- or one-and-half-story simple buildings of small dimensions, typically 12 to 16 feet square.¹³⁹ They were typically first-generation buildings of unhewn logs with limited windows openings and a single entry.¹⁴⁰ Any log building more sophisticated or larger than this is better described as a log house or lodge. However, "cabin" is popular in the lexicon and is used almost universally to describe log buildings like the Pierre American Legion Cabin.

There are no other known log Legion cabins in South Dakota. There are 242 American Legion posts in South Dakota, though it is not known how many buildings are associated with the posts. Some posts don't own their own building and do not meet in a building dedicated to American Legion purposes.

SHPO located 74 American Legion buildings in South Dakota through survey database and internet research in 2018. Of those buildings, 54 are not eligible for the National Register. Unsympathetic alterations - including new facades, non-compatible infill, and modern cladding - are the primary reasons for ineligibility. Others are of modern construction, with pole buildings being the most common form.

Of the 20 determined potentially eligible, most are simple commercial style buildings with good integrity. Others are more interesting; Lily's has a Gothic arch roof, Nunda's has a gambrel roof, White River's is board-and-batten, McIntosh's is Craftsman style, and Scenic's is a false-front building.

There are no other log American Legion structures in the state to compare with the Pierre American Legion Cabin. There are American Legion-affiliated log structures at Legion Lake in Custer County, but most of those log buildings have been demolished or altered significantly. Also, they were not post headquarters, but recreation cabins owned by the American Legion. However, there are Rustic style American Legion buildings in other states and other Rustic style buildings in South Dakota.

Searching for New Deal era Rustic style buildings is challenging. However, the WPA built 14 Rustic style, American Legion-affiliated log structures in Arkansas that are listed in the National Register through a multi-property listing. Some of these are

¹³⁹ United States Department of Interior, 286.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid, 286.

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log structures similar to the Pierre American Legion Cabin in basic form. There are two American Legion log buildings in Idaho. Connecticut, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Wyoming each have an American Legion-affiliated log building in their states that is listed in the National Register.¹⁴¹ These log buildings are listed as examples of Rustic architecture and as significant New Deal projects in their communities.

Rustic style buildings in South Dakota are primarily found in the Black Hills. The landmark examples include Badger Hole (1910), Valhalla (1927), Blue Bell Lodge (1928), State Game Lodge (1922), Sylvan Lake Lodge (1937), the Custer State Park Museum (1936), the Sioux Indian Museum and Craft Center in Rapid City (1938), Peter Norbeck Visitors Center (1935) and the Grace Coolidge Memorial Building (1926). All but the Sioux Indian Museum and Craft Center and the Grace Coolidge Memorial Museum are in Custer State Park. Rustic style was also used on smaller public and private buildings throughout the Black Hills. Cabin camps, gas stations, and other tourist-related buildings were common. In the 1920s and 1930s, the Forest Service constructed buildings in Rustic style as part of their organizational doctrine, such as the Hardy Guard Station (1936) in Lawrence County. Additionally, many service buildings in state and federal parks within the Black Hills were built with Rustic characteristics to blend in with their surroundings. This practice continues today with sleeping cabins, highway entrance stands, and visitor centers built in a Neo-Rustic style.

Outside of the Black Hills, Rustic style was less popular. The Municipal Field House in Wessington Springs (1936), Wylie Park Pavilion in Aberdeen (1917), Huron Country Club Building (1919, non-extant), and Pierre American Legion Cabin (1942) are significant Rustic style structures built outside of the Black Hills. Rustic style was also used outside of the Black Hills on a much smaller scale for resources like cabin camps, gas stations, and other tourist-oriented buildings.

The Pierre American Legion Cabin is one of the best Rustic style buildings in the state built outside of the Black Hills. Its connection as a National Youth Administration project is significant as very few NYA-connected buildings have been identified in the state. The cabin conveys Rustic style architecture, New Deal significance, and American Legion history.

¹⁴¹ National Register Information System database, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/BasicSearch/> Accessed 10 February 2018.

Pierre American Legion Cabin
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Pierre American Legion Cabin
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<http://www.nps.gov/history/onlinebooks/rusticarch/introduction.htm>.

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"Final Report of the National Youth Administration, Fiscal Years 1936-1943."

"National Youth Administration of South Dakota." Pierre: SD, May 1936.

Newspapers

Daily Capital Journal

Daily Argus Leader

Pierre Daily Dakotan

Pierre American Legion Cabin
Name of Property

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Pierre American Legion Cabin
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Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 14 | Easting: 391866 | Northing: 4913179 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Commencing at the South East Corner of Block 73, Fifth Railway Addition to the City of Pierre, South Dakota, thence in a Southwesterly direction along the Easterly line of said Block 73 produced 45 feet for place of beginning thence Southeasterly on a line parallel with the Southerly line of said Block 73, 100 feet, thence in a Southwesterly direction on a line parallel with the Easterly line of said Block 73, 100 feet thence in a Northwesterly direction on a line parallel with the Southerly line of said Block 73, 100 feet, thence in a Northeasterly direction on a line parallel with the Easterly line of said Block 73, 100 feet, to place of beginning. Being a parcel of land 100 feet square located in Outlot "D" to City of Pierre, Hughes County, South Dakota, as recorded in Plat Book A, page 115, Register of Deeds Office, Hughes County, South Dakota, with the buildings thereon.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the legal description from the Hughes County Register of Deeds.

Pierre American Legion Cabin
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: C.B. Nelson
organization: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 900 Governors Drive
city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501
e-mail chrisb.nelson@state.sd
telephone: 605-773-3458
date: 22 January 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Pierre American Legion Cabin
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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: Pierre American Legion Cabin

City or Vicinity: Pierre

County: Hughes

State: SD

Photographer: C.B. Nelson

Date Photographed: 1 March 2019

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

1 of 23.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0001

Looking S at front of building. Photo taken from Pierre Street.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0002

Looking S at front of building. Photo taken from Pierre Street.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0003

Looking SW at buildings. Photo taken from Island View Drive.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0004

Looking SE at building. Photo taken from Island View Drive.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0005

Looking W at building. Photo taken from park.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0006

Looking NE at building. Photo taken from riverfront walking path.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0007

Looking SW at joinery on front of building.

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SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0008

Looking S at joinery on front of building.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0009

Looking SE at main room. Photo taken from lobby.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0010

Looking S at main room. Photo taken from main room.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0011

Looking S at main room. Photo taken from main room.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0012

Looking N at main room. Photo taken from main room.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0013

Looking E at fireplace. Photo taken from main room.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0014

Looking E at closeup of petrified wood in fireplace.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0015

Looking W into kitchen. Photo taken from main room.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0016

Photo looking S at logs on south wall of main room.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0017

Looking NE at office area. Photo taken from the lobby.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0018

Looking N at lobby wall. Photo taken from lobby.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0019

Looking SW at lounge. Photo taken from lounge.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0020

Looking N at storage room above kitchen. Photo taken from storage room.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0021

Looking E at the attic of the east/west gable. Photo taken from storage room.

SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0022

Looking N at the attic of the north/south gable. Photo taken from attic of east/west gable.

Pierre American Legion Cabin
Name of Property

Hughes County, SD
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SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin_0023

Looking S. Closeup of purlins and rafter in attic of east/west gable.

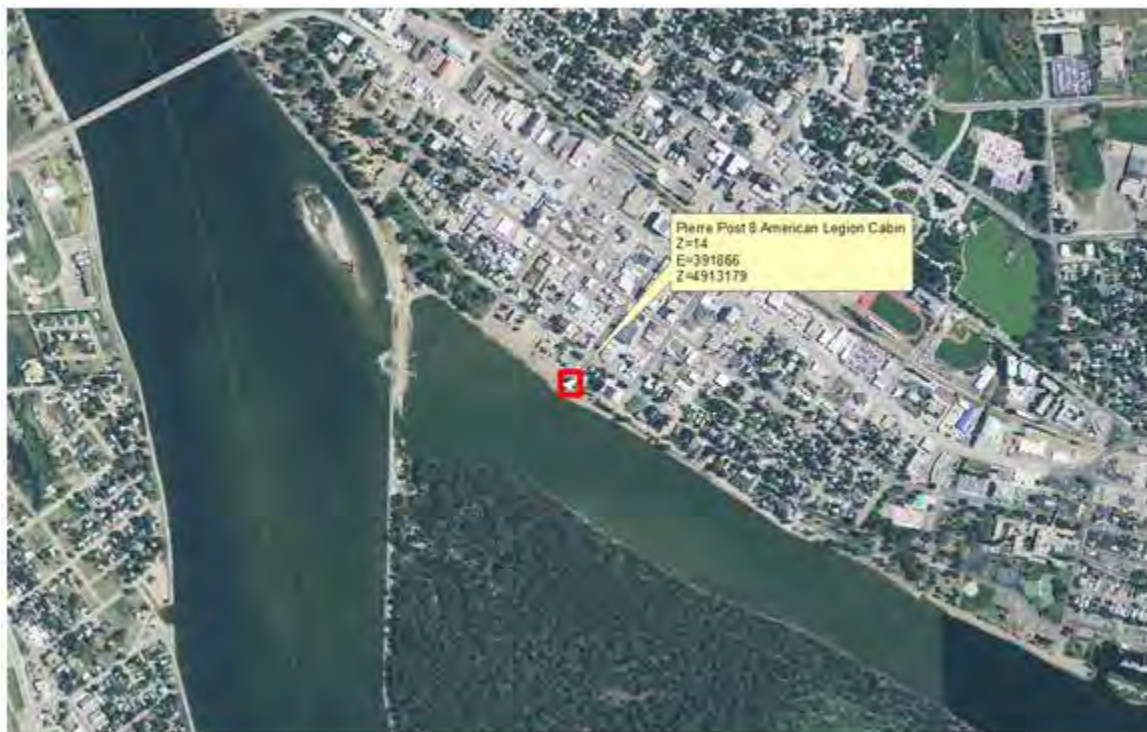
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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 100 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.

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National Park Service

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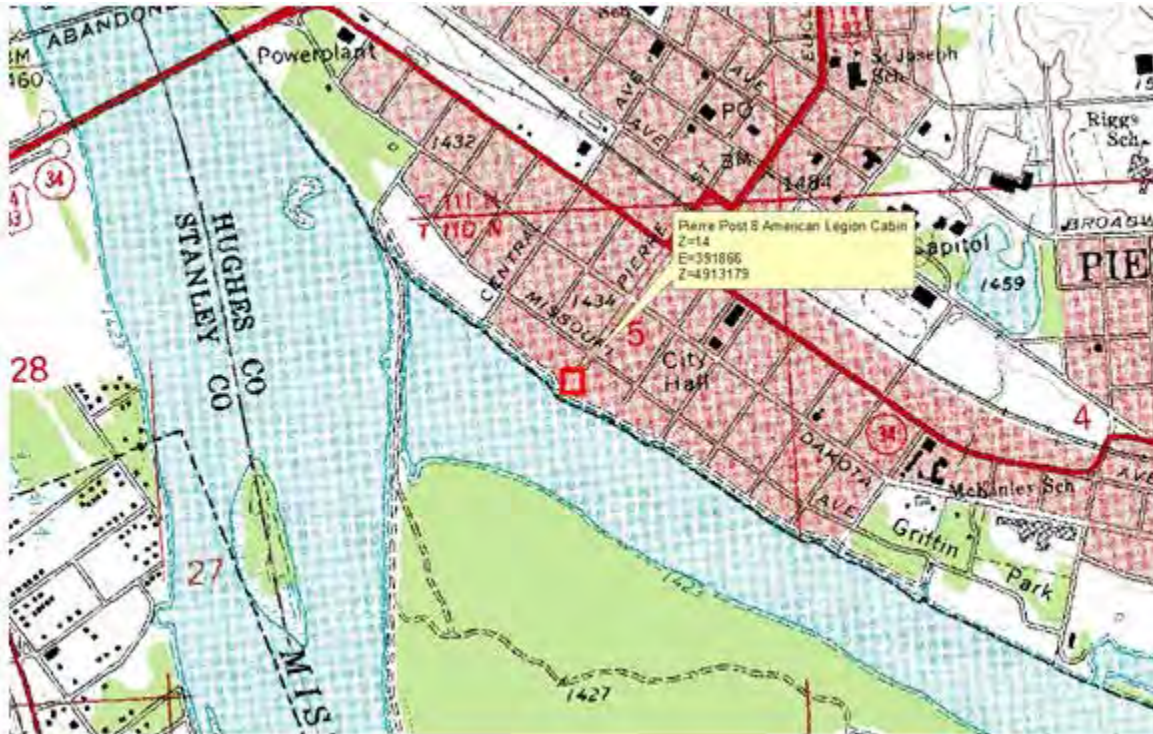


SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin: SW1/4, NE1/4, S5, T110N, R97W; 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map with FSA Imagery. 1:5,000. Produced in ArcMap 27 June 2018.

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SD_HughesCounty_PierreAmericanLegionCabin: SW1/4, NE1/4, S5, T110N, R97W; 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map. 1:5,000. Produced in ArcMap 27 June 2018.

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PHOTO MAPS – EXTERIOR PHOTOS

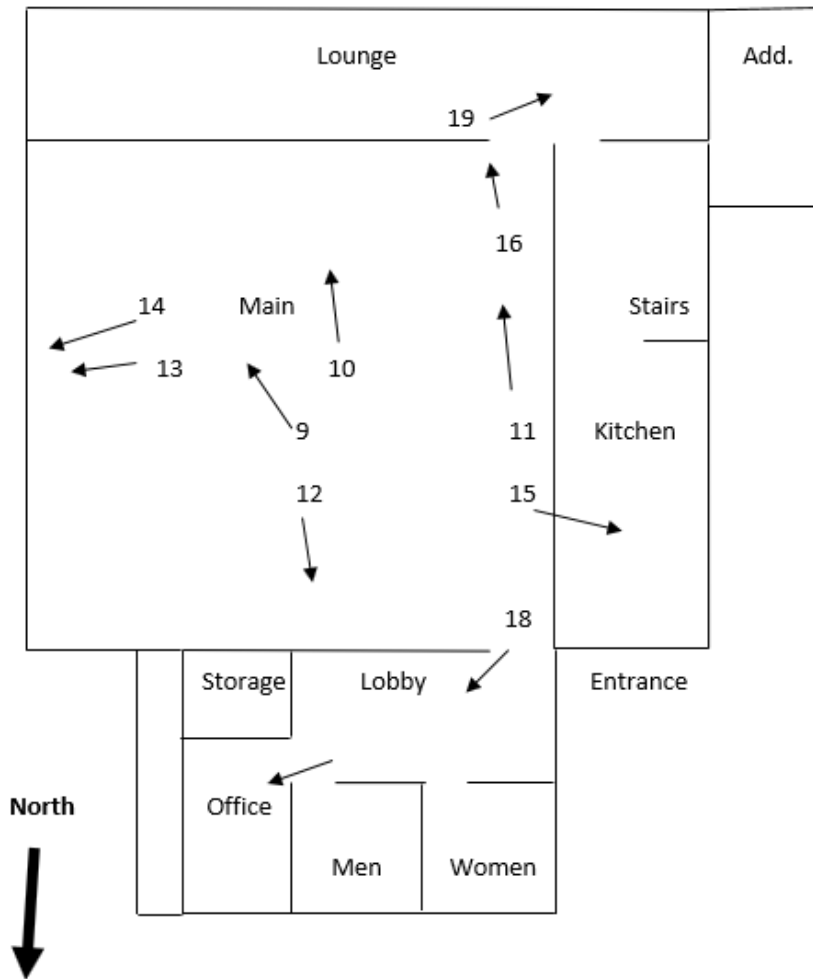


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PHOTO MAP – INTERIOR PHOTOS MAIN LEVEL

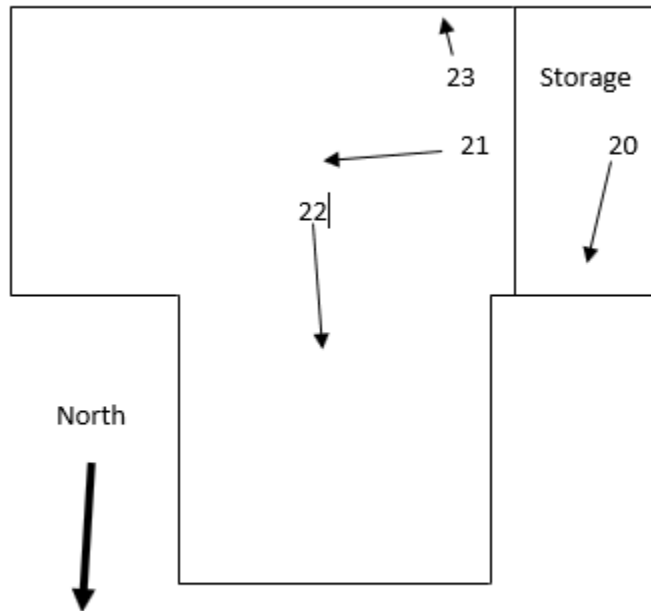


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PHOTO MAP – INTERIOR PHOTOS ATTIC



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Photo 1: Looking South

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Photo 3: Looking Southwest

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Photo 4: Looking Southeast

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Photo 5: Looking West

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Photo 6: Looking Northeast

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Photo 7: Closeup of joinery

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Photo 8: Close up of crown

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Photo 9: Looking Southeast in main room

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Photo 10: Looking South in main room

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Photo 11: Looking South in main room

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Photo 12: Looking North main room

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Photo 12: Looking East at fireplace

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Photo 12: Looking East at closeup of fireplace

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Photo 15: Looking West into kitchen

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Photo 16: Looking South closeup of crown in main room

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Photo 17: Looking Northeast into office

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Photo 18: Looking Northeast into lobby

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Photo 19: Looking West into lounge

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Photo 20: Looking North in storage area

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Photo 21: Looking East at east/west gable (attic)

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Photo 22: Looking North at north/south gable (attic)

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Photo 23: Looking South at purlin in east/west gable attic





AMERICAN LEGION
PIERRE POST NO. 8



Alexander McDonald Putello
alias "Arkansaw"
killed here by
VIGILANTES
November 18, 1880
Erected 1950 by L.B.
Albright & Co. Pierre





AMERICAN LEGION
POST NO. 8



Lewis & Clark Trail

LOUNGE
IN
REAR

NO PARKING
ANY TIME

CAUTION
DO NOT PLAY
ON OR AROUND

Capital
Area
Refuse
LLC
223-2414

NOTICE





Budweiser
HERE'S TO THE HEROES
PROUD TO SERVE THOSE WHO SERVE
NAVY

Budweiser
HERE'S TO THE HEROES
PROUD TO SERVE THOSE WHO SERVE
ARMY

Budweiser
HERE'S TO THE HEROES
PROUD TO SERVE THOSE WHO SERVE
MARINES







Preamble to the Constitution of
The American Legion

PANAMA
PERSIAN GULF LEBANON
AFGHANISTAN GRENADA

WWII KOREA

VIETNAM



VIETNAM

WW II KOREA

PANAMA
PERSIAN GULF LEBANON
AFGHANISTAN GRENADA

Four large display boards mounted on the wall, each filled with numerous colorful military service medals and ribbons. The boards are labeled with conflict names: Vietnam, WWII, Korea, and Panama. The medals are arranged in neat rows and columns, representing the service records of various individuals.



EXIT







A long wooden display cabinet with glass doors, mounted on a wood-paneled wall. The cabinet is divided into several sections. The leftmost section contains a large silver platter, a blue flag with a white star, and several framed certificates. The middle sections contain framed photographs of groups of people. The rightmost section contains framed certificates, including one titled "THE AMERICAN LEGION".

...ORON

A round white table with four blue plastic chairs around it, situated on a checkered floor in the foreground of the room.



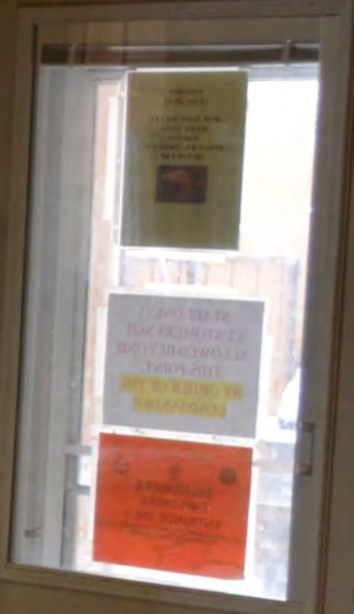


Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion

For our Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our participation in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both classes and the masses; to secure right the measure of peace and good will; to safeguard and promote the principles of justice and democracy; and to promote the welfare of our comradeship on to mutual





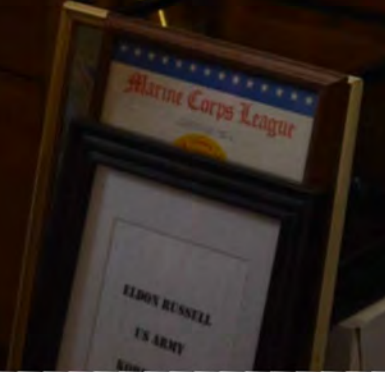






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DONATIONS FOR CAR'S RESTORATION





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→ MEN ←



mike's

REDD'S
APPLE ALE

20th Anniversary
Budweiser
THOSE WHO SERVE
ARMED FORCES





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HONOR GUARD

PYLE PRO PDWM2000
DUAL WIRELESS MICROPHONE SET

XEROGRAPHIC COPY PAPER
8 1/2" x 11" 20 lb. 500 sheets
BANKERS BOX

Post-8

A-8

B-8

A-8

B-8









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Pierre American Legion Cabin

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: SOUTH DAKOTA, Hughes

Date Received: 5/24/2019 Date of Pending List: 6/11/2019 Date of 16th Day: 6/26/2019 Date of 45th Day: 7/8/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100004127

Nominator: Other Agency, SHPO

Reason For Review:

<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/> PDIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Photo
<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> Period
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> TCP	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years
	<input type="checkbox"/> CLG	

Accept Return Reject 6/27/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: _____

Recommendation/ Criteria _____

Reviewer Roger Reed  Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

* Legion Cabin.

**CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORT
FOR PROPERTIES NOMINATED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

NAME OF CLG: Pierre/Fort Pierre Historic Preservation Commission

DATE SENT: 26 February 2019

DATE OF SDSHS BOARD MEETING: 25 April 2019

AGREEMENT TO EXPIDITE REVIEW? Yes _____ No

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

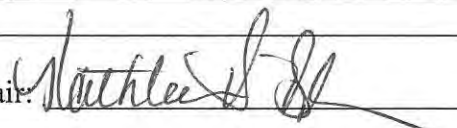
Does the nomination meet the Criteria for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places?

Yes

Has public comment been included? Yes _____ No Explain:

No public comments received.

Other recommendations: _____

Signature of Chair:  Date: *3-20-2019*

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL

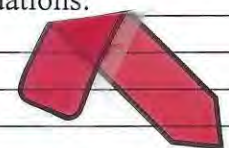
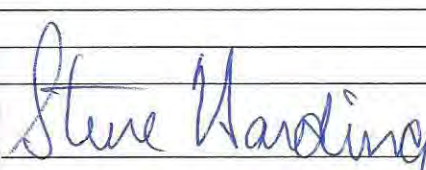
Does the nomination meet the Criteria for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places?

Yes No _____

Has public comment been included? Yes _____ No Explain:

No public comments received.

Other recommendations: _____

Signature of Chief Elected Official:   Date: *25 MARCH 2019*

If the SHPO does not receive this report and recommendation, the SHPO will continue the nomination process.




south dakota
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



23 May 2019

Keeper of National Register
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington DC 20240




Dear Keeper:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for the *Shady Lawn School No.8, Pierre American Legion Cabin, East Side Fire Station and Branch Library, and the Gale Buildings.*

In a separate action, the SHPO requests the delisting of the *Java Depot, Walworth County, South Dakota, NRIS#01000640.* This building has been demolished.

Please contact chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us with any questions.

Sincerely,


Chris B. Nelson
Historic Preservation Specialist