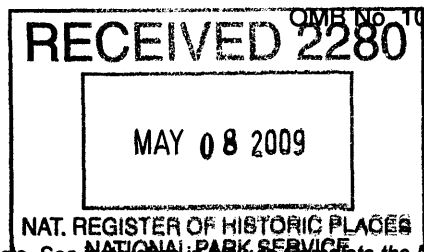


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

447



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See National Park Service Bulletin 16A. Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Pierre Masonic Lodge

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 201 W Capitol Ave [] not for publication

city or town Pierre [] vicinity

state South Dakota code SD county Hughes code 065 zip code 57501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Vogt State Historic Preservation Officer 04-29-2009
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register See continuation sheet.
- other, explain See continuation sheet.

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper 6-10-09 Date of Action

Pierre Masonic Lodge
Name of Property

Hughes County, South Dakota
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

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

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social: Meeting Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social: Meeting Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical: Neo-Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Cement
walls: Brick, Stone, Stucco
roof: Asphalt
other:

Narrative Description

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

Pierre Masonic Lodge
Name of Property

Hughes County, South Dakota
County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1928

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Perkins and McWayne

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Pierre Masonic Lodge
Name of Property

Hughes County, South Dakota
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 14 392181 4943825
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Chris B. Nelson

organization SD State Historic Preservation Office

date 13 November 2008

street & number 900 Governors Drive

telephone 605-773-3103

city or town Pierre

state SD

zip code 57501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Pierre Masonic Lodge

street & number 201 W Capitol

telephone n/a

city or town Pierre

state SD

zip code 57501

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Section number 7 Page 1Hughes County, South Dakota

DESCRIPTION

The Pierre Masonic Lodge is located on west Capitol Avenue in Pierre, one block west of the Upper Pierre Historic District. The façade faces north and the building sits on a corner lot. The setbacks from the street are modest and there is no significant shrubbery around the building. There is a small verandah toward the southeast corner with a small brick privacy wall.

The lodge has a poured concrete foundation, brick walls with a band of stone separating the second and third stories, and stucco on the upper portion of the building. There is a front gable roof with asphalt shingles and two brick chimneys; one toward the southwest corner and one toward the northeast corner. There are also metal drainpipes on the east and west elevations. There are several types of windows on the elevations; all the windows are original.

The façade (north elevation) has a central entry flanked by fluted ionic columns resting on stone bases. Capping the columns is a stone that says "MASONIC TEMPLE." In between the columns are modern metal doors; above the doors are paired 16-pane wood windows. Above the paired windows is a decorative stone relief; above the relief are triple 10-pane casement windows. Flanking the 10-pane casement windows on the third floor are four sets of paired, 10-pane casement windows with stone lintels. There is a small band of stonework above these windows that connects the eaves of the gable giving the gable end a pedimented appearance. There is a decorative metal relief in the eaves under the gable. At the northeast and northwest corner of the façade are two-story, square brick columns capped with stone that matches the band separating the second and third floors. On top the columns are wrought iron lamps.

The east elevation has several windows. On the first floor there are five sets of identical windows that have paired 8-pane casement windows that have 6-pane transoms. Three of these casement windows have been covered with wood but remain in place. About a third of the way back from the façade is a pair of double doors. These doors also have six-pane transom windows. There are also four wrought iron lamps on this elevation. On the second floor are two paired 8-pane casement windows that have 6-pane transoms. There are also four paired six-over-six double hung wood windows with exterior storms. On the third floor are four paired six-over-six double hung windows with exterior storms. The double doors on the first floor lead to a small concrete verandah that extends along the back two-thirds of the building. There is a small three foot privacy wall on the eastern edge of the verandah, which is further buffered by a small hedge along the sidewalk.

The south elevation has a wood paneled door near the southwest corner. To the east of the door are four sets of paired, six-over-six double hung wood windows. There are two wooden doors with 4-pane windows on the second floor, one towards each corner. To the outside of each door is a six-over-six double hung window. Each exit also has a metal staircase. In the gable of the south elevation is a decorative metal relief like the one on the façade.

The west elevation has a variety of windows. On the first floor from north to south are seven sets of windows with exterior storms; three are smaller six-over-six double hung wood windows and four are larger six-over-six double hung wood windows. There is also a modern, single door towards the northwest corner. On the second floor there are seven sets of windows with exterior storms. Three are six-over-six double hung windows, followed by a single 6-pane window, and then paired 6-pane windows. On the third floor there are seven paired, six-over-six double hung windows with exterior storms.

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There are three levels on the interior. The ground level is mostly comprised of a large banquet room. There are smaller cloak rooms and lobbies at the front entrance. The second floor consists mainly of the large banquet room. There are a few other rooms and lounges connected to the lodge room. The lodge room extends to the third floor, where it is surrounded by balconies. There are a couple of smaller auxiliary rooms on this level.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Section number 8 Page 3Hughes County, South Dakota

SIGNIFICANCE

The Pierre Masonic Lodge is eligible under Criterion C as an example of Neoclassical Revival architecture in Pierre.

Historical Background

The largest groups of American Indians present in South Dakota directly before white settlement were the Nakota, Dakota, and Lakota, known collectively as the Sioux. Anthropologists believe that the Sioux were pushed out of Minnesota onto the plains where they became the dominant group by the mid to late 1700s, although tribal creation stories tell of the Sioux inhabiting the area since time immemorial. The Dakota and Nakota lived primarily east of the Missouri River while the Lakota roamed the western half of the state. The Sioux were eventually forced onto reservations through a series of questionable treaties that opened up land for white settlement.

Hughes County was created in 1873 and organized in 1880. Pierre was the county seat and the largest city in the county. Pierre was incorporated in 1883 and named the temporary state capital in 1889. Pierre became the permanent capital in 1904.

Neoclassical Revival architecture references the classical architecture of ancient Greece and Rome. Common elements of Neoclassical Revival buildings include a symmetrical facade, large classical columns on the façade, and a triangular pediment. Other elements include an unadorned roof line, moderate eave overhangs or boxed eaves, and occasionally dentils or modillions below the eave. In domestic uses, the windows are often multi-pane and double hung, often occurring in pairs or groups.¹

Neoclassical Revival architecture was popular in the United States from about 1895 to 1950. It was a popular style for houses, government buildings, public institutions, and private institutions such as banks. In Pierre, there are a couple extent examples of the Neoclassical Revival Style. The Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building is an excellent example of the style. This building is located across the street from the most imposing Neoclassical Revival style building in South Dakota, the State Capitol. The Bank of Commerce that was located on the southeast corner of Main and Dakota Avenues was also an example of the Neoclassical Revival Style before it was demolished in the 1980s. For domestic architecture, the Sahr House located two blocks west of the Capitol is an excellent example of Neoclassical Revival architecture.

Masons were leaders in designing grand and exotic halls and lodges in American towns and cities.² Masonic temples in South Dakota showcase a variety of architectural styles. Often they are the finest example of a rare architectural style in the community. Neoclassical Revival examples were a popular choice for temple construction since the style references ancient Greek and Roman temples. Many Masonic Lodges often retain good architectural integrity as the Masonic organizations are good caretakers of these buildings.

History and Significance of the Pierre Masonic Lodge

The first Masonic activity in what would become South Dakota occurred in 1862 when the Grand Lodge of Iowa was petitioned for a Dispensation for Dakota Lodge #1 at Fort Randall in Dakota Territory,

¹ Cyril M. Harris. *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. (New York: NY, W.W. Norton and Co 1998), 224-225.

²David Erpsted and David Wood. *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the States Architecture to 1945*. (Pierre: SD, South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997), 179.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
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Hughes County, South Dakota

although a charter was never issued.³ This first charter granted in Dakota Territory came in 1863 with the formation of St. John's Lodge #166 in the territorial capital at Yankton.⁴ The Grand Lodge of Dakota was formed in 1875 after a number of lodges had formed in the territory through dispensations from Iowa and Minnesota.⁵ In 1889, Dakota Territory became North Dakota and South Dakota. At this time, Grand Lodges were formed for each state.

Pierre Lodge 27 A.F. and A.M. held its first meeting in 1881. It is not known where the first meetings took place in Pierre, but later meetings were held in the First National Bank building in 1884. At the first meeting, there were 14 petitions for membership, of which only 7 were elected to receive the degrees. This fact shows that the lodge was only willing to accept members of the highest moral quality, even though the new lodge did not have very many resources at the time.⁶

The annual dues at the time the lodge was organized were \$3.00 a year. It went up to \$5.00 in 1885 and continued to increase as demands required. For twenty years lodge meetings were held on the third floor of Temple Court, which was rented from William Borst for \$1,100 a year. In 1928, the present day Masonic Temple was constructed. It has served as the lodge's home since that date.⁷

The lodge has always been involved in the civic affairs of Pierre. In 1908, the cornerstone of the Capitol Building was laid by the officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge. In 1934, lodge members were called upon once again to lay the cornerstone for the Hughes County Courthouse. The lodge is also involved in several community service and charity programs in the community.⁸

The Pierre Masonic Lodge was designed by Sioux Falls architects Robert Perkins and Albert McWayne in 1927. Perkins and McWayne formed a partnership in 1918 that lasted until 1954. After Perkins death in 1954, McWayne formed a partnership with Earl McLaughlin.

The Pierre Masonic Lodge is a good example of Neoclassical Revival architecture for a service organization building. The fluted Ionic columns, symmetrical façade, and pediment on the façade are all defining features of the style. The multi-pane windows, the majority of which are paired, and the decorative relief below the eaves and above the entry door are also defining feature of the style. The Pierre Masonic Lodge is one few examples of non-domestic Neoclassical Revival style in town, with the other including the State Capitol and the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building.

The Pierre Masonic Lodge also retains a great deal of integrity in setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. Very little modifications have been made to the exterior of the building. The historic doors have been replaced by modern metal doors on some elevations and the roof has been reshingled with asphalt, but the remainder of the exterior remains intact. Even the wrought iron lamps on the east elevation and on the columns on the northeast and northwest corners remain intact.

³ Harold L. Tisher, editor. *The First 100 Years of the Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M. of South Dakota 1875-1975*. (Vermillion: SD, Centennial Committee, 1974), 9.

⁴ *Ibid*, 11.

⁵ *Ibid*, 11.

⁶ Ruane Pringle, editor. *Hughes County History*. (Pierre: SD, State Publishing Co., 1964), 69-70.

⁷ *Ibid*, 69-70.

⁸ *Ibid*, 69-70.

**National Register of Historic Places
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Conclusion

The Pierre Masonic Lodge is eligible under Criterion C as an example of Neoclassical Revival architecture in Pierre. It is a fine example of one of the higher styles of architecture that the Masons used in small town settings in South Dakota.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Section number 9 & 10 Page 6Hughes County, South Dakota

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Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. W.W. Norton and Company,
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Pringle, Ruan. *Hughes County History*. State Publishing Co., Pierre: SD, 1964.

Tisher, Harold L. editor. *The First Hundred Years of the Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M. of South Dakota
1875-1975*. Centennial Committee, Vermilion: SD, 1974.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Third Railway Addition Block 9 Lot 1 & N 45' of Lot 2.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the area traditionally associated with the lodge.

**National Register of Historic Places
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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-2 except as noted:

Photographer: Chris B. Nelson
Date of Photographs: 15 November 2008
Negatives: SD SHPO

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
0001	PierreMasonicLodge_HughesCounty_SD_0001 Southwest
0002	PierreMasonicLodge_HughesCounty_SD_0002 Southwest