

56-1403



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: American Legion Community Hall
Other names/site number: Fort Pierre Community Hall, Verendrye Museum
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: 115 Deadwood Street
City or town: Fort Pierre State: SD County: Stanley
Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 ___ statewide x local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
x A ___ B x C ___ D

Jay D. Vogt 05-24-2017
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
SD SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

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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

7/31/17
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>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</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/Meeting Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture/Museum

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick

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

The American Legion Community Hall (1933) is a one-story, clay tile brick building with a dark brick veneer on its façade. It is located on Deadwood Street in downtown Fort Pierre, Stanley County. It sits within a downtown block of one-part and two-part commercial blocks. Significant features include its Mission-influenced brick parapet, fenestration, and stone American Legion emblem.

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Narrative Description

The American Legion Community Hall is constructed of 5" x 10" hollow clay tile bricks. Hollow clay tile brick was popular from 1900 to 1940 in the United States because it saved half the weight of a standard 8-inch brick masonry wall. The walls are 30 hollow clay tiles in height, with parapets on the east and west elevations extending 23 hollow clay tiles higher at their peak.

The front of the building (east elevation) is veneered with a dark brick and lighter colored mortar which closely matches the hollow clay tile bricks' mortar. The fenestration on the façade of the American Legion Community Hall has been replaced. The size of the original openings remains the same. The central entrance originally had three, 12-light wood doors. Above each door was a wood, nine-pane transom window. Above these windows was a large, wood fanlight window with a smaller, wood sunburst window inset. These windows and doors were replaced circa 2000. The new configuration has paired metal and glass doors centered in the opening; flanking the doors are paired six-pane metal windows with striping in between the glass to imitate muntins (faux muntins). Above the doors are two, 12-pane faux muntin metal windows; flanking these windows are eight-pane metal windows with faux muntins. Above these windows, in the arch, is a sunburst motif window with faux muntins. Centered toward the top of the parapet is a stone Legion emblem which includes a five-point star surrounded by a wreath. The star is the victory symbol from World War I and symbolizes honor, glory and constancy. The wreath represents the loving memory of the brave man and women who gave their lives in the service of the United States so that liberty might endure

On each side of the entrance are matching doors and windows. Originally, the doors were 12-light wood doors with a wood nine-pane transom window. The new doors are metal with a large pane of glass; above the doors is a fixed wood panel. Towards the corners of the building are windows. The originals were large, plate glass windows framed with wood and topped with a rectangular four-pane wood window. The current windows are plate glass framed with metal and topped with a metal panel. The remainder of the exterior has original materials and retains good integrity.

The north elevation has two historic nine-pane metal windows.

The south elevation has three nine-pane metal windows partially obscured by an adjoining building.

The west elevation has a three-quarters-width shed roof addition nearly flush with the southwest corner. This rear addition is eighteen hollow clay tile blocks high and has a window opening at the northwest corner. There is a metal door on the south elevation of the addition. The addition is believed to be historic and constructed at the same time (1933) as the building.

Interior

The building houses a museum, but essential integrity has been retained. Inside the central front doors is an 11' x 18' entry vestibule. Flanking the vestibule are 15' x 15' rooms that are used to exhibit artifacts. The northern exhibit room has wallpaper and 10-inch mop boards. The southern exhibit room is clad with new cedar paneling. Above the vestibule and exhibit rooms is a balcony that overlooks the main area of the building.

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A ticket booth is situated at the head of the vestibule and leads into the main museum space. The main display area measures roughly 65' x 40' with a permanent display case measuring 5' x 25' centered in the room. In the southeast corner of the room is a ladder leading to the balcony. On the west end of the space is the original stage. Interior walls are covered with a combination of wood paneling and fiber board, which may have been chosen to help acoustics for the building's historic function. Flooring is original wood and appears to be three-inch tongue-and-groove. Woodwork and trim are limited, presumably due to the original use of the space. Where extant around a few five-panel wood doors, trim is square and plain.

The stage rises four feet above the main floor and is covered in the same tongue and groove flooring. It is accessed by stairs on either side. The stage measures approximately 28' x 20' with small anterooms flanking each side and a backstage area to the rear. The backstage area measures approximately 18' x 30'.

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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
Entertainment/Recreation
Social History

Period of Significance

1933- 1967

Significant Dates

1933

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Ole Williamson - 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 American Legion Community Hall in Fort Pierre is locally significant under **Criteria A** and **C**. It is significant under **Architecture** as a one-part commercial block with Mission influences. It is also significant under **Entertainment/Recreation** and **Social History** for its association with the American Legion.

Architecture: The hall is a good example of a one-part commercial block with Mission influences in a small-town South Dakota setting. Its single-story box form and decorative façade are common features of one-part commercial blocks. The building also has a sizeable area between the windows and parapet, a characteristic one-part commercial block feature that allowed ample room for advertising. The stepped parapet, symmetry, and arched window above the entry in a fanlight motif reflect its Mission style overtones. It is the only known Mission-influenced building in Fort Pierre.

Entertainment/Recreation: The hall was a popular recreation spot in Fort Pierre for decades and hosted a variety of events. Concerts, plays, dances, card parties, game nights, 4-H shows, Christmas parties and other community activities were common occurrences.

Social History: The building, constructed with volunteer labor from Legionnaires and community members, was host to the Stanley Post of the American Legion and their Auxiliary from 1933 to 1953, when it moved next door. The Legion and Auxiliary were two of the most important service organizations in the community and hosted many benefits and regular events in the building over the years. The American Legion emblem still adorns the building, allowing it to retain a strong Legion connection.

The **period of significance** is 1933-1967. Built in 1933, the Legion and the community used the hall jointly until 1953 when the Legion moved next door. During the 1950s and 1960s, the city rented the building to private and civic organizations. In 1967, the building was turned over to the Old Stanley County Historical Society, who opened a museum in 1968. The period of significance reflects its continued entertainment and recreation use in the community up until it became a museum.

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

History of the American Legion and Stanley Post

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. Lt. Colonel 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

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overseas and those serving in the States, to unite based on their common experience.¹ The four officers set the wheels in motion to make such an organization an immediate reality.

With the war over, the morale of the men awaiting shipment home was low. 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.² 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.³

From the beginning, the organization was to be non-political and non-partisan. The small group of organizers soon grew to include other officers, including Lt. Colonel Bennett Clark. Clark's family were well-known Republicans, which balanced the well-known Democratic leanings of some of Roosevelt's family.⁴ Though Pershing, who had political aspirations himself, was uneasy at first about the proposed organization, he eventually allowed it to proceed without interference.

A caucus was carried out in March 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 to fruition.⁵ The newspaper reported, "The AEF as a whole – doughboy, colonel, and general working together – organized the American Legion this month."⁶ Within a few months, the American Legion began organizing 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 through literacy and education, child welfare, and a strong national defense were also early planks in the Legion's platform.⁷

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.⁸ The first annual convention in South Dakota was held 14-15 July 1919 in Sioux Falls.⁹ Over one hundred delegates from several cities attended the meeting.¹⁰ Posts were to consist

¹ Thomas Rumer. *The American Legion: An Official History 1919-1989*. (New York: M. Evans and Company Inc, 1990) 8.

² Ibid, 11-12.

³ Ibid, 11-12.

⁴ Ibid, 12-13.

⁵ Ibid, 31.

⁶ Ibid, 31.

⁷ Ibid, 31.

⁸ "The American Legion in SD," *Daily Capital Journal*, 28 May 1919, p.1.

⁹ John Linn Murphy. *The American Legion in South Dakota: First Quarter Century*. (Aberdeen, SD: The American Legion of South Dakota, 1949), 93.

¹⁰ "Service Men In Session at the City Coliseum" *The Daily Argus Leader* 14 July 1919.

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of at least 15 members with minimum dues set at \$2.00 and maximum dues at \$5.00 per year.¹¹ The non-political nature of the organization and its purpose to promote patriotism were 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 one-thousand men.¹² From this point forward, the American Legion has been active in South Dakota.

On 4 July 1919, discharged soldiers and sailors met at the Stanley County Courthouse to officially form the Stanley Post of the American Legion.¹³ The veterans elected H.H. Rowe (former army pilot) as commander and delegate to the State Convention to be held in Sioux Falls.¹⁴ Other business included an effort to sign up ex-servicemen in the county for membership while the post waited to receive its official charter.¹⁵

In January 1920, the Stanley Post reorganized.¹⁶ The post met at the courthouse but expected to find meeting rooms elsewhere in Fort Pierre.¹⁷ A seventeen-member executive board was elected with Charles Mathieson as Post Commander.¹⁸

One of the goals was growth, so, later that summer, two teams were formed out of the current membership to see who could recruit the most new members.¹⁹ C.K. Walker and William Porter captained the teams.²⁰ A total of thirty-three new members were signed up the first month bringing the post's total membership to seventy.²¹ A wager was also levied that the losing team had to banquet the winning team and all new members at the next meeting at the Buffalo Café.²²

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.²³ In 1922, Post Adjutant Kenneth Damon professed a desire for Stanley Post to become a potent factor in local affairs and not shirk any responsibilities attached to that goal.²⁴

Stanley Post became active right away in the tenets of the organization. Supporting legislation beneficial to veterans was an original element of the Legion's platform and Stanley Post

¹¹ Murphy, 95.

¹² "South Dakota Legion is Leader" *Daily Capital Journal* 13 August 1919.

¹³ "Stanley Post American Legion," *Fort Pierre Times*, 11 July 1919, p.1.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ "Stanley Post American Legion Reorganized," *Fort Pierre Times*, 30 January 1920, p.1.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ "Legion Drive For Members," *Fort Pierre Times*, 7 May 1920, p.1.

²⁰ "Legion Drive Gets Many Members," *Fort Pierre Times*, 9 July 1920, p.1..

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Rumer, 180.

²⁴ "Legionnaires In Roll of Hosts," *Fort Pierre Times*, 10 February 1922, p.1.

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encouraged South Dakota voters to support legislation for a state bonus and an extension of the Rural Credit Act.²⁵ Stanley Post also raised money for foreign relief to help starving Europeans in the direct aftermath of the war by exhibiting a movie fundraiser at the Majestic Theater with proceeds going to the European Relief Fund.²⁶

In 1923, members outlined specific programs and potential local projects. The construction of a Post clubroom of logs (previous clubrooms were located in the Stockgrowers Bank),²⁷ the proper observance of Memorial and Armistice Days, looking into War Risk Insurance and bringing it to the attention of ex-servicemen, building a public skating rink, and the organization of a women's auxiliary were on the docket.²⁸

The Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion had been established at the first National Convention of the American Legion in Minneapolis in 1919.²⁹ The Legion, after receiving several requests from various women's patriotic organizations to participate, created the Auxiliary to enhance a shared vision.³⁰ 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.³¹ The Auxiliary's main function was to support the American Legion in four primary objectives: Rehabilitation, Child Welfare, Community Service, and Americanism.³²

Stanley Post's Auxiliary sometimes met at the courthouse in the early years, but more typically met at members' homes. Some of their activities included aiding veterans filing for disability and helping them get compensation.³³ However, many of the articles on the Auxiliary in the *Fort Pierre Times* do not mention their specific activities and news snippets of their meetings read more like social affairs. This is undoubtedly misleading. It must be assumed that various Legion activities such as dances, lunches, children's programs, 4-H shows, fundraisers, civic-improvement projects, and so forth were participated in, if not the ideas of, the Auxiliary. Since "auxiliary" literally means to supplement or support, it should be noted that the Auxiliary was likely heavily involved in the Post's mission, if not an outright partner.

Members of the Legion and Auxiliary continued to be involved in community activities. A May Day celebration in 1924 featured a typical line-up that included a speech, lunch, and entertainment to follow.³⁴ Meetings were also held monthly throughout the 1920s when Stanley Post began exploring the idea of building their own clubhouse.

²⁵ Advertisement, *Fort Pierre Times* 29 October 1920.

²⁶ "Legion Movies For European Relief," *Fort Pierre Time*, 21 January 1921, p.1.

²⁷ "Legion Meeting," *Fort Pierre Times*, 29 February 1924,.

²⁸ "Legion Elects New Officers," *Fort Pierre Times*, 7 December 1923, p.1.

²⁹ Murphy, 137.

³⁰ Murphy, 137.

³¹ Murphy, 137.

³² Murphy, 137.

³³ "Legion Auxiliary Meets Tuesday," *Fort Pierre Times*, 29 February 1924, p.1.

³⁴ "May Day Festivities Of Legion Huge Success," *Fort Pierre Times*, 2 May 1924, p.1.

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In 1926, the Fort Pierre Commercial Club was also discussing building a community hall.³⁵ The Commercial Club had been around since at least 1916 and had sponsored local banquets and events, promoted good roads, entertained visitors, lobbied for Fort Pierre and generally sought civic and economic improvement.³⁶

Funding a community hall proved a difficult task. South Dakota's economy was in a recession during the 1920s due in large part to the agricultural collapse following World War I. The cash income from South Dakota crops decreased from \$17 million in 1929 to \$6 million in 1932, while livestock income fell from \$150 million to \$45 million.³⁷ Especially hard hit were the western and south central counties, including Stanley.³⁸ However, by 1931, the Commercial Club was making some headway as the American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, Fire Department, businesses, churches and other club organizations had been working together to build the hall which would serve both the community and Stanley Post. In May, it announced that \$8,000 had been donated towards the building of a community hall and a committee was looking at lots downtown.³⁹ The plan was to start construction yet that summer, but nothing happened until March of the following year.

In March 1932, the committee decided that as soon as favorable weather arrived excavation would begin.⁴⁰ The committee purchased a lot on Deadwood Street south of the Guy C Loupe Drug Store.⁴¹ The new building was to be constructed out of tile with storefronts, basement, stage, kitchen and other modern amenities.⁴² Between the cash on hand and money pledged, the *Fort Pierre Times* predicted "as fine a community hall as any city its size in the state."⁴³

It was not until January 1933, however, that a large crew of men began excavating and leveling the site.⁴⁴ With good weather in late January the cement foundation was poured and ditches for sewage and water were completed.⁴⁵ The new building was built of hollow clay tile and measured 110' x 44' with an 18-foot ceiling making it ideal for basketball and also high enough to add a balcony.⁴⁶ Many people pitched in during construction donating their labor, teams, or

³⁵ "Community Hall To Be Talked," *Fort Pierre Times*, 14 October 1926, p.1.

³⁶ "History Of Our Commercial Club," *Fort Pierre Times*, 9 October 1925, p.1.

³⁷ Herbert Schell. *History of South Dakota*. (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1968), 283.

³⁸ Schell, 282.

³⁹ "The Will To Do It A Hall Promised," *Fort Pierre Times* 21 May 1931, p.1.

⁴⁰ "Fort Pierre To Build New Hall," *Fort Pierre Times* 17 March 1932, p.1.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ "Community Hall Now Under Way," *Fort Pierre Times*, 19 January 1933, p.1.

⁴⁵ "People Taking Interest In The Community Hall," *Fort Pierre Times*, 26 January 1933, p.1.

⁴⁶ "Community Hall Now Under Way," *Fort Pierre Times*, 19 January 1933, p.1.

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trucks to help when needed.⁴⁷ In April, the roof was completed, the floors laid, and the Legion emblem installed on the façade.⁴⁸

Though not fully completed, the American Legion Community Building was dedicated in May, 1933.⁴⁹ Ole Williamson was honored as the superintendent of construction and building committee members Floyd Fackelman, Rex Terry, Fred Davis, J.D. Cannon, and Clyde Bloom were also recognized. Both the Pierre and Fort Pierre bands were scheduled to play at the dedication with Dave Nelson and his recording orchestra to play the dance.⁵⁰ The hall was completed later in the fall.⁵¹

Throughout the 1930s and into the early 1950s both Stanley Post and the community used the building. Dances were a common activity with the *Fort Pierre Times* reporting big bands such as "south of the Mason/Dixon Line gentleman Eddie Gammon and his orchestra" and what was billed as the biggest attraction of 1938, "Nat Towles and his 16-piece negro orchestra," playing at the hall.⁵² The Russ Walters Orchestra and Red Perkins and his Dixie Land Ramblers also played during the 1938 season.⁵³

Dance competitions, in which contestants competed in the shoddich, rye waltz, shagg, and modern waltz, were also held with entry fees of 50 cents per couple, 25 cents for high schoolers, and 10 cents for single ladies.⁵⁴ The local Community Theater Guild also performed a series of plays in the early 1940s while the Commercial Club held card parties and game nights.⁵⁵ Interesting prizes were awarded at these game nights including Chris Anderson's win as fattest man and Miss Ringsrud who won tallest women one night in 1941.⁵⁶

Stanley Post was equally active in using the hall during this period. Speakers, including America Legion District Commander R.P. Harmon of Belle Fourche who detailed the imminent threat communism posed to American democracy, were common attractions.⁵⁷ The Legion and Auxiliary also hosted community Christmas parties at the hall in the 1940s, one of which in 1941 handed out 225 sacks of candy to area children.⁵⁸ Stanley Post also continued to sponsor

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ "Commercial Club Plans For Dedication Day," *Fort Pierre Times*, 20 April 1933, p.1; "Dedication Program Arranged," *Fort Pierre Times*, 27 April 1933, p.1.

⁴⁹ "Community Hall is Dedicated," *Fort Pierre Times*, 18 May 1933, p.1.

⁵⁰ "Dedication Program Arranged," *Fort Pierre Times*, 27 April 1933, p.1.; "Plans All Complete For Legion Hall Dedication," *Fort Pierre Times*, 11 May 1933, p.1.

⁵¹ "Plans To Complete Community Building," *Fort Pierre Times*, 21 September 1933, p.1.

⁵² "Two Big Bands Appear Here," *Fort Pierre Times*, 2 June 1938, p.1.

⁵³ "Noted Orchestra Here Saturday," *Fort Pierre Times*, 2 July 1938, p.1.

⁵⁴ "Recreation Dance Here Friday 13th," *Fort Pierre Times*, 12 January 1939,.

⁵⁵ "Community Group To Give Play Friday," *Fort Pierre Times*, 11 July 1940, p.1.; "CC Party Was Well Attended Nov. 14," *Fort Pierre Times*, 20 November 1941, p.1.

⁵⁶ "CC Party Was Well Attended Nov. 14," *Fort Pierre Times*, 20 November 1941, p.1.

⁵⁷ "American Legion Meeting Friday," *Fort Pierre Times*, 2 November 1939, p.1.

⁵⁸ "Xmas Party Held at Legion Hall," *Fort Pierre Times*, 2 January 1941, p.1.

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programs in conjunction with their overall Legion mission goals, such as improving downtown sidewalks and helping the school band purchase instruments.⁵⁹

In 1952, the American Legion and the Fire Department built a new building, just south of the hall.⁶⁰ The Legion was to occupy the first 18 feet of the new tile building with brick veneer and the fire department the other 34 feet.⁶¹ This building still borders the community hall. The Legion held its first meeting in the new building in April of 1953.⁶²

As the 1950s turned into the 1960s, use of the hall decreased. This was a typical phenomenon as technology, such as television, was changing American recreation habits. By 1959, the city was leasing the building to the Fort Pierre Community Company, who in turn leased offices and the auditorium to various civic and private groups.⁶³ Dr. Carmen Sutley had a dentist office in the building in the 1950s.⁶⁴ Lucky's Barbershop and the South Dakota Hereford Association were located in the front of the building in the early 1960s.⁶⁵ The hall continued to be used for dances and parties into the 1960s, as it was the only venue for such events in Fort Pierre.⁶⁶

In 1967, the Historical Society of Old Stanley County comprising the counties of Stanley, Haakon, Jackson, Jones, and Lyman, took over the building for a new museum.⁶⁷ A dedication for members was held in September with between 135-150 people in attendance, at which time the Fort Pierre Community Committee offered the hall to the historical society "for as long as necessary."⁶⁸ What came to be called the Verendrye Museum was opened to the public on 4 July 1968.⁶⁹ The museum continues in operation as of 2016.

Architecture of the Hall

The American Legion Community Hall is a one-part commercial block with some simple Mission-inspired details. Its single-story box form with a decorative façade identify it as a one-

⁵⁹ "Legion Sponsors Two Local Projects," *Fort Pierre Times*, 30 October 1941, p.1.

⁶⁰ "Fire Department and the Legion To Begin Construction," *Fort Pierre Times*, 25 September 1952, p.1.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² "Legion Elects New Officers Wednesday," *Fort Pierre Times*, 9 April 1953, p.1.

⁶³ "Ruling Exempts Community Hall From Tax List," *Fort Pierre Times*, 30 July 1959, p.1.

⁶⁴ Personal Correspondence, Ken Stewart, 15 March 2017.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ "Historical Society Sets Plans For Dedication Of Museum Here," *Fort Pierre Times*, 31 August 1967, p.1.

⁶⁸ "Historical Society Off To Good Start With Museum Dedication," *Fort Pierre Times*, 21 September 1967, p.1.

⁶⁹ "Verendrye Museum Will Be Open To Public During Rodeo Festivities," *Fort Pierre Times*, 27 June 1968, p.1.

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part commercial block.⁷⁰ Its stepped parapet, façade symmetry, and arch above the entry with a sunburst motif window hint of Spanish roots and most closely mimic the Mission Style.

The exterior distinguishes it as commercial architecture. While the building is constructed of tile blocks, the façade is veneered in brick with a symmetrical storefront appearance. The other walls are treated in a utilitarian manner with no veneer and practical 9-pane metal windows. Other diagnostic features of the commercial style include a sizeable wall area between the windows and the parapet, an area commonly used for signage and advertising and a treatment to make the façade appear larger and more urban.⁷¹ Since the hall is not a business, the stone Legion emblem occupies this space. Looking at the materials, form, and era of the building, it is also likely it was standardized construction. Standardized construction was common in many building sectors during the 1920s and 1930s as capital was scarce and less monumental building was taking place.⁷² This standardization also fit well in small towns like Fort Pierre where people wanted buildings to look urban, but not necessarily as fancy as those in big cities.⁷³ Commercial blocks were built all over the country from about 1850 to 1950 in both developed and developing areas.⁷⁴ Starting in the 1920s, efforts were made, especially in suburban areas, to make them more ornamental and visually harmonious.⁷⁵

The hall was built of hollow clay tile brick, which offered the same strength of regular brick at half the price. The façade is veneered with dark brick. Brick was used in the early days of South Dakota, but from 1910-1927 most brick was imported on the railroad from places like Chaska, MN; Mason City, IA; and Omaha, NE.⁷⁶ However, after 1927 some brick, hollow-building tile, drain tile, and other building bricks were produced in the Black Hills in a variety of colors.⁷⁷ However, it is not known where the materials from the hall originated.

Vernacular commercial buildings were constructed to meet the needs of the user, though they often incorporated some stylistic references popular from their period, many times in simplified detail.⁷⁸ However, areas like the Midwest, which were hard hit by the Great Depression, saw relatively few stores, cafes, banks, hotels, and other commercial buildings built during the 1920s and 1930s.⁷⁹ With fewer buildings constructed, fewer examples of period styles applied to one-part commercial blocks exist.

⁷⁰ Richard Longstreth. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Architecture*. (Walnut Creek, CA: Altamira Press, 2000), 54.

⁷¹ Ibid, 55.

⁷² Jennifer Eastman Attebery. *Building Idaho – An Architectural History*. (Moscow, ID: University of Idaho Press, 1991), 119.

⁷³ Longstreth, 16.

⁷⁴ Ibid, 12.

⁷⁵ Ibid, 62.

⁷⁶ 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), 24.

⁷⁷ Ibid, 24.

⁷⁸ City of Independence. *Historic Preservation Design Guidelines*. (2011), C-81.

⁷⁹ Erpestad and Wood, 159.

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Mission Revival architecture originated in California and invoked the state's colonial era.⁸⁰ It originated as early as the 1890s and consisted of vaguely Spanish motifs with occasional touches of Baroque ornamentation.⁸¹ This west coast movement filtered east amongst the "new" states as restored southwestern missions became tourist destinations and more people from the East were exposed to these Spanish roots.⁸² The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; the Southern Pacific; and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific railroads were not immune to the trend either, erecting several Mission Revival style depots throughout the 1920s.⁸³ People who traveled via train to the southwest or used the depots in other parts of the country absorbed these Spanish precedents and took ideas back for their own homes, churches, schools, and businesses.⁸⁴ It was also spread into more elite circles through the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego in 1915.⁸⁵ Mission Revival also became widely spread through pattern books and trade catalogs available nationwide.

Mission Revival was popular from 1900-1920 and was most common in the southwestern United States. It was common in domestic architecture, where it was characterized by square or rectangular forms, Mission-shaped roof parapets, terra cotta or glazed roof tiles, corner piers or towers, arched and arcaded openings, and stucco wall surfaces.⁸⁶ However, for commercial buildings, Mission Revival had a broader national impact as it became connected with travel, tourism, and entertainment.⁸⁷

Mission architecture grew out of native conditions in the dry, sunny southern California climate. Mission Revival really took off in the early 1900s as technology produced inexpensive and durable concrete structures clad in stucco.⁸⁸ The rapid growth of California at this time gave architects plenty of chances to experiment with the style as they created a growing regional identity in the early 20th century.⁸⁹

The Mission Revival style began fading in the 1920s, though it was still used in the southwest. It continued on in limited use in other parts of the country, including places like South Dakota where trends arrived late. Like other revival architecture, it remained in use during the 1920s and 1930s as American architects looked back to the country's European roots.⁹⁰ Though the

⁸⁰ Lee and Virginia McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. (New York: A Plume Book, 1980), 409.

⁸¹ Jay C. Henry. *Architecture in Texas: 1895-1945*. (Austin, TX: University of Austin Press, 1993), 144.

⁸² Hipalto Rafael Chacon. "Creating a Mythic Past: Spanish Style Architecture in Montana." *Magazine of Western History*, 51. (v3, Autumn 2001), 51.

⁸³ *Ibid*, 52.

⁸⁴ *Ibid*, 57-58.

⁸⁵ *Ibid*, 51.

⁸⁶ McAlester, 409.

⁸⁷ Chacon, 52.

⁸⁸ Edna Kimbro, Julia Costello and Ball Tevvy. *The California Missions: Art, History and Preservation*. (Los Angeles, CA: Getty Conservation Institute, 2009), 61.

⁸⁹ Kimbro, Costello and Tevvy, 61; Chaco, 59.

⁹⁰ Atteberry, 119.

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International and other "modern" styles were starting to gain traction in America, established private architects and government architects still preferred revival styles and classicism, the latter particularly for public buildings.

Historic Community Buildings in Small Towns

Community halls and town halls still remain in small towns and rural areas for several reasons. First, urbanization has not made them obsolete and many are still used today as they were historically or in a similarly compatible use, which also often encourages regular maintenance. Second, the land on which these historic buildings sit is not overly valuable and subject to development. Many small towns that became cities saw a turnover in their simple, historic buildings as property values increased and larger, taller buildings became an economic necessity. In most small towns, demands for bigger buildings never materialized.

For communities that did grow, other second-generation community-oriented buildings were built to replace some of the social functions of multi-use community halls. Dances, plays, and political speeches were moved out of town halls and into opera houses, auditoriums, and other larger municipal buildings. Similar to the second- and third-generation churches and schools that replaced their simpler predecessors, many new buildings were built to replace the roles community and town halls historically filled.

Surviving small-town community halls, town halls, and their rural counterpart township halls share a similarity in purpose and significance. All played vital civic and recreational roles in their community and became physical manifestations of a town's identity. Most were also simple, vernacular buildings with minimal references to architectural style and reserved ornamentation.

A 2015 search of the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) survey database indicated 33 buildings identified as either community halls or town halls. For 19 of these records, very minimal information was entered in the physical descriptions and significance categories. Eight were determined eligible for the National Register with the Buffalo Gap Town Hall and Wewela Community Hall being listed on the National Register. Three other records indicated community or town halls that had been moved, razed, or burned down. For example, the rectilinear, gable-roofed Ward Community Hall in Moody County, which was listed in the National Register, was torn down in 2009. The SHPO database also indicated 34 records for township halls. Once again, physical and significance information was limited in these records. However, Garfield Hall in Clay County, Esmond Township Hall in Kingsbury County, and Marindahl and Volin Township Halls in Yankton County were identified as being listed in the National Register.

The architecture of community/town/township halls reflects popular vernacular forms of the time. Most were one-story, rectilinear frame buildings with gabled or hipped roofs. Asphalt shingles or rolled asphalt were common roofing materials, though early halls had wood shingles (seam metal roofs are now commonly applied, especially West River). Wood was a common exterior cladding, though stamped-metal was also used. Windows were multi-pane and the entrance was typically centered on the façade. False-fronts, or "boomtown" facades, were also used both for stand-alone halls and those bordering other buildings in business districts.⁹¹

⁹¹ Information based on summary of SHPO survey records.

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Interior layouts are fairly consistent, especially for rectilinear halls. The entrance is on the front-gabled elevation (including those with a false front). Immediately inside some halls are cloak rooms, some of which were converted to bathrooms. Other halls have additions added to the façade to serve as cloak rooms. The other end of the hall typically contains a stage. Occasionally, bump-out additions are added to the sides for bathrooms or kitchens, if the building does not border other buildings.⁹²

For example, the Marindahl Town Hall is a roughly square, frame building with wood clapboard siding, a raised concrete foundation, and truncated-hipped roof. It was constructed in 1928 and the appearance is very similar to the one-room schools that were constructed after 1900.⁹³ The simplest of the listed halls is the Esmond Township Hall (1893), which is a rectilinear gabled structure with wood clapboard siding and multi-pane windows.⁹⁴ This basic first-generation form was common for schools, churches, and public structures during this time. The Volin Town Hall (1905) follows this basic form also, but varies greatly in the amount of applied ornamentation.⁹⁵ While the Esmond Township Hall is rather modest, the Volin Town Hall has stamped-metal siding, decorative pilasters at the front corners, a classical frieze over the entry, an ocular window in the gable, and a gabled bell tower with a balustrade.

The American Legion Community Hall in Fort Pierre is consistent with these common architectural trends. Its interior layout parallels that of other halls and its overall rectilinear form and gable roof are characteristic. Its false front is a less-common, but occasionally used, feature found on community halls. For example, the Garfield Town Hall (1908) and Buffalo Gap Town Hall (1912) both have false front or “boomtown” facades, which were popular on wood-built commercial buildings until about 1915.⁹⁶

However, this hall is atypical when compared with the majority of community, town, and township halls in South Dakota. It was constructed in 1933, which is later than most of the surveyed township halls. Its location in the heart of downtown Fort Pierre’s business district is also reflected in its construction. It is likely that wood construction wasn’t allowed due to fire risk in the business district at this date, leading to the building’s construction of hollow clay tile. Hollow clay tile was also used more during the era of construction (1933) than in the era of some of the earlier halls. Its brick veneer on the façade is also less common, but undoubtedly a product of its location amongst other brick-fronted commercial buildings.

The Fort Pierre Community Hall in Context of Its Surroundings

The American Legion Community Hall is the best example of a one-part commercial block in Fort Pierre. There are nine one-part commercial blocks on Deadwood Street, of which only the

⁹² Information based on summary of SHPO survey records.

⁹³ Erpestad and Wood, 82.

⁹⁴ *Esmond Methodist Episcopal Church and Township Hall National Register of Historic Places Nomination*. 2006.

⁹⁵ *Volin Town Hall National Register of Historic Places Nomination*. 1980.

⁹⁶ Erpestad and Wood, 140.

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community hall is individually eligible for the National Register. The one-part commercial blocks date anywhere from circa 1890s through the 1960s.

Directly south of the hall is a 1952 one-story garage building (paint and body shop) and a pair of utilitarian one-part commercial blocks circa 1955 (coffee shop and taxidermist). There is a void between these buildings and the corner. On the corner is the 1903 two-story Stockgrowers Bank (National Register listed). To the north of the hall is another vacant lot. Bordering the lot is the 1912 two-story Fort Pierre National Bank, which has been significantly altered.

On the west side of the block, from north to south, is the 1905 two-story Hop Scotch Bar, a vacant lot, a wood-veneered one-part commercial block (Saddle Shop), the 1903 Rowe Building (Diamond D Western Wear), a void, a one-part commercial block with an addition (Chuckwagon Café), a void, a one-part commercial block (old Chateau building), a 1907 three-story building (old Gordon Hotel), a false-front building with wood veneer (old Snakepit Bar), and another false-front building with modern wood veneer (Titze Electric). Of these buildings, the Hop Scotch building may be individually eligible for the National Register. It was built by the Hamm's Brewing Company and has a long history of commerce in Fort Pierre. The other buildings have had too many alterations to retain enough integrity to be eligible. The hall retains its original openings and is the only known example of a Mission-influenced building in the city. All the other one-part commercial blocks lack integrity and significance for National Register listing.

Absent in this business district are other buildings constructed in the 1930s. Private building of commercial structures largely came to a standstill during the Depression and did not rebound until after World War II.⁹⁷ Many buildings across the country were started and not completed during this period while many more were not even attempted.⁹⁸ Small-town business districts saw little to no private-sector growth during the Depression with new construction coming mostly courtesy of federal relief programs, such as the Works Progress Administration-built Fort Pierre School (1942).

American Legion Buildings

SHPO located 74 American Legion buildings in South Dakota through its survey database and online research. 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 more modern construction, with pole buildings being the most common.

Of the 20 determined potentially eligible, some are simple, one-part commercial style buildings located in small towns. Many of these are in the main business district and border other buildings. Brick, at least on the veneer, is the most common material. The brick treatment on the façade is primarily utilitarian with minimal corbelling, geometric designs, or other motifs. The American Legion buildings in Eureka, Tabor, and Lake Preston are good representations of this type of architecture.

⁹⁷ Stephen Leet. *Richard Neutra's Miller House*. (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2004), 14.

⁹⁸ Richard Lewinsohn. *Financial Contagion. Lessons From the Great Depression*. (Self published, 2012), 29.

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Other potentially eligible American Legion buildings are varied. For example, 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 stucco building. These appear to be exceptions to the rule, though, as the majority of American Legion buildings in South Dakota are not styled or ornamented and have ordinary and functional compositions.

The American Legion Community Hall with its one-part commercial block form and subtle Mission influences is one of the better-styled examples of American Legion buildings in the state. The Mission parapet, sunburst motif central window and American Legion emblem are elements that help the building convey its commercial and Mission stylings.

Integrity of the American Legion Community Hall

Overall integrity of the American Legion Community Hall is good. The building appears today very much like it did after construction. The main change to the building is the replacement of the wood windows and doors on the façade with metal windows and doors. However, the replacement windows mimic the historic windows in design and fill original openings. The fanlight motif is slightly different than the original wood, but it's compatible enough that the façade still conveys elements of its original design. Material integrity is lessened because of the metal replacement fenestration on the façade, but not enough to detract significantly from its significance within the local community. The original metal windows on the other elevations remain and material integrity of the brick and clay tiles is high.

Minor alterations have occurred on the interior due to its changing use, but the overall design remains intact. Cloak rooms were converted into museum display space, but the large community room and stage remain intact and have not been subdivided, retaining the hall's sense of openness.

American Legion Community Hall

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Name of Property

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Nomination, 1995.*

*Esmond Methodist Episcopal Church and Township Hall National Register of
Historic Places Nomination, 2010.*

Roscoe Community Hall National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1984.

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The Daily Argus Leader

The Daily Capital Journal

Personal Correspondence

Ken Stewart. Interviewed 15 March 2017.

American Legion Community Hall

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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): ST00000043

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

American Legion Community Hall

Stanley County, South
Dakota
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Name of Property

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: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 14 | Easting: 390692 | Northing: 4912195 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

City of Fort Pierre Block 16 Lots 53-54 & W 15' Lot 55, 86.25' W of 50' of N 16' Lot 55

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes only the lots containing the building.

American Legion Community Hall

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Name of Property

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.us
telephone: 605-773-3458
date: 20 January 2017

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.)

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Name of Property

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: American Legion Community Hall

City or Vicinity: Fort Pierre

County: Stanley

State: SD

Photographer: C.B. Nelson

Date Photographed: 2 January 2015

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

1 of 10

SD_St StanleyCounty_American Legion Community Hall_0001 W
SD_St StanleyCounty_American Legion Community Hall_0002 W
SD_St StanleyCounty_American Legion Community Hall_0003 E
SD_St StanleyCounty_American Legion Community Hall_0004 W
SD_St StanleyCounty_American Legion Community Hall_0005 E
SD_St StanleyCounty_American Legion Community Hall_0006 E
SD_St StanleyCounty_American Legion Community Hall_0007 NE
SD_St StanleyCounty_American Legion Community Hall_0008 S
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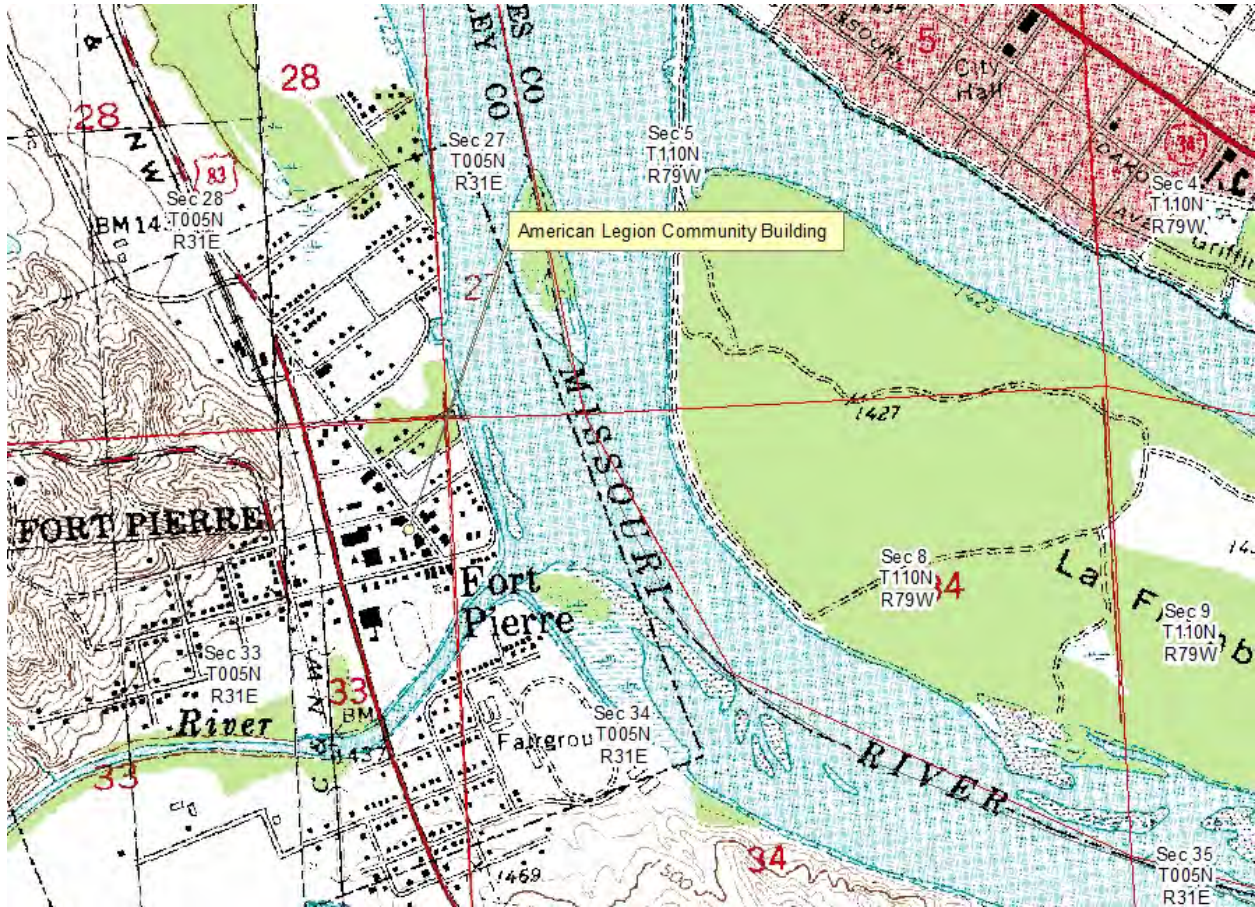
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1



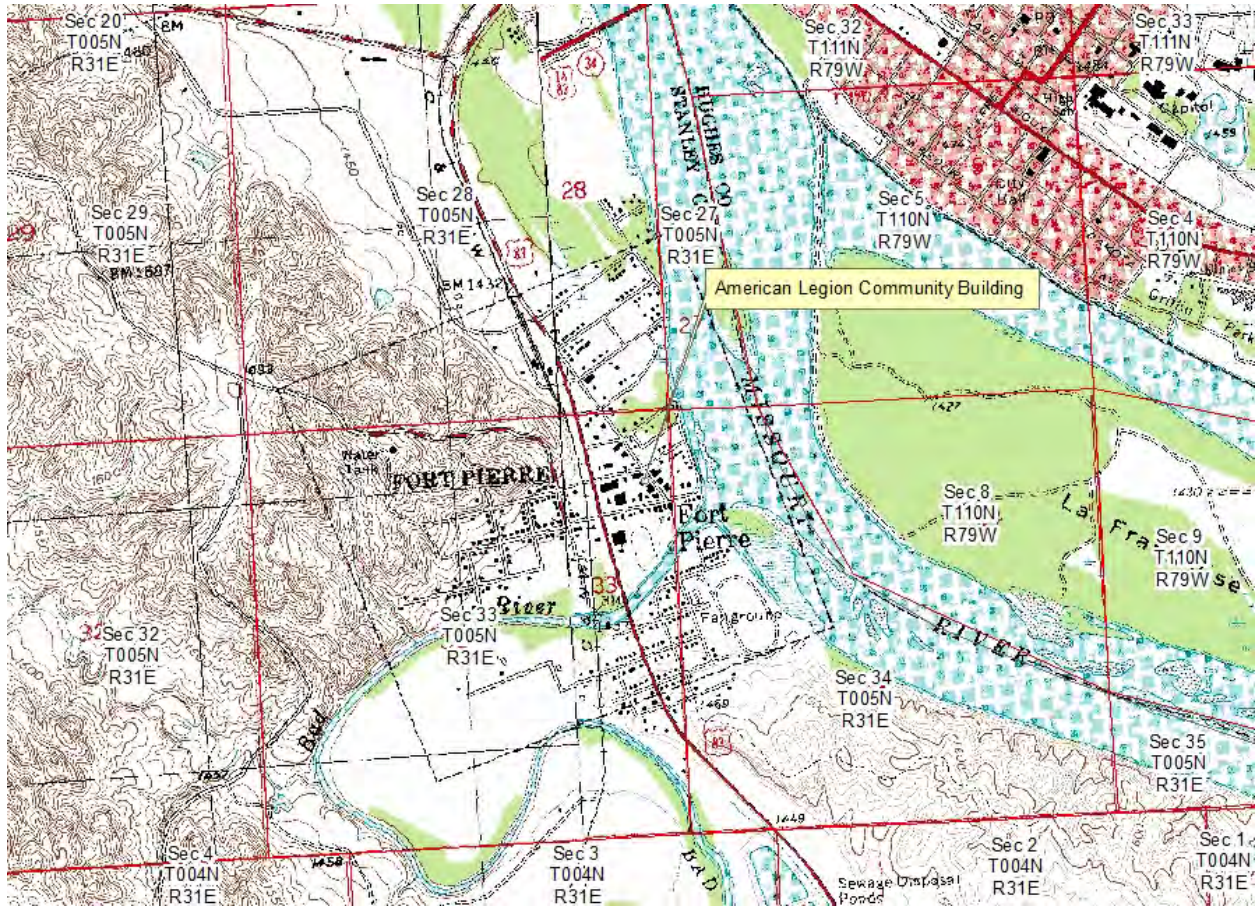
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 10

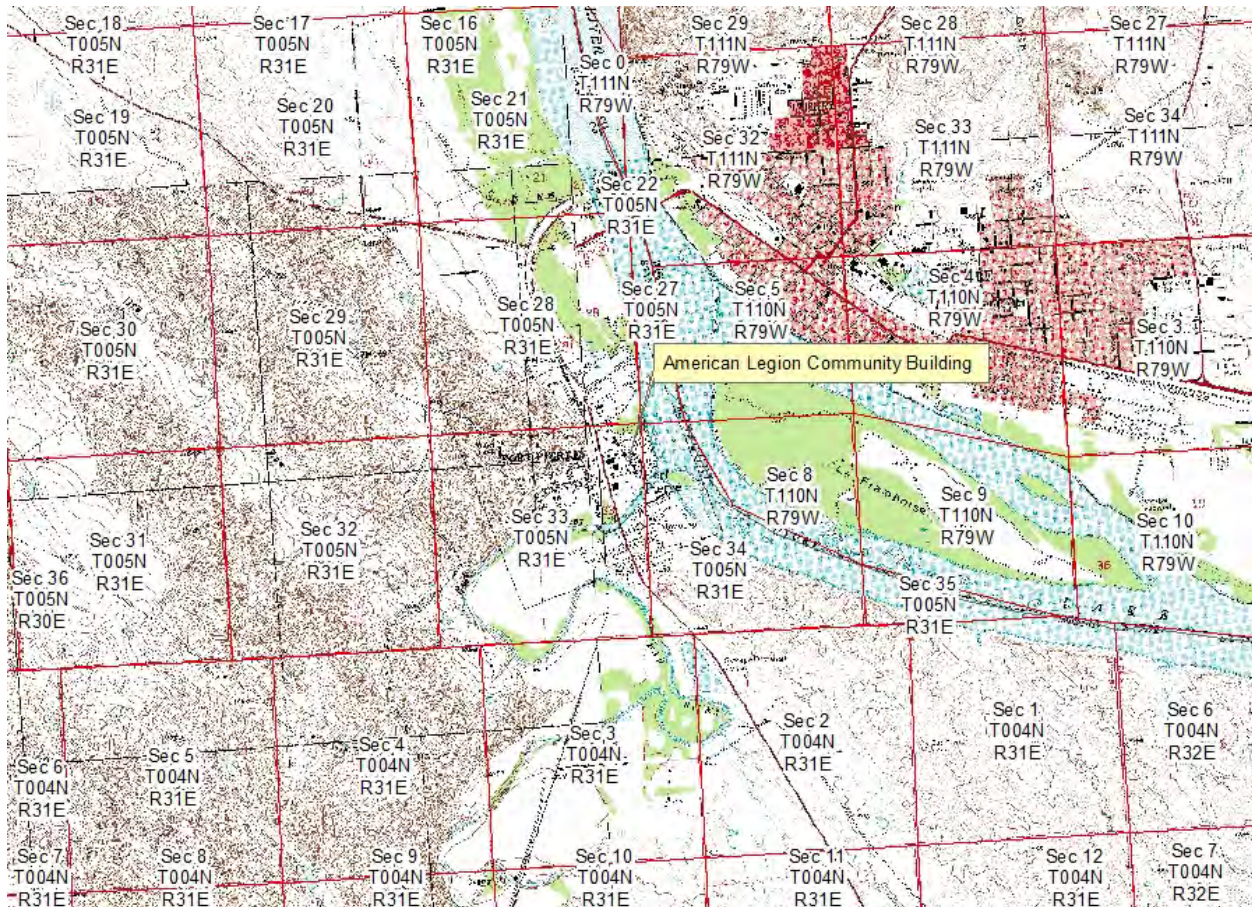
Page 2



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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 3



SD_StanleyCounty_AmericanLegionCommunityHall: NE1/4, NE1/4, S33, T5N, R31E; UTM Z=14, E=390692, N=4912195. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map. Produced in ArcMap 16 May 2015.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

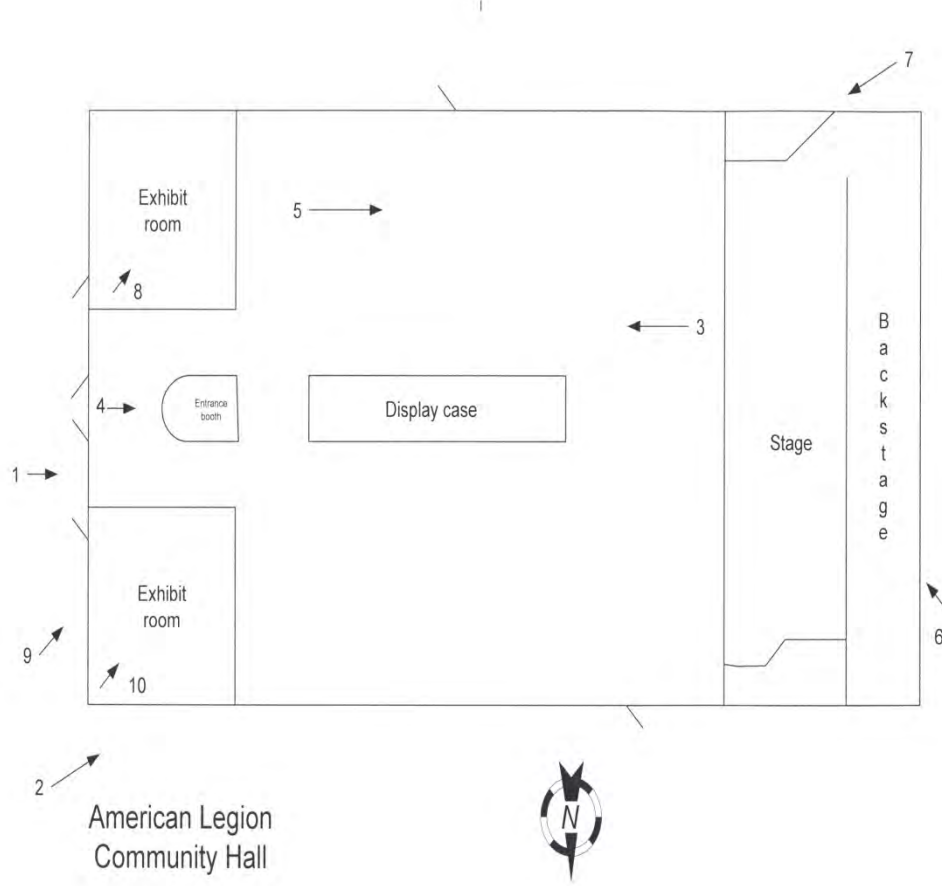
Section number 10

Page 4



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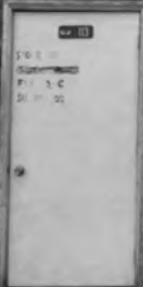
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet



Arrows indicate photo direction



VERENDRYE
MUSEUM









There is a bison
in the
mountain
range
in 1870



THE ASSOCIATION OF
SOUTHERN
MUSEUMS
MEMBER

NO SMOKING

NO SMOKING

PLEASE
WATCH
YOUR
STEP
TWO
STEPS
DOWN

PLEASE
WATCH
YOUR
STEP
TWO
STEPS
DOWN



We are not
looking for
Antelope

We are
looking for
Antelope



What is it?
room.





NATIVE AMERICAN TOOLS

Informational label on a display case.

Informational label on a display case.

Informational label on a display case.



⚡ DANGER
HIGH VOLTAGE
KEEP OUT





NEW
CREMO
CIGAR
5"

Ice Cream

GPA
RADIATOR
CYCLERINE

12 Burn No. 1
DASUBOND
LANTERNS
E. C. LANTERN CO.
CLANBON, W. V.

U.S. MAIL
MADE BY
THE SABLEY COMPANY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

31 41 51
32 42 52
33 43 53
34 44 54
35 45 55
36 46 56
37 47 57
38 48 58



VERENDRYE
MUSEUM

NO PARKING
EXCEPT
FOR
LOADING
& UNLOADING
PASSENGERS



What is it?
#2

OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 6/16/2017 Date of Pending List: 7/18/2017 Date of 16th Day: 8/2/2017 Date of 45th Day: 7/31/2017 Date of Weekly List: 8/17/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 7/31/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 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.



south dakota
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



12 June 2017

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



Dear Keeper:

Please find enclosed seven National Register of Historic Places nominations including: *Stadum-Green House, First Presbyterian Church, Arthur and Ellen Colgan House, American Legion Community Hall, Mortimer Cabin, Port and Helen McWhorter House, and C.W. Parker Carousel No.825.*

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

Sincerely,

Chris B. Nelson
Historic Preservation Specialist