

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



955

# 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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Hall, John L. Residence

other names/site number Peeke, Dr. Alonzo Clinic; Volga Clinic; Hall-Howell House

### 2. Location

street & number 121 Samara Ave.  not for publication

city or town Volga  vicinity

state South Dakota code SD county Brookings code 011 zip code 57071

### 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

Jay D. Vogt  
Signature of certifying official  
SD SHPO  
Title

09-20-2010  
Date  
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  
Title

     
Date  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 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:)

For Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

11.29.10  
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

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	<b>Total</b>

**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 Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

HEALTH CARE: clinic

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

MIXED

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other:

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The John L. Hall Residence is located at 121 Samara Avenue in Volga, South Dakota. This prominent home, built c. 1912, sits on a corner lot in a residential area on the west edge of Volga, a block west of the commercial core. The home is at the northwest corner of the intersection of Samara Avenue and West Second Street. The well-landscaped lot includes low-lying shrubs, which line the public sidewalks on the east and south sides of the home, as well as tall, thin, deciduous trees growing throughout the lawn. The front façade of the two-story Hall Residence faces east, toward Samara Avenue. The plan is irregular. The core section of the house has a rectangular footprint with a prominent pedimented front gable. An original gabled bay extends to the south. A wrap around porch extends along the front façade, terminating at this south bay. Behind (west of) the south bay, a former open porch was enclosed to accommodate a modern kitchen. A blending new open porch is south of the kitchen. A two-story gabled bay (modern addition) is located on the rear (west) elevation and blends with the original home. There is a smaller centered gable within the roofline of the north elevation. A modern three-car garage extends north of the house, set back at the rear of the north elevation. The foundation is concrete. The walls are clad with clapboard wood siding. Windows are primarily single, one-over-one, wood windows. They are protected by exterior wood storm windows. Decorative tri-part windows are featured on the front façade and south elevation. The transom window above the large central pane features diamond/prism patterned beveled leaded glass. Windows retain their original wood trim and window heads. The roof has a moderate pitch and features a wide eave overhang. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

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### **Narrative Description**

#### *Exterior – East (Front) Façade*

The front façade faces east. Wide concrete steps with brick wing walls lead to the front entrance at the north end of the façade. The first floor features a wrap around porch with a flat roof. Wood lattice covers the space between the porch decking and the ground. Four tapered squared wood columns support the flat porch roof. Thin, squared wood balusters support the rail between the columns. The flat porch roof has a moderate eave overhang. The porch roof features a restored simple wood balustrade. The current owners restored the balustrade, as it had been replaced with a 1950s/60s metal one by the time they purchased the home. The front entrance is located on the north half of the first floor. It retains the original glazed wood door. The south half of the first floor contains a decorative tri-part window: Narrow, rectangular one-over-one wood windows flank a central cottage window with a diamond/prism pattern beveled leaded glass transom. This design was popular in Colonial Revival style homes in the early twentieth century.<sup>1</sup> South of this, the east side of the south bay contains a glazed wood door leading to the dining room.

The second floor of the east façade features four one-over-one wood windows: A full sized (floor to ceiling) window at the south end, two small windows in the center, and another full sized window at the north end. South of this, the east side of the south bay contains a glazed wood door that leads into the master bedroom. The gable peak of the front façade features a central triple one-over-one window. A small spherical metal finial tops the gable peak.

#### *Exterior – South Elevation*

On the first floor, east end, there is a tri-part window located under the wrap around porch, matching the one on the front façade. A one-over-one window is above on the second floor. West of this, the first floor of the south bay contains another tri-part window. The second floor of the bay contains a paired one-over-one window. Above, the gabled peak features a small horizontal rectangular window with diamond/prism patterned leaded glass. West of the bay, concrete steps lead up to modern French doors that lead to the kitchen expansion. Here, a modern gable-roofed entry porch was built to blend with the design of the house. A small one-over-one window is above this porch. Continuing west, paired one-over-one windows are on the first and second floor of the south elevation of the west bay addition.

#### *Exterior – West Elevation*

The south half of the west elevation contains a one-over-one wood window on the first floor. South of this, the kitchen extension contains a modern paired six-over-six window. On the second floor, the south half of the west elevation contains a small one-over-one and larger one-over-one window.

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<sup>1</sup> The wood storm window that protects the cottage window is divided into two panes, giving the impression of a four-part window.

A two-story gabled bay (modern addition) extends out from the north half of the rear (west) elevation and blends with the original home. It is distinguished as an addition by a concrete block foundation and narrower trim around the windows. It contains a paired one-over-one window on the first floor and a semicircular window on the second floor. The semi-circular window has multiple triangular lights.

#### *Exterior – North Elevation*

The first floor of the north elevation features four windows (east to west): A horizontal rectangular stained glass window, two one-over-one wood windows, and a shorter one-over-one wood window. The second floor of the north elevation features four windows (east to west): a one-over-one wood stairwell window, two one-over-one wood windows, and a small one-over-one wood window. The centered gable within the roofline of the north elevation features a small horizontal rectangular window with diamond/prism patterned leaded glass.

#### *Garage (attached)*

An attached garage was added in the 1990s. It is set far back from the front façade and attached at the west end of the north elevation. The side gabled garage has a rectangular plan. The east (front) elevation contains three arched garage doors, each with a fanlight motif at the top. The doors are separated by pilasters. Above each garage door is a gabled dormer with a four-light square window. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The opposing (west) elevation of the garage contains two small single-pane rectangular windows. The south elevation contains a door leading to the back yard.

#### *Interior – Plan*

The main entrance to the house is at the north end of the east façade. The entry door leads into a two-story foyer at the northeast corner of the house where the front wood stairway leads up the north wall, turns 90 degrees and continues to the second floor along the west wall. Directly south of the foyer, through pocket doors, the southeast corner of the first floor is occupied by the parlor or living room. Behind (west of) the parlor, through pocket doors, is the dining room. An original built-in wood china cabinet is featured on the west wall. Directly north of the dining room is an office, historically the housekeeper's bedroom. There is a wedge shaped "hall" between these two rooms, due to the angled southwest corner of the housekeeper's room. Behind (west of) the dining room is the kitchen. Additional space was created in the kitchen by adding to the south end where there was a former open back porch. The northernmost corridor of the kitchen is occupied by a narrow pantry (west of the housekeeper's room) with floor-to-ceiling built-in cabinets. West of the pantry corridor, are double doors (the back stairway). The east door accesses steps leading to the basement, while the west door accesses steps leading up to the second floor. Behind (west of) the kitchen and to the north, there is the modern rear addition. On the first floor, this accommodates a sewing room.

The front (east) two-thirds of the second floor are occupied by bedrooms. Where the front stairway ends, the hallway is diagonal, creating angles on the bedrooms. The master bedroom is within the original south bay and a door on the east side of the bay leads out to the roof of the porch. At the back or west end of the second floor, a former bathroom was converted to a walk-in closet at the southwest corner. The central portion had been converted into a kitchen, as the upper floor served as apartments when the house was a doctor's clinic. North of this, double doors accessing the back stairs to the attic or first floor are at the northwest corner. The modern rear addition at the back north end of the second floor accommodates a master bath.

#### *Interior – Detail*

The interior of the John L. Hall Residence retains much of its original features and trim. On the first floor, windows and doors have their original wood casings. In the two-story foyer, the open wood stairway is original as is the paneled wood newel post. Thin square balusters support the handrail. Double pocket doors, each with a large rectangular wood panel over a smaller square panel, divide the foyer from the parlor. Pocket doors also divide the parlor from the dining room. The dining room (west wall) features an original, built-in, pass-through china cabinet with glazed wood cabinet doors. Each door consists of four small vertical rectangular lights over two large, long, vertical rectangular lights. Just south of the china cabinet is a horizontal rectangular stained glass window of floral design. The northernmost corridor of the kitchen is occupied by a narrow pantry with original floor-to-ceiling built-in paneled wood cabinets. The kitchen also features a built-in pass-through china cabinet with paneled wood doors (this accesses the back side of the same china cabinet in the dining room). The first floor is also enhanced by original wood picture rails, original wood baseboards, and original narrow oak wood flooring. Original working radiators are also located throughout the first floor.

The second floor features original wood flooring in the bedrooms. Windows and doors have their original wood casings. Original baseboards remain. Original interior doors lead into the bedrooms and are also featured on the bedroom closets. These doors, like the first floor pocket doors, contain a large rectangular wood panel over a smaller square panel. The bedrooms also contain the original wood picture rails. The original working radiators are also located throughout the second floor. A turned newel post accents the stairway landing leading up to the attic.

**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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

HEALTH/MEDICINE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1912 - 1960

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1912

1940

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance (Justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1912, the year the house was constructed. It ends in 1960, the 50-year cutoff recommended by the National Register Bulletin.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The John L. Hall Residence, built in 1912 for a prominent Volga resident, later served faithfully for over 30 years as Volga's medical clinic. It is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the health/medical history of Volga and under Criterion C as an excellent local example of early twentieth century architecture used for a prominent home in Volga, SD.

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

The John L. Hall Residence is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent local example of early twentieth century architecture used for a prominent home in Volga, SD. According to the *Brookings County History Book* "The turn-of-the century prosperity [...] could be seen in residential building in various parts of the County." Among six "distinctive" residences constructed at this time in the County, it includes the "John Hall House (1912)."<sup>ii</sup>

John L. Hall, a well-known Volga businessman, constructed the home in 1912 on lots directly south of his successful lumber business. The architecture incorporates a mix of styles popular in the early twentieth century, representing the eclectic architectural tastes of that time. It exhibits features of the Colonial Revival style, as it transitioned away from the more decorative and asymmetrical Queen Anne style, mixed with features of the Prairie Style.

Queen Anne houses were popular in South Dakota from the 1880s until about 1910. Most South Dakota examples were built of wood rather than brick or stone. Characteristics of the style included "a layering of surface patterns and materials, asymmetrical massing, patterned masonry chimneys, irregular shaped roofs, turrets, gable ornamentation, decorative shingles, bay windows, and porch spindle work."<sup>iii</sup>

The Hall house demonstrates the lasting popularity of the Queen Anne style's asymmetrical massing in the two-story south gabled bay that juts out from an otherwise rectangular plan, and in the form of the wrap-around front porch.

The Hall house was constructed in a climate of changing architectural tastes. According to architectural historians David Erpestad and David Wood, "From the 1890s to the 1920s, the freewheeling, asymmetrical Victorian styles gave way to a series of styles based on previous American, English, French, and Mediterranean designs. The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago had ignited the new interest in formality, historical veracity, and grandeur, and within ten years the picturesque informality and romantic whimsy of the Victorian Age had been swept away."<sup>iv</sup> Architectural expression transitioned away from the preceding Victorian era, which used free stylistic mixtures, toward the Eclectic movement. As architectural historians Virginia and Lee McAlester note, "In Eclecticism many different styles vie with one another in a sort of friendly competition within which the sharpest lines are drawn between historical or 'period' styles (i.e. Italian Renaissance, Chateausque, Beaux Arts, Tudor, or Colonial Revival) and 'modern' styles (i.e. Craftsman and Prairie) that eschew earlier precedents."<sup>v</sup>

The Colonial Revival style enjoyed longstanding popularity between 1880 and 1955. This style-name describes any building echoing the architecture of "English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard."<sup>vi</sup> Georgian (1700-1800) and Adam or Federal (1800-1845) style architecture was the primary influence for Colonial Revival, while English Postmedieval (New England) and Dutch Colonial architecture were secondary influences. Americans' interest in their colonial architectural roots was roused during the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. The genesis of architects designing in this idiom is attributed to McKim, Mead, White and Bigelow who studied original Georgian and Adam buildings while touring New England in 1877. Soon after, they revived these designs, which became popular in the 1880s. As Richard Guy Wilson notes in *The Colonial Revival House*, the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 also helped popularize the style. Generally, Colonial Revival examples are larger than, and tend to combine elements of, their colonial predecessors.

<sup>ii</sup> Brookings County Historic Book Committee, *Brookings County History Book* (Freeman, SD: Pine Hill Press, 1989), 183 (hereafter cited as *Brookings County History*).

<sup>iii</sup> 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), 49.

<sup>iv</sup> Erpestad and Wood, 53.

<sup>v</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 2002), 319.

<sup>vi</sup> *Ibid.*, 324.

Individual elements may not be kept within their historical proportions. Later (1915-1953), as photographs and measured drawings of original colonial buildings were published and circulated, more authentic replication became common.<sup>vii</sup>

Colonial Revival style houses generally have a box-like form with a symmetrical front façade and central entry. Vernacular examples were constructed in wood before 1920, while the use of masonry was dominant only for high-style examples. After 1920, the use of masonry was more widespread for all Colonial Revival homes. Common features include small entry porches, full-length porches and porches to the side or rear supported by slender columns. Decorative crowns cap paneled wood doors. The entrance is often flanked by pilasters and capped by an entablature, pediment, or broken pediment. The door surround may include a fanlight or sidelights. Multi-paned, double-hung, rectangular wood windows are frequently paired. Decorative wood molding, dentils or modillions may accent cornices. Features not found on colonial examples, but frequently found in the Colonial Revival style include paired, triple, or bay windows, as well as one-story, wide wings.<sup>viii</sup> In addition, some "architects and builders also freely added Classical details like Palladian windows and columns to buildings quite unclassical in massing."<sup>ix</sup>

The Hall Residence reflects the Colonial Revival style in its primarily rectangular massing, the prominent pedimented front-facing gable, tri-part windows and cottage windows on the first floor and front gable, use of diamond/prism patterned beveled leaded glass,<sup>x</sup> and the walk-out second floor balcony with wood balustrade.<sup>xi</sup>

According to Virginia and Lee McAlester, "Early emphasis on period styles was interrupted and almost overwhelmed by the first wave of architectural modernism which, in the form of the Craftsman and Prairie styles, dominated American houses built during the first two decades of the twentieth century."<sup>xii</sup>

Prairie School or Prairie style buildings were developed in Chicago, primarily in the early 1900s. This style is prevalent in the Chicago suburbs of Oak Park and River Forest. Through pattern books published in the Midwest, it spread throughout that area in vernacular form. The style was distinctively American.<sup>xiii</sup> As historic preservation theorist Norman Tyler explains, "Frank Lloyd Wright developed a design vocabulary with horizontal, open floor plans representing the prairie, uniquely American in derivation and Midwestern influence."<sup>xiv</sup> Wright set out to solve problems in domestic design, becoming the master of the Prairie style for which there was no historical precedent. Wright's early designs were in this style (first in 1893), but other architects studying Wright and his former employer and teacher, Louis Sullivan, also focused on this style. The group of architects adhering to this architectural philosophy came to be called the Prairie School. The earliest Prairie houses were symmetrical and rectangular, but between 1900 and 1913 the asymmetrical hipped roof form was popular. Primarily constructed between 1900 and 1920, this style enjoyed brief popularity, falling from favor by World War I.<sup>xv</sup>

Common elements and features of the style include, emphasis on horizontality, a low-pitched roof, wide eave overhang, flattened gable roof edges, a two-story home with one-story porch or wing, massive square porch supports, and broad chimneys. Horizontal emphasis is created by horizontal bands of windows, caps contrasting the porch or balcony material, use of horizontal wood trim between stories, and recessed horizontal joints between masonry. Tall leaded casement windows, wood-muntin double hung windows, and "geometric patterns of small pane window glazing" are common.<sup>xvi</sup> Entries may be recessed. Door surrounds and friezes often feature bands of Sullivan-esque ornament ("carved geometric or stylized floral ornament").<sup>xvii</sup> Window boxes, integral planters, and flattened pedestal urns incorporate vegetation into the design. Common exterior materials include natural colored horizontal brick or red brick and stucco.<sup>xviii</sup> The style

<sup>vi</sup> Ibid., 324, 326.

<sup>vii</sup> *Historic Indiana: Indiana Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places 2003-2004* (Indianapolis: State of Indiana – Department of Natural Resources Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 2002), 65; McAlester, 321, 323-326.

<sup>ix</sup> Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture: Buildings In Their Cultural and Technological Context* (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1999), 180.

<sup>x</sup> This pattern of glass is also common in the Prairie style.

<sup>xi</sup> The balustrade is a feature that was restored by the present owners.

<sup>xii</sup> McAlester, 319.

<sup>xiii</sup> McAlester, 440.

<sup>xiv</sup> Norman Tyler, *Historic Preservation: An Introduction to Its History, Principles, and Practice* (New York: W.W. Norton, 2000), 130.

<sup>xv</sup> McAlester, 440.

<sup>xvi</sup> Ibid.

<sup>xvii</sup> Ibid.

<sup>xviii</sup> Tyler, 131; McAlester, 438 – 441.

tended to show "a sympathetic relationship with the land, use of local materials and craftsmanship, and restraint in ornament."<sup>xix</sup>

The Hall Residence demonstrates influence of the Prairie style in the moderately wide eave overhang, flattened gable roof edges, large squared tapered wood columns on front porch, wide unornamented band of wood trim above the porch columns, and overall restraint of ornament.

Overall, the Hall Residence is an excellent local example of mixed early twentieth century architecture used for a prominent home in Volga, SD.

The John L. Hall Residence is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the health/medical history of Volga. It served for over thirty years as Volga's medical clinic.<sup>xx</sup>

Volga has a history of dedicated local doctors who served their community for many years. Generally, the town only had one doctor at a time. Though as doctors aged they often welcomed a young doctor into their practice. In 1899, Dr. E. E. Torwick was the first doctor to set up medical practice in the small town of Volga. Before arriving in Volga, he had gained medical experience in the Midwest including Chicago, northern Wisconsin, and Peterson, Minnesota. He served Volga for 30 years. In the early 1930s, his son Dr. E.T. Torwick also joined in his practice.<sup>xxi</sup>

Dr. D.L. Scanlan arrived in Volga in 1901. He grew up in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin and received his medical training at Hamline University in Minneapolis. He was practicing in Volga when the Volga Hospital was established. The Hospital was first established in 1905, above the local drugstore. The Hospital was incorporated on September 28, 1909. Then, "On January 3, 1910, the bid for the hospital building was let to Grey Construction Company of Watertown for \$8,300."<sup>xxii</sup> This 16-bed, two and one-half story brick hospital was built on the former school grounds (at the southwest corner of what is now Samara Ave. and Second Street). The hospital was completed and ready for operation by September 1910. Dr. D.L. Scanlan served as president of the hospital's first Board of Directors, and Dr. E. E. Torwick as vice president. Mrs. Bertha Lien served as the first matron of the hospital. Early in its existence, the hospital maintained a nurses' training school, held in a local residence (location unknown). This continued until 1921.<sup>xxiii</sup>

Dr. Alonzo Peeke established a practice with Dr. Scanlan in Volga in 1929. Peeke was born of American parents in Japan, where he also attended grade school. In 1916 he entered high school at Park Academy at Parkville, Missouri, then continued his education at Park College (1920-1924). Peeke attended medical school at the University of Minnesota from 1924 to 1927, followed by a locum tenens at Lowry, Minnesota. From April 1928 to April 1929 he completed an internship at St. Luke's Hospital in Duluth.<sup>xxiv</sup>

Peeke's Volga medical partner, Dr. Scanlan, died of a stroke in 1939. Shortly thereafter, in 1940 or 1944, Peeke purchased the house at 206 W. 2<sup>nd</sup> (now 121 Samara) for use as a medical clinic.<sup>xxv</sup> He purchased it from the John Hall estate. Hall also owned the neighboring lumber company to the north.<sup>xxvi</sup> Dr. Peeke's Clinic was conveniently across the street from (north of) the Volga Hospital.

Dr. Peeke was still in practice at the Volga Clinic when the Volga Hospital across the street closed on October 1, 1964. Reportedly the closing was due to "a change in the state regulations for hospitals, and the building [being] classed as a non-fire-proof structure."<sup>xxvii</sup> While Dr. Peeke's Clinic remained open, those needing hospital services had to travel to Brookings (eight miles), Estelline (20 miles) or Lake Preston (25 miles).<sup>xxviii</sup> The Volga Hospital Corporation dissolved in May 1978.

<sup>xix</sup> Julie Schlarman, *A Guide to the Architecture of Vermillion, South Dakota* (Vermillion, SD: Pressing Matters Printing, 2009), 26; *Brookings County History Book*, 183.

<sup>xx</sup> Deanna V. Boone, *Doc Peeke* (Volga, SD: Reynolds Printing Co., 1976), 25; *Brookings County History*, 169.

<sup>xxi</sup> *Brookings County History*, 169.

<sup>xxii</sup> Ibid.

<sup>xxiii</sup> Ibid.

<sup>xxiv</sup> Ibid.

<sup>xxv</sup> Boone states that Peeke purchased the clinic from the Hall estate in 1940. The Abstract of Deed for the property records the transfer from Hall's niece to Peeke in 1944.

<sup>xxvi</sup> Boone, 25.

<sup>xxvii</sup> *Brookings County History*, 170.

<sup>xxviii</sup> Volga Chamber of Commerce, *A Welcome to you from Volga South Dakota: Population 1030* (Madison, SD: privately printed, 1967), 14-15 (hereafter cited as *A Welcome*).

Peeke's arrival in Volga in 1929 began 50 years of his medical practice in that small community. The house at 121 Samara, historically the Hall Residence, played a significant role in the health/medical history of Volga as Volga's medical clinic during that time. Peeke kept the clinic open until October 1978, then continued to practice from his home on Kasan on a limited basis.<sup>xxix</sup>

The Hall Residence retains integrity in setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association. There have been a couple of recent changes. There was a c.1950s/60s metal balustrade atop the porch when the present owners purchased the property. They restored the wood balustrade atop the front porch. The location of a former back porch is now part of the modern kitchen. The owners added a side porch, extending from the kitchen, to blend with the original design of the home. To accommodate additional space needs a blending two story gabled bay was added to the back of the house. An attached garage was added in the 1990s. It is set far back from the front façade and attached at the west (back) end of the north (side) elevation and its design is sensitive to the home. These compatible recent changes do not detract from the overall integrity of the home. It retains original character defining features and the original primary interior spaces and built-in features are very intact.

The John L. Hall Residence, built in 1912 for a prominent Volga resident, later served faithfully for over thirty years as Volga's medical clinic. It is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the health/medical history of Volga and under Criterion C as an excellent local example of early twentieth century architecture used for a prominent home in Volga, SD.

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#### **Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

##### *Development of Volga*

"Volga was one of the territorial towns born during the Dakota boom that started in 1877 and lasted into 1883."<sup>xxx</sup> Like many South Dakota communities, Volga's development coincided with railroad development. At this time, the Chicago and North Western Railway pushed towards the Black Hills in western South Dakota. The first line of railroad terminated in Volga from November 1879 to May of 1880.

Four early homesteaders, Hans Terkelsen, Nicolai Evenson, Alex Johnson and Lewis Johnson, each donated 40 acres for a townsite to the Western Town Lot Company (sponsored by the Chicago and North Western Railway Co.) to entice the company to locate a station in what would become the town of Volga. The area was originally known as "Bandy Town," after early resident Thomas Bandy who owned a farm one mile north of the present site of Volga. Bandy Town had 300 residents in its first year.

The Western Town Lot Company founded Volga. Colonel Arthur Jacoby, agent for the Chicago and North Western Railway, platted it on December 27, 1879. The Railway Company chose the town name Volga rather than Bandy Town. Stories of the name's origin vary. Some report it was named for the Volga River in Russia, meaning "great river." Others believe that it was named to attract German-Russian immigrants. Another theory is that it was named after a town of the same name in Iowa.<sup>xxxi</sup>

The railroad erected a larger than average, two-story depot. It included living quarters for the Superintendent of the railroad, as Volga was the end of the road from 1879 to 1880.<sup>xxxii</sup>

Lumber arrived by rail to Volga, and hotels, stores and other structures were erected. Byron E. Pay taking census on June 8 - 9, 1880 recorded five (5) hotels in Volga: Farrington House (48 occupants); Pioneer House (50 occupants); Willson House (23 occupants); Rich Hotel (50 occupants); and Stan Hotel (9 occupants).<sup>xxxiii</sup>

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<sup>xxix</sup> *Brookings County History*, 169.

<sup>xxx</sup> *A Welcome*, 4.

<sup>xxxi</sup> Megan D. Eades, *Volga Auditorium: National Register Nomination* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 2000), 8-6.

<sup>xxxii</sup> Myrtle Woodward, *History of Volga: As written in 1967* (Volga: privately printed, 1967), 2.

<sup>xxxiii</sup> *Ibid.*, 5.

Several industries developed in early Volga. A roller flour mill was built in 1883. In 1887 Frank Paddock began making brick out of the clay west of Volga. He started a small brick yard, the kiln holding about 2500 bricks. Frank Bohe and wife rented the second floor of a local saloon, operating a cigar factory in the front half, while residing in the back. They hired workers to hand roll cigars. They produced a brand known as "Champions," bearing the picture of the local ball team on the inside of the cigar box. Peter Belgard, who came to Dakota Territory from Wisconsin, built a two-story carriage and wagon factory in Volga. The first floor housed the shop where the carriages and wagons were manufactured, as well as the blacksmith shop. The second floor housed the paint shop.<sup>xxxiv</sup>

By the turn of the century, many of Volga's homes were erected. An 1899 newspaper reported that "the residence portion will compare favorable with any other place of its size" and "nine out of ten of our citizens own their homes." The population shifted from transient to permanent. In the early twentieth century there was also a movement to transform the bare landscape by planting trees. This, in the opinion of one biased resident, "resulted in making Volga one of the most beautiful home towns in the state."<sup>xxxv</sup> It was in this context, in early twentieth-century Volga, that the Hall Residence was constructed.

Most settlers around Volga relied on farming for their livelihood, as much of Northeastern South Dakota is agrarian. Volga businesses provided necessary services for area farmers and endured the boom and bust periods of South Dakota's early settlement. Though the railroad passed through Volga (and still parallels State Highway 14) it did not reach the population once predicted. As neighboring Brookings grew and eventually became home to South Dakota State University, Volga and other communities declined.<sup>xxxvi</sup>

#### *Historical Background for the Hall Residence*

According to the *Brookings County History*, "The turn-of-the century prosperity apparent in commercial construction also could be seen in residential building in various parts of the County."<sup>xxxvii</sup> Among the list of six "distinctive" houses built at this time in Brookings County is the "John Hall House."

John L. Hall was a prominent businessman and citizen of Volga for 61 years. He was born in Rockford, Illinois November 25, 1853 to Charles A. and Margaret Dixon Hall. His father was born in Massachusetts, his mother, in New York. He received his education in Rockford, and then became an apprentice in the tinner's trade, working at that trade for five years in Rockford. In 1880 he moved to Tyler, Minnesota where he engaged in the hardware business for two years.

Hall arrived in Volga in the spring of 1882, becoming "one of [Volga's] pioneer business men."<sup>xxxviii</sup> He brought a stock of tinware with him and established a hardware business in Volga. Purchasing the interests of J. H. Anundson, Hall established himself in the lumber business in 1892. The 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps shows the "John L. Hall Lumber Yard" located in lots directly north of where the Hall Residence would be constructed at 121 Samara.<sup>xxxix</sup> It shows that Hall's lumber business included an office, one lumber building or shed, two large lumber warehouses, a shingle building or shed, a sash and door building, and a lime building. The business grew and by 1904 he added two more lumber sheds, by 1911 a new "cement" making or storage building and a new or moved location for the lime building.<sup>xl</sup> His lumber business was well-advertised in early issues of the *Volga Tribune*. He operated the business alone for about twenty-six years, until it was incorporated as the J.L. Hall Lumber Company on January 1, 1919. Hall served as president, J.C. Hoff as vice president, and B. F. Haas as secretary-treasurer. Hall became an inactive member at that time. Hall owned his interest in the company until May 1943, when it was purchased by Mr. Haas.

In addition to his successful lumber business, Hall was active in other areas of the community. In 1900, he was one of the founders of the First State Bank. Hall served as the bank's president until 1925. Hall was also an early member of the village board of trustees and also served for a time as school treasurer. He was "instrumental in the founding of the Volga

<sup>xxxiv</sup> Ibid., 6-7.

<sup>xxxv</sup> *Brookings County History*, 291.

<sup>xxxvi</sup> Eades, 8:6.

<sup>xxxvii</sup> *Brookings County History*, 182.

<sup>xxxviii</sup> "John L. Hall Passes Saturday," *The Volga Tribune*, 1 July 1943, p. 1.

<sup>xxxix</sup> At this time there was a one-story dwelling where the Hall Residence would be built; historically the address has also been referenced as 206 W. Second St.

<sup>xl</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of Volga, 1898, 1904 and 1911.

Hospital, serving on the Hospital board from its establishment in 1909 until 1929.<sup>xli</sup> For many years, Hall was a member "of the different lodges of the Order of Odd Fellows." He also supported the Olivet Presbyterian Church of Volga.

In 1912 John L. Hall built his prominent two-story residence directly south of his lumber business.<sup>xlii</sup> The land the house sits on was originally owned by the Western Town Lot Company. Hall began to acquire land at this location in Volga in 1896. In 1911 Hall requested that the Deputy State Surveyor, survey, subdivide and plat this and the surrounding tract of land, thereafter known as "Halls Addition."<sup>xliii</sup>

Hall never married. Shortly after Hall constructed this new home, he hired Hannah Stockstad as his private housekeeper. According to Federal Census records, she lived in the house with him by 1920. At this time, Hall was 63 and Stockstad 45. (Current owners report that she lived in the bedroom on the first floor of the house [directly north of the dining room]).

Hannah was born at Oslo, Norway on December 27, 1874 to Maren and Julius Stockstad. She immigrated to the United States with her parents in 1884 when she was ten years old and settled in Volga. She was naturalized in 1885. She attended the Volga schools.<sup>xliv</sup> Hannah worked in Brookings for some time before returning to Volga to work for Mr. Hall. According to the 1900 Federal Census, when Hannah was 25 she was a "boarder" at the house of Lloyd and Ida Humphry and family in Brookings and her occupation was "servant." A decade later, 35-year-old Hannah lived on 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue in Brookings with Mr. Elsey Grover, his wife Gertrude and family. The census lists her occupation as "domestic/household."

By 1930 John Hall and Hannah were joined in the house by young Max Rovig, Mr. Hall's chauffeur. Max was 28 in 1930, while Hall was 76 and Hannah 55. The present owners of the home report that Mr. Hall owned a Packard, which he parked in a long garage once located northwest of the house. The garage is no longer standing. Max was born in South Dakota. Census data shows when he was 19, he lived in Bruce, SD with his father Ole A. Rovig (born in Minnesota of Norwegian ancestry) and brother Howard R. Rovig. The trio worked as general laborers.

Hall's housekeeper, Hannah, preceded him in death in 1938 at age 64, a victim of cancer. According to her obituary she was employed in the Hall house for 25 years, indicating she moved in very shortly after the house was constructed. John Hall must have moved out of the house close to this time. Hall passed away at the Volga Hospital on June 26<sup>th</sup>, 1943 at 89 years of age.

Dr. Alonzo Peeke next owned the John L. Hall Residence. One source states, in 1940, Dr. Alonzo Peeke purchased his clinic "at 206 W. 2<sup>nd</sup>" from the John Hall estate which owned the neighboring lumber company.<sup>xlv</sup> However, the Abstract of Deed shows a 1944 "Final Decree of Distribution" for Hall's estate, in which this property went to Hall's niece, Margaret E. Campbell (who lived in Rockford, IL). According to the abstract, Miss Campbell transferred the property to Peeke in July of 1944. Dr. Peeke's wife, Roma also became an owner of the property in 1945.

Longtime Volga residents remember 121 Samara Avenue as "Doc Peeke's" Clinic or the Volga Clinic. The Doctor operated his clinic on the first floor of the old Hall Residence until October 1978.<sup>xlvi</sup> Assuming it opened shortly after Peeke's purchase in the 1940s, the house served as the local doctor's clinic for more than 30 years. Patients entered the clinic on the Second Street side, through the dining room door, where there was a waiting room. This is likely why Dr. Peeke's biography refers to the address as 206 W. 2<sup>nd</sup> rather than 121 Samara. Apartments occupied the second floor.

Alonzo P. Peeke was born July 19, 1901 in Kagoshima Japan, on the island of Kyushu to Rev. Harmon VanSlyke Peeke and Vesta (Greer) Peeke. His parents were missionaries. Alonzo was the fourth of seven Peeke children. He visited the United States in 1909 with his parents, returning to Japan in 1910. Peeke attended the Shanghai American School from 1914 to 1916. Peeke returned to the U.S. for schooling in 1916. At sixteen he entered high school at Park Academy in Parkville, Missouri, where he attended from 1916 to 1920. He attended college from 1920 to 1924 at Park College in Parkville, Missouri. In 1925 Peeke entered the University of Minnesota Medical School and finished his diadactic work in 1927. He interned at St. Luke's Hospital in Duluth, Minnesota from April 1928 to 1929.<sup>xlvii</sup>

<sup>xli</sup> "John L. Hall Passes Saturday"; Hall's residence was directly across Second Street, north of the Hospital.

<sup>xlii</sup> The 1912 construction date is confirmed by the Brookings County Directory of Equalization and the *Brookings County History*, 183; historically, the address was also referenced as 206 W. Second Street.

<sup>xliii</sup> All transfer information comes from photocopies of the Abstract of Deed provided by the present owners.

<sup>xliv</sup> "Hannah Stockstad, 64, Is a Victim of Cancer," *The Volga Tribune*, 8 December 1938, p.1.

<sup>xlvi</sup> Boone, 25.

<sup>xlvii</sup> *Brookings County History*, 169.

<sup>xlviii</sup> *Brookings County History*, 572-573; Boone, 1, 3-5.

After completing these medical studies, in 1929 he came to Volga, SD, where he would remain. He began in practice with Dr. D.L. Scalan in Volga April 6, 1929. Peeke's Volga medical partner, Dr. Scanlan, died of a stroke in 1939.<sup>xlviii</sup>

On November 24, 1932 Dr. Peeke married Roma Mary Fay Barlow. The couple had three daughters: Cheryl (Mrs. Wm. Edelen), Caroline, (Mrs. Ron Johnson), and Rebecca (Mrs. Wm. Wilson), and three sons: Alonzo Richard, James Barlow, and Raymond Bryan.<sup>xlix</sup>

The *Brookings County History* states that "Alonzo Peeke was a country doctor legend" who "came to practice with Dr. D.L. Scalan in Volga April 6, 1929." Peeke is quoted as stating, "Small town practice is a wonderful opportunity for a man to give a life of service. Rewards are great. Opportunities are tremendous." Peeke was known for his dedication to his patients. For example, Peeke had an innovative vehicle to reach patients in winter conditions. His 1936 snowmobile had a Chevy engine and Dodge wheels. It looked like a car on skis. It could take him up to 15 miles per hour on house calls.<sup>i</sup> Peeke also took night calls often driving 50-60 miles into rural areas. According to Peeke's writings, he delivered over 4,000 babies, one of his great joys. Peeke kept the clinic open until October 1978, then continued to practice from his home on Kasan on a limited basis. He retired from private practice December 31, 1984.<sup>ii</sup>

Dr. Peeke served as president of the South Dakota Medical Association in 1956 and 1957. He was chosen South Dakota "Doctor of the Year" in both 1960 and 1961.<sup>iii</sup> He was active in many other medical organizations including the Third District Medical Society, Volga Community Hospital Board, South Dakota Heart Association, American Association of Physicians and Surgeons, American Academy of General Practice, American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons (fellow from 1938 and life member), Sioux Valley Medical Service Association, and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.<sup>iiii</sup>

Dr. Peeke was active elsewhere in the community. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge for over 40 years, a member of El Riad Temple, and a member of Olivet Presbyterian Church. He served on the Ecumenical Board of the U.S. He was an avid hunter and fisherman who took interest in conservation. Peeke began playing violin at age nine and played in the SDSU Symphony Orchestra from 1929 to 1973. According to relatives, in 1979 Dr. Alonzo Peeke was inducted into the South Dakota Hall of Fame. This well-known and well-respected man passed way in 1992.

The house returned to its original use as a single family residence when Craig and Erica Howell purchased it in the 1970s. They continue to reside in and preserve the well-maintained home.

In sum, the John L. Hall Residence retains integrity and is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the health/medical history of Volga as well as Criterion C as an excellent local example of early twentieth century architecture used for a prominent home in Volga, SD.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

Boone, Deanna V. *Doc Peeke*. Volga, SD: Reynolds Printing Co., 1976.

Brookings County Historic Book Committee. *Brookings County History Book*. Freeman: SD, Pine Hill Press, 1989.

Eades, Megan D. *Volga Auditorium: National Register Nomination*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 2000.

Erpestad, David 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.

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<sup>xlviii</sup> *Brookings County History*, 179, 572.

<sup>xlix</sup> *Ibid.*, 572.

<sup>i</sup> *Ibid.*, 179.

<sup>ii</sup> *Brookings County History*, 169, 573.

<sup>iii</sup> Only the second time in South Dakota history for a Doctor to be selected two years in a row.

<sup>iiii</sup> Boone, preface, "Autobiography."

Hall, John L. Residence  
Name of Property

Brookings County, SD  
County and State

Gelernter, Mark. *A History of American Architecture: Buildings In Their Cultural and Technological Context*. Hanover: University Press of New England, 1999.

"Hannah Stockstad, 64, Is a Victim of Cancer," *The Volga Tribune*, 8 December 1938, p.1.

*Historic Indiana: Indiana Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places 2003-2004*. Indianapolis: State of Indiana – Department of Natural Resources Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 2002.

"John L. Hall Passes Saturday," *The Volga Tribune*, 1 July 1943, p. 1.

McAlester, Lee and Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 2002.

Schlarman, Julie. *A Guide to the Architecture of Vermillion, South Dakota*. Vermillion, SD: Pressing Matters Printing, 2009.

Tyler, Norman. *Historic Preservation: An Introduction to Its History, Principles, and Practice*. New York: W.W. Norton, 2000.

Volga Chamber of Commerce. *A Welcome to you from Volga South Dakota: Population 1030*. Madison, SD: privately printed, 1967.

Woodward, Myrtle. *History of Volga: As written in 1967*. Volga: privately printed, 1967.

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): BK00001163

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** less than one  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>665155.48</u>	<u>4909934.76</u>	3	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	4	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The East One Hundred and Twenty-Five (125) Feet, Lot Two (2) in Block One (1) of Hall's Addition to Volga, S.D.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary encompasses the area historically associated with the John L. Hall Residence/Dr. Alonzo Peeke Clinic.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Jennifer R. Brosz, Historic Preservation Specialist  
organization SD SHPO date 8-5-10  
street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone (605) 773-2906  
city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501  
e-mail jennifer.brosz@state.sd.us

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**Additional Documentation**

---

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

---

**Photographs:**

---

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-5 except as noted:

**Name of Property:** Hall, John L., Residence  
**County and State:** Brookings County, South Dakota  
**Photographer:** Jennifer Brosz  
**Date of Photographs:** May 2010  
**Location of Photographs:** South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Pierre, SD

Photo No.	Photographic Information
0001	HallJohnLResidence_BrookingsCounty_SD_0001 Facing West
0002	HallJohnLResidence_BrookingsCounty_SD_0002 Facing Northwest
0003	HallJohnLResidence_BrookingsCounty_SD_0003 Facing North
0004	HallJohnLResidence_BrookingsCounty_SD_0004 Facing Southwest
0005	HallJohnLResidence_BrookingsCounty_SD_0005 (Interior) Facing South

Hall, John L. Residence  
Name of Property

Brookings County, SD  
County and State

---

**Property Owner:**

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

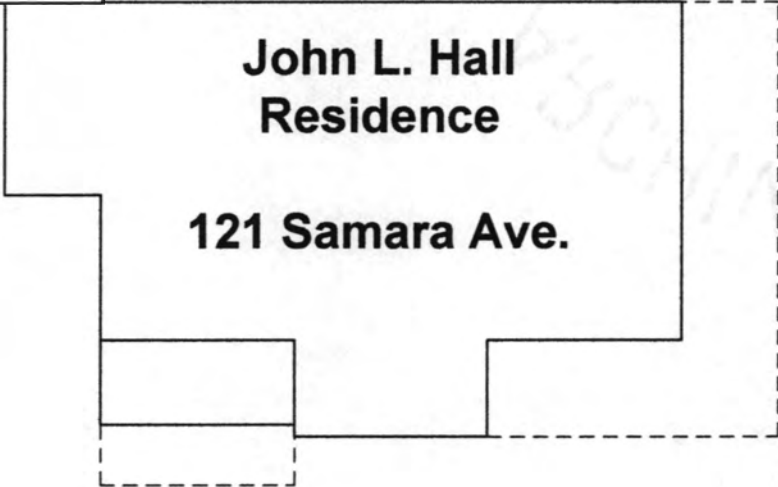
---

name Craig and Erica Howell  
street & number 121 Samara Ave. telephone (605) 627-5104  
city or town Volga state SD zip code 57071

**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 18 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.

**John L. Hall Residence  
Property Sketch  
Brookings County  
Volga, South Dakota**



**Samara  
Avenue**

**W. Second Street**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hall, John L., House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Brookings

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/28/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000955

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 11-29-10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Hall John L Residence - Brookings County - SD - 0001. TIF



Hall John L Residence - Brookings County - SD - 0002. TIF



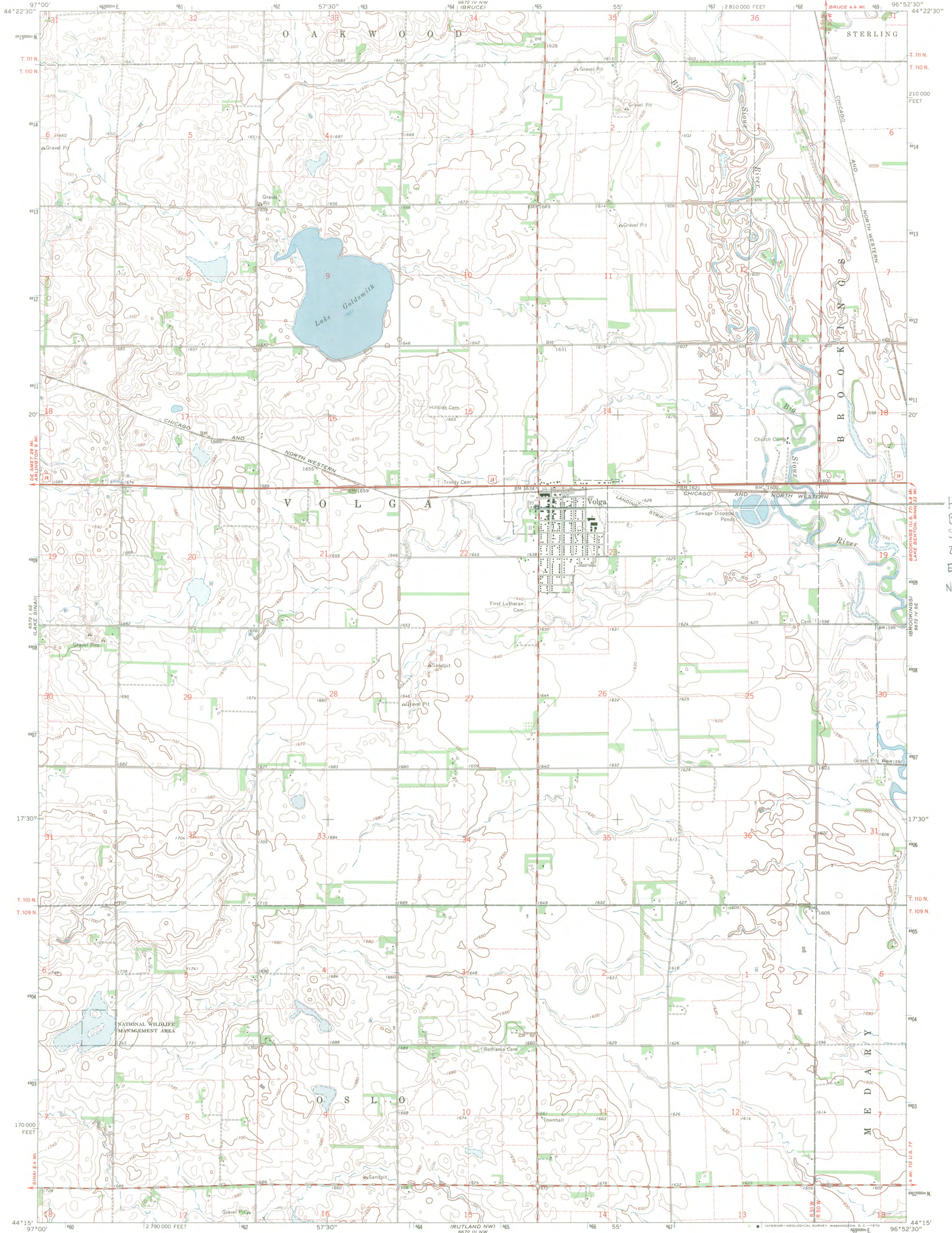
Hall John L Residence - Brookings County - SD - 0003. TIF



Hall John L Residence - Brookings County - SD - 0004, TIF



Hall John L Residence - Brookings County - SD - 0005, TIF



Hall, John L. Residence  
Brookings County  
South Dakota  
Z = 14  
E = 665155.48  
N = 4909934.76

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1968  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on South Dakota coordinate system, north zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs  
This information is unchecked

UTM GRID AND 1968 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET  
1°26' 26 MILS  
8 1/2° 151 MILS

SCALE 1:24,000  
1 MILE  
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface  
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface  
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface  
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather  
U. S. Route

SOUTH DAKOTA  
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

VOLGA, S. DAK.  
N4415—W9652.5/7.5  
1968  
AMS 6672 IV SW—SERIES V873

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

# SOUTH DAKOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Department of Tourism and State Development

900 Governors Drive Pierre, SD 57501-2217

Phone 605-773-3458 Fax 605-773-6041 [www.history.sd.gov](http://www.history.sd.gov)



5 October 2010

Keeper of the National Register  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Parks Service  
1201 Eye St NW  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor (MS 2280)  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Keeper of the National Register:

Enclosed are six National Register of Historic Places nominations: *Wewela Hall, Molstad Lake Park, Ellis and Roberta Henline Farmstead, John L. Hall Residence, Lockhart-Fishback House, and Dr. William Edgerton House.*

Also enclosed are amendments for the *Rapid City West Boulevard Historic District, Rapid City Historic Commercial District, Vermillion Historic District, and Yankton Historic District.*

If you have any questions regarding any of these submittals, please feel free to contact Chris Nelson at 605-773-3103 or at [chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us](mailto:chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us).

Sincerely,

Jay D. Vogt  
SHPO



Department of  
Tourism & State  
Development

Office of Tourism [TravelSD.com](http://TravelSD.com)  
Governor's Office of Economic Development [SDreadytowork.com](http://SDreadytowork.com)  
Tribal Government Relations [SDtribalrelations.com](http://SDtribalrelations.com)  
Arts Council [artscouncil.sd.gov](http://artscouncil.sd.gov)  
State Historical Society [history.sd.gov](http://history.sd.gov)  
Housing Development Authority [SDHDA.org](http://SDHDA.org)

2010  
initiative  
[2010initiative.com](http://2010initiative.com)



# United States Department of the Interior


NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

November 29, 2010

## Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45<sup>th</sup> day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Edson Beall   
Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
Phone: 202-354-2255  
E-mail: [Edson\\_Beall@nps.gov](mailto:Edson_Beall@nps.gov)  
Web: [www.nps.gov/history/nr](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr)