

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

952



## 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 Wewela Hall

other names/site number Wewela Community Club Hall

### 2. Location

street & number Lots 3 and 4, Block 34, Government Townsite of Wewela

☐ not for publication

city or town Wewela

☐ vicinity

state South Dakota code SD county Tripp code 123 zip code 57580

### 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

Signature of certifying official Jay D. Vogt

Date 09-20-2010

Title 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

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

x 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 For Edison H. Beall

Date of Action 11.29.10

Wewela Hall

Name of Property

Tripp County South

Dakota

County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	
	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
	buildings
1	<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

n/a

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social/Meeting Hall

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social/Meeting Hall

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American

Movements

Other: False-Front

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Metal/Tin

roof: Metal/Steel

other: Wood frame

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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**

Wewela Hall (b.1926) is a one-story rectilinear building located in the town of Wewela in Tripp County. It is located 100 yards from the nearest building and sits directly west of an abandoned softball field. Grassy fields surround the hall.

The hall has a false-front on the façade. There is a small, gabled entry addition centered on the façade. The majority of the building is covered in original tin siding. There are two, shed roof additions on the east elevation: one is a covered entrance to the basement and the other is a kitchen. There are double hung and fixed pane windows in multi and single pane configurations. The arch roof, with slight eave overhangs, was covered in 2005 with non-historic steel (was originally tin).

The interior contains original lathe and plaster wall finishes, original wood wainscoting, and original wood floors. A stage with its original curtains is located at the back (southern) portion of the hall.

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**Narrative Description**

The façade (north elevation) has a false-front with a centered, gabled entrance addition (circa 1950). The addition is clad in steel. The east elevation of the entrance addition has a wood door. The north elevation of the entrance addition has paired four-pane windows. The west elevation of the entrance addition has no openings. The façade, as well as the rest of the building, is covered in original tin sheathing stamped "GEO MULLIN. COLOME SO.DAK". The parapet of the façade is semi-circular in the middle and horizontal towards the ends of the elevation. Flanking the entrance addition are six-over-six double hung wood windows. An electrical wire connects to the building at the northwest corner of the parapet.

The west elevation has three one-over-one double hung wood windows. A fourth window towards the southwest corner is covered in tin.

The south elevation has a single door opening at the southeast corner. There is a metal door with a small wood stairway.

The east elevation has two additions. There is an original shed roof kitchen addition at the south east corner. The north portion of the addition is covered in tin sheathing while the south portion is wood clapboard. The south portion was added in circa 1950 and has a wood panel door. There is a wood door on the north elevation of this addition and two four-pane windows on the east side of the elevation. The second addition is an original small, centered basement access. It has tin roof and siding. There is a two-panel wood door on the north elevation of this addition. The only other features on the east elevation of the building are two six-over-six double hung wood windows.

The interior of the hall has lathe and plaster walls, two styles of wood wainscoting, and wood floors. On the west wall is a trophy case with multiple softball trophies. On the north wall, flanking the entrance, are small wood bleachers.

The south portion of the interior is the stage. The stage is approximately 10' deep and 20' wide. Flanking the stage are wood panels stepped to the back of the stage. Flanking the wood panels on each side is a door opening; below each opening are small wood steps that lead up to the stage. Above the stage are the original stage curtains.

There is a five-panel wood door on the east wall that leads into the kitchen. The kitchen has two sets of wood cupboards and a centered wood island. There is a wood panel door with a window that leads into the southern part of the addition. The kitchen has the same lathe and plaster walls and wood floors as the rest of the hall.

Wewela Hall

Tripp County South

Dakota

Name of Property

County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

### Period of Significance

1926-1960

### Significant Dates

1926

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

### Cultural Affiliation

n/a

### Architect/Builder

n/a

### 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.

### Period of Significance (Justification)

The period of significance begins in 1926, the year the hall was constructed. It ends in 1960, the 50-year cutoff recommended by the National Register Bulletin.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)



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

Wewela Hall is eligible locally under Criterion A. It is eligible under the category of Entertainment and Recreation. It is also eligible under Criterion C as a distinct type of vernacular community building in South Dakota.

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

The hall is eligible under Entertainment and Recreation as the social center of Wewela. Many plays, concerts, and dances were held in the hall over the years. The hall was also used for town picnics, weddings, celebrations, bazaars, and reunions. The hall was the social center of town and served as a multi-purpose building within the small community.

The hall is eligible under Architecture as a distinct type of community building. The building's false-front, stamp-metal siding, and interior orientation are all character-defining features of the property type.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)**History of Wewela**

Tripp County, South Dakota, was part of the Great Sioux Reservation established by the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868. The reservation originally included all of western South Dakota. However, the reservations were gradually reduced as white settlers pushed westward and demanded more land. Tripp County was some of the last land removed from the reservations and opened to white settlement under the Homestead Act of 1862.

On 24 August 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt issued a proclamation opening Tripp County. Registration for the land took place between 5 and 17 October during which 114,769 people registered for the lottery. Filing for the land began 1 April 1909 as well as the sale of town lots in the government towns of McNeely, Wewela, Roseland, and Witten.<sup>i</sup> These towns grew rapidly the first year, but failure of the Chicago Northwestern Railroad to pass through any of these government towns ensured that none would grow and prosper as much as anticipated.

Before the United States Land Office set aside the 160 acres that would become Wewela, they first had to order all the cattle outfits off the land. The culture of the cattle outfits and cowboys remained, however, and Wewela started out as a "wide open" town where the poker game at the saloon seldom stopped.<sup>ii</sup> Mike Cabeen and Jud Edwards erected the first tent at the townsite and commenced building a saloon. Other business followed shortly thereafter.<sup>iii</sup>

The name Wewela is of Sioux origin meaning "the site of a spring." John Rames, who was married to an American Indian woman and ran cattle in the country before it was opened, suggested the name.<sup>iv</sup> Since Rames ran cattle over the ground that would become Wewela, he probably suggested the name to the government surveyors who platted the town. Rames would have been in contact with United States Land Office personnel at the time as they would have been enforcing the removal of his cattle off the land. Another source claims the actual townsite location was chosen at the suggestion of missionary A.B. Clark.<sup>v</sup>

Early Wewela prospered, but by 1918 it was already at its peak. Several factors contributed to its decline. First, the railroad was routed to the north of town. The consequence was that its northern neighbors, towns like Winner and Colome who were located on the railroad line, became the economic centers. Second, many of the early homesteaders were broke and relied on store credit, which the local merchants were very willing to extend. As these homesteaders increased their wealth, they became less dependent on local merchant's credit and in turn could spend their cash in the surrounding

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<sup>i</sup> Winner Chamber of Commerce Golden Anniversary Committee, *Tripp County 1909-1959* (Sodak Printers, 1959) 20.

<sup>ii</sup> Ibid, 175.

<sup>iii</sup> Ibid, 175.

<sup>iv</sup> Ibid, 174.

<sup>v</sup> Robert James Maule, *History of Tripp County South Dakota* (Thesis, University of South Dakota, 1954), 24.

towns. Finally, contributing to all of this was the rise of the automobile, which made trips to Winner and Colome convenient.<sup>vi</sup>

### The Wewela Community Club Hall

During the 1920s, the people of Wewela formed a community club. On 19 February 1926, lots were purchased to build a meeting hall. Henry Gierau's name was on the patent. Each lot cost \$35 amounting to \$70 for the two lots totaling 7,000 square feet.<sup>vii</sup> The total cost of construction was \$1,750, with the members of the club volunteering the labor. A ledger was kept to record the work of the volunteers. A list of those who donated a significant amount of time includes Joseph Kinzer, W.A. Kenaston, Ed Kenaston, Frank Moles, Frank Mullen, Tom Bowles, Harvey Lower, Louie Lower, Josh Lower, Stillman Vroman, Theo Gierau, and others.<sup>viii</sup> The volunteers built a wood frame building clad in tin purchased from George Mullin of Colome.

Construction of the hall began during the winter of 1926. Volunteers finished the floors and walls in January.<sup>ix</sup> Work continued with the raising of the rafters on 11 February.<sup>x</sup> At the beginning of March, the doors and windows were installed.<sup>xi</sup> The remaining finish work took place in the following months and the hall was soon the center of activity.

The community club was in operation for four years before it received its charter and seal from the Secretary of State on 12 May 1930. The first governing body included: Henry Gierau, President; Ed Kenaston, Vice-president; and directors Charlie Richey, Bill Larsen, W.T. Bowles, M.L. Lange, and Frank Mullen. The objectives of the Wewela Community Club were to "promote and aid the educational, social, religious, and recreational life of the community," and "to promote a general spirit of cooperation, good fellowship, and the observance of the Golden Rule in private, civic, social, and business life, and the spirit of fraternalism among men."<sup>xii</sup>

Over the years the hall has been used for funerals, meetings, elections, family reunions, anniversaries, 4-H meetings, plays, church suppers, bazaars, school programs, wedding dances, bridal showers and a huge fall bazaar with a turkey dinner in the fall of the year.<sup>xiii</sup> Dances at the hall were very popular in the area and were held at least every two weeks in the early years.<sup>xiv</sup> Tickets were twenty-five cents and included the local groups Gene Stanford and the Melody Boys of Gregory, the Rosebud Kids from Yankton, an all-girl orchestra the Midnight Belles, the Kenaston Family, Aces of Rhythm, Naper Brothers from Gregory, and the Williams Brothers band from Clearfield. George Weickum organized the Wewela Band which played the hall many times. The band had between fifteen and twenty members and played for dances. George's sons Vic and Bill had been members of the band since they were children. Lawrence Welk's band also performed at the hall in the early years before they achieved popular success.<sup>xv</sup>

In the early days, George Vroman was the ticket-taker or "ribbon" seller for the dances. A man could go into the hall for free, but if he wanted to dance, he had to have a twenty-five cent ribbon pinned on his shirt. If the man did not have a ribbon, George made sure he bought a ribbon or got out.<sup>xvi</sup> In the local history book, *Our Roots Are In Wewela*, many residents share fond memories and stories of the very popular dances held at Wewela Hall.

The hall was also used for theatre. The first play in the hall was "Mummys and Mumps", which the junior class of Springfield, Nebraska, put on in 1926. That same year the 8<sup>th</sup> Grade class of Wewela presented "Rescued by Radio", the proceeds of which went to buy some chairs for the hall. The community also used small theatre productions to help fund

<sup>vi</sup> Winner Chamber of Commerce Golden Anniversary Committee, 176-77.

<sup>vii</sup> Winner Chamber of Commerce Diamond Jubilee History Committee. *The History of Tripp County South Dakota*, (Freeman, SD: Pine Hill Press, 1984), 205.

<sup>viii</sup> Wewela Centennial Committee. *Our Roots Are In Wewela*. (Winner, SD: Sodak Printers, 2009), 19.

<sup>ix</sup> *The Colome Times*, 21-28 January 1926, 1.

<sup>x</sup> *The Colome Times*, 11 February 1926, 1.

<sup>xi</sup> *The Colome Times*, 4 March 1926, 1.

<sup>xii</sup> Wewela Centennial Committee, 19..

<sup>xiii</sup> Wewela Centennial Committee, 19.

<sup>xiv</sup> Wewela Centennial Committee, 19.

<sup>xv</sup> Wewela Centennial Committee, 19.

<sup>xvi</sup> Wewela Centennial Committee, 19.

the maintenance of the hall. Bryle Gireau and Martha Smith Vroman directed several plays including the very popular "The Hillbilly Courtship."<sup>xvii</sup>

The Wewela School, as well as other area schools, used the hall for school programs. Wewela students held annual Christmas Eve programs at the hall, after which Santa always showed up with his brown bag of goodies.<sup>xviii</sup> Once again many affectionate memories of these Christmas Eve programs and "brown bags of goodies" are recalled in *Our Roots Are In Wewela*.

### Historic Community Buildings in Small Towns

By comparison, community club halls in South Dakota share similar characteristics of town halls and township halls. First, most surviving examples are found in rural areas and in small towns. Second, due to their location in less populated areas, most are relatively simple, small buildings. Finally, most served multiple uses within the community.

Contemporary examples survive in small towns and rural areas for several reasons. First, urbanization has not made them obsolete and they are still used today as they were seventy-five or one-hundred years ago. Therefore, some care is taken to maintain the building. Second, the land they sit on is not valuable to developers. Many of the halls built in small towns that became cities saw a turnover in their simple, historic buildings as property values increased and larger buildings were needed. In many small towns and the countryside, these demands for land and bigger buildings never materialized.

The second-generation community oriented buildings built in South Dakota cities and moderate sized towns rendered the older town and community halls outdated. Fraternal groups like the Masons and International Order of Oddfellows as well as organizations such as the Young Men's Christian Organization outgrew the simple buildings they once met in and constructed more significant buildings often of architect design.<sup>xix</sup> Also, activities such as dances, plays, and political meetings were moved out of the multipurpose community halls and into opera houses, city halls, and auditoriums as those facilities were constructed specifically for those uses. Similar to the second and third generation churches and schools that replaced their simpler predecessors, many new buildings were built to replace the roles historically filled by community and town halls.

As of 2010, six community, town, and township halls are listed on the National Register in South Dakota. They include Garfield Hall in Clay County, Roscoe Community Hall in Edmunds County, Esmond Township Hall in Kingsbury County, Buffalo Gap Town Hall in Custer County, and Marindahl and Volin Township Halls in Yankton County. Of these, all except the Roscoe Community Hall are simple one-story structures that vary in ornamentation and form.

The architecture of the community halls reflects popular forms of the time, specifically simple, gabled-front and hipped roof buildings. For example, the Marindahl Town Hall is a roughly square 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 which were constructed post 1900.<sup>xx</sup> The Garfield Town Hall (1908) and the Buffalo Gap Town Hall (1912) both have false front or "boomtown" facades which were popular on wood-built commercial buildings up until about 1915.<sup>xxi</sup>

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. 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. While the Esmond Township Hall is rather stoic in ornamentation, 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.

Interior layouts are more consistent than the exteriors, especially for the rectilinear halls. The entrance is on the front of the gable (including those covered by a false-front). Immediately inside some halls are cloak rooms, some which may have been converted to bathrooms. Other halls have additions added to the façade to serve as cloakrooms. At the other

<sup>xvii</sup> Wewela Centennial Committee, 19.

<sup>xviii</sup> Wewela Centennial Committee, 43.

<sup>xix</sup> David Erpestad and David Wood. *Building South Dakota*. (Pierre: SD, South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997), 179-180.

<sup>xx</sup> Ibid, 82.

<sup>xxi</sup> Ibid, 140.



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Name of Property

end of the hall is typically a stage. Occasionally, bump-out additions are added to the sides to serve as bathrooms and kitchens.

The Wewela Hall fits into these architectural trends for community, town, and township halls. Its interior layout is consistent with these types of public buildings and the exterior treatments, specifically the false-front and stamped metal siding, are consistent with similar treatments used on these public buildings.

### **Architectural Significance of Wewela Hall**

Wewela Hall is a well-preserved example of a distinct building type and design in South Dakota. The exterior of the building represents the false-front type of buildings common in the early years to South Dakota towns and the interior is a representative design employed in small town community buildings. The exterior and interior characteristics combine to make the property distinctive.

Simple false-front store buildings were typical of "first generation" stores across West River South Dakota. The scale of the buildings was small, but then again so was the population they served.<sup>xxii</sup> The false-front was intended to make the building more impressive and give streets the appearance of continuity, which one would find in an urban setting. The actual false-front portion of the building could also be adorned with stylistic details of popular, contemporary styles.

While most false-front buildings were commercial, it was also applied to other buildings. As discussed above, false-front buildings were commonly used for town halls, township halls, and community buildings. Like their commercial counterparts, these false-front buildings were popular because they were inexpensive, easy, and quick to construct.

Wewela Hall has distinct characteristics that make it a good example of the style. The intact false-front and stamp-metal siding are defining features of the property that anchor its material integrity. The intact interior conveys a strong sense of feeling and association uncommon with most properties of this age. The setting, location, and design also play an important role in the hall's ability to express its historic associations.

Some alteration of the hall has occurred. The non-historic additions (some of the additions were original), non-original windows on the west elevation, and the new steel roof represent changes. However, these alterations do not compromise the hall's ability to represent its distinctive style and design.

Additions to these halls, both original and later, are common. Most of these buildings were built before modern plumbing and electricity were available. When these amenities were added later, they were either incorporated as bump-out additions or incorporated in existing interior spaces such as cloak rooms. The result of these upgrades represents either an exterior or interior modification to the halls. In the case of Wewela Hall, the modification occurred in the form of bump-outs, which preserved the strict integrity of the interior.

The other alterations do not overwhelm the overall integrity of the property either. The original roof was tin, which was replaced with steel. A storm destroyed the windows on the west elevation, causing their replacement. Although the replacement was from wood multi-pane to wood single-pane on the side of the hall, the change does not overpower the other character-defining features of the hall.

To a degree, the changes to Wewela Hall represent the evolution of the property. Given the rarity of this property type, the changes do not destroy or diminish the cumulative integrity of the hall. Wewela Hall remains a distinctive example of the false-front community hall property type.

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<sup>xxii</sup> Ibid, 140.



Wewela Hall

Name of Property

Tripp County South

Dakota

County and State

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Erpestad, David and David Wood. *Building South Dakota*. South Dakota State Historical Society Press, Pierre: SD, 1997.

Maule, Robert James. *History of Tripp County South Dakota*. University of South Dakota thesis, 1954.

*The Colome Times*, 21 January-24 March 1926.

Wewela Centennial Committee. *Our Roots Are In Wewela*. Sodak Printers, Winner: SD, 2009.

Winner Chamber of Commerce Diamond Jubilee History Committee. *The History of Tripp County South Dakota*. Pine Hill Press, Freeman: SD, 1984.

Winner Chamber of Commerce Golden Anniversary Committee. *Tripp County 1909-1959*. Sodak Printers, 1959.

### 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): \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 1 acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 14 436094 4762529  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

Wewela Hall

Tripp County South

Name of Property

Dakota

County and State

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

Lots 3 and 4, Block 34, Government Townsite of Wewela.

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

The boundary is the area historically associated with the hall.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Chris B. Nelson

organization SD State Historic Preservation Office

date 7 July 2010

street & number 900 Governors Drive

telephone 605-773-3103

city or town Pierre

state SD

zip code 57501

e-mail Chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us

**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 black and white 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.

**Name of Property:** **Wewela Community Club Hall**

**City or Vicinity:** **Wewela**

**County:** **Tripp**

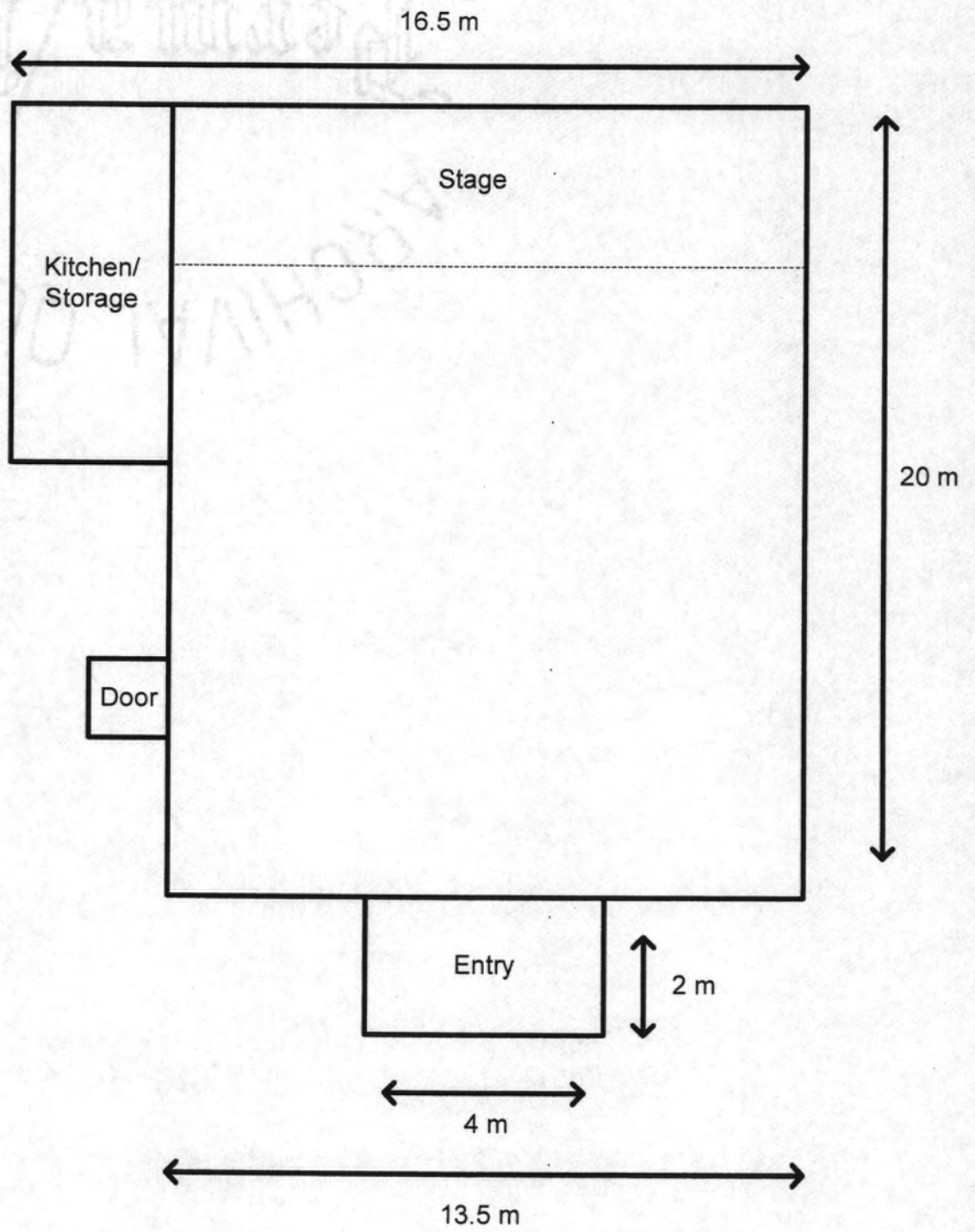
**State:** **SD**

**Photographer:** **C. Nelson**

**Date Photographed:** **1 May 2010**

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

WewelaHall_TrippCounty_SD_0001.TIF	SW
WewelaHall_TrippCounty_SD_0002.TIF	SE
WewelaHall_TrippCounty_SD_0003.TIF	NW
WewelaHall_TrippCounty_SD_0004.TIF	S
WewelaHall_TrippCounty_SD_0005.TIF	S
WewelaHall_TrippCounty_SD_0006.TIF	SE
WewelaHall_TrippCounty_SD_0007.TIF	SW



**Wewela Town Hall**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Wewela Hall  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Tripp

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: 10000952

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.



Wewela Hall Tripp County - SD - 0001.tif





Wewela Hall - Tripp County - SD - 0002.tif





Wewela Hall Tripp County - SD - 0003.tif

GEO. MULLIN.

COLONE SO. DAIR.

Wewela Hall - Tripp County - SD - 0004.tif





Wewela Hall - Tripp County - SD - 0005.tif



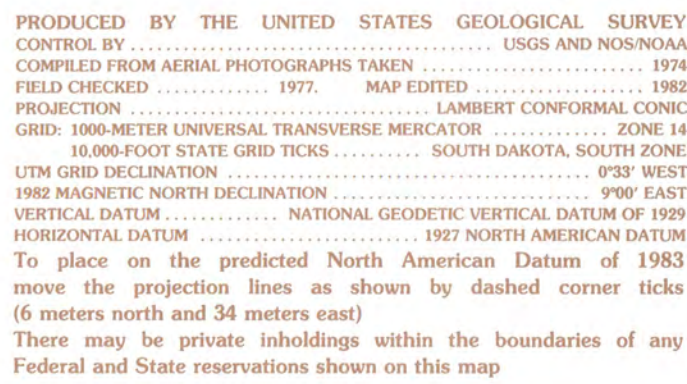
Wewela Hall - Tripp County - SD - 0006.tif



Wewela Hall - Tripp County - 511 - 0007.tif



WEWELA QUADRANGLE  
SOUTH DAKOTA-TRIPP CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



**SCALE 1:24 000**

The graphic scale bar consists of three horizontal lines. The top line is labeled 'MILES' and has major tick marks at 0 and 1, with a minor tick mark at 0.5. The middle line is labeled 'FEET' and has major tick marks every 1000 units from 0 to 10,000. The bottom line is labeled 'KILOMETERS' and has major tick marks at 0, 1, and 2, with a minor tick mark at 0.5. The text '1000' is placed below the 1000-foot mark, and '2000' is placed below the 2000-foot mark.

**CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET**  
**SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET**

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048  
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092




1	2	3	1 Dog Ear Lake
			2 Wewela NE
4		5	3 Dallas NW
			4 Millboro
			5 Dallas SW
6	7	8	6 Meadville NW
			7 Meadville NE
			8 Springview NW

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1982

**ROAD LEGEND**

Improved Road .....  
Unimproved Road .....  
Trail .....

 Interstate Route    U. S. Route    State Route

WEWELA, SOUTH DAKOTA  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1982

43099-A7-TF-024





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

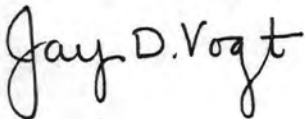
Dear Keeper of the National Register:

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



# 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)