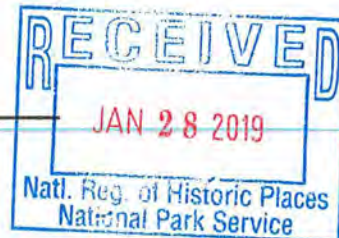


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

MP 3442

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Haakon County Courthouse  
Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of related multiple property listing:  
County Courthouses of South Dakota (NRIS#64500577)  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 140 Howard Ave  
City or town: Philip State: SD County: Haakon  
Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide   X   local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:  
  X   A     B   X   C     D

Jay D. Vogt 12-17-2018  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date  
SD SHPO  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

*[Signature]*  
Signature of the Keeper

3/14/19  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

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

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/courthouse

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/courthouse

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: Stone; Walls: Brick; Roof:  
Synthetics



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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### **Summary Paragraph**

The Haakon County Courthouse (1930) is located at 140 Howard Avenue in the center of Philip, South Dakota. It sits midblock with a parking lot to the north and lawn to the south containing memorial stones. The courthouse occupies the western half of the city block; an automotive dealership occupies the eastern half. The courthouse is a four-story rectangular building primarily composed of brick and Indiana limestone. The building is executed in a common pre-war Art Deco style. Above the stone foundation is brick with some adorning sections of limestone. At the top of the entry way, a statement etched in stone states: "To The Pioneers of Haakon County This Building Is Dedicated". The year 1930 is also etched into the stone. Each side of the entrance consists of brick panels that are bordered with quoins. A stone base separates the entrance and the first-floor windows. The bays adjacent to the center of the building contain paired windows on the first, second, and third stories. The bays furthest to the outside contain a single window on the first, second and third story windows. Window sets are separated by brick pilasters. The roof of the building is flat with a stepped stone parapet with an etching stating "Haakon County Court House".

Overall integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, and setting are excellent. The building's design has not been altered on the exterior with additions or major changes in materials. The only notable change is replacement windows. However, this is an almost universal modification found on all courthouses. Additionally, the Haakon County Courthouse meets all the integrity requirements laid out in the *County Courthouse of South Dakota* (NRIS#64500577; 1993) Multiple Property Documentation form.

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## Narrative Description

### General

The Haakon County Courthouse sits midblock facing Howard Street. It sits directly west of Philip's commercial district and one-half block west of Highway 73. The courthouse grounds include half a city block. The south courthouse grounds are grass and trees with a veterans memorial containing two engraved stones. There is also a small wooden shed. The north courthouse grounds include grass and a paved parking lot. Across the alley, to the east, is an automobile dealership.

The building is four stories and roughly rectangular. The east/west and north/south facades are symmetrical. The foundation is Indiana limestone; limestone is also used to accentuate the entrances, parapet, sills, and lintels. The walls are brick and the roof is flat. There is a brick chimney. Windows are replacements comprised of a large, fixed-pane sash over a hopper window.<sup>1</sup> They have anodized aluminum frames. Window openings are recessed, separated by brick pilasters. Replacement double, two-light anodized aluminum-framed entry doors are found on the east and west elevations. Decorative stonework and carved panels adorn the front and rear elevations.



Circa 1931 photo. The original windows appear to be metal of various configurations.  
(Photo courtesy South Dakota State Archives, Identifier 2015-03-15-310)

<sup>1</sup> The original windows were replaced sometime after 1997 per a dated survey photo on file at the South Dakota State Historical Society's Digital Archives <https://sddigitalarchives.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/photos/id/59597/rec/21> Accession No. 2015-11-18-302. Accessed 25 September 2018.

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### **West Elevation (façade)**

The west elevation is the front of the building. It is comprised of seven bays. The main central mass contains five bays; a single bay is slightly stepped back on each side of the main mass. A two-story entrance projects from the center of the elevation. Brick panels and stone create the appearance of quoins on both sides of the entry. Inlaid are quarter-round fluted stone panels with decorative capitals, which appear as fully engaged columns. The capitals are carved in a geometric, triangular relief. Recessed within the entrance is a window; below the window is a carved stone panel with concave, geometric rectangular reliefs and below the panel are the entry doors. The stone panel capping the entrance is inscribed "To The Pioneers of Haakon County This Building Is Dedicated" with "1930" split on either side of the statement. Concrete steps lead to the entrance landing. The landing is decorative tile.

Brick pilasters have stone bases and carved capitals. The capitals are in an angular fan relief. The center of the fan relief is capped with a diamond motif; beneath the fan motif are geometric right angles. In between the capitals are carved stone panels. These panels feature concave, rectangular motifs. Four of the bays the pilasters create are narrow; window patterns are repeated, and though bay widths vary the façade is symmetrical. Two of the central mass bays have decorative stone motifs in the lintels of their third-floor windows. These geometric motifs are executed in a winged-diamond shape. The stone parapet is stepped. Inscribed in the central panel is "Haakon County" over "Court House".

### **East Elevation**

The east elevation mirrors the west elevation with two exceptions. First, there is not a stepped parapet. Second, the inscription above the entrance reads "Haakon County" over "Court House".

### **North and South Elevations**

These elevations are identical. They contain five bays. The main center mass, containing three bays with windows separated by brick pilasters, projects. These three bays have decorative stone motifs in the lintels of their third-floor windows. Above the windows on the fourth floor are carved stone panels.

### **Interior**

The interior in general features many Art Deco decorative characteristics and typical decorative characteristics found in courthouses of the period. The primary, central stairways are gray marble. Gray marble wainscoting is also found throughout the corridors, though the third floor has wood wainscoting. Plaster motifs in the molding is common in the entrance and public corridors. The molding is a combination of fretwork/floral/vegetative designs. Leaf patterns, of various constitutions, are incorporated liberally in the molding designs. A plaster, sunburst motif is centered above some interior doors. The same fretwork/floral/vegetative designs used in the moldings are used in these motifs. The original Art Deco heating vents also remain throughout the building. The vents are executed in a wave/scale pattern.

The first-floor interior contains the lobby. Restrooms are located to the immediate north and south of the front entrance. The first floor contains a library and community room. Most walls

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are clad with gray marble. The remainder of the walls are white plaster with decorative diamond banding covering the height of each wall.

The second-floor interior holds four offices dedicated to different functions of Haakon County government, including the County Commission, Auditor, Treasurer, and Register of Deeds. Restrooms are located on the immediate north side of the second floor. The floors and the thirteen-step staircase leading to the third floor are grey marble. The bottom half of the second-floor walls are clad with grey marble. The upper half of the walls and ceilings are white plaster.

Two county offices are located at the north end of the third-floor. A hallway runs down the south end of the third floor, holding the offices of the Haakon Sheriff Department. The courtroom occupies the remainder of the space. The floors are a turquoise-colored marble. The lower half of the third-floor walls are clad with grey marble and dark wood paneling. The ceiling and the upper half of the walls are white plaster with embellished woodwork designs on the north and south walls.

Two city administrative offices are located on the north and south ends of the fourth floor. A single hallway runs from north to south. The floors are marble, colored with turquoise/tan marble. The walls are white plaster. Wood trim runs directly through the center of the north and south walls. Two layers of decorative banding run along all four walls. The top of the marble staircase is centered on this floor.

### **Courthouse Grounds**

A small, wooden shed and stone veterans' monument are located on the south grounds. The shed is not listed in the resource count as, per *National Register Bulletin How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, it is a minor resource that does not contribute strongly to the property's significance.

The memorial (1989) is noted in the resource count as an object. It is currently considered non-contributing due to its age and commemorative function. (However, after the continued passage of time, it may achieve significance and become contributing.) In the last thirty years, thirty-three of South Dakota's sixty-six counties have erected veterans' memorials on their courthouse grounds. This trend is intriguing, and after the passage of sufficient time, may be studied and deemed significant under Criteria A or C. This is the justification for including the memorial in the 2018 resource count.

The memorial consists of two granite stones. One measures approximately 5' x 5' and the other 2' x 3'. The larger stone memorializes residents of Haakon County killed in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the Gulf War/Iraq. Names of the deceased are etched in the stone. The smaller stone is a memorial to the airmen killed in a plane crash near Philip on a training mission during World War II. Names of the deceased are etched in the stone.

### **Statement of Integrity**

The *County Courthouses of South Dakota* multiple property listing stipulates integrity standards applicable to this property type in South Dakota. These integrity standards were developed after

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all of South Dakota's courthouses were surveyed and evaluated. Based on these standards, the Haakon County Courthouse has excellent integrity. The building retains its original massing, pattern of fenestration, exterior surface materials, and Art Deco ornamentation, all of which contribute to its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Its location is original, and setting remains intact as no other buildings have been constructed on the half-block set aside for county use. Due to the integrity of materials, design, workmanship, setting, and location, integrity of feeling and association is also high as the observer is impressed with the architecture of the building and its setting.



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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1930-1968

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1930

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Perkins and McWayne (architect)

S.W. Jonasen and Co (builder)

\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Haakon County Courthouse is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at a local level under **Criterion A** under **Politics/Government**. The courthouse building has served as the center of government in Haakon County since its construction in 1930. The Haakon County Courthouse is also eligible at the local level under **Criterion C** for **Architecture** as it exemplifies the Art Deco style of the pre-WWII era. Presenting blocky forms in a geometric order and detailing, verticality, and a low façade relief, the Haakon County Courthouse is a significant example of Art Deco architecture.<sup>2</sup>

The period of significance is 1930-1968. The building continues to be used as a courthouse, however per National Register guidelines this continued use is not exceptionally significant enough to extend the period of significance past the fifty-year cutoff date.<sup>3</sup>

It is being nominated under the *County Courthouses of South Dakota* (NRIS#64500577; 1993) multiple property listing (MPL). The multiple property documentation form details four architectural periods/styles. The Haakon County Courthouse is classified under *Art Deco and "PWA Moderne" designs (circa 1925-1940)* per the MPL.

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<sup>2</sup> Cyril M. Harris, *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia* (New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company, 1998), 14.

<sup>3</sup> United States Department of the Interior. *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1997), 42.

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

## Criterion A

### **The History of Haakon County and the Courthouse**

Haakon County, South Dakota was organized in 1915. Prior to Haakon's establishment, the area belonged to Sterling and Nowlin Counties; both were incorporated into Stanley County in 1892. At an election in November of 1914, the citizens of Stanley County voted to divide the area into Haakon, Jackson, and Stanley counties. Largely influenced by Scandinavian settlement, Haakon County is named after Haakon VII, King of Norway in 1905. The area is made up of mostly rolling prairie with breaks along the rivers. The Cheyenne River acts as the northern border of the county, and the Bad River runs close to the southern border.<sup>4</sup>

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad arrived nine years prior to the county's organization, creating the towns of Philip and Midland in 1907. The railroad facilitated settlers seeking homestead claims and to work in the livestock industry. The area offered favorable grazing and sufficient water sources for cattle. From the opening of the Great Sioux Reservation in 1890 to the early twentieth century, the area grew substantially.<sup>5</sup>

In 1906, the Western Town Lot Company of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company began to plan a potential townsite somewhere off the forks of the Bad River. Local rancher, Frank Slocum, recommended to railroad engineers that the site be laid out west of the north fork of the river because of the superior drainage. Railroad engineers were determined to put the site east of the north fork however to make an easier railroad connection. On May 9<sup>th</sup>, 1907, Philip became an incorporated city on the east side.<sup>6</sup>

The prospect of the new town brought excitement amongst businessmen of the area. Several entrepreneurs made plans to move into the townsite in 1906 and early 1907. There is no official record of every original business in the townsite, although several were recorded in county histories. Robinson Bros Lumberyard was originally located five miles north of the town and made the decision to move into the new site in 1906. The Bank of Philip was founded in March of 1907 in Philip. In August of 1907, the Philip Post Office was moved into town from its original location two miles east of its current site. The post office served area ranchers prior to Philip's founding. Dr. N. H. Wyckoff was the original postmaster since the founding of the office in 1901 and named the building after legendary cowboy James "Scotty" Philip. The new town of Philip grew quickly as homesteaders filed for land in the area.

Following the incorporation of Haakon County in 1915 there was a need for a temporary courthouse. County administrators leased the old Philip schoolhouse at an annual rate of \$25.

<sup>4</sup> Elise Hey Baye, *Haakon Horizons*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Co., 1982), 280-286.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

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The old courthouse was a long wooden building with six large rooms. The use of the building was viewed as short-term, and during the late 1920s it was apparent that the growing county administration would require more space. Promotion for a new courthouse began to take shape.

Economic times had been hard in the 1920s in South Dakota. The farm and ranch economy crashed after World War I price supports were removed and commodity prices dropped in general as Europe began producing their own food. Hard times set in throughout the 1920s. By 1929, there were increasing signs of growth and economic health.<sup>7</sup> Western South Dakota's farmers and ranchers fielded decent yields and prices were better than the previous years, allowing folks to pay their taxes.<sup>8</sup> Another sign of an improving local economy was an increase in building, which generally signaled economic optimism.<sup>9</sup> This economic uptick would prove to be an illusion as hard times set in almost immediately in the 1930s, but this temporary spike in 1928-29 created at least some guarded confidence going forward. It was during this period of short-term economic optimism that the Haakon County Courthouse was conceived.

On 6 May 1930, a bond issue for a new courthouse was approved at the primary election. The measure passed 797 to 599, approving a \$75,000 bond.<sup>10</sup> The rest of the building was funded from levy reserves, making the total cost of construction \$115,000. County commissioners Jerry Jarman, Nick Freres, and G. L. Dorothy granted contracts on September 24. Courthouse construction was carried out in September and completed in late December. The newly established courthouse brought hope to the citizens of Philip despite deteriorating economic conditions.<sup>11</sup>

### **Criterion A Significance under the MPL**

Under Criterion A, the Haakon County Courthouse is eligible under two contexts developed in the MPL: *Historical Evolution of South Dakota County Government* and *Historical Patterns of South Dakota Courthouse Construction*.

#### *Historical Evolution of South Dakota County Government*

The evolution of county government in Dakota Territory, and later the State of South Dakota, was dependent upon the patterns of Euro-American settlement. Initially, counties were created only for those portions of the Territory with a significant level of Euro-American settlement, while less-populated regions were not included within the boundaries of any county. As settlement progressed westward, additional counties were carved from the "unorganized" portions of the territory. Throughout the nineteenth century and into the first two decades of the twentieth century, most sessions of the Dakota Territorial and later South Dakota legislatures continued to create and realign counties. Many counties were established in anticipation of future settlement and existed only on paper until settlement took place or until the county was dissolved.

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<sup>7</sup> Paula M. Nelson, *The Prairie Winnows Out Its Own: The West River Country of South Dakota in the Years of Depression and Dust*. (Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa Press, 1996), 17.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid, 117.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid, 117.

<sup>10</sup> First Half Century Club, *South Dakota 1907-1957* (Philip, SD: Pioneer Publishing House, 1957), 41.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.



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The method of organizing a county government evolved over the years. Initially, territorial law gave the governor a significant role in the organization of new county governments. After charges of corruption in the 1880s, the legislature established new guidelines giving more control over the creation of a county government to the people at the local level.

South Dakota's courthouses are significant under this context as reflections of the geographical and demographic patterns of the county creation and organization process in the state. The courthouse, as the structural symbol of the county itself, represents the local importance of the establishment of a county government, and the value that county residents placed on that government.

#### *Historical Patterns of South Dakota Courthouse Construction*

In the process of formally organizing a new county, the issue generating both the most local interest and the most controversy was the selection of a site for the county seat. Initially, Dakota's territorial legislature dictated the locations for new county seats. The procedure was changed in the 1870s to allow a new county's first commissioners (appointed by the governor) to select the county seat. Both methods allowed influential territorial politicians to manipulate the selection process. The revamping of county organization laws by the 1885 legislature gave the county's voters the authority to choose the location of the county seat, and to change that location when deemed appropriate.

One of the first – and most important – duties of the commissioners charged with the organization of a new county was securing office and work space. In most counties, the first such facilities were borrowed or rented. These buildings were intended for temporary use, and within a few months, the commissioners were typically making plans for the construction of a new building. Although the scale and sophistication of the planned building varied, the new courthouse was almost always destined to be among the largest and most imposing buildings in the county seat. Many of these second-generation courthouses were again replaced in the early twentieth century.

South Dakota courthouses are significant under this context as the major structural reminder of this process of courthouse planning, siting, and construction. The completion of a county's courthouse was nearly always the primary goal of these sequences of local political and economic events, and the events themselves were typically among the most significant occurrences in the early history of most counties.

#### **Criterion C Significance - Architectural Evolution of South Dakota Courthouse Design, 1862-1940 (from the MPL)**

As a group, South Dakota's extant courthouses represent a significant variety of historical periods, architectural styles, and levels of design sophistication. These qualities of size, style, and design are reflections of a range of factors, both national and local; the building's date of construction, national design and engineering trends of the period, the relative population prosperity of the county, and the attitudes of county government officials. Despite the variety of

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influences, however, variations in South Dakota courthouse architecture are more often related to the period of construction than to any other factor.<sup>12</sup>

Stylistic variations are pronounced, however, from period to period, and the architectural eclecticism of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries resulted in the use of varied building designs during South Dakota's early years. Regardless of the style chosen, though, most of the building plans reflected strong local attempts to create "monumental" architecture. Especially in South Dakota's smaller county seats, the courthouse was normally the largest and most architecturally sophisticated building in town. Along with a town's larger churches, a few commercial buildings, and the houses of its leading citizens, the courthouse was an "island" of perceived architectural taste and sophistication in a cultural landscape of small, vernacular building forms. Even among a town's select group of high-style buildings, the courthouse stood out by virtue of its massive size and the relatively large sums of money made available for its construction.<sup>13</sup>

According to the MPL, most courthouses constructed in South Dakota during the historic period may be grouped into one of the following four architectural classifications:

- Wood-frame vernacular designs (c.1862-c.1915)
- Nineteenth-century eclecticism (c.1880-c.1905)
- Twentieth-century classicism (c.1905-c.1930)
- Art Deco and "PWA Moderne" designs (c.1925-1940)

#### **Art Deco and "PWA Moderne" Designs (from the MPL)**

Perhaps the most drastic and universal change in the design of South Dakota's historic courthouses came in the late 1920s, in response to the new nationwide popularity of Art Deco designs for public buildings. Art Deco design elements began to appear in South Dakota's courthouses during the last half of the 1920s, and by the early 1930s the form had almost completely eclipsed classicism in local courthouse design. The smooth wall surfaces (often concrete), stylized, geometric motifs, projecting vertical wall elements, light-colored brick, and light-colored stone created a distinctive architectural form that contrasted sharply with earlier building designs. Characteristics of the style extended to the interiors of most Art Deco buildings, as well. Often, the geometric patterns used to decorate a building's exterior were imitated in its interior public spaces. Such ornament might include patterned terrazzo floors, bands of geometric molding in hallways and major rooms, and custom-designed light fixtures, railings, and other building hardware.<sup>14</sup>

High-style Art Deco designs enjoyed only a relatively brief period of popularity, and few South Dakota courthouses display strong Art Deco exterior features. Some of the state's 1920s public buildings have designs visually suggestive of Art Deco, while still retaining detail elements

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<sup>12</sup> Mark Hufstetler and Lon Johnson, *County Courthouses of South Dakota National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form* (NRIS#64500577, 1992), E-13.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid,

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, E-20 & E-21.

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inherited from Classicism. Perhaps the state's best-executed Art Deco courthouse is the Jerauld County building in Wessington Springs.<sup>15</sup>

### **Haakon County Courthouse's Art Deco Style**

Art Deco buildings are commonly distinguished by a level wall and geometric motifs on the façade. Perpendicular projections rise above the height of the building, highlighting the vertical manner of the style. The façade also contains decorative materials, often made from stone.<sup>16</sup> The Haakon County Courthouse exemplifies several elements of this design. The courthouse has a symmetrical façade with vertical brick pilasters. A decorative panel projects above the height of the building and the façade contains garnishing elements of limestone.<sup>17</sup> Interior plaster work uses Art Deco-themed motifs including fretwork/floral/vegetative designs throughout the building.

### **Architects Perkins and McWayne**

Robert Perkins and Albert McWayne established the firm of Perkins and McWayne in 1915 in Sioux Falls, SD. Perkins was born in Wisconsin and received an architectural degree from the Armour Institute of Technology. He completed graduate work at the University of California and Columbia University. In 1912, he moved to Sioux Falls and later partnered with McWayne in 1918. Albert McWayne received a degree in civil engineering in Indiana in 1910. After working as a construction superintendent in Chicago, he moved to Sioux Falls in 1916 to start a partnership with Jacob Livermore. Two years later, Livermore left the partnership and McWayne joined Perkins, creating an immensely successful architectural firm. The Haakon County Courthouse was one of the earlier works of Perkins and McWayne. Some of their other early projects include the Law Library Annex at the University of South Dakota, the Pugsley Union at South Dakota State University, and the Warehouse at the Redfield State Hospital. A total of five South Dakota county courthouses have been designed by Perkins and McWayne, all composed of the Art Deco or Neoclassical architectural styles. The firm became well-known around the state, and the partnership continued until Perkins' death in 1954.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>15</sup>Ibid, E-21

<sup>16</sup> Ibid, 12.

<sup>17</sup> Arthur L. Rusch, *County Capitols: The Courthouses of South Dakota* (Pierre, SD: South Dakota Historical Society Press, 2014), 72.

<sup>18</sup> Michelle Dennis, *Post-World War II Architecture in South Dakota*. (Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2007), 18.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Baye, Elsie Hey. *Haakon Horizons*. Pierre, SD: State Publishing Co., 1982.

Carley, Rachael. *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1994.

Dennis, Michelle. *Post-World War II Architecture in South Dakota*. Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2007.

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

First Half Century Club. *Philip South Dakota: 1907-1957*. Philip, SD: Pioneer Publishing House, 1957.

Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 1998.

Hufstetler, Mark and Lon Johnson. *County Courthouses of South Dakota National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, NRIS#64500577*, 1992.

Nelson, Paula M. *The Prairie Winnows Out Its Own: The West River Country of South Dakota in the Years of Depression and Dust*. Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa Press, 1996.

Rogers, Stephen and Lynda Schwan. *Architectural History in South Dakota*. Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2000.

Rusch, Arthur L. *County Capitals: The Courthouses of South Dakota*. Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 2014.

South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office. Courthouse research files. Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historical Society, 2018.

Haakon County Courthouse  
Name of Property

Haakon County, SD  
County and State

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** HK00000055

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acree of Property** approx 1.5

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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



Haakon County Courthouse  
Name of Property

Haakon County, SD  
County and State

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                    |                      |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Zone: 14 | Easting: 286372.78 | Northing: 4879698.66 |
| 2. Zone: 14 | Easting: 286372.78 | Northing: 4879589.12 |
| 3. Zone: 14 | Easting: 286326.21 | Northing: 4879590.18 |
| 4. Zone: 14 | Easting: 286329.39 | Northing: 4879701.83 |

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

The boundary is the property's legal description. Lots 12-22 Block 8 Original Town Philip.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the area historically associated with the courthouse.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Lucas Heitkamp & C.B.Nelson; Mark Hufstetler & Lon Johnson (County Courthouses of South Dakota MPL)

organization: SD State Historic Preservation Office

street & number: 900 Governors Drive

city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501

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

telephone: 605-773-3458

date: 28 September 2018

---

Haakon County Courthouse  
Name of Property

Haakon County, SD  
County and State

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Haakon County Courthouse

City or Vicinity: Philip

County: Haakon

State: SD

Photographer: Lucas Heitkamp

Date Photographed: 22 July 2018

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

1 of 20.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0001**

Looking E toward the front of the building. Photo taken from Howard Street

Haakon County Courthouse  
Name of Property

Haakon County, SD  
County and State

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0002**

Looking W toward the rear of the building. Photo taken from alley.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0003**

Looking S at the north elevation. Photo taken from courthouse grounds.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0004**

Looking N at the south elevation. Photo taken from courthouse grounds.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0005**

Looking E towards front of building at the entrance. Photo taken from Howard Street.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0006**

Looking E towards front of building at the parapet. Photo taken from Howard Street.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0007**

Looking NE at close up of column at the entry. Photo taken at entrance.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0008**

Looking NE at close up of tile floor at entry. Photo taken at entrance.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0009**

Looking S at entry vestibule. Photo taken in vestibule.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0010**

Looking N at close up of ornamental plaster in entry vestibule. Photo taken in entry vestibule.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0011**

Looking N at close up of ornamental plaster in entry vestibule. Photo taken in entry vestibule.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0012**

Looking W at first-floor lobby. Photo taken from lobby.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0013**

Looking W towards third-floor lobby and commission room. Photo taken from stairs.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0014**

Looking E towards third-floor lobby and staircase. Photo taken from lobby.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0015**

Looking N at courtroom. Photo taken in courtroom.

Haakon County Courthouse  
Name of Property

Haakon County, SD  
County and State

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0016**

Looking NW at third-floor lobby and courtroom door. Photo taken from lobby.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0017**

Looking E at third-floor stairs. Photo taken from lobby.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0018**

Looking E at fourth-floor stairs. Photo taken from lobby west of stairs.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0019**

Looking E at first-floor lobby and stairs. Photo taken from lobby.

**SD\_LawrenceCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse\_0020**

Looking N at veterans' memorial. Photo taken from courthouse grounds.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10

Page 1



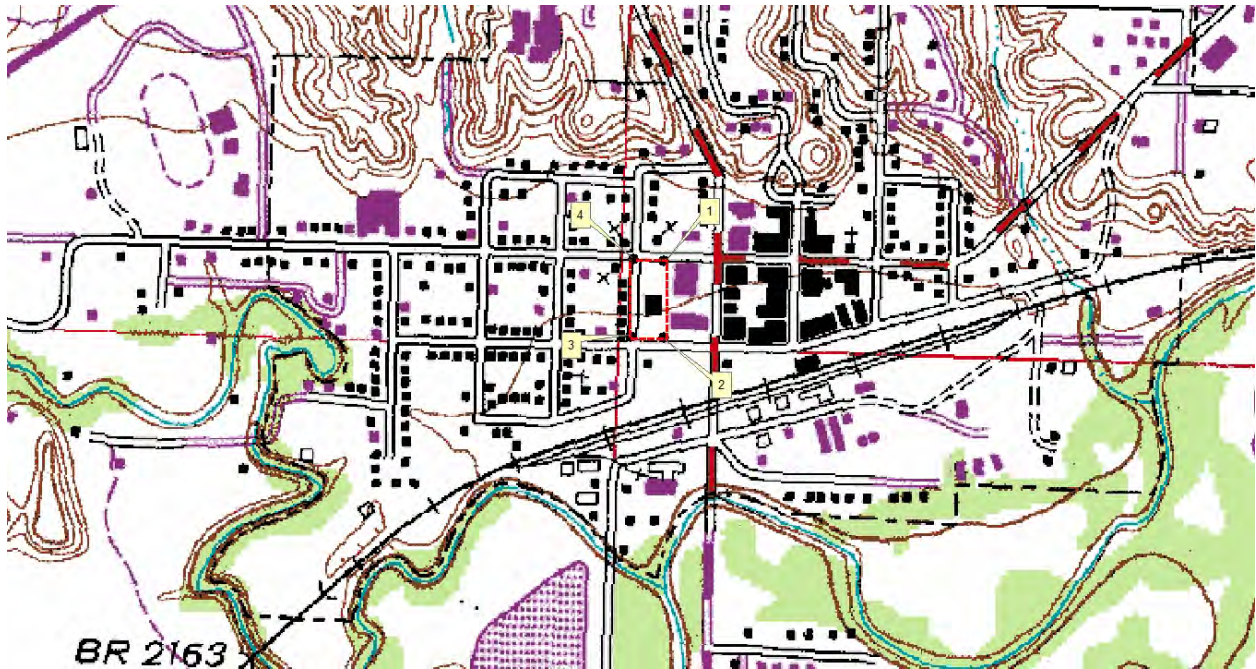
SD\_HaakonCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse: SW1/4, SW1/4, S13, T1N, R20E; 7.5 Minute  
Quadrangle Map with FSA Imagery. 1:5,000. Produced in ArcMap 27 June 2018.



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 2



SD\_HaakonCounty\_HaakonCountyCourthouse: SW1/4, SW1/4, S13, T1N, R20E; 7.5 Minute  
Quadrangle Map with FSA Imagery. 1:5,000. Produced in ArcMap 27 June 2018.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 3

**PHOTO KEY MAPS AND BLUEPRINTS (5)**



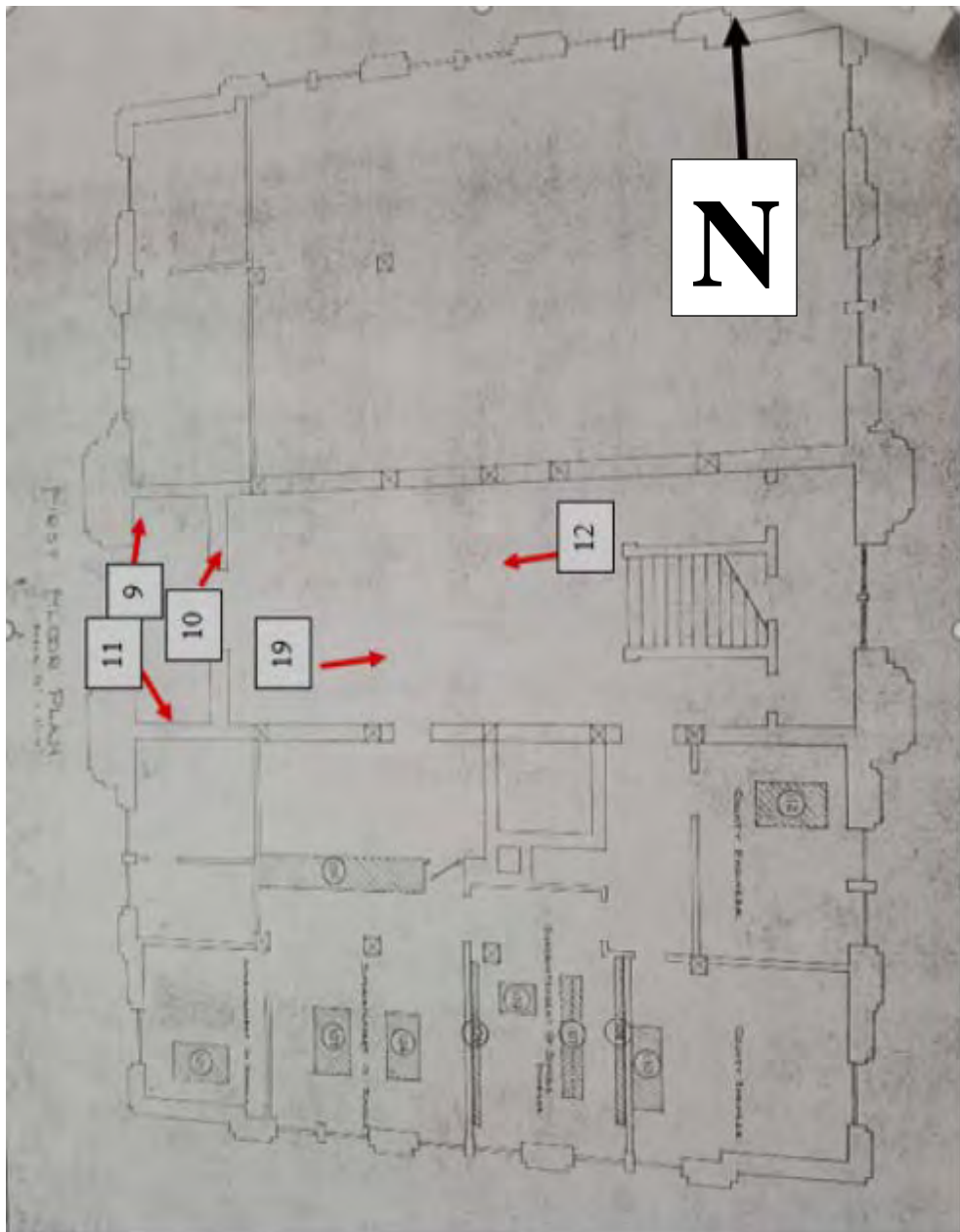
**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10

Page 4

First Floor

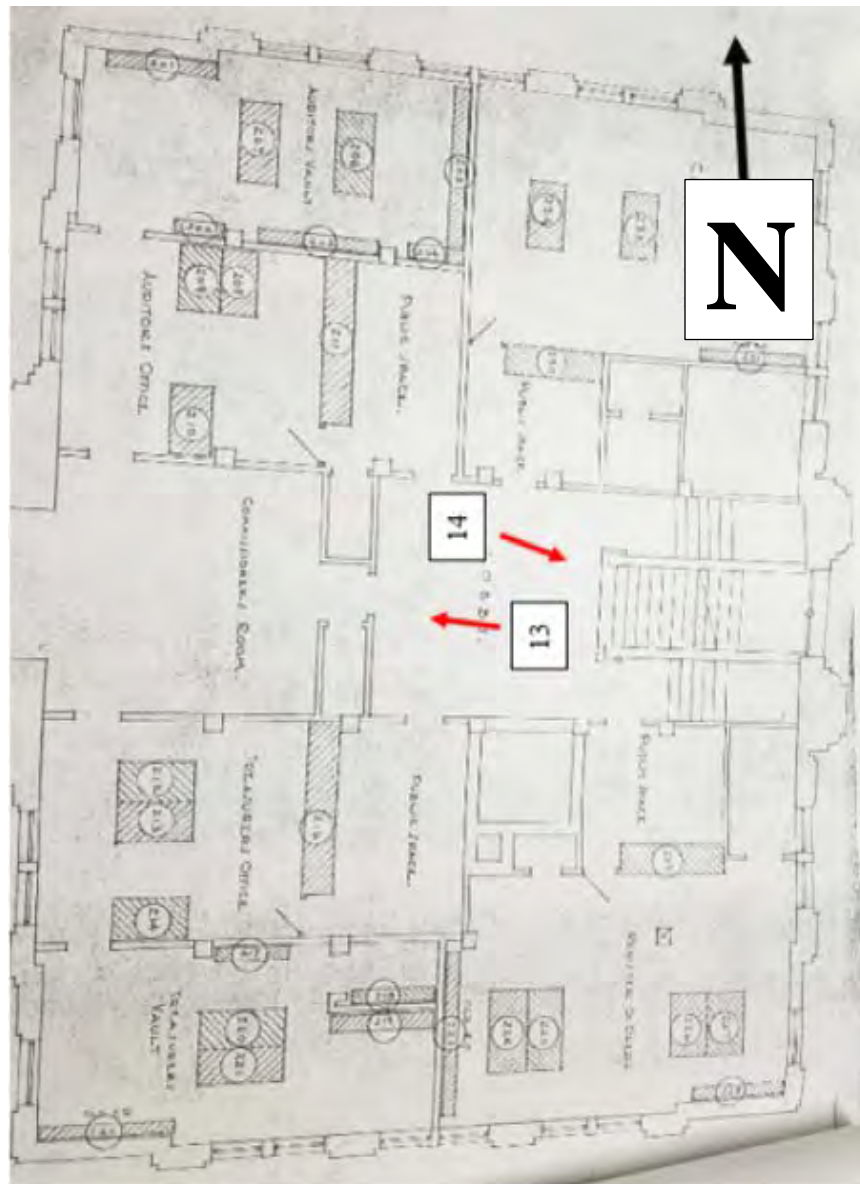




**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

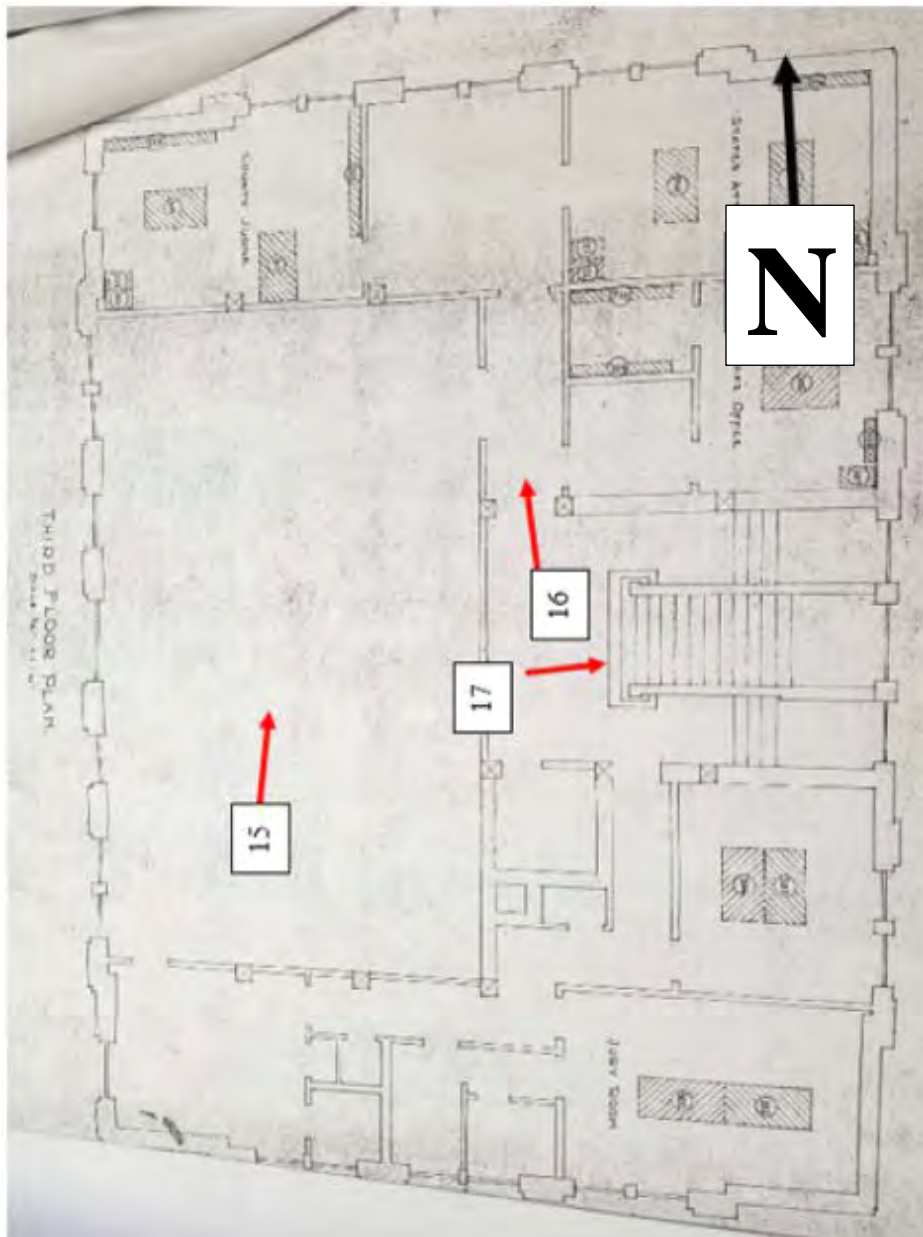
Section number 10 Page 5  
Second Floor



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

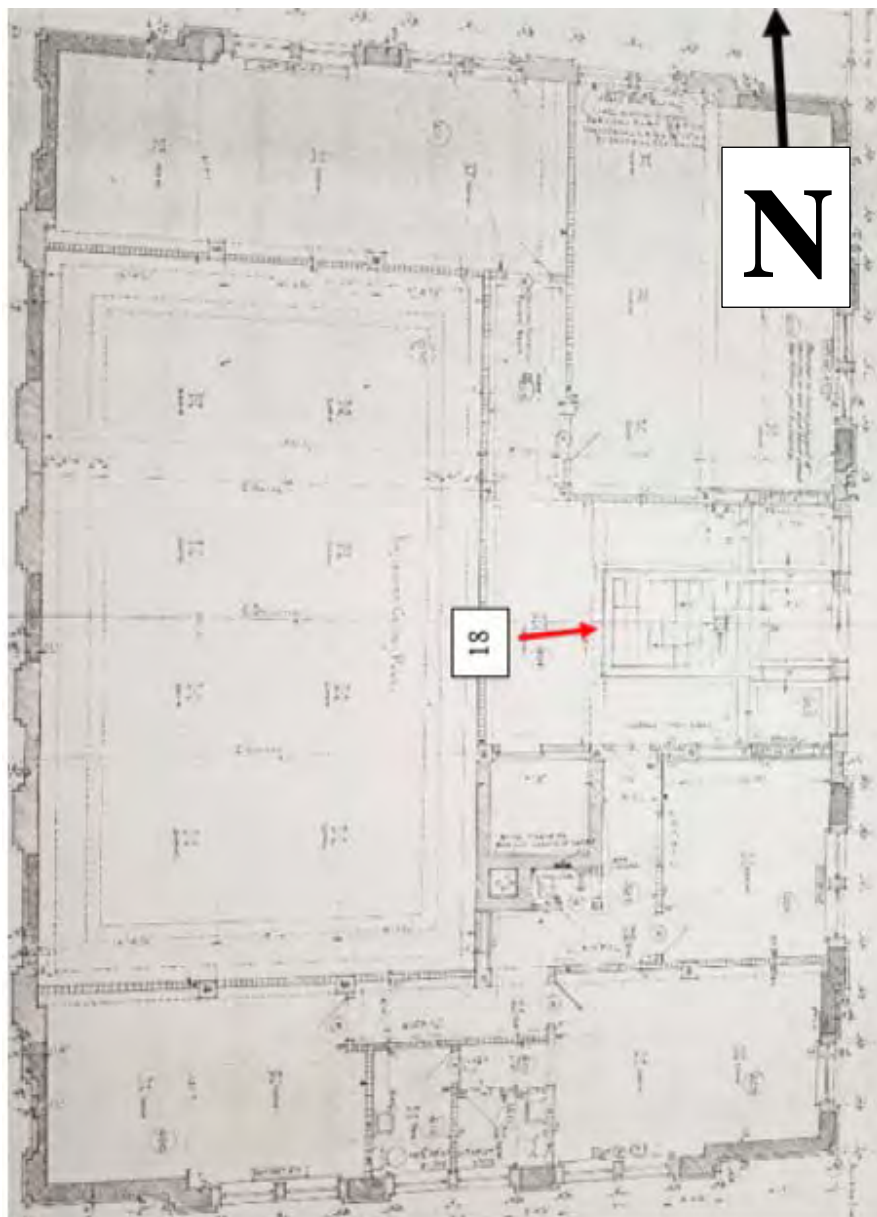
Section number 10 Page 6  
Third Floor



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 7  
Fourth Floor





HAAKON COUNTY  
COURT HOUSE

19 TO THE PIONEERS OF  
HAAKON COUNTY  
THIS BUILDING IS DEDICATED 30





HAAKON COUNTY  
COURT HOUSE

SOUTH DAKOTA  
D-404  
PHILIP MOTOR CO  
PHILIP MOTOR CO













19

TO THE PIONEERS OF  
HAAKON COUNTY  
THIS BUILDING IS DEDICATED

30





HAAKON COUNTY  
COURT HOUSE



























DIRECTOR OF  
HAWAII COUNTY COLLEGE  
FIRST FLOOR  
EXTENSION SERVICE  
WIC HEALTH  
COMMUNITY ROOM  
SECOND FLOOR  
TREASURER  
DIRECTOR OF EQUAL  
ADULTER  
COMMISSIONER'S ROOM  
REGISTER OF DEEDS  
THIRD FLOOR  
SHERIFF  
CLERK OF COURTS  
VETERAN'S SERVICE-SOCIAL  
CITY POLICE  
JUDGE'S CHAMBER  
COURT ROOM  
JURY ROOM  
GAME FISH & PARKS  
FOURTH FLOOR  
CITY OF PHILIP FINANCE OFFICE





TREASURER

COMMISSIONERS

AUDITOR





FIRE  
EXTINGUISHER  
↓

REGISTER OF DEEDS





UNPACKING INSTRUCTIONS  
SMARTO  
KITCHEN





CLERKS OF COURT

NOTICE

NOTICE

COURT ROOM

ONLY













**DIRECTORY**  
OF  
FLOOR PLANS  
LEVEL ONE  
LEVEL TWO  
LEVEL THREE  
LEVEL FOUR  
LEVEL FIVE  
LEVEL SIX  
LEVEL SEVEN  
LEVEL EIGHT  
LEVEL NINE  
LEVEL TEN  
LEVEL ELEVEN  
LEVEL TWELVE  
LEVEL THIRTEEN  
LEVEL FOURTEEN  
LEVEL FIFTEEN  
LEVEL SIXTEEN  
LEVEL SEVENTEEN  
LEVEL EIGHTEEN  
LEVEL NINETEEN  
LEVEL TWENTY



**EXIT**

**EXIT**







MEMORIAL  
TO THE  
SACRED SPIRIT  
OF THE  
MILITARY  
AND  
NAVY  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA  
1776-1954

MEMORIAL  
TO THE  
SACRED SPIRIT  
OF THE  
MILITARY  
AND  
NAVY  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA  
1776-1954





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 1/28/2019      Date of Pending List: 2/12/2019      Date of 16th Day: 2/27/2019      Date of 45th Day: 3/14/2019      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      3/14/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer  Control Unit \_\_\_\_\_ Discipline \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Date 3/14/19

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

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



19 December 2018

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



To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copies of the following nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

- Dickens Round Barn, Worthing vicinity, Lincoln County, SD
- Perkins Congregational Church, Springfield vicinity, Bon Homme County, SD
- Roosevelt School, Belle Fourche, Butte County, SD
- Chambers Dugout, Belle Fourche vicinity, Butte County, SD
- First Presbyterian Church of Groton, Groton, Brown County, SD
- Haakon County Courthouse, Philip, Haakon County, SD
- Solomon and Martha Hann Homestead, Nemo vicinity, Lawrence County, SD
- Rapid City Commercial Historic District Amendment, Rapid City, Pennington County, SD
- Jackson Boulevard Historic District, Spearfish, Lawrence County, SD.

Number of property owners: 55 Number of objections: 5

Please contact [Sofia.Mattesini@state.sd.us](mailto:Sofia.Mattesini@state.sd.us) with any questions.

Sincerely,

Sofia Mattesini  
Historic Preservation Specialist