

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

NRIS Reference Number: 92001864 Date Listed: 2/10/93

Ziebach County Courthouse      Ziebach      SOUTH DAKOTA  
Property Name:                      County:      State:

County Courthouses of South Dakota MPS  
Multiple Name

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*for* Autumneth Alice  
Signature of the Keeper

2/23/93  
Date of Action

=====  
**Amended Items in Nomination:**

No level of significance was indicated in the state/federal agency certification section. Locally has been checked as the level of significance. The text indicates the capitals and bases have stone moldings. In the description section, stone has been added a building material. These changes were confirmed by phone with the South Dakota SHPO (2/18/93).

The nomination is officially amended to include this information.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

1564

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

DEC 20 1992

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: ZIEBACH COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

Street & number: MAIN STREET  not for publication

City or town: DUPREE  vicinity

State: SOUTH DAKOTA Code: SD County: ZIEBACH Code: 137 Zip code: 57623

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination request for determination of eligibility  meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature and title of certifying official

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

12/17/92

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register  See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick Anders 2/10/93

ZIEBACH COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
Name of Property

ZIEBACH COUNTY, S.D.  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

COUNTY COURTHOUSES OF S.D.

0

**6. Function or Use**

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

GOVERNMENT: Courthouse

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

GOVERNMENT: Courthouse

**7. Description**

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

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

ZIEBACH COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
Name of Property

ZIEBACH COUNTY, S.D.  
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.

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

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

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS / GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1930-1940

**Significant Dates**

1930

1931

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Architect: Hugill & Blatherwick

Builder: A.J. Clocksin

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

ZIEBACH COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
Name of Property

ZIEBACH COUNTY, S.D.  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre.

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>1</u> <u>4</u>	<u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	2	<u>  </u> <u>  </u>	<u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u>	<u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	<u>  </u> <u>  </u>	<u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u>	<u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u>	4	<u>  </u> <u>  </u>	<u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u>	<u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	See continuation sheet	

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared by**

Name/Title: Mark Hufstetler/Lon Johnson  
 Organization: Renewable Technologies, Incorporated Date: September 1, 1992  
 Street & Number: 511 Metals Bank Building Telephone: (406) 782-0494  
 City or Town: Butte State: Montana Zip code: 59701

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

Name: Ziebach County  
 Street & Number: Courthouse Telephone: (605) 365-5165  
 City or Town: Dupree State: South Dakota Zip code: 57623

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

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 1

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**Narrative Description:**

The Ziebach County Courthouse stands in the center of a square block in Dupree, South Dakota. The site is located just to the south of the main commercial district. The Courthouse faces west onto Main Street. The courthouse square is landscaped around the perimeter. "Chinese elm trees," planted at the time of the courthouse's construction, line the west and south sides. Behind the elms are a row of junipers which surround the entire square.

The Ziebach County Courthouse exhibits vague references to the Classical Revival style, perhaps portending the demise of the popularity of the style for public buildings. The symmetrically balanced windows and center door, the classical pediment, and the heavy cornice are the main features providing an historical reference to the style.

The Courthouse is three stories in height. Exterior walls are structural clay tile clad with brick. The main facade of the building is divided into three bays, the center bay projects slightly forward. This bay is designed to appear as a portico topped with a stone pediment. The stone entablature carries incised letters reading "ZIEBACH COUNTY COURT HOUSE." The flat brick piers, paired at the outside and singular on the inside, provide the allusion of columns. Simple stone moldings represent capitals and bases. At the first floor level, every fifth course of brick is recessed creating the appearance of a rusticated podium. The first floor entry doors are enframed by stone surrounds and topped with a stone cornice carried on consoles. A small cartouch flanked by horns of plenty rests atop the cornice. Across the top of the cornice is a metal balustrade. The main stone cornice continues around both side elevations. Otherwise, the side and rear elevations are devoid of architectural ornamentation.

Windows in the courthouse were originally paired six-over-six double-hung units with transoms. The windows have recently been replaced with casement units set in plywood infill panels. Exterior doors were originally paired french doors with transoms. The exterior doors have been replaced with bronzed aluminum full-light doors on the front and a metal door on the rear. The historic doors remain at the inner vestibules. Those at the main entry are paired french doors with transoms and sidelights.

The interior plan of the courthouse is laid out with a "T" shaped corridor on the first floor and "L" shaped corridors on the second and third floors. Interior finishes throughout the building are simple and austere. Walls are plastered and without cornices or other decorations. Floors are terrazzo. The straight run stairway from floor to floor has plaster rails topped with wood moldings. At the bottom of each rail is an Art Deco style wood ornament.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

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Like the remainder of the building, the courtroom is simply finished although it does have a coffered ceiling and wood picture moldings and chair rails. The original furnishings are no longer in place.

The architectural integrity of the exterior of the Ziebach County Courthouse has been diminished by the replacement of the original windows with much smaller units and the replacement of the original doors. The building retains almost complete interior architectural integrity from the time of its construction.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

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### **Narrative Statement of Significance:**

The Ziebach County Courthouse is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criteria "A" and "C." The building is historically significant for its role as the symbolic and functional seat of government for Ziebach County. Since the building's construction, it has housed virtually all of the county's administrative, operational, and judicial functions, while simultaneously serving as the official repository for county records. The courthouse is the most important single physical element in the historic and contemporary governance of Ziebach County, and is an important local visual reminder of the importance of county government.

The Ziebach County courthouse is architecturally significant as a representative example of twentieth-century public and institutional architecture in South Dakota. The building's utilization of Classical Revival design elements is typical of state courthouses constructed during the period. While the building's level of architectural detail is minimal by many standards, the courthouse remains among the largest and most visually striking examples of architecture in Dupree and Ziebach County.

### *Historical Narrative:*

Ziebach County was among the last of South Dakota's counties to be created. The county, located on the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation, was established by the 1911 State Legislature, following the opening of the reservation to Euro-American settlement in 1910. The new county's government was organized immediately. The townsite of Dupree became the temporary county seat in 1911, and won the honor permanently at an election in 1912. (A second South Dakota county also used the name Ziebach for a time; this was an unorganized entity in the southwestern portion of the state that existed from 1877 to 1897.)<sup>1</sup>

Ziebach County's commissioners made provisions for the county's first courthouse within weeks of its formal organization. On May 18th, 1911, the county entered into a contract to erect two buildings--a Court House and a Jail--for the county's use. Philip Schweich constructed both buildings, which were then leased to the county for a period of two years. The contract provided that after two years the "title to such buildings [will] pass to the county after payment of rent for the full term and upon payment of a purchase price of \$1.00."<sup>2</sup> This innovative scheme allowed the county to construct its new courthouse without resorting to a bond issue or other complex financial arrangements.

The county's first courthouse was a small, single-story building, constructed of wood with lapped wood exterior siding. The building had a stone foundation, and a hipped roof surfaced with wood shingles. (A gable roof later



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

---

replaced the hip roof.) The building's only decorative elements were small colored glass sashes in the upper portions of the window openings. Both the courthouse and jail buildings were erected on "Reserve Block 38" in the town of Dupree, which was set aside for courthouse purposes. This block, initially owned by the city, was transferred to county ownership in 1957. The 1911 courthouse building still exists in 1992, now serving as a Rebekah and IOOF Lodge and resting on a lot along Dupree's Main Street.<sup>3</sup>

Ziebach's 1911 courthouse was almost certainly the smallest twentieth-century courthouse building in the state, and the county rapidly outgrew the tiny building. By the 1920s, some county offices were housed in a "Court House Annex" building, and commissioners had established a Sinking Fund to help accumulate the money needed for the construction of a new courthouse. Raising money for such a project was difficult, however, since Ziebach was among the poorest counties in the state, and was particularly hard hit by the collapse of South Dakota's twentieth century homestead boom. Nevertheless, the county decided to proceed with construction of a new building in February, 1930, after reporting that the existing courthouse and jail buildings had both been condemned by the State Fire Marshall. The county asked several architects to submit plans for a new courthouse, and received proposals from two Sioux Falls firms: Perkins & McWayne and Hugill & Blatherwick. The latter firm was selected, primarily since they proposed the construction of a less expensive building (\$55,000.00 versus \$62,000.00).<sup>4</sup>

The Hugill and Blatherwick firm consisted of George C. Hugill (1888-1950) and Wilfred F. Blatherwick (b. 1892). Hugill studied architecture at the Art Institute of Chicago, and worked for the firm of Patton & Miller there from 1908-1918, when he moved to Sioux Falls. Blatherwick graduated from the University of Illinois in 1913, and moved to South Dakota six years later to work as a draughtsman for the Perkins & McWayne firm. The Hugill & Blatherwick partnership was formed in Sioux Falls in October, 1921, and continued until Hugill's death. A successor firm still operates in Sioux Falls. The firm advertised itself as being "devoted to institutional, commercial, medical, [and] educational buildings." Hugill & Blatherwick became one of the most prominent architectural firms in post-World War I South Dakota, executing major commissions in restrained Classical forms and later in Art Deco or Moderne motifs. The firm's most well-known commission is for the Soldiers and Sailors World War Memorial building in Pierre. Hugill and Blatherwick also designed four South Dakota courthouse buildings, all relatively utilitarian in form: Ziebach County (1930), Hughes County (1933), Clark County (1934), and Lake County (1935).<sup>5</sup>

Hugill & Blatherwick presented their final courthouse designs to Ziebach County on March 18, 1930, and agreed to publish a pamphlet containing the design for distribution to the county's voters. Meanwhile, a petition was circulated asking the county to issue \$55,000.00 in bonds for the building's construction.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

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The petition was received by the county commissioners on April 1, and contained enough signatures to obviate the need for a special election. Commissioners decided, however, to hold a vote on the matter anyway, and the county's voters approved of the courthouse plan on May 6, 1930.<sup>6</sup>

Bids for the courthouse construction project were opened on June 28, 1930. A.J. Clocksin, of Aberdeen, South Dakota was the successful bidder for the general construction contract, with a bid of \$51,684.00. Other contracts were also awarded for plumbing and heating work, and for electric wiring. On the same day, the county formally issued \$55,000.00 in courthouse bonds, payable over 20 years at 5% interest. Construction of the new building probably began in July, after the former courthouse structures were moved off-site. The new courthouse was completed in January, 1931; it was formally inspected and accepted by the commissioners on January 14th, and a dedicatory program was held on February 7th.<sup>7</sup>

The 1931 Ziebach County courthouse remains in use in 1992, with relatively few changes from its 1931 appearance. Alterations to the building have included new wiring (1965), window replacement (1986), changes to the heating system (1972, 1989), new exterior doors (1982, 1990), and minor interior updating.<sup>8</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

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ENDNOTES

1. For a brief discussion of Ziebach County's organization and early history, see *South Dakota's Ziebach County: History of the Prairie* (Dupree, South Dakota: Ziebach County Historical Society, 1983), 33-36; see also "Dakota's Counties," *The Wi-Iyohi*, 13 (1959): 6-16.
2. "Ziebach County Commissioner's Record," manuscript volume 1 (1911-1929), p. 4 (May 18, 1911).
3. "Ziebach County Commissioner's Record," manuscript volume 1 (1911-1929), p. 4 (May 23, 1911). An historic photograph of the original Ziebach County courthouse is in *Call of the Prairie: Ziebach County Golden Jubilee* (Dupree, South Dakota, n.p., 1960).
4. "Ziebach County Commissioner's Record," manuscript volume 2 (1929-1947), p. 10 (February 5, 1930).
5. Carolyn Torma, "Building Diversity: A Photographic Survey of South Dakota Architecture, 1913-1940," *South Dakota History* 19 (1989): 156-193; "Architects" vertical file, South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, Vermillion.
6. "Ziebach County Commissioner's Record," manuscript volume 2 (1929-1947), p. 12-14 (March 18, 1930 - May 9, 1930).
7. "Ziebach County Commissioner's Record," manuscript volume 2 (1929-1947), pp. 34-36 (January 7, 1931 - January 14, 1931).
8. "Contracts" file, Ziebach County Auditor's Office, Dupree, South Dakota.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 7

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**Bibliography:**

*Call of the Prairie: Ziebach County Golden Jubilee.* Dupree, South Dakota, n.p., 1960.

"Contracts" vertical file, Ziebach County Auditor's Office, Dupree, South Dakota.

"Dakota's Counties," *The Wi-Iyohi: Monthly Bulletin of the South Dakota Historical Society* 13 (1959): 6-16.

*South Dakota's Ziebach County: History of the Prairie.* Dupree, South Dakota: Ziebach County Historical Society, 1983.

Torma, Carolyn, "Building Diversity: A Photographic Survey of South Dakota Architecture, 1913-1940," *South Dakota History* 19 (1989): 156-193.

"Ziebach County Commissioner's Record." Manuscript volumes maintained at the County Auditor's Office, Dupree, South Dakota.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 8

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### Verbal Boundary Description:

All of Reserve Block 38, Original Townsite of Dupree, South Dakota.

### Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the courthouse building and the landscaped grounds immediately surrounding it. It coincides with the legal description of the tract of land historically set aside as the courthouse grounds. It does not include adjacent city streets, or the unrelated urban development surrounding the block.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 9

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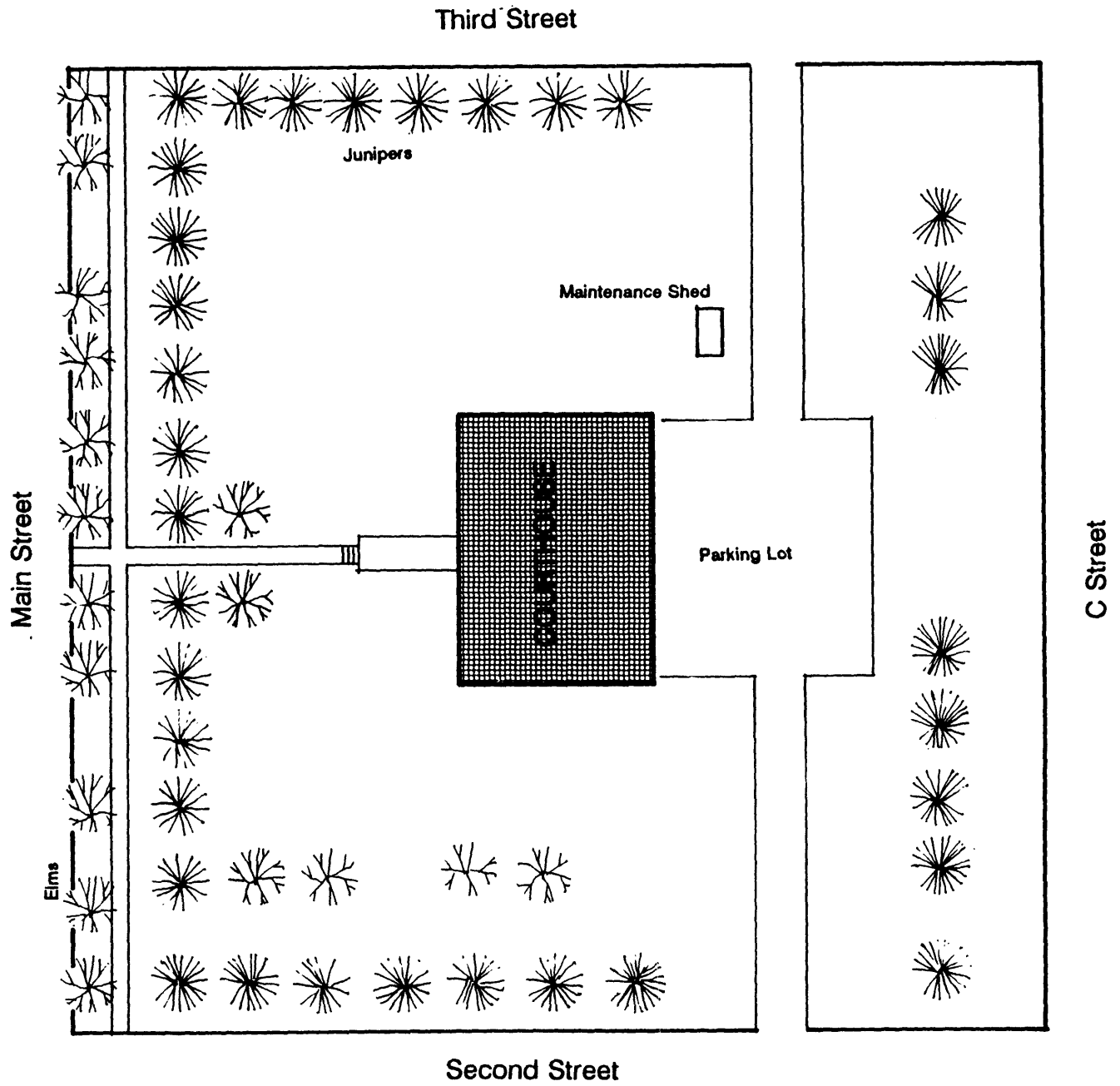
**Index to Photographs**

Photographer: Lon Johnson

Date: January 24, 1992

Location of original negatives: South Dakota State Historical Preservation  
Center, Vermillion, South Dakota

Photograph Number	Description	Direction of View
1	West (primary) exterior elevation	East
2	South and east exterior elevations	Northwest
3	North exterior elevation	South- southwest
4	Detail of primary entry, west exterior elevation	East
5	Interior of entry area	West
6	First floor hallway, view from entry area	East
7	Interior stairwell, second to third floor	Northeast
8	Courtroom interior	West



Scale: 1" = 50'

**ZIEBACH COUNTY COURTHOUSE**  
 Dupree, South Dakota

All of Reserve Block No. 38 - Original Townsite