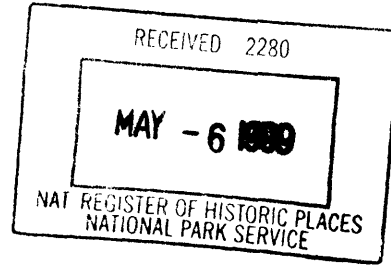


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**



**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 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Walworth County Courthouse
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 4304 4th Ave not for publication N/A
city or town Selby Vicinity N/A
state South Dakota Code SD county Walworth code 129 zip code 57472

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Jay D. Vogt
Signature of certifying official

04-29-99
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	_____	Buildings
_____	_____	Sites
_____	_____	Structures
1	_____	Objects
0	0	Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) County Courthouses of South Dakota

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Government Sub: Courthouse
Correctional Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Government Sub: Courthouse
Correctional Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival
Late Victorian: Romanesque

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete
Roof Asphalt
Walls Brick
Sandstone
Other _____

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

See Continuation Sheets

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 a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Political/Government
Architecture

Walworth County Courthouse
Name of Property

Walworth County, South Dakota
County and State

Period of Significance

1911-1949

Significant Dates 1911
1913

Significant Person N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Architect: J.P. Eisentraut Builder: Gary
Construction

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

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 #

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Walworth County Auditors Office, Selby, Walworth
County

Walworth County Courthouse
Name of Property

Walworth County, South Dakota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 14 419221 5039567
 Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
 Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sherly Stroh and Michelle C. Saxman (SHPO Staff)

organization Walwoth County Courthouse date February 18, 1999

street & number 4304 4th Ave telephone 605-649-7878

city or town Selby state SD zip code 57472

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)

Walworth County Courthouse
Name of Property

Walworth County, South Dakota
County and State

Property Owner

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

name Walworth County
street & number 4304 4th Ave telephone 605-649-7878
city or town Selby state SD zip code 57472

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

Narrative Description

The Walworth County Courthouse stands in the center of a platted city block facing east, in Selby. The courthouse block is located in a mainly residential neighborhood, one block west of the community's main commercial district. A tree-lined sidewalk leads from the east entrance to the street then follows around the courthouse block. The cedar trees on the south and West Side were hand planted by G. G. Walters in the spring on 1909 and are still present today. There are additional tree plantings a sidewalk, a lighted flagpole, a cannon stand, and the jail present on the lot. The West Side of the courthouse includes a paved parking lot.

Courthouse

The courthouse building is relatively utilitarian in appearance, but also shows architectural detailing of the Neo-Classical Revival Style. This style was popular for public buildings throughout the United States between about 1880 and 1920, and is seen in many South Dakota courthouses constructed during this period. The projecting entry bays, the full entablature with projecting cornice and the roof balustrade are all characteristic features of the style.

The courthouse is constructed on a concrete foundation. It is faced with cut sandstone panels just above the finish grade. The first story of brick is dark reddish brown in color laid in a common bond pattern. On the second level, the brick is lighter in color. Every sixth course of brick is recessed. The third level of brickwork is once again a common bond pattern. The brickwork is divided horizontally by continuous stone courses above both the second and third level window bands. The cornice is extended from the building about three feet and surrounds the building. There is more brickwork that extends above the roof to form a perimeter on three sides of the building (North, West, and South) that gradually evens out to the roof on the East Side. The roof is basically flat with a slight slant to the west that has a small gabled roof. All four elevations of the building feature slightly projecting central bays.

The courthouse is three stories in height. All sides are symmetrical. The buildings north and south elevations are largely identical as are the east and west elevations. The structural system is made of reinforced concrete and I beams.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 2

On the east elevation four full-height pilasters further define the bay, each with a sandstone base and cap. Stone panels centered near the top of the bay display the lettering "Walworth County – 1911-". However, the building was not finished until 1913. The building entry doors are located in the center of the first level on the east and West Side. Light standards rest on brick balustrades capped with concrete on the East Side.

The building retains its historic fenestration patterns, but all exterior door and windows units are modern. Entry doors are aluminum with full light glazing. All windows are two-part, metal, sliding units. All windows occupy only the lower portion of their historic openings; the upper portions are infilled. All of the original red oak wood window frames and sill have survived.

The courthouse has an attached back lobby on the rear (west elevation) entrance. This addition was made to the courthouse ground level to make it accessible to people with disabilities. It is also made of brick with a concrete cap and a flat roof. On the north side of the courthouse is an attached garage used to store yard equipment. It is also made of brick with a flat roof. Neither of these additions are original to the building, both were constructed circa 1970.

The interior of the building retains a high level of historic fabric. The building interior conveys the perceived civic importance of the interior space. The vestibules main entrance is wainscoting in white tile and opens to a landing on the buildings central stairwell, between the first and second floors. The stairway is a double-return design, and is constructed of slate treads and nosing. Each step is 5' 6" long and 11" wide. Some of the slate treads have been replaced with $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood, but most are original. The decorative balustrade is made of cast iron with cast newels on each floor. The handrailing are made of brass with wood filler. Stairway landings and hallways on each level provide the only large public spaces in the building.

The interior of the building shows similar finishes and materials. Wall and ceilings are plastered. Floors in hallways and other public spaces are surfaced with $\frac{3}{4}$ " white tile with black tiles placed a repeating diamond pattern accentuated the floors, and the floor edges include black tiles in a simple labyrinth pattern. Interior doors are red oak with half-light glazing, and are beneath transoms. Offices and other non-public spaces display similar detailing, although all offices are carpeted, the original hardwood floor remains. The boards are made of maple and are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. The court room floor is also hardwood floor (although the north half is carpeted), laid on 1" x 2" screed bedded in mortar. It is also made of maple. Most offices have modern suspended ceiling. The hallways and landings have original ceilings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 3

The third floor of the building includes a large courtroom and related office space. The courtroom retains most of its original furniture and woodwork. A suspended ceiling obscures the dome ceiling in the courtroom and also four skylights in the bathroom areas. Above the judges bench is a mural painted by C. F. Jobe of Aberdeen. Several county offices and a meeting room for county commissioners occupy the second floor. Office areas retain the original wood counters and the counter tops are made of marble. Each of the office areas includes a separate fireproof vault for record storage. These vaults, grouped at the center of the buildings north and south elevations, extended downward with circular iron stairs with pipe railings, to the buildings lower level vault space. The arched vaults have iron shutters and a metal sash and frame. The walls are 24" thick.

The bottom floor of the courthouse contains the Sheriffs, Nurses, and Extension offices. It is also the location of the boiler room. There are two murals in the boiler room. One is on an eagle with U. S. Flag. In the center are the initials G.A.R., which stands are the Grand Army of the Republic. It was a society of men who fought for the north during the Civil War. The other mural is of leaves in a wreath shape with a ribbon shaped in a trefoil shape in the middle. In the middle is a large Y. The color is mostly of green and gold. At this time, we have been unable to determine what its stands for.

The first floor has poured concrete floors that are carpeted. Originally, the first floor was tiled as on the second and third floor. The concrete floor was installed to level the floor. There is a minimal interior detailing. Support columns displaying simple Corinthian style capital flank the landing for the central stairway.

The Courthouse lights at one-time were powered by natural gas. Some of the gas fixtures are still present today. The gas piping is also still present in the attic space. All of the wood furniture in the Courthouse is original. The wooden are still tagged and numbered for shipment from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They were made exclusively from the Wollaeger Manufacturing Company in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Jail

The county jail is also located on the courthouse grounds. Construction began on the jail at the same time as the courthouse. Since it's a smaller building, it was completed first and finished in 1911. The structural system is made of reinforced concrete and I beams and is made of brick and sandstone. The flat roof is surrounded by a castellations 3' perimeter with a sandstone cap. All four elevations are symmetrical. The windows fill only the bottom portion of there historic openings. The upper portions have been infilled. The windows on the south, west, and north side are barred indicating the presence of the jail cells. The walls and ceiling are plastered.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 4

The front (east) elevation features a parapet with castellations. The second floor has three fenestration openings. The center opening is a pair of one-over-one window with an arched keystone lintel. The area between the arch and the window is herringbone brickwork. On either side of the center opening is a one-over-one window with a sandstone lintel and sill. The first floor has a center entrance that has a simple pediment with brackets. Below the pediment is a signboard that states "County Jail". The door opening has been reduced in size. It is theorize that the original opening contained to two doors. On either side of the door is a one-over-one window with a sandstone lintel and sill.

The south elevation has three windows on each level. The windows are evenly spaced across the side. These windows have sandstone lintel and sills. A metal fire escape stairway is located on this side of the building. The west elevation has four windows on each level. They are evenly spaced across the building. In the center of this façade is a drainage pipe. The north elevation has three windows evenly spaced on the second level. One window has a metal fire escape, it has a balcony and a metal ladder down the northwest side of the building. The first level of the north side has three fenestration openings. The northwest opening has a metal door.

The ground level of the jail houses male prisoners on the west half of the building. The east half is the location of the jailers office and kitchen. The upper level houses female and juveniles in two separated cells. The first prisoner logbook is still in use today. The first entry is dated January 1911.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page # 5

Statement of Significance

The Walworth County Courthouse is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. The building is historically significant for its role as the symbolic and functional seat of government for Walworth 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 elements in the historic and contemporary governance of Walworth County, and is an important local reminder of the importance of county government.

The Walworth County Courthouse is architectural significant as a representative example of early twentieth-century public and institutional architectural in South Dakota. The building's utilization of Classical Revival design elements is typical of state courthouses constructed during this period. The building is visually representative of an early twentieth-century courthouse.

Historic background

In 1869, the Sioux Nation signed a treaty with the United States that included Walworth County for settlement. The county was named for Walworth County, Wisconsin. The official survey of the county began on May 12, 1882. It was completed on October 21, 1884. The county seat was originally located in Scranton. Scranton changed its name to South LeBeau sometimes later. The first county commissioner meeting was held in the home of Antoine LeBeau.

In November 1884, the voters decided to move the county seat to the town of Bangor, which was located more in the center of the county. Early in 1904, the county seat fight began. Petitions were circulated with Selby holding the majority of names. An election was held and despite of the petition Selby lost the election. Selby instituted court proceedings against Bangor, which resulted in an order from the Circuit Court giving the decision to Selby. The records were moved to Selby and the courthouse in Bangor was torn down. In 1906, after several contradictory court orders, the Supreme Court of South Dakota handed down a decision in favor of Bangor. In 1908, the city of Selby tried to the county back again. There was an election held with the voters favoring the county seat to Selby.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page # 6

The last commissioners meeting in Bangor was held on November 10, 1908. The Walworth County Building Association provided a building and vault for rent. It was a schoolhouse moved in from Bangor.

On April 6, 1909, W. H. Mudge was hired to plow and thoroughly disc the courthouse grounds. G. B. Walters was hired to plant trees and keep them watered. He went to Forest City (now Whitlock Crossing) and dug each tree, wrapping them in a burlap type cloth, and wetting them down to make the trip back to Selby by wagon. These trees are still present on the grounds.

On June 27, 1911, there was an election held to build a new Courthouse and jail. The board adopted the Sanborn and Potter County style building plans with several changes in construction. Bids for bonds of \$55,000 at 5% interest for 20 years were advertised. A bid for \$55,770 from A.S. Kean was accepted. The bid for construction was accepted from Gray Construction Co. in Watertown in the amount of \$50,001.60. Diebold Safe and Lock Co. from St. Paul was awarded the bid for construction of the jail cells and metal bars in the amount of \$4,775.

John Philip Esentraut was an Iowa native, who practiced architecture in South Dakota between 1909 and 1928. One of the state's most noted architects of the period, he prepared designs for a variety of major projects in South Dakota and the surrounding states. Among his other South Dakota commissions were the Potter County Courthouse, several commercial buildings in Hot Springs and Rapid city, and the Blue Bell Lodge in Custer State Park. Eisentraut worked under partnerships and business entities throughout his career. By the time the Potter county project was finished, Eisentraut was affiliated with "The Fall River Company", an architectural firm in Hot Springs.

The county records state the disappointment of the commissioners of the architect. He had agreed to inspect the site several times during construction, which he did not do. The commissioners motioned to pay him no further money. Despite the conflict with architect the building was approved on April 26, 1913. The courthouse was opened for business in June 1913.

On September 2, 1913, the commissioners agreed to help defray the cost of transportation of two Civil War cannons that had been donated to Capt. N. H. Kingman, the amount being that of \$30. The cannons were positioned on the Courthouse grounds, one being positioned in each corner of the East Side. On October 6, 1942, Leo Buchanan, Mike Schmidt, and William Sawinsky met with the commissioners to discuss the importance of the National Scrap Harvest and the need for collecting scrap metal required for the war effort. The commissioners then passed a resolution to donate the Civil War cannons to the Legion for the war materials. One of the cannon stands is still present on the grounds.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page # 7

This Walworth County Courthouse and Jail have served the citizens of Walworth County since they were constructed in 1911. The Courthouse has played a major role in the development of Walworth County as the heart of its judicial and administrative functions since it was completed. It has symbolized the importance of local government in the community. The courthouse and jail are eligible under criterion A for their association with the government of Walworth County.

The architecture of the Walworth County Courthouse and Jail make it eligible under "C." The Courthouse is representative of the 20th Century Revival architecture popular for public and institutional buildings in South Dakota. This Classical Style building has had minor alterations; windows were reduced in size and some ceilings were lowered. These alterations were done in the 1970s to make the building more energy efficient. The jail has elements of a Late Victorian Romanesque building.

Name of Property

County, South Dakota
County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A
(8-88)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page # 8

Bibliography

Clement, Bruce. Personal interview. 16 Feb. 1999.

Clement, Ida K. Selby Diamond Jubilee Historical Book 1900-1975. Selby, SD: 1975.

Selby Golden Jubilee Committee. Selby Golden Anniversary History Book, 1900-1950. Selby, SD: Published under the sponsorship of the Selby, S.D. Commercial Club, 1951.

Walworth County Auditor's Office. Architectural drawings of Walworth County Courthouse. Selby, S.D.: J.P. Eisentraut, 1911.

Walworth County Auditor's Office. Jail Specifications Records

Walworth County Historical Committee (S.D.) Walworth County Centennial History Book 1883-1983. Selby, SD.: Walworth County Historical Committee, 1983.

Zabel, Walter, Personal interview. 3 Feb 1999.

Name of Property

NPS FORM 10-900-A
(8-96)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page # 9

Verbal Boundary Description:

All of block five (5), Original Plat of Selby, South Dakota.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the jail and courthouse buildings, the cannon stand, and the landscaped grounds immediately surrounding the property. It coincides with the legal description of the tract of land historically set aside as the courthouse grounds.