

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: 92001858 Date Listed: 2/10/93

Grant County Courthouses Grant SOUTH DAKOTA
Property Name: County: State:

County Courthouses of South Dakota MPS
Multiple Name

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.

Antoinette Nee
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. In consultation with the South Dakota SHPO, locally has been checked as the level of significance. The text indicates a copper dome. In the description section, copper has been added as a material.

The nomination is officially amended to include this information.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

1053

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: GRANT COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Other names/site number: _____

2. Location

Street & number: PARK AVENUE not for publication

City or town: MILBANK vicinity

State: SOUTH DAKOTA Code: SD County: GRANT Code: 051 Zip code: 57252

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] 12/17/92
Signature and title of certifying official Date
South Dakota SHPD
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 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] 2/10/93
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

GRANT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Name of Property

GRANT 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>	<u>3</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

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

COUNTY COURTHOUSES OF S.D.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: Courthouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: Courthouse
EDUCATION: Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation CONCRETE
walls LIMESTONE
BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

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

GRANT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Name of Property

GRANT 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

1915-1940

Significant Dates

1915

1916

1917

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect: C.E. Bell

Builder: see narrative

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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Narrative Description:

The Grant County Courthouse stands in the center of the north end of a large rectangular block in Milbank, South Dakota. The site is located to the south of the main commercial district; Main Street is interrupted by the Courthouse square. The Courthouse faces north. A large park extends south from the courthouse; it is landscaped with many mature deciduous trees. A modern jail is located just to the west of the courthouse and a modern library is located in the southwest corner of the block.

The Grant County Courthouse is three stories in height with a basement. The exterior walls are constructed of stone. All facades are symmetrical. The Courthouse is designed in the Classical Revival style and exhibits Roman Doric details. The facade is dominated by engaged, coupled columns set between pedimented wings. The upper floors of the building rest on a rusticated podium; a massive entablature encircles the building and supports a roof balustrade. The low hipped roof is hidden behind the roof balustrade. A copper sheathed dome rises from the middle of the roof.

The first floor of the building is designed to serve as a podium upon which the upper two floors rest. The podium is encircled with a cyma recta molding at the window heads. The main entry doors are defined by a one-story, slightly projecting pediment. The original doors have been replaced with full-light mill finish aluminum units. Stylized, engaged, fluted Corinthian piers flank the entry opening. The entablature is decorated with carved festoons between almond shaped heraldic shields and ribbons. The pediment is ornamented with dentils below the horizontal and raking cornices.

The second and third story walls of the building are of smooth stone. The center portion of the front facade is divided into three bays by engaged, coupled columns in the Roman Doric order. These smooth shaft columns have square plinths and torus base moldings. The columns are topped with an abacus, echinus, and astragal. The outermost of the coupled columns (at the inside corners created by the pedimented wings) is about one-quarter of a column wide. Paired, one-over-one double hung windows are located between the columns. Those at the second floor are enframed by a slightly projecting stone surround and are topped with a cornice molding. The windows on the third floor have no surrounds or moldings. The front facade wings have windows in triplet. Again, those windows on the second floor have slightly projecting stone surrounds. The cornice molding projects out farther over the center windows and is supported by ancons. The third floor window openings are not decorated.

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A wide, relatively unadorned entablature circles the building. Narrow, projecting blocks are located below the taenia, representing a regulae band. The frieze is smooth except at the middle of the front facade where incised letters read "19 GRANT COUNTY 15." Below the main horizontal and the raking cornices is another regulae band of large blocks. The roof balustrade is stone. At the center of the front facade, the balustrade is interrupted by a slightly higher smooth panel topped with a semi-circle. Flanking this panel are a pair of classical revival balustrades, closed from behind.

The east and west sides of the building have a projecting center bay. The walls flanking the central bay have a single one-over-one double hung window at each floor. The projecting portion has a paired set of windows in the middle flanked by single one-over-one windows. All details and ornamentation are similar to the front facade.

The center of the rear facade has a projecting bay topped by a broken pediment. Flanking this projection are four one-over-one double hung windows. Those at the second floor do not have the surrounds and cornice moldings that exist on the other sides of the building. The rear doors of the building are approached through an almost flat arch with radiating voussoirs and an outward angled keystone. Above the first floor, wide, flat engaged piers rise to the cornice of the pediment. Within the piers, and enframed by rusticated stone is a two-and-one-half story opening topped by a round arch which rises into the pediment. At the second floor of this opening is a one-over-one double hung window flanked by narrow one-over-one double hung windows. The windows above the second floor have been replaced with an anodized unit. The low gable of the pediment has the same projecting blocks at the raking cornice as the facade.

The interior plan of the courthouse is laid out in a cruciform plan with a central rotunda. The north leg of the cross houses the main entry. The south leg houses the double-return stairway. The east and west legs access the major county offices.

Decorative treatment of the rotunda area differs from floor to floor. On the ground floor (which does not open to the floors above) the space is octagonally shaped. Wide openings topped with almost flat arches open from the legs of the cross into the rotunda. These arches are ornamented with a plaster underarch supported by cyma reversa consoles. The floor is terrazzo. The walls are wainscotted with marble and plastered above. Above the wainscoting, the walls are plaster; in the four short legs of the octagon, are recessed panels with stenciling and wall-mounted light fixtures. A heavy cornice exists at the top of the walls. The ceilings are plastered with a stenciled border. A single globe light fixture hangs in the middle of the ceiling.

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The rotunda opens between the second and third floors and is topped with a dome. The plan of the rotunda on these floors is square. The corridors opening off of the rotunda are wainscotted with "Georgia Amicolola white marble" and have a "Phoenix pink Tennessee marble" base and cap. The walls above the wainscoting are plastered and have a stencilled border above the wainscot cap and below the cornice. The plaster cornice is built-up of several molding types. The ceilings are plastered.

Within the rotunda, the walls are wainscotted with "Phoenix pink Tennessee marble." At each corner of the rotunda is a two-story high column resting on a wainscot high pink marble plinth. The columns are painted a "hay" color and topped with gilded Corinthian-order capitals. Above the capitals is a plain, entablature-type molding. Above this molding is plaster and then another entablature-type molding forming a capital. This elaborate molding is comprised of an architrave with dentils, a plain frieze from which extends S-shaped double volute, recumbent consoles. The cornice is crowned with a cyma recta molding.

At the third floor, galleries are located on three sides of the rotunda; the third side is closed. The well is surrounded by Classical-revival balustrades. The gallery ceilings are barrel arches. The arches open into the rotunda and are topped with ornamental plaster keystones. The pendentives are stencilled with leaves, a wreath, an unlit torch, and ribbons. The lunettes at the termination of three of the arches house paintings representing the pioneer time period--an Indian and buffalo, a pioneer man and conestoga wagon, and a pioneer woman and child in front of a sod house.

The rotunda dome rests on a low drum which is embellished with garlands terminating at tassels and ribbons. The dome is encircled at three levels with progressively smaller, trapezoid-shaped recessed panels. The dome is topped by an oculus of stained glass.

The Courtroom is an excellent example of Classical revival interior design. The room is wainscotted with wood paneling. Coupled, fluted pilasters rise from the wainscoting around the room. The pilasters are topped with thin Ionic order capitals carrying a geometric design. Between the pilasters (above the wainscoting) are three framed, stenciled panels. These are topped with a single, framed rectangular panel. Above the judge's bench is a mural of three classically attired women.

An entablature of ornamental plaster work rises above the pilasters. The frieze is embellished with a garland strung between ribbons and tassels. The cornice begins with a dentil band topped with an gilded bead molding. The ceiling is deeply coffered with paneled beams located above the pilasters. Except at the four corners, the ceiling panels are skylights made up of nine 4-light

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windows. The light fixtures in the courtroom are modern reproductions. The original courtroom furniture remains in-place.

During the 1980s, extensive restoration work was undertaken at the Courthouse. The copper roofing and dome sheathing was replaced. The original terra cotta cornice around the building was removed and replaced with an identical stone cornice. Much of the interior stencilling was also recreated.

The Grant County Courthouse retains almost complete architectural integrity, both exterior and interior, from the time of its construction. The setting has been somewhat diminished by the recent construction of two buildings on the site.

GRANT COUNTY JAIL

The Grant County Jail is a one story, rectangular building. It is sheathed with exposed aggregate panels and has a wide, flat fascia. The building is located just to the east of the courthouse. The building is less than 50 years old and is, therefore, a non-contributing building to the Grant County Courthouse complex.

GRANT COUNTY LIBRARY

The Grant County Library is located at the southeast corner of the courthouse block. The square building is constructed of brick and has a standing-seam metal roof. The building is less than 50 years old and is, therefore, a non-contributing building to the Grant County Courthouse complex.

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Narrative Statement of Significance:

The Grant 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 Grant 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 Grant County, and is an important local visual reminder of the importance of county government.

The Grant 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. The building, designed by the architect of the South Dakota State Capitol, is exceptionally well-designed and executed, and is among the largest and most visually striking examples of architecture in Milbank and Grant County.

Historical Narrative:

Grant County was one of the many counties established by the 1873 Dakota Territorial Legislature; its current boundaries were established in 1883. County government was organized in 1878, with the initial seat of government at Inkpa City, quickly renamed Big Stone City, a village on the Minnesota-South Dakota border. County offices were established in rented office space in various commercial buildings in Big Stone.¹

Grant was one of several South Dakota Counties which became embroiled in a lengthy and acrimonious county seat battle. Big Stone was the county's first major population center, but by the early 1880s its prominence was being eclipsed by that of Milbank, a railroad-platted town nearer the geographical center of the county. Milbank residents began working to secure the seat in 1881, allegedly with the aid of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad. A special election held that November showed Milbank favored by a majority of county voters, but not by the two-thirds majority needed to effect a county seat change. Several apparent voting irregularities caused the election to be disputed by representatives of both factions, and the Milbank citizenry decided to settle the issue by forcibly taking possession of the official county records. Resistance from Big Stone residents caused Milbank to be only partially successful, however, and for a time each town held a portion of the county records. Soon, two rival county governments were in place, one based in Milbank and one in Big Stone. This situation lasted for almost two years, until a court decision invalidated

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enough Big Stone ballots from the 1881 election to tip the scales in Milbank's favor.²

Grant County's first permanent courthouse building was constructed in Milbank in the early 1880s, apparently while the county seat fight was still in progress. The building was a large two-story facility with wood siding and a hip roof. Decorative touches were limited, but included a corbeled, hooded chimney and cresting atop the roof. The building and its lots were valued by the county at \$4,000.00. This building was destroyed by fire on July 30, 1895. A replacement courthouse was constructed immediately. The 1895 structure was built on the same site as its predecessor, shared the same ground dimensions, and was visually quite similar to the earlier building.³

By the early twentieth century Grant County's 1895 courthouse was becoming too small for county administrative needs; by 1914 supplementary office space was being rented elsewhere in the town of Milbank. The county had earlier created a "sinking fund" as a mechanism for accumulating money to erect a larger, more permanent courthouse, and in July, 1914 it was decided to use the sinking fund to construct a new building. Since most of the sinking fund's assets were tied up in real estate loans and other investments, a \$75,000.00 bond issue for the courthouse's construction was deemed necessary. The bond issue was approved by county voters on November 3, 1914, and planning for the new courthouse began in earnest.⁴

County commissioners requested courthouse design proposals from interested architects in early 1915, and in March selected building plans submitted by C.E. Bell of Minneapolis. Bell (1858-1932) was probably one of the most highly regarded regional architects of the period. Working both individually and in partnership with others, he produced well-crafted, classically-inspired designs for a number of major public buildings in the region, including state capitol buildings for Montana and South Dakota. Bell was involved in the design of at least four South Dakota courthouses: for Marshall County (1907), Lawrence County (1908), Brookings County (1912), and Grant County (1917).⁵

Grant County issued \$45,000.00 of its authorized \$75,000.00 in bonds in April, 1915, and simultaneously began to search for a suitable site for the new building. (The location of the 1895 building, on a portion of a developed residential block, was considered too small and too unimposing.) It was decided to build the new courthouse on the site of the Milbank City Park, a block of land prominently situated at the head of Milbank's Main Street. The city of Milbank donated the land to the county following approval of the scheme by a town referendum, with the deed mandating the construction of a courthouse on the site within three years. Because of the relatively unusual nature of the transaction, it required authorization by the 1915 South Dakota legislature.⁶

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Following the final approval of Bell's proposed design on June 8, 1915, the county advertised for construction bids for the new building. Bids were opened on July 2, 1915, and contracts were awarded the following day. Twelve firms bid for the primary construction contract, with bids ranging from \$74,990.00 to \$89,900.00. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, the J.B. Evans Construction Company of Mexico, Missouri. A newspaper account of the opening noted that the bidding "was rather lively," and that Evans' firm "is one of the largest of its kind in the country." Other contracts were simultaneously awarded for heating and plumbing, ventilation, and electrical work.⁷

Construction work on the new courthouse began that summer, and the building's cornerstone was placed on October 23, 1915. The ceremony included musical selections and addresses by local politicians; an observer noted that construction work was progressing "rapidly" and that "a large force of man are daily at work on the building."⁸ Meanwhile, the county had decided to purchase the remaining \$30,000.00 of courthouse bonds *itself*, using the money in its sinking fund. A number of additional contracts for courthouse fixtures and supplies were approved by the county during January and February, 1916, including wood and metal furniture, light fixtures, vault doors, a central vacuum cleaner, and other items. Commissioners also contracted with the William G. Andrews Decorating Company of Cleveland, Ohio to paint murals for the building and decorate the interior walls.⁹

Work on the building proceeded satisfactorily until March, 1916, when all construction abruptly halted. A local newspaper article tactfully revealed that "the Evans Construction Co. . . . became involved in a financial way a few days ago and seemed to be short of money with which to continue the work." The article noted that most of the construction work on the building had been completed, and expressed confidence that one of Evans' backers would quickly gather the financing needed to resume work.¹⁰ This failed to take place, however, and in mid-April the county turned to the supplier of Evans' surety bond, the Maryland Casualty Company, for relief. Maryland Casualty initially planned to complete the construction of the courthouse itself, but failed to do so. Consequently, the summer of 1916 passed without any work taking place on the partially-completed building.¹¹

By July, 1916, it was apparent to Grant County that neither Evans nor Maryland Casualty were likely to resume construction of the county's courthouse. On July 25th, the commissioners met with Bell and with State's Attorney George S. Rix, and decided to send the delinquent parties a final letter requesting that work resume. If the letters proved unsuccessful, the commissioners decided that "the County would proceed to complete [the] building and hold the Bonding Company liable for any damages . . ."¹² The letters apparently failed to generate a response, since by October construction on the courthouse resumed under County auspices. The building's roof was in place by January, 1917, and county records

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for that winter show numerous wage payments to carpenters and laborers working on the courthouse. The county also directly purchased the building materials needed to finish the project.¹³

County-sponsored work on the new courthouse continued through early 1917, and the building was virtually completed by June. The building was formally dedicated on July 10, 1917, with a "highly interesting program . . . attended by several hundred citizens of the county." The building's dedicatory address included the pronouncement that "the completion of this court house is the most important accomplishment in the history of Grant County."¹⁴ The following day, the commissioners passed a resolution expressing appreciation to Bell for "the excellent, substantial, and beautiful work done by him . . . and the faithfulness and patience during the two years it took to construct the court house."¹⁵

The completion of the new Grant County courthouse, however, did not resolve the legal issues which grew out of the building's interrupted construction. Evans had abandoned the Grant County project leaving behind a number of unpaid bills for goods and services, and beginning in January 1917 many of the unpaid vendors began efforts to force Grant County to reimburse them for their losses. These vendors filed at least 29 liens against the courthouse property, and simultaneously filed some 27 court actions against the county, all charging that the county had failed to force Evans to provide an adequate surety bond. These cases occupied the entire May, 1917 term of the local circuit court, and although the claims apparently were all eventually dismissed, legal proceedings and appeals dragged on for months. Meanwhile, the county pressed its own financial case against the Maryland Casualty Company.¹⁶

The 1917 Grant County courthouse continues in use in 1992, little-changed from its original appearance. The county has made a significant effort in recent years to both maintain the building and to restore much of its as-built appearance. A number of projects were undertaken during the 1970s and 1980s in support of this goal, including repair of the roof, dome and cornice, interior rehabilitation, and restoration of much of the interior artwork.

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ENDNOTES

1. "Dakota's Counties," *The Wi-Iyohi*, 13 (1959): 6-16; Grant County Historical Society, *100 Years in Grant County, South Dakota: 1878-1978* (Milbank: the Society, 1979), 34-6; Doris Louise Black, *History of Grant County, South Dakota, 1861-1937* (Milbank, South Dakota: *Milbank Herald Advance*, 1939), 38-39.
2. A number of sources retell the story of the Grant County seat fight; the best is probably Doris Black, *History of Grant County, South Dakota, 1861-1937*, 38-47.
3. A photograph of the original courthouse was published in the *Milbank Herald Advance*, June 24, 1980, p. 6. See also Doris Louise Black, *History of Grant County, South Dakota, 1861-1937*, pp. 90-92.
4. "Grant County Commissioners Record," manuscript volume "C" (1902-1915), pp. 575-601 (April 9, 1914 - November 7, 1914).
5. Biographical information on Bell is from the "Architects" vertical file, South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, Vermillion.
6. "Grant County Commissioners Record," manuscript volume "C" (1902-1915), pp. 615-625 (March 1, 1915 - April 29, 1915). The transaction was authorized by South Dakota Senate Bill 2, 1915 legislative session.
7. "Grant County Commissioners Record," manuscript volume "C" (1902-1915), pp. 629-631 (June 8, 1915 - July 3, 1915); "Contract is Let for County Court House," *Grant County Review* [Milbank, South Dakota], July 8, 1915.
8. "Corner Stone Will be Placed Saturday," *Grant County Review* [Milbank, South Dakota], October 21, 1915.
9. "Grant County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume "D" (1915-1925), pp. 6-38 (July 8, 1915 - February 12, 1916).
10. "Court House Work Goes On," *Grant County Review* [Milbank, South Dakota], April 6, 1916.

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11. "Grant County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume "D" (1915-1925), pp. 45-65 (April 14, 1916 - July 25, 1916).
12. "Grant County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume "D" (1915-1925), p. 65 (July 25, 1916).
13. "Grant County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume "D" (1915-1925), pp. 65-77 (July 25, 1916 - January 5, 1917); "Material Has Arrived for Court House Roof," *Grant County Review* [Milbank, South Dakota], October 19, 1916; "Milbank Makes Good Progress During 1916," *Grant County Review* [Milbank, South Dakota], January 4, 1917.
14. "New Court House Dedication Was Held Tuesday," *Grant County Review* [Milbank, South Dakota], July 12, 1917.
15. "Grant County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume "D" (1915-1925), p. 103 (July 11, 1917).
16. "Court House Claim Cases Heard By Judge Bouck," *Grant County Review* [Milbank, South Dakota], May 17, 1917; "Grant County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume "D" (1915-1925), pp. 80-92 (January 5, 1917 - April 6, 1917).

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Bibliography:

Black, Doris Louise. *History of Grant County, South Dakota, 1861-1937*. Milbank, South Dakota: *Milbank Herald Advance*, 1939.

"Contract is Let for County Court House," *Grant County Review* [Milbank, South Dakota], July 8, 1915.

"Corner Stone Will be Placed Saturday," *Grant County Review* [Milbank, South Dakota], October 21, 1915.

"Court House Claim Cases Heard By Judge Bouck," *Grant County Review* [Milbank, South Dakota], May 17, 1917.

"Court House Work Goes On," *Grant County Review* [Milbank, South Dakota], April 6, 1916.

"Dakota's Counties," *The Wi-Iyohi: Monthly Bulletin of the South Dakota Historical Society*, 13 (1959): 1-16

"Grant County Commissioners Record." Manuscript volumes maintained at the County Auditor's Office, Milbank, South Dakota.

Grant County Historical Society. *100 Years in Grant County, South Dakota: 1878-1978*. Milbank: the Society, 1979.

"Material Has Arrived for Court House Roof," *Grant County Review* [Milbank, South Dakota], October 19, 1916.

"Milbank Makes Good Progress During 1916," *Grant County Review* [Milbank, South Dakota], January 4, 1917.

Milbank Herald Advance [Milbank, South Dakota], June 24, 1980.

"New Court House Dedication Was Held Tuesday," *Grant County Review* [Milbank, South Dakota], July 12, 1917.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

All of the platted "Courthouse Block," Original Townsite of Milbank, 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.

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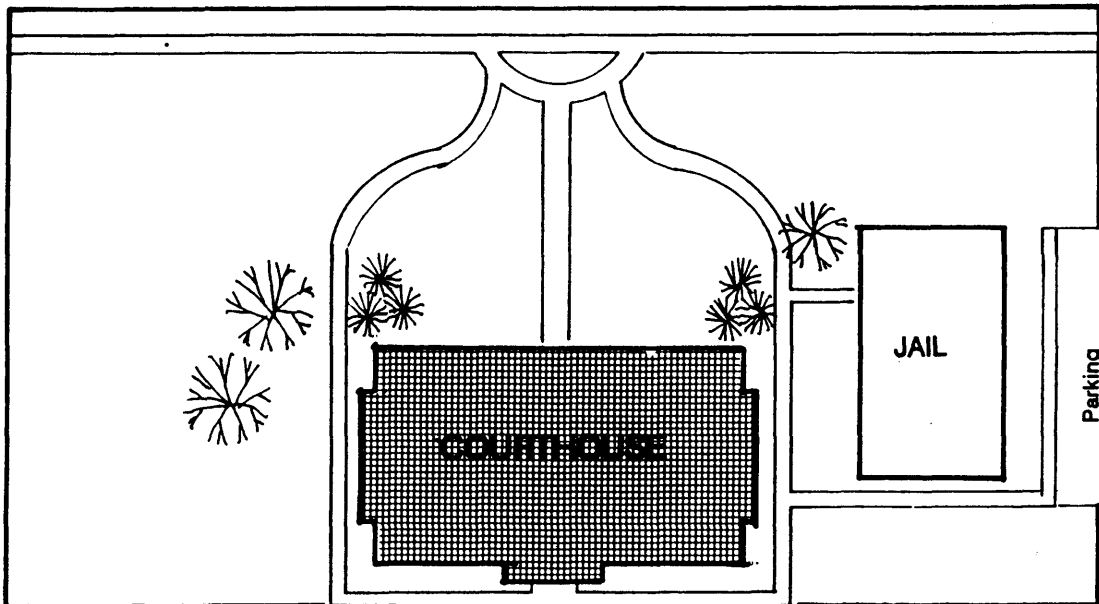
Photographer: Lon Johnson

Date: January 21, 1992

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

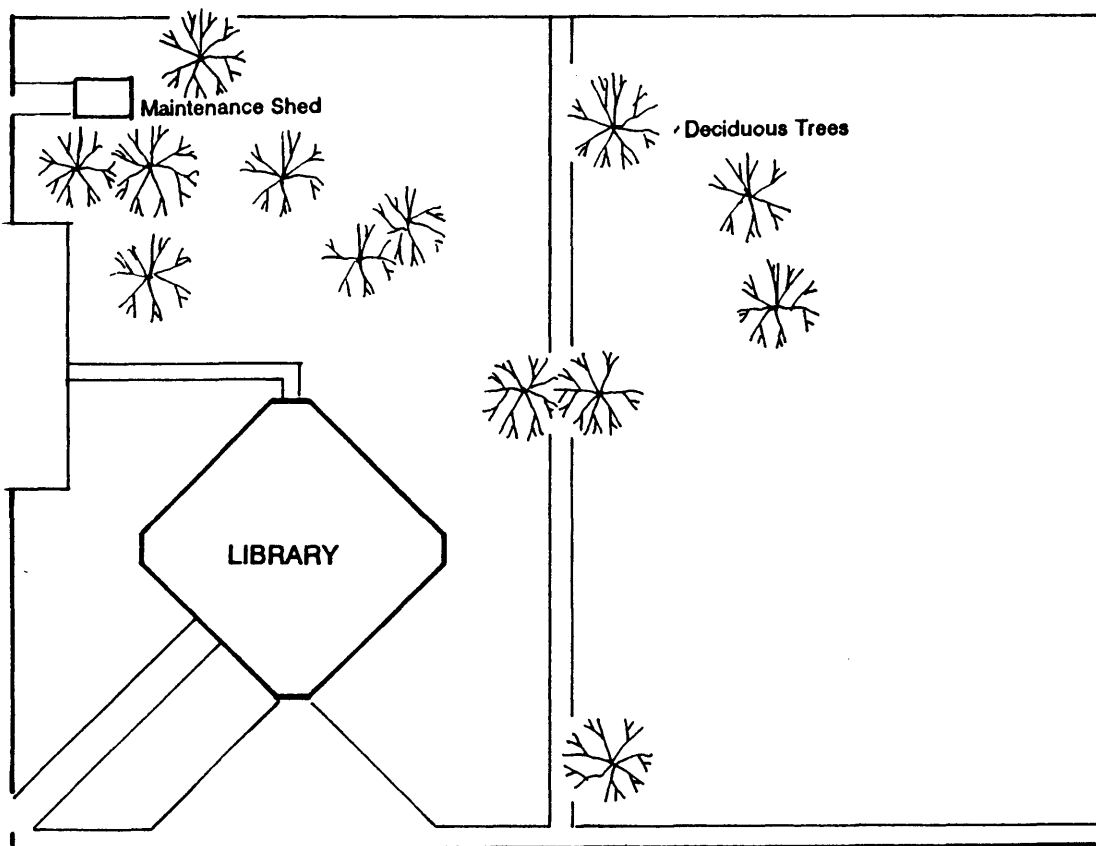
Photograph Number	Description	Direction of View
1	Overall view of courthouse block, library at left	North
2	North (primary) exterior elevation	South
3	West exterior elevation	East
4	South exterior elevation	North
5	Detail view of north entry	South
6	Rotunda area, lower floor	
7	Detail of main floor rotunda area	
8	Second floor rotunda area, view towards south windows	
9	View into rotunda from south stairwell	
10	Detail of upper rotunda	
11	View up to top of rotunda	
12	Courtroom interior	
13	Courtroom interior	
14	Library building: southwest elevation	Northeast
15	Jail building: North and west elevations	Southeast

Park Avenue



Parking Lot

Main Street



Main Street

Fifth Avenue



Scale: 1" = 60'

GRANT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
 Milbank, South Dakota

Courthouse Block - Original Townsite