

**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: 92001863 Date Listed: 2/10/93

Moody County Courthouse Moody 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.

Antwonne Blue
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. Limestone was listed as a wall material but the text indicates sandstone. In the description section, limestone has been deleted and sandstone added as a wall 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)**

1863

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: MOODY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Other names/site number: _____

2. Location

Street & number: PIPESTONE AVENUE not for publication

City or town: FLANDREAU vicinity

State: SOUTH DAKOTA Code: SD County: MOODY Code: 101 Zip code: 57028

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: [Signature] Date: 12/17/92

State or Federal agency and bureau: South Dakota SHPO

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: Patrick Anderson Date of Action: 2/10/93

MOODY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Name of Property

MOODY 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.)

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

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.)

MOODY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Name of Property

MOODY 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

1914-1940

Significant Dates

1914

1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect: Joseph Schwarz

Builder: O.H. Olsen

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

MOODY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Name of Property

MOODY 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>14</u>	<u>692750</u>	<u>48798000</u>	2	<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>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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: Moody County
Street & Number: Courthouse Telephone: (605) 997-3151
City or Town: Flandreau State: South Dakota Zip code: 57028

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 Moody County Courthouse stands in the center of a rectangular block in Flandreau, South Dakota. The site is located just to the south of the main commercial district. The Courthouse faces north. The courthouse square is landscaped with many mature deciduous trees.

The Courthouse is three stories in height. The exterior walls are constructed of brick clad with Bedford [Indiana] sandstone. All facades are symmetrical. The roof is flat and hidden behind the parapet walls.

The Moody County Courthouse is designed in the Classical Revival style exhibiting Greek Revival details. The facade is dominated by a portico in antis. The columns rest on a rusticated podium and support a massive entablature. The building is fronted with a large, brick-paved terrace. The terrace is surrounded by a balustrade of sandstone decorated with incised panels.

The podium is encircled with a sandstone watertable at window sill level. The stone beneath the watertable is smooth; that above it is rusticated. The main entry doors are located in a projecting vestibule with rounded corners. The original bronze doors have been replaced with full-light mill finish aluminum units. The recessed entry is enframed with a torus molding enriched with twisted ropes. The opening is topped by a stone cornice carried on consoles with S-shaped double volutes. Between the cornice and the consoles is an egg and dart molding harmonizing the support of the consoles and the weight of the cornice. Beneath this molding and between the consoles is a dentil band. The frieze is decorated with two incised rectangular panels at either end of which is located a rectangular panel with a carved stylized leaf and fruit decoration. A torus molding enriched with stylized leaves and fruit encircles the top of the entry stopping at the door surround. The cornice is topped with a carved sitting eagle.

The eight 2-story-high columns across the facade are in the Doric order with fluted shafts. Behind the columns are windows. Flanking the portico, the exterior walls project slightly creating the antae. A single window is located between the two doric order pilasters. An incised spandrel panel separates the second and third floor windows. Above the third floor windows are consoles in the form of a keystone and a torus hood molding embellished with stylized leaves. The entablature consists of a flat architrave, an ornamented frieze, and a rather plain cornice. The frieze is ornamented in the characteristic doric order: triglyphs with regulae below the taenia alternate with slightly projecting round metopes. The frieze above the east antae carries raised bronze letters spelling out "MOODY COUNTY" and that at the west antae spells out "ERECTED MCMXIV." The cornice consists of a cavetto molding. It is enriched with an egg and dart

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

molding. Mutules occur above each triglyph. The cornice is topped with a parapet decorated with recessed, rectangular panels. A square panel above each of the pilasters at the corners of the building contain carved torches.

The facade detailing (with the exception of the columns) is carried around all sides of the building. The rear entry to the building is contained in a projecting bay. A one story vestibule has been recently added to the bay to provide handicapped accessibility. The addition exhibits the rusticated appearance of the first floor of the building.

The Moody County Courthouse originally had six-over-one double hung windows at the first floor, some of which were covered with a geometric bronze grill work; one-over-one double hung windows with eight-light transoms at the second floor except at the ends which were single pane casement windows with eight-light transoms; and single-light casement windows at the third floor. Most of the windows have been replaced--some with one-over-one mill finish aluminum units with an infilled transom panel and some with glass block.

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. Two single run stairways rise along the east and west walls in this leg. The stairs have marble treads and metal risers and an ornamental metal balustrade with a wood rail. The south leg of the cross houses a double return stairway similar in design to the other stairways, but with heavily ornamented, Art Nouveau-style, metal newel posts. The east and west legs of the cross are anterooms to the offices. Walls in the public spaces are lined with a beige marble wainscotting and cap and a black marble base. Floors are marble in the rotunda and terrazzo elsewhere.

Decorative treatment of the octagonal-shaped rotunda area differs from floor to floor. The ground floor (which does not open to the floors above) has marble wainscotting and raised plaster panels. The cornice is cavetto-shaped. Openings into the rotunda area are topped with flattened arches. Doors on this level are 3/4-lights with a single recessed panel below and a transom above.

A well opens between the second and third floors. The well is surrounded by an ornamental wrought iron balustrade with a wood rail. On the second floor of the rotunda, marble covered pilasters separate circular arched niches and door openings. A balcony with a wrought iron balustrade opens from the second floor level into the first floor vestibule area. The cornice is designed in the Ionic order with a fasciated entablature, continuous frieze, and egg-and-dart molding. Doors on this level are 3/4-lights with a single recessed panel below and a transom above.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 3

The third floor has raised plaster panels below the pendentives. The cornice is designed in the Corinthian order with a fasciated entablature, egg-and-dart molding below the continuous frieze, and egg-and-dart molding and a dentil molding below the cornice. The recessed lunettes between the pendentives hold paintings representing wisdom, liberty, law, and agriculture. Door openings on this floor have heavy wood surrounds crowned with a pediment which is supported by ancons. The doors are 3/4-light with a recessed panel below and a transom above; the transom lites are divided into three squares of octagonal-triangular shaped glazing.

The dome is surrounded by an egg-and-dart molding at its lowest point. A torus molding of stylized leaves surrounds the stained glass oculus.

The Courtroom is an excellent example of Classical revival interior design. Paired pilasters with marble plinths surround the room. The pilasters are topped with thin capitals carrying a geometric design. An entablature of ornamental plaster work rises above the pilasters. Elaborate painted decorations exist in the frieze. The cornice consists of a dentil band with half-circles cut from the lower edge. The ceiling is deeply coffered with paired beams located above the pilasters. A torus molding of stylized leaves is located on the edge of each recessed ceiling panel. A mural of three classically-attired women representing the balance of law and justice is located above the judge's bench. The original courtroom furniture remains in place.

The architectural integrity of the Moody County Courthouse has been diminished by the replacement of the historic windows. Otherwise, the building retains integrity of design and materials 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 4

Narrative Statement of Significance:

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

The Moody 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 displays a high level of classically-inspired detailing, and represents a well-conceived and executed design. The courthouse is among the largest and most visually striking examples of architecture in Flandreau and Moody County.

Historical Narrative:

Moody County was one of the many counties established by the 1873 Dakota Territorial Legislature. Unlike many of these early counties, however, Moody was organized relatively quickly and its boundaries have remained unchanged since its creation. The county's commissioners first met on August 30, 1873; that October they selected a site near the community of Egan as the location for the county seat. As with many South Dakota counties, however, the location of the permanent Moody county seat was an issue of substantial local interest and disagreement. The two primary contenders for the honor were the towns of Egan and Flandreau; the contest was not settled until 1881 when Flandreau won an election to decide the issue.¹

During Moody County's first years, county offices were housed in a variety of rented spaces, apparently in the town of Flandreau. A secondary narrative notes, for example, that "M.D.L. Pettigrew, who served as register of deed, kept his record in the Flandreau House and later in a building on First Ave."² With the county seat issue decided, however, commissioners quickly began plans to construct a permanent courthouse. The minutes of the commissioners meeting for January 16, 1882 note that the group "spent the better portion of the day in making plans and specifications for the Court House."³ Final plans for the new building were apparently drawn by one B.F. Nichol, about whom little is known. On April 13, 1882 Nichol presented the county with a bill for \$15.00 for the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

plans he had drawn; the commissioners responded to this by authorizing a payment of \$7.50.⁴

The contract for constructing Moody County's first courthouse was awarded to M.B. Simpson on April 11, 1882; Simpson's bid was \$4,350.00. One source suggests that the necessary funds for the courthouse project were donated by the citizens of Flandreau. Construction continued throughout the summer, and the county moved into the new building in October, 1882. The new courthouse was a large, two-story building, wood-framed with lapped horizontal siding. The building was relatively long and narrow, with a cross-gable roof. It was largely utilitarian in form, but featured a decorative fenestration pattern on the primary facade, fan-shaped trusses in the gable ends and corbeled brick chimneys. After it ceased being used by the county, the building was remodeled to serve as the Flandreau Masonic Temple, and it continues in this role in 1992.⁵

Moody County's population and economy grew steadily during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and by 1912 county commissioners decided that construction of a new courthouse was warranted. On November 5, 1912 county voters approved the issuance of up to \$85,000.00 in construction bonds for a new courthouse building, and planning for the project began in earnest. The following month, commissioners solicited proposed building plans from interested architects, and on December 23rd selected the proposal submitted by Joseph Schwarz, an architect based in nearby Sioux Falls. Schwarz (1858-1927) was a New York native who moved from Wisconsin to South Dakota in 1881. He was one of the most prominent early twentieth-century architects in the region, designing a large number of public and institutional buildings, business blocks, and residences in South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota. In addition to the Moody County building, Schwarz also designed two other South Dakota courthouses: for Stanley County (now razed) and Bon Homme County. Schwarz's Moody County design is very similar to the courthouse he designed for Lyon County, Iowa, in 1915.⁶

A number of obstacles appeared as planning for the new Moody County courthouse continued in early 1913. The first difficulty surfaced that January 11, when commissioners received a petition bearing some 1,200 names, asking that an election be held to move the Moody County seat from Flandreau to Egan. This attempt to reignite Moody's nineteenth-century county seat controversy added uncertainty to the courthouse issue until that August, when the county received a second petition from 269 voters, asking that their names be removed from the earlier petition. This reduced the number of names on the first petition to below the number needed to call a county seat election. Simultaneously, county commissioners announced the results of an investigation which found that "the names to [the first] petition were procured by misrepresentation and that said petition was not filed in good faith." The alleged "misrepresentation" apparently consisted of unsupported inferences by Egan supporters that the town, if successful, would donate both a building site and construction money for a new

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

courthouse. Because of these irregularities, commissioners decided not to hold an election, and the Moody County seat remained at Flandreau.⁷

A second dispute also arose in 1913, concerning the location of the new courthouse within the town of Flandreau. County commissioners had decided in January to erect the new building on the site of the 1882 courthouse, but this required both razing the original courthouse and purchasing several adjoining buildings and lots. An alternate block was then chosen, but the use of this site also mandated the removal of several existing buildings. The alternate site was further handicapped by a ravine which ran across the block, leading to doubts that a stable foundation could be erected on the site. The issue was a locally contentious one, resulting in considerable discussion and several official meetings between January and August, 1913. The alternate site won out only after it was examined by an architect and found suitable, and after a group of Flandreau businessmen agreed to fund the costs of filling in the ravine. The county purchased all the lots in the chosen block, piecemeal, during the winter of 1913-14.⁸

These issues, combined with the county's difficulty in securing an appropriate purchase price for its courthouse bonds, kept work on the courthouse from beginning during 1913. Commissioners finally opened construction bids for the project on January 6, 1914; the construction contract was awarded to O.H. Olson of Stillwater, Minnesota, who offered a price of \$88,053.40.⁹ Construction began later that year. The project was followed with considerable interest by the county's commissioners, who closely involved themselves in the effort from start to finish. Soon after the contract was awarded, for example, the commissioners decided:

. . . to go to Sioux City, Iowa and Omaha, Nebr. for the purpose of viewing buildings which have been erected from the Bedford stone, and will possibly go to Bedford, Indiana to view the stone as it is taken from the different quarries [sic] so that they may have better choice in the selection of the stone and the quarry it shall come from which will be used in the erection of the new Court-House.¹⁰

County commissioners awarded additional contracts for the courthouse project as construction on the building continued during 1914 and 1915. This included \$785.00 for an "intercommunicating system [with] 13 wall phones" and other contracts for light fixtures and for wood and steel furniture.¹¹ In all cases the commissioners carefully examined samples of proposed material and equipment. The county also contracted with Odin J. Oyen of La Crosse, Wisconsin "for the decoration of the new Court House." Oyen's firm provided murals and other interior decoration for some 45 courthouse construction projects in the upper midwest. The four large murals for the Moody County Courthouse were painted in

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 7

La Crosse by Axel Edward Soderberg, a Swedish immigrant who worked as an artist for the Oyen firm from 1903 to his death in 1922.¹²

Construction work on the new Moody County courthouse was finished by mid-1915, and county offices were moved to the new building on September 1st. The building, little-changed from 1915, still serves as the Moody County courthouse in 1992. Several renovation and restoration projects have been completed on the building in recent years.¹³

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

ENDNOTES

1. For an overview of the county's early history, see *Moody County History Book* (Flandreau, South Dakota: Moody County Historical Society, 1986), 5-6.
2. "First Courthouse Was Built in 1882," *Moody County Enterprise* [Flandreau, South Dakota], June 18, 1969.
3. "Moody County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume 1 (1878-1886), p. 130 (January 16, 1882).
4. "Moody County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume 1 (1878-1886), p. 140 (April 13, 1882).
5. "Moody County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume 1 (1878-1886), p. 138 (April 11, 1882); "First Courthouse Was Built in 1882," *Moody County Enterprise* [Flandreau, South Dakota], June 18, 1969. The description of the 1882 courthouse was taken from an historic photograph at the Moody County Assessor's Office, Flandreau.
6. "Moody County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume 5 (1908-1925), pp. 167-176 (October 1, 1912 - December 23, 1912); "Joseph Schwarz, Architect of Many Important Buildings, Dies Suddenly," *The Daily Argus-Leader* [Sioux Falls, South Dakota], December 27, 1927; "Architects" vertical file, South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, Vermillion.
7. "Moody County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume 5 (1908-1925), pp. 183-204 (January 11, 1913 - August 12, 1913); "Court House Talk," *Moody County Enterprise* [Flandreau, South Dakota], January 2, 1913.
8. "Moody County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume 5 (1908-1925), pp. 176-204 (January 2, 1913 - August 5, 1913); "First Courthouse Was Built in 1882," *Moody County Enterprise* [Flandreau, South Dakota], June 18, 1969.
9. "Moody County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume 5 (1908-1925), pp. 222 (January 6, 1914).
10. "Moody County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume 5 (1908-1925), pp. 227 (January 10, 1914).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

11. "Moody County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume 5 (1908-1925), pp. 245-262 (July 9, 1914 - November 20, 1914).
12. "Moody County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume 5 (1908-1925), p. 262 (November 19, 1914); "Former Judge Digs Up History About Courthouse Paintings," *Moody County Enterprise* [Flandreau, South Dakota], February 19, 1987.
13. "Moody County Commissioners Minute Book," manuscript volume 5 (1908-1925), pp. 278-287 (June 21, 1915 - September 1, 1915).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 10

Bibliography:

"Court House Talk," *Moody County Enterprise* [Flandreau, South Dakota], January 2, 1913.

"First Courthouse Was Built in 1882," *Moody County Enterprise* [Flandreau, South Dakota], June 18, 1969.

"Former Judge Digs Up History About Courthouse Paintings," *Moody County Enterprise* [Flandreau, South Dakota], February 19, 1987.

"Moody County Commissioners Minute Book." Manuscript volumes maintained at the County Auditor's Office, Flandreau, South Dakota.

Moody County History Book. Flandreau, South Dakota: Moody County Historical Society, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 11

Verbal Boundary Description:

All of Block 11, Pettigrew's First Addition, Flandreau, 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 12

Index to Photographs

Photographer: Lon Johnson

Date: January 21, 1992

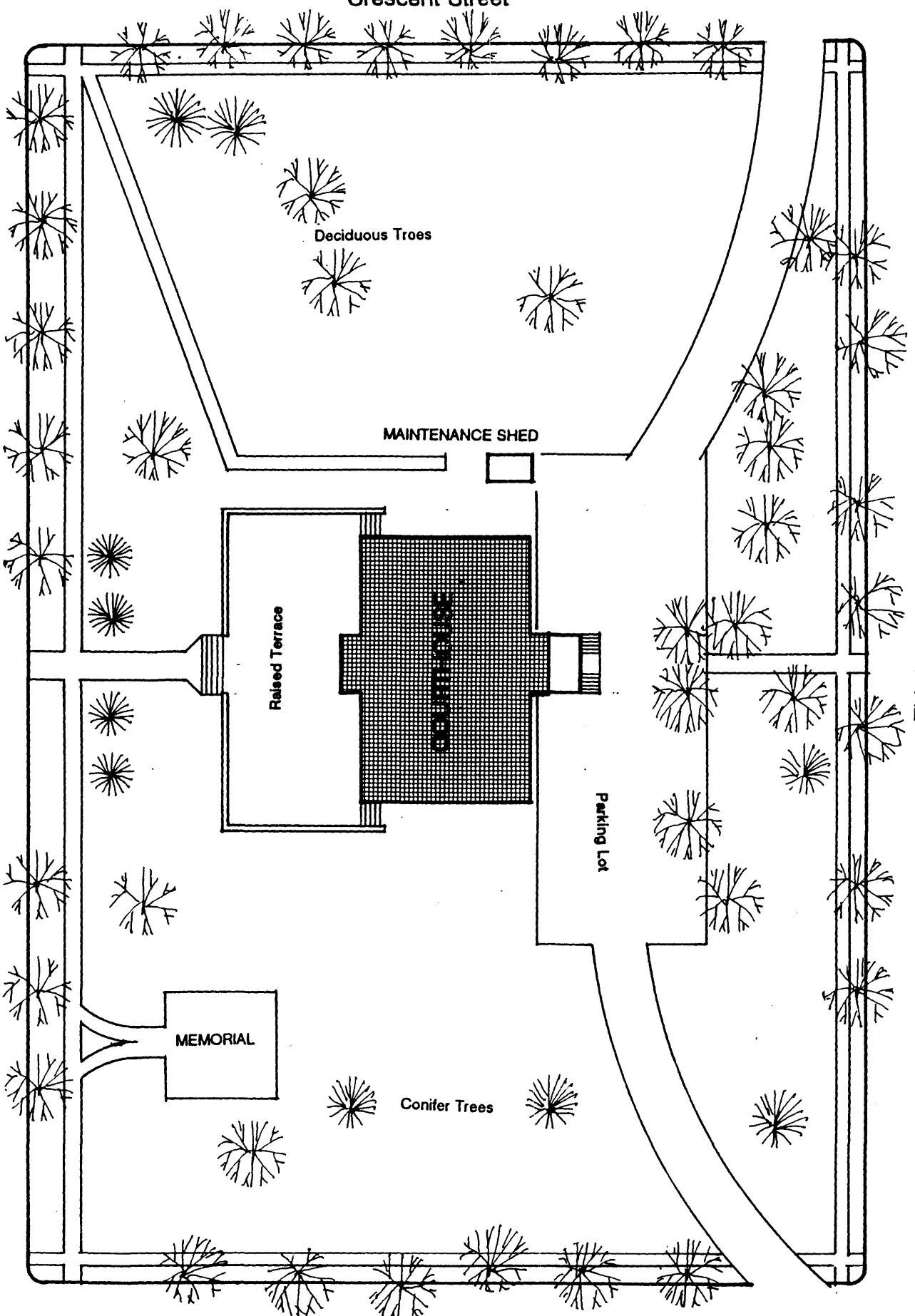
Location of original negatives: South Dakota State Historical Preservation
Center, Vermillion, South Dakota

Photograph Number	Description	Direction of View
1	North (primary) exterior elevation	South- southwest
2	Detail, north exterior elevation	South- southwest
3	Primary entrance, north elevation	South
4	South and east exterior elevations	Northwest
5	West exterior elevation	East
6	Interior stairwell near primary entry	Southeast
7	Central rotunda and dome, from main floor	
8	Rotunda area, second floor	
9	Rotunda area, second floor	
10	Courtroom interior	
11	Courtroom interior	
12	Detail of exterior entablature	

Crescent Street

Pipestone Avenue

Third Avenue



Deciduous Trees

MAINTENANCE SHED

Raised Terrace

MOODY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Parking Lot

MEMORIAL

Conifer Trees

Wind Street



MOODY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
 Flandreau, South Dakota

Scale: 1" = 50'

All of Block 11 - Pettigrews First Addition