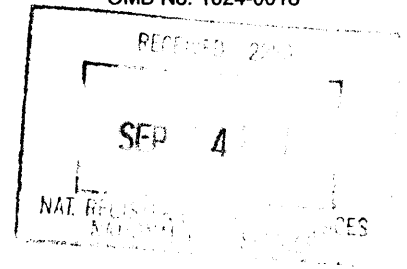


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1219



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 Spink County Courthouse
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 210 East Seventh Avenue not for publication N/A
city or town Redfield Vicinity N/A
state South Dakota code SD county Spink code 115 zip code 57469

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. Voigt
Signature of certifying official

09-13-2001
Date

SD SHPO
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

Entered in the National Register 11-8-01

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	
1	3	Buildings
_____	_____	Sites
_____	_____	Structures
_____	_____	Objects
1	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) County Courthouse in SD MPL

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Government Sub: Courthouse

<u>Government</u>	<u>Correctional facility</u>
<u>Recreation and</u>	<u>Museum</u>
<u>Culture</u>	

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Government Sub: Courthouse

<u>Government</u>	<u>Correctional facility</u>
<u>Recreation and</u>	<u>Museum</u>
<u>Culture</u>	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical
Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete
Roof Tar
Walls Brick and Limestone
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)

Architecture _____
 Politics/Government _____

Period of Significance

1927-1951 _____

Significant Dates

1927 _____

Spink County Courthouse
Name of Property

Spink County, SD
County and State

Significant Person N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Beaver Wade Day of Toltz, King & Day
Inc./Standard Construction Company

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: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office,
Pierre, SD

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>538378</u>	<u>4968999</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
					<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet		

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Justin Snider
organization South Dakota State Historical Society date July 2, 2001
street & number 900 Governors' Dr telephone 605-773-6296
city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501

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)

Spink County Courthouse
Name of Property

Spink County, SD
County and State

Property Owner

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

name Spink County
street & number 210 East Seventh Avenue telephone 605-472-1825
city or town Redfield state SD zip 57469

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.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 1

Description

The Spink County Courthouse is a three story brick and limestone building in Redfield, South Dakota. The courthouse is designed in the Classical Revival style. This style was popular for public buildings throughout the United States between 1900 and 1920, then again between 1925 and 1950. Classical Revival is identified by classical columns and a symmetrical façade that features a balanced windows and central door.

The courthouse is located on a city block bound by East 7th, or State Highway 212, and 8th Avenues and East 2nd and 3rd Streets. The building sits on a lot measuring 99 feet by 110 feet, east of the downtown area. The concrete foundation building consists of three stories and a basement. The first floor is constructed of limestone, while the second and third levels are red brick arranged with stretcher bond. A belt course separates the first and second stories. The second and third story windows are separated by decorative stone work. The main façade is divided into three parts, with a central projection and two flanking wings. An entablature spans the building atop the third story. A motif harmonizes the area between capitals and the stepped dentil molding, providing a transition between entablature and cornice. The limestone entablature carries the phrase "The Pedestal of Liberty is Justice." All sides of the flat roof building are symmetrical. The east and west elevations are identical. The south elevation is similar to the east and west elevations.

The façade of the building faces north onto 7th Avenue. The entry door is located in the center of the building. The double door is glass with an aluminum frame. Above the door is a fixed multi-light transom window. Both the door and window have stone surrounds. There are three sliding sash windows topped by an enclosed fixed transom window on either side of the door, two within the projection and one on each recessed bay. Within the second and third floors, the projection has four evenly spaced engaged Doric columns of the Roman Tuscan type. A pair of pilasters are located at the corners of the projecting portion. On the second floor projection, there are a total of ten triple light fixed windows, set two between each of the columns and interior pilasters. There is a sliding sash window topped by an enclosed fixed transom window within each recess bay on the second floor. Between the second and third floor windows there are decorative limestone blocks. On the third floor, within the center projection, there are a total of five double light fixed windows, one between each of the columns and interior pilasters. Under each window is a decorative spandrel panel. Each third floor recess bay has a sliding sash window topped by an enclosed fixed transom window. The two recess bays have a series of ten vertical quoins lining the corners.

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Section number 7 Page # 2

The West facing is identical to the East. The East facing has half of the basement and three stories visible. The second and third floors are composed of red brick and have quoins on each corner. The second floor has eight sliding sash windows topped by an enclosed fixed transom window. Between the second and third floor windows there are decorative limestone blocks. The third floor has eight sliding sash windows topped by an enclosed fixed transom window.

The South facing is similar to the East and West facings with a few exceptions. The second and third floors contain nine sliding sash windows topped by an enclosed fixed transom window, instead of eight. In addition, there is an entryway in the center of the South facing, in line with the façade entrance. There are four sliding sash windows topped by an enclosed fixed transom window on either side of the door.

Three non-contributing buildings are located south of the courthouse building, but within the courthouse block. The buildings include two small garages and a museum.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page # 3

Statement of Significance

The Spink 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 Spink County. Since the building's construction, it has housed most 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 government of Spink County, and is an important local reminder of the importance of county government.

The Spink County Courthouse is architecturally significant as a representative example of early twentieth-century public and institutional architectural in South Dakota. The building represents an excellent example of a Classical Revival style building.

Historic Context

The boundaries for Spink County were created in an 1873 Legislative Bill. The original boundaries, however, only included the southern half of the present county. The northern half, along with a portion of present-day Brown County, made up the now non-existing Thompson County. Spink County is now divided into 36 square mile sections.

Ashton, the county's first settlement, was selected as the first county seat in the autumn of 1878. Spink County was organized by Governor William A. Howard on July 22, 1879. The county is named for Solomon L. Spink, the second Secretary of State for the state of South Dakota (1865-1869) and the third delegate to the United States Congress from South Dakota (1860-1871). George M. Bowman, Charles B. Foster, and J.B. Churchill served as the county's first commissioners. Spink County's first courthouse was a square frame building erected in 1879 on a hill near James River in Ashton.

The town of Redfield, originally known as Stennett or Stennett Junction, was organized under legislation during the winter of 1882-1883 and incorporated on April 7, 1883. In 1881, the town changed its name to Redfield in honor of Chicago-Northern Railway official Joseph Barlow Redfield. As an intersection for the north-south Chicago Northwestern Railroad line and the east-west Minneapolis-St. Louis line, the town emerged as Spink County's largest. As a result, in 1880, an

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election was held in order to determine the permanent county seat. Redfield received 94 votes; the town of Frankfort obtained 62 votes, while Ashton received 24. Because Redfield did not receive the necessary two-thirds majority of the votes, the citizens of Ashton refused to relinquish the county seat, resulting in a six year battle for the designation.

Again in 1884, an election was held to determine the county seat. The election proved to be fraudulent, however, as there were more votes cast than eligible voters. In order to gain the seat, citizens of Redfield stole the county records from Ashton. Companies B and C of the First Regiment from Fargo under the command of Colonel Noah N. Tyner were called in order to prevent violence between the quickly formed Ashton militia and the Redfield residents. In 1885, the territorial legislature passed an act, which located the Spink County seat in Ashton until the matter could be decided in the next general election in 1886. In that election, Redfield became the county seat, winning the needed votes.

On May 7, 1925, the Spink County commissioners authorized the building of a new courthouse. The cornerstone was laid on July 24, 1926. By June 21 and 22, 1927, the citizens of Spink County dedicated their new courthouse. Because commissioners established a courthouse fund in 1914, the courthouse was dedicated free from debt. The new courthouse replaced the brick courthouse constructed in 1887, after Redfield won the county seat. The celebration, attended by over 3,000, included speeches, ballgames, music, and dancing.

The courthouse was designed by Beaver Wade Day from the architectural firm of Toltz, King, and Day in St. Paul, Minnesota. After receiving a degree in Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania, Day worked under A.H. Stem of Reed and Stem, Incorporated. In 1919, Day joined Toltz Engineering as a Principal Architect, forming Toltz, King, and Day Incorporated. Beaver Wade Day was involved with several projects now on the National Register of Historic Places, including the Stearns County Courthouse in St. Cloud, Minnesota and the Ward County Courthouse in Minot, North Dakota¹. Standard Construction Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota built the Spink County Courthouse.

Most South Dakota courthouses fall into four architectural classifications. The categories include wood-frame vernacular, nineteenth-century eclecticism, twentieth-century classicism, and Art Deco and "PWA Moderne" designs. The Spink County Courthouse represents twentieth-century classicism, as do most South Dakota courthouses built from 1900 to the late 1920s. Neoclassical

¹ *90 Years Ago...a group of engineers began the tradition of design excellence.* St. Paul: Toltz, King, Duvall, Anderson and Associates, Inc., 2000.

Spink County Courthouse

Name of Property

Spink County, SD

County and State

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

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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courthouses usually are three story symmetrical rectangular buildings. The buildings also have an entry bay centered on the primary façade and a columned portico. Further, neoclassical courthouses have quoins at primary corners and prominent entablatures.

The Spink County courthouse has been altered little since its construction in 1927. During the 1990s, the original multi-lights were replaced with more modern fixed sash windows. Otherwise, the building appears as it originally did.

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Centennial Atlas Limited of Spink County, South Dakota. Watertown: Centennial Atlas Limited, 1989.

Department of History Collections, South Dakota. Sioux Falls: Willa Bench Printing Co., 1912.

Harlow, David. *Prairie Echoes: Spink County in the Making.* Aberdeen: Huges Brothers Printing, 1961.

History of Spink County Area: in Celebration of South Dakota's Centennial, 1889-1989. Dallas: Curtis Media Corporation, 1989.

90 Years Ago...a group of engineers began the tradition of design excellence. St. Paul: Toltz, King, Duvall, Anderson and Associates, Inc., 2000.

Standard Atlas of Spink County. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1909.

Torma, Carolyn. "Building Diversity: A Photograph Survey of South Dakota Architecture, 1913-1940." *South Dakota History* (Summer 1989), 156-93.

Verbal Boundary Description:

Lots 1-28, Block 13 of the Western Town Lot Subdivision of Redfield, South Dakota, Blocks 10, 11, 13, and 12.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the courthouse building 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.