

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: 92001857 Date Listed: 2/10/93

Faulk County Courthouse Faulk 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.

Autumnelle Hesse 2/23/93
Signature of the Keeper 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 Second Renaissance Revival style, so it has been added as an architectural classification category. The garage was not included in the count as a non-contributing building. The count has been changed to include the garage. A third building was added in 1941, so the period of significance has been changed to 1941. The nomination is officially amended to include this information.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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 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: FAULK COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Other names/site number: _____

2. Location

Street & number: NINTH AVENUE not for publication

City or town: FAULKTON vicinity

State: SOUTH DAKOTA Code: SD County: FAULK Code: 049 Zip code: 57438

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 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 the Keeper Date of Action

 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	<u>Patrick Andrews</u>	<u>2/10/93</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

FAULK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Name of Property

FAULK 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>3</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</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
GOVERNMENT: Correctional facility
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: Courthouse
GOVERNMENT: Correctional facility
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

CLASSICAL REVIVAL
ART DECO

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
SANDSTONE
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

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

1905-1940

Significant Dates

1905

1934

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect: W.R. Parsons Sons Co.

Builder: Gray Construction Co.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

FAULK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Name of Property

FAULK 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 14 490077 4986505 2
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
3 4
 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: Faulk County
Street & Number: Courthouse Telephone: (605)
City or Town: Faulkton State: South Dakota Zip code: 57438

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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Narrative Description:

The Faulk County Courthouse stands in the center of a square block in Faulkton, South Dakota. The site is located just to the west of the main commercial district. The Courthouse block is offset from the remainder of the blocks in the area, thus Court Street is centered on the facade of the building. The building faces east. Also included on the Courthouse square are a custodian's house, a jail, and a garage. The courthouse square is landscaped with many mature deciduous trees.

The Faulk County Courthouse is designed in the Second Renaissance Revival style with a Classical Revival portico. The style was popular for public buildings in the United States between 1890 and 1920. The change in window trim from floor to floor, the full entablature with projecting cornice, and the roof balustrade are characteristic features of the style.

The Faulk County Courthouse is three stories in height. Exterior walls are structural clay tile clad with Omaha pressed brick. Exterior trim is Port Wing brown sandstone. All facades are symmetrical.

The front facade of the Courthouse is divided vertically by engaged pilasters resting on tall, engaged, rusticated sandstone pedestals. The classical portico has Ionic columns resting on free-standing, sandstone pedestals. Windows to each side of the portico are paired double-hung units. Those at the first floor have flat lintels. Second floor windows are topped by a sandstone entablature supported by acons. Third floor windows are arched brick with pronounced archivolt trim. Windows beneath the portico are single double-hung units. Those on the second floor have pedimented sandstone window heads supported by acons. Those on the third floor have a sandstone hood molding with an embellished, projecting keystone. Two entrances exist beneath the portico. The doors are enframed with wide, slightly projecting, sandstone surrounds. The projecting copper cornice at the roof line is embellished with dentils. A roof balustrade surrounds the building and is composed of classical-inspired sandstone balusters between brick piers. The hipped roof is very low.

An historic photograph of the courthouse shows that it was originally topped with a central, square clock tower. To each corner of the tower was a lower square tower capped with a dome.

The rear elevation of the courthouse is similar to the front facade in design and details except for the portico. At the rear elevation, the central two bays project forward from the wall plane and are topped by a pediment. The side elevations also have the two center bays projecting forward and topped by a

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pediment. Windows on the sides, however, are single double-hung units. All windows in the building have been replaced with metal sash.

The interior plan of the courthouse is laid out with a wide central hallway. Offices of the major county functions are accessed directly off the hallway. Two single run stairways, mirroring each other, rise along the north and south walls of the hallway. The balustrades are comprised of turned-wood balusters; newel posts are wood rising from the floor to the ceiling. The floors in the hallways are 4-inch octagonal, tan ceramic tile highlighted with 1-inch orange-red squares. The second floor hallway floor also has a wide border of earth-tone tiles in varying sizes. All woodwork throughout the building is oak. Doors have one horizontal panel over $\frac{1}{2}$ obscure lights over two horizontal panels.

Little historic fabric remains in the third floor courtroom as the result of a 1966-1967 remodeling. At that time, a suspended acoustical tile ceiling was installed and the flooring covered with vinyl tile. The courtroom does retain two recently restored murals by local artist, Charles T. Geener. The mural on the north wall depicts an eagle clutching a shield. The mural on the south wall is of an angel flanked by lions.

The integrity of design and materials of the exterior of the Faulk County Courthouse have been somewhat diminished by the replacement of the historic windows. Otherwise, the exterior retains complete architectural integrity. The interior of the building retains architectural integrity in the main public hallways. The courtroom no longer reflects its historic appearance.

FAULK COUNTY JAIL AND JAILER'S RESIDENCE

The Faulk County Jail and Jailer's Residence is located on the Courthouse square, directly behind (west) the rear entrance of the Courthouse. The building is a square, two story block with a full basement and a one story garage wing to the east.

The Faulk County Jail and Jailer's Residence exhibits design features of the Art Deco style. The main body is a square mass, ornamented only with a continuous stone belt course above the second floor windows, a stone coping, and vertical panels near each end rising from the top of the second floor window to just above the roof line. These panels are carved in a stylized geometric pattern. The brick veneer is wire-struck with three predominating colors--yellowish-beige/orangish/ocher.

The building has main entrances on the west and north side. The west entry accesses the Jailer's Residence. The door contains a full-light. The north entry provides access to the Jail. The door has a $\frac{1}{2}$ -light with two horizontal

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panels below. Windows in the building are one-over-one double-hung units with stone sills. The windows on the second floor are fronted with metal grills. Basement windows are three-light rectangular units. Two paneled overhead garage doors with a band of small lights at the top are located on the north side of the one story wing. The garage is also accessed by a person door on the east elevation. The door contains a $\frac{1}{2}$ -panel with two horizontal panels below.

A massive square chimney, partially contained within the building, is located on the south elevation. The chimney is slightly compressed once it rises above the roof. Differing brick at the top suggests that additional height may have been added at sometime, although the stone detailing matches the rest of the building.

The Faulk County Jail and Jailer's Residence retains complete architectural integrity from the time of its construction. The building is a contributing building to the Faulk County Courthouse complex.

CUSTODIAN'S HOUSE

The Custodian's House is located at the southwest corner of the Courthouse Square. The house is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building covered with 4" clapboard siding. It rests on a concrete basement and has a low-pitched, hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves. An enclosed, shed roofed porch projects from the center of the front facade. Both corners of the facade are canted. Windows are one-over-one double hung units with two-over-two storm sash. The front door has a $\frac{1}{2}$ -light with three horizontal panels below. The back door has a horizontal panel over a $\frac{1}{2}$ -light, over two horizontal panels. A new ranch-style deck has been added to the front of the house.

With the exception of the new deck, the Custodian's House retains complete architectural integrity from the time of its move to the Faulk County Courthouse site. The building is a contributing building to the Faulk County Courthouse complex.

GARAGE

The Garage is located just to the north of the Faulk County Jail on the Courthouse square. The building is rectangular in plan with a gabled roof. It is covered with standing-rib metal siding and roofing. Three overhead garage doors open from the east elevation and a person door from the south elevation.

The Garage is a non-contributing building to the Faulk County Courthouse complex. It was constructed recently and does not meet the age requirements for listing in the National Register.

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Narrative Statement of Significance:

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

The Ziebach County courthouse is architecturally significant as a representative example of twentieth-century public and institutional architecture in South Dakota. The building's utilization of Classical Revival design elements is typical of state courthouses constructed during the period. The building is visually representative of an early twentieth-century courthouse, and the facility is among the largest and most visually striking examples of architecture in Faulkton and Faulk County.

Historical Narrative:

Faulk County was one of the many counties established by the 1873 Dakota Territorial Legislature; the county was organized and its current boundaries were established in 1883. The process of organizing Faulk County and naming its county seat were heavily influenced by the politics of the era, and reportedly by surprisingly flagrant acts of corruption by Territorial Governor Nehemiah Ordway and his top officials. In response to petitions from Faulk County residents, Ordway made plans to organize the county in 1883, but began the process by sending a personal representative to the county to entertain "offers" for the county seat. Representatives of two of the county's townsites, Faulkton and LaFoon, each offered the governor's agent a substantial bribe, consisting of both money and land, in exchange for their town being named the county seat. LaFoon won the bidding war, despite a Faulkton offer which included 250 townsite lots, 120 acres of nearby land, \$1,000.00 in cash for Ordway and \$1,000.00 for his agent, and title to the town's hotel. The bidding war later received significant regional publicity and resulted in futile calls for Ordway's removal from office.¹

The Faulk County seat remained in LaFoon until 1886, when Faulkton was able to wrest the title from its rival. The county's first permanent courthouse was probably erected in Faulkton soon thereafter. This was a two-story, wood-framed building on a Faulkton commercial street. The building included a cutaway entry on its primary corner, and a covered porch along the street facade. The county treasurer's office and courtroom were on the first floor, with additional offices

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upstairs. This building became an auto repair shop after its replacement by the county, and it was later razed.²

By the 1890s a platted block in Faulkton townsite was owned by the county and reserved for the future construction of a permanent courthouse. A small jail was located on this property by 1893, as was the Faulkton firehall. Efforts to build a permanent county courthouse, however, apparently did not begin until 1904. That July, county commissioners decided to ask for voter approval to issue \$50,000.00 in building bonds to construct a new courthouse. The proposal was voted on that November 8, and was approved by a vote of 517 to 213. The following week, county commissioners chose the W.R. Parsons & Sons Company of Des Moines, Iowa, as the architects for the new building. (County records do not indicate whether other architects were also asked to submit possible building plans.)³

The Parsons firm included W.R. Parsons and his son C.H. Parsons; the firm apparently operated from several locations, but maintained an office in Des Moines from approximately 1891 to 1908. During that time, the firm's economical designs won them a number of relatively large projects, including the design of numerous schools and courthouses in Iowa and surrounding states. The firm designed four of South Dakota's county courthouses: Turner County (1902), Hanson County (1904), Yankton County (1905), and Faulk County (1905).⁴

In late 1904 Faulk County commissioners advertised for courthouse construction bids and formed a committee to "investigate Court Houses recently built and get all information possible." On December 22, 1904 the county awarded a construction contract to the Gray Construction Company of Watertown, South Dakota, which had submitted an bid of \$38,459.00. Commissioners simultaneously awarded smaller contracts for the building's heating plant, "lighting plant," plumbing, and furniture. The county also decided to drill an artesian well on the "Court House square."⁵

The county meanwhile made plans for the issuance of its \$50,000.00 in courthouse bonds. The county's initial offering, at 4%, was unsuccessful, as were later attempts at 4½% and 5%. In late May, 1905, five months after the county's first attempted sale, the bonds were finally purchased by the state's Permanent School Fund. By then, though, construction of the new courthouse was already well under way.⁶

The cornerstone of the new Faulk County Courthouse was placed on April 27, 1905, and work on the building continued throughout the year. The courthouse was formally accepted by the county on January 9, 1906, and the county offices were moved into the building the following day. The building grounds were landscaped in 1906. Also in 1906, a local artist, Charles Greener (1870-1935), decorated the building's interior. Greener's work included the painting of two murals in

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the building's courtroom; these murals were restored in 1991. The 1905 Faulk County courthouse remains in use in 1992, displaying few significant changes from its original appearance.⁷

Unlike most South Dakota county courthouses, the 1905 Faulk County building apparently did not include a jail facility. The county established a "jail sinking fund" in the 1920s to accumulate funds to rectify this problem, and by 1928 the fund contained \$15,000.00. The county also anticipated a cash windfall from the state, in the form of a refund of money the county had contributed towards Missouri River bridge construction. The combined revenue from the two sources was considered sufficient to construct a new county jail, and in December 1928 the county decided to proceed.⁸

The county began the jail project by hiring architect F.C.W. Kuehn of Huron to design the facility. Kuehn (1884-1970) entered the profession with little formal architectural training, initially working in the office of Huron architect George Issenhuth. Kuehn established his own office in Huron in 1909, and during the following decades designed some 500 buildings in South Dakota. His work included several business blocks and schools in Huron, and numerous other schools throughout the state.⁹

Kuehn presented his design for the Faulk County jail to county commissioners on January 4, 1929, and his plans were accepted by the county. The project was then advertised for bids, and on March 6 a contract was awarded to the Huron Construction Company, which had bid \$19,682.00. Smaller contracts were simultaneously awarded for plumbing and heating, for electrical work, and for "jail equipment." Construction did not begin, however, since the state had delayed in refunding the promised bridge money to Faulk County. Because of the lack of funds, the jail project was postponed indefinitely.¹⁰

Efforts to construct a Faulk County Jail resumed in September, 1933. While the promised state money had apparently still not been received, the assets of the county's jail sinking fund had increased appreciably since 1928, and the county was successful in obtaining additional financial support from the New Deal PWA program. A total of \$34,000.00 in jail building bonds was issued by the county in February 1934; the bonds were purchased by the Federal Government, which also paid "a 30% bonus" as part of the purchase. Kuehn's 1929 design was revived for use in the 1934 project. Construction bids for the building were opened on March 12, 1934; the general construction contract was awarded to the Majerus Company of Watertown, South Dakota, which had submitted a bid of \$18,026.00. Smaller contracts were awarded for heating and plumbing work, electrical work, jail equipment, and a furnace stoker. The jail was completed in September, 1934; it remains in use in 1992, little-changed from its original appearance.¹¹

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A third building was added to Faulk County's courthouse square in 1941. That March, the county decided to move a small, wood-framed residence (constructed in 1908) onto the block for the use of the courthouse caretaker. The building remains in place on the courthouse property in 1992.¹²

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ENDNOTES

1. For a detailed account of this incident, see C.H. Ellis, *History of Faulk County, South Dakota* (Faulkton, South Dakota: Record Print, 1909), 32-44.
2. An historic photograph of this building was not discovered during project research. The information in this paragraph is taken from Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Faulkton, published in the years 1893, 1898, 1904, 1912, and 1921.
3. "Faulk County Commissioners Record," manuscript volume 2 (1894-1907), pp. 472-491 (July 14, 1904 - November 15, 1904).
4. Information on the Parsons firm was gathered from the "Architects" vertical files of the South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, Vermillion, and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office, Des Moines.
5. "Faulk County Commissioners Record," manuscript volume 2 (1894-1907), pp. 495-498 (December 6, 1904 - December 23, 1904).
6. "Faulk County Commissioners Record," manuscript volume 2 (1894-1907), pp. 494-523 (December 5, 1904 - May 29, 1905).
7. "Red Letter Day for Faulk County," *Republican-Record* [Faulkton, South Dakota], April 28, 1905; "Faulk County Commissioners Record," manuscript volume 2 (1894-1907), pp. 549-563 (January 2, 1906 - April 2, 1906); "Painting Contractors Discover Greener Murals in Courtroom," *Faulk County Record* [Faulkton, South Dakota], February 25, 1982. See also Irene Cordts, "Face to Face with an Angel," paper delivered at the 23rd Annual Dakota History Conference, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, May 1991.
8. "Faulk County Commissioners Record," manuscript volume 4 (1923-1934), p. 269 (December 7, 1928).
9. For additional information on Kuehn, see Jeannette Kinyon, *Prairie Architect: F.C.W. Kuehn, His Life and Work* (Sioux Falls, South Dakota: Center for Western Studies, 1984). Information and a photograph of the Faulk County jail are on p. 65 of that volume.

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10. "Faulk County Commissioners Record," manuscript volume 4 (1923-1934), pp. 272-344 (January 4, 1929 - September 3, 1930).
11. "Faulk County Commissioners Record," manuscript volume 4 (1923-1934), pp. 509-606 (September 8, 1933 - September 21, 1934).
12. "Faulk County Commissioners Record," manuscript volume 5 (1934-1941), entry for March 11, 1941.

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Bibliography:

Cordts, Irene. "Face to Face with an Angel," paper delivered at the 23rd Annual Dakota History Conference, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, May 1991.

Ellis, C.H. *History of Faulk County, South Dakota*. Faulkton, South Dakota: Record Print, 1909.

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

Kinyon, Jeannette. *Prairie Architect: F.C.W. Kuehn, His Life and Work*. Sioux Falls, South Dakota: Center for Western Studies, 1984.

"Painting Contractors Discover Greener Murals in Courtroom," *Faulk County Record* [Faulkton, South Dakota], February 25, 1982.

"Red Letter Day for Faulk County," *Republican-Record* [Faulkton, South Dakota], April 28, 1905.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Faulkton, South Dakota, published in the years 1893, 1898, 1904, 1912, and 1921.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

All of Block "A," Original Townsite of Faulkton, 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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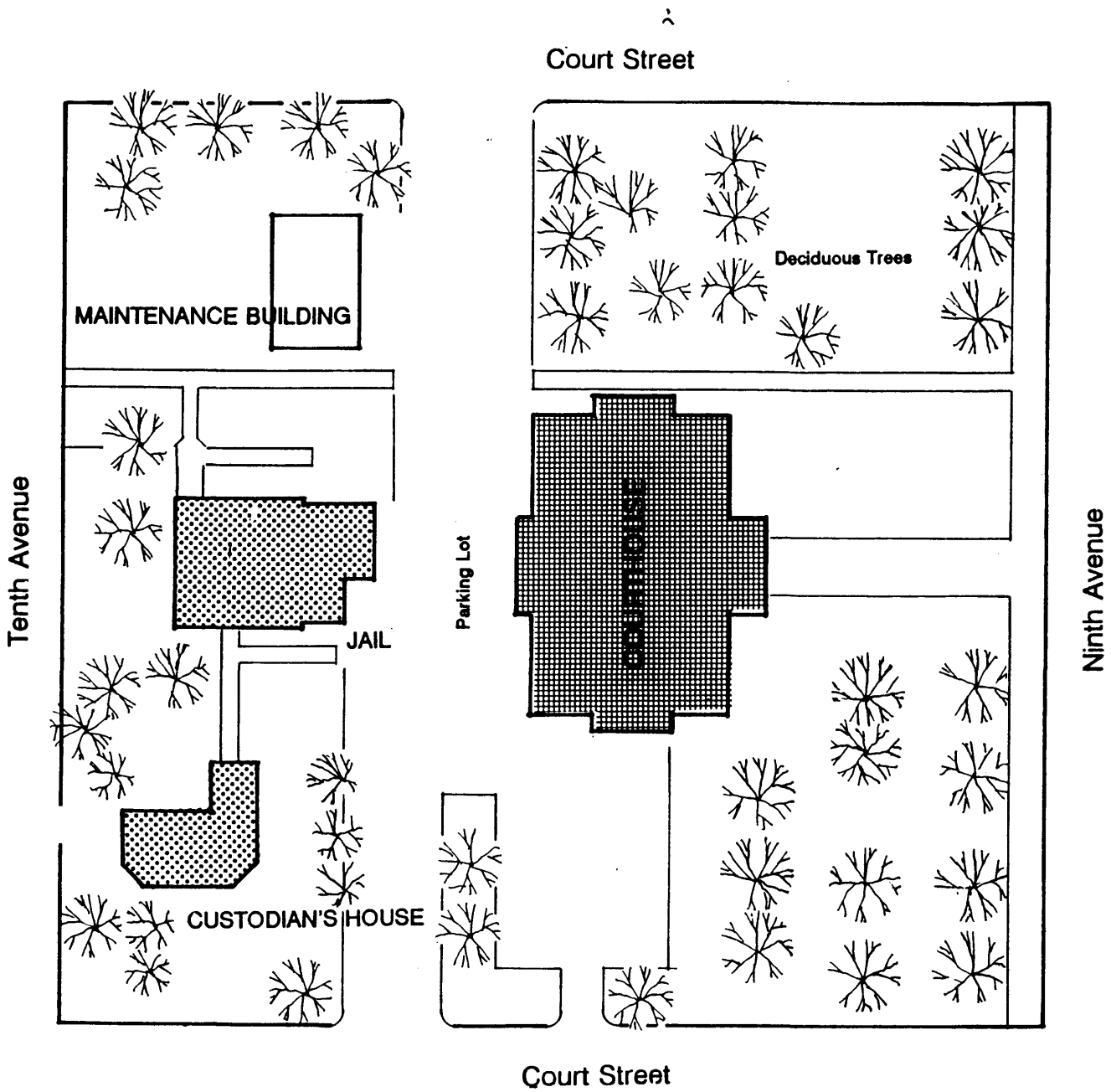
Index to Photographs

Photographer: Lon Johnson

Date: January 22, 1992

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

Photograph Number	Description	Direction of View
1	East (primary) exterior elevation	West
2	North exterior elevation	South
3	West exterior elevation	East- Northeast
4	South exterior elevation	North
5	Interior hallway and stairwell	
6	Courtroom interior	
7	Detail of courtroom mural	
8	Jail building: north and west elevations	Southeast
9	Jail building: east elevation	West
10	Caretaker's house: south and east elevations	Northwest
11	Caretaker's house: north and west elevations	Southeast
12	Garage building: north and east elevations	Southwest



Scale: 1" = 50'

FAULK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
 Faulkton, South Dakota

All of Block A - Original Townsite