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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Schade, Emma Petznick and Otto, House
other names/site number Burns, Opal, Home; Blocker, H.A., House; Tembreull, G.A., House

2. Location

street & number 406 West Divide N/A not for publication
city or town Bowman vicinity
state North Dakota code ND county Bowman code 011 zip code 58623

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title *Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr.* 2-21-08
Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr. Date
State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota)

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 _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

- hereby certify that this 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): _____

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 4-16-08

Schade, Otto and Emma, House
Name of Property

Bowman, North Dakota
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>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls wood

roof asphalt
other _____

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1919 - 1921

Significant Dates

1919, 1921

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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 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.

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Schade, Otto and Emma, House
Name of Property

Bowman, North Dakota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	13	623428	5115512	(NAD83)	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	
2					4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	

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 Mary Kate Ryan, Architectural Historian

organization North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office date 2007

street & number 612 East Boulevard Avenue telephone 701-328-2089

city or town Bismarck state ND zip code 58505

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Opal Burns

street & number 803 West Divide telephone 701-523-3440

city or town Bowman state ND zip code 58623

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 1/2 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

Emma (Petznick) and Otto Schade House
Bowman County, ND

Description

The Emma (Petznick) and Otto Schade House is a single-family residence built in 1919 in a residential section of Bowman, North Dakota. The house sits on a well-planted corner lot on West Divide Avenue. A small, noncontributing garage of later date, probably the 1950s or early 1960s, sits to the northeast corner of the property. The house is a long, low, rectangular, Prairie School style building with wood-framed walls on a concrete basement. Smaller, off-set gables cap the south porch and north (rear) kitchen entry, both subsidiary to the main, low-pitch front gable. A side gable intersects the main building on the west side, covering a two-foot bump-out containing a poured concrete chimney decorated with brick caps on stepped shoulders. The bottom half of the walls belled out slightly above the foundation and is sided with brown-painted wood lapped siding; the upper half is sided with yellow-painted wood shingles.

The front façade faces south. A porch is offset to the west corner of the façade, covering about 60% of the house front. Originally open, the porch was enclosed with multi-pane windows added prior to the mid-1940s. Modern vinyl casement windows now fill in the formerly open space between the knee-height porch wall and the ceiling of the porch. While the windows do not alter the space or openings, they do change the feel of the space. The original infill consisted of five 6-pane sash, likely casements.

The entry itself faces east, with a wide flight of concrete steps flanked by an unadorned concrete pedestal to the outside and a modern pipe handrail attached to the house leading to a wide wooden door with geometrically-Gothic molding designs. The door is flanked by narrow sidelights with the same molding detail as the door. The entry consumes the entire east wall of the porch. The gabled porch roof eaves, supported by three flat, stylized brackets showing Japanese influence in their exaggerated joinery, carry a geometric bargeboard stretching between the brackets. The porch roof is supported by two square concrete columns highlighted with decorative brick work at their outer corners, a brick-capped concrete wall between them. The west wall of the porch is composed of a brick-capped concrete wall, with a recessed panel in the center, on which rests a vinyl casement window. The west-most support pillar is faced with brick on its west side, curving down to join an unadorned concrete pedestal. Poured concrete edging arcs from the west-most corner of this pedestal to the east-most corner of the east pedestal, forming a planting bed to the front of the porch. The bed has grown house-crawling ivy since at least the 1940s.

The west wall of the house is dominated by a projecting bay on which is centered a concrete chimney. This bay is gabled, with the chimney projecting from the peak with two additional decorative brick bands, one at the roofline and one just below the chimney top. The gable is supported by five decorative brackets matching those on the front of the house. The chimney has three stepped tiers, with red brick caps highlighting the shoulders. One central "flute," flanked by two shorter flutes, are carved down the middle of the chimney. To the north of this bay, on the west wall, are a Chicago-style window and a single, double-hung wood sash.

Pairs of windows set high in the wall flank the chimney. They appear to be small double-hung sash, highlighted by two rectangular panes set length-wise in the top third of the upper sash. This pattern is repeated on all the original wood windows. Most of the windows have original wood storm sash.

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Emma (Petznick) and Otto Schade House
Bowman County, ND

Description (continued)

The north wall of the house has a bay that mirrors the front porch, except that this bay has always been enclosed. Its finish is the same as that of the house, with horizontal siding on the lower half and wood shingle on the upper half. Roof details, including brackets and bargeboard, copy that of the front porch. A wooden stairway from the east leads up to railed landing with a modern screen door entry with a fixed window to the left (east) of the door. Two windows sit to the right (west) of the door, covered with original storms. The east side of this entry bay also has a window. On the main house, the wall facing north has two windows, one with storm, one without. These windows are called "garden room windows" by the owner, and will be describe in the interior section. All of the window heads are flush to the trim boards under the eaves, a feature typical of Prairie style architecture.

The east wall of the house has, from the north end, three "garden room" windows, three small single-pane windows, and three 1:1 double-hung windows; all have the double-rectangle detail.

Small two-pane windows allow light into the basement. The window openings extend above the foundation, three boards up into the sided area of the house. Two of these windows are located on the east wall, none on the south, one on the west, one in the bay of the north side, and one on the north wall of the main house block.

The formerly open porch on the south is now a rarely-used room with wood floor and ceiling. The original front door has an etched glass, fixed-light in the upper quarter of the solid wood door panel door. The side lights have the same two-rectangle design seen on the other windows.

The overall plan consists of the living room, dining room, and kitchen, arrayed in that order from south to north, along with west side of the house, and bedroom, bath, bedroom along the east side. A small t-shaped hallway connects the two sets of rooms and the smaller rooms to the east. Throughout the house the walls are plaster; the floor is finished wood. The moldings and built-in units, all of which are original to the house, are varnished wood.

The front door opens into a living room with a built-in wall unit on the western wall consisting of shelves on the south side, a tile fireplace in the center, and a covered desk to the north surrounding the fireplace on the left (west) wall. A mantel caps the glazed tile fireplace and the two built-in units at the same level, stretching across the entire wall. Two small windows are set above the built-in wall unit. Crown molding with a simple profile is hung around the room. A coat closet with a five-panel door is set in the northeast corner of the room. A large wall opening, covered in molding and set off by two square columns set up on molded bases with square capitals, leads into the dining room.

The dining room has a large, Chicago-style window to the east. At the rear of the room is a door to the kitchen and a large, built-in buffet with glass-fronted cabinets above and drawers and cabinets below. The buffet is designed with flanking battered pilasters atop stout pedestals typical of Craftsman-style porches.

The kitchen is to the north of the dining room, entered through a doorway in the northwest corner of the dining room. An L-shaped counter is built into the northwest corner of the room, with the sink under the windows in the north wall. On the east wall is a built-in ironing cabinet, with an ironing board and sleeve board, which fold up into a thin cabinet. A door to a small vestibule is on the east wall of the room at the north end. In the vestibule, a door to the left (north) leads

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Section number 7, 8 Page 3

Emma (Petznick) and Otto Schade House
Bowman County, ND

Description (continued)

out to the small stair landing described on the exterior of the building. A door to the right leads to another small landing, now used for a washer and dryer, and stairs to the basement. The basement is a mostly unfinished concrete, with one finished room at the southeast corner. It is used for storage.

The bedrooms and bath are accessible from the dining room. To the right (east) of the buffet, a short hall way leads back to the private area of the house. The crown molding and matching picture rail encircling the dining room extend into this hallway, which has a small closet to the left (north) side. The wall on the right (south) is the back of the coat closet in the living room.

Intersecting this short hall is another hall at a right angle to the first and much narrower. The hall runs north-south, and connects the bedrooms at either end to the bathroom in the center. Between the southern bedroom and the bathroom is a built-in linen cupboard with cabinets above and 4 drawers beneath. The small bedroom to the front of the house (south), has a small closet in the northeast corner of the room is lit by a small, fixed-sash window with the double-rectangle detail. The bathroom contains a large built-in medicine cabinet with nearly full-length mirror on the door and drawers below, flanked by more built-in storage under the two windows on the rear (east) wall. A tub, toilet, and sink, all older and likely original to the house, complete the bath ensemble.

At the north end of this hall is another small bedroom, known to the owner as the "garden room." A closet in the southeast corner of this room is also lit by a small fixed-sash window with the double-rectangle detail. The windows in this room are unusual. Their sills are hinged, opening into the room and allowing the windows to drop into the wall beneath the window opening to provide the maximum area for ventilation. Only the windows in this room are constructed this way.

Except for the enclosure of the front porch, and rewiring, this Prairie School house is virtually unaltered. The excellent integrity of this building and the highly-detailed execution of the style make the Schade House an excellent example of Prairie School architecture in southwestern North Dakota.

Statement Of Significance

The Schade House, built sometime between 1919 and 1921, is an excellent example of Prairie-style architecture with Craftsman details. Examples of high-style architecture are rare in the smaller towns of North Dakota, and, despite the setting, Prairie School architecture was a style that never enjoyed great popularity in the state. This example in the small town of Bowman, North Dakota (1920 population 767), located in the southwest corner of the state, is significant under National Register criterion C as a building which showcases one of the few truly American architectural styles as well as the most modern conveniences of the time.

Though the house is known to the current owner as the H.A. Blocker house, no information is available in the historic record to confirm this. The three lots on which the house is located were platted in 1909 by the Milwaukee Land Company. H.A. Blocker, President of the State Bank of Bowman, purchased the land on September 22, 1919. In October of 1919, the State Bank of Bowman was purchased by the Tembreull brothers, and Blocker was given notice. A

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Emma (Petznick) and Otto Schade House
Bowman County, ND

Statement Of Significance (continued)

newspaper article in the *Bowman County Pioneer* on October 16, 1919 states Mr. Blocker would remain as president until December 1st, and that he then would take several months vacation. The article relays the highlights of Blocker's career in banking in the area, having served as an assistant cashier of the First National Bank from 1908 through 1911, when he left to become a cashier at the Bank of Scranton. He returned to Bowman in 1914 as the president of the State Bank. In conclusion, it states "Mr. Blocker has disposed of all his property in this section and the total sales will run close to \$200,000." The article also notes that "G.A. Tembreull has purchased the H.A. Blocker residence."

Though the article praises both Blocker and the Tembreull brothers, subsequent newspaper tidbits indicate that there was more to the story. On November 27th, 1919, a few days before Blocker's tenure at the State Bank was up, the *Bowman County Pioneer* notes that, "Mr. and Mrs. H.A. Blocker left last week for a visit to Minneapolis and from there they expect to go to California where Mr. Blocker has a business proposition." He does not appear by this name in the 1920 census information anywhere in the country. The California connection may be significant, though.

The February 3, 1921 *Pioneer* reports that Theo. B. Torkelson, an attorney who regularly advertised in the paper, left the week before to "assist in the H.A. Blocker case. Mr. Blocker is being sued by the First National Bank of St. Paul for recovery on some stock paper [worth \$80,000] which he sold to that institution" (see also the article on February 21, 1921). It notes that Blocker won the first case several months earlier, but subsequent articles note that Blocker lost this time around, the judge would not let the case be heard by a jury, and the state supreme court would hear the appeal of the case. On December 1, 1921, the *Pioneer* reported on its front page that "Blocker Los[t] Suit to St. Paul National." The short piece reports that the St. Paul bank had been awarded \$50,000 "which was loaned to Henry Holm of the Black Butte country, from H.A. Blocker, formerly president of the State Bank of Bowman." Blocker apparently "recommend[ed] Holm as reliable," and Holm presumably defaulted on that loan.

At this point, the Bowman papers stopped reporting on H.A. Blocker, who did not apparently return to town. According to the abstract, the property was transferred to G.A. Tembreull on August 6, 1921, rather later than 1919 as reported in the newspaper. It is possible that the papers were not filed until then, and the lots were transferred on the same day to the First National Bank of St. Paul, presumably in partial payment of their court award, though it is unclear why Tembreull would be a responsible party for that settlement. It seems unlikely that Blocker could have had a house constructed in the brief time he officially owned the property, but the newspaper report specifically notes that Tembreull was buying Blocker's house, not just his property. It is possible that Blocker owned the property before the transfer was officially recorded. If the property was transferred to Tembreull in 1919, without the transfer being recorded officially, it is possible that Tembreull was responsible for constructing the house in 1920 or 1921. Either way, the house existed by the time the lots were transferred to the bank, as the newspaper reports on September 1, 1921, that the house had been rented. The property was held by the bank until February of 1926, when A.J. Spire acquired the land. When Emma Petznick Schade acquired the property in August of 1934 (papers filed November 16, 1934), she paid \$3000 for it. It is still in the family today. The family knows it as the H.A. Blocker house, and his connections to California may explain the style.

Despite North Dakota's vast prairies, the Prairie style of architecture never achieved any great popularity here. Examples in the state exist mostly in the eastern, more trend-conscious cities of Fargo and Grand Forks. There are 231 Prairie style buildings recorded in North Dakota's architectural survey files. In the seven southwestern counties, there are only 3

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Emma (Petznick) and Otto Schade House
Bowman County, ND

Statement Of Significance (continued)

recorded buildings in the Prairie style. The Schade house is the only Prairie style house in Bowman County, and it is one of the most fully realized examples in the state.

In addition to the rarity of style, the Schade house is a detailed example of the Arts and Crafts influences on the Prairie style of architecture. The exterior showcases the long horizontal lines of the Prairie style, intended to blend human construction in to the natural landscape. The extremely low pitch of the roof minimizes the height of the building even though the first floor is raised off the ground. Frank Lloyd Wright advocated abolishing basements, as he saw them as unhealthy musty spaces, but the basement here is used as a podium to raise the first floor living space away from the ground.

The wall cladding is wood, horizontal siding on the bottom and shingle on the top, the division of the wall somewhat arbitrary in relation to the interior volume of the house. The lower portion of the wall coincides with the height of the porch wall. Simple wide wood boards are used for window surrounds and a continuous window lintel around the building. The porch base and wall, as well as the exterior of the chimney, are made of poured concrete accented with red brick. These simple materials are honestly expressed and exploited for their strengths, tenets of the Arts and Crafts movement.

Some of the finer details on this house are the false exposed roof beams at each gable end. The roof beams are composed of two thin, wide boards laid flat, the top one longer than the bottom, separated by a single block spacer. The ends of the boards are slightly rounded at the corners. These beams are reminiscent of Japanese carpentry in their exaggerated size and simple construction. The intersections of the house roof with the porch and bump-out bay roofs are finely detailed junctions with exposed crossed beams, and the rafter tails, though simple, are also exposed. These are details common to the Craftsman style, but less common in Prairie style buildings, which tend to the more finished deep open eave with enclosed rafters.

The influence of Japanese carpentry on the work of Frank Lloyd Wright and Henry and Charles Greene, brothers from California, is well documented. Many sources cite the Ho-o-den Japanese pavilion building at the Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago, a half scale reproduction of the Ho-o-do at Uji. The pavilion featured "crossed axes, stressed horizontals, hovering roofs, and frame construction," all features seen later in the work of Wright and the Greene brothers (Roth 202). The stylized roof beams seem to owe more to the legacy of the Greene's and their complex carpentry which "lovingly exploited [necessary structures] for maximum visual effect, with all corners and edges softly rounded as though worn smooth with time" (Roth 212). This particular character-defining feature seems to come more from the Craftsman tradition, but in combination with the Prairie style features mentioned above, they give this house the distinctive air of a building carefully designed to suit the desires of a choosy patron or architect. In this respect, it is most unfortunate that the historical record does not reveal the story of the origin of this house.

The interior of the house is designed with the best progressive ideas and values in mind. In her chapter on "The Progressive Housewife," Gwendolyn Wright discusses "built-in conveniences" of great variety to replace the bulky, heavily carved (and difficult to clean) furniture of the Victorian era. Beyond the bookshelves and cabinets in the public rooms, she mentions "fold-down ... ironing boards in the kitchen; medicine cabinets in the bathroom; and more closets

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Section number 8 Page 6

Emma (Petznick) and Otto Schade House
Bowman County, ND

Statement Of Significance (continued)

throughout the house.” The Schade house has 4 closets for a two bedroom house as well as all the other amenities mentioned. Also part of the “modern, sanitary” house were sleeping porches or “sun parlors.” The garden room in the Schade house served as a bedroom, but the unusual window design, where the entire sash could be lowered into the wall providing a larger opening for fresh air, was designed at a time when fresh air was thought to cure many ailments and prevent other medical conditions. The simple wood moldings throughout the house provide an aesthetically-pleasing accent to the spaces but do not have the dust-collecting crevices of crown molding or other more elaborate Victorian-era moldings.

The kitchen and bathroom seem, even to modern eyes, well-arranged and well-appointed. The bathroom was considered more of a luxury than an essential part of house construction until after the turn of the 20th century, becoming standard around 1905. In this first decade, porcelain fixtures became more widely available. By 1913, built-in bathtubs and sinks were the new, modern way to construct a bathroom, hiding the pipes. The bathroom in the Schade house has partially tiled walls, a porcelain pedestal sink, toilet, built-in bathtub, and then the medicine cabinet and built-in cabinets on the back wall.

The kitchen was built much in line with the description of “An Ideal Kitchen” as described by Isabell McDougall in *The House Beautiful* in 1902. McDougall subscribed to the popular views of scientific home management and describes a smaller kitchen – one in which a single person (always assumed to be a woman), working alone, would be able to turn out meals and perform household chores with the utmost efficiency and cleanliness. The Schade house’s kitchen contains a fold-up ironing board, complete with sleeve board. The double sink is placed under the kitchen’s window. Flour and sugar bins were originally built in to the cabinetry, but have since been replaced with standard cabinets; the bins themselves are still stored in the basement.

A solid door separates the kitchen from the dining room. The dining room and living room are separated visually by the demarcation of spur walls and piers. This is a much less formal arrangement than the older parlor and formal dining room plan, also signifying the change in attitudes about homemaking.

The details of the Schade House combine to present an incredible example of progressive homemaking ideas in physical form clad in a unique combination of two of the most American architectural styles. The Schade house retains excellent historical integrity. It tells a story about how science changed the way Americans lived within their own houses, while at the same time exploring the backlash against that same technology in exterior styles which relied on hand-crafted details. It is efficiency at a domestic scale, with all the comforts that could be had in Bowman in early 20th century, and its continued serviceability speaks to the good planning that went into its design and construction.

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Emma (Petznick) and Otto Schade House
Bowman County, ND

Bibliography

Bowman County Pioneer. Bowman, North Dakota. 1919-1921.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986.

McDougall, Isabell. *An Ideal Kitchen*. The House Beautiful. 13: December 1902.

Roth, Leland M. A Concise History of American Architecture. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1979.

Upton, Dell. Architecture in the United States. New York: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Wright, Gwendolyn. Building the Dream: A Social History of Housing in America. Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press, 1993.

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 7, 8, 9, block 42, Milwaukee Land Company's Second Addition as platted in May 1909.

Boundary Justification

This is the entire parcel associated with this house historically, legally, and currently.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
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Section number Additional Documentation Page 8

Emma (Petznick) and Otto Schade House
Bowman County, ND

Photograph list

For all photographs:

Schade House
Bowman County, ND
Mary Kate Ryan
28 February 2008
digital photos

1. West facade, camera facing E
2. Entry, camera facing NE
3. South facade, camera facing N
4. East facade, camera facing NW
5. North facade, east end, camera facing SW
6. North facade, west end, camera facing E
7. Detail of rafter, taken on east porch, camera facing N
8. Garage, camera facing S
9. Front door from inside living room, camera facing W
10. Living room built-in shelves, fireplace, camera facing N
11. Living room built-in fireplace, desk, camera facing N
12. Dining room built-in buffet, camera facing E
13. View from kitchen, through dining room, to living room, camera facing W

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Schade, Emma Petznick and Otto, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, Bowman

DATE RECEIVED: 3/05/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/24/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/08/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/18/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000313

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4.16.08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



SCHADE HOUSE
BOWMAN CO, ND
1 OF 13



SCHADE HOUSE
BOWMAN CO ND

2 OF 13



SCHIADE HOUSE

BOWMAN CO, ND

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SCHADE HOUSE

BOWMAN CO, ND

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SCHADE HOUSE

BOWMAN CO, ND

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SCHADE HOUSE
BOWMAN CO, ND

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SCHADE HOUSE

BOWMAN CO, ND

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SCHADE HOUSE
BOWMAN CO, ND

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SCHADE HOUSE
BOWMAN CO, ND

9 OF 13



SCHADE HOUSE

BOWMAN CO, ND

10 OF 13



SCHADE HOUSE

BOWMAN CO, ND

11 OF 13



SCHADE HOUSE

BOWMAN CO, ND

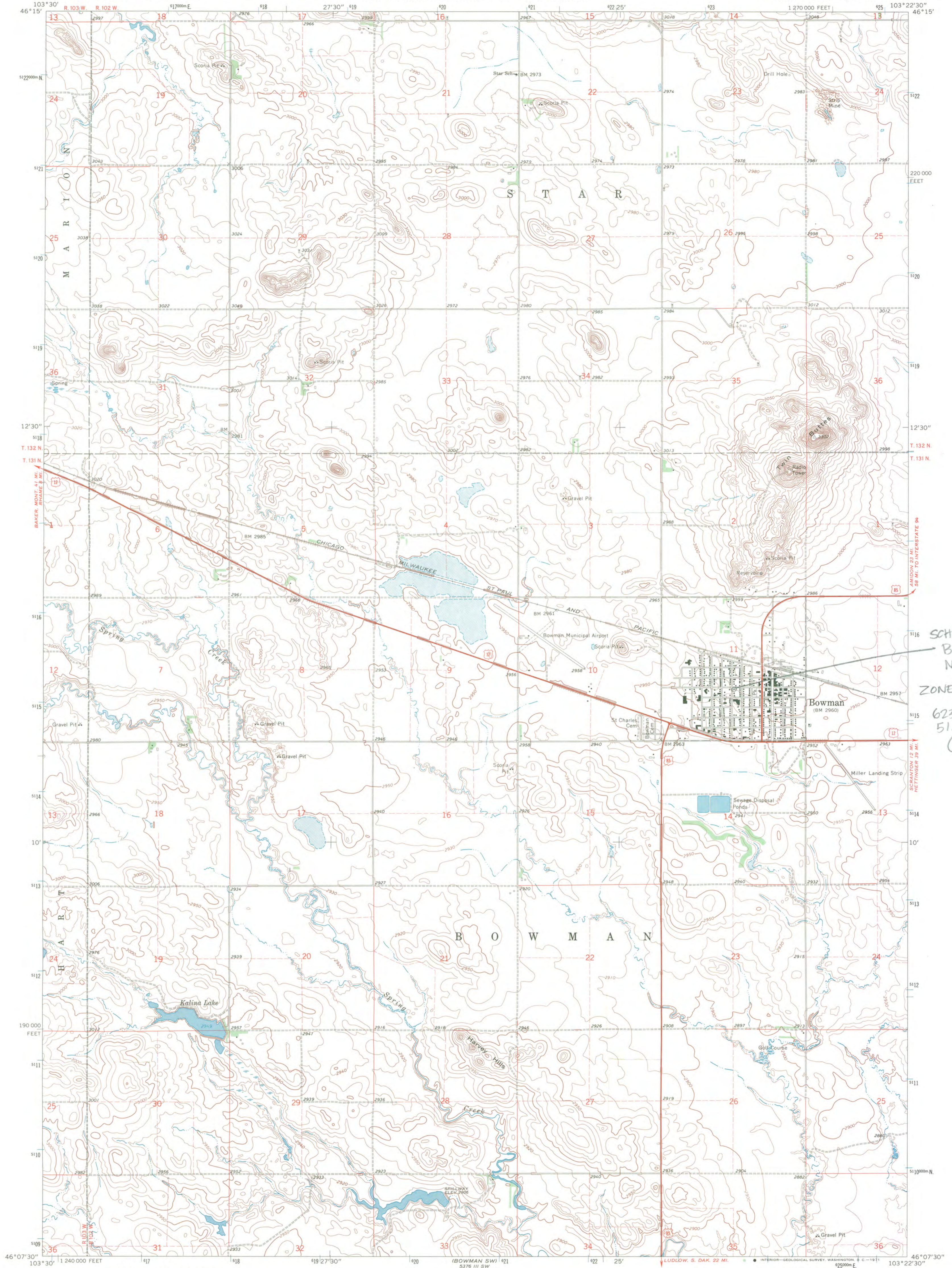
12 OF 13

2



SCHADE HOUSE
BOWMAN CO, ND

13 OF 13



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

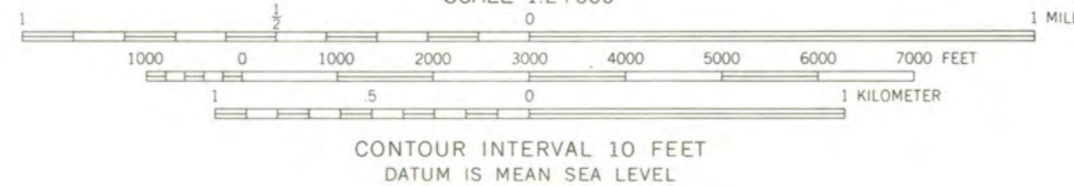
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1968

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on North Dakota coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs
This information is unchecked

UTM GRID AND 1968 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
U. S. Route



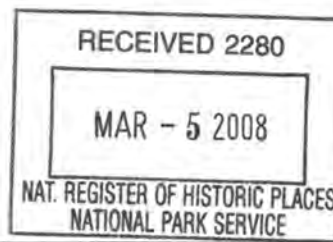
BOWMAN, N. DAK.
N4607.5—W10322.5/7.5

1968

AMS 5376 III NW—SERIES V871



STATE
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
OF NORTH DAKOTA



To: Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
From: Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr. / Mary Kate Ryan *mlj*
Date: 3 March 2008
Subject: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 3rd day of March 2008, for

the nomination of the Emma (Petznick) and Otto Schade House to the National Register of Historic Places.

1 National Register of Historic Places nomination form on archival paper

 Multiple Property Nomination form on archival paper

13 Photographs, black and white

1 Original USGS map(s)

 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

 Pieces of correspondence

1 Other: Photo CD

COMMENTS:

 Please insure that this nomination is reviewed

 This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

 The enclosed owner objections do do not constitute a majority
of
 property owners.

 Other: