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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SEP 3 1987

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Crogen, Ole, Farm District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number N/A N/A not for publication
city, town Carbury, Bottineau vicinity
state North Dakota code ND county Bottineau code 009 zip code 58318

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	5	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	2 structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	5	2 objects
			Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. 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. See continuation sheet.

James E. Sperry James E. Sperry 8/28/87
Signature of certifying official State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota) Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. *Carol Shue* 10-16-87
 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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Farmstead Architecture

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls WOOD: weatherboard

roof WOOD: Shingle
other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The former Ole Crogen farmstead (Photo 1) sits on the level plain within one-and-one-half mile of the foot of the Turtle Mountains. The property is located four miles north and four miles west of Bottineau, seat of Bottineau County. The site, which sits about 750' east from North Dakota Route 14 is lined with mature trees along its western boundary. The site is a farmstead with five standing buildings, a pump, and fence/garden. The site is occupied but is not actively engaged in agricultural activities. A statement of integrity for individual buildings appears below.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- 1: Dwelling
- 2: Garage
- 3: Barn
- 4: Chicken Coop
- 5: Granary

NONCONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- 6: Well
- 7: Fence/garden

Feature 1, the house (Photo 2), measures 36' north-south x 34' east-west. East west dimensions are extended by the 9' front (west) and an 8' back (east) porch. The wood frame and clapboarded building is capped by a wood shingled hipped roof with four hipped dormers and a balustraded widow's walk. Turned posts with delicate brackets support the balustraded front porch; the rear porch has been enclosed with clapboards matching the house proper. Both porches run slightly less than the length of their facade. Fenestration on the house consists in double hung one-over-one windows, paired on north-south elevations and east-west dormers, singly on east-west elevations and north-south dormers. A south side basement entry pierces the cut stone foundation.

Interior spaces of the house contain four nearly equal sized rooms on each floor. The plastered walls are framed in birdseye pattern woodwork. Modest decorative features of the house are limited to leaded front window, the woodwork, and seven-panel front door. The interior spaces bear few marks of alteration: carpeting on the floors and modern tile and wainscoting in the kitchen. The house, built in 1903, is occupied by descendants of the original owners.

Feature 2, garage (Photo 3), measures 18' north-south x 40' east-west. Its wood frame structural system is covered with shiplap weatherboarding. Two machine-sized sliding doors are found on the south side. A centrally located chimney projects from the gable

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roof. Wood shingles cover the roof, which has an east-west ridgeline. Fenestration consists in paired twelve-light windows, three-over-four fixed sashes, one on the east and west elevations, two on the south side. The garage bears Craftsman detailing in its window treatment and projecting rafter ends. Photographic evidence suggests the garage is in original condition on the exterior. Estimated construction: 1925.

Feature 3, barn (Photo 4), measures 36' north-south x 76' east-west. The land behind the house slopes gently down toward the gambrel roofed barn. The barn is supported by a stud frame and is clad in clapboards with corner covers. The wood shingle roof has an east-west ridgeline, which parallel to the long sides. The three original ventilator cupolas are present on the ridge. These features have a bellcast cap and a slight Palladian motif formed by their three-columned louvers.

Fenestration for the barn varies from side to side. In the west facade, the side of primary machine entry, two distinctive windows in a diamond shape occupy the space below the joint of the gambrel roof. The five windows in the north side are small, a two-over-two light in a fixed sash, to guard against the cold wind. Ten larger windows are in the south side, all double hung two-over-two sashes, and take advantage of solar heat in their southern exposure. Pedestrian doors are located on both the north and south sided, roughly midpoint on the elevation.

The barn has undergone several alterations since its construction in the first decade of this century, but presently maintains its distinctive features. As originally built it contained a 36' north-south x 20' east-west addition on the barn's west side. This addition was pierced by a machine entry, thus split into two portions. The north portion provided open areas for young cattle. The south portion contained a water tank and harness storage. This addition had fenestration matching the south side and four chimneys which projected high above the addition's shed roof.

Another feature missing from the barn is a 40'-high wood stave silo. The silo, originally connected to the south facade slightly east of center, had ceased to be used by the 1930's. A violent windstorm sometime in the 1940's blew down the already deteriorated structure. Little on-ground evidence can be found of the silo.

Feature 4, the chicken coop (Photo 5, left), measures 12' north-south x 24' east-west. The wood frame building is sheathed in clapboards and void of wall openings on all but the south facade. Fenestration is fixed sash, two-over-two lights, occurring in three windows. A pedestrian door is also on the south side and shares a frame with

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the central window. The wood shingled roof has two ventilator exhaust pipes projecting from the east-west running ridge. These ventilators are connected to fans under the saltbox roof, which effect passive air circulation in the absence cross ventilation from north side windows. The building has no apparent foundation, and appears to be contemporary with the garage.

Feature 5, granary (Photo 5, right), measures 50' north-south x 70' east-west. The building is the combination of a simple rectangular gable-roofed granary and a wrap-around addition with shed roof. This give the structure an unusual roof profile, appearing at once to be hipped and an inverted gambrel. Fenestration on the wood frame and clapboard building is simple fixed sash two-over-two lights, with the exception of double hung two-over-two windows appearing in the small east and west gable of the simple granary (central) portion. This building employs the ventilation system found in the chicken coop and sits upon a rock foundation. Visual inspection of the building and comparison with historic photographs suggest a construction date of circa 1916 and no alterations.

Feature 6 (Photo 3), well pipe and head, projects from the ground. The well is 150' deep and has a 4" casing. It provided soft drinking water for the farm.

Feature 7, fence and garden, are located south of the pump. The fence descends a slight contour to a garden at which there are wooden benches and shade trees. It was added to the property since 1950. It is composed of parts salvaged from the silo and from the well frame.

CHANGES TO THE SITE:

The structures on the site date from the farm's period of significance which begins around 1902. Prior to that date a log homestead inhabited the site, a features which is not present today. Some secondary features which populated the site during the period of significance are no longer present. Three of these were located in an area midway between the house, barn, and present garage. Among these features are the well housing which consisted in a tall metal frame supporting a wind turbine pump. This feature was removed from the site around 1950 when the farm electrified. Feature 6 is the current manifestation of the well. Adjacent to the pump used to stand two buildings for which no surface remains in the form of depressions or foundations are presently visible. A pumphouse was closest to the present well and was large enough to

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house farmhands. It appears as a rectangular gable roofed building not much taller and slightly smaller than the chicken coop. Immediately north of the pumphouse stood the original dwelling, a log building. Both of the buildings were removed from the site about forty years ago.

Other changes to the site include removal of the 40' wood stave silo which was destroyed by a tornado. The silo was located near the southeast corner of the barn. Also, a small pig house which stood between the chicken coop and the granary was removed. Comparison of the site today (Photo 6) with a view during the period of significance (Photo 7) reveals a sufficient integrity to convey the historic importance of the farm.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1900-1925

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect and Builder Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The former Ole and Ingeborg Crogen farmstead is significant in its representation of a successful historic farmstead in Bottineau County, North Dakota. The high degree of integrity exhibited by the site and its individual buildings create a standard against which future survey in the area should be evaluated. Its association with Norwegian settlement efforts should be explored to determine whether it may serve as a model for future study of ethnic agricultural practices.

Ole Crogen, born July 22, 1860, in Sondre Fron, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, emigrated to Pope County Minnesota in 1867 with his parents, sisters, and a brother. Sources do not offer reasons why the Crogens left Norway and what attracted them to Minnesota, nor do records exist to explain Ole Crogen's move into North Dakota in 1886. Possibly, the availability of homestead land in 1860's Minnesota and 1880's North Dakota offered avenues to land possession which did not exist in the locations from which Crogen emigrated. Records do indicate, however, that Ole Crogen moved to a homestead in Pickering Township, one and one-half mile southeast of Carbury (The People of Bottineau County, p. 311; Minot Daily News, 11/14/1942; Bottineau Courant, 11/8/1942, p. 1).

By 1917 Crogen had amassed a farm of about 1000 acres and was considered one of the wealthiest Norwegian property owners in the county (Redal, p. 65). Agricultural surveys completed by the land grant college in North Dakota support Redal's observation. Those surveys recorded, among other things, changes in the relative number of farms of various sizes within individual counties of North Dakota from 1900-1925, the period of Crogen's greatest activity. In 1900, the bulk of Bottineau County farms (70+%) were of homestead size, 100-174 acres, while no more than 3-4% of the total number of county farms consisted in 1000 acres or more. Middle-sized farms, those of 260-499 acres, while only representing 20% of the total in 1900, became the most common sized farm after eclipsing the percentage of homestead-size farms in 1907. From 1910 onward, the relative number of farms of the various sizes remained stable, with middle-sized farms representing nearly 50% of all county farms, larger farms (500-999 acres) comprising about 22% of all county farms, and the remaining

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A
 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
 State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Specify repository:
Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation, SHSND

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2.82 acres

UTM References

A 14 387900 5415400
Zone Easting Northing
C _____

B _____
Zone Easting Northing
D _____

N/A See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description The northwest corner of the district is a point which is 165' North and 755' East of the intersection between North Dakota State Route 14 and the Burlington Northern Railroad tracks. From the northwest corner the district boundary travels 560' east, then 148' south, then 200' west, then 120' south, then 360' west, then 268' north to the point of beginning. The area encloses roughly 123,080 square feet.

N/A See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The district boundaries enclose the area which contains the contributing buildings and a small area surrounding the complex. The agricultural areas surrounding were excluded from the district because that property does not contain cultural information which allows an association between that land and the historically significant resources. The property and resources contained within the district boundaries possess the best associative qualities remaining from the farm during the period of significance. See continuation sheet N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title L. Martin Perry/Architectural Historian
organization State Historical Society of North Dakota date 7/15/87
street & number Heritage Center telephone 701-224-2672
city or town Bismarck state North Dakota zip code 58505

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consisting of extremely large or small farms. From 1900 the percent of all farms of 1000+ acres never reached above 5% (Willard and Fuller, p. 83, see Figure 53). Thus, Crogen's farm consisted in significant acreage within the county context from the years 1900-1925.

Within the same period, the number of large farms (defined as one section or greater in extent) throughout the entire state were more numerous than in Bottineau county. That is, Crogen's farm is larger than the norm in Bottineau County, but typical among farms throughout the state, especially of those in the southwest and south central part of the state (Willard and Fuller, p. 44, 58-65, Figures 32-38)

Through the buildings extant on the farmstead and supplemental documentary and photographic information, researchers today can obtain an accurate portrait of a leading farm during the first quarter of this century. The success of Crogen's operation is evidenced by his construction of the second dwelling in 1903 which replaced the homestead cabin for family use. Quick to follow was raising of the barn for livestock.

During the second decade of this century mechanical power began to replace horsepower in agricultural planting and harvesting. Farmers no longer needed barns to house large numbers of horses, but found the buildings a functional shelter for dairy cattle. Diversification of farm processes encouraged stockraising in addition to wheat production during the same time as conversion from animal to machine power. Crogen's farm followed this pattern which was a statewide phenomenon. Thus, the barn continued in use for many years and new buildings were added to the site: the garage, chicken coop, and silo. A slowdown of general farm practices during the 1930's coincided with Crogen's advancing age. He died in 1942, close to the time when the silo, pumphouse (bunkhouse), and homestead cabin were removed from the site due to a loss of utility. Remaining buildings served active farming purposes for the surviving family until retirement in 1970 (Conversation with Victor Crogen, 6/14/1986).

The grouping of buildings remain today remarkably intact after having served diverse agricultural needs for more than fifty years. As impressive is the lack of modernization through the addition of new buildings to the site or by alteration of existing ones. Such changes characterize nearly all historic farms today. The integrity of the Crogen farm is unmatched by any others formally recorded within the county and generally observed across much of the state.

Crogen was Norwegian, and settled within an area which as late as 1965 was composed of 95% Norwegians and their descendants. Norwegians comprise 50% of the 1965 households

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of Bottineau County, with the remainder of the county made up of (in order of relative size) Anglo-Americans, Germans, Anglo-Ontarians, and French (Sherman, pp. 58-59, 125). It is apparent that while the size of Crogen's farm was atypical, its ethnic association was typical within the county context. Two interesting features on the buildings may relate to the ethnic association. Within the gable of Crogen's barn are the pair of diamond shaped windows which occur with some frequency in areas of Norwegian settlement among barns built before 1930. Crogen's chicken coop, too, contains a door and window which share a common framing member, a an arrangement common among Norwegian immigrant folk housing (Nelson, 74-5). These features on the barn and hen house could be explained within the rubric of ethnic, popular, or folk building practices in future survey work.

The potential of the farm to illustrate ethnically associated characteristics, in addition to the historical bases of the property's importance and its high degree of physical integrity, serve to define the significance of the property.

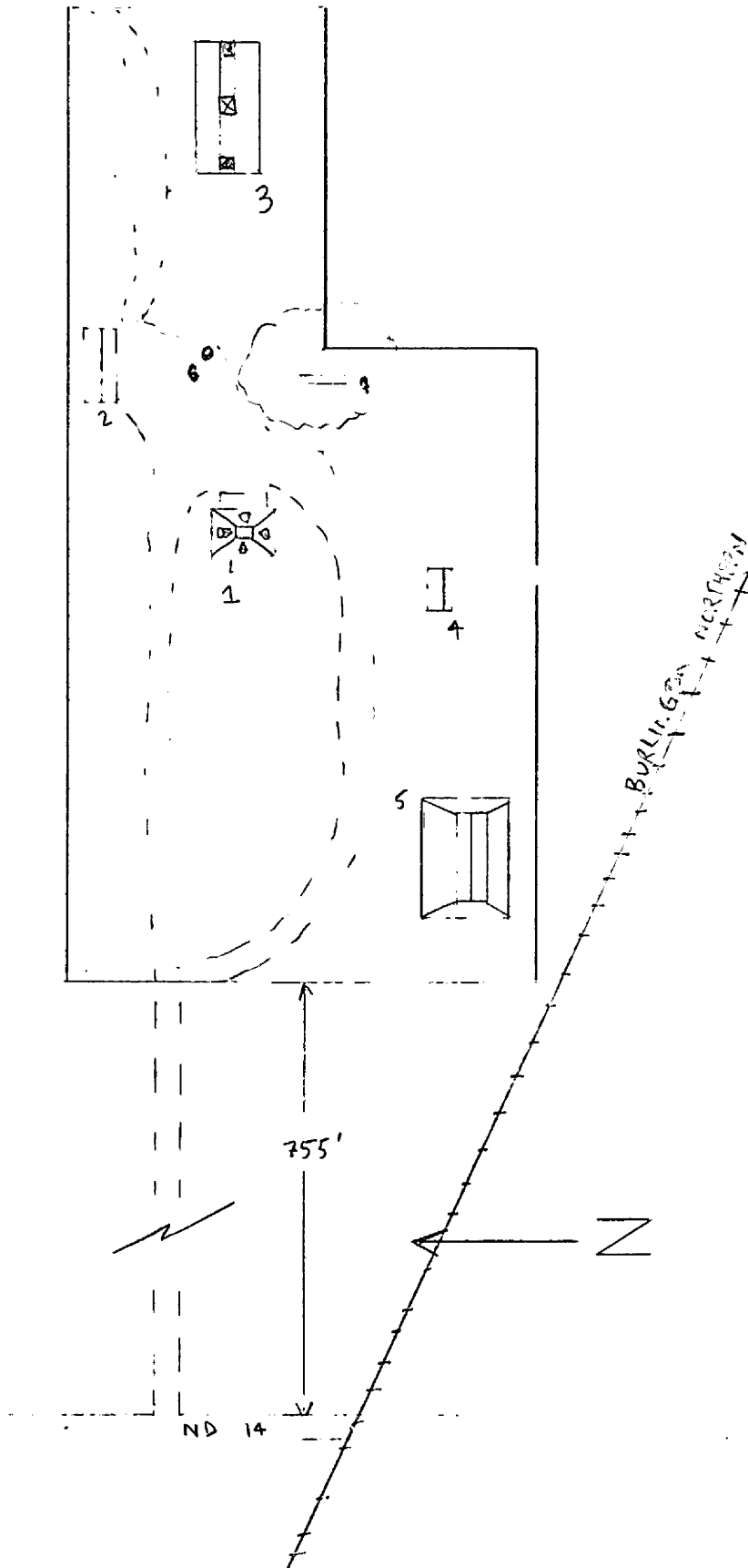
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REFERENCES:

- 1984 Centennial Book Committee, compiler.
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- Interview with Victor Crogen, June 14, 1986.
- Letter from Victor Crogen dated 4/7/1986.
- 1975 Nelson, Marion
"Folk Art Among the Norwegians in America," in Norwegian Influence on the Upper Midwest; Proceedings of an International Conference, May 24-27, 1975. Naess, Harold S., ed., University of Minnesota, Duluth.
- Obituary, Minot Daily News, November 14, 1942, p. 1.
- Obituary, Bottineau Courant, November 8, 1942, p. 1.
- 1917 Redal, Olav
En Norsk Bygds Historie (A History of Norwegian Settlement). Translated and published by Souris Bicentennial Commission, Souris, North Dakota, 1976.
- 1983 Sherman, William
Prairie Mosaic: An Ethnic Atlas of Rural North Dakota. Fargo: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1983.
- Site Inspection and Survey, April 3, 1986.
- 1927 Willard, Rex E. and O.M. Fuller
Type-of-Farming Areas in North Dakota. Agricultural Experiment Station, North Dakota Agricultural College, Bulletin 212, (July, 1927).



CROGEN FARM
 BOTTINEAU COUNTY
 S $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SECTION 4, T162N, R76W
 SCALE: 1" = 100'

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Crogen, Ole, Farm District
Carbury vicinity
Bottineau County, North Dakota

Photo Credit: L. Martin Perry
Date of photo: April 3, 1986
Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Oblique aerial to northeast.
Photo 1 of 7

Crogen, Ole, Farm District
Carbury vicinity
Bottineau County, North Dakota

Photo Credit: L. Martin Perry
Date of photo: April 3, 1986
Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

House and barn to northeast.
Photo 2 of 7

Crogen, Ole, Farm District
Carbury vicinity
Bottineau County, North Dakota

Photo Credit: L. Martin Perry
Date of photo: April 3, 1986
Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
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Well pump and garage, to north.
Photo 3 of 7

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Crogen, Ole, Farm District
Carbury vicinity
Bottineau County, North Dakota

Photo Credit: L. Martin Perry
Date of photo: April 3, 1986
Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Barn, to northeast.
Photo 4 of 7

Crogen, Ole, Farm District
Carbury vicinity
Bottineau County, North Dakota

Photo Credit: L. Martin Perry
Date of photo: April 3, 1986
Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Coop (left) and granary (right), to southwest.
Photo 5 of 7

Crogen, Ole, Farm District
Carbury vicinity
Bottineau County, North Dakota

Photo Credit: L. Martin Perry
Date of photo: April 3, 1986
Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Overview, to north.
Photo 6 of 7

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Crogen, Ole, Farm District
Carbury vicinity
Bottineau County, North Dakota

Photo Credit: Unknown
Date of photo: ca. 1925
Location of negative:

State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Overview, to north.
Photo 7 of 7
