

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received OCT 30 1979

date entered DEC 17 1979

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Farm Hutmacher Complex (Preferred)

and/or common Frank Hutmacher Farm, Valentine Hutmacher Farm

**2. Location**

street & number NW of Manning not for publication

city, town Manning  vicinity of congressional district 1

state North Dakota code 38 county Dunn code 025

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Alexander Hutmacher

street & number Trailer 18 E., Morningside Heights

city, town Dickinson vicinity of state North Dakota

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Dunn County Register of Deeds

street & number Dunn County Courthouse

city, town Manning state North Dakota 58642

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title \_\_\_\_\_ has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date \_\_\_\_\_ federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records \_\_\_\_\_

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Description

### Condition

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

### Check one

unaltered  
 altered

### Check one

original site  
 moved      date \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Hutmacher Complex is comprised of two related and adjacent farmsteads constructed in traditional ethnic architectural form that originated in South Russia and the Ukraine. All buildings of the farmsteads are constructed of sandstone slabs quarried from nearby hilltops and erected in a cribbed fashion with a clay-straw composition mortar. Gabled roofs are composed of rough-hewn and unheven poles from a nearby creek bank, covered with brush, straw, and clay. Rafter poles rest on a ridge pole and extend in eaves of eight to twelve inches.

The Frank Hutmacher farmstead was built mostly between 1928 and 1930, and consists of a residence, granary, garage, poultry house, barn/granary, and a root cellar. The residence is a long rectangular building of 58 feet by 15 feet, with an attached 1963 entry addition of 14 feet by 14 feet. The low single story structure rises to a height of six feet six inches at the eaves and about ten feet at the roof peak. A "beehive" clay chimney rises near the center and another rises at the southwest end of the roof peak. Exterior walls were originally finished with a clay-straw plaster covering, but in 1960 were covered with a thin coat of commercial concrete.

Fenestration is simple but irregularly placed due to the evolution and environmental situation of the building. A single four-pane casement window on the northeast and southwest gable ends is recessed about one foot from the exterior wall plane. Three such windows puncture the southeast lateral wall, and a single window is near the northeast corner of the northwest lateral wall. The entry addition, which joins the house on the southeast side near the southwest corner, also has one such window on the northeast and southwest sides. In addition to the low main entrance through the southeast side of the entry addition, a second low door provides entry through the southeast lateral wall. All window and door framing is original, as are the paneled doors.

The house was originally built as a two-room dwelling in 1928, but was expanded in 1930 in a bedroom addition to the northeast end and a kitchen addition to the southwest end. Interior spaces are arranged in a single row "shotgun" plan, with the exception of the entry addition. Interior walls and ceilings are covered with oilpaper painted in bright pink and green colors. The ceiling is supported by a wood post, installed in 1975 when the living room ceiling began to sag. Interior floors are apparently three-inch fitted board, covered with linoleum.

To the northeast of the house is a granary with south, north, and west exterior walls finished with commercial concrete. A garage to the northwest of the house has a low, shed-roofed former poultry house attached to the garage east side, and all walls are finished with concrete. To the southwest of the house is a poultry house built in 1952 that was surfaced on exterior walls with a clay-straw plaster. A small root cellar is dug into the hillside to the west of the poultry house, and a former lignite coal mine for the farm is evident as a series of depressions to the west of the farmstead. A two-pen granary and barn building to the south of the dwelling house has original

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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unfinished exterior walls. A wood-frame outhouse to the north of the house is the only non-stone building on the site, and the farmstead now includes all structures that were ever on the site.

South and east of the Frank Hutmacher farmstead are the ruin remains of three buildings of the 1911 Valentine Hutmacher homestead. The buildings are identical in construction technique to the later farmstead, except that none of the exterior walls were finished with concrete or the clay-straw composition.

Two of the structures, a garage and a large barn, remain in general unchanged condition except for deterioration of roofs. A two-pen granary exists only as the remains of the interior and one exterior wall. The homestead house collapsed in 1958-59, and is now evident as a shallow rectangular depression. Materials from both the granary and the house were removed from the site for use in construction of other buildings in the 1960's. A collapsed root cellar is evident as a deep depression in the hillside to the south of the house depression.

The farmsteads are located in a remote and treeless area that is quite desolate during the winter months. Both farmsteads are somewhat protected, however, by ridges of hills to the northwest of the Frank Hutmacher site, and to the southwest of the Valentine Hutmacher homestead. The dwellings of the farmsteads are constructed low to the ground and are oriented to present the least possible surface area to the prevailing westerly winds. The Frank Hutmacher house, protected to the northwest, presents its relatively narrow gable ends to the northeast and southwest. In the same manner, the Valentine Hutmacher house was oriented with gable ends to the northwest and southeast.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1911, 1928–30, 1952 **Builder/Architect** Valentine & Frank Hutmacher

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hutmacher Complex is the best known example of the stone-slab construction technique in North Dakota. Brought to North Dakota from eastern Europe by Ukrainian and Russian-German immigrants, this construction method was most employed in the late settlement of the southwestern corner of the state. The Hutmacher Complex is a unique two-generation survival of this traditional folk building mode, but is especially rare in the purity of architectural form, the utilization of only native building materials, and the absence of intrusion by other building forms.

The Valentine Hutmacher farmstead is a 1911 homestead of an immigrant from South Russia, and, although in ruins, it establishes the ethnic/cultural continuity of the building method. The Frank Hutmacher farm; built mostly between 1928 and 1930 but also as late as 1963, is a very late utilization of the stone slab building technique. Abandoned in the summer of 1979, it stands in testimony of the suitability of this kind of construction to both the environment of the area and the poverty conditions under which it was built.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

William C. Sherman, "Prairie Architecture of the Russian-German Settlers" in Richard Sallet, Russian-German Settlements in the United States pp. 185, 198; plates 58 and 65.

# 10. Geographical Data

**UTM NOT VERIFIED**

Acreege of nominated property 15.67 acres

Quadrangle name Fayette

*Parcel A 0.932 acres Parcel B 5.739 acres*  
 Quadrangle scale 7.5' *10.17.79*

**UMT References**

A 

1	3	6	5	6	8	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing		

B 

1	3	6	5	6	5	1	0
Zone	Easting				Northing		

C 

1	3	6	5	6	5	1	5
Zone	Easting				Northing		

D 

1	3	6	5	6	6	1	5
Zone	Easting				Northing		

E 

1	3	6	5	6	8	4	0
Zone	Easting				Northing		

F 

1	3	6	5	6	8	4	0
Zone	Easting				Northing		

G 

1	3	6	5	7	0	0	5
Zone	Easting				Northing		

H 

1	3	6	5	7	0	0	5
Zone	Easting				Northing		

**Verbal boundary description and justification**

Beginning at a point 1165 feet south and 133 feet west of the common corner of Sections 13, 14, 23, and 24, T.144N; R97W, this point being on the west side of a graveled county highway; thence due west 1000 feet to a point; thence due south 666 feet to a point;(con't)

**List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries**

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt P. Schweigert, Architectural Historian

organization State Historical Society of North Dakota date October 8, 1979.

street & number Liberty Memorial Building telephone (701)224-2672

city or town Bismarck state North Dakota 58505

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature James E. Sherry

title N.D. State Historic Preservation Officer date October 23, 1979

**For HCRS use only**

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Carol D. Shuel date 12-17-79  
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest: William H. Brennan date 12-17-79  
 Chief of Registration

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thence east 300 feet to a point on the west edge of the county highway; thence northeastward along the county highway to the point of beginning; all of which is within Section 23, T144N; R97W.

Also: Beginning at a point on the section dividing line 2165 feet south of the common corner of Sections 13, 14, 23, and 24, T144N; R97W; thence south along the section dividing line 500 feet to a point; thence due east 500 feet to a point; thence due north 500 feet to a point; thence due west 500 feet to the point of beginning; all of which is within Section 24, T144N; R97W. All of the above property includes 15.67 acres, more or less.