

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

REVISED
SEP 3 1987
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 Hall, Ralph, Farm District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number N/A

N/A not for publication

city, town Carrington

vicinity

state North Dakota code ND

county Foster

code 031

zip code 58421

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>3</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> 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 August 28, 1987
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. 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:)

Allores Byers

10-1-87

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

~~AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding~~

~~DOMESTIC/single dwelling~~

~~DOMESTIC/secondary structure~~

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

~~DOMESTIC/single dwelling~~

~~DOMESTIC/secondary structure~~

~~AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding~~

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone, CONCRETE

walls WOOD: weatherboard

roof WOOD: shingle

other GLASS: Colored

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The present Ralph Harmon Farm Architectural District is located along a gravel county road which runs north-south, parallel to US 281. The farm lies approximately three miles north of Carrington, North Dakota, the seat of Foster County. The entire site is confined to the northeast quadrant of Section 1, Township 145 North, Range 67 West. The entire farm consists in 11 architectural features and one archeological feature, a trench silo. The nominated area contains three contributing buildings and no non-contributing resources.

The Harmon farm is located on generally level land in the Drift Prairie ecological zone of the state. Elevations within the section where the farm is located vary from a low of 1592' to a high of 1613' above sea level. Within the site the land slopes upward gently from south to the north boundary. Within Foster County and the area where the site is located, farming is the primary activity.

As defined within pending contexts of Farmstead architecture in historic Foster County and Banked/Basement Barns of North Dakota, only three of the farm's features are being nominated: the House, a banked barn, and garage. Also in the nominated acreage is landscaping which includes a tree-lined winding drive which enters the property from the site's southeast corner. Additional landscaping within nominated acreage includes an east-west tree row along the site's southern boundary.

The farm's nominated features are wood frame buildings which dominate the farm visually. These are distinguished from the farm's structures which do not contribute to the theme in three fundamental ways: visually, materially, and chronologically. The features being nominated generally are the oldest extant on the farm. Most of the non-contributing buildings are metal frame or metal sided. The non-contributing features are obscured by their placement behind the historic features and/or behind tree rows. The farm is occupied, currently in use, and well maintained.

Feature Descriptions

1. House (photos 1 & 2), measures 32' north-south x 52' east-west in its main dimensions. An 8' porch extends from the east and south sides of the house. The porch curves at the southeast corner following the contours of the interior parlor (visible through arch in center of photo 3). A porte cochere is located on the north side of the dwelling, below one of two large Palladian windows found on the

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building. The other is in the front (east) side gable. Above the porches and porte cochere are balustraded balconies. The windows alternate between one-over-one double hung and fixed sash with leaded glazing. Prominent dentils and modillions define the eaveline. The building, Neoclassical in style, has Ionic order columns and a very simple friezeboard.

The house sits upon a cut stone foundation which follows the entire perimeter. The building is supported by a wood frame structural system and covered by horizontal wood siding. The roof is hipped and intersected by crossing gables. The chimney is composed of sand colored brick and rises from the southern slope of the roof, near the ridge peak. Currently, the roof is covered with modern asphalt shingles. The windows are original. Glass block windows are located in the north side of the basement as seen from the foundation. Windows which appear throughout the foundation suggest a full basement below the house. See photos 1 & 2.

2. Barn (Photo 4), measures 100' north-south x 52' east-west. The building has a rubble foundation except where concrete block patching has occurred in the east and west walls. The roof ridge runs in a north-south direction and has a metal cover. Interlock asphalt composition shingles cover both the roof and the cupolas. The cupola roofs are slightly bellcast, flaring out at the bottom. The cupolas have louvered slats.

Two large buttresses support the barn's foundation on the west side (Photo 5). The southwest corner of the barn's foundation has been reinforced with modern concrete blocks. In the west side of the barn at ground level is one large sliding door in the center of the wall. Above that door, on the mow level, toward the northwest corner, is a small door large enough for a person but without stair or ramp access.

The openings to the barn on the east side consist in two large sliding doors with slightly elevated concrete runways. On the north side are also two large sliding doors. There is a large sliding door at the ground level and another mow level. Windows in the foundation of the north side consist of fixed pane four light windows between the two doors. One of the north side windows, slightly longer from top to bottom than those surrounding it, is boarded up. Flanking both sides of the hay door are double hung six-over-six windows. Below those are two ventilation openings. From the roof the rafters and the purlins project approximately 16" to 20." The windows on the south side consist in six double hung six-over-six windows and flanking the door to the east are fixed-pane three-light windows. Windows on the west side are small, punctured into the rock wall, of the fixed-pane three-light variety.

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The barn mow (Photo 6) contains an enclosed carriage house. The ground floor is divided into stalls measuring 8' wide from north to south. There are no animals currently on the farm occupying the barn, although there are two horses running loose. Alleys in the barn are oriented in a north-south direction and the stalls flank them to the east and west. The main post supporting the barn at the ground floor are 8"x 8" and the beams are 8' x 10.' Simple post and lintel with nails comprise the joining method rather than mortise-and-tenon joints. The floor joists for the mow are 2" x 12" and overlapped so that the longest ones are only half the width of the barn. An equipment room is located in the southwest corner of the ground floor along with the mow stairway. See photos 3,4, 10.

3. The garage (Photos 7 & 8), measures 16' north-south x 25' east-west. It sits on a poured concrete foundation and opens to the east. It is a wood frame building with a hipped roof covered by modern asphalt shingles. A gabled dormer projects from the east side with a single fixed window. The building is clad in horizontal wood siding. Inside the garage is a floor of poured concrete which appears to be newer than the foundation concrete. The major alteration to the garage has been the installation of a mechanical garage door and opening system. The eaves on the garage project 20" from the wall.

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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1898-1926

Significant Dates

1898

1910

ca. 1926

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Architect (House): Glen Saxton (Minneapolis)

Builder (House/Barn): Henry Carroll

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

Three buildings of the present Ralph Harmon (former Ralph Hall) farm are significant architectural and historic resources in Foster County. The residence, barn, and garage are outstanding local examples of stylistic and formal expressions in the context of Foster County farmstead architecture from settlement to the Great Depression. These buildings also represent the accomplished position held by their original owner, Ralph Hall, who achieved prominence in the context of local government during the settlement and early development period.

Foster County is located in the drift prairie physiographic zone of North Dakota. The drift prairie occupies a large area of the state, spanning both north and south borders and lying west of the valley of the Red River of the North and east of the Missouri River. The drift prairie, including Foster County, is marked by gently rolling to rolling upland topology. Two water-ways, Pipestem Creek and Scott's Slough, the latter which intersects the Harmon property, provide drainage to the county's 644 square miles (Zink: 387).

Three miles southeast of the Harmon farm is Carrington, center of population, business, and transportation in Foster County. Editor E. D. Lum's claim that "all railways lead to Carrington," suggested the early prominence of the Foster County seat (Lum:3). Other indications of importance are suggested by the fact that Carrington had more than 1,500 people during the first decade of the Twentieth Century, nearly the combined total of all other towns in the county. (Zink: 26-29). A gravel section road connects the Harmon farm to Carrington.

The Harmon farm also maintains historical connections with Carrington. The farm's original owner, Ralph Hall, achieved prominence early in the history of the Griggs county seat. In 1880 Hall and several others entered the area as surveyors. Through their efforts the land was subdivided for settlement. By 1883 the Northern Pacific Railroad had penetrated the heart of the county, facilitating settlement of

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 approximately 6.5 acres

UTM References

A 14 489390 5259970
Zone Easting Northing
C _____

B _____
Zone Easting Northing
D _____

N/A See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description The boundaries for the Hall, Ralph, Farm District enclose the three features which contribute to the district's architectural significance. They are formed roughly by the unnamed gravel road on the east, a row of trees on the south and west, and the driveway on the north, with a jog to include the barn on the north (see Map 1). The district's southeast corner lies 2970' North of the southeast corner of Section 1, Township 146 North, Range 67 West of the 5th Principal Meridian. From that point the district boundary proceeds 910' west, then approximately 200' North See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The district includes the three contributing buildings which are architecturally significant according to the context of Farmstead Architecture in Foster County, North Dakota. The area outside of the boundaries contains resources too new to represent the context. The area bounded by the district includes historic landscaping which provides an integral setting for the complex.

N/A See continuation sheet

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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Carrington. Foster County government organized also in 1883, and Commissioners appointed Hall as Sheriff. The following year Hall was elected Sheriff, a post he held until 1890. Hall served in the state legislature from 1890 until President Grover Cleveland appointed him to the post of Indian Agent at Fort Totten in 1893. In 1898 he returned home where he pursued farming until retirement (Zink: 105b).

In 1898 the nominated barn was built by a crew of carpenters which included Henry Carroll (Interview with Harmon, 9/30/86). The barn's extensive space afforded room for many horses, the farm's principal power source. It is not known whether Carroll, Hall, or another provided the design, which represents an unusual barn type, i.e., the basement barn, through out the state.

The distribution and formal evolution of the basement barns throughout North Dakota has yet to be systematically surveyed. Basement barns, sometimes known as "banked barns," occur in a wide range of configurations, structural types, and exterior materials. The following discussion of the type results from ongoing survey of the type which will result be reported in the future.

The distinguishing aspect of this feature type is its relation to its foundation or footing. A banked/basement barn's foundation provides walk-in/drive-in access to two floor levels. These barns fall into two general classes. Banked barns are built into the side of a hill and afford natural access to both levels. Basement barns can be built on flat ground and achieve entry to the upper level through the attachment of a ramp constructed of earth, concrete, wood, or some other durable material.

In addition to its relation to the foundation, the configuration of the barn varies with respect to the use of long and short sides. Most typically the bank/ramp appears on a barn's long side. The short side, often capped by a gable, bears ventilation/light openings in the form of windows. These short sides are important to the function of the barn because they allow the passage of air and light, especially when one long side has no fenestration, and hence, no cross ventilation.

Other characteristics of banked barns in North Dakota include long side entry, dimension lumber used in western or balloon frame structural system, and horizontal lap siding. Unusual features found on these barns in the state include heavy milled, or heavy rough-hewn, timber framing; vertical, board-and-batten, and wood shingle siding; and gable-side opening with ramp/bank on the gable side.

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Current efforts at identifying this barn type through records search and on-ground survey have succeeded in locating less than 100 banked/basement barns. Seventy-five percent of North Dakota's state and federal highways have been driven by members of the Historical Society's staff to locate these structures. Concentrations of them have been found in Barnes and Bottineau Counties. However, since no county in North Dakota has been comprehensively surveyed for architectural resources, the total number existing in any county-wide area is not known. Survey thus far suggests that the total number of extant banked/basement barns will not exceed 100.

The two counties with higher than normal occurrences of banked/basement barns have received additional survey for the resources. Despite increases in the area investigated, numbers of the type have not increased proportionally in those counties. With about 12 banked/basement barns identified, Barnes County appears to be the area with the highest occurrence of the type.

The elements of integrity of greatest importance to the banked/basement barn as a significant architectural type are location, materials, design, and, where appropriate, workmanship. Integrity of location is important for banked barns built into the side of a hill. This relationship to the environment must be preserved as the defining aspect of the type. Some basement barns are situated on a flat ground with ramps to the upper level. Those barns may be relocated if the entire structure, including the ramp, is moved without compromise to the integrity of materials, design, and, if applicable workmanship.

Alterations to these barns may occur in the form of additions, or new exterior materials. Such changes will be not be said to destroy a building's integrity if the location remains the same and if the essential feature of the barn, i.e., its two levels of entry, continues to be the dominant characteristic. If an addition or application of new exterior materials obscure the two-level-entry nature of the building, it will have lost its integrity. Where a high degree of workmanship is exhibited on a basement/banked barn in the form of unusual structural characteristics, that workmanship must be preserved for the barn to retain sufficient integrity. The judgment of sufficient integrity for individual barns must balance two opposing influences: changing agricultural demands (which result in alterations) and the ability of the building to exhibit the characteristics which make it a member of the type.

The Harmon Farm barn has excellent integrity and ranks as a highly significant example of the banked barn type. In size it exceeds most of North Dakota's banked barns. Its relation to the site represents the norm in the state. Banked (rather than ramped) entry exemplifies the solution more commonly employed to achieve upper level entry.

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Its several multi-paned windows and post-and-beam roof support are important surviving details. The major alteration to the barn is its west side poured concrete reinforcement and new concrete block foundation on the north side (Photo 5). These changes have done little to interfere with the barn's essential design and visual effect.

Once a statewide survey is complete, the Harmon farm's banked barn may be evaluated to be of statewide significance. Sources consulted for comparison properties within the county are listed in the bibliography. Examination of Foster County's farms pictured in local histories, historic and current atlas, State Historical Society photographic archives, and in survey, reveals two other banked/basement barns. Both are located southeast of Carrington, and are the Strangeland and Schultz barns. They employ an earth ramp to the mow level. The Schultz barn exhibits a not uncommon variation in its ramp which rises to a pedestrian door whose threshold stands a few feet above the ramp's apex. Both of these barns are slightly smaller than the Harmon farm barn and may be of somewhat more recent construction. The Harmon farm is the best known representative in the county of the type. Although the county has not been exhaustively surveyed, few additional buildings of this type are expected to be found.

Henry Carroll returned to the Ralph Hall farm in 1910 to direct construction of Hall's new house (Interview with Harmon, 9/30/86). The house and associated garage are the outstanding stylistic accomplishments of farmstead architecture thus far discovered in Foster County. Architect Glen L. Saxton of Minneapolis provided the neoclassical design for the dwelling. The extent of Saxton's work in Foster County or North Dakota is not known. The level of integrity is equally outstanding, for the house is virtually unchanged from its original condition.

The same documentary sources consulted for banked barns were examined for comparable examples of residential architecture throughout Foster County from the period of settlement through the depression (1880-1940), i.e., the period of historical properties. On-ground survey has revealed no dwellings or dwelling-garage combinations which approach the Harmon house in stylistic excellence. One property was identified through documentary research, the former residence of Thomas Adams in Barlow (Lum: 3) which was of similar style. Efforts were unsuccessful in locating the former Adams house to compare its present condition with that of the Harmon residence. A photograph of the Adams residence does not appear in other more recent sources, which suggests possible alteration or demolition of the building. In the event that the former Adams house were extant, its integrity could only match, not exceed, that of the former Hall house. The former Adams house would, at best, only meet the level of architectural significance of the Harmon house.

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Contextual statements for the architectural significance of farm houses in Foster County or in eastern North Dakota have yet to be completed. Intensive historic structures survey of farmsteads in Foster County has been non-existent, while reconnaissance inspection has been limited to state routes and a few county roads. Historic and recent photographs of Foster County farms, then, are being relied upon as primary source documents. Their images provide sample of comparative data with which to describe the state and evolution of design among farmsteads in the county. Secondary sources, while treating buildings outside of Foster County, provided perspective on the theme which will guide future research and survey within Foster and other North Dakota counties.

Several works discussed the general pattern of architectural evolution among farmsteads throughout the state--patterns into which changes at the Hall farm can be compared. Hudson focuses upon homestead housing and the matrix of cultural, material, and economic forces which influence the character of pioneer housing. Historical data collected from homesteaders during the great depression, the basis for his study, indicated an average of eight years that claim shacks, earth houses, or log cabins would serve their owners (Hudson: 4-15). Ralph Hall's original house on the site was construction in 1898 and was a simple one- or two-room frame building. Hall "graduated" to the current structure in 1910, taking somewhat longer than the eight year average. The grandness of the house presumably required Hall to take additional time to earn sufficient capital for the house. Hall's tenure and construction sequence followed state-wide trends for architectural development on homestead sites.

Schweigert characterizes a three step housing progression among homesteaders in western North Dakota: an initial structure, typically a dugout or claim shack, built to answer immediate shelter needs; an interim structure of more permanent construction; and a final construction phase resulting in a permanent building dressed in an appropriate architectural style. Schweigert observed, however, that many settlers went directly from the first to the final-phase structure, a progression that Hall followed. Hall began in a second-phase wood-frame structure according to Schweigert's model (Schweigert: 17-21). His initial house served both immediate and long-term needs for shelter, but did not exhibit any features from high style architecture.

In addition to the discussion of house forms employed during a farmer's tenure, Schweigert provides the basis for a context for architectural significance in western North Dakota during the settlement period. Schweigert found final-phase housing styles west of the Missouri River to be plain, primarily Homestead and bungalow types. Since the area was constructed largely without the aid of architects, the house styles

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naturally would be simpler. Settlers depended on local lumber yards to furnish plans, materials, and, in some cases, pre-cut lumber for catalogue homes. Larger houses with high style treatments are more rare in that area, but examples of American Foursquare and, to a limited extent, Princess Ann styles were noted.

Both models, the house form progression and stylistic analysis, have some applicability to developments in Foster County and to eastern North Dakota, the latter described by Peterson (Peterson: 5-9). Peterson's analysis echoed Schweigert's three-step progression for homes in the extreme eastern portion of the state. The two studies overlapped somewhat in their period of investigation (ca. 1900-1920). Peterson's examples, however, tended to be larger houses which possessed greater stylistic sophistication.

By superimposing the two studies, statewide housing trends from the first two decades of the twentieth century emerge. From these regional studies characteristics can be distinguished and a hierarchy of style can be developed.

The simplest and one of the most common styles is the Homestead, with its functional arrangement of space and spartan ornament. While in western North Dakota such a style may define a final phase house, in the east a diminutive Homestead style dwelling may be seen as second-phase quarters. Later in time bungalow types replaced the Homestead. The different bungalow types serve as the final-phase house type when it occurs on either side of the Missouri River. Larger houses with more stylistic embellishments in the east outnumber (both absolutely and, perhaps, proportionally) those in the west. Houses with Foursquare and Princess Ann styling stand as the most architecturally distinguished historic houses west of the river, but are too common in eastern North Dakota to justify architectural significance.

A more artistic level of architectural expression in eastern North Dakota is the Neoclassical style. This is the style of the Hall house built in 1910, and could be said to be the most "architectural." That is, the stylistic ornament which defines the style, eg. classical columns, dentil and cornice components, Palladian windows, and trim boards which emphasize masses and voids, are not structurally essential. The basis for architectural significance of buildings within this stylistic tradition places emphasis upon the variety and appropriateness of design. Defining architectural significance as a function of aesthetics shifts the focus to the aesthetic character of the building.

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The architectural significance of Neoclassically styled buildings depends less upon structural soundness imparted by the carpenter or upon the functional quality of the plan. Instead, architectural significance rests more upon an architect's skillful manipulation of applied ornament. The role of the architect in house construction is much more important in defining architectural significance east of the Missouri River. West of the River, the presence of a well preserved catalogue or pre-cut home design is the measure of architectural significance.

The former Ralph Hall residence is seen as one of the most accomplished architectural designs for a farm house, as compared to similar buildings in Traill and Steele Counties (Peterson: 4-13). While essentially symmetrical in form and composition, it displays an impressive collection of stylistic motifs and textural finishes. The richness of interior finishes also sets it apart from the common farm house. The strength of the house's design is seen in its influence upon the appearance of the garage. The present garage was added later, about 1926, to the site. Yet despite the separation in construction dates the garage echoes the form and feeling of the 1910 residence.

The nominated area also includes the front yard area between the road to the house. This landscaping intends to enhance the architectural effect of the house. The picturesque driveway enters the property from the southeast corner and winds in a northwest direction. Plantings at the property's southern boundary and along the drive give interest to the approach. These plantings serve as a visual frame for the building. As the building's corner boards and roof line provide an organizing frame for the compositional/structural components within, the plantings frame the entire dwelling--integrating it within a larger visual contexts.

The framing function of the foliage parallels the framing function performed by the dwelling's trimboards. These framing motifs give order to the aesthetic composition within the "frame." Due to the reliance upon aesthetic effect for architectural significance, the landscaping of the front yard contributes to the important characteristics of the property.

The significance of the property with respect to Criterion B was considered. While Hall was important to the settlement of Foster County through his participation on the survey teams, and an important figure in local politics, his historically significant contributions predate resources on the site. One other site, Ft. Totten in Benson and Ramsay Counties, is a better representative of Hall's activities during the 1890s. Other sites within Foster County were not investigated as representatives of Hall's contribution to local history from 1880-1898. While the grandness of the house and

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barn represent those accomplishments, they were constructed after the events occurred. If a survey of county properties takes place particular attention should be paid to sites from the 1880-1898 period which may be associated with the theme of local Government and which may represent the work of Hall. If none are found, this district is the best site representing Hall and his activities within the theme of local government. Once such an evaluation is made, it will be appropriate to consider the house eligible under Criterion B, as well.

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HARMON FARM DISTRICT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Hall, Ralph, Farm District
Verbal Boundary Description

to the point where the boundary intersects the driveway. The boundary tends northeast and then east for 300', departing from the driveway. The boundary proceeds north 221', then east 70', then south 221' to intersect with the driveway again, and from there proceeds eastward 567' to the county road. From the county road it proceeds 297' to the point of beginning.

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Hall, Ralph, Farm District
Carrington vicinity, Foster County, North Dakota

Photo credit: L. Martin Perry
Date of photo: September 30, 1986
Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

House exterior, camera facing southwest.
Photo 1 of 9

Hall, Ralph, Farm District
Carrington vicinity, Foster County, North Dakota

Photo credit: L. Martin Perry
Date of photo: September 30, 1986
Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

House exterior, camera facing northeast.
Photo 2 of 9

Hall, Ralph, Farm District
Carrington vicinity, Foster County, North Dakota

Photo credit: L. Martin Perry
Date of photo: September 30, 1986
Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Interior, dining room and living room, camera facing east southeast.
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Hall, Ralph, Farm District
Carrington vicinity, Foster County, North Dakota

Photo credit: L. Martin Perry
Date of photo: September 30, 1986
Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Barn exterior, camera facing northeast.
Photo 4 of 9

Hall, Ralph, Farm District
Carrington vicinity, Foster County, North Dakota

Photo credit: L. Martin Perry
Date of photo: September 30, 1986
Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Detail of barn exterior, camera facing northeast.
Photo 5 of 9

Hall, Ralph, Farm District
Carrington vicinity, Foster County, North Dakota

Photo credit: L. Martin Perry
Date of photo: September 30, 1986
Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Barn interior, camera facing south.
Photo 6 of 9

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 3

Hall, Ralph, Farm District
Carrington vicinity, Foster County, North Dakota

Photo credit: L. Martin Perry
Date of photo: September 30, 1986
Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Garage exterior, camera facing southwest.
Photo 7 of 9

Hall, Ralph, Farm District
Carrington vicinity, Foster County, North Dakota

Photo credit: L. Martin Perry
Date of photo: September 30, 1986
Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Garage exterior, camera facing northeast.
Photo 8 of 9

Hall, Ralph, Farm District
Carrington vicinity, Foster County, North Dakota

Photo credit: Unknown
Date of photo: Ca. 1951
Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Aerial photograph of farm, camera facing northwest.
Photo 9 of 9
