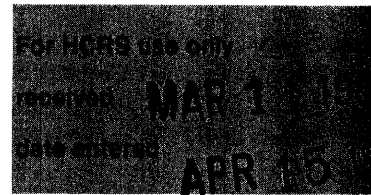**United States Department of the Interior**
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name   Stearns County Multiple Resource Area

historic   Historic Resources of Stearns County (Partial Inventory - Historic Properties

and/or common

2. Location

street & number   The County Limits of Stearns County   N/A ___ **not for publication**

city, town   N/A __ **vicinity of**   **congressional district**   6th

state   Minnesota   **code**   22   **county**   Stearns   **code**   145

3. Classification   -- see individual inventory forms

Category	Ownership N/A	Status N/A	Present Use N/A	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
N/A	___ being considered N/A	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no N/A	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name   Multiple ownership -- see individual inventory forms

street & number   N/A

city, town   N/A   N/A vicinity of   **state**   N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.   Recorders Office, County Office Building

street & number   14900 North 61 St.

city, town   Stillwater   **state**   Minn.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title   Statewide Survey of Historic Resources   **has this property been determined elegible?** ___ yes _X_ no

date   1980   ___ federal _X_ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records   Minnesota Historical Society -- 240 Summit Avenue

city, town   St. Paul   **state**   Minnesota

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Historic Resources of Stearns County

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE

This Multiple Resource Area Nomination is based on a survey of standing structures conducted in Stearns County by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office as part of a long-range statewide survey of historic resources. The properties included in the nomination represent those which illustrate significant aspects of the history of the county and which have been deemed eligible for nomination to the National Register at the conclusion of the survey. Additional information and new perspectives for evaluation of specific types of historic properties are continually being gained as the statewide survey progresses, and it is quite possible that additional Stearns County properties will be nominated in the future. These may be presented individually or as parts of thematic groups when the entire survey is completed. For this reason, this Multiple Resource Area Nomination should not be construed as representing all properties in Stearns County eligible for nomination.

(The above disclaimer is based on an agreement between Charles Herrington, HCRS, and Russell Fridley, Minnesota SHPO, August 31, 1979)

STEARNS COUNTY

The basis of the survey for this nomination is an inventory of structures which are indicative of various aspects of the county's history. Structures were identified and inventoried during a county-wide survey conducted during the summer of 1980.

Selection of structures for the inventory included both field reconnaissance of pre-identified sites and isolation of sites on a purely visual basis. Pre-identification of sites was limited to a small number of the most significant locations (those unique on a county wide scale, or significantly linked with some aspect of county history.) County histories, individual community histories, and photographs from both the state society and private collections were researched for site-specific information. General references to common buildings were not noted.

Township and city maps from the 1896 county atlas were copied for field use. Plat maps on file in the county recorder's office were researched for original plat information (proprietors, survey and filing dates) and for addition dates. The filing dates for the various platted areas were noted on current highway department city maps. This collection of maps was useful in gaining a localized sense of development for areas of the county.

All city streets were walked or driven. All rural non-farm structures, pre-identified sites, and locally suggested buildings were visited. The roads connecting these dispersed sites provided a strong sampling of the rural landscape. Pre-identified sites were inventoried regardless of integrity. Other buildings with unusual integrity or unique features were also inventoried. In general, structures built before 1940 were considered for an inventory.

Follow-up information (both localized specific and generalized contextural) on some sites was gathered to help establish significance.

In each region of the county, at least one and in most cases several local contacts were made through the county historical society and by random inquiry. These were most often helpful in locating information on selected properties, but also in pointing out additional locations for inventory.

From the inventory of approximately 300 sites, 19 properties were selected for nomination to the National Register, mostly on the basis of their significance within the county. Included is one district, a block-front of commercial buildings, and two thematic sub-groups including a total of eight properties. Information and photographs on all sites are recorded on inventory forms for a permanent record.

Survey Method

STEARNS COUNTY

Stearns County is in central Minnesota, bounded on the east by the Mississippi River. Its northern, western, and southern boundaries generally follow government survey lines. It is the largest county in the southern half of the state, with thirty-four full congressional townships and several fractional ones that cover 1,393 square miles. The land surface is rolling and hilly. The western portion of the county was originally prairie. The eastern two-thirds was oak-maple-basswood forest. Much timber still remains but clearing for farm land has greatly reduced the timber acreage. Prairie land has been plowed for farm use. The one to two foot deep high quality soil and overall size of Stearns County make it one of the most productive agricultural areas in the state. The Mississippi River and its principal Stearns County tributaries, the Sauk River and Spunk Creek, provided locations for water power sites. Extensive granite formations in the eastern half of the county have been quarried for monumental and architectural stone.

Indian treaties of 1847, the Treaty of Fond du Lac of Superior, and 1851, Traverse de Sioux and Mendota treaties, opened Stearns County to Euro-American settlement. The first settlements date from the early 1850s and several towns along the Mississippi River had settlers by 1854, as did St. Joseph just west of St. Cloud. By 1856, when three clusters of settlement merged to form St. Cloud, the county population was 2,840. Settlement spread westward, primarily up the Sauk River valley. By 1860 the population was 4,505. The western portion of Stearns County lagged in settlement, due to Indian conflicts in the early 1860s and a lack of adequate transportation.

German immigrants comprised the dominant ethnic group in Stearns County's early settlement history. The colonization efforts of Father Pierz, a Catholic missionary to the Chippewa Indians, began as early as 1852 and immigration after 1854 was rapid. The county saw a steady influx of German Catholics until after the turn of the century. Most of the county's early centers of settlement were (and still are) church centered hamlets. St. John's Abbey was established in 1856, and St. Benedict's Convent followed in 1857. St. Augusta, St. Joseph,
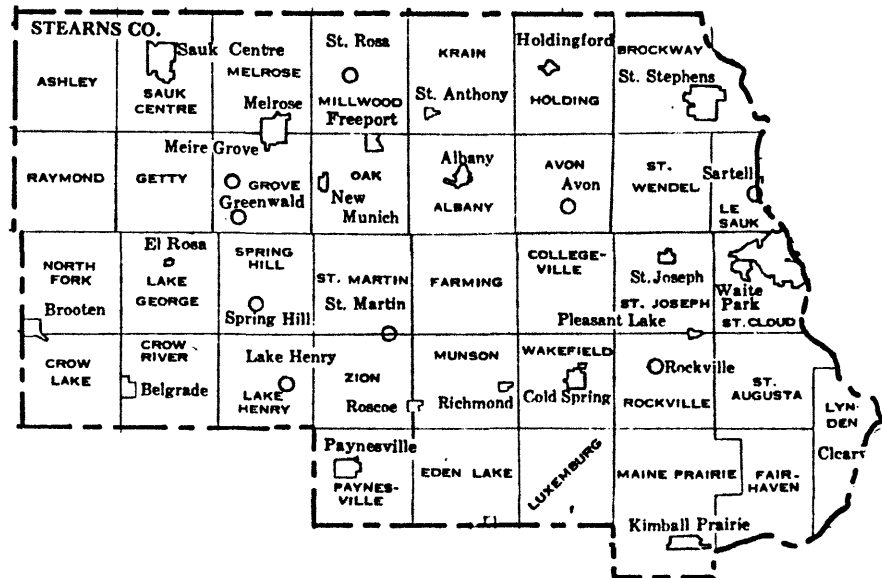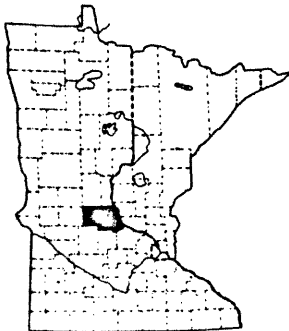
and St. Cloud had Catholic parishes in the mid 1850s. Polish and Slovenian Catholic settlers followed closely after the Germans and established several centers of ethnic-religious settlement. The Catholic Church platted several towns, usually after the church hamlets were well-established. Yankees settled in the St. Cloud area and in the southeastern corner of the county. Southerners formed a third St. Cloud group. More Yankee and Scandinavian settlers filled the southwestern portion of the county after railroads were built in the area.

The rail construction of the 1870s and 1880s provided the transportation link crucial to agricultural development. The rails connected the existing river site towns and created new towns in the intervening areas. Steam powered flour mills, grain elevators, and the quarry industry were tied to rail transportation. Railroad companies platted the towns of Albany and Avon in the early 1870s, Kimball Prairie, Belgrade, and Brooten in 1887, and Elrosa as late as 1908. Private proprietors established other track side towns. Railroad connections greatly benefited existing towns. St. Cloud's regional dominance is in large part attributable to the impact of the Great Northern Railroad. Division point status assured employment potential; converging lines encouraged industrial growth. The city honored Great Northern president James J. Hill with a monument and statue.

Settlement patterns that were establsihed early in Stearns County history remain intact and important is the present day pattern. Agriculture is of overwhelming importance. The sheer size of the county and soil productivity make Stearns County one of the state's leading agricultural producers. The pattern of towns is as it was in the late 19th century. River and railside towns are the largest towns. The city of St. Cloud, as it has for over a century, adds to its county seat function as a major regional center with important industrial, commercial, and educational functions. A noteworthy feature of the Stearns County settlement pattern is that hamlets continue to exist, unlike in most of the midwest. The role of religion in the church centered settlements is strong enough to keep the places alive, despite the loss of other functions to larger towns.

Stearns County construction materials show typical midwestern patterns with extensive use of local resources. Building design reflects the chronological span of county development, building functions, and levels of prosperity. Early settlement structures were sod (now disappeared) and log in the rural areas, often replaced with wood frame structures. Numerous log outbuildings still stand, as do many houses sided with clapboard. The early river towns had access to milled lumber from Minnesota's active forest indistry. Brick is often seen, both in urban and rural residences and in the vast majority of extant commercial buildings. A local buff colored brick is typical. Locally quarried granite is quite common in foundations but was seldom used as the major building material. Generally only the most monumental buildings are built of granite. Building design ranges from simple log, frame, and brick structures to monumental masonry churches to ornate residences in the major towns.

Area Description

STEARNS COUNTY

Stearns County's historical significance lies in its development as a major agricultural and industrial county and in the settlement history of its central places from the small hamlets to a major regional center. The early importance of the Mississippi River as a transportation corridor, the water-power sites developed along major streams, and timber and mineral resources stimulated settlement in the region. Agricultural potential and active Catholic colonization efforts filled in the rural areas. The rail network that developed after the 1870s led to new towns, farms, and industries. Located between the pre-1850 settled area of southeastern Minnesota and post-railroad settled northwest Minnesota, Stearns County shared the pioneering trends of both areas. Rivers and railroads were important as transportation routes. The tracks made towns possible but were not the key to townsite establishment; a number pre-date the rails. Natural resources included timber, water power, productive soil, and minerals. The county diversity is reflected in its historic structures.

The most notable structure associated with rural, agricultural settlement is the Anton Gogala Farmstead (1880-1965, Krain Township), homestead in 1866 by a Slovenian immigrant. The Gogala family worked for several years in Minneapolis before moving to Stearns County. In the county, they looked at the Slovenian settled St. Stephen area before homesteading two quarter-sections in Krain township. Anton Gogala, Sr. donated land for the church and hamlet of St. Anthony. The nominated farmstead of Anton Gogala, Jr., shows a complex of buildings (many are log) and a scale of operation more typical of an early settlement farmstead than a modern large-scale operation.

The role of ethnic, Catholic settlement is particularly notable in the hamlet-centered churches scattered throughout the county. The colonization efforts of Father Pierz were directed to Germans, and they comprise the largest ethnic group. Seventeen hamlets are German Catholic. The Church of St. Joseph (1869, St. Joseph) is the oldest church structure in the county and one of the oldest parishes. Another early German church and parish is the St. Mary Help of Christians Church (1873, St. Augusta). Poles and Slovenians comprise minor ethnic Catholic settlements as reflected in the Church of the Immaculate Conception (1902, St. Anna) and the Church of St. Stephen (1903, St. Stephen). Historic rectories are connected with several of the churches. The Church of the Sacred Heart (1904, Arban, Holding Township) shows a stage in church building -- the frame, rural Catholic church, most often replaced with a masonry structure. These churches are included in a group nomination : Ethnic Hamlet Churches: Stearns County Catholic Settlement. Closely related nominations include St. John's Abbey and University (1868-1913, Collegeville, placed on the National Register in 1979) and St. Benedict's Convent and College (1882-1925, St. Joseph). Both reflect the role of the Benedictines in Stearns County religious history.

Urban settlement is seen in the <u>Christopher Borgerding House</u> (1905, Belgrade) built by the founder of the town's first bank and lumber yard. Bergerding settled in Belgrade shortly after the town was platted in 1887 by W.D. Washburn, of the Soo Line railroad. In 1890 Borgerding platted an addition to the original townsite. The substantial residence reflects his business successes.

Political organization at the county and local levels led to the establishment of the county townships, and village government. Political activity on the local scale centered on town halls like the <u>Kimball Prairie Village Hall</u> (1908, Kimball), which houses the town and township halls and the local library. The <u>St. Cloud Post Office/ City Hall</u> (1902) was placed on the Register in 1976. County government is focused on the <u>Stearns County Courthouse and Jail</u> (1921-22, St. Cloud).

The public role in education, seen in the library in the village hall, is of particular note in the <u>St. Cloud Public Library</u> (1902, St. Cloud). Social/humanitarian impacts are seen in the Carnegie grant to build the library and James J. Hill's donation for purchase of a site. The political/government theme is evident as well in the <u>Veterans Administration Medical Center</u> in St. Cloud, (federal nomination in process).

Stearns County is rich in structures associated with industrial development. The water-powered <u>Fairhaven Flour Mill</u> (1867, listed on the National Register in 1978; property transferred to Wright County for preservation purposes) shows the early use of the power resource of county rivers. The steam-powered <u>Swany White Flour Mill</u> and the associated <u>Miller's House</u> (1898, 1900, Freeport) show the shift in power sources. Breweries were numerous in the German settled area of Stearns County. The Cold Spring Brewing Company is the only brewery still in operation. The houses of the three owners are standing adjacent to the brewery: The <u>John Oster House</u> (1907), the <u>Ferdinard Peters House</u> (1907) and the <u>Eugene Hermanutz House</u> (1912). Extensive mineral resources led to the county's major industry - granite quarrying. The <u>Clark and McCormack Quarry</u> (1907, Rockville) contines to operate. It is one of Minnesota's major producers of architectural stone. Across from the quarry is the granite house of one of the original owners, the <u>John Clark House</u> (1924, Rockville). The <u>Nehemiah P. Clarke House</u> (1893, St. Cloud) was built by a man who was both active in the timber industry and in western Minnesota railroad development. The increasing use of automobiles after 1900 led to Samuel Pandolfo's attempt to make St. Cloud another Detroit. The <u>Pan Motor Works Office and Sheet Metal Works</u>*(1919-1920, St. Cloud) are the best preserved of the company's industrial buildings. The impact of the Pan Motor Works carried over from the industrial site to an adjacent residential development for Pan workers. The <u>Pan Town Residential District</u> (1917-18, St. Cloud) is a four-and-a-half block area with fifty-eight houses, primarily bungalows, built in 1918 along with Samuel Pandolfo's 1917 residence.

* Submitted as individual nominations December 1981

Area Significance

The commercial history of Stearns County is represented by
several buildings along St. Cloud's Fifth Avenue. The First
National Bank (1889, St. Cloud) is the finest designed and best
preserved commercial building in the city. The bank, and the many
prominent citizens associated with it were prominent in St. Cloud's
business development. One block-face of well preserved buildings shows
commercial architecture spanning a thirty-year period. The Fifth
Avenue Commercial Buildings (1883-1914, St. Cloud) include two matching
1880s business blocks, a 1913 Elks Building, and three connected simple
brick commercial buildings dating from the late 1890s to 1914. The
Palmer House Hotel* (1901, Sauk Centre) was the model for the
Minnemashie House in several Sinclair Lewis novels. The simple
salesmen's hotel is still in use. The importance of the author is
also reflected in the Sinclair Lewis Boyhood Home (1880s), listed
on the National Register and named a National Historic Landmark in
1968.

Several historically significant buildings in Stearns County have
additional architectural significance. Vernacular architectural forms
are seen in the Anton Gogala Farmstead (1880-1965) residence and
outbuildings, in the Miller's House (1900) in Freeport with its
basic rectangular plan and simple applied gingerbread eave ornament,
and in the local, buff-brick employees residence at St. Benedict's
Convent (c. 1890). Local stone was used in the John Clark House
(1924) in Rockville. Substantial and ornate builder designs are seen
in the Cold Spring Brewers' Houses (1907, 1914), and in the Colonial
Revival Christopher Borgerding House (1908) in Belgrade. Buildings
along Fifth Avenue in St. Cloud show locally significant examples of
architectural styles: the Neo-Colonial Revival St. Cloud Public
Library (1902) and Elks Building (1913) and the Italianate/Eastlake
McClure Searle Block (1883) and D.B. Searle Block (1886). The
Charles Sedgwick designed Richardsonian Romanesque First National
Bank (1889) is the most architecturally significant commercial building
in St. Cloud. Local construction materials and Gothic Revival and
Romanesque architectural styles were used in the Ethnic Hamlet Churches:
Stearns County Catholic Settlement (1869-1903).

Several St. Cloud residences are significant primarily for their
architecture. The Richardsonian Romanesque Foley-Brower-Bohmer House
(1889) and the French Second Empire Michael Majerus House (1891)
were placed on the National Register in 1978. Both were built of
red brick with stone foundations and detailing, as are Samuel Haas'
Queen Anne style John N. Bensen House* (1904), built by a prominent
grocer, and the Romanesque style Nehemiah P. Clarke House (1893),
designed by Minneapolis architect Charles Sedgwick. The Clarke
House ranks with the Bohmer and Majerus Houses as one of city's finest
residences. Local architect Louis Pinault designed the Second
Renaissance Revival style Bishop's Residence/Chancery Office (1916).
The Pan Town Residential District (1917-1918) includes good bungalow
designs and is one of the finest groups of bungalow-style houses in
Minnesota.

St. Joseph has a distinctive commercial building - the terra cotta
and brick First State Bank (1918) with hints at the Egyptian Revival style,
rarely seen in Minnesota.

* Submitted as individual nominations December 1981

Area Significance

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached bibliography

10. Geographical Data — see individual inventory forms

Acreage of nominated property ___N/A___
Quadrangle name ___N/A___   Quadrangle scale ___N/A___
UMT References

A [| |] [| | | | | |] [| | | | | |]   B [| |] [| | | | | |] [| | | | | |]
  Zone Easting   Northing   Zone Easting   Northing

C [| |] [| | | | | |] [| | | | | |]   D [| |] [| | | | | |] [| | | | | |]

E [| |] [| | | | | |] [| | | | | |]   F [| |] [| | | | | |] [| | | | | |]

G [| |] [| | | | | |] [| | | | | |]   H [| |] [| | | | | |] [| | | | | |]

Verbal boundary description and justification

The County Limits of Stearns County

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

state	N/A	code	county		code
state	N/A	code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title   Thomas Harvey, Research Historian

organization   Minnesota Historical Society   date   December 1980

street & number   240 Summit Avenue-Hill House   telephone   612-296-9072

city or town   St. Paul   state   Minnesota

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

N/A   ____ national   ____ state   ____ local   — see individual inventory forms

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   *Russell W. Fridley*

Russell W. Fridley
title   State Historic Preservation Officer   date   2/19/82

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STEARNS COUNTY, MINN.

Towns & Railroads

(Plat dates are shown)

□ Townsites

◇ Hamlets

Rail Lines shown
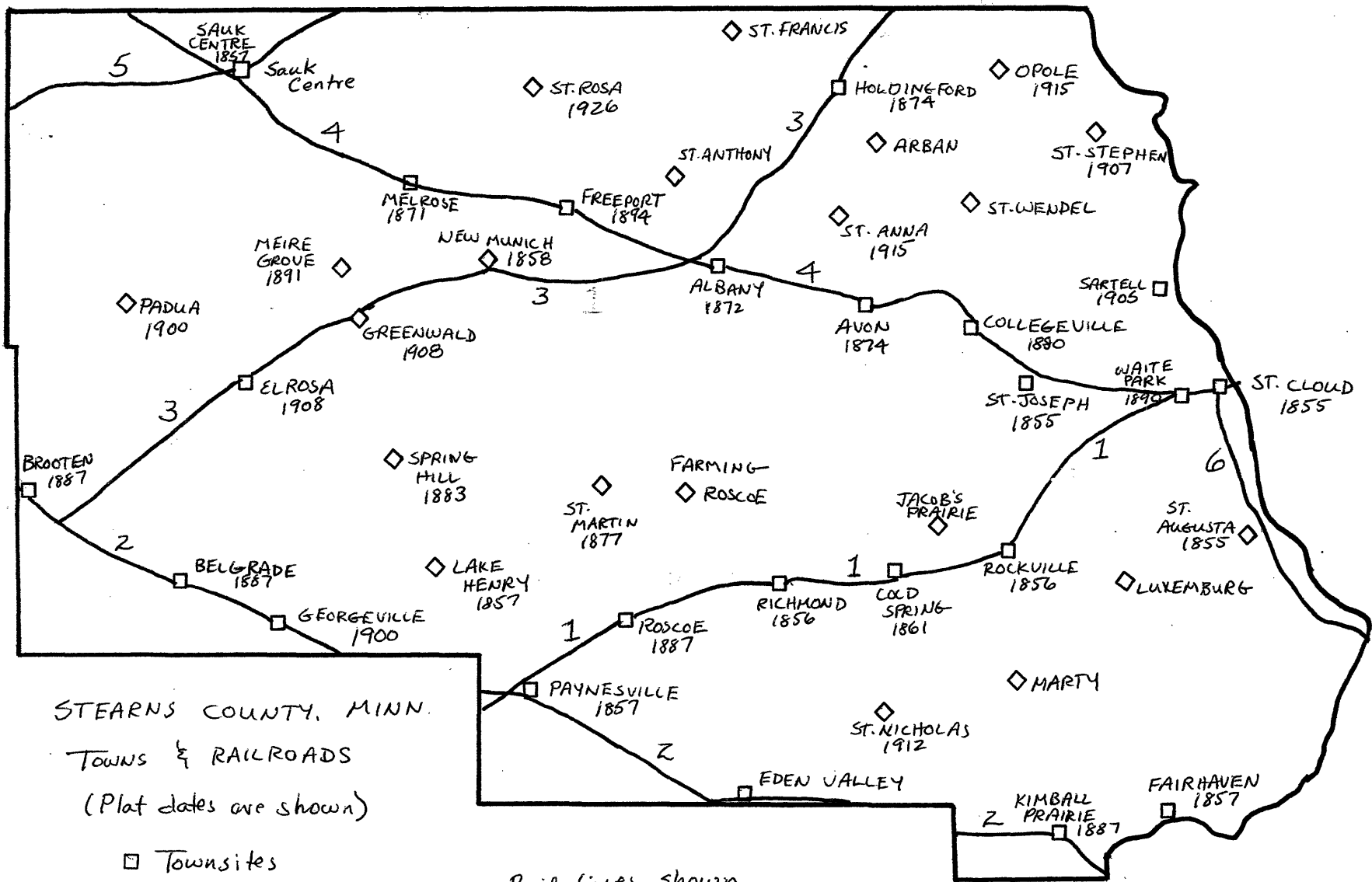
1. St. Cloud, Mankato, and Austin   1885-1886
2. Minneapolis and Pacific   1887
3. Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie   1907-1909
4. St. Paul & Pacific (St. Vincent Extension) - 1872-1879
5. Little Falls and Dakota   1882
6. Minneapolis and Northwestern - 1881-1882

Map labels:

SAUK CENTRE 1857
Sauk Centre
ST. FRANCIS
OPOLE 1915
ST. ROSA 1926
HOLDINGFORD 1874
ST. ANTHONY
ARBAN
ST. STEPHEN 1907
MELROSE 1871
FREEPORT 1894
ST. WENDEL
MEIRE GROVE 1891
NEW MUNICH 1858
ST. ANNA 1915
PADUA 1900
ALBANY 1872
SARTELL 1905
GREENWALD 1908
AVON 1874
COLLEGEVILLE 1890
ELROSA 1908
WAITE PARK 1890
ST. CLOUD 1855
BROOTEN 1887
ST. JOSEPH 1855
SPRING HILL 1883
FARMING ROSCOE
JACOB'S PRAIRIE
ST. AUGUSTA 1855
ST. MARTIN 1877
BELGRADE 1887
LAKE HENRY 1857
ROCKVILLE 1856
LUXEMBURG
GEORGEVILLE 1900
RICHMOND 1856
COLD SPRING 1861
ROSCOE 1887
PAYNESVILLE 1857
MARTY
ST. NICHOLAS 1912
EDEN VALLEY
KIMBALL PRAIRIE 1887
FAIRHAVEN 1857

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

OMB NO. ___

82

Continuation sheet	Item number	Page 1 of 3

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name   Stearns County Multiple Resource Area

State   MN

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature

1. Kimball Prairie Village Hall   Entered in The National Register   Keeper   *Delores Byrne 4/15/8*

     Attest

2. Hermanutz, Eugene, House (Cold Spring Brewers' Houses Thematic Resources) Substantive Review   Keeper   *William H. Braham 4.15.8*

     Attest   *Linda McClelland 4-14-82*

3. Peters, Ferdinand, House (Cold Spring Brewers' Houses Thematic Resources) Entered in the National Register   Keeper   *Delores Byrne 4/15/8*

     Attest

4. Oster, John, House (Cold Spring Brewers' Houses Thematic Resources) Entered in the National Register   Keeper   *Delores Byrne 4/15*

     Attest

5. Gogala, Anton, Farmstead   Substantive Review   Keeper   *William H. Braham 4.1*

     Attest   *Linda McClelland 4.14.*

6. Stearns County Courthouse and Jail   Entered in the National Register   Keeper   *Delores Byrne 4/15*

     Attest

7. Borgending, Christopher, House   Entered in the National Register   Keeper   *Delores Byrne 4/15/8*

     Attest

8. St. Cloud Public Library   Substantive Review   Keeper   *William H. Braham 4.15.8*

     Attest   *Linda McClelland 4/14/82*

9. Swany White Flour Mill and Miller's House   Entered in the National Register   Keeper   *Delores Byrne 4/15/8*

     Attest

10. Clarke, Nehemiah P., House   Entered in the National Register   Keeper   *Delores Byrne 4/15/8*

     Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

OMB NO. 1024-0018
EXP. 12/31/84

82
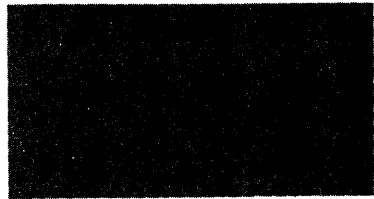
| Continuation sheet | Item number | Page 2 of 3 |

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name   Stearns County Multiple Resource Area

State   MN

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
11. Clark and McCormack Quarry and House	Substantive Review	Keeper _William H. Braham 4.15.8_
		Attest _Linda McClelland 4/14/82_
12. Fifth Avenue Commercial Buildings	Entered in the National Register	Keeper _Deloun Byers 4/15/8_
		Attest
13. First State Bank	Entered in the National Register	Keeper _Deloun Byers 4/1/57_
		Attest
14. St. Benedict's Convent and College	Substantive Review	Keeper _out_
		Attest
15. First National Bank	Entered in the National Register	Keeper _Deloun Byers 4/1/57_
		Attest
16. Bishop's House-Chancery Office	Entered in the National Register	Keeper _Deloun Byers 4/15/8_
		Attest
17. Pan Town Residential District	Substantive Review	Keeper
		Attest
18. Church of the Sacred Heart (Ethnic Hamlet Churches: Stearns Co. Catholic Settlement Them. Res.	Entered in the National Register	Keeper _Deloun Byers 4/1/57_
		Attest
19. Church of St.Joseph & Rectory (Ethnic Hamlet Churches: Stearns Co. Catholic Settlement Them. Res.)		Keeper _Deloun Byers 4/15/82_
		Attest
20. Church of the Immaculate Conception (Ethnic Hamlet Churches: Stearns Co. Catholic Settlement Them. Res.)	Substantive Review	Keeper _William H. Braham 4.15.8_
		Attest _Linda McClelland 4/14/82_

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

OMB NO. 1024-0018
EXP. 12/31/84

682
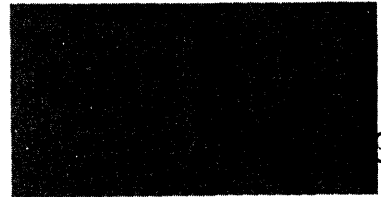
Continuation sheet   **Item number**   **Page** 3 of 3

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name   Stearns County Multiple Resource Area
State   MN

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
21. St. Mary Help of Christians Church & Rectory (Ethnic Hamlet Churches: Entered in the Stearns Co. Catholic Settlement National Register Them Res.)	Keeper	_Delvin Byrn_ 4/1/57
	Attest	
22. Church of St. Stephen and Rectory (Ethnic Hamlet Churches: Stearns Co. Catholic Settlement Them. Res.) Entered in the National Register	Keeper	_Delvin Byrn_ 4/1/57
	Attest	
23.	Keeper	
	Attest	
24.	Keeper	
	Attest	
25.	Keeper	
	Attest	
26.	Keeper	
	Attest	
27.	Keeper	
	Attest	
28.	Keeper	
	Attest	
29.	Keeper	
	Attest	
30.	Keeper	
	Attest	