city, town St. Paul

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

APR 29 1988

date entered

state Minnesota

	ns in How to Comple s—complete applical		Register Forms		
1. Nan	1e				
historic Bel	trami County Cou	thouse			
and or common	Beltrami Count	y Courtho	use		
2. Loca	ation				
street & number	Beltrami Aven	ue and Six	th Street	<u> </u>	/A not for publication
city, town Ber	midji	NΔ	A vicinity of		
state Minnes	sota	code 22	(MN) county	Beltrami	code 007
3. Clas	sification	-	V N		
Categorydistrictsuilding(s)structuresiteobject	Ownership _X_ public private both Public Acquisition N/A in process being considere	Acces	ccupied noccupied ork in progress esible es: restricted es: unrestricted	Present Useagriculturecommercialeducationalentertainment _Xgovernmentindustrialmilitary	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prop	erty			
name Beltra	mi County Board o	of Commiss	ioners		
street & number	Beltrami County	y Courthou	se ·		
city, town Bemie	dji	N/	Avicinity of	state M	innesota 56601
5. Loca	ation of Le	gal De	escription	on	
courthouse, regi	istry of deeds, etc. Be	eltrami Cou	unty Courtho	use Recorder's Of	fice
					The second secon
	emidji			state	Minnesota 56601
HERTHANDAMINATUR IN COMMUNICATION SHAPE	resentatio	n in E	xisting S		CONTROL O CONTROL CONT
Beltram:	i County Historic	<u> </u>	aren en personale de la company de la co	perty been determined eli-	gible? yes X no
date	September, 1986			federal X state	e county lana:
depositary for su	urvey records - State	Historic	Preservation	n Office - Minnesota	a Historical Society

7. Description

Condition excellent	deteriorated	Check one unaltered	Check onex_ original site		
X good	ruins	_X altered	moved	dateN/A	
fair	unexposed				

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Beltrami County Counthouse occupies a public square, just north of Bemidji's downtown business district. Completed in 1902, the courthouse is a fairly elaborate, Beaux Arts-inspired structure, which, during the 1970s, received a series of modern, "corporate style" additions along its north facade. In its original configuration, the building was a flat-roofed, red-brick, red-sandstone-trimmed, two-story structure with a raised, rockfaced basement; a denticulated, sheet-metal cornice; a balustraded parapet; and a wood-framed, central tower capped by a sheet-metal dome and bronze statue of "Justice." Measuring approximately 60 feet (north-south) by 90 feet (east-west), the basic rectangular plan was extended by one-window-bay pavilions at the corners and by three-window-bay pavilions centered on the front (east) and rear (west) facades. The slight forward thrust of the end pavilions was accentuated by rusticated brickwork and round-headed windows at the second-story level, which contrasted sharply with the smooth brickwork and rectangular windows of the main block. The corner pavilions were further defined by shallow pyramidal roofs with finials.

The most elaborate detailing, however, was reserved for the front entrance pavilion, which featured a porch on a stepped, half-story platform. Framed by rusticated brick piers with stone, Doric columns in antis, the porch was surmounted by a stone-balustraded, sheet-metal Doric entablature replete with triglyphs, metopes, and guttae. The general outline of the porch was carried upward into the pavilion's second story by rusticated brick piers supporting a denticulated sheet-metal cornice. The brick piers enclosed three rectangular windows with brick pilasters surmounted by three roundels with stone anthemions. Rising above the pavilion in the center of the building was a square-plan, domed tower, consisting of two major sections separated by a denticulated, sheet-metal cornice. The lower section revealed rusticated end piers that framed, on each elevation, an open, round-headed arch pierced by an oversized, ornamental keystone. The upper section displayed paired consoles at the corners, flanking, on each elevation, a concave, oval space intended for (but never equipped with) a clock face.

The most noticeable change to the building's original detailing involves the fenestration, which has been altered by infilling with opaque panels the open arches of the tower, the roundels of the front pavilion, and the upper portions of all other windows. In addition, the original rear porch (of undetermined design) has been replaced by an an unadormed, flat-roofed, brick porch. A small, one-story, brick mechanical room has also been added to the southwest-corner pavilion. None of these alterations is of sufficient scale or impact to compromise the building's original integrity. Of more serious consequence, however, is a series of additions that obscure the building's north facade. The earliest of these, completed about 1974, is a flat-roofed, two-story, red-brick, office structure with large rectangular window blocks. Adjoining the north facade of the original courthouse, it occupies the northeast corner of the courthouse square. In the late 1970s, this addition was extended to the square's northwest corner by a long, one-story, flat-roofed, red-brick, office-jail-and-garage structure displaying few windows and an irregularly-shaped plan. Although the 1970s construction adversely affects the courthouse's integrity, it is too anonymous and nondescript in style to compete with the original composition, which still dominates the site by virtue of its scale, massing, and Beaux Arts detailing.

This property consists of one contributing building with an extended, non-contributing addition adjoining its north elevation.

8. Significance

Specific dates	1902 Significance (in one paragi	Ruider Architect: Ki Contractor: S	nney and Detweiler chmidt Bros.	
Period prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 _X 1900-	archeology-historic agriculture	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration settlement	music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)

Architect of 1970s additions: Thomas/Vecchi Inc.

The Beltrami County Courthouse is historically significant for its long service as the symbolic and functional center of county government in Beltrami. The building is architecturally significant as the county's most imposing example of public architecture and Beaux Arts detailing.

Although Beltrami County was established by the Minnesota Legislature in 1866, the sparsely-settled, heavily-wooded region was not officially organized until 1897, when the county seat was located at the newly platted townsite of Bemidji. In the summer of 1898, the Great Northern Railway built an east-west line through the county, and shortly afterwards, the Brainard and Northern Minnesota Railway provided north-south rail access. Since Beltrami County had few streams suitable for driving logs, railroad construction was essential for developing the region's timber industry. With the establishment of rail transportation, homesteaders also entered the county, either clearing and selling their own timber so they could begin farming, or purchasing "cutover" land from lumber companies. From barely 300 settlers in 1890, Beltrami County's population increased to over 10,000 residents by 1900.

In January 1902, the Beltrami County Commissioners assembled at their small meeting hall in Bemidji and voted to build a new county courthouse that would suitably reflect the region's burgeoning pride and prosperity. The local press applauded, presciently noting: "Never will the county be better able to afford a courthouse worthy the name than today. In a timber country as in a mining section, the loss of its timber and mineral makes it poorer day by day. Public improvements should be made when the natural wealth will pay its just dues to the needs of the people."²

On May 5, 1902, the County Commissioners accepted plans and specifications from Kinney and Detweiler, an architectural firm in Austin, Minnesota that would subsequently design county courthouses in Aberdeen, South Dakota; Antigo, Wisconsin; and Decorah, Iowa. Three weeks later, the commissioners awarded a construction contract in the amount of \$39,750 to the low bidder, Schmidt Bros. of West Superior, Wisconsin. On a downtown site donated by the Bemidji Townsite Company, the new courthouse went up so rapidly that it was accepted by the county in December of the same year. 3

From its inception, the courthouse was intended to be the county's "most imposing" building, expressing "the wealth and public spirit of Beltrami." Since "imposing" architecture in the early 1900s was synonymous with Beaux Arts design, the courthouse was equipped with a full panoply of classical detailing, including central domed tower with arches and consoles; balustraded parapets; denticulated cornices; rusticated pavilions; pilasters punctuated with anthemions; and a full-blown Doric entablature over columns in antis. Indeed, there is so much detailing that the building never quite achieves a harmonious, integrated design. But what it lacks in grace, it more than makes up in ungainly vigor. Although the original design has

(See continuation sheet.)

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Beltrami County Courthouse, Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota

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Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

Page :

Significance con't.

been diluted by a series of 1970s, "corporate-style" additions, the courthouse is still "the most imposing" building in Beltrami County. Currently, the county offices are divided between the old courthouse and the new, adjoining additions. Symbolically, however, there is no question that the old domed courthouse remains the center of county government in Beltrami. 5

NOTES

- 1. The Beltrami County Courthouse is associated with two statewide "historic contexts":

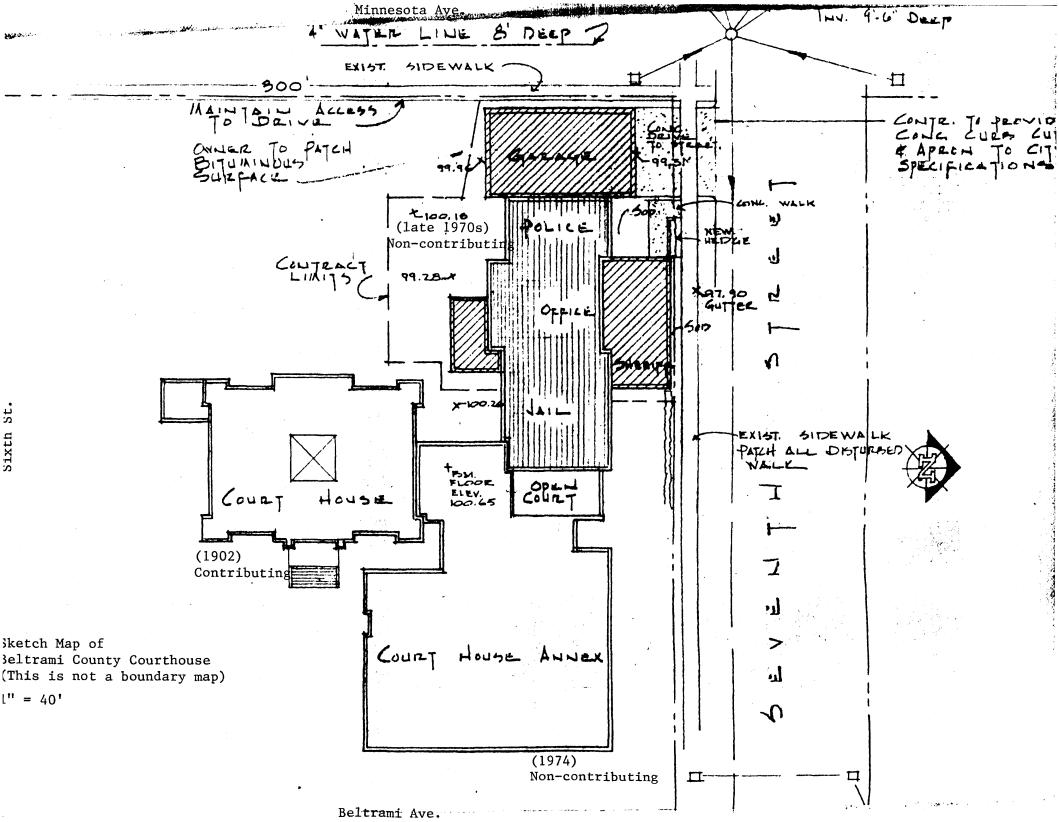
 "Agricultural Development and Railroad Construction, 1870s-1920s," and "Northern
 Minnesota Lumbering, 1870s-1930s." For elaboration, see Minnesota History in Sites
 and Structures. Historic Context Outlines: The Post-Contact Period Contexts (St.

 Paul: Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, Minnesota Historical Society, 1985),
 pp. 10-15; Barbara Hightower and Jeffrey A. Hess, "Beltrami County Historic Properties
 Survey 1986," unpublished report prepared for Minnesota State Historic Preservation
 Office, 1986. The impact of railroad construction on the county's development is
 discussed in Harold T. Hagg, "The Beltrami County Logging Frontier," Minnesota History,
 29 (June 1948), 137-149.
- 2. Bemidji Pioneer, January 16, 1902.
- 3. Beltrami County Commissioners' Minutes, May 5, 24, December 12, 1902, unpublished, Beltrami County Courthouse.
- 4. Bemidji Pioneer, January 16, 1902.
- 5. Beltrami County is named for Italian Explorer, Giacomo Constantino Beltrami, who in 1823 visited the northern sources of the Mississippi River. (Upham, Warren. Minnesota Geographic Names. 1969. page 34.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Beltrami County Commissioners' Minutes, 1902, unpublished. Beltrami County Courthouse. Bemidji Pioneer, January 12, 1902.

10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of nominated property <u>less than one acre</u> Quadrangle name <u>Bemidji West</u> UTM References	Quadrangle scale 1:24,000
A 1,5 35,7 2,3,0 5,2 5,9 3,17,0 Zone Easting Northing C	Zone Easting Northing D
Verbal boundary description and justification	
The nominated property occupies all of Block The boundary includes the entire city block the property.	
List all states and counties for properties overlapping	state or county boundaries
state N/A code N/A code	unty N/A code N/A
state N/A code N/A code	unty N/A code N/A
organization Jeffrey A. Hess, Historical Consustreet & number 305 Grain Exchange Building	ltant date February 16, 1987
city or town Minneapolis	state Minnesota 55415
	ation Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:	
nationalX state loc	al
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the M 665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the Nationaccording to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Action 1985.	onal Register and certify that it has been evaluated onal Park Service.
State Historic Preservation Officer signature Ruce	m. archabel
Nina M. Archabal title State Historic Preservation Officer	date 4/22/88
For NPS use only	ijaali i
I hereby certify that this property is included in the Natio	nal Register the date 5-4-46
Weeper of the National Register	TO A CONTROL OF THE C
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	



United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number $\frac{2}{}$ Page $\frac{1}{}$

REFERENCE NUMBER: 80001940

STATE: Minnesota

COUNTY: Beltrami

RESOURCE NAME (HISTORIC): Beltrami County Courthouse

CITY/TOWNSHIP: Bemidji

VICINITY OF:

ADDRESS: 619 Beltrami Ave. N.W.

COMMENTS: Address Correction

fan R. Stewart

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

4/24/98 Date

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