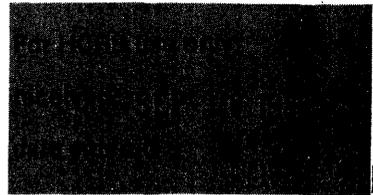


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

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



1980

1. Name

historic Buechner and Orth Courthouses in North Dakota *Thematic Resources*

and/or common

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet _____ not for publication

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district _____

state *ND* code _____ county *Dickey and others* code _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input 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	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" 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 See continuation sheet

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. See continuation sheet

street & number

city, town _____ state _____

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title *ND Cultural Resources Inventory* has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal state _____ county _____ local _____

depository for survey records *State Historical Society of North Dakota*

city, town *Bismarck* state *ND 58505*

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Thirteen county courthouses in North Dakota were designed by the St. Paul, Minnesota, architectural firm of Buechner and Orth between 1905 and 1919. Designed in a somewhat subdued version of Beaux Arts Neo Classicism, most of these buildings feature projecting central pavilions with paired stone columns or columns and pilasters with Corinthian capitals. Cornices are adorned with modillions and dentils, and pavilions are often surmounted with dentiled pediments. The buildings rise two full stories above a raised foundation. In all buildings except the Pembina County Courthouse, flat roofs give rise to a metal-covered central dome. Embellished in rich classical and Renaissance detail, the dome and the central projection of the front facade are the visual foci of the buildings.

Interiors feature a lavishly ornamented two-story plus rotunda, usually with an art glass skylight. Second story hallways open into the rotunda through ornate keystone arched opertures, and floorlines, pilasters, and moldings are enriched in rosettes, egg-and-dart and other patterns. Murals depicting pioneer scenes of the respective counties occur in the upper walls or dome of the rotunda above the second story level. Courtrooms also feature murals above the judge's station, coffered ceilings, and stenciled wall adornments. Floors are usually terrazzo, with marble wainscoting in the front landing and rotunda areas of the ground floor.

The courthouses are set on full blocks, and are surrounded by extensive lawns, trees, shrubbery, and a paved parking lot at the rear. A two-story brick jail and sheriff's residence accompany five of the courthouses. Constructed of the same materials as the courthouses, the ancillary buildings are most distinguished by dentiled cornices and monumental polygonal brick chimneys. The jail/sheriff's residences are located to the rear of the courthouses, and are unobtrusive to the larger structures.

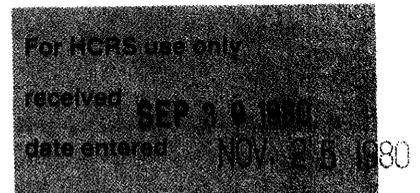
Trail County Courthouse, Hillsboro (1905)

Built of brown brick over a white stone foundation, the building features a tall domed tower with bull's-eye windows at the cardinal directions and capped with a belvedere and knob finial. Each of the eight tower angles is emphasized by a stone Corinthian column, and each plane contains a tall keystone arch window. The arch pattern is carried through the center bay of the front facade, but all other openings are linteled. Paired pilasters separate second story windows, and the front and rear facades are enriched with garlands, festoons, and intricate mouldings of limestone.

The interior features an operational skylight, well-preserved murals, and scallop-headed niches in the rotunda. The second floor courtroom has richly stenciled coffered ceiling and massive oak balustrade. The building retains complete exterior integrity, and the painting over of stencils on the first and second floor walls in the early 1950's has been the only major interior alteration.

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McHenry County Courthouse, Towner (1907)

The McHenry County Courthouse is an economy version of the Traill County Courthouse plan. The building is constructed of buff brown brick over a concrete basement, with a white limestone water line at the first floor level. Paired sandstone columns support an entablature and pediment at the front facade pavilion, and the simple rectangular bay treatment of this pavilion is undistinguished except for an art glass transom on the second floor. Other windows throughout the building are rectangular with sandstone sills. Paired and single pilasters with Corinthian capitols meet the pressed metal frieze and cornices. A stubby metal-covered dome with antefixae around the lower perimeter sits atop a short tower with alternating double and single rectangular windows. The interior of the courthouse is simple but retains virtually complete integrity, including original woodwork and furniture in the courtroom and tellers cages in the Auditor and Register of Deeds offices.

LaMoure County Courthouse, LaMoure (1907-09)

Planned in 1907 and completed two years later, the LaMoure Courthouse features arched window heads on the first floor and a highly-detailed dome. First floor windows are hooded with a corbeled arch surround with exaggerated keystone; second floor windows are lentiled between single pilasters. The front facade features paired Corinthian columns behind which are paired stone pilasters, and a two-story entrance surround with ornate hood. Original leaded glass, woodwork, and hardware remain in the front entrance. The tall octagonal dome tower includes paired columns at each angle supporting a dentiled entablature and then a recessed pediment. Keystone-arched, double-hung windows pierce each wall of the tower. The metal-covered dome has a bull's-eye window on each vault plane, exaggerated ribbing, and a ball finial. Exterior materials are brown brick over a concrete-finished basement; columns and window arches are sandstone.

Except for wall paneling in two offices, the interior retains original features and materials. Front entrance, stairwell, and ground floor hallways have a gray marble wainscoting. A mural decorates the area immediately above the window on the second floor landing, and another mural exists in one room of the Auditor's office. The courtroom contains extensive stenciling on walls just below a deeply coffered and highly enriched ceiling. Wainscoting in the courtroom is an applied oilpaper painted to resemble the brown marble pilasters of the rotunda.

Pierce County Courthouse, Rugby (1908)

A foundation of chocolate brown stone sets off the lighter brown brick walls, which rise to a metal cornice and pediment on each elevation. The tall dome combines elements of

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earlier courthouses, including paired stone columns at each angle, an exaggerated entablature, bull's-eye apertures at the cardinal points, and a belvedere finial. The front facade has single columns flanked by brick pilasters with stylized lamp motif medallions near the cornice. The metal frieze includes "Pax" on the left end and "Lux" on the right end, in addition to the usual county courthouse identification. The front entrance surround is of limestone with rosettes and a keystone at the center of the low arch. The upper portion of this opening contains original glass and framing, but the ground floor level has been altered to aluminum sashes and doors. Original ornate metal light standards remain on either side of the front entrance.

The distinguishing feature of the interior is the fine dark red marble wainscoting and pink marble rotunda pilasters. The rotunda skylight remains intact and is illuminated by natural light from above, and the rotunda is especially rich in stencil wall treatments and fine murals. The courtroom has been altered by installation of acoustical tile in the recesses of the coffered ceiling, but otherwise retains its fine woodwork, furnishings, light fixtures, and mural. Two rooms in the basement and first floor have been altered by installation of wooden partition walls.

A jail/sheriff's residence to the southeast of the courthouse is a two-story, hip-roofed structure with hipped dormers on all four roof slopes. Built of the same brown brick as the courthouse over a concrete foundation, the building features brick-columned porches on the south and west sides, decorative corbeling above the second story windows, and dentiled metal cornices on the main roof and the dormer roofs. A monumental polygonal brick chimney rises on the east side of the building.

Foster County Courthouse, Carrington (1909)

Like the Pierce County Courthouse, this building combines single columns, flanking brick pilasters, and a simple arched entry surrounded on the front facade. This building is more modest in detail, with a brown brick basement and a more stately dome rising above an octagonal brick tower. The tower has round windows below pediments in the four cardinal directions and rectangular windows on the intermediate surfaces. Bull's-eye apertures pierce the cardinal points of the dome itself, which is topped with a crown and ball finial. Rectangular windows throughout the building have keystoned flat arches on the first floor and simple stone lentils between single brick pilasters on the second floor. The front facade retains its original metal surround treatment in the central bay, and also the original stained glass window on the second floor. The interior features a gray-brown marble wainscoting in the front entry and a courtroom with richly decorated coffered ceiling and wall stenciling.

A sheriff's residence/jail building to the north of the courthouse is a two-story brick structure with hipped roof and a hipped roof dormer on the north side. The building features dentiled metal cornices on the main roof line and on porches on the north and east side. A monumental octagonal brick smokestack rises on the west side of the building. A single-story addition on the south side houses jail cells.

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Sargent County Courthouse, Forman (1910)

The Sargent County Courthouse is an economy version of the Foster and Pierce County Courthouses. Buff brown walls rise above a brown brick basement to horizontal metal cornices and then a parapet wall on all sides. The center pavilion of the front facade is virtually identical to the Foster County Courthouse, except that simple Doric columns and pilasters support the frieze and pediment, and there is no stained glass in the second floor opening. A stubby metal dome over a brick and wooden octagonal tower has three windows per side and a crown and ball finial. Rectangular windows throughout have sandstone sills and second floor windows have sandstone heads. The area between windows of the first and second floors is embellished with rectangular and lozenge-shaped corbeling. Original windows have been replaced with aluminum sashes.

The interior has been altered significantly in details but not in spaces. A dropped ceiling of acoustical tile has been installed in the courtroom and only a county seal mural remains over the judge's station; the room may never have had murals or other stenciling. The rotunda area is very simple in detail compared to other courthouses, although murals and other painted details may have been painted over. The skylight of geometric stained glass is naturally illuminated. Pink terrazzo and pink marble floors remain on the first floor and the main entry area. Lighting fixtures have been replaced throughout the building, except for the rotunda area.

Dickey County Courthouse, Ellendale, (1910)

The trend toward conformity to classical elements illustrated in the symmetrical balance in window treatment in the Sargent County Courthouse became full-blown in the next four courthouses: Dickey, Richland, Pembina and Grand Forks counties. The Dickey County Courthouse is nearly identical in exterior detail to the Traill County Courthouse, except that the Dickey County Courthouse has paired columns on the tall dome tower and single dentiled pilasters between second story windows. Constructed of dark brown brick and white limestone cornices and trim, the building features a belvedere finial with belcast roof and a front facade door surround with bracketed arched hood. Fluted Corinthian columns are flanked by plain brick pilasters with limestone cartouches engraved "AD" and "1910." Arched windows in the dome tower have been sealed with plywood and the original main entrance doors have been replaced with aluminum doors, but otherwise the building retains complete exterior integrity.

The interior has brown-gray terrazzo and marble floors, marble stairs and first-floor wainscoting, and brass stair railings. The rotunda is less exuberant in ornament than most Beuchner and Orth courthouses, but contains the usual skylight, murals, and wall stenciling. The courtroom has a coffered ceiling, a mural behind the judge's station, and original oak woodwork. Two offices have been altered by paneling of walls, but murals in two offices and most original light fixtures remain intact.

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Richland County Courthouse, Wahpeton (1912)

Constructed of Bedford limestone over a basement of rusticated Kettle River sandstone, this building features paired fluted Corinthian columns supporting a limestone entablature and pediment on the front facade and a tall tower and dome. Walls rise through stone cornices to crenelated parapets. The limestone tower has rectangular windows on each of the eight sides, separated by pairs of columns that support full entablatures and antefix. The metal-covered dome has bull's-eye windows at the four cardinal directions and is capped with a belvedere and ball finial. Fenestration is simple three-pane rectangular windows with flat lentil surrounds. Original ornate lamp posts remain on the arms of the front entry stair, and there have been no alterations of the exterior of the building.

The interior features well-preserved murals, and illuminated skylight in the rotunda. Floors on all three levels and stairs are white marble and terrazzo. The courtroom has a richly decorated coffered ceiling with acoustical tile in the recesses, and fine stencil work in a band below the ceiling on each wall. Hall entrances on the second floor have large ancones, and the ceiling above the second floor landing has decorative plaster work. Other than the courtroom ceiling, the interior has had no major alterations.

Pembina County Courthouse, Cavalier (1912)

The Pembina County Courthouse is the only Buechner and Orth courthouse to not have a central dome, which was replaced with statuary overlooking the front entrance. The building is constructed of yellow Hebron brick with Bealford limestone basement, wall frieze, and cornices. The hooded door surround of the main entrance is also of limestone, and has rosettes along the sides and lentil and a carved tympanum. Although there is no dome, the building has a functioning rotunda skylight and the attendant murals and stencil treatments. The vaulted skylight springs from interior pilasters at the level of the second story ceiling. Wainscoting, stairs, and staircase are marble, and all floors are terrazzo.

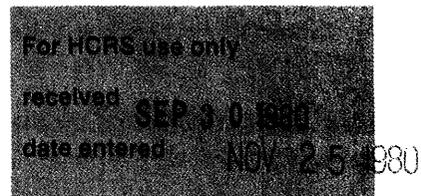
A two-story brick sheriff's residence and jail stands to the southeast of the courthouse. This building is a virtual reproduction of other jail/sheriff's residences in association with other Buechner and Orth Courthouses, including hipped and flat roofs, hipped roof dormers, front and side porches, monumental smokestack and dentiled cornices.

Grand Forks County Courthouse, Grand Forks (1913-14)

The largest and most expensive of the Buechner and Orth courthouses, the Grand Forks County Courthouse is a richly decorated white limestone structure in a modified Classical Revival style, topped with a massive cast iron dome. Unlike all other Buechner and Orth

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courthouses, this building maintains a basic rectangular symmetry without projecting central pavilions. The front facade features four pairs of engaged Corinthian columns rising from the string line of the raised basement through the second floor. The large frieze and cornice are further supported by two pilasters on each end flanking the columns. Above the cornice on each elevation is an attic parapet with the date 1913 inscribed, coffering in rectangular patterns, and a garland above each of the pilasters. Side facades are identical, except that there are only two sets of columns.

The rear facade was identical to the front facade, but a two-story limestone law enforcement center has been constructed on the west side and connected to the courthouse with a two-story stairwell. The addition was not unsympathetic to the older structure when built, but window openings in the addition have been closed in and therefore no longer resemble the courthouse apertures. The addition features dark red marble veneer and fluted pilasters on the front or west facade.

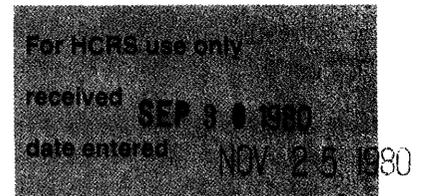
Fenestration in the courthouse is deeply recessed rectangular bays with a narrow double-hung window on either side of a wider window. Basement windows are paired, one-over-one, and occur in the same lateral sequence as the bays in the upper two floors. Bays on the first floor have round pediment hoods supported by consoles, except the end bays which have a single wide console supporting a geometric form with garlands and guttae. Second story window bays have flat radiating arches with a console at center, except the end bays which have a leaf pattern garland around the surround head and a central console. Double doors on each facade have the same treatment as third story end bays and a hood including massive balustrade.

The focal point of the exterior is the massive cast iron dome seated on a round limestone tower. The intricate cornice of the tower is supported by fluted pilasters with scroll feet, between which are rectangular windows. The cornice is topped with large antefix connected visually by swags. The dome is comprised of linear panels painted black. Atop the dome is an escarped pedestal ringed by a crown, and carrying a statue of Justice.

The interior is also somewhat different from other Buechner and Orth courthouses, most importantly because the "basement" level is a full story above ground level. The rotunda area of this level is not open to the skylight above, but the halls have blue marble wainscoting and terrazzo floors. The rotunda of the upper two floors feature a functional art glass skylight, plaster pilasters, festoons, and murals within the tympanums of the four arches forming the skylight vault. Second story ceilings are coffered and richly molded, and are supported by pilasters with full entablatures, cartouches, and patera ornamentation. Throughout the interior is fine oak woodwork; lavatories are finished in marble. The upper two stories have terrazzo floors and white and pink marble wainscoting.

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Mountrail County Courthouse, Stanley (1914)

Following the rich design of the Grand Forks County Courthouse, Buechner and Orth returned to their traditional courthouse design. The Mountrail County Courthouse is a rather frugal application of that design in iron spot gray Hebron brick over iron spot brown Hebron brick. Kettle River stone trim includes base, water table, sills and lintels, and caps of the brick pilasters which define the windows. Sheltering the entrance is the usual portico with single Doric columns and flanking brick pilasters. A dentiled, modillioned metal cornice outlines a pediment which is backed by a shaped gable topped with an antefix. The octagonal brick and wood tower has three grilled opertures on each face, and is surmounted by a galvanized-iron dome with bull's-eye windows at the cardinal points and a ball finial. Original one-over-one windows have been replaced with glass block and smaller sashes. The original copper-covered front doors have been replaced, and an art-glass transom has been removed from the window above the front entrance.

Interior finish includes terrazzo floors, paneled doors with cornice headings, and a divided staircase with marble treads and ornamental iron balustrade. Within the rotunda, four wall standards in the form of brass torches supporting glass globes provide auxillary light, supplemented by a chandelier suspended from the leaded art glass skylight. The skylight has been covered for protection and heat conservation. The second floor courtroom features coffered ceiling with panels painted in iridescent green and gold with symbols representing Law, Wisdom, Justice and Mercy, and Interpretation of Law. Above a wainscoting of marbelized plaster are tiles attached to walls to improve acoustics. The original furnishings of the courtroom include wooden armchairs, jury box, lawyers railing, and a paneled judge's station with carved pilasters that continue the classical theme of the building. The Mountrail County Courthouse was listed on the National Register on December 22, 1978.

Divide County Courthouse, Crosby (1917)

This courthouse is located at one end of the main street of Crosby, the only Buechner and Orth courthouse located on the main street of the county seat. The building is constructed of red brick with white limestone water line, base, pilaster caps and window sills and lintels. The front facade has the usual dentiled pediment and frieze supported by single Composite Order columns and flanking brick pilasters. The tall dome tower has a round aperture at each of the cardinal points and four-over-four rectangular windows on other faces. The surface facing the main street holds a working clock in the round aperture, but all other round apertures are closed with plywood. The dome itself has bull's-eye windows on the cardinal points, paneled vaulting and a ball finial. The front entry is a non-original aluminum door surrounded by clear glass sidelites in original wooden frame. Above a diamond shaped ornament, the second floor window is a large clear light surrounded by narrow clear lights and a stained glass transom.

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The interior features terrazzo floors and dark wood trim in an austere version of the usual Buechner and Orth treatment. Stairwells and landings have stencil decorated walls, and the rotunda has a mural and stencil painted dome ceiling rather than a skylight. The dome features four large murals with scenes of early area history: Indians traveling on horseback, a railroad town, a dairy farm and a sod house-home-stand. Panels between the murals have painted eagles resting on wreathed emblems. Below the murals a decorative bracketed molding circles the dome, supported by corner pilasters with Corinthian caps. Between the pilasters are painted decorative panels. A large brass and glass light fixture hangs from the dome center and consists of a large banded globe and six curved sconces supporting glass globes. The courtroom has coffered ceiling with egg-and-dart molding, with recesses filled now with acoustical tile. Original furnishings include fold-up gallery seats, swivel jury seats, benches and desks. Above the pilastered judge's bench is a large mural. Hanging fixtures are brass with glass-globes. The interior of the building, like the exterior, has not been altered except for cosmetic painting.

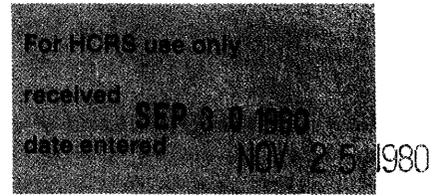
To the northeast of the courthouse stands a two story brick sheriff's residence/jail constructed in conjunction with the courthouse. The rectangular structure is built of the same brick and stone used in the courthouse and has a small dentiled cornice on all sides. Each slope of the hipped roof contains a hipped dormer. One-story porches on the east and south facades have hipped roofs supported by brick piers. A small shed has been added to the north side of the building. A large octagonal chimney is centrally located on the north elevation.

McIntosh County Courthouse, Ashley (1919)

The last Buechner and Orth courthouse erected in North Dakota was in McIntosh County, where again a fairly simple and frugal version of the standard plan was applied. The building is virtually identical to the Sargent County Courthouse of 1910 in exterior features and materials. Built of light brown brick over a basement of dark brown brick, the building features flat facade cornice and metal entablature supported by simple brick pilasters with stone caps. The front facade pavilion has single Doric columns flanked by brick pilasters, and an entrance surround with loaf pattern and false keystone enrichment. The stubby dome tower has three rectangular windows on each of its eight faces, and is surmounted with a rib-vaulted dome with bull's-eye windows on the cardinal directions and a sphere finial. All of the rectangular windows, except those of the front facade surround, have been replaced with glass block and small combination frames. The front facade pavilion treatment consists of original copper-covered metal frame containing non-original aluminum doors flanked by narrow sidelights and a clear transom on the first floor and a large clear pane surrounded by narrow clear panes and headed by three stained transom windows on the second floor.

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The interior of the courthouse is also typical of Buechner and Orth courthouses, with richly decorated rotunda with skylight, terrazzo floors, marble wainscoting on first floor halls and stairways, a courtroom with coffered ceiling, oak furnishings, and a mural behind the judge's station.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
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	<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

Specific dates 1904-1919 **Builder/Architect** Buechner & Orth, Architects

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The courthouses designed by the firm of Buechner and Orth are among the most prominent landmarks in North Dakota, both because of their function as centers of county government for more than half a century and because the buildings are distinct architectural contributions to the communities in which they occur. One-fourth of all county courthouses in North Dakota were designed by Buechner and Orth between 1904 and 1919 in the Beaux Arts Neo Classical Style, and because the firm garnered nearly every competition for courthouse design in those years, their buildings amount to a major era in the architectural history of the state. The buildings were intended to be impressive as well as functional, but have proven to be durable also: all thirteen of the courthouses are still standing and all remain in their original function.

The firm of Buechner and Orth was itself significant in the architectural development of the Upper Midwest. The founder of the firm, Charles W. Buechner, was born in Germany in 1859, and following an extensive education in Switzerland, Germany and France he immigrated to the United States in 1874. After working several years as a surveyor and civil engineer, Buechner became Superintendent of Tracks, Buildings and Bridges for the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1883. He soon left this position to study under the prominent Minnesota architect Clarence Johnston, and in 1892 he opened an office with partner John H. Jacobson. Buechner and Jacobson produced designs for at least three courthouses in Minnesota, all of which were massive piles of stone-trimmed brick in then-popular Richardsonian Romanesque Style.

In 1902 John Jacobson died and Buechner formed a new partnership with Henry W. Orth, a recent Norwegian immigrant. In late 1904 Buechner and Orth won the commission for the Pierce County Courthouse at Ellsworth, Wisconsin, and for the first time applied the Neo Classical theme made popular by the Worlds Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago. The firm designed in the next twenty-five years no fewer than nineteen county courthouses, all in differing interpretations of the Beaux Arts Neo Classicism. Besides the North Dakota courthouses, the firm was responsible for courthouses for Jackson County, Minnesota (1908); Duel County, South Dakota (1916); Otter Tail County, Minnesota (1921); McPherson County, South Dakota (1927); and Wilkin County, Minnesota (1928). One other courthouse was built by the firm some years after Buechner's death in 1924, the Art Deco Goodhue County building in Red Wing, Minnesota. With the erection of the latter building the firm of Buechner and Orth had spanned one whole era of public architectural design and had left an indelible mark on the landscape of the Upper Midwest.

9. Major Bibliographical References

David Gebhard and Tom Martinson, A Guide to the Architecture of Minnesota, (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1977).
 Frank E. Vyzralek, "The Firm of Buechner & Orth and North Dakota County Courthouse Architecture, 1905-1920," a paper presented before the Northern Great Plains History Conference in Bismarck, North Dakota in 1978.

10. Geographical Data

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED **UTM NOT VERIFIED**

Acreege of nominated property _____ See continuation sheet _____
 Quadrangle name _____ Quadrangle scale _____

UMT References

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	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt P. Schweigert, Architectural Historian
 organization State Historical Society of North Dakota date August 1, 1980
 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 ND State Historic Preservation Officer date September 24, 1980

For HCPS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.
 Keeper of the National Register
 Attest: *John Stover*
 Chief of Registration date 11/25/80