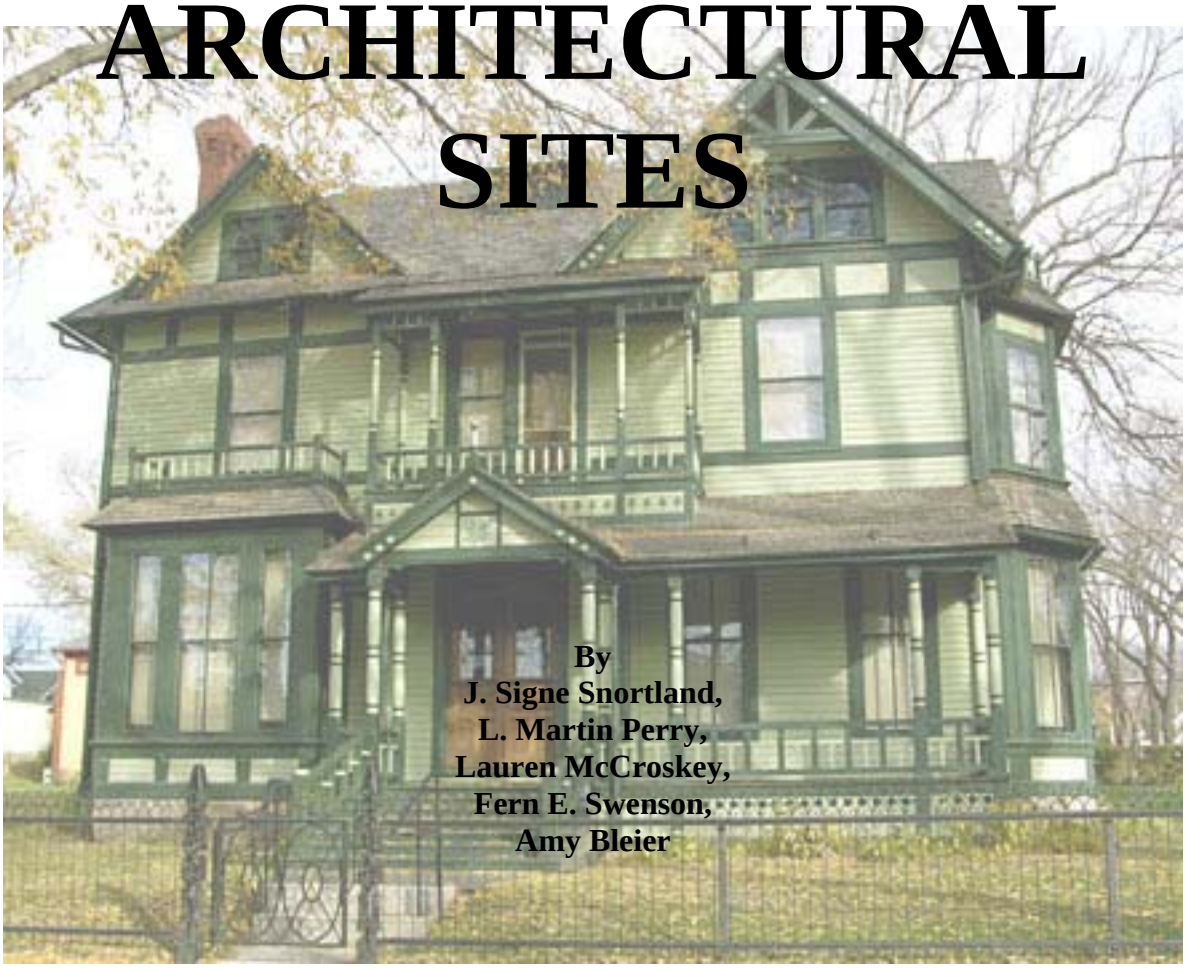
# NDCRS SITE FORM TRAINING MANUAL:

# ARCHITECTURAL SITES



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Cover photo: Former Governor's Mansion State Historic Site (32BL17), Burleigh County. Victorian Stick Style, constructed in 1884. Location: 320 E. Ave B, Bismarck, North Dakota.

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# INTRODUCTION

The Archeology and Historic Preservation Division (AHPD) of the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) has a mandate from the Federal Historic Preservation Program to increase the number of cultural resources in the state recorded at a minimum documentation level. Minimum documentation level, as defined by the Department of Interior, is "location, style, condition, significance, or research needed to determine importance of any property" (HCRS 1980:6). The North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey (NDCRS) site forms are designed to record cultural resources at that level. This manual explains how to properly complete the Architectural site form. The information in the NDCRS system is used to update the comprehensive plan for management of North Dakota cultural resources.

## NDCRS AND GIS

The AHPD began incorporating site location information from the NDCRS files and the AHPD Survey Manuscript Collection into a comprehensive Geographic Information Systems (GIS) format in June 2002. Previously and newly recorded prehistoric archaeological, historical archaeological and architectural sites, isolated finds, and Class III cultural resource survey reports were digitized on a state-wide level. The AHPD staff systematically reviewed and digitized over 54,000 NDCRS files, and over 10,500 cultural resource inventories comprising the AHPD Manuscript Collection during this project. By July 2008, all of the previously recorded NDCRS sites and survey manuscripts had been digitized and newly submitted NDCRS forms and cultural resource surveys are digitized upon review by AHPD staff.

This project was undertaken through a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the SHSND. These datasets represented in GIS format allow planners, cultural resource professionals and others to make informed decisions regarding North Dakota's cultural resources.

In March 2009, the AHPD announced the development of an HTML Viewer (ArcIMS) that allows researchers to view, retrieve, and interact with both the spatial and attribute data on computers housed in the AHPD site file room. Users of the HTML Viewer are not permitted to modify the spatial/attribute data or export the data. Researchers seeking cultural resource spatial data should contact AHPD staff regarding appropriate protocol.

## HOW TO COMPLETE A SITE FORM

The NDCRS system consists of three training manuals, three site forms, and accompanying field manuals. The three manuals and site forms are delineated as: (1) Archeological, (2) Architectural, and (3) Historical Archeological. This document is the Architectural training manual; it guides a user through completion of a site form in a systematic format. The field manuals list codes used by a user who is familiar with the training manuals.

Each type of site form is designed to collect relevant information about a specific type of resource; each, therefore, has unique elements yet, all collect some information common to all

types of sites. For example, the Attachments section is the same for all site forms. Pages 1 and 2 of the Architectural site form are arranged for entry into the NDCRS computerized database.

**Several resources, including online sources, are listed in the Cited and Selected References section of this document.** These resources often are useful for discussion and depiction of cultural resources in the site forms.

Which site form to use? If a standing structure is present, use the Architectural form. If a structure is no longer standing but archeological evidence is present, such as a depression or scatter of historical artifacts, use the Historical Archeological form. If the site is prehistoric, use the Archeological form.

In a situation where a site has more than one component, use a combination of forms to record all the components. For example, if a house stands beside a stone circle and is surrounded by a scatter of historic materials, follow these steps: (1) complete Pages 1 and 2 of the Architectural form; (2) complete the Site Data, Environment, and CRM sections (Page 1) of an Archeological form and the Site Data section (Page 1) of a Historical Archeological form; (3) complete the respective Architectural and Archeological Description sections; (4) complete the Topographic Attachments section; and (5) use the same Field Code and/or Smithsonian Institution Trinomial System Number (SITS#) on all forms to link them together.

When a site has multiple components, **number all standing structures (architectural features) in consecutive order beginning with "1" <u>prior</u> to assigning numbers to features of the archeological and/or historical archeological components.** This is a necessary for database entry.

For purposes of site form discussion and data entry, the term "field" refers to a single element or piece of information. Each field is identified by a unique name. Examples of fields are Site Name, Style, and Other Information.

### General Rules for Completion of NDCRS Site Forms:

1. Site forms are available for download from the AHPD website (http://history.nd.gov/hp/hpforms.html). The forms may be downloaded, filled out, and printed (see Digital Site Forms section below). Complete forms, accompanied by a cover letter, should be mailed to the AHPD. **<u>Emailed site forms are not accepted.</u>**

2. Maps, photographs, and other attachments should be of archival quality.

3. Consult the appropriate manual(s) or contact the AHPD with questions or concerns.

4. **A blank field means "absent" or "unknown,"** entering a "0" is not necessary unless it represents a unique value. If needed, explain in the Descriptive Section why the information was not collected.

5. When "Other" is coded in a field, describe what it represents in the Additional Information field (Page 1) and in the Descriptive Section.

6. If legal descriptions or any other piece of information exceeds the space provided on Page 1, complete an additional Page 1 with: a) only those fields requiring additional space and b) the Field Code and/or SITS#.

7. Re-check all forms before submitting them to the AHPD. Confirm the legal descriptions are accurate.

8. **Mail the completed form(s) with a cover letter to:**

   **Archeology and Historic Preservation Division**
   **State Historical Society of North Dakota**
   **612 East Boulevard Avenue**
   **Bismarck, North Dakota 58505**

9. Allow up to **14 working days** for processing by the AHPD.

## DIGITAL SITE FORMS

The 2009 versions of the NDCRS site forms are available in digital format (PDF) at http://history.nd.gov/hp/hpforms.html. To manually complete the forms, navigate to the website, print, fill out, and mail to AHPD. To digitally complete the forms, navigate to the website, download the appropriate PDF, fill out, save, print, and mail to AHPD. For repeat users and to minimize downloads, we recommend downloading the PDF(s) to your computer hard drive and using the Save As command as site forms are completed.

The 2009 PDF versions of the site forms were created in Adobe Acrobat Pro 9. **All forms should be usable with Adobe Reader 9 (download/upgrade available online) or higher.** The digital site forms utilize dropdown menus, check boxes, and text boxes. The digital dropdown icons do not appear on printed copies of the forms.

Steps to digitally complete a site form:

1. Download the PDF(s) of the site form section(s) to be completed.

2. Open the PDF using Adobe Reader (program available online).

3. Fill out the form. If it is difficult to discern where the fields are located, click the "Highlight Fields" tab (on the toolbar above, right of the document).

4. Use the Save As command to name the document and save.

5. **Print the form** and submit to AHPD. **Emailed versions of site forms are not accepted.**

## How to Change Information (Updates)

The statuses of sites are dynamic and recording errors occur. The procedure for changing data is similar to that of initially recording a site. **To change information on Page 1, indicate "Update" at the top of the page, enter the SITS#, Field Code, legal description, and corrected data.** Use a Continuation Page to address changes to the Descriptive Section. **Leave all fields blank that remain *un*changed.** Page 1 of the site form in digital format has a dropdown icon at the top, right corner of the page. Select **UPDATE** in that field. **Mail the updated site form(s) to the address above; emailed versions are not accepted**. Submit updated information for every site revisited, tested, or excavated.

NDCRS data is accessible with consent of the AHPD, SHSND.

## Site Leads

In the NDCRS database, site leads are differentiated from site numbers. The SITS#'s assigned to site leads include an 'X,' for example 32BLX99999. Site forms completed for site leads minimally should contain a legal description (Page 1) and an attached topographic map depicting the location of the site lead.

# NDCRS *ARCHITECTURAL* SITE FORM

Investigators use the Architectural site form to record standing features and, in conjunction with Archeological and/or Historical Archeological forms, to record multi-component sites. For a complex site containing multiple components, complete the appropriate form, or form section(s), for each component. Consult the Historical and Archeological manuals for instructions pertaining to historical archeological and prehistoric components. The following instructions pertain to Architectural sites.

Completion of the form's various sections is necessary to document sites adequately and to enable federal agencies to comply with requirements of Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Beyond fulfillment of federal agency responsibilities, the inventory of recorded cultural resources serves as a powerful tool for the study of North Dakota history.

Information recorded on Pages 1 and 2 must be completed for reconnaissance and intensive level surveys. Narrative data related to an individual feature is entered on Page 3. Pages 4 and Page 5 are reserved description of the entire site. Sketches and USGS 7.5' quadrangle maps of the site, along with photographs, are appended in the Attachments section.

## Bridges

A supplemental page (2A) has been created in the 2009 version of the NDCRS Architectural site form (see below). **Page 2A is used to record bridges only.** The purposes of Page 2A are to 1) reflect, in the site file, information collected and submitted by the recorder to the North Dakota Department of Transportation (NDDOT) and 2) provide a tip sheet to those recording bridges. *The recorder is urged to contact the NDDOT Cultural Resources Section to obtain a copy of the Structure and Inventory Appraisal (SI&A) Sheet*. The SI&A Sheet provides pertinent information, and often a scale drawing, of a given bridge.

## Accuracy and Order

For the sake of consistency and utility of information gathered, the form's order, content, and format must be preserved. Information must not be reordered, reorganized, or omitted. **Do not substitute sections of the Architectural site form with sections of the Archeological or Historical Archeological site forms**. Recorded information submitted on alternative forms will be returned to the submitter.

# NDCRS *ARCHITECTURAL* SITE FORM—PAGE 1

## SITE IDENTIFICATION

The Site Identification section gathers information concerning site location and identification. Accuracy of this data is extremely important because the information is used to conduct site file searches. An error can result in the loss of protection of a site and inhibits retrieval of information.

**SITS#**

The Smithsonian Trinomial System Number (SITS#) is composed of three parts: state code, county code, and site number.

**State**—Number "32," designated for the state of North Dakota, is set as a default on the site forms. If the site you are recording is located in a different state please consult that state for the appropriate form(s).

**County**—Enter the two letter code for the county. Below is a list of the North Dakota county codes.

| County | Code |
|---|---|
| Adams | AD |
| Barnes | BA |
| Benson | BE |
| Billings | BI |
| Bottineau | BU |
| Bowman | BO |
| Burke | BK |
| Burleigh | BL |
| Cass | CS |
| Cavalier | CV |
| Dickey | DI |
| Divide | DV |
| Dunn | DU |
| Eddy | ED |
| Emmons | EM |
| Foster | FO |
| Golden Valley | GV |
| Grand Forks | GF |
| Grant | GT |
| Griggs | GG |
| Hettinger | HT |
| Kidder | KD |
| La Moure | LM |
| Logan | LO |
| McHenry | MH |
| McIntosh | MT |
| McKenzie | MZ |

| County | Code |
|---|---|
| McLean | ML |
| Mercer | ME |
| Morton | MO |
| Mountrail | MN |
| Nelson | NE |
| Oliver | OL |
| Pembina | PB |
| Pierce | PI |
| Ramsey | RY |
| Ransom | RM |
| Renville | RV |
| Richland | RI |
| Rolette | RO |
| Sargent | SA |
| Sheridan | SH |
| Sioux | SI |
| Slope | SL |
| Stark | SK |
| Steele | ST |
| Stutsman | SN |
| Towner | TO |
| Traill | TR |
| Walsh | WA |
| Ward | WD |
| Wells | WE |
| Williams | WI |

**Site Number**— Leave blank unless SITS # previously has been assigned. The SITS#'s are assigned by the AHPD. The number will be entered after the site form has been reviewed, and corrections made if necessary. **After review and assignment, AHPD will transmit the SITS# to the investigator for his/her records.**

## FIELD CODE

**This field must be completed.** The Field Code makes it possible to enter a temporary number, assigned by the field investigator, into the NDCRS database. The AHPD also uses the Field Code in correspondence regarding the site. The first few characters of the Field Code should be an acronym representing the name of the individual/company/institution/agency.

## SITE NAME

Enter a site name. If there is more than one name, enter the one commonly used. If the site is unnamed, leave blank. **Do not include the word "Site" in the name**.

## MAP QUAD

Write the name of the USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle used to plot the location of the site. Enter **the name as it appears on the quadrangle** and abbreviate only when a word is abbreviated on the map. **Do not include the word "quadrangle" or "quad" or include "1:24,000"** in the Map Quad field.

## LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The legal location of a cultural resource should be inclusive and accurate. It is not sufficient, for example, to record only the center point of a site, or to include the majority of the site while excluding other portions of the site. Without the correct and complete location of a resource, protection of the total resource is impossible. Because all records are based on legal locations, as are the North Dakota Public Service Commission's avoidance and exclusion permitting maps, the SHSND needs to keep this data accurate and up-to-date.

To manually calculate the legal location of a resource, complete the following steps:

1. Depict the boundaries of the site on a USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

2. Place the southeast corner of a "40 acre land locator" or a "land area and slope indicator" exactly on the southeast corner of the section that contains the site. Orient the locator so that its eastern edge matches the eastern boundary of the section. The southeast corner is used as the datum point because all surveyors who worked on the original land survey of North Dakota began from this location in each section; as a result, this is the most accurate point in each section.

3. Observe the boundaries of the site through the indicator; write the description of each township, range, and all ¼¼¼'s that contain portions of the site (Figure 1). If the site is smaller than 10 acres, it is possible to be more precise, but the locator is not very accurate below the ¼¼¼ level.

4. Condense the legal description without losing accuracy. For instance, if a site covers all of the ¼¼¼'s in the NE¼, the legal location would be the NE¼, Section__, T__N., R__W. If a site lies in the NE¼ NE¼ NE¼ and the SE¼ NE¼ NE¼, it would be just as accurate and more concise to write E½ NE¼ NE¼. **Do not use "center of" or code as "C" or "9."** The center of a section has no definite boundaries and could include 1 to 160 acres.

As with any process, there are exceptions to the rule. In North Dakota there are sections that are not 640 acres. This is not a problem when a section is smaller than 640 acres as long as the land locator is positioned correctly on the *southeast* corner of the section. However, when the section is larger or irregular in shape and the site is situated outside the boundaries of the locator, the system breaks down. For those cases, subdivide the section into quarters, and then subdivide the quarters into quarters, etc.

**LTL**

Due to surveyor errors made during the original platting of North Dakota, certain areas within the Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota Nation (portions of Richland and Sargent counties) have township numbers that are duplicated outside the reservation. Therefore, in order to distinguish between duplicate township numbers, the area *within* the boundaries of the reservation is called Lake Traverse Land (LTL). If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

Blank…..Site is *not* within the LTL boundaries
1…..Site is within the LTL boundaries

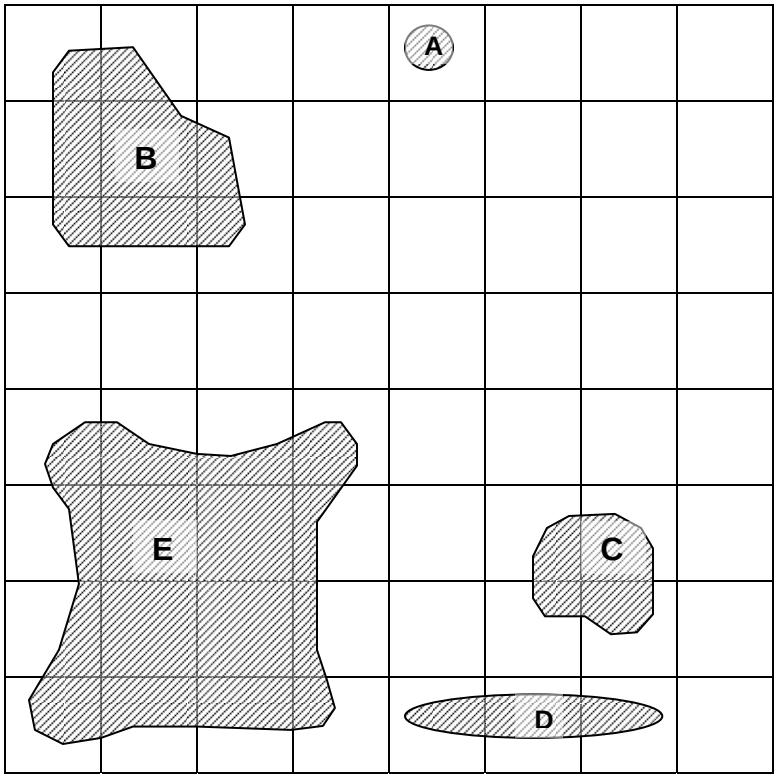
**TWP, R, SEC**

Enter the numbers for township, range, and section that describe the legal location of the site.

**SUBSECTION—QQQ/QQ/Q**

Subsection designations are entered as codes. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

1…..N½
2…..E½
3…..S½
4…..W½
5…..NE¼
6…..SE¼
7…..SW¼
8…..NW¼




Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Legal Descriptions:

<u>Site A</u>
NW¼ NW¼ NE¼
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

<u>Site B</u>
NW¼ NW¼ &
N½ SW¼ NW¼ &
SW¼ NE¼ NW¼ &
NW¼ SE¼ NW¼
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

<u>Site C</u>
SE¼ NW¼ SE¼ &
SW¼ NE¼ SE¼ &
NW¼ SE¼ SE¼ &
NE¼ SW¼ SE¼
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

<u>Site D</u>
S½ SW¼ SE¼ &
SW¼ SE¼ SE¼
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

<u>Site E</u>
SW¼ Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Figure 1. Examples of correct legal descriptions for five imaginary sites.

**UTM, ZONE, NAD 1927/ NAD 1983**

Enter the Universal Trans-Mercator (UTM) Northing and Easting coordinates. Enter the correct Zone (13N or14N). Demarcate the appropriate coordinate system (NAD 1927 or NAD 1983) with a checkmark. If filling out a digital site form click to the right of the correct coordinate system and a checkmark will be inserted. The site center is the preferable location for UTM's listed on the site form. *UTM coordinates may be omitted in order to protect the exact location of a site*

**CITY**

If the architectural site is within city limits, enter the full name of the city. Leave blank if the site is in a rural area. Do not use abbreviations. For example, "Fort Totten" is entered, not "Ft. Totten."

**STREET NUMBER & STREET NAME**

Enter the address of the site. Leave blank if the address is unknown. Do not spell out numbers; for example, use "1," not "one." The following abbreviations are required for the given street name; spell out any other road names.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ave – Avenue | N – North | W – West | SE – Southeast |
| St – Street | S – South | NE – Northeast | SW – Southwest |
| Dr – Drive | E – East | NW – Northwest | |

Other abbreviations apply in the case of numbered street and avenue names; use "1st" for "First," "2nd" for "Second," "17th" for "Seventeenth," etc. In a case where a building has a series of address numbers, such as "1011-1015 Second Avenue," use only the first and lowest number, e.g. "1011 2nd Ave."

Buildings situated on corner lots sometimes have unclear or ambiguous addresses.
Enter on Page 4, in the Access description, the names of the intersecting streets when the Street Name and/or Street Number are unknown.

**URBAN LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

For urban surveys, provide the legal description by noting the correct Block and Lot numbers for the property.

# SITE DATA—PAGE 1

## TOTAL # OF *ARCHITECTURAL* FEATURES

The term "feature" in the Architectural site form is a category that includes standing buildings, structures, or objects, as defined by the National Park Service (36 CFR 60.3). Non-standing features are recorded on the Historical Archeological and/or Archeological site form(s). For example, a farmstead with a house, barn, privy, a depression from a demolished building, and a foundation from another building would have five features. Here, three features (house, barn, privy) are recorded on an Architectural site form and the other two features (depression, foundation) on a Historical Archeological site form.

**Definitions:**

Building— a structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. Building may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

Structure— a work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale. Examples include a railroad bridge or lighthouse.

Object— a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment. Examples include a monument or a pictographic rock not in its original setting. Examples include a steamboat or memorial marker.

## When a site has more than one feature, a separate Page 2 must be completed for <u>each</u> feature.

Enter the total number of standing features at the site; **<u>do not include Historical Archeological features in the "Total # Architectural Features" field</u>**. If a group of identical buildings, structures, or objects appears at a site, count the group as one feature. For example, if recording a farmstead with a house, barn, chicken coop, four identical modern metal grain bins, and a granary foundation, describe four architectural features (i.e., Feature 1—house, Feature 2—barn, Feature 3—chicken coop, Feature 4—group of grain bins). Record the granary foundation, a historic feature, on the Historical Archeological site form. For this hypothetical site, the number "4" would be entered in the Total # of Features field on the Architectural form. When a site has multiple components **number all standing structures in consecutive order beginning with "1" <u>prior</u> to assigning numbers to features of historical archeological and/or archeological features.**

### FIELDWORK DATE

Enter **in order of month, day, and year** (not day, month, year) when the site was recorded. If the site form is updated by a revisit to the site, testing, and/or excavation the date on the updated site form should reflect this. The digital version of the site form automatically changes the entered date to the correct format.

### SURVEY TYPE

The surveyor must note whether the recording is of a Reconnaissance or Intensive level in the Site Data section, Page 1. If filling out a digital site form click to the right of the appropriate survey level and a checkmark will be inserted.

**Reconnaissance Survey—Occasionally, the ND SHPO will direct/review surveys described by the Secretary of the Interior as "Reconnaissance Surveys." These surveys provide planning information through a cursory inspection of an area upon which future surveys can be based. The requirements for Reconnaissance surveys differ from those of Intensive surveys. Standards for sufficient data recovery in reconnaissance surveys are available online (http://history.nd.gov/hp/surveyinventory.html). These standards are not meant to set minimum levels for data recovery required of federal agencies complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Rather, these surveys provide a quick glance of the resources in a particular area and furnish observable facts about poorly understood areas.**

### PROJECT TITLE & SUPERVISOR, REPORT TITLE & AUTHOR(S)

List the project title and supervisor. List the report title and author(s).

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Enter additional information that may be referenced at-a-glance on Page 1 of the site form.

## RECORDED BY & DATE RECORDED

At the bottom of each page the person(s) completing the site form must provide the first and last name of the person(s) who recorded the site and the date on which the site was recorded. This information is necessary as part of the site history and correspondence between site investigators and the AHPD. **These items must be completed by the individual(s) submitting the site form.**

# SHSND USE SECTION

***Information in this section will be entered by the AHPD. The fields are Read Only on the digital version of the site form.***

## ECOZONE

AHPD staff codes the Ecozone field. The Ecozone corresponds to the study units discussed in the *North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Historic Component*. Figure 2 illustrates the archaeological study units. The study units were derived from the drainage basins as depicted on the Hydrological Unit Map of North Dakota (1974) prepared by the US Geological Survey.

## AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE

AHPD staff codes the category of site significance from the following:

1…..Archeological
2…..Architectural
3…..Historical

## CR TYPE

The categories and definitions for this field are from the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.3). AHPD staff codes as follows:

1…..**Site**: the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. Examples include a battlefield or mound.

2…..**Building**: a structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. Building may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

3…..**Structure**: a work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale. Examples include a railroad bridge or lighthouse.

4…..**Object**: a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment. Examples include a monument or a pictographic rock not in its original setting. Examples include a steamboat or memorial marker.

5…..**District**: a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

**VERIFIED SITE**

A site that has been visited and properly recorded by a professional is considered a verified site. A site that has been incompletely recorded or reported by a non-professional is an unverified site (site lead). AHPD staff codes as follows:

Blank…..Site *not* verified by a professional
1…..Site verified by a professional

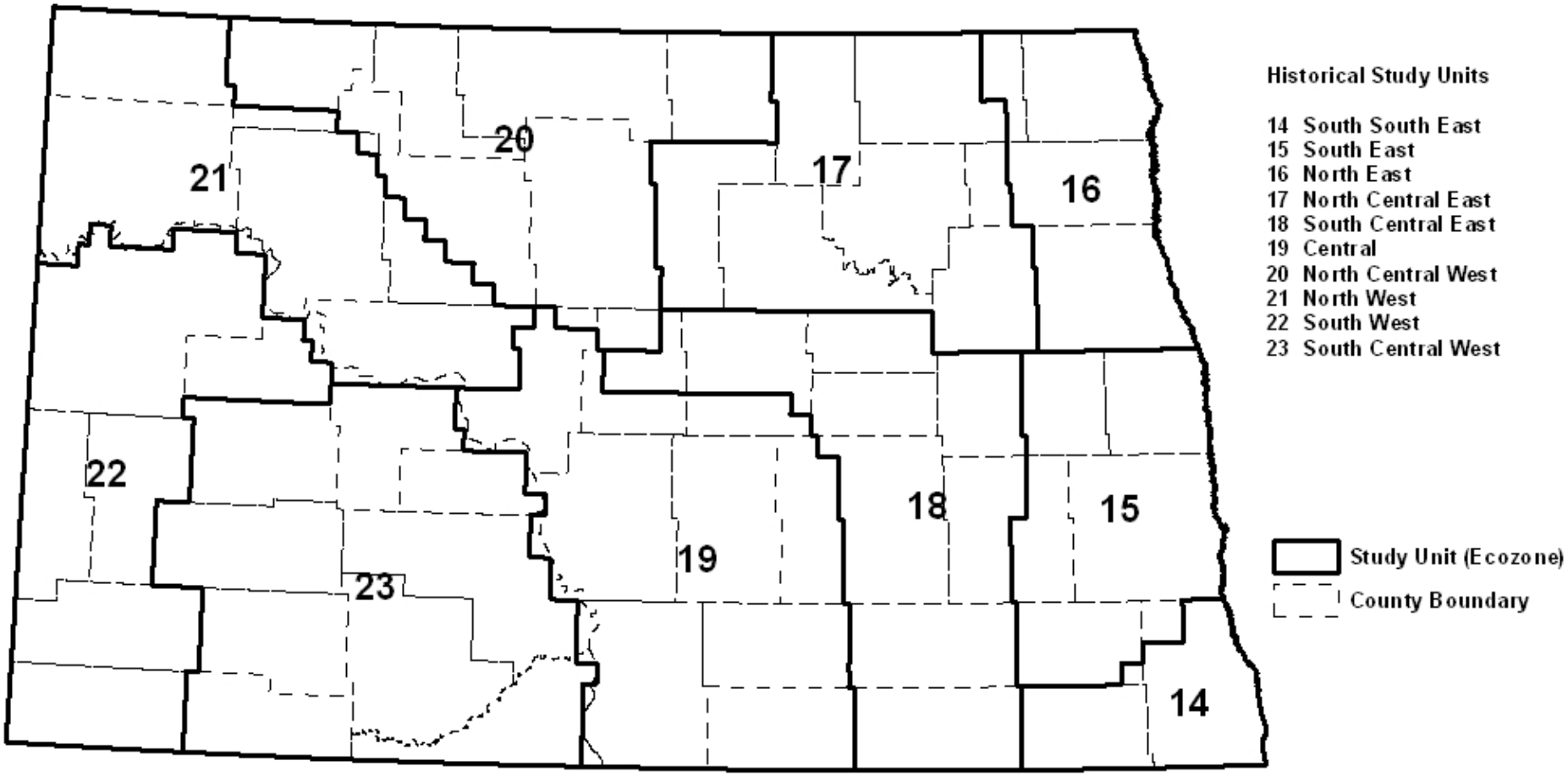



Figure 2. Historical study units as defined in the *Historic Component* of the State Plan (SHSND 1988).

# NDCRS *ARCHITECTURAL* SITE FORM—PAGE 2

## FEATURE DATA

The information on Page 2 of the site form details elements of individual features at the site. Complete as many pages bearing the feature-specific information as there are architectural features. For example, as a group of four identical grain bins counts as a single feature, complete the Page 2 once for the entire group.

### ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE #

**Each feature at the site must have an assigned feature number.** Include the Feature # in the Feature Description sections, sketch map, photograph captions, and the Site Description section.

If a site has one standing feature, enter "1." If there are multiple features complete a Feature Data page for each numbered feature. For example, at a hypothetical site a "10" is entered in the Total # of Features field on Page 1. *The surveyor must then complete ten Feature Data pages (Page 2's) bearing data for ten individual features*. Remember to record cultural material and non-standing features on Archeological and/or Historical Archeological forms, but do not count them in the Total # of Features on the Architectural form. **It is important to record Architectural features first; then, record Archeological and/or Historical Archeological features on the respective forms and assign feature numbers that follow the last number recorded for the Architectural feature(s)**.

An example of number assignment for a hypothetical farmstead is: house – 1; barn – 2; chicken coop – 3; four metal storage bins – 4; granary foundation – 5. Here, four Architectural Feature Data pages are completed with individual feature data and a Historical Archeological site form is completed to record the granary foundation.

### CONSTRUCTION DATE

Enter the year of construction if a verifiable date is obtained. Indicate the source of the information in the Feature Description section.

## FIELD MANUAL: NDCRS *ARCHITECTURAL* SITE FORM (2009)

**STRUCTURAL SYSTEM & EXTERIOR MATERIALS**

1 Asbestos Siding/Shingle
2 Asphalt Siding/Shingle
3 Brick
4. Clay Tile
5 Composition Board
6 Concrete Block
7 Concrete, Poured/Cast
8 Earth/Clay
9 Earthen Brick
10 Glass, Block
11 Glass, Pigmented
12 Log
13 Metal, Decorative Wood
14 Metal, Frame
15 Metal, Horizontal Siding
16 Metal, Sheet
17 Perma Stone
18 Plastic, Vinyl
19 Pole
20 Stone, Cut
21 Stone, Uncut
22 Stucco/Plaster
23 Tarpaper
24 Thatch
25 Wood Frame
26 Wood, Horizontal Siding
27 Wood, Shingles/ Shakes
28 Wood, Vertical Siding
29 Other

**STYLE—*Alphabetical***

**Residential**

American Foursquare/Cube
Art Deco
Beaux Arts
Bungalow
Colonial Revival
Craftsman
Eastern European Revivals
Eclectic
Elizabethan/Tudor Revival
Ethnic/Vernacular
Gabled Front: L/T
Gothic Revival
Hipped Roof Box
International Style
Italianate
Mansardic/Second Empire
Mission/Pueblo Revival
Moderne
Other Contemporary
Other Style
Plain Residential
Prefabricated/Modular
Prairie Style
Queen Anne
Ranch/Split Level
Richardsonian Romanesque
Romanesque
Shingle Style
Stick Style
Trailer House
Utilitarian

**Commercial**

Boomtown/False Front
Chicago School
Early Brick Commercial
Transitional Brick Commercial

**STYLE—*Chronological***

**Residential**

Italianate
Mansardic/Second Empire
Stick Style
Queen Anne
Richardsonian Romanesque
Romanesque
Eastern European Revivals
Ethnic/Vernacular
Gabled Front: Gabled L/T
Gothic Revival
Shingle Style
American Foursquare/Cube
Hipped Roof Box
Beaux Arts
Elizabethan/Tudor Revival
Mission/Pueblo Revival
Colonial Revival
Bungalow
Craftsman
Prairie Style
Plain Residential
Other Contemporary
Art Deco
Moderne
International Style
Trailer House
Ranch/Split Level
Eclectic
Prefabricated/Modular
Utilitarian
Other Style

**Commercial**

Boomtown/False Front
Early Brick Commercial
Chicago School
Transitional Brick Commercial

**ETHNICITY**

0 Unknown or Not Applicable
1 African American
2 Native American
3 Arabic
4 British/Celtic
5 Canadian
6 Czech/ Bohemian
7 Danish
8 Dutch
9 Finnish
10 French
11 German or Austrian or Swiss
12 German-Russian
13 Greek
14 Icelandic
15 Irish
16 Italian
17 Jewish
18 Métis
19 Norwegian
20 Asian
21 Polish
22 Russian
23 Scot
24 Spanish
25 Swedish
26 Ukrainian
27 Other

**CONTEXTS**

1 Aviation
2 Bridges
3 Colonization
4 Commerce
5 Communications
6 Depression, Great
7 Education
8 Energy Development
9 Entertainment
10 Exploration
11 Farming, Bonanza
12 Farming, Dairy
13 Farming
14 Fur Trade
15 Government, National
16 Government, Territorial
17 Government, State
18 Government, Local
19 Horticulture
20 Industrial Development
21 Irrigation & Conservation
22 Military
23 Mining, Coal
24 Petroleum
25 Railroads
26 Ranching, Open Range
27 Ranching, Fee Simple
28 Religion
29 Roads, Trails, Highways
30 Rural Settlement
31 Urban Settlement
32 Water Navigation

**FEATURE DATE**
1 pre-1880
2 1880-1900
3 1900-1915
4 1915-1930
5 1930-1945
6 **Eliminated Category**
7 1945-1960
8 1960-1975
9 1975-1990
10 1990-2005
11 2005-present

**CONDITION**
1 Destroyed
2 Inundated
3 Very Poor
4 Poor
5 Fair
6 Good
7 Excellent

**PLAN SHAPE**
Blank = Not Applicable
1 Circular
2 Irregular
3 L-Shaped
4 Polygonal
5 Rectangular
6 Square
7 T-Shaped
8 U-Shaped
9 Other

**FEATURE TYPE**

**See the field manual for *Feature/Site Type for Historical & Architectural Sites by Category***

## Feature/Site Type for *Architectural & Historical Archeological* Sites by Category (2009)

**AGRICULTURE**
62 Animal shelter/stable
62 Barn
92 Blacksmith shop
66 Chicken coop/Poultry house
3 Clinic, Animal/Veterinarian
43 Corral/Enclosure/Pen
70 Experiment Station
5 Farm, Dairy
1 Farm/Farmstead
61 Granary/Bin
91 Greenhouse/Nursery
12 Hatchery, Animal/Bird/Fish
67 Ice/Smoke house/Root cellar
64 Line shack
14 Pump/Well
77 Pump house/Well house
4 Ranch
61 Silo/Silage pit
13 Stock dam
15 Storage building
16 Storage yard
69 Summer kitchen
17 Windmill
71 Work shop

**ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT**
75 Auditorium/Lecture hall
74 Cinema/Theater
75 Lecture Hall
99 Museum/Gallery
75 Opera house
73 Studio, Photo/Art/Sculpture
74 Theater

**COMMERCE**
76 Bank/S & L/Financial
68 General store
47 Shopping center/Mall
47 Store, Retail
68 Trading post
15 Warehouse

**COMMUNICATIONS**
87 Newspaper office
87 Print shop
85 Radar facility
93 Radio/TV station
89 Telephone/Telegraph facility
17 Tower, Radio/TV/Microwave

**EDUCATION**
19 Business college
75 Classroom/Lecture hall
19 College/University
70 Laboratory
20 Library
9 School
19 Seminary
19 Trade/Technical school

**ENGINEERING**
21 Bridge/trestle
22 Canal/flume
13 Dam
17 Tower

**FOOD SERVICE**
90 Bakery
28 Bar/Tavern
24 Bottling plant
24 Brewery/Distillery
90 Butcher shop
25 Cannery
97 Creamery
97 Dairy processing plant
25 Frozen food locker
26 Grocery store
90 Meat packing plant
27 Mill, Grist/Flour
23 Restaurant/Café/Mess Hall
25 Sugar refinery

**FUNERARY**
29 Cemetery
78 Gravestone
78 Memorial
78 Monument
29 Mortuary

**GOVERNMENT**
32 Border crossing station
30 City Hall
84 Correctional Facility/Jail
59 Courthouse
32 Customs house
58 Fire station
59 Government office
86 Indigent home
86 Orphanage
33 Pest House
32 Police Station
18 Post Office/Mail Station
10 Sanitary landfill
10 Sewage treatment plant
32 Sheriff's office
73 Township Hall
98 Water treatment plant

**HEALTHCARE**
33 Clinic/Dispensary
33 Hospital/Infirmary
86 Nursing home

**INDUSTRIAL**
34 Brick manufacturing plant
88 Bulk plant
34 Concrete manufacturing plant
31 Electric generation facility
36 Electric transformer facility
38 Electric transmission facility
34 Factory/Foundry
96 Gas storage
96 Gas transmission facility
14 Gas well
11 Grain storage, Commercial
36 Lumber yard
37 Mill, Saw
37 Mill, Stamp/Minerals refinery
35 Mine/Quarry
96 Oil refinery
58 Oil tank battery
96 Oil transmission facility
71 Repair shop
16 Storage yard
38 Tipple
15 Warehouse
92 Welding/Blacksmith shop

**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE**
78 Fountain
78 Garden
78 Monument
39 Park

**MILITARY**
79 Armory
60 Battlefield
79 Bastion
79 Blockhouse
44 Campsite, Temporary
8 Camp, Semi-permanent
79 Defensive works
8 Fort/Cantonment/Post/Base
79 Missile site
79 Palisade
39 Parade Ground
59 Post/Base Exchange (PX/BX)
79 Powder magazine
51 Rifle range
68 Sutler's store
48 Trail

**OFFICE/HEADQUARTERS**
45 Administrative
45 Business

**OFFICE/HEADQUARTERS**
80 Fraternal/Sororal
80 Lodge
45 Organizational
46 Professional
80 Social

**RECREATION/SPORTS**
52 Arcade/Casino
32 Billiard parlor/Pool hall
57 Boat landing, Recreational
51 Campgrounds/Picnic grounds
94 Fairgrounds
91 Grandstand
51 Playground
52 Recreation area, Indoor
51 Recreation area, Outdoor
51 Resort
94 Rodeo grounds
95 Sport facility, Indoor
81 Sport facility, Outdoor

**RELIGIOUS**
54 Chapel, Non-denominational
9 Church school
53 Church, Catholic
63 Church, Protestant
42 Convent/Monastery
30 Fellowship hall
40 Parsonage/Manse/Rectory
19 Seminary
78 Shrine
54 Synagogue

**RESIDENTIAL**
42 Barracks/Dormitory/Bunk house
41 Dwelling, Double unit
42 Dwelling, Multiple unit
40 Dwelling, Single unit
55 Garage/Carriage house
64 Hotel/Motel/Inn
65 Mobile home
50 Privy

**TRANSPORTATION**
49 Airport/Airfield/Landing field
56 Boat landing, Commercial/Steam
57 Boat landing, Recreational
21 Bridge/Trestle
59 Depot/Terminal
82 Ferry
82 Ford
72 Freight yard
88 Fuel station/Yard, Coal or Wood, etc.
88 Gasoline station
55 Hanger
48 Highway
62 Livery
70 Loading platform
56 Rest stop
48 Road
73 Roundhouse
48 Siding
78 Signal
62 Stable
48 Spur
56 Stage station
72 Switch yard
48 Trail
82 Tunnel
83 Turn-around (Railroad)

**MISCELLANEOUS**
2 Accident/Disaster site
10 Dump
73 Spring
77 Spring house
17 Tower
7 Town/City/Colony/Settlement
99 Other

| Feature/Site Type for *Architectural & Historical Archeological* Sites in Numerical Order (2009) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Farm/Farmstead | 40 Dwelling, Single unit | 73 Spring |
| 2 Accident/Disaster site | 41 Dwelling, Double unit | 73 Roundhouse |
| 3 Clinic, Animal/Veterinarian | 42 Dwelling, Multiple unit | 73 Studio, Photo/Art/Sculpture |
| 4 Ranch | 42 Convent/Monastery | 73 Township hall |
| 5 Farm, Dairy | 42 Barracks/Dormitory/Bunk house | 74 Theater |
| 7 Town/City/Colony/Settlement | 43 Corral/Enclosure/Pen | 74 Cinema |
| 8 Fort/Cantonment/Post/Base | 44 Campsite, Temporary | 75 Lecture hall |
| 8 Camp, Semi-permanent | 45 Administrative | 75 Opera house |
| 9 Church school | 45 Business | 75 Auditorium |
| 9 School | 45 Organizational | 75 Classroom |
| 10 Sanitary landfill | 46 Professional | 76 Bank/S&L/Financial |
| 10 Sewage treatment plan | 47 Shopping center/Mall | 77 Pump house/Well house |
| 10 Dump | 47 Store, Retail | 77 Spring house |
| 11 Grain storage, Commercial | 48 Trail | 78 Gravestone |
| 12 Hatchery, Animal/Bird/Fish | 48 Road | 78 Memorial |
| 13 Stock dam | 48 Highway | 78 Monument |
| 13 Dam | 48 Siding | 78 Signal |
| 14 Well/Pump | 48 Spur | 78 Shrine |
| 14 Gas well | 48 Railroad grade/Tracks | 78 Fountain |
| 14 Oil well | 49 Airport/Airfield/Landing field | 78 Garden |
| 15 Storage Building/Warehouse | 50 Privy | 79 Bastion |
| 16 Storage yard | 51 Camp/Picnic grounds | 79 Blockhouse |
| 17 Windmill | 51 Recreation area, Outdoor | 79 Armory |
| 17 Tower, Radio/TV/Microwave | 51 Resort | 79 Powder magazine |
| 17 Tower | 51 Playground | 79 Missile site |
| 18 Post Office/Mail Station | 51 Rifle range | 79 Palisade |
| 19 Seminary | 52 Recreation area, Indoor | 79 Defensive works |
| 19 Trade/Technical school | 52 Arcade/Casino | 80 Social |
| 19 College/University | 53 Church, Catholic | 80 Fraternal/Sororal |
| 19 Business college | 54 Chapel, Non-denominational | 80 Lodge |
| 19 Seminary | 54 Synagogue | 81 Sport facility, Outdoor |
| 20 Library | 55 Hanger | 82 Ferry |
| 21 Bridge/Trestle | 55 Garage/Carriage house | 82 Ford |
| 22 Canal/Flume | 56 Boat landing, Commercial/Steam | 82 Tunnel |
| 23 Restaurant/Café/Mess hall | 56 Rest stop | 83 Turn-around (Railroad) |
| 24 Bottling plant | 56 Stage Station | 84 Correctional facility/Jail |
| 24 Brewery/Distillery | 57 Boat landing, Recreational | 85 Radar facility |
| 25 Sugar refinery | 58 Oil tank battery | 86 Indigent house |
| 25 Cannery | 58 Fire station | 86 Orphanage |
| 25 Frozen food locker | 59 Government office | 86 Nursing home |
| 26 Grocery store | 59 Courthouse | 87 Newspaper office |
| 27 Mill, Grist/Flour | 59 Depot/Terminal | 87 Print shop |
| 28 Bar/Tavern | 59 Post/Base Exchange (PX/BX) | 88 Bulk plant |
| 29 Mortuary | 60 Battlefield | 88 Fuel station/Yard, Coal or Wood, etc. |
| 29 Cemetery | 61 Silo/Silage pit | 88 Gasoline station |
| 30 City Hall | 61 Granary/Bin | 89 Telephone/Telegraph facility |
| 31 Electric generation facility | 62 Animal shelter | 90 Butcher shop |
| 32 Police station | 62 Barn | 90 Meat packing plant |
| 32 Sheriff's office | 62 Livery | 90 Bakery |
| 32 Border crossing station | 62 Stable | 91 Greenhouse/Nursery |
| 32 Customs house | 63 Church, Protestant | 91 Grandstand |
| 32 Billiard parlor/Pool hall | 64 Hotel/Motel/Inn | 92 Welding shop |
| 33 Pest House | 64 Line shack | 92 Blacksmith shop |
| 33 Clinic/Dispensary | 65 Mobile home | 93 Radio/TV station |
| 33 Hospital/Infirmary | 66 Chicken coop/Poultry house | 94 Rodeo grounds |
| 34 Factory/Foundry | 67 Ice/Smokehouse/Root cellar | 94 Fairgrounds |
| 34 Brick manufacturing plant | 68 Trading post | 95 Sport facility, Indoor |
| 34 Concrete manufacturing plant | 68 General store | 96 Pipeline |
| 35 Mine/Quarry | 68 Sutler's store | 96 Oil refinery |
| 36 Lumber yard | 69 Summer kitchen | 96 Oil transmission facility |
| 36 Electric transformer facility | 70 Experiment station | 96 Gas storage |
| 37 Mill, Saw | 70 Laboratory | 96 Gas transmission facility |
| 37 Mill, Stamp/Minerals refinery | 70 Loading platform | 97 Creamery |
| 38 Tipple | 71 Repair shop | 97 Dairy processing plant |
| 38 Electric transmission facility | 71 Work shop | 98 Water treatment plant |
| 39 Park | 72 Freight yard | 99 Museum/gallery |
| 39 Parade ground | 72 Switch yard | 99 Other |
| 40 Parsonage/Manse/Rectory | | |

## FEATURE DATE

Select **one** date range to estimate the construction date. **Always include a date range, even if the exact date is known and entered**. **Do not use code "6"** (post-1945 category). *As of 2009, the post-1945 category has been eliminated; however, it remains searchable in the NDCRS database*. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

1…..pre-1880
2…..1880-1900
3…..1900-1915
4…..1915-1930
5…..1930-1945
6…..**Eliminated—DO NOT USE**
7…..1945-1960
8…..1960-1975
9…..1975-1990
10…1990-2005
11…2005-present

## STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

This section addresses the structural system and the exterior finishes of a feature.

**Primary Exterior Finish and Secondary Exterior Finish**—Most features will fall into one of two cases: 1) the materials of the framing system differ from the feature's external sheathing or 2) the feature is supported by, and exhibits, the same building material. In the first case, code at a minimum the Structural System and Primary Exterior Finish. In the second case, enter the code into the Structural System field only. In either case, if a Secondary Exterior Finish exists, enter the proper code into that field.

Do not consider foundations, basements, and roofs as part of either the structural composition or the external finishes. If "Other" is coded for either the Structural System or Finishes, explain what the material is in the Feature Description. Original historic finishes should be described in the Feature Description as well.

If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

1. **Asbestos Siding/Shingles**—asbestos cement (mineral fiber) material cut into rectangular or square units that overlap each other when installed. The material appears hard and brittle.

2. **Asphalt Siding/Shingles**—a bituminous product, surfaced with mineral granules, cut in rectangular or square units which overlap each other when installed. Although this material usually is used for roofing, it may be found as wall finish. The category includes materials such as bricktex, a brick-patterned asphalt siding.

3. **Brick**—masonry units composed of clay or shale, formed into a rectangular or square shape, and baked in a kiln. The bricks are then stacked, using mortar. Be careful not to confuse a sheathing of brick with structural brick.

4. **Clay Tile**—hollow masonry units composed of burned clay, shale, fired clay, or a mixture; often referred to as structural clay tile. *Code terra cotta as Clay Tile*. Terra cotta refers to a high grade of weathered or aged clay, mixed with sand or pulverized fired clay, and fired at high temperatures. Available in an assortment of shapes, colors, and glazes. Terra cotta possesses a hardness and compactness unobtainable with conventional brick, and frequently is used in high quality construction for cornices and door and window details.

5. **Composition Board**—includes a wide range of man-made products from plywood to particle board to masonite.

6. **Concrete, Block**—concrete poured into block forms and dried. Blocks are stacked using mortar. Include concrete that has been formed to simulate stone blocks and stacked.

7. **Concrete, Poured/Cast**—concrete poured into temporary forms and dried on-site or off-site. This type of concrete frequently is reinforced with steel rods or wire mesh.

8. **Earth/Clay**—various applications with earth used for construction, including structural and/or exterior finishes. The category can include sod, puddled clay, rammed earth, or plaster-like finishes of earth/clay, except stucco.

9. **Earthen Brick**—sun-dried bricks composed of clay, straw, and other materials.

10. **Glass, Block**—glass pressed into block building units. Blocks may be tinted, clear, translucent, and exhibit a variety of surface textures.

11. **Glass, Pigmented**—opaque glass panels applied as a finish and referred to by trade names of Carrara Glass, Sani Onyx, or Vitrolite. This glass is frequently seen in 1930s Art Deco/Moderne commercial facades. The glass was available in a variety of colors with a high luster finish.

12. **Log**—features with members made of tree trunks, with or without the bark. Logs may be horizontal or vertical, or used as a frame. If recording a historic log building, include a *description of the notching* (joining at the corner) method in the Feature Description. Terminology and discussion appears in Attebery (1998), Kniffen and Glassie (1966:52-57), and Noble (1984a:110-113).

13. **Metal, Decorative**—metal cast into a hollow mold, stamped, or pressed into its form. Stamped iron or sheet metal is often incorrectly referred to as “tin.”

14. **Metal, Frame**—a structural framework of steel. Wall panels between the steel member and the sheathing usually are of another material. Include *steel quonsets and metal grain bins* in this category.

15. **Metal, Horizontal Siding**—horizontal siding usually made from aluminum or steel and found with a smooth or wood-grained texture in variety of colors.

16. **Metal, Sheet**—sheet metal exterior that usually covers another material serving as a structural frame. This category does not include decorative metal, an exterior that has been stamped into a pattern. *Corrugated sheet metal* is included in this category.

17. **Perma Stone**—imitation brick or stone formed by filling molds with stucco, usually installed over another sheathing material.

18. **Plastic, Vinyl**—plastic products with a variety of applications. For example, horizontal siding bearing a smooth or textured wood-grain finish in a wide range of colors. Other examples include recent vintage *portable privies and modern farmstead buildings* with plastic paneling or self-supporting plastic walls.

19. **Pole**—a distinctive type of support system commonly used to frame barns. A characteristic feature is the absence of a wall covering the frame, such as poles in barns.

20. **Stone, Cut**—stone that has been "dressed," i.e., worked or finished into ashlar or uniform stone blocks.

21. **Stone, Uncut**—native stone which has been modified minimally or not at all.

22. **Stucco/Plaster**—a commercially produced exterior wall treatment applied to a backing such as wood or metal lath that produces a uniform wall appearance. Stucco is found in a variety of colors and textures and composed of Portland cement, lime, sand, and water. Do not code earth or clay wall finishes as Stucco/Plaster.

23. **Tarpaper**—heavy paper impregnated with tar. Usually used as a roofing base but also may appear as a wall finish.

24. **Thatch**—willow, lath, or other wooden sticks attached to a wall in a diagonal or horizontal pattern.

25. **Wood Frame**—sawn wood frame covered with a sheathing material.

26. **Wood, Horizontal Siding**—horizontal wood siding that overlaps when installed. Shiplap and drop siding are included in this category.

27. **Wood, Shingles/Shakes**—wood cut in rectangular, square, or decorative units that overlap each other when installed.

**28. Wood, Vertical Siding**—boards nailed vertically with or without battens.

**29. Other**—if this category is used, describe the structural system or finish type in the Feature Description. Use this category sparingly.

## ETHNICITY

Indicate the ethnic **affiliation of the person(s) who <u>originally</u> owned** the building, structure, or object, even if the architect/builder belongs to a different ethnic group. If the ethnic affiliation is not applicable, such as in the case of a bridge, enter "0." If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

0. Unknown/Not Applicable
1. African American
2. Native American
3. Arabic
4. British/Celtic
5. Canadian
6. Czech/Bohemian
7. Danish
8. Dutch
9. Finnish
10. French
11. German/Austrian/Swiss
12. German-Russian
13. Greek
14. Icelandic
15. Irish
16. Italian
17. Jewish
18. Métis
19. Norwegian
20. Asian
21. Polish
22. Russian
23. Scot
24. Spanish
25. Swedish
26. Ukrainian
27. Other (specify)

## FEATURE TYPE

Feature Type refers to the function, use, and/or descriptive name of specific features at a site. It is applied to each standing feature. Enter a number from the list of Feature Types (see above). If filling out a digital site form enter the correct number from the Feature Type list.

Example: On a farmstead with five standing features, the barn has been arbitrarily designated Feature #2 and a "62" (designating barn) is entered into the Feature Type field.

While both the Architectural and Historical Archeological forms share the Feature Type list, the instructions differ—the Historical Archeological form uses the broadest applicable term and the **Architectural form uses the most specific applicable term**.

## CONTEXT

A "context" is a theoretical framework comprised of three intersecting parameters: theme, space, and chronology. The context is the basic organizational unit of the comprehensive planning process and provides a framework into which historic properties can be categorized for subsequent analysis and comparison. This type of organization allows site data analysis by theme, site type, geographical distribution, period, or a variety of combinations thereof. For purposes of completing a NDCRS site form each of these parameters is recorded separately.

## Guidelines:

1. Each site and site feature may be assigned to one or more contexts.

2. Neighboring sites (or neighboring site features) may be assignable to different contexts.

3. Each site and site feature is assigned to a *primary* context, defined as the context to which the site or site feature most logically is related.

4. Each site and site feature may have one or more *secondary* contexts (contexts other than the primary context) to which the site or site feature may be assigned.

## Selection:

Because historic archeological sites may appear in several different contexts, selection of the appropriate context for a historic site may pose a challenge. Context selection may require identification of several contextual possibilities and selection of the context to which the property is most significant. For example: a campsite used by an exploration party at one time and a military unit at another time could fit into the Exploration context or the Military context. The recorder must decide whether the site has greater value as an example of an exploration site or as a military site and choose that context. Selection criteria may include the type and quantity of features and/or artifacts present at the site, the relative historical importance of the parties that occupied the site, the interpretability of the site, the number of other sites known to represent the context, and/or other criteria set by the recorder.

## Coding:

Enter the most appropriate Context (theme) from the list and record its number in the space provided on Page 1. **Record <u>all</u> other pertinent and applicable Contexts** in the Descriptive section and the Statement of Significance (see below).

## Contexts:

1. **Aviation**—Relates to the beginning, development, and use of aircraft in North Dakota. Typical property types include airports, airfields, landing strips, hangars, airport facilities, and homes of important air-industry persons.

2. **Bridges**—Relates to design, engineering, and/or architectural values of bridges, grade separations, trestles, etc.

3. **Colonization**—Relates to the planned and organized immigration, settlement and/or re-settlement of groups to, into or within North Dakota. Groups may be religious, social, or ethnic, for example a Hutterite colony. Typical property types include towns, colonies, settlements, businesses, residences, and farms.

4. **Commerce**—Relates to the establishment, growth, and operation of the sale or exchange of goods, including banking and financial support services. Typical property types include retail stores, wholesale stores, general stores, banks, savings and loan (S&L) institutions, brokerage houses, mail order houses, shipping and transportation facilities, and homes of prominent merchants and bankers.

5. **Communications**—Relates to the transmission of messages and information. Typical property types include newspaper offices, telegraph, telephone, and cellular facilities, post offices and mail stations, post roads, and radio, TV, microwave, and cellular stations and towers.

6. **Depression, The Great**—Relates to causes, effects of, conditions during, and/or relief and recovery from the Great Depression (1929-1940). Typical property types include abandoned farms, banks, business buildings, city parks, civic improvements, relief facilities, WPA projects, and CCC camps and projects.

7. **Education**—Relates to the organized transmission of formal knowledge, training, and skills. Typical property types include schools, colleges, universities, business schools, trade schools, campuses, campus living quarters, administration buildings, and the homes of prominent educators.

8. **Energy Development**—Relates to the establishment, development, and use of mechanical, hydro, electrical, and wind power sources, their generation, distribution and use. Typical property types include water wheels, steam and/or electric generating and transmission facilities, dams, and power stations. *Do not include coal or petroleum sites in this category*.

9. **Entertainment**—Relates to activities by which people entertain, amuse themselves and/or others, and places where entertainment and/or amusement are offered, provided, or experienced. Typical property types include fairgrounds, sports facilities, circus grounds, amusement parks, theaters, opera houses, parks, playgrounds, museums, concert halls, and the homes of prominent entertainers and impresarios.

10. **Exploration**—Relates to the exploration, discovery, recordation, and dissemination of information about characteristics, attributes, and values in North Dakota. Typical property types include trails, campsites, camps, forts, battlefields, storage yards, and the residences of prominent explorers.

11. **Farming, Bonanza**—Relates to the establishment and operation of the Bonanza Farm phenomenon in North Dakota. Typical property types include Bonanza Farm headquarters, corrals, barns, farm buildings, outlying (satellite) farm stations, barracks, dormitories, and loading and shipping facilities.

12. **Farming, Dairy**—Relates to the establishment and operation of dairy farms. Typical property types include single or multiple dwellings, barns, corrals, milking houses, privies, dumps, and grain storage facilities.

13. **Farming**—Relates to the establishment and operation of farms other than those specified above. Typical property types include single or multiple dwellings, barns, corrals, privies, dumps, grain storage facilities, animal shelters, indoor and outdoor storage facilities, and water sources.

14. **Fur Trade**—Relates to the establishment, operation, and adaptations of the fur trade industry in North Dakota, particularly (although not exclusively) from the late 18th to late 19th centuries. Typical property types include fur trading posts and forts, trails, loading and shipping facilities, trapping, trading and hunting grounds, camps and campsites, steamboat docks, stores, dwellings, and warehouses.

15. **Government, National**—Relates to the establishment and operation of United States authority over, control of, and services to the area within North Dakota's current boundaries. Typical property types include federal government office buildings, federal courthouses, border stations, customs houses, and post offices but also may include mail stations, forts, trails, roads, highways, camps, campsites, and dwellings. *Exercise caution to record the property's primary context on Page 1 and appropriate secondary contexts in the Descriptive section*.

16. **Government, Territorial**—Relates to the government and administration of Dakota Territory (1861-1889). Property types are similar to those of State Government except that they must have been established, constructed, and/or used for Territorial government purposes prior to November 2, 1889.

17. **Government, State**—Relates to the government and administration of North Dakota beginning November 2, 1889. Typical property types include state government offices and office buildings, trails, roads, highways, maintenance shops, storage yards and facilities, state-run institutions, dwellings on state property, and homes of prominent state political leaders.

18. **Government, Local**—Relates to the government and administration of local governments including counties, cities, towns, and townships. Typical property types include courthouses, city halls, town halls, township halls, office buildings, offices, jails, police and sheriff's offices, maintenance shops, storage yards, highways, streets, alleys, bridges, water and sewage treatment facilities, and homes of prominent local political leaders.

19. **Horticulture**—Relates to raising and harvesting plants on a scale smaller than commercial farming. Typical property types include gardens, garden plots, greenhouses, nurseries, and canneries.

20. **Industrial Development**—Relates to all industrial pursuits not specified elsewhere. Typical property types include brick plants, concrete plants, bottling plants, meat packing plants, food processing plants, assembly plants, factories, foundries, saw mills, grist mills, and gravel, potash, and uranium mines. *Do not include coal or petroleum industry sites in this category*.

21. **Irrigation and Conservation**—Relates to the conservation and planned use of land and water resources. Typical property types include *historically significant* shelterbelts (windrows), conservation-oriented farming sites, pumping stations, water pipelines, dams, reservoirs, canals, and flumes.

22. **Military**—Relates to all aspects of military presence in North Dakota. Typical property types include forts, cantonments, posts, Air Force installations, armories, battlefields, trails, roads, bridges, fords, mail stations, cemeteries, camps, campsites, dumps, defensive works, corrals, barns, storage areas, and dwellings.

23. **Mining, Coal**—Relates to the establishment, development, and operation of the coal mining industry in North Dakota. Typical property types include tipples, mines, mine entrances, loading and transportation facilities, storage yards, railroad spurs, office buildings, camps, and dwellings.

24. **Petroleum**—Relates to the establishment, development, and operation of the petroleum industry (oil and gas) in North Dakota. Typical property types include oil wells, gas wells, petroleum product refineries, bulk plants, tank batteries, pipelines, and pumping stations.

25. **Railroads**—Relates to the establishment and operation of the railroad industry in North Dakota. Typical property types include railroad grades, bridges and trestles, depots, freight yards, switch yards, barracks, dormitories, construction yards, selection houses, round houses, loading facilities, construction camps, trails, camps, campsites, office buildings, warehouses, dumps, and signal devices. (*Look for a detailed North Dakota Railroad Context available on the AHPD website in early 2010.*)

26. **Ranching, Open Range**—Relates to breeding, raising, gathering, transportation and marketing of domesticated animals during the late 19th Century *before* widespread private land ownership and the common use of fences. Usually large, often owned or financially supported by out-of-state investors or prominent cattlemen, these ranches operated on a philosophy of exploiting the natural resources of the area as long as economic feasibility allowed. Typical property types include ranch buildings, single and multiple dwellings, corrals, barns, barracks, bunk houses, wells, line shacks, camps and campsites, rodeo grounds, cattle trails, and round-up grounds.

27. **Ranching, Fee Simple**—Similar to Open Range Ranching in general activities and products, however important differences exist. Fee Simple Ranching is characterized by the widespread use of privately owned, fenced land. Usually intended to be permanent occupants of limited space, these ranchers were oriented towards continual re-use of natural resources, perpetuation and improvement of smaller herds, usually locally owned and financed, tended to operate on a smaller scale, and remained a part of the state's agricultural economy. Typical property types include single and multiple dwellings, barns, corrals, feedlots, equipment storage yards and buildings, and wells.

28. **Religion**—Relates to the establishment and operations of religious groups and institutions. Typical property types include colonies, churches, synagogues, temples, rectories, parsonages, church schools, seminaries, convents, and monasteries.

29. **Roads, Trails, and Highways**—Relates to the development and use of overland transportation systems (excluding railroads) such as trails, roads, highways, and wagon routes used by automobiles, trucks, buses, and/or stage coaches. Typical property types include historic trails, historically *significant* roads and highways, bridges, fords, stage stations, rest stops, auto dealerships, gasoline stations, freight yards, barns, relay stations, maintenance shops, dwellings, repair shops, bus depots, bus barns, camps, campsites, motels, inns, and diners.

30. **Rural Settlement**—Relates to factors that influenced or were influenced by settlement in rural areas including rural institutions, rural industries (except farming and ranching), ethnicity, colonization, and social institutions. Typical property types include churches, factories, assembly plants, brick making factories, roads/trails/highways, fords, ferries, river crossings, cemeteries, social gathering places, rural schools, township halls, mills, forts, and railroad properties. *Exercise caution to record the property's primary context on Page 1 and appropriate secondary contexts in the Descriptive section*.

31. **Urban Settlement**—Relates to the establishment and growth of communities as whole entities rather than separate parts, including abandoned settlements and towns as well as existing ones. The context seeks to describe town-building and settlement phenomena. Typical property types include towns, settlements, and colonies, as well as those property types that relate more specifically to defined urban institutions, urban industries, community services and businesses, ethnic groups, and demographic patterns. *Exercise caution to record the property's primary context on Page 1 and appropriate secondary contexts in the Descriptive section*.

**32. Water Navigation**—Relates to the commercial use of North Dakota's bodies of water for transportation of goods and people. While focusing on the steamboat industry, the context is intended to include other forms of commercial water navigation but generally exclude recreational boating. Typical property types include steamboat docks, wharfs, piers, wood yards, ferries, storage yards, freight yards, loading facilities, wrecks, boat yards, and dry docks.

## PRIMARY EXTERIOR & SECONDARY EXTERIOR

**Primary Exterior Finish and Secondary Exterior Finish**—Most features will fall into one of two cases: 1) the materials of the framing system differ from the feature's external sheathing or 2) the feature is supported by, and exhibits, the same building material. In the first case, code at a minimum the Structural System and Primary Exterior Finish. In the second case, enter the code into the Structural System field only. In either case, if a Secondary Exterior Finish exists, enter the proper code into that field.

Do not consider foundations, basements, and roofs as part of either the structural composition or the external finishes. If "Other" is coded for the Finishes, explain what the material is in the Feature Description section (Page 3). Original historic finishes should be described in the Feature Description as well.

The codes for the Primary Exterior and Secondary Exterior fields are the same as those for coding the Structural System. See the Structural System discussion above for Primary Exterior and Secondary Exterior codes. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code.

## CONDITION

Assess the physical condition of the feature. The categories below **apply to individual features** (Page 2) rather than to the entire site. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

1…..Destroyed—feature completely eradicated
2…..Inundated—feature under water
3…..Very Poor—more than 75% of feature destroyed
4…..Poor—50%-75% of feature destroyed
5…..Fair—25%-50% of feature destroyed
6…..Good—less than 25% of feature destroyed
7…..Excellent—feature is relatively undisturbed

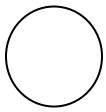
Choices 1, 2, and sometimes 3 may apply more aptly to historical archeological sites.

**PLAN SHAPE**

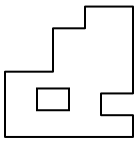
Enter the code for the Plan Shape. Choose the shape that most closely resembles the plan of the feature. Note the general shape of the original feature, exclusive of elements such as bay windows, turrets, and later additions. If "Other" is coded, describe the plan shape in the Feature Description. If a Plan Shape is not applicable, as is the case for many structures and objects, leave the field blank. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

Blank—Unknown/Not Applicable

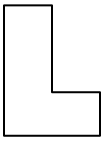
1. Circular



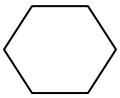
2. Irregular



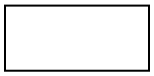
3. L-Shaped



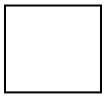
4. Polygonal



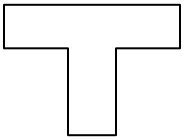
5. Rectangular



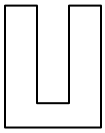
6. Square



7. T-Shaped



8. U-Shaped



9. Other—use this category sparingly

## ARCHITECT/BUILDER

The Architect/Builder field indicates if the name of the architect/builder is identifiable. If the information is verified, provide the name(s) and details in the Feature Description section (Page 3). If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

Blank…..Unknown Architect/Builder
1…..Identifiable Architect/Builder (detail in Feature Description section)

## STYLE

Enter the style that best describes the building, structure, or object's strongest stylistic association. The strongest essence of style may be in one of the following: form, ornament, façade arrangement, or most often a combination thereof. The criteria for classification will vary. Few subjects will be pure or high style expressions but should present some of the elements described. Some subjects will be non-architectural, such as structures and objects, in which case stylistic considerations are inappropriate. If "Other" is coded, describe stylistic elements in the Feature Description section, Page 3. **Recommended references, including online resources, are listed in the Cited and Selected References section at the end of this document.**

Beginning with the 2009 version of the Architectural site form, the Style field no longer requires a code. If completing a site form manually, write in a style from the following definitions. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate style.

The following discussion presents Residential Styles first, followed by Commercial Styles. Here, the styles are listed chronologically, with approximate dates given. **These date ranges are not absolute but reflect a period in time when the styles were popular in North Dakota.** The 2009 Architectural Site Form Field Manual (see above) provides both chronological and alphabetical lists of styles.

## Other Styles

**Other**: The "Other" category includes buildings or subjects with definite stylistic tendencies, at least fifty years of age, and for which there is no appropriate category. Provide detailed information in the Feature Description section, Page 3. ***Use this category sparingly.***

**Other Contemporary** (ca. 1920- ): Buildings sheathed in contemporary materials such as brick, wood, stucco, stone, metal, concrete, concrete block or aggregate panels with square-headed windows and openings. These subjects defy stylistic classification because they lack true Modernist form and construction and bear few decorative or historic influences. Includes rectangular volumes as well as distinctive shapes (geodesic domes, A-frames).

**Other Contemporary Style**

**Other Contemporary Style**

## Residential Styles

**Italianate** (ca. 1880-1905): The style is a combination of picturesque elements drawn from the Italian country villa. Characteristics include: vertical emphasis, shallow roof pitch, deep soffit, cornices with paired or closely spaced brackets, round or segmentally arched windows often with hood or label moldings, angular bays, quoin corners, and towers with hipped roofs. Simple forms such as the Foursquare can exhibit singular Italianate treatments such as bracketed soffits.

**Italianate Style, 32CS1231**

**Italianate Style, 32CS2497**

**Mansardic/Second Empire** (ca. 1880-1910): A style loosely connected to the mid-19th Century Baroque Revival in France. While ornament may be minimal, the steep mansard roof is the defining feature. Characteristics include: flat, convex or concave mansard roofs often incorporating dormers, vertical emphasis, pronounced cornice line, soffit brackets, label or hood moldings, window pediments, pavilions and towers, and mill work decoration. Ornament will reflect typical period influences in the Classical Revival and Italianate modes.

**Mansardic/Second Empire Style, 32DI42**

**Mansardic/Second Empire Style, 32GF162**

**Stick Style** (ca. 1880-1910): The term “stick” refers to a variation of the Gothic Revival that uses only wood components for surface finish and decoration. Treatments such as horizontal and diagonally applied boards are purely decorative, meant to express the structure of Medieval prototypes. Asymmetry, steeply pitched roofs, projecting gables, turrets and porches are common features. As a transition to the Queen Anne, much of the form and massing parallels that style, while the application of “stick” boards over clapboards is distinctive.

**Stick Style, 32BL22**

**Queen Anne** (ca. 1880-1915): Most often an elaboration of the Gabled L, the style is distinguished by pronounced asymmetry and a variety of textures and decorative components. Ornament and massing are oriented toward one corner of the façade. Design elements may include a wrap-around porch, fronting gable projections, projecting bays, dormers, and complex rooflines. Asymmetry is often but not always emphasized by a tower or turret. Texture and detail are expressed with Classical porch columns and a variety of surface materials, including decorative shingle cladding or combinations of brick, stone, clapboards, and shingles.

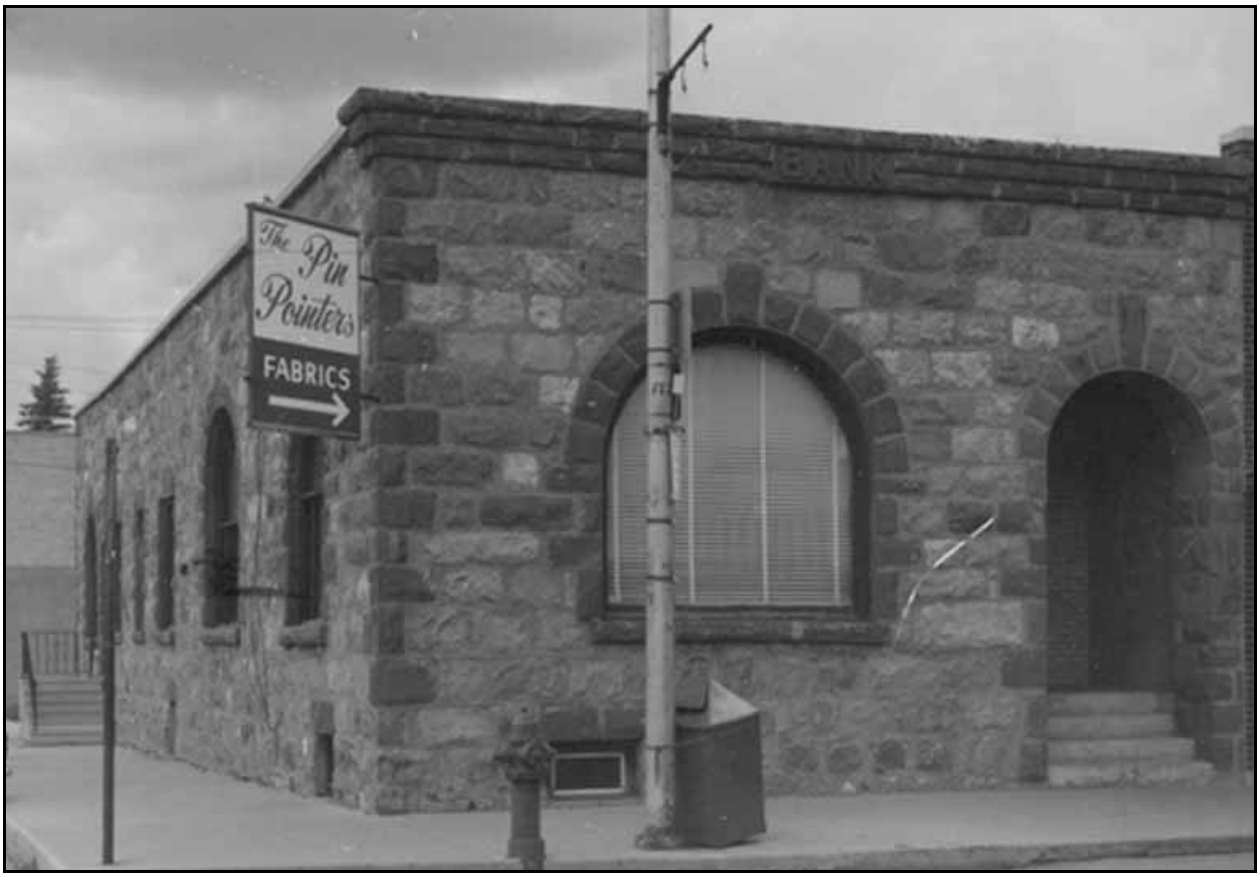
**Queen Anne Style, 32GF15**

**Queen Anne Style, 32PB6**

**Queen Anne Style, 32PB201**

**Queen Anne Style, 32TR5**

**Richardsonian Romanesque** (ca. 1880-1915): Named for H. H. Richardson, the style is a reinterpretation of the traditional Romanesque using a rock-faced stone medium. It conveys heavy massing with emphasis on stone construction, contrasting stone details, broad round arches, round towers with pyramidal or convex roofs, deep window and door openings, squat columns, and cushion capitals.




**Richardsonian Romanesque Style, 32BU636**

**Richardsonian Romanesque Style, 32GF1268**

**Romanesque** (ca. 1880-1915): The Romanesque style differs from Richardsonian Romanesque in that the primary building material is brick, often incorporating stone fittings for sills, lintels, arch surrounds, and foundations. It is common to commercial and civic buildings, banks and post offices. Defining features include corbel tables and other corbel work, arched or segmentally arched door and window openings. Late examples display mostly flat or minimally arched window openings but retain at least one fully arched opening.

**Romanesque Style, 32CS8**

**Romanesque Style, 32CS61**

**Eastern European Revivals** (ca. 1880-1920): High style forms were adapted from the Eastern European Baroque period and often used by immigrants for religious structures during early settlement of the state. Themes reflect Moorish, Byzantine, Russian, and Ukrainian influences such as spires and minarets, horseshoe-shaped arches, and onion domes.

**Eastern European Revivals Style, 32ML73**

**Eastern European Revivals Style**

**Eastern European Revivals Style, 32SK926**

**Ethnic/Vernacular** (ca. 1880-1940): Vernacular is an approach to building which rejects formal contemporary canons and stylistic trends and borrows heavily from "Old World" rural traditions. Building materials are derived locally; in North Dakota examples include rammed earth, mud brick, and sod construction (German-Russian) and Scandinavian log and timber framing. Vernacular also may include emulations of high style architecture that incorporate ethnic details such as distinctive chimneys, window placement, siting orientation, landscaping, etc.

**Ethnic/Vernacular Style, 32DU33**

**Ethnic/Vernacular Style, 32SH10**

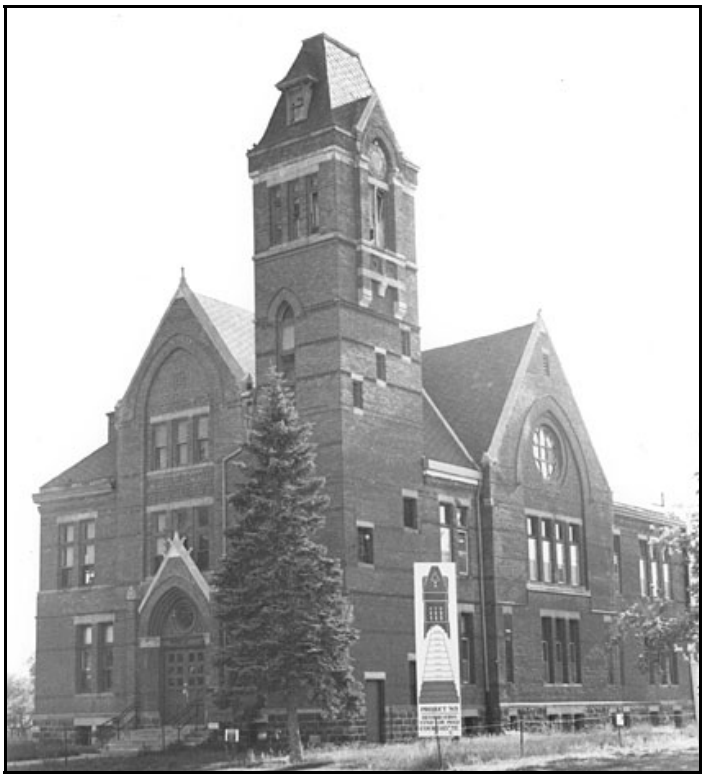
**Gabled Front—Gabled L/Gabled T** (ca. 1880-1920): A simple residential house type (1 to 2 stories) defined by symmetrical rectangular volumes, front gable entries and double hung sash. Both urban and rural in setting, the form is sparsely ornamented and was often used for town halls, churches, and schools. Typical variations include T- or L-shaped plans with cross gables, unboxed soffits with exposed rafters, dormers, restrained Greek Revival details, and porches featuring hipped roofs, turned posts, and jigsaw ornament.

**Gabled Front Style**

**Gabled Front Style**

**Gothic Revival** (ca. 1880-1920): A romantic and often eclectic style defined by strong verticality and picturesque elements. Characteristics include: pointed arches, towers, spires and dormers, steep gable roofs, lacy bargeboard, verandas and open porches, clustered columns, bay and lancet windows, leaded and stained glass windows, asymmetry, and polychromatic color schemes. Other expressions include the Carpenter Gothic—often a simply ornamented Gabled L or Gabled T wood frame house with a steeply pitched flush gable/dormer on the principal façade.

**Gothic Revival Style, 32CS5**



**Gothic Revival Style, 32SN45**

**Gothic Revival Style, 32WA2**

**Shingle Style** (ca. 1890-1915): The Shingle Style is rare in North Dakota. It is another expression of the Queen Anne and exhibits the sculpted quality of the Romanesque while borrowing individual elements from the Classical Revival. There is a reduction of ornament around windows and doors and in cornices. The nearly exclusive use of shingles as a finishing material gives continuity to surfaces, softens corners, unites junctures, and creates a unity of mass. The style is highly asymmetrical, often incorporating rusticated ashlar or field stone.

**Shingle Style, 32BL410**

**American Foursquare/Cube** (ca. 1890-1930): A 1½- or 2-story box form characterized by a shallow hipped roof; variations often include single front dormer, deep soffit, flush soffit, wide sash, and full porch. The style is almost devoid of surface ornament but may feature porch columns or piers of a simple Classical order. Wood shingle, stucco, or clapboards are common sidings.

**American Foursquare/Cube Style, 32GF3469**

**Hipped Roof Box** (ca. 1890-1920): Often associated with the catalogue housing of laborers, this modest housing type is defined by 1-story height, square, slightly elongated single volume, minimal ornament, double hung sash, and always a hipped roof. It may feature a porch with turned posts and simple gingerbread.

**Hipped Roof Box Style, 32GF2167**

**Hipped Roof Box Style, 32GF2231**

**Beaux Arts** (ca. 1900-1930): The style mostly has been confined to public and commercial structures. Façades have Renaissance tendencies, often distinguished by three-part arrangement (base, shaft, and capital sections), rusticated bases or raised basements, rigid symmetry, and robust Classical elements (paired columns, cartouches, medallions, balustrades, and aedicule). There is a hierarchy of ornament as detail becomes more profuse toward a grand entry.

**Beaux Arts Style, 32BA12**

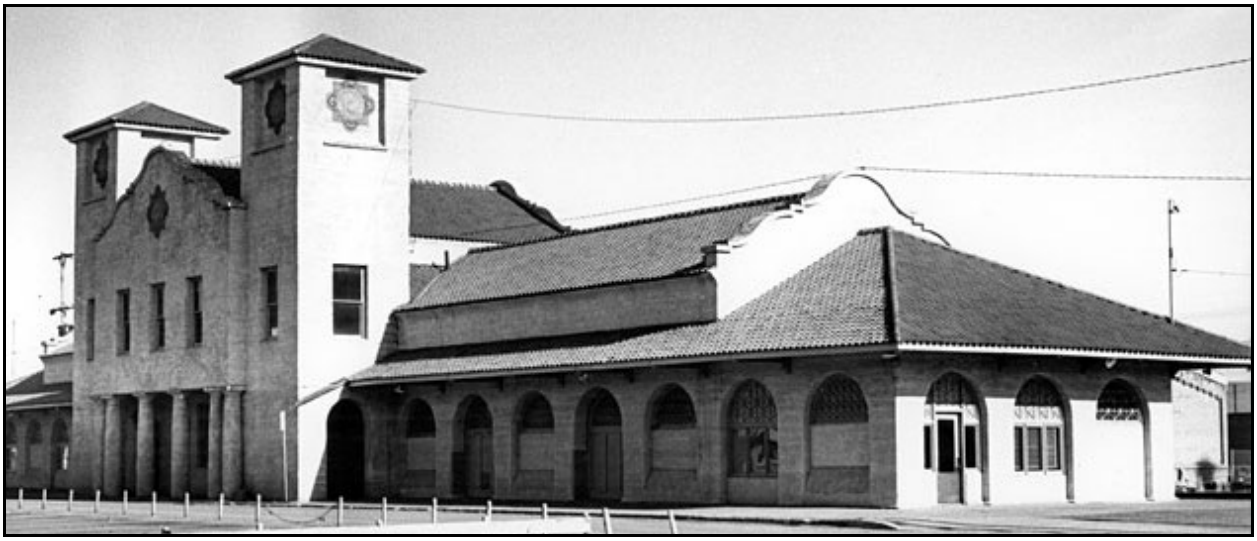
**Beaux Arts Style, 32WI24**

**Elizabethan/Tudor Revival** (ca. 1900-1940): The style draws from English Medieval prototypes. Defining features include: simulated half timber construction, stucco, steep gables, flared eaves, bargeboards, simulated thatching, prominent chimneys, chimney pots, brick and stone trim. The style also includes 1- or 1½-story "cottages" with arched entries contained in gabled porches (ca. 1920-1940).

**Elizabethan/Tudor Revival Style, 32BL263**

**Elizabethan/Tudor Revival Style, 32CS1204**

**Mission/Pueblo Revival** (ca. 1905-1940): A revival style begun in the Southwest, it is often a fusion of Spanish Colonial forms and Pueblo building traditions. Forms frequently are based on Spanish missions and *haciendas* and feature plain white or earth tone stucco, vigas, arched openings, low pitched tile roof, scalloped or curved parapets, bell towers, and terra cotta or concrete ornaments.



**Mission/Pueblo Revival Style, 32BL16**

**Colonial Revival** (ca. 1905-1950): The style commonly derived from 18th Century American Georgian and Federal styles. It is distinguished by symmetrical placement of windows, entries, dormers, and chimneys. Most often a gable form with entry on the long side, although highly symmetrical Gabled Front and Foursquare types qualify if they display heavy applications of Classical details, including: Classical porches, well developed cornices, Palladian windows, triangular pediments, and quoin corners. It includes the Dutch gambrel roof variation and mid-20th Century revivals such as Cape Cod.

**Colonial Revival Style, 32GF17**

**Bungalow** (ca. 1910-1935): One or 1½-story house type with a pronounced gabled porch or integrated porch that extends the full length of the façade. It is almost exclusively defined by Craftsman details and vernacular materials; exposed rafter tails, deep soffits, knee brace brackets, paired or grouped sash, and a porch often supported by battered piers. Variants include: hipped roof, extended gable porch, shallow hipped roof porch, single volume side gable with integrated porch, field stone chimneys and porches, shed dormers, Prairie style elements, or simplified Classical features.

**Bungalow Style, 32CS436**

**Bungalow Style, 32MH292**

**Craftsman** (ca. 1910-1935): Generally a 2-story plus residential structure distinguished from the bungalow form mostly by scale, although simple forms of 1- to 1½-stories may qualify if they have a small vestibule entry or lack the well developed porch of a true bungalow. The emphasis is on exposed or implied structure, rafter rails, knee brace brackets, shingle cladding, battered porch piers, pronounced shed or gabled dormers, and use of rustic local stone and wood materials. Common variations of the Tudor/English Craftsman type feature half timbering with stucco finish. The category includes WPA/CCC structures with Craftsman-type materials and workmanship.

**Craftsman Style, 32BL551**

**Craftsman Style, 32SN541**

**Prairie Style** (ca. 1910-1930): A style popularized in the upper Midwest and often associated with Frank Lloyd Wright. Characteristic features evolved as a response to regional climate and flat terrain. Defined by broad horizontal massing, low hipped or gabled roofs with deeply overhung soffits, use of stucco, brick and wood, bracketed or cantilevered entry hoods, paired or grouped sash that abut with soffits and running courses of brick and other materials used for horizontal emphasis. Forms may be highly symmetrical or irregular in design.

**Prairie Style, 32CS297**

**Prairie Style, 32BO344**

**Plain Residential** (ca. 1920-1950): Characteristics of Plain Residential include 1- or 1½-story, single volume or L-shaped forms with side or fronting gabled roofs. The form is suggestive of the Cape Cod in eastern America. Lacking the horizontal emphasis of the ranch, these subjects have boxy volumes, little or no soffit overhang, and no distinguishing features or decorative treatments.

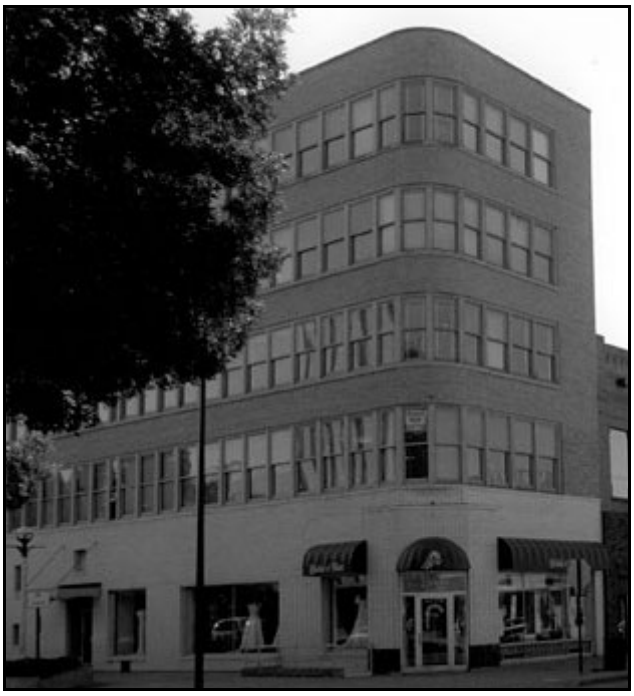
**Plain Residential Style, 32MZ1732**

**Plain Residential Style, 32WA73**

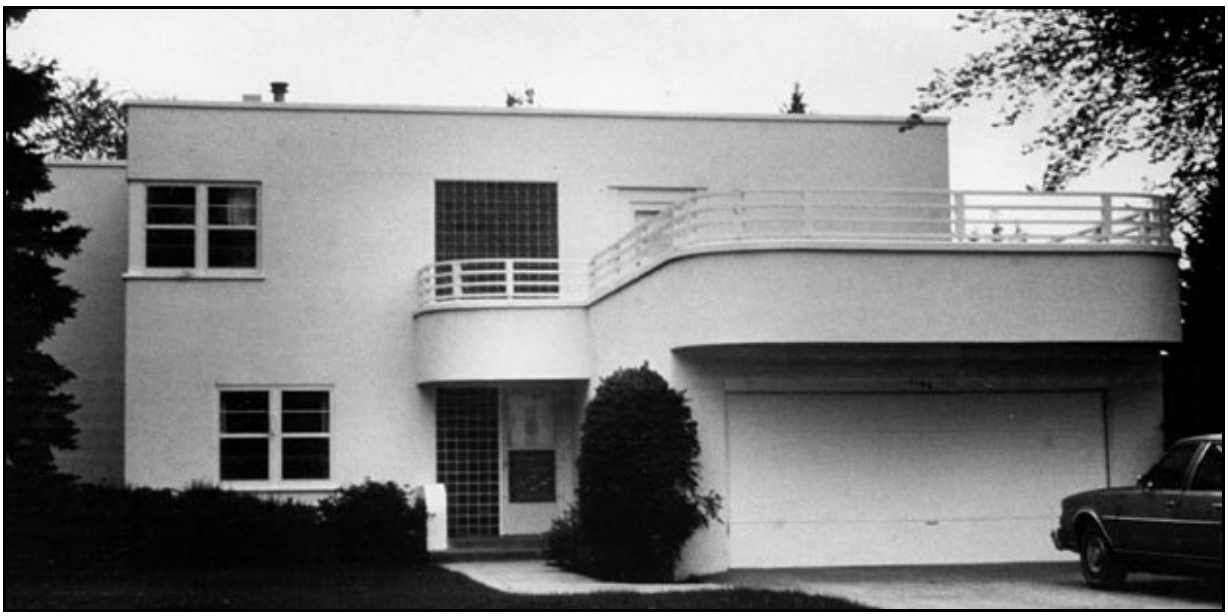
**Art Deco** (ca. 1925-1940): The style rejected formal interpretations of Classical ornament and design. While overall massing may reflect Classical form, interiors and exteriors emphasize rounded windows and corners, geometric decorative devices such as zigzags, chevrons, lozenges and stylized plant, animal, and Egyptian motifs. Primary materials are stucco, brick, smooth concrete or stone, glass block, and polished metal. WPA/CCC buildings were often executed in the Art Deco style.

**Art Deco Style, 32BL27**

**Moderne** (ca. 1925-1945): A style emphasizing broad horizontal planes, flat roofs, cantilevers, rounded corners, corner windows, and little or no ornament. Finishing materials include concrete, glass and steel. Primarily a residential type of architecture, this style parallels Art Deco in form but has none of the surface ornament.

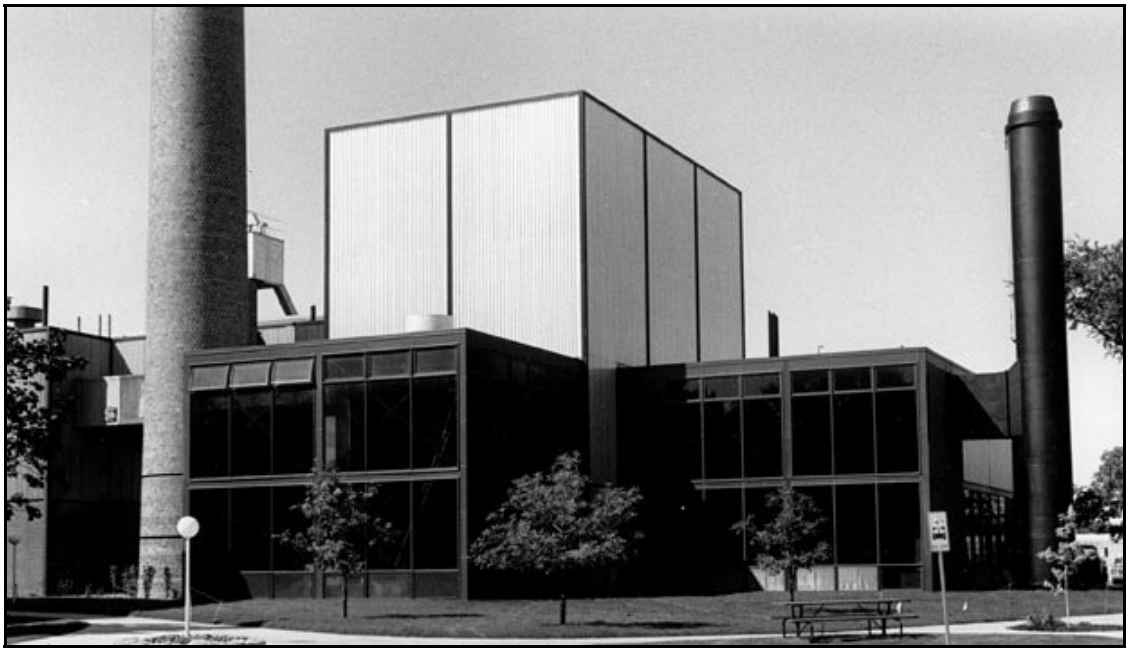


**Moderne Style, 32BL197**



**Moderne Style, 32RY646**

**International Styles** (ca. 1940- ): Inspired by the European modernist movement, these subjects cast off historical precedent and display little or no regional identity or ornament. The style is distinguished by square or rectangular form, with emphasis on glass, steel, and concrete materials. Characteristics include: skin of metal, brick, steel or concrete piers incorporating glass windows. Wall surfaces are often in the same plane; expressive structural systems, bands or ribbons of windows. Curtain wall construction as well as the heavier brutalism designs, including examples with abstracted colonnades in front of a glass wall also are characteristic of the style. Most often it has been applied to commercial structures, although residential forms do exist.



**International Styles, 32CS79**

**International Styles, Job Service building in Bismarck, ND**

**Trailer House** (ca. 1940- ): While trailers were used earlier for recreational vehicles, this category is intended for trailers used as permanent housing, which began around World War II. Often these homes are parked for long periods of time in neighborhoods consisting of similar homes (trailer parks) but are also found among other stationary buildings.

**Trailer House Style, 32HT36**

**Trailer House Style, 32MO854**

**Ranch/Split Level** (ca. 1945- ): The residential style evolved from single volume dwellings of the Spanish colonial settlement in California and the Southwest. These most commonly are single story structures with rooms, usually on one floor; frequently the garage is attached. Variations include: split level with either floor level staggered above or below the adjacent one, two story split level "Colonial," gabled or hipped roofs, vestigial colonial ornament, and false shutters; early types may recall the Cape Cod form.

**Ranch Style, 32BA1177**

**Split Level Style, 32BL635**

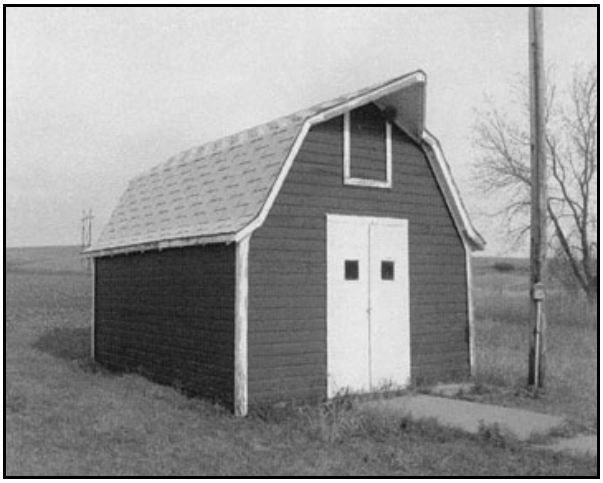
**Eclectic**: The category includes highly eclectic buildings or subjects with definite stylistic tendencies and for which there is no appropriate category. Provide detailed information in the Feature Description section, Page 3.

**Eclectic Style, 32WD142**

**Prefabricated/Modular**: Property types composed of modular or prefabricated pieces that constitute unique patented technologies or noteworthy achievements in the building industry. This category is reserved for distinctive types such as Lustron homes and Rusk auto garages, and should not be confused with ubiquitous subjects such as modern metal storage sheds and garages.

**Prefabricated/Modular Style, 32RY577**

**Utilitarian**: The category includes structures such as grandstands, quonsets, garages with no stylistic tendencies, and prefabricated storage sheds with concrete slab bases. Bases lack a developed foundation system and are not integrated with a structure or permanently engaged to the soil below grade. The category includes façades of structures that have been altered or reclad so as to make stylistic classification difficult or impossible.



**Utilitarian Style, 32OL495**

**Utilitarian Style, 32RM641**

**Utilitarian Style, 32SK1003**

## Commercial Styles

**Boomtown/False Front** (ca. 1880-1910): Simply adorned 19th or early 20th Century commercial structures, often belonging to the original period of settlement. Possible variants include: front gable, false front, wood clapboards, lap siding, pressed metal sheathing, cast concrete block fronts, and simple bracketed cornices.

**Boomtown/False Front Style, 32KD29**

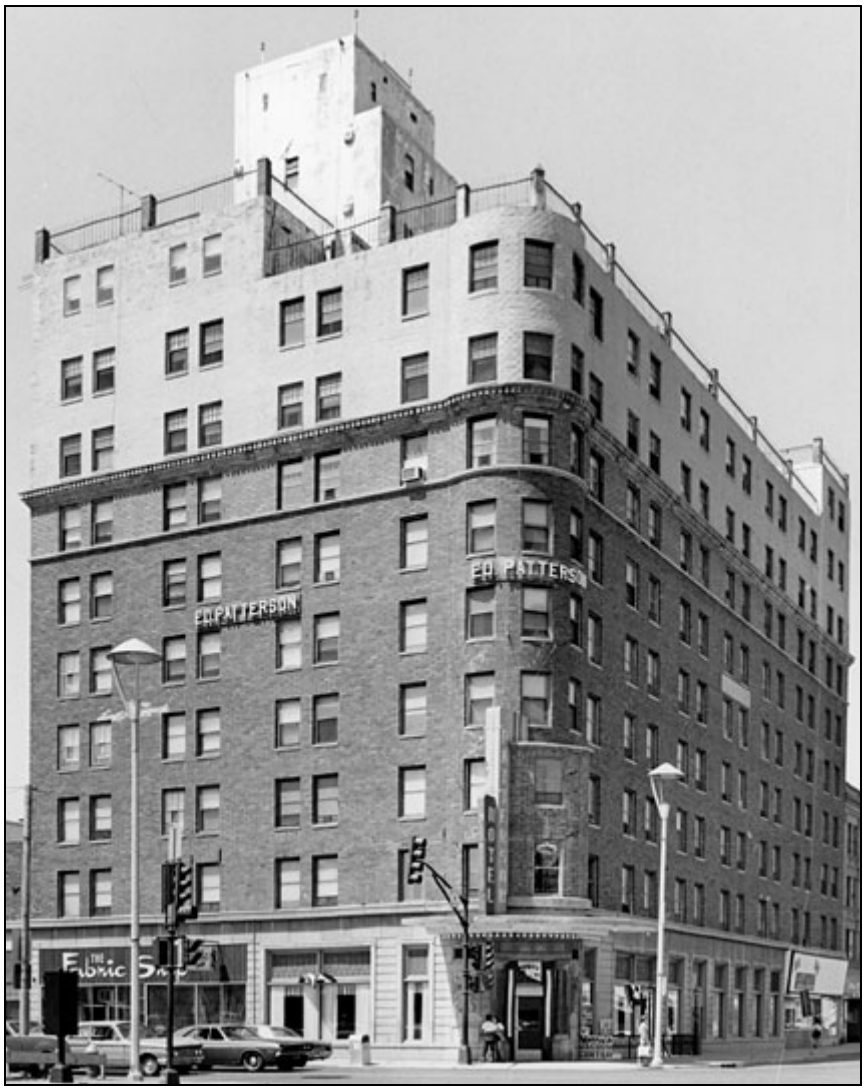
**Early Brick Commercial** (ca. 1885-1915): These subjects are restrained in decoration and typically feature flat or segmental arches, corbel tables at the cornice line, or corbelling around windows. Though somewhat suggestive of pared down Romanesque or Italianate design, these features are underdeveloped to qualify for such associations. Variations include: plain, unornamented metal cornices, jack arch lintels, projecting keystones. These were often the first permanent buildings to replace the original Boomtown/False Front structures.

**Early Brick Commercial Style, 32CS2497**

**Early Brick Commercial Style, 32SN513**

**Chicago School** (ca. 1900-1925): The style bears influences from the period of early skyscraper development in Chicago. A three part façade is clearly articulated by base, shaft, capital arrangement; each section appears in a separate plane. Features include: vertical emphasis in mid-section with windows recessed between piers, terra cotta, stone, or cast stone details, and metal or terra cotta cornice with minimal Classical detailing. Windows and openings are generally wider than standard sash of previous years; wide sash, large plate glass windows, or three part Chicago style windows with large fixed central plate and operable casements.

**Chicago School Style, 32CS1857**




**Chicago School Style, 32BL20**

**Transitional Brick Commercial** (ca. 1910-1935): The style represents a transitional period of commercial design that often merged the 19th Century use of decorative corbelling with simple geometric patterns and sparse ornament of the forthcoming Art Deco period. These subjects rely on surface inlays for texture and contrast but may retain some shallow corbelling. The style has vague or abstracted references to historical styles. Minimally detailed, it may reflect incipient Art Deco geometry (basket weave and chevron inlays of brick, glazed brick and tile inlays—squares, stringlines, lozenges, etc.), square window heads, plain heavy pier caps, and copings of terra cotta, simple metal cornices, and crenellated, triangular or rectangular parapet projections.

**Transitional Brick Commercial Style, 32BL57**

**Transitional Brick Commercial Style, 32SK838**

## OTHER INFORMATION

Enter any other information that may be referenced at-a-glance. The Feature Data section on Page 3 provides space for detailed information.

## STORIES

Enter the number of stories. *Attic stories (gables with windows, hipped roofs with dormers, etc.) comprise a half-story*.

## FOUNDATION MATERIALS

Record the observable foundation type. It is possible to note more than one type, for instance, when a foundation has been refaced with stucco applied over cut stone. An interview with the owner may disclose material(s) that lies below the facing; such an interview should be discussed in the Feature Description. Below are some possible foundation materials.

- Clay tile
- Concrete, simulated stone block
- Earthen brick/Adobe
- Log
- Rammed earth/Puddled clay
- Sod
- Steel frame
- Stone, random
- Stone, slab
- Wood

## WINDOW CONDITION

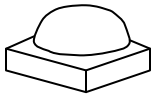
Using the evaluations below, indicate the overall condition of the windows, and whether alterations have taken place. If alterations are extensive, discuss this in the Feature Description.

- most original windows and openings intact
- most original windows replaced, openings intact
- original windows replaced, openings altered
- no windows/not applicable

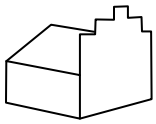
**ROOF/CORNICE**

Describe the form and material composition of the cornice/roof. For roof form, **use the list below for identification and consistency**. Describe roofline decorative elements in the space provided and, if necessary, elaborate in the Feature Description.

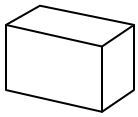
Dome



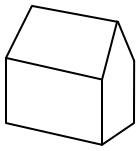
False Front



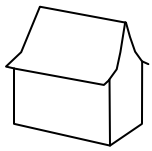
Flat



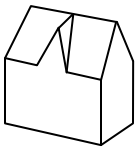
Gable



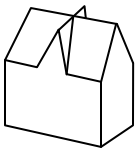
Gable, Bellcast



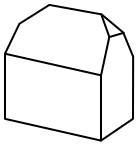
Gable, Center



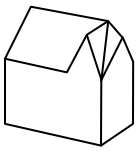
Gable, Cross



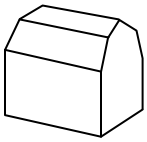
Gable, Hipped



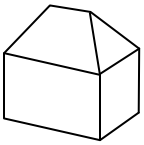
Gable, Offset



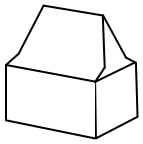
Gambrel



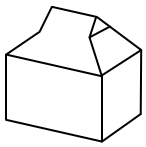
Hip



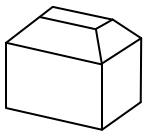
Hip, Bellcast



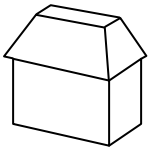
Hip, Gabled



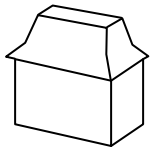
Hip, Truncated



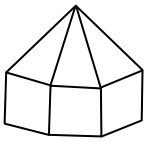
Mansard



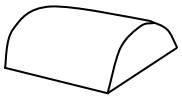
Mansard, Bellcast



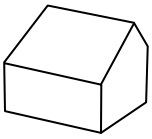
Pyramidal



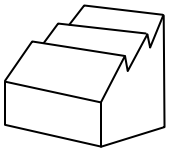
Quonset



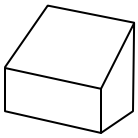
Saltbox



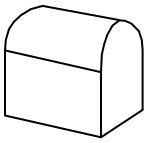
Sawtooth



Shed



Vaulted/Arched



Other—use this category sparingly

## DATING METHODS

List source(s) of information, several may be consulted. For example, in researching a property the recorder may check the 1892, 1896, and 1902 Sanborn maps. He/she should indicate all three years. If the list of Dating Methods exceeds the provided space, use the Feature Description section to complete the entry.

- county atlas
- date block
- plat maps
- professional estimate
- Sanborn maps
- topo maps
- other

## *FEATURE* PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATION

Using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, make a recommendation about the feature's potential for National Register nomination (Page 2). *It is mandatory that at least one of the first seven items be checked for Reconnaissance or Intensive surveys*. Often more than one recommendation is checked. For example, a Mansard style house of good integrity and individual eligibility may also belong to a larger thematic body of Mansardic style property types scattered throughout an area. In such a case, statements 1 and 6 are checked. If applicable, statement 8 and 9 may aid in future research and evaluation. If the issue of moving applies, indicate the appropriate issue(s) in the blank. If filling out a digital site form click to the left of the recommendation and a checkmark will be inserted. **The final determination of significance and eligibility made by the ND SHPO will override any recommendation made by the recorder.**

# *ARCHITECTURAL* SITE FORM—PAGE 2A

## BRIDGES

A supplemental page has been created for the 2009 version of the Architectural site form. Page 2A is intended to be used to record bridges only. **Omit Page 2A from a site form if a bridge is <u>not</u> present.** The purpose of Page 2A is to 1) reflect, in the NDCRS site form, information collected and submitted to the North Dakota Department of Transportation (NDDOT) and 2) provide a tip sheet for those recording a bridge. It is recommended that the recorder **contact the NDDOT Cultural Resources Section to obtain a copy of the Structure and Inventory Appraisal (SI&A) Sheet**. The SI&A Sheet provides pertinent information, and often a scale drawing, of a given bridge.

**NDDOT Contact Information:**
Cultural Resource Section, Design Division
North Dakota Department of Transportation
608 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58505

This section of the Architectural site form is adopted from *Draft: NDDOT Historic Bridge Recording Standards* developed by the NDDOT (Christensen 2006). As stated in that document, "The purpose of these standards is to bring consistency to the information recorded on site forms and site form updates. Any time a historic bridge is present within a project APE, and a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory includes a historic bridge, a site form or site form update shall be completed unless stated otherwise."

### NDDOT PROJECT #

Enter the NDDOT project number.

### BRIDGE TYPE, TRUSS TYPE & SUBTYPE

Provide at-a-glance descriptions of the bridge and truss types. Details may be provided in the Feature Description. The **<u>Feature Description section of the site form must also be filled out</u> as it addresses integrity and eligibility of the feature.**

An online source for illustrations and descriptions of bridge and truss types is available at http://pghbridges.com/basics.htm (Cridlebaugh 2008).

Enter the bridge type and truss type and subtype from the following list. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate type and subtype.

**Bridge Types:**

Continuous span
Deck truss
Pony truss
Through truss

**Truss Types:**

**Concrete:**

- Concrete box beam, pre-stressed
- Concrete channel beam
- Concrete deck girder
- Concrete T-beam
- Concrete slab

**Steel:**

- King post truss
- Parker truss
- Pony plate girder
- Pratt truss
- Queen post truss
- Steel multi-plate arch
- Steel deck girder
- Steel stringer
- Steel through girder
- Through truss
- Warren truss

**Wooden:**

- Timber slab
- Timber stringer
- Timber trestle

## MATERIALS, CONDITION

Provide at-a-glance descriptions of the materials (roadbed, superstructure, substructure, railings) and condition of the bridge. Details may be provided in the Feature Description. The **Feature Description section of the site form must also be filled out as it addresses integrity and eligibility of the feature.**

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Enter other *brief* description(s) about the bridge. Provide detailed information in the Feature Data section on Page 3.

## PHOTOGRAPHS & SCALE DRAWINGS

Below, and on Page 2A of the site form, are lists of standards for photographs and scale drawings. These figures should be included in the Attachments Section. ***Photograph and scale drawings should only be rendered if it is safe to collect data.***

### Photographic Standards:

- view down the road through the bridge
- profile view of the bridge from the side
- view of the substructure (abutments and piers)
- view of the bottom of the deck (if possible)
- view of any makers' marks or bridge plaque present
- view of any unusual design, material or construction features. A scale drawing may replace a sketch map prepared for the site form

### Scale Drawing Standards:

- draw to scale
- show proper dimensions of the bridge, abutments, piers, approach roadway, guardrails, and any other features

# NDCRS *ARCHITECTURAL* SITE FORM—PAGE 3

## FEATURE DATA

### *FEATURE* DESCRIPTION, INTEGRITY, ELIGIBILITY

Use the Feature Description page to detail aspects of the building ***not*** described above. The following checklist of building elements may be useful. Also, there are several informative online resources listed in the Cited and Selected References section at the end of this document. If the description exceeds the space provided, add a Continuation Page.

**Wall System**

- materials
- type of framing
- dimension and kind of lumber
- timber chinking material
- type(s) of joinery/corner treatment (notching)
- type(s) of nails used
- type(s) of siding

**Roof System**

- materials
- support method
- dimensions and kinds of rafters and beams
- presence/absence of electrical connections
- missing/added elements of feature (to evaluate integrity)

**Support Structure/Foundation**

- sills
- footings
- pilings

**Other kinds of support**

- shoring for older features

**Details**

- lumber dimensions on cornerboards, trim of door/window frames

**Evidence of paint/other finishes**

**Interior**

**Cultural material found inside abandoned features**

Describe any alterations and indicate date(s) of alteration(s). Integrity is a quality measured in terms of setting, material, workmanship, style, feeling, and association, the combination of which provides an existing or restorable context that allows for interpretation or recovery of scientific data. Using National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D, evaluate the feature's ability to convey historical and architectural significance. **If the feature is significant under any of the criteria, cite only the criteria that support eligibility. If the feature fails to meet any of the criteria, a statement to that effect should be made.**

Explain the dating technique. For example, "The original open porch was enclosed with wood frame walls and screens in 1963, according to the owner," or "A single story addition on the north side of the building is absent on the 1907 Sanborn Map but present on the 1912 Sanborn Map." Also, note elements of a particular feature not evident in a photograph. The material of the cornice, for instance, may differ from the rest of the wall, but may be painted to appear to be the same material.

# *ARCITECTURAL* SITE FORM—PAGE 4

## SITE DESCRIPTION

**Information entered on Page 4 remains consistent for the <u>entire</u> site; it only needs to be completed once per site**.

### OWNER CONTACT INFORMATION

Provide contact information for the owner so that he/she can be contacted for revisits or for more information. The information is not required but may assist future work.

### ACCESS

**For rural sites** the access field describes routing to the site. Start at a known point, such as a town or a highway junction, and trace the route providing the mileage and directions. For example, "From the junction of US 83 and US 94 proceed north on Hwy 83 for five miles. Turn west and continue for two miles. Turn south through the gate and drive 1.75 miles until you reach the bridge crossing Fred's Creek. The site is on the creek bank two miles west of the bridge."

### SITE AREA

Enter the site area in **square feet ($ft^2$), <u>not</u> feet squared or ft-x-ft**.

### SITE DESCRIPTION

The site description provides **a brief description of the site not evident in other sections** of the site form. Provide a summary of the topographical and environmental composition, cultural materials, site integrity, and site condition. **If historic cultural material (such as refuse, machinery, implements, building materials, etc.) is found on site, a Historical Archeological form should be completed also.**

### DEED SEARCH

A deed search for an architectural and/or historical site is not required. However, these types of searches routinely are conducted, and the results and presentation vary. If a deed search is conducted, it is recommended that research of the individuals listed in the deed search be undertaken. That is, with the data obtained at the county courthouse the recorder can research the individual(s) associated with the property using local and state library and online resources. The following list includes a few of these resources.

**Regional Biographies and More:**
Institute for Regional Studies and University Archives—NDSU, Fargo
http://www.lib.ndsu.nodak.edu/ndirs/bio&genealogy/ndbioindex.html

**Land Patents (Bureau of Land Management):**
http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/Logon/Logon_Form.asp

**State Archives (SHSND):**
http://history.nd.gov/archives/index.html

Any sources consulted should be listed in the Other Published References section on Page 5.

**SUMMARY OF SITE & SIGNIFICANCE**

Address the integrity of the entire feature as it exists presently. It is best stated in terms of historical and/or architectural contexts. It may relate broadly to a context on a local, regional, state, and/or national level. It conveys the importance of the resource and summarizes events, personalities, historic occupations, and/or activities that contribute to the feature's significance. A statement of the site's integrity must support the Preservation Recommendation(s) made on the Page 2; preservation issues may be discussed.

In completing this section, the *Secretary of the Interior's Criteria for Evaluation* should be consulted. It lists the basis by which properties are determined significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_3.htm).

# NDCRS SITE FORM: ATTACHMENTS SECTION

## TOPO

Print the portion of the USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle that shows the site location and surrounding area. This may involve seaming together more than one map. **Include the name of the topographic quadrangle and the legal location of the site on the map.** The scale of the reproduced map should be **1:24,000**. Plot the boundaries of the site on the topographic map. For rural architectural sites, plot site boundary lines as determined by the extent of site features or significant areas surrounding the features. For urban architectural sites, plot property boundary lines.

The AHPD uses the topographic map to check the site's legal description. To ensure maximum accuracy, the plotted topographic map should match the sketch map in shape and orientation.

## SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Include prints of the site. Polaroid photographs are not acceptable. Photographs of Architectural sites require at least **two opposing corner views of each significant feature and at least one print of each non-significant feature.** Prints are archival materials that are part of the permanent site record. Photographs should be in focus and **labeled with captions identifying the orientation and feature(s) captured**.

**Photographic Identification:** A photographic caption should include identification. Photographs of the site should be cataloged so that they can be retrieved.

**Storage Location:** Photographs of the site should be properly stored to insure a permanent inventory of the cultural resource and a record of work undertaken.

## SKETCH MAP

A sketch map should be prepared at the site. The final version should **include a north arrow, scale, legend, site boundaries, and locations of features and/or artifact concentrations.**

Landmarks and geographic features, such as trees, streams, rivers, fences, bench markers, access roads, railroads, and trails, should be included on the sketch map. Contour markings should be sketched to help others relocate the site on a topographic map or outdoors.

The sketch map should be to scale, providing an accurate plot of the site. The final version should be archival quality. **Indicate the scale on the map.**

To summarize, the topographic map plot shows a site's legal location and its relationship to a large area. The sketch map shows relationships between artifacts, cultural features, and geographic features within the site.

# NDCRS SITE FORM: CONTINUATION PAGE

A Continuation Page contains information that exceeds the space available in other sections of the site form. **Identification of the field/section continued must be included** on the Continuation Page to cross-reference the information.

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