NDCRS SITE FORM TRAINING MANUAL:
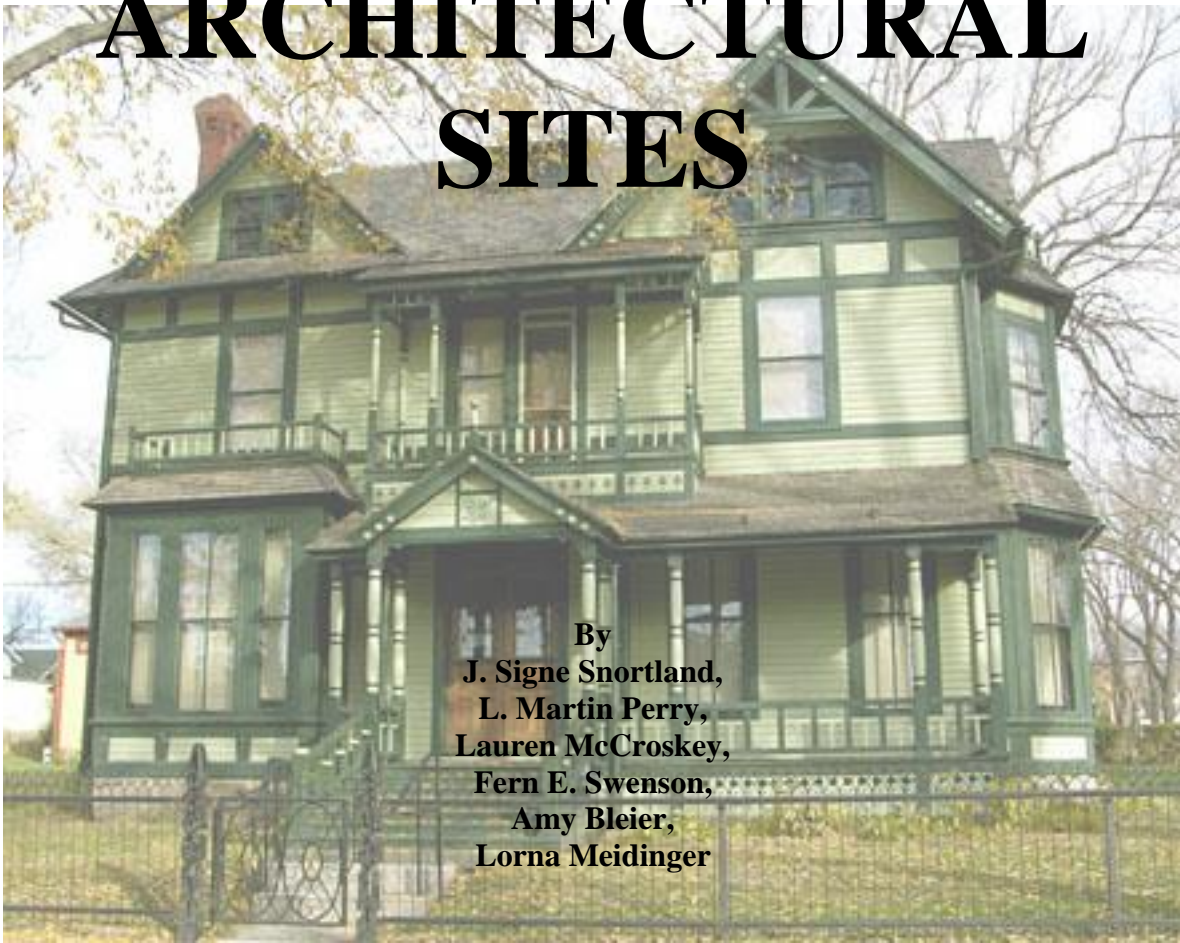
ARCHITECTURAL SITES

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Produced by the Archeology and Historic Preservation Division,
State Historical Society of North Dakota

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.

INTRODUCTION

The Archeology and Historic Preservation Division (AHP) 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 & GIS

The AHP began incorporating site location information from the NDCRS files and the AHP Survey Manuscript Collection into a comprehensive geographic information system (GIS) format in June 2002. Previously and newly recorded prehistoric archeological, historical archeological and architectural sites, site leads, isolated finds, and Class III cultural resource survey reports were digitized on a state-wide level. The AHP staff systematically reviewed and digitized over 54,000 NDCRS files, and over 10,500 cultural resource inventories comprising the AHP Manuscript Collection during this project. By July 2008, all of the previously recorded NDCRS sites and survey manuscripts had been digitized. **Newly submitted NDCRS forms and cultural resource surveys are added upon review by AHP 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 AHP announced the development of a web viewer application that allows researchers to view and interact with both the spatial data on computers in the AHP. Users of the application are not permitted to modify the spatial/attribute data or export the data. Researchers seeking cultural resource spatial data should contact AHP staff regarding appropriate protocols to be followed in data requests.

CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM

The Cultural Heritage Form was published online by the AHP in July 2013. The form was created as a response to the call for a form to record non-archaeological sites. The Cultural Heritage Form may be used to document and *initially* record traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, and/or sites of cultural and religious significance to tribes or other groups. This form is not a formal determination of significance by Federal, Tribal, or State officials.

The Cultural Heritage Form is not required by the [North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office](#) or the SHSND. *The Cultural Heritage Form is not a substitute for the NDCRS archaeological, architectural, and historical archaeological site forms.* Locations identified and recorded on the Cultural Heritage Form will not be assigned a formal Smithsonian Institution Trinomial System (SITS) site number.

HOW TO COMPLETE A SITE FORM

The NDCRS system consists of three manuals and three site forms, delineated as: (1) archeological, (2) architectural, and (3) historical archeological. This document is the architectural manual; it guides a user through step-by-step completion of the architectural site form.

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 historic 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: complete (1) the architectural form; (2) Page 1 of an archeological form and Page 1 of a historical archeological form; (3) complete the respective archeological and historical archeological Description sections; (4) complete the Attachments Section; and (5) use the same Field Code 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 the archeological and/or historical archeological features.** This is a necessary for database entry.

Page 1 of a NDCRS site form is arranged for entry into a Microsoft Access database.

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, Foundation, and Additional Information.

Several resources are listed in the *Cited and Selected References* **section** of this document. These resources are useful for discussion and depiction of cultural resources.

Defined Non-Sites and Property Types Requiring No Formal Documentation

The following defined non-sites and property types do not require formal documentation on NDCRS site forms. If they are encountered discuss them in the project report. Consult the lead agency cultural resource specialist for project-specific requirements.

Professional judgment and common sense should be used during site recording.

1) Utility lines (i.e., power poles/lines, towers, telephone lines, fiber optic cable, etc). However, historic utility facilities such as the WAPA transmission facilities (including the power lines) *must* be recorded.
2) Pipelines (i.e., water, gas and oil)
3) Elevation, bench, and section markers. However, the state line quartzite markers *must* be recorded.
4) Isolated rip-rap (i.e., the use of cobbles, rock, or wood to stabilize riverbanks, stream banks, or drainages). However, WPA or CCC constructions *must* be recorded.
5) Farm or ranch fences and enclosures (i.e., barbed wire, chain link, buck-and-pole, or other types of pasture fence). However, corrals, roundup or load-out facilities *must* be recorded.
6) Unnamed two-track roads (i.e., ranch roads, seismic roads, etc.)
7) Producing oil/gas wells and dry hole markers
8) Corrugated metal culverts
9) Modern prospect pits associated with mineral exploration or mining with no associated features, cribbing, and/or less than 50 associated artifacts. Mention only in the report but do not submit a site form.
10) Active gravel/borrow pits
11) Railroad segments such as altered grades and tracks unassociated with other railroad features do not have to be recorded. However, *record* sidings and tracks possibly associated with major and monumental historic developments such as the railroad siding for the Garrison Dam, or any sidings and tracks associated with military Cold War development.

Of the list above, although not requiring formal documentation (NDCRS site forms/Feature #), pipelines; elevation, bench, and section markers; prospect pits associated with mineral exploration or mining that exist in a recorded site their presence should be noted in the setting section of the NDCRS form.

Please also see: http://history.nd.gov/hp/historiccontexts.html for additional information about select topics such as *Farms in North Dakota Part 1 and Part 2*, *Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943*, and *Railroads in North Dakota, 1872-1956*.

General Rules for Completion of NDCRS Site Forms:

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

2. Consult the appropriate manual(s) or contact the AHP with questions or concerns.

3. 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.

4. **If "Other" is coded in a field, describe what it represents in the Other Information field.**

5. 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#.

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

7. <u>**Mail**</u> **the completed form(s) with a cover letter to:**

    > **Archaeology and Historic Preservation**
    > **State Histroical Society of North Dakota**
    > **612 East Boulevard Avenue**
    > **Bismarck, North Dakota 58505**

8. Allow up to 15 working days for processing by the AHP.

Digital Site Forms

The NDCRS site forms are available in digital format (PDF) at http://history.nd.gov/hp/hpforms.html. To complete the forms, navigate to the website; download the appropriate PDF, complete, save, <u>**print**</u>, and <u>**mail**</u> to AHP. To download the PDF(s) to your computer use the Save As command.

The digital versions of the site forms were created in Adobe Acrobat Pro. All forms should be usable with Adobe Reader (download/upgrade available online). The site forms utilize dropdown menus, check boxes, and text boxes.

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 (available online).

3. Complete 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 AHP. **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 complete a Page 1 and indicate "Update" at the top of the page, enter the SITS#, Field Code, legal description, and data for the project. At a minimum, a Page 2 with the current condition should be completed for each feature. Changes for features should be noted in the appropriate fields and the description. Leave all fields blank that remain *un*changed. Photographs must be provided to verify the current condition and any changes to the features. 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.

Site Leads

In the NDCRS database, site leads are differentiated from site numbers. The SITS numbers 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. Architectural site leads are intended for sites that are outside the project area and not fully recorded or when access is denied so the form cannot be fully completed. Site leads should still include as much information as possible and at least an overview photograph, more if possible.

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 archaeological and archeological manuals for instructions pertaining to those 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) was created in the 2009 version of the NDCRS Architectural Manual (see below). **Page 2A is used to record bridges only** and does not replace Page 2. 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 re-ordered, reorganized, or omitted. Do not reduce the size of the section or the page order. For sites with multiple features, the Page 2s and Page 3s should be together and ordered by feature number. For instance, Feature 1 Page 3 is followed immediately by Feature 2 Page 2. **Do not substitute sections of the architectural site form with sections of the archeological or historical archeological site forms.**

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	County	Code
Adams	AD	McLean	ML
Barnes	BA	Mercer	ME
Benson	BE	Morton	MO
Billings	BI	Mountrail	MN
Bottineau	BU	Nelson	NE
Bowman	BO	Oliver	OL
Burke	BK	Pembina	PB
Burleigh	BL	Pierce	PI
Cass	CS	Ramsey	RY
Cavalier	CV	Ransom	RM
Dickey	DI	Renville	RV
Divide	DV	Richland	RI
Dunn	DU	Rolette	RO
Eddy	ED	Sargent	SA
Emmons	EM	Sheridan	SH
Foster	FO	Sioux	SI
Golden Valley	GV	Slope	SL
Grand Forks	GF	Stark	SK
Grant	GT	Steele	ST
Griggs	GG	Stutsman	SN
Hettinger	HT	Towner	TO
Kidder	KD	Traill	TR
La Moure	LM	Walsh	WA
Logan	LO	Ward	WD
McHenry	MH	Wells	WE
McIntosh	MT	Williams	WI
McKenzie	MZ		

Site Number— Leave blank unless the SITS number previously has been assigned. The SITS numbers are assigned by the AHP. The number will be entered after the site form has been reviewed, and corrections made if necessary. *After review* **and assignment, AHP will transmit the SITS number** assignments 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 AHP 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 one. 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 AHP needs to keep this data accurate and up-to-date.

To manually determine 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 quarter-sections (¼¼¼) that contain portions of the site (Figure 1).

4. **Condense** the legal description without losing accuracy. Use ½ descriptors if applicable. For instance, if a site covers all of the ¼¼¼'s in the NE¼, the legal location would be the NE¼ of 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.

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. Do not enter N for North or W for west because the N and W appear on the site form by default.

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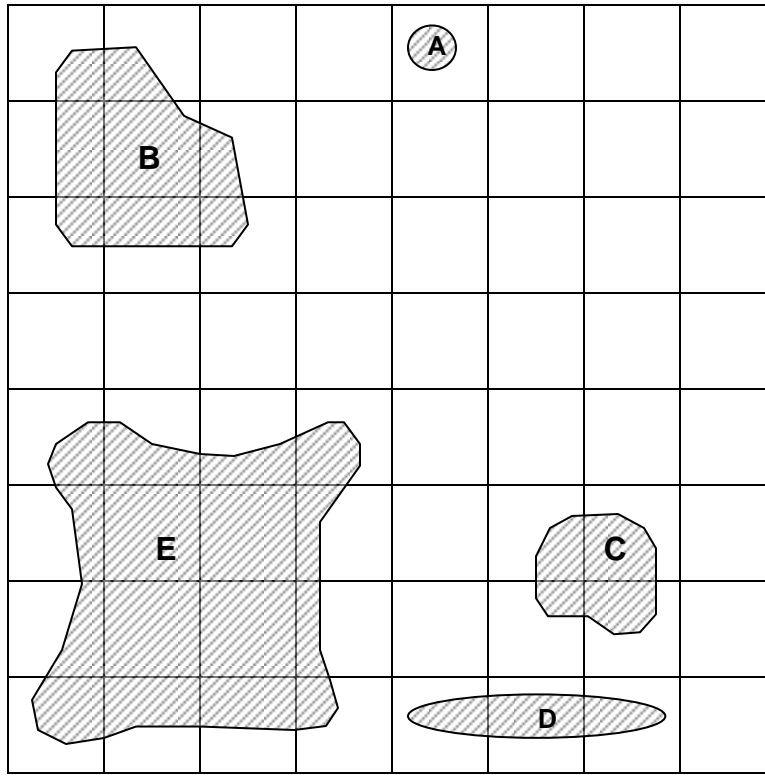
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Legal Descriptions:

Site A
NW¼ NW¼ NE¼
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

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

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

Site D
S½ SW¼ SE¼ &
SW¼ SE¼ SE¼
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Site E
SW¼ Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

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

UTM and ZONE

Enter the Universal Trans-Mercator (UTM) Northing and Easting coordinates. Enter the correct Zone (13N or14N). The site center is the preferable location for UTM's listed on the site form. UTM coordinates may be omitted and are not entered into the NDCRS database.

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 memorial marker.

When a site has more than one feature, a separate Page 2 and Page 3 must be completed for each feature.

Enter the total number of standing features at the site; **do not include historical archeological features in the "Total # Architectural Features" field**. 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" prior to assigning numbers to features of historical archeological and/or archeological features.**

FIELDWORK DATE

Enter **in order of month, day, and 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—The North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office may 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)
CONTRACTING FIRM or AGENCY

List the project title and supervisor. List the report title and author(s). List the employer of the supervisor 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 AHP. **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 AHP.

ECOZONE

AHP 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

AHP 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). AHP 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). AHP staff codes as follows:

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

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. **Only identical features located together can be grouped and recorded as one feature.**

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 and Description pages (Page 2's and Page 3'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 number(s) 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.

NDCRS *ARCHITECTURAL* SITE FORM (2015)

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, Tinted
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
30 Cast Stone
31 Cementitious Siding
32 EIFS
33 Fiberglass
34 Molded Plastic
35 Slate

STYLE—*Alphabetical*

Residential

American Foursquare/Cube
Art Deco
Beaux Arts
Bungalow
Colonial Revival
Contemporary
Craftsman
Eastern European Revivals
Eclectic
Elizabethan/Tudor Revival
Ethnic/Vernacular
Gabled Front: L/T
Gothic Revival
Hipped Roof Box
International Style
Italianate
Mansard
Mansardic/Second Empire
Millennium Mansion
Mission/Pueblo Revival
Moderne
Other 20th Century Modern
Other Contemporary
Other Style
New Traditional
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
Mansard
Other 20th Century Modern
Contemporary
New Traditional
Millennium Mansion
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 2005-2020
12 2020-2035

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 below for Feature/Site Type for Historical & Architectural Sites by Category

Feature/Type Site for Architectural & Historical Archaeological Sites (2015)

Agriculture	Transportation
62 Animal shelter	**2** Accident; Disaster site
62 Barn	**49** Airport; Airfield; Landing field
92 Blacksmith shop	**56** Boat landing, Commercial/Steam
66 Chicken coop; Poultry house	**57** Boat landing, Recreational
43 Corral; Enclosure; Pen	**21** Bridge; Culvert; Trestle
10 Dump	**59** Depot; Terminal
40 Dwelling, Single Unit	**82** Ferry; Ford
70 Experiment station	**72** Freight yard
5 Farm, Dairy	**55** Garage; Carriage house
1 Farm; Farmstead	**88** Gasoline station; Convenience store
55 Garage; Carriage house	**96** Gas storage
78 Garden	**59** Government office
11 Grain storage, Commercial	**55** Hangar
61 Granary bin	**70** Loading platform
64 Line shack	**100** Parking lot
65 Mobile home	**101** Parking ramp/garage
50 Privy	**48** Railroad grade; Tracks; Spur
77 Pump house; Well house	**56** Rest stop; Stage station
4 Ranch	**48** Road; Highway
67 Root cellar; Icehouse; Smokehouse	**103** Roadside sculpture, billboard, sign
61 Silo; Silage pit	**38** Roundhouse; Tipple
77 Spring house	**48** Siding
62 Stable	**78** Signal
13 Stock dam	**62** Stable; Livery
15 Storage building; Warehouse	**72** Switch yard
69 Summer kitchen	**17** Tower, Radio/TV/Microwave
2 Veterinary clinic	**48** Trail
92 Welding shop	**82** Tunnel
14 Well; Pump	**83** Turn-around (railroad)
17 Windmill	
71 Work shop	

Commerce	Government
76 Bank; Savings and Loan; Credit Union; Finance	**75** Auditorium
92 Blacksmith shop	**32** Border crossing station; Customs house
45 Business	**30** City hall
88 Convenience store	**84** Correctional facility; Jail; Juvenile hall
68 General store	**59** Courthouse
11 Grain storage, Commercial	**10** Dump; Sanitary landfill
64 Hotel; Motel; Inn	**58** Fire station
62 Livery	**59** Government office
100 Parking lot	**12** Hatchery, Fish/Bird/Animal
101 Parking ramp/garage	**86** Indigent house
71 Repair shop	**78** Monument
47 Shopping center; Mall	**73** Museum; Gallery; Studio, Art/Photo/Sculpture
47 Store, Retail	**86** Orphanage
15 Warehouse; Storage building	**39** Park
68 Trading post	**32** Police station; Sheriff's office
68 Sutler's store	**52** Recreation area, Indoor
	51 Recreation area, Outdoor
	10 Sewage treatment plant
	7 Town; City; Colony; Settlement
	73 Township hall

Feature/Type Site for Architectural & Historical Archaeological Sites (2015)

Industry	Military
2 Accident; Disaster site	**45** Administrative
45 Administrative	**79** Armory
92 Blacksmith shop	**42** Barracks; Dormitory; Bunk house
56 Boat landing, Commercial/Steam	**79** Bastion; Blockhouse
45 Business	**60** Battlefield
34 Brick manufacturing plant	**44** Campsite, Temporary
88 Bulk plant	**29** Cemetery
34 Concrete manufacturing plant	**33** Clinic; Dispensary
10 Dump	**43** Corral; Enclosure; Pen
31 Electric generation facility	**79** Defensive works
36 Electric transformer facility	**40** Dwelling, Single Unit
38 Electric transmission facility	**41** Dwelling, Double Unit
34 Factory; Foundry	**42** Dwelling, Multiple Unit
88 Fuel station	**8** Fort; Cantonment; Post; Base; Camp
96 Gas storage	**55** Garage; Carriage house
96 Gas transmission facility	**59** Government office
70 Laboratory	**33** Hospital; Infirmary
70 Loading platform	**80** Lodge; Social
37 Mill, Saw/Stamp/Minerals	**78** Memorial; Monument
35 Mine; Quarry; Borrow pit	**79** Missile site
96 Oil refinery	**79** Palisade
58 Oil tank battery	**39** Parade ground
96 Oil transmission facility	**59** Post/Base Exchange
14 Oil/Gas well	**79** Powder magazine
100 Parking lot	**50** Privy
101 Parking ramp/garage	**52** Recreation area, Indoor
96 Pipeline	**51** Recreation area, Outdoor
71 Work shop; Repair shop	**51** Shooting range; Rifle range
15 Storage building; Warehouse	**9** School
16 Storage yard	**15** Storage building; Warehouse
17 Tower	**16** Storage yard
92 Welding shop	**68** Sutler store
88 Yard, Coal/Wood/etc.	**17** Tower
	48 Trail
	71 Work/Repair shop

Food	Religion
90 Bakery	**54** Chapel, Non-denominational; Place of worship
28 Bar; Tavern	**53** Church, Catholic
24 Bottling plant	**63** Church, Protestant
24 Brewery; Distillery	**9** Church school
45 Business	**42** Convent; Monastery
90 Butcher shop	**40** Dwelling, Single Unit
25 Cannery	**41** Dwelling, Double Unit
97 Creamery	**42** Dwelling, Multiple Unit
97 Dairy processing plant	**78** Fountain; Garden
94 Fairgrounds; Rodeo grounds	**55** Garage/Carriage house
25 Frozen food locker	**78** Monument; Memorial; Shrine
68 General store	**45** Organizational
26 Grocery store	**40** Parsonage; Manse; Rectory
90 Meat packing plant	**50** Privy
27 Mill, Flour/Grist	**19** Seminary; Bible college
23 Restaurant; Café; Mess hall	**54** Synagogue
25 Sugar refinery	

Feature/Type Site for Architectural & Historical Archaeological Sites (2015)

Health	Education	
45 Administrative; Business; Organizational	**45** Administrative	
33 Clinic; Pharmacy; Dispensary	**75** Classroom	
33 Hospital/Infirmary	**19** College; University	
70 Laboratory	**42** Dormitory; Barracks; Bunk house	
86 Nursing home	**80** Fraternity; Sorority	
33 Sanatorium; Pest house	**70** Laboratory	
47 Store, Retail	**75** Lecture hall; Auditorium	
	20 Library	
	51 Playground	
	52 Recreation area, Indoor	
	51 Recreation area, Outdoor	
	9 School; Church school	
	19 Seminary; Bible college	
	95 Sport facility, Indoor	
	19 Trade/Technical/Business school	

Residential	Arts/Entertainment	Recreation/Sport
40 Dwelling, Single Unit	**52** Arcade; Casino	**49** Airfield; Landing field
41 Dwelling, Double Unit	**75** Auditorium; Lecture hall; Classroom	**52** Arcade; Casino
42 Dwelling, Multiple Unit	**32** Billiards/Pool hall	**57** Boat landing, Recreational
55 Garage; Carriage house	**94** Fairgrounds	**51** Camp; Picnic grounds
78 Garden	**91** Grandstand	**94** Fairgrounds
65 Mobile home	**39** Park	**91** Grandstand
50 Privy	**39** Parade Ground	**39** Park
14 Pump/Well	**51** Recreation area, Outdoor	**51** Playground
77 Pump house; Well house	**51** Resort	**52** Recreation area, Indoor
102 Retirement community	**51** Shooting range/Rifle range	**51** Recreation area, Outdoor
62 Stable	**103** Roadside sculpture/billboard/sign	**51** Resort
15 Storage building	**94** Rodeo grounds	**51** Shooting range; Rifle range
104 Trailer park	**73** Museum; Gallery; Studio, Art/Photo/Sculpture	**94** Rodeo grounds
17 Windmill	**74** Theater; Cinema	**62** Stable
		95 Sports facility, Indoor
		81 Sports facility, Outdoor
		48 Trail

Landscape Architecture	Funerary	Office
78 Garden; Fountain	**45** Business	**45** Administrative; Business; Organizational; Professional
73 Museum; Gallery; Studio, Art/Photo/Sculpture	**29** Cemetery; Mortuary	**100** Parking lot
39 Park	**54** Chapel	**101** Parking ramp/garage
51 Recreation area, Outdoor	**78** Fountain; Garden	
51 Resort	**78** Gravestone; Memorial; Monument; Shrine; Vault	
103 Roadside sculpture, billboard, sign	**50** Privy	

Engineering	Communication	Miscellaneous
21 Bridge; Culvert; Trestle	**87** Newspaper office	**2** Accident; Disaster site
22 Canal; Flume	**18** Post office; Mail station	**10** Dump
13 Dam	**87** Print shop	**15** Storage building; Warehouse
78 Monument	**85** Radar facility	**17** Tower
17 Tower	**93** Radio/TV station	**71** Work shop
82 Tunnel	**89** Telephone/Telegraph facility	**99** Other – USE SPARINGLY
	17 Tower, Radio/TV/Microwave	

Feature/Site Type for *Architectural & Historical Archeological* Sites (2015)

1 Farm; Farmstead
2 Accident; Disaster site
3 Animal/Veterinary clinic
4 Ranch
5 Dairy farm
7 Town; City; Colony; Settlement
8 Base; Camp; Cantonment; Fort; Post
9 School; Church school
10 Dump; Sanitary landfill; Sewage treatment plant
11 Commercial grain storage
12 Fish/Bird/Animal hatchery
13 Dam; Stock dam
14 Pump; Well; Oil/Gas well
15 Storage building; Warehouse; Storage yard
17 Windmill; Tower; Radio/TV/Microwave tower
18 Post office; Mail station
19 College; University; Seminary/Bible College; Trade/Technical/Business school
20 Library
21 Bridge; Culvert; Trestle
22 Canal; Flume
23 Restaurant; Café; Mess hall
24 Bottling plant; Brewery; Distillery
25 Cannery; Frozen food locker; Sugar refinery
26 Grocery store
27 Flour/Grist mill
28 Bar; Tavern
29 Cemetery; Mortuary
30 City hall
31 Electric generation facility
32 Billiards/Pool hall; Border crossing station; Customs house; Police station; Sheriff's office
33 Clinic; Pharmacy; Dispensary; Hospital; Infirmary; Sanatorium; Pest house
34 Brick manufacturing plant; Concrete manufacturing plant; Factory; Foundry
35 Mine; Quarry; Borrow pit
36 Electric transformer facility

37 Saw/Stamp/Minerals mill
38 Electric transmission facility/Roundhouse/Tipple
39 Park; Parade ground
40 Single unit dwelling; Parsonage; Manse; Rectory
41 Double unit dwelling
42 Multiple unit dwelling; Barracks; Dormitory; Bunk house; Convent; Monastery
43 Corral; Enclosure; Pen
44 Temporary campsite
45 Administrative; Business; Organizational; Professional
47 Shopping center; Mall; Retail store
48 Railroad grade; Tracks; Spur; Siding; Road; Highway; Trail
49 Airport; Airfield; Landing field
50 Privy
51 Camp; Picnic grounds; Playground; Outdoor recreation Area; Resort; Shooting range; Rifle range
52 Arcade; Casino; Indoor recreation area
53 Catholic Church
54 Chapel; Non-denominational chapel; Place of worship
54 Synagogue
55 Garage; Carriage house; Hangar
56 Commercial/Steam boat landing; Rest stop; Stage station
57 Recreation boat landing
58 Fire station; Oil tank battery
59 Courthouse; Depot; Terminal; Government office; Post/Base exchange
60 Battlefield
61 Granary bin; Silo; Silage pit
62 Animal shelter; Barn; Stable; Livery
63 Protestant Church
64 Hotel; Motel; Inn; Line shack
65 Mobile home
66 Chicken coop; Poultry house
67 Root cellar; Icehouse; Smokehouse
68 General store; Sutler store; Trading post
69 Summer kitchen

70 Experiment station; Laboratory; Loading platform
71 Work shop; Repair shop
72 Freight yard; Switch yard
73 Township hall; Museum; Gallery; Studio, Art/Photo/Sculpture
74 Theater; Cinema
75 Auditorium; Lecture Hall; Classroom
76 Bank; Credit Union; Savings and loan; Finance
77 Pump house; Well house; Spring house
78 Fountain; Garden; Gravestone; Memorial; Monument; Shrine; Vault; Signal
79 Armory; Bastion; Blockhouse; Defensive works; Missile site; Palisade; Powder magazine
80 Fraternity; Sorority; Lodge; Social
81 Outdoor sports facility
82 Ferry; Ford; Tunnel
83 Turn-around (railroad)
84 Correctional facility; Jail; Juvenile hall
85 Radar facility
86 Indigent house; Nursing home; Orphanage
87 Newspaper office; Print shop
88 Bulk plant; Fuel station; Gasoline station; Convenience store; Coal/Wood yard
89 Telephone; Telegraph facility
90 Bakery; Butcher shop; Meat packing plant
91 Grandstand
92 Blacksmith shop; Welding shop
93 Radio/TV station
94 Fairgrounds; Rodeo grounds
95 Indoor sports facility
96 Gas storage; Oil refinery; Oil/Gas transmission facility; Pipeline
97 Creamery; Dairy processing plant
99 Other – USE SPARINGLY
100 Parking lot
101 Parking ramp/garage
102 Retirement community
103 Roadside sculpture; Billboard/sign
104 Trailer park

FEATURE DATE

Select **one** date range to estimate the construction date. **<u>Always include a date range</u>**, 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.* Indicate the source of the information in the Dating Method field. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

1…..pre-1880	7…..1945-1960
2…..1880-1900	8…..1960-1975
3…..1900-1915	9…..1975-1990
4…..1915-1930	10…1990-2005
5…..1930-1945	11…2005-2020
6…..Eliminated—DO NOT USE	12…2020-2035

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, Tinted**—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. (Molded plastic is code '34,' see below.)

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.

30. **Cast Stone**—made from cast concrete to resemble stone.

31. **Cementitious Siding**—exterior material made from cement and other materials such as sand and cellulose fiber. It is available in a wide variety of textures.

32. **EIFS (Exterior Insulated Finishing System)**—exterior insulated finishing system is a layered wall cladding system that insulates and also provides a waterproof surface. This product has finished appearances that include smooth surfaces, rough "stucco-like" textures, embedded stone chips, multi-color (granite-like mixtures), or even brick-like treatments.

33. **Fiberglass**—a material consisting of extremely fine glass fibers, used in making various products, such as insulators and structural objects or parts.

34. **Molded plastic**—factory shaped and produced in large pieces, a common use is for small sheds.

35. **Slate**—a fine-grained metamorphic rock that splits into thin, smooth-surfaced layers. Slate is mostly used for roofing and flooring.

ETHNICITY

Indicate the ethnic **affiliation of the person(s) who *originally* 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:

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

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

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.

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 features may appear in several different contexts, selection of the appropriate context for a historic site should be the most detailed. For instance, a retail store in a town should be assigned the context of Commerce rather than Urban Settlement. If more than one detailed context applies, chose one and then relate the significance of the other in the Feature Description. An example of this would be a city hall building built during the Great Depression through one of the federal relief programs. This feature could be coded for either local government or the Great Depression.

Coding:

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

Contexts:

See AHP website for [historic contexts] of North Dakota.

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. The *Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943* context is available on the AHP website.

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. The *Bonanza Farming in North Dakota* context is available on the AHP website.

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. The *[Coal Mining in the Coal-Bearing Region of North Dakota, 1870-1945, Parts 1 and 2](#)* are available on the AHP website.

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. The North Dakota Industrial Commission maintains a website,

https://www.dmr.nd.gov/oilgas/, which contains historic and current information about oil and gas.

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. The *Railroads in North Dakota, 1872-1956* context is available on the AHP website. **See page 96 of this document for recommendations of eligibility. The Management Recommendation is the recommendation of the field investigator, not necessarily that of Federal, State or Tribal officials.**

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. The *Episcopal Churches of North Dakota*, *German-Russian Wrought Iron Cross Sites in Central North Dakota*, and *Ukrainian Immigrant Dwellings and Churches in North Dakota from Early Settlement until the Depression* contexts are available on the AHP website.

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 2 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 2 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

Use STRUCTURAL SYSTEM section above.

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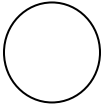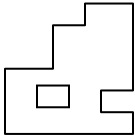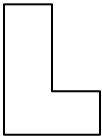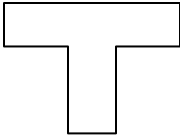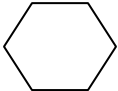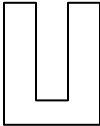
     1…..Destroyed—feature completely eradicated
     2…..Inundated—feature under water
     3…..Very Poor—more than 75% of feature destroyed
     4…..Poor—50%-75% of feature destroyed
     5…..Fair—25%-50% of feature destroyed
     6…..Good—less than 25% of feature destroyed
     7…..Excellent—feature is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

Circular

Rectangular

Irregular

Square

L-Shaped

T-Shaped

Polygonal

U-Shaped

Other—use this category sparingly

ARCHITECT or 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 (**list in the Other Information field**)

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" or "Eclectic" is coded, describe stylistic elements and influencing styles 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.
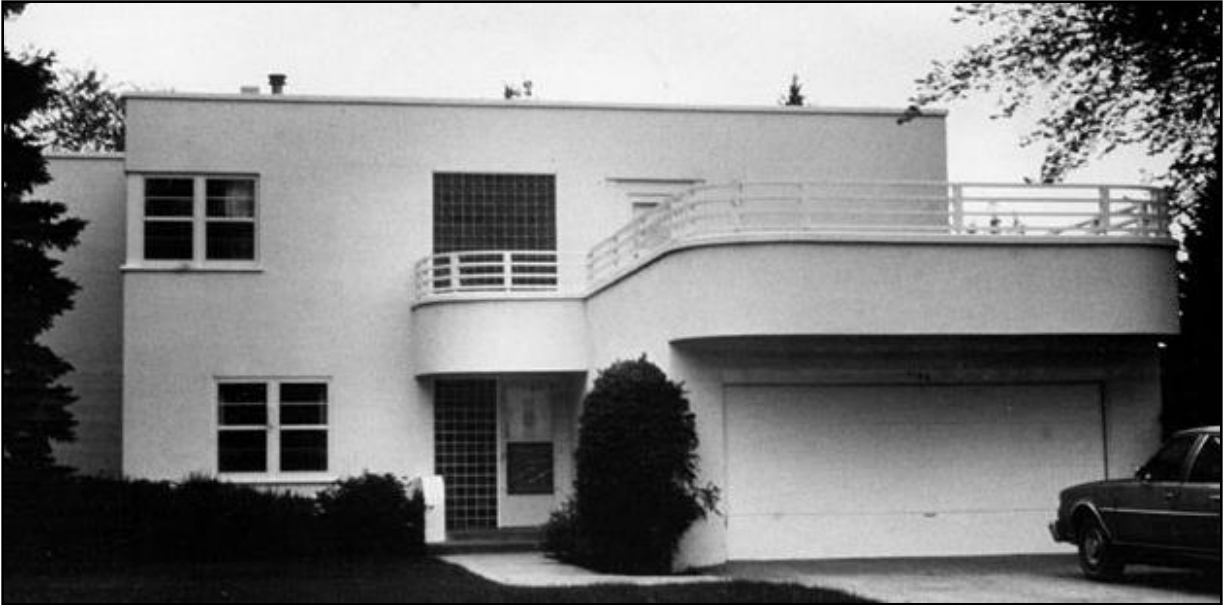
Moderne Style, 32RY646

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.
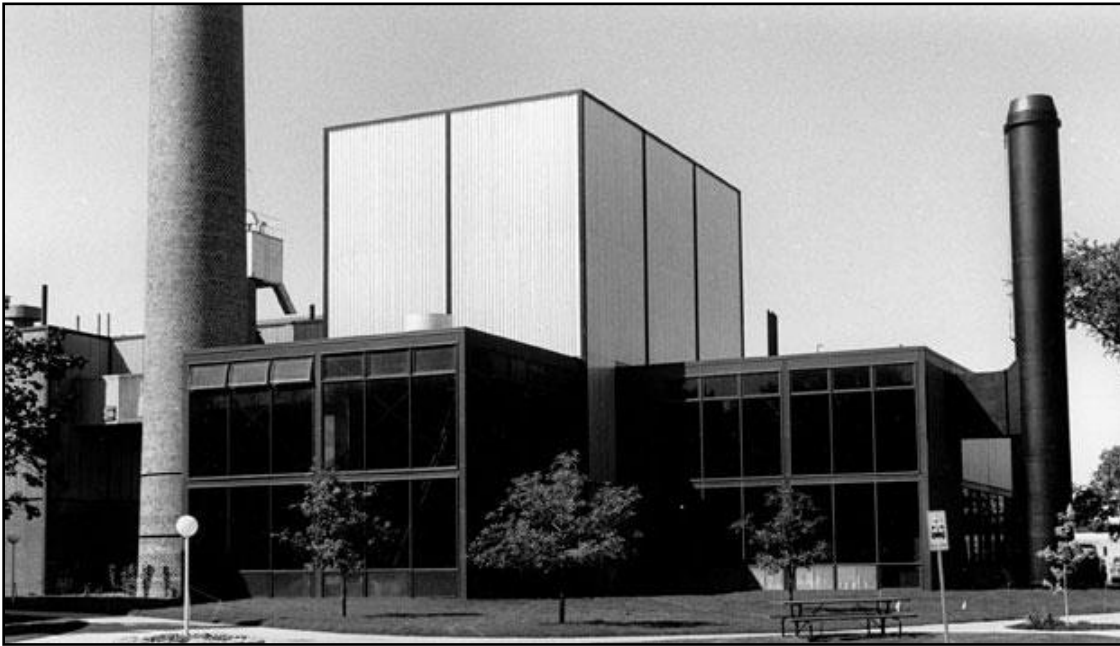
International Styles, 32CS79

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

Mansard (ca. 1945-1985): The Mansard buildings must have a mansard roof and often have dormers in the upper level. Walls are typically finished with brick and segmented arches are often used over the openings. These buildings are usually much plainer in design than the earlier Mansardic/Second Empire Style.

Mansard, 1937 North Kavaney Drive, Bismarck

Other 20th Century Modern (ca. 1950s-2000): This category includes post-modern (combines traditional elements of style with new forms and materials), brutalism (emphasis on concrete forms and minimal windows), new formalism (symmetrical columnar facades), and deconstructivism (celebration of individual parts in the design).

Other 20th Century Modern, University of Mary, Bismarck

Other 20th Century Modern, University of Mary, Bismarck

Other 20th Century Modern, Alliance Real Estate, Bismarck

Contemporary (ca. 1960-1990): These houses are typically one-story with a low-pitched roof and wide overhangs on the eaves. Windows are usually located in the gable ends or just under the roofline and the roof beams are often exposed. The houses are commonly finished with broad expanses of natural materials and the entry may be recessed or obscured from the street view, often asymmetrical.

Contemporary, 520 West Avenue F, Bismarck

Contemporary, 520 West Avenue F, Bismarck

New Traditional (ca. 1970-): Houses in this category depict many characteristics of a historic style but often show some adaptations (such as in size and the garage) and use modern materials in their construction. *When using this style category, enter in the Other Information field which historic style influenced the building.* Common styles for inspiration are Colonial Revival, Tudor, Craftsman, and Prairie.

New Traditional (Gable Front), 1101 LaSalle Drive, Bismarck

New Traditional (Craftsman), 1017 LaSalle Drive, Bismarck

Millennium Mansion (ca. 1985-   ): Millennium Mansions are large homes with one and one-half or two stories under a complex roof with several dormers. Multiple materials clad the exterior and the windows often vary in size and type. The home is usually asymmetrical and has an emphasis on the vertical with tall entry features and a high-pitched roof.

Millennium Mansion, 616 West Avenue F, Bismarck

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, 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

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.
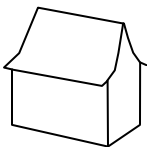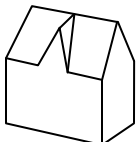
Dome
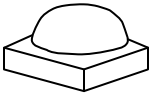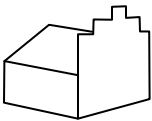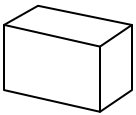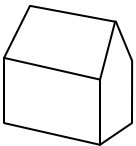
Gable, Cross

False Front

Gable, Hipped

Flat

Gable, Offset

Gable

Gambrel

Gable, Bellcast

Hip

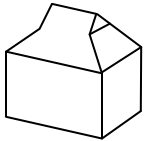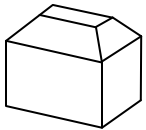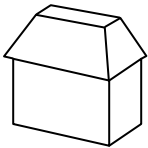Gable, Center
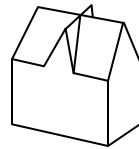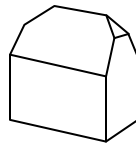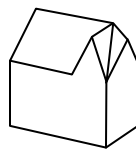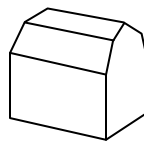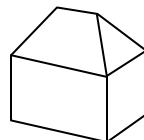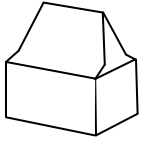
Hip, Bellcast

Hip, Gabled

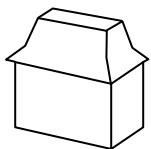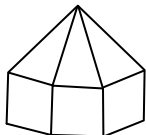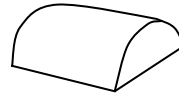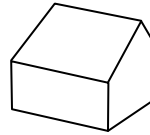
Hip, Truncated

Mansard

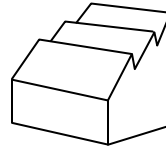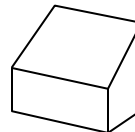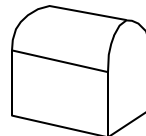Mansard, Bellcast

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. Possible entries are:

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

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 Mansardic/Second Empire style house of good integrity and individual eligibility may also belong to a larger thematic body of Mansardic/Second Empire 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 Recommendation is the that of the field investigator, not necessarily that of Federal, State or Tribal officials.**

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 and does not replace Page 2. **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 **Feature Description section of the site form must also be filled out 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
        Simple span
        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 and 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.

ARCHITECTURAL 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 **<u>square feet (ft²)</u>, not feet squared or ft-x-ft or meters**.

DESCRIPTION OF SETTING

The description of setting provides **information about the site <u>not evident</u> in other sections** of the site form. Provide a summary of the topographical and environmental composition (setting), cultural materials, site integrity, and site condition. **If historic cultural material (such as refuse, machinery, implements, building materials, etc.) or historical archaeological features are found on site, a Historical Archeological site form should be completed.**

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://library.ndsu.edu/ndsuarchives/institute-regional-studies-collections

Land Patents (Bureau of Land Management):
http://www.blm.gov/es/st/en/prog/glo.html

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 site** as it exists. 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 site'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

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

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 AHP 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 major feature and at least one print of each minor feature.** Major features are types such as dwellings and barns while examples of minor features are privies or grain bins. 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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