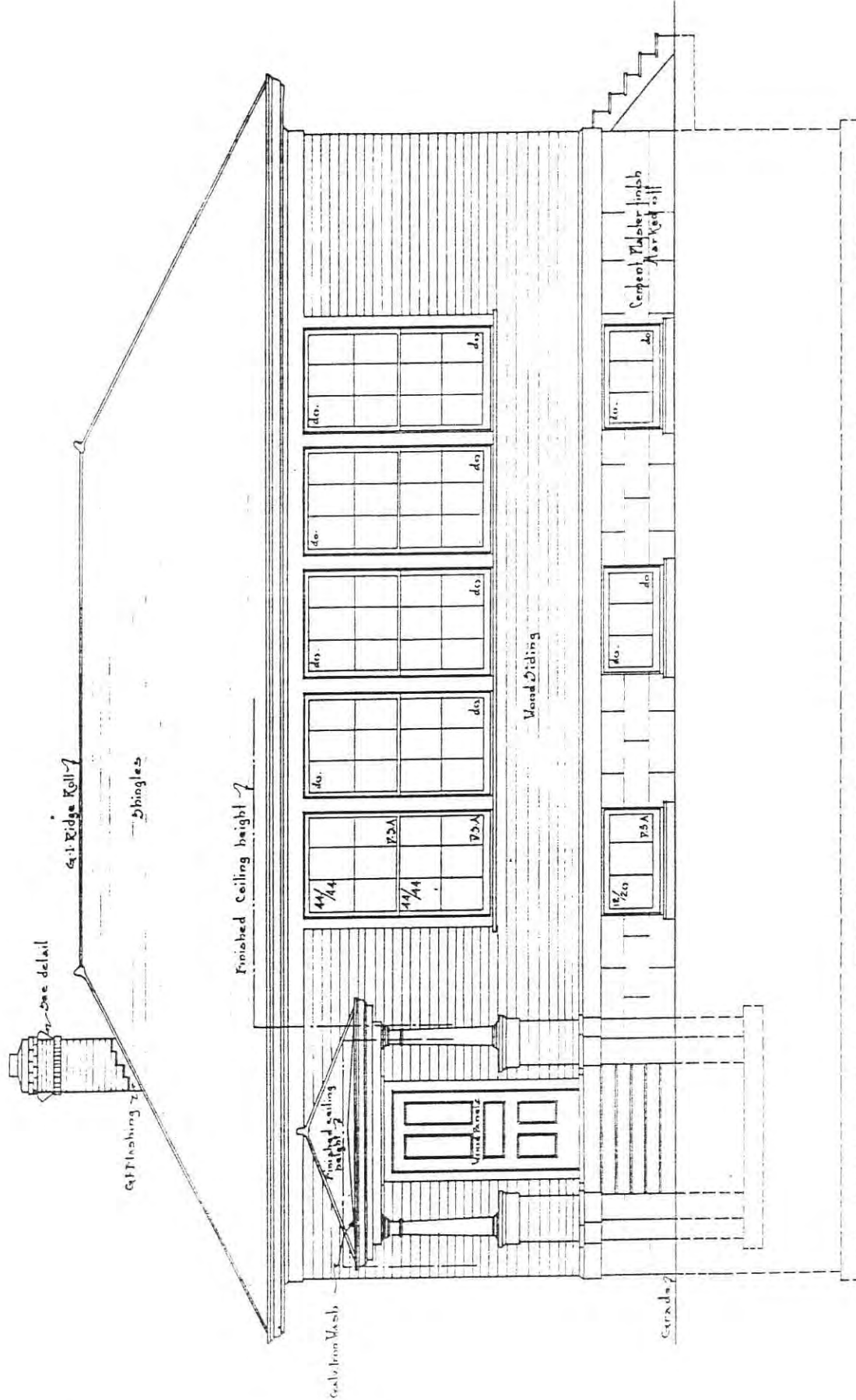


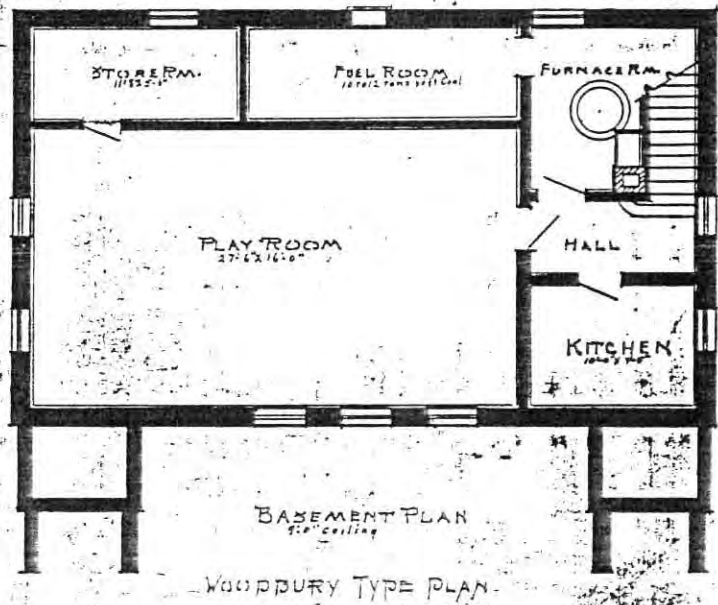
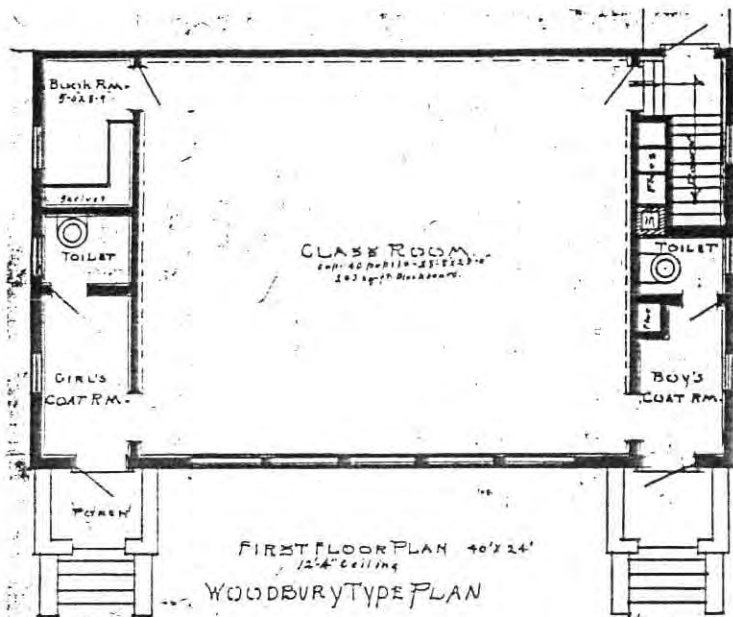
II.1. Front elevation, "Type C" School (47627), 1914.



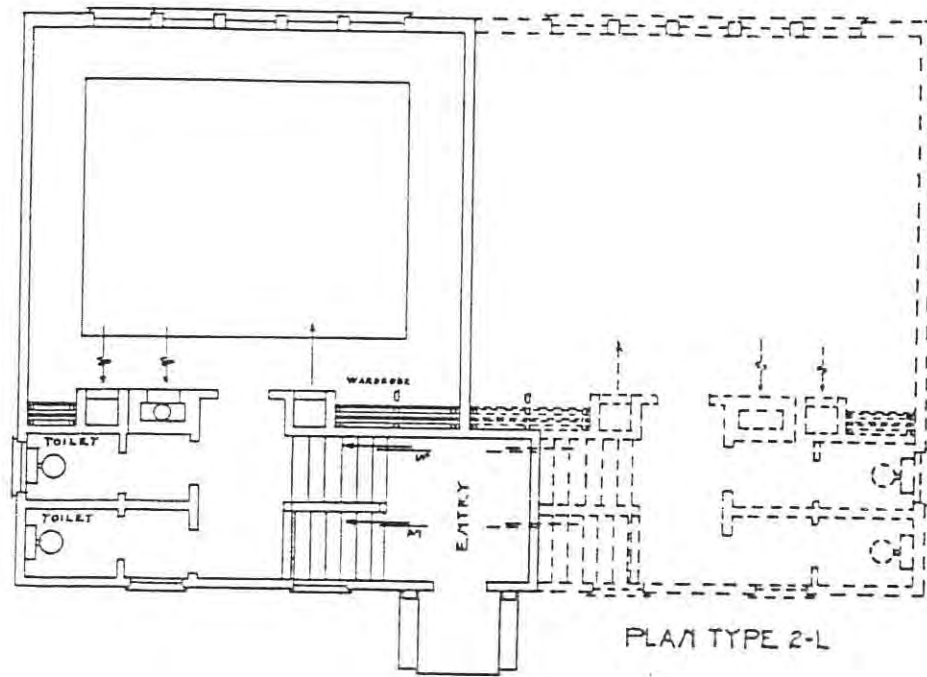
FRONT ELEVATION

II.2.

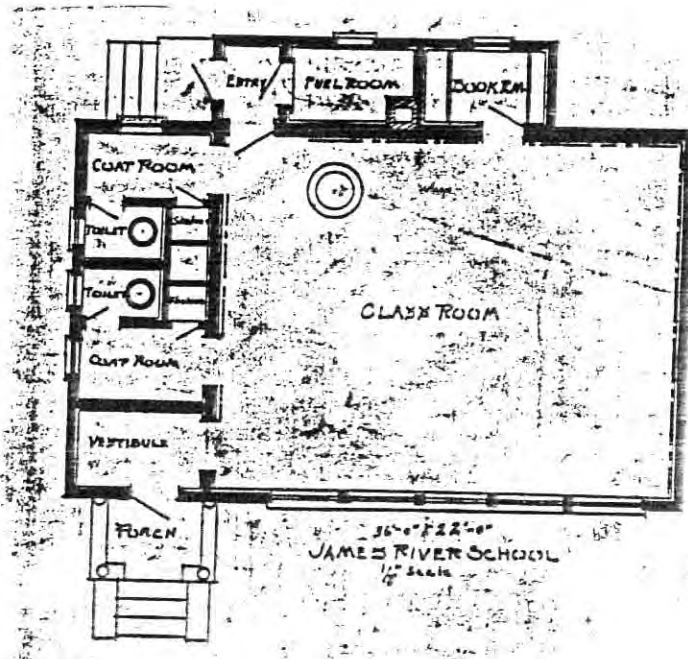
Front elevation, School for Winfield School District No. 41, Stutsman County, ND (47745), June 29, 1926.



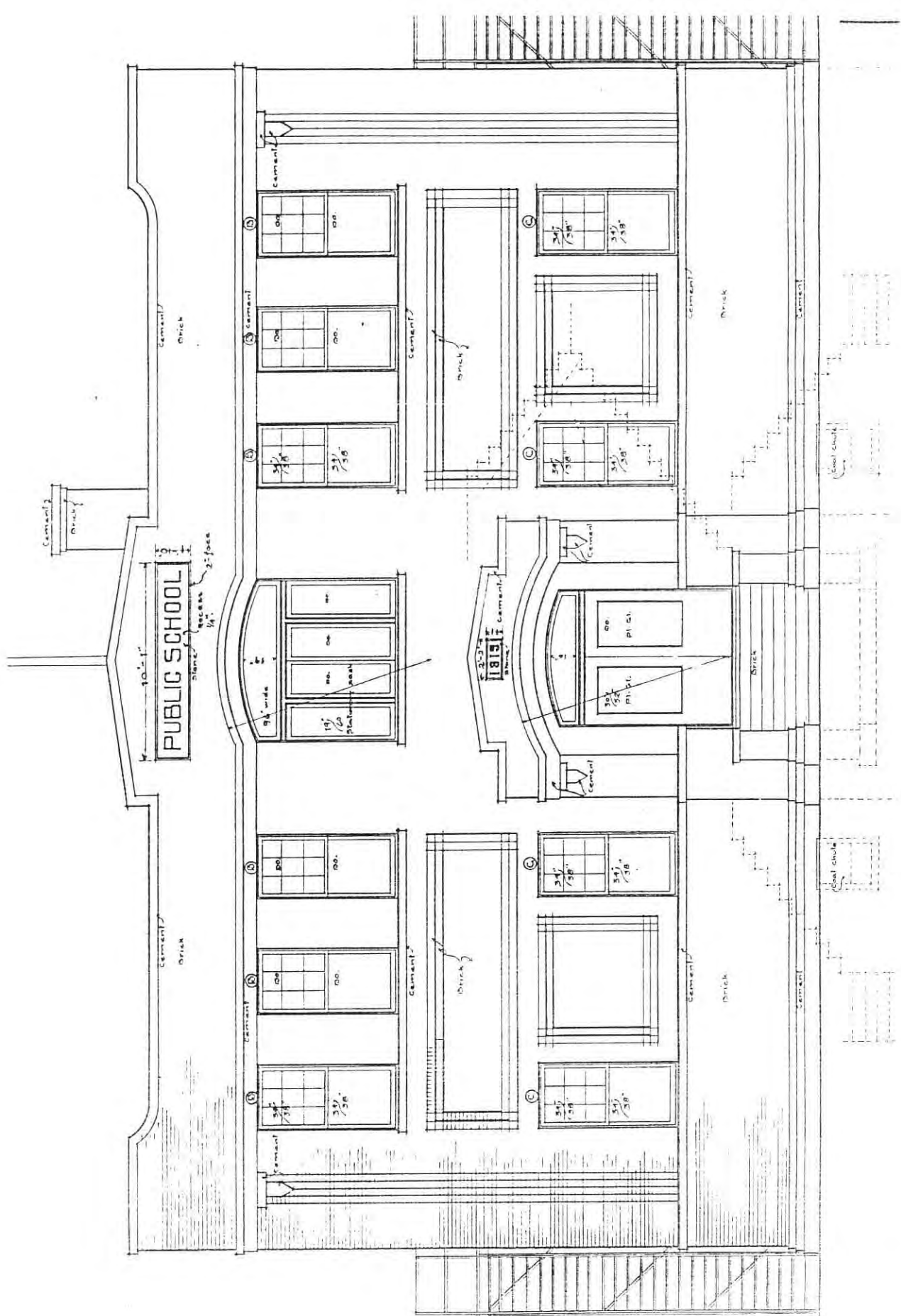
II.3. Woodbury Type Plan, basement and first floor (47772), no date.



II.5. Plan Type "2-L" (47773), no date.

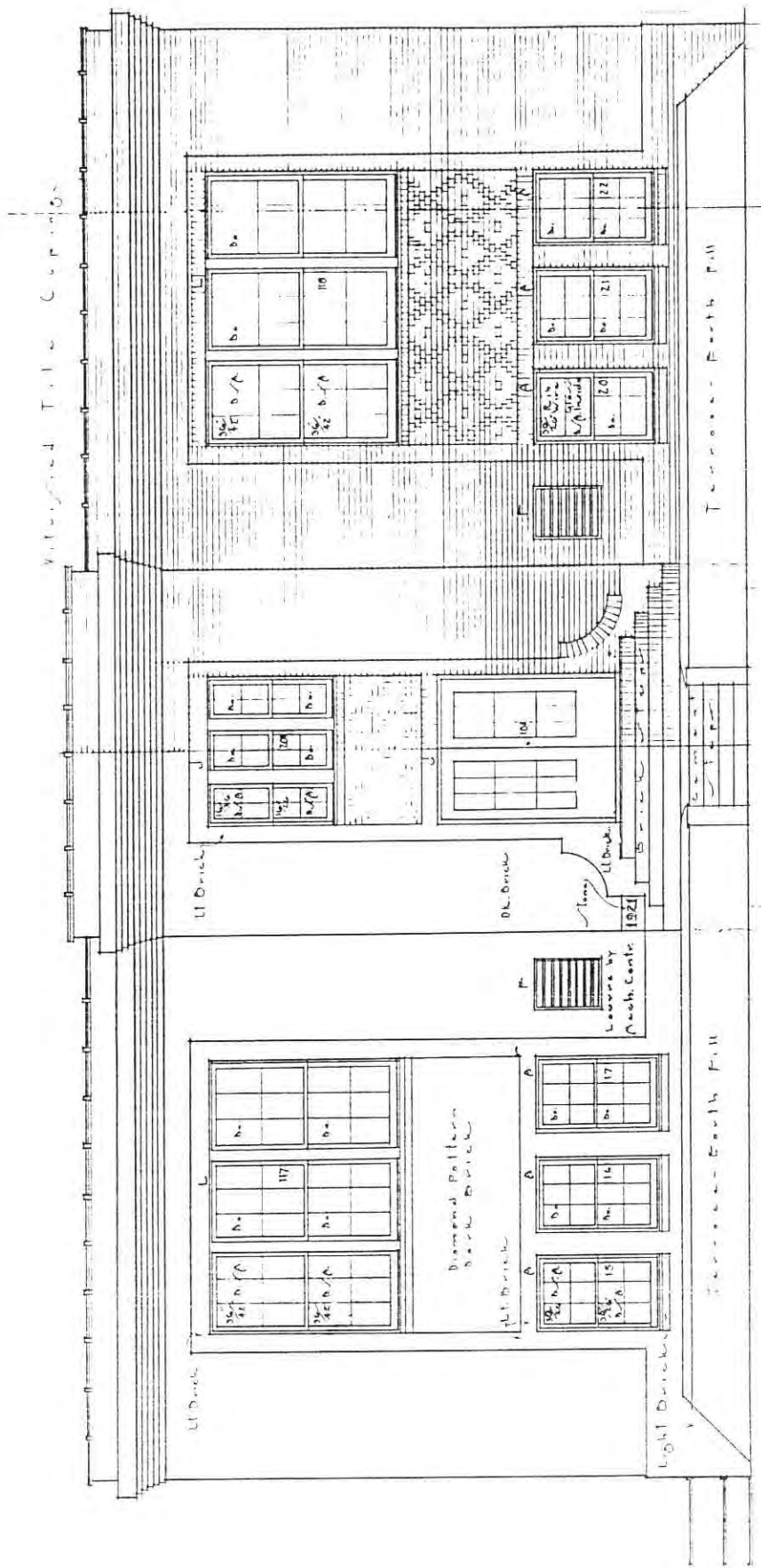


II.4. James River School Plan (47772), no date.

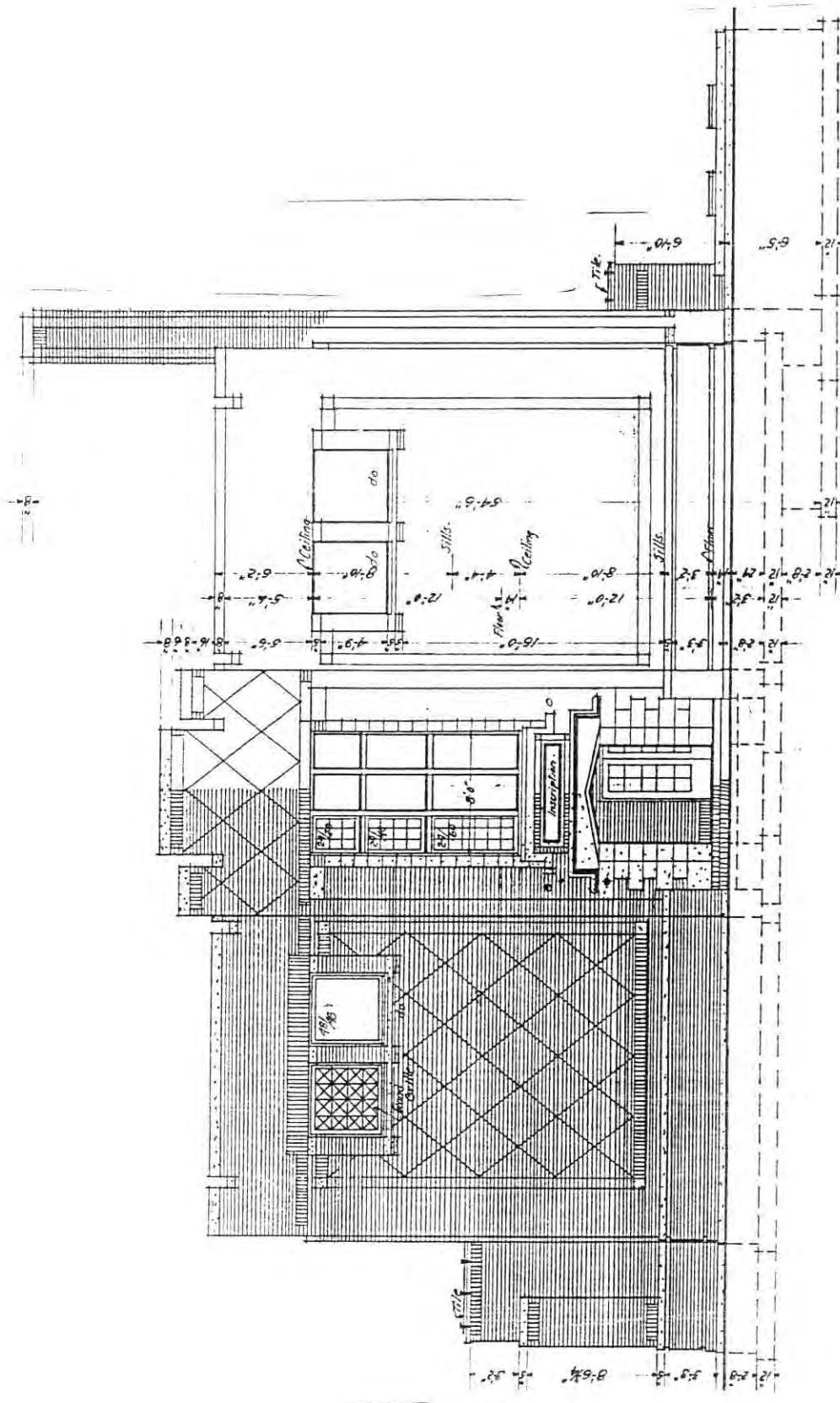


11.6.

Front elevation, School for Strong School District No. 30, Woodworth, ND (47715), 1915.



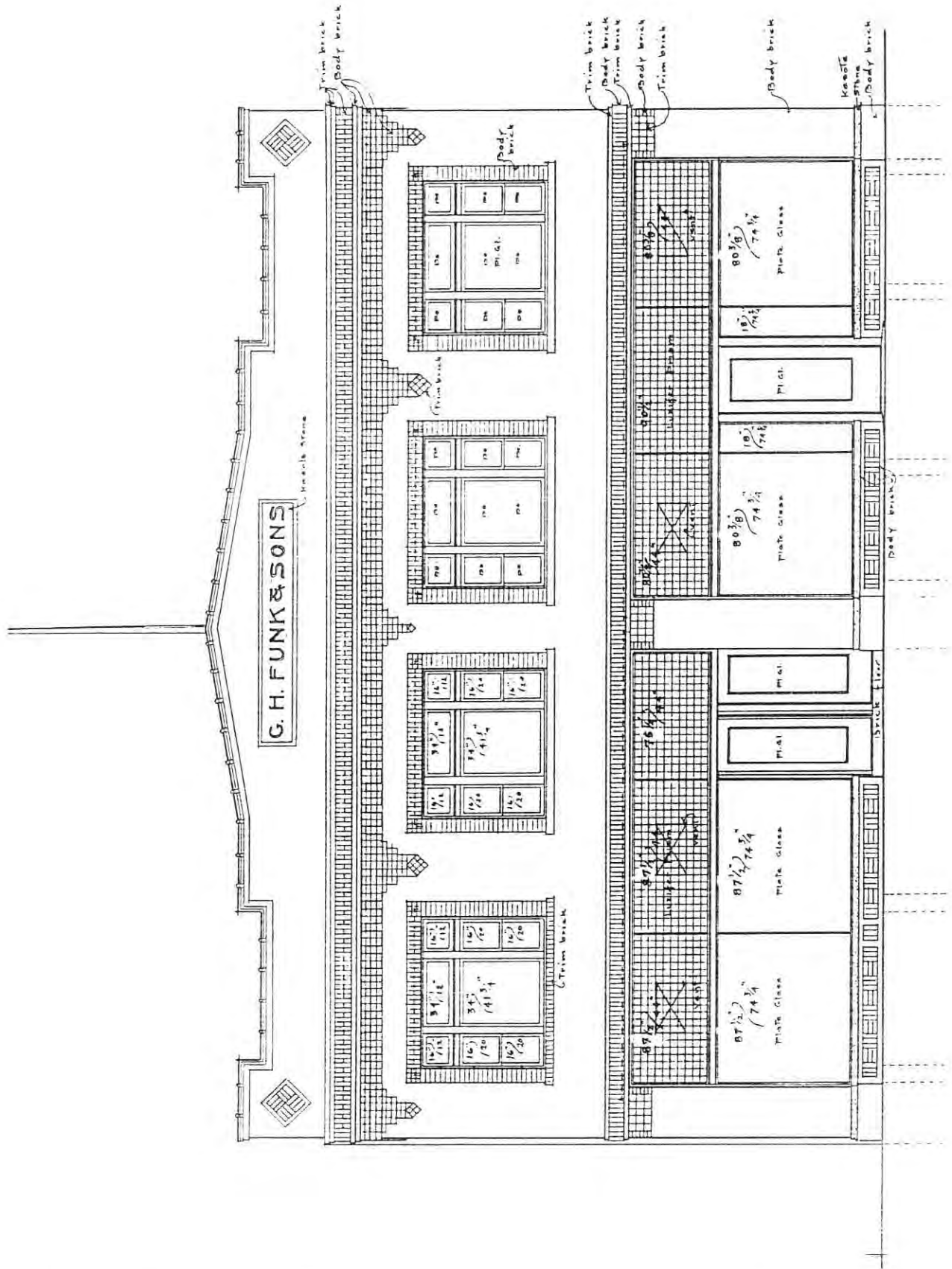
II.9. Front elevation, Four Room school for Banner School District, LaMoure County, ND (47633), May 24, 1921.



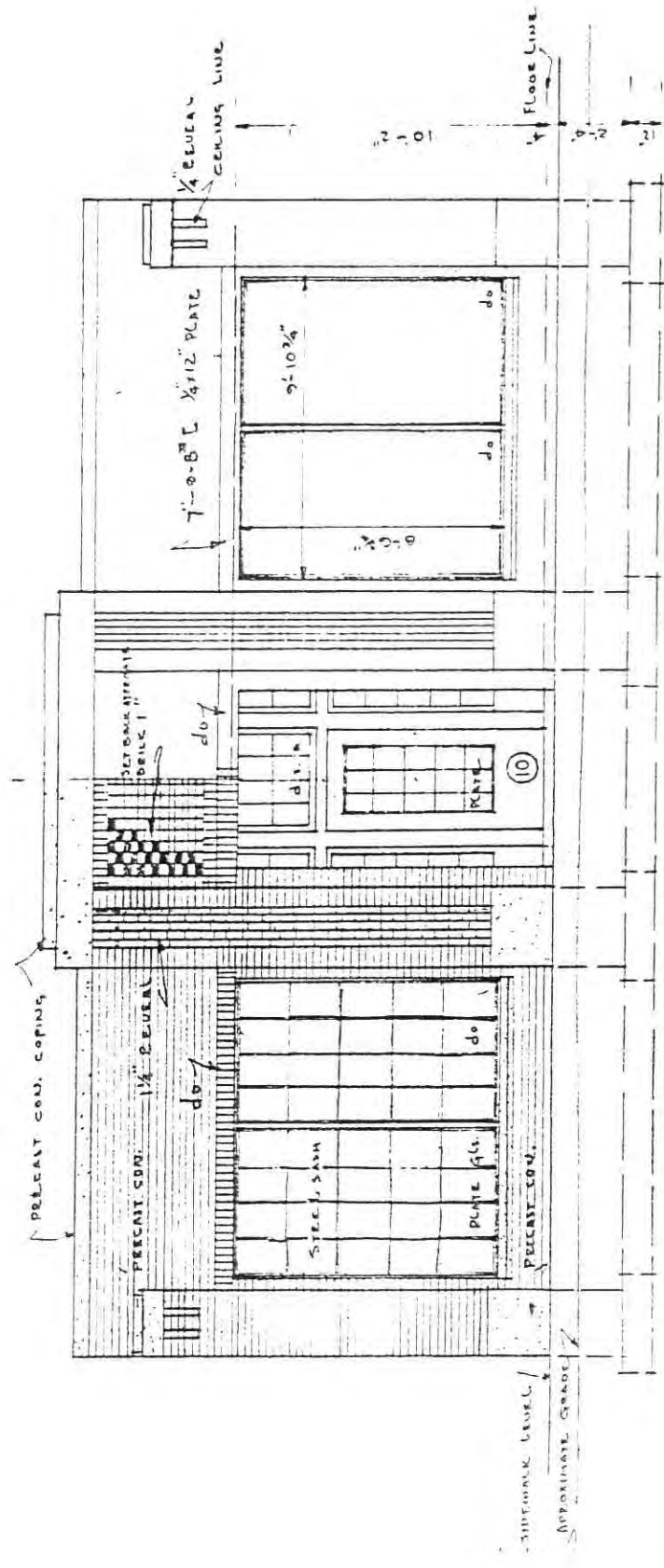
11.10. Front elevation, School for Eckelson School District No. 43, Barnes County, ND (47628), August 28, 1923.



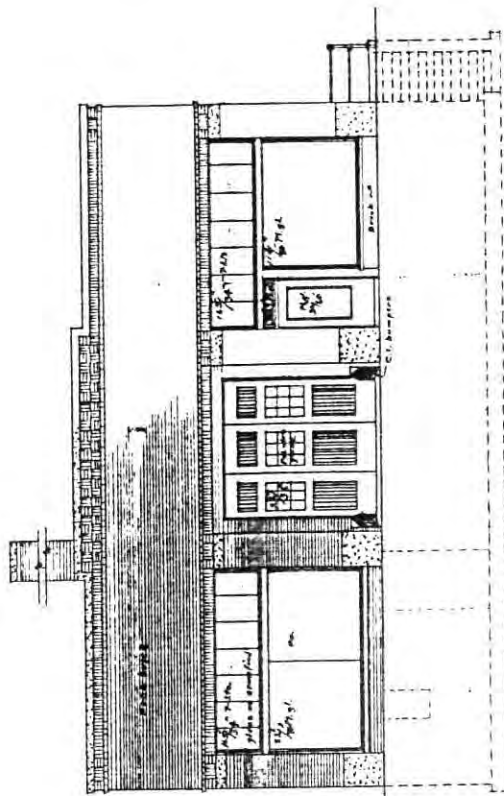
11.11. Front elevation, Store and Apartment for Mrs. Anna Schmitz, Jamestown, ND (47920 and 47934A), May 6, 1925.



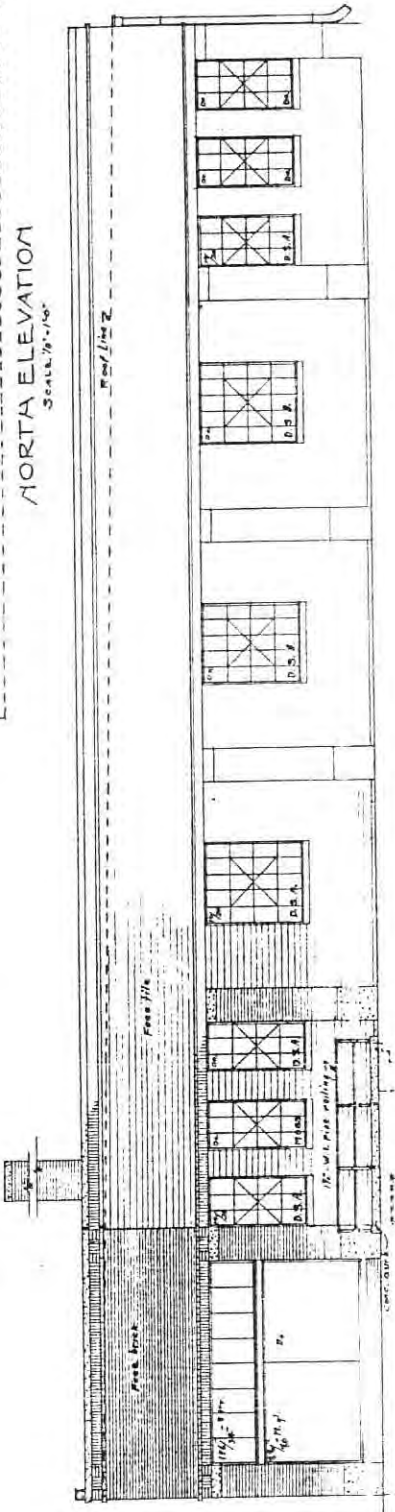
II.12. Front elevation, Store and Office Building for S.H. Funk & Sons, Hebron, ND (47839), 1917.



II.14. Front elevation. Business Building for Dingeldein & Nelson, Litchville, ND (47845), August 10, 1929.

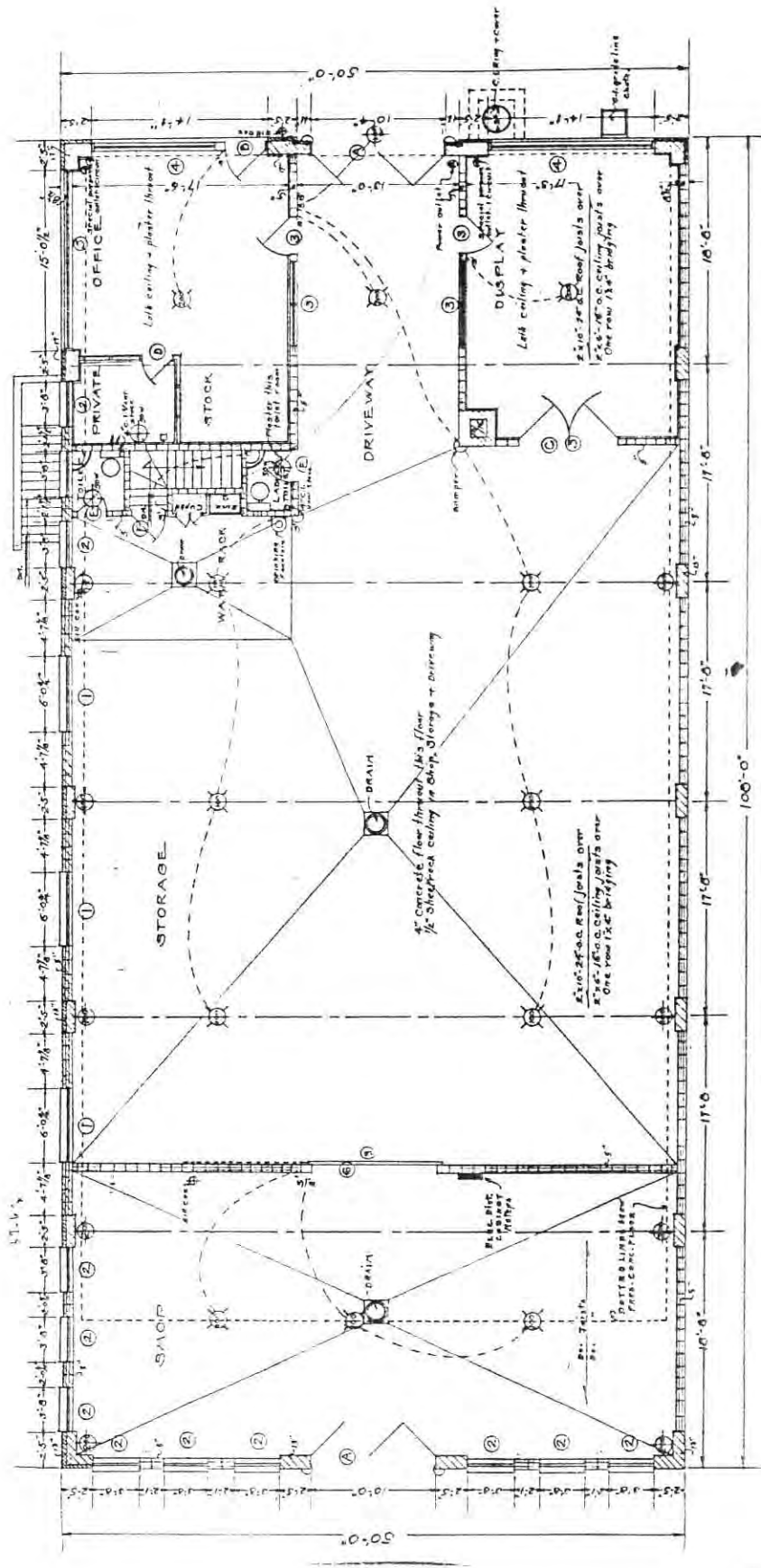


SOUTH ELEVATION
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

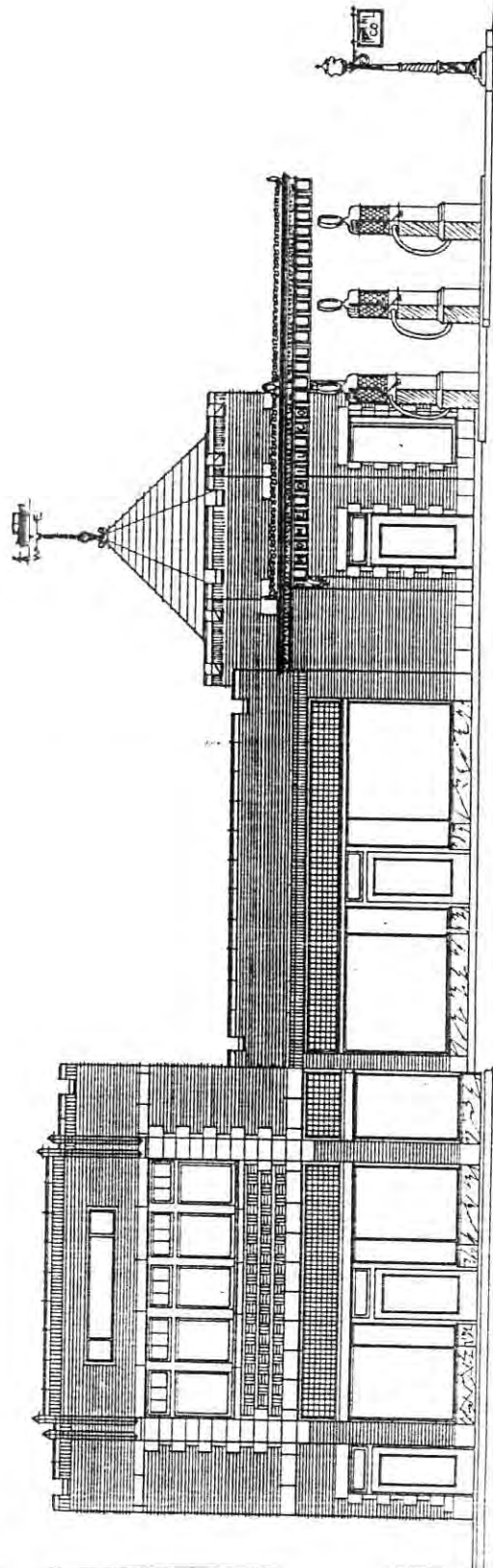


NORTH ELEVATION
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

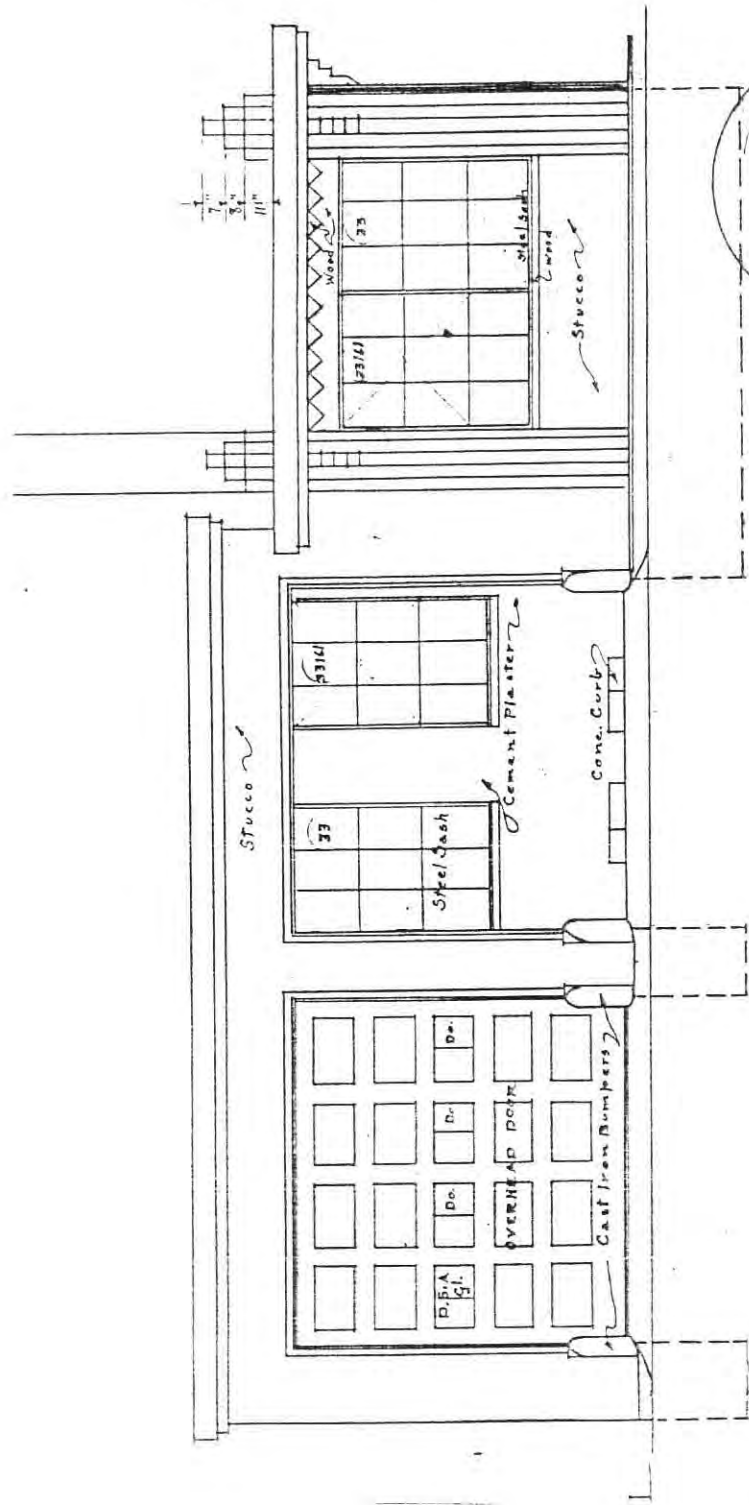
II.15. Front elevation, Garage for C.J. Hoffmann, Wahpeton, ND (47901). June 6, 1925.



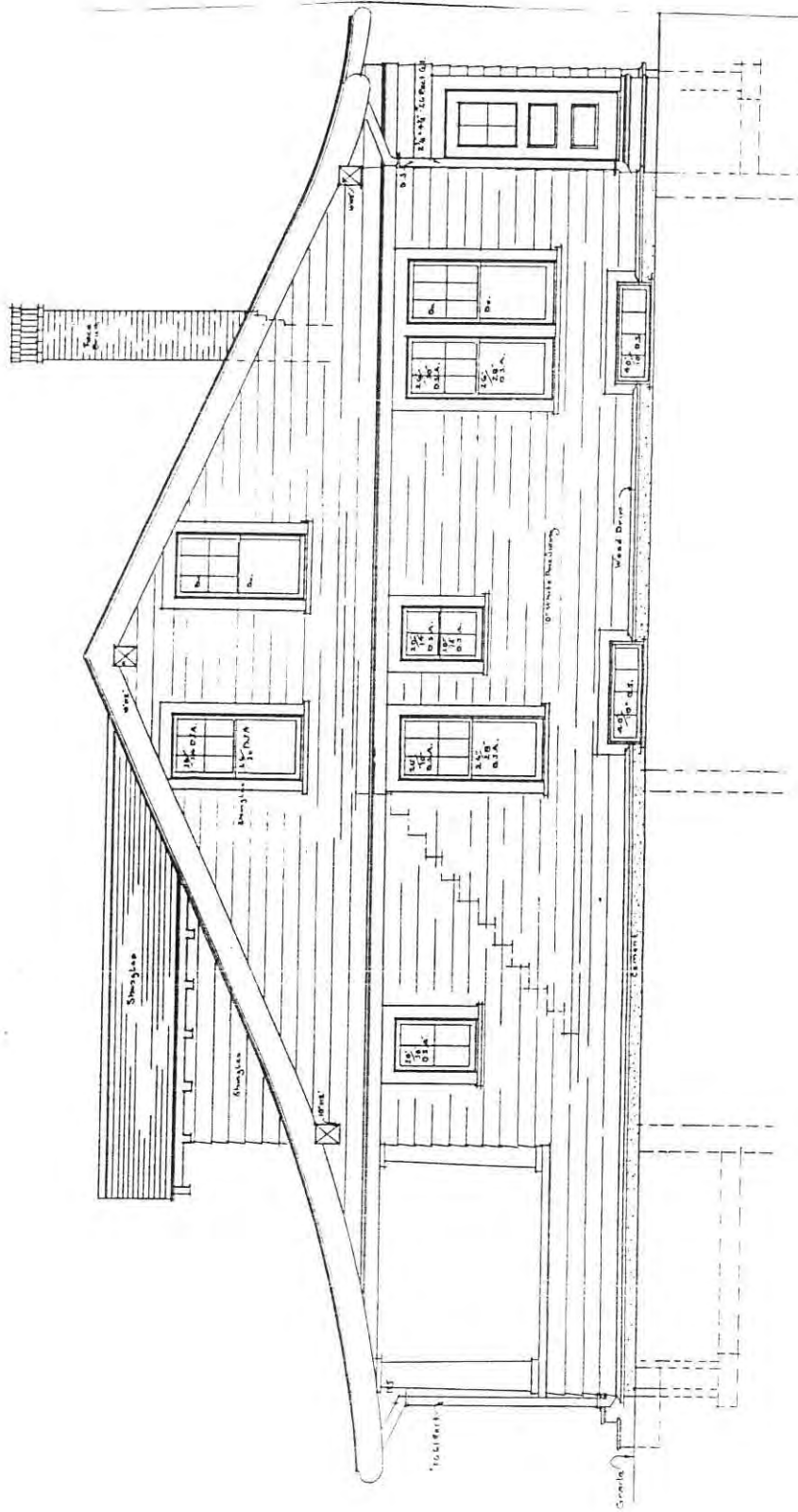
II.16. Main floor plan, Garage for C.J. Hoffmann, Wahpeton, ND (47901). June 6, 1925.



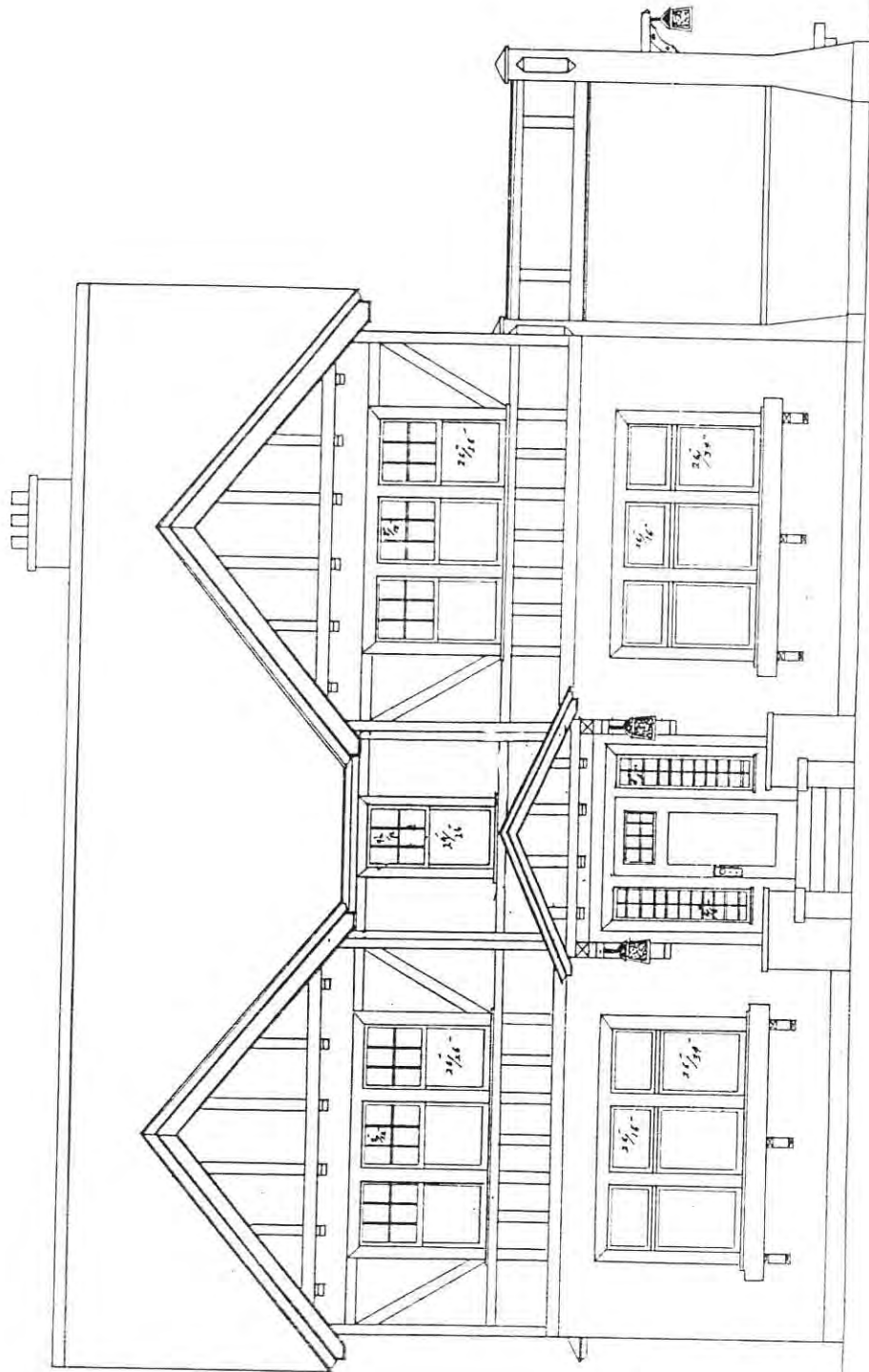
II.17. Front elevation, Home Oil Company Service Station, Jamestown, ND (47925 and 47917), 1924.



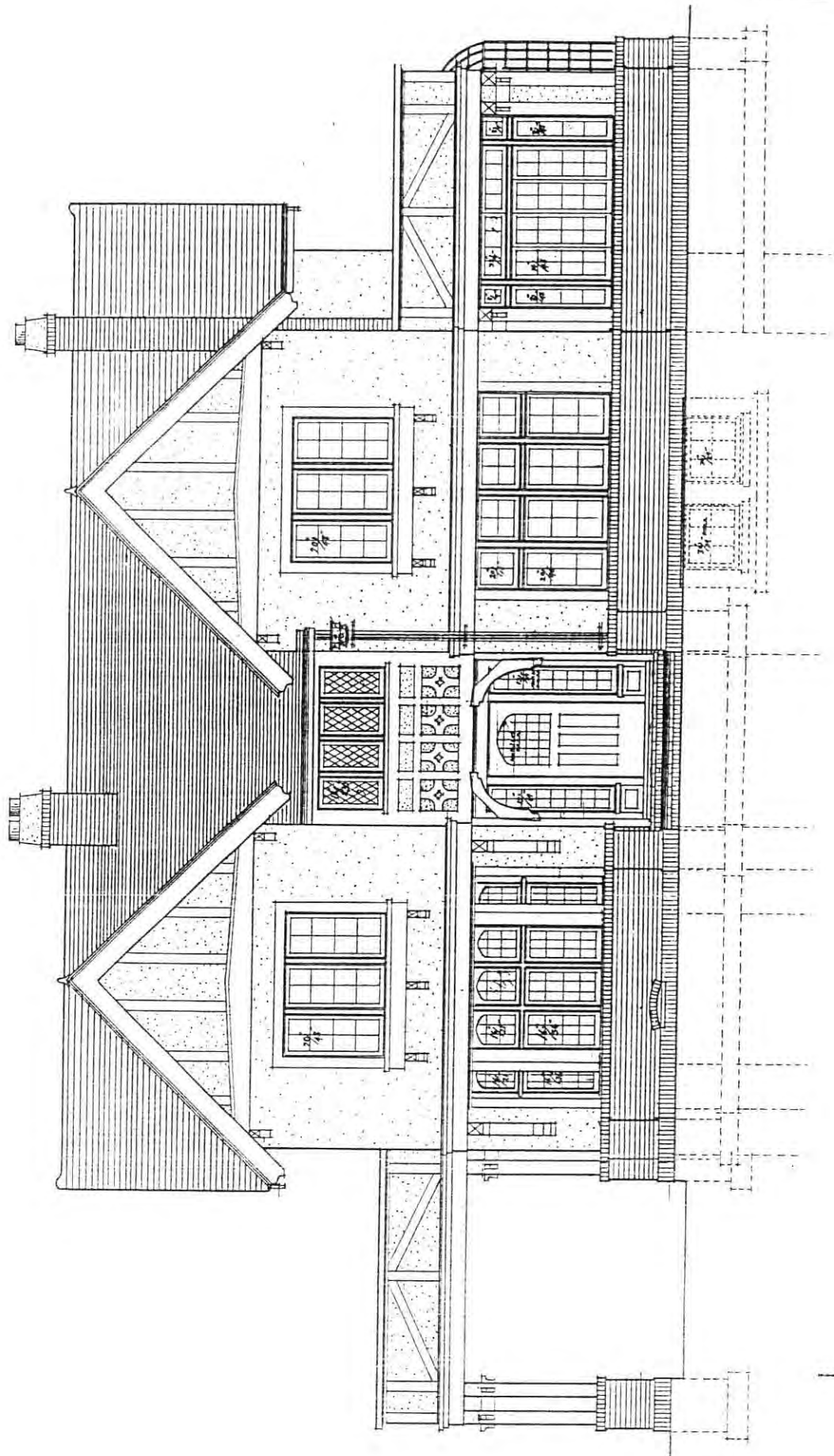
11.18. South (side) elevation, Super Service Station for Sioux Oil Company, Valley City, ND (47915), July 31, 1930.



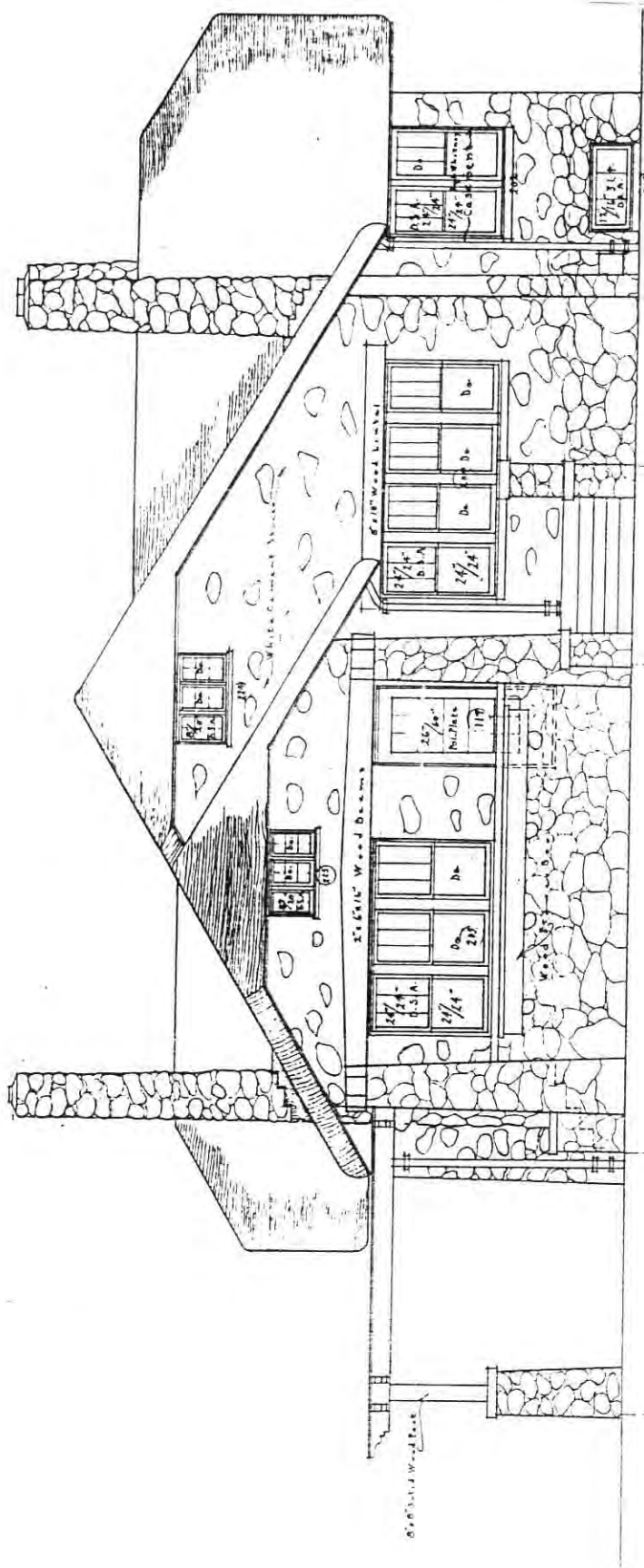
II.19. Side elevation, O.K. Hedahl House, Mercer, ND (47979), May 25, 1917.



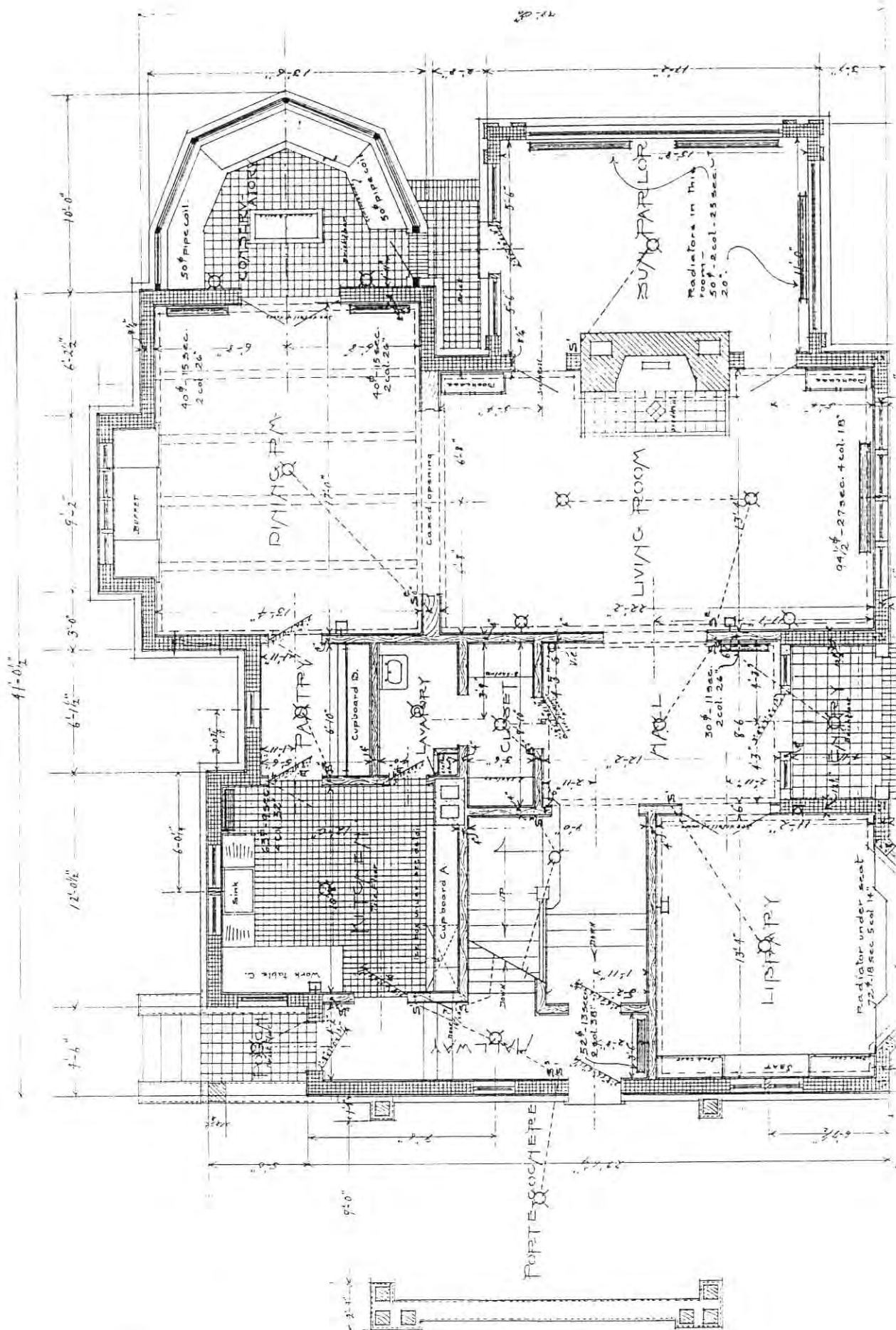
II.20. Front elevation. H.C. Flint House. Jamestown. ND (48005). 1913.



II.21. Front elevation, W.T. Martin House, Edgeley, ND (47943), 1916.



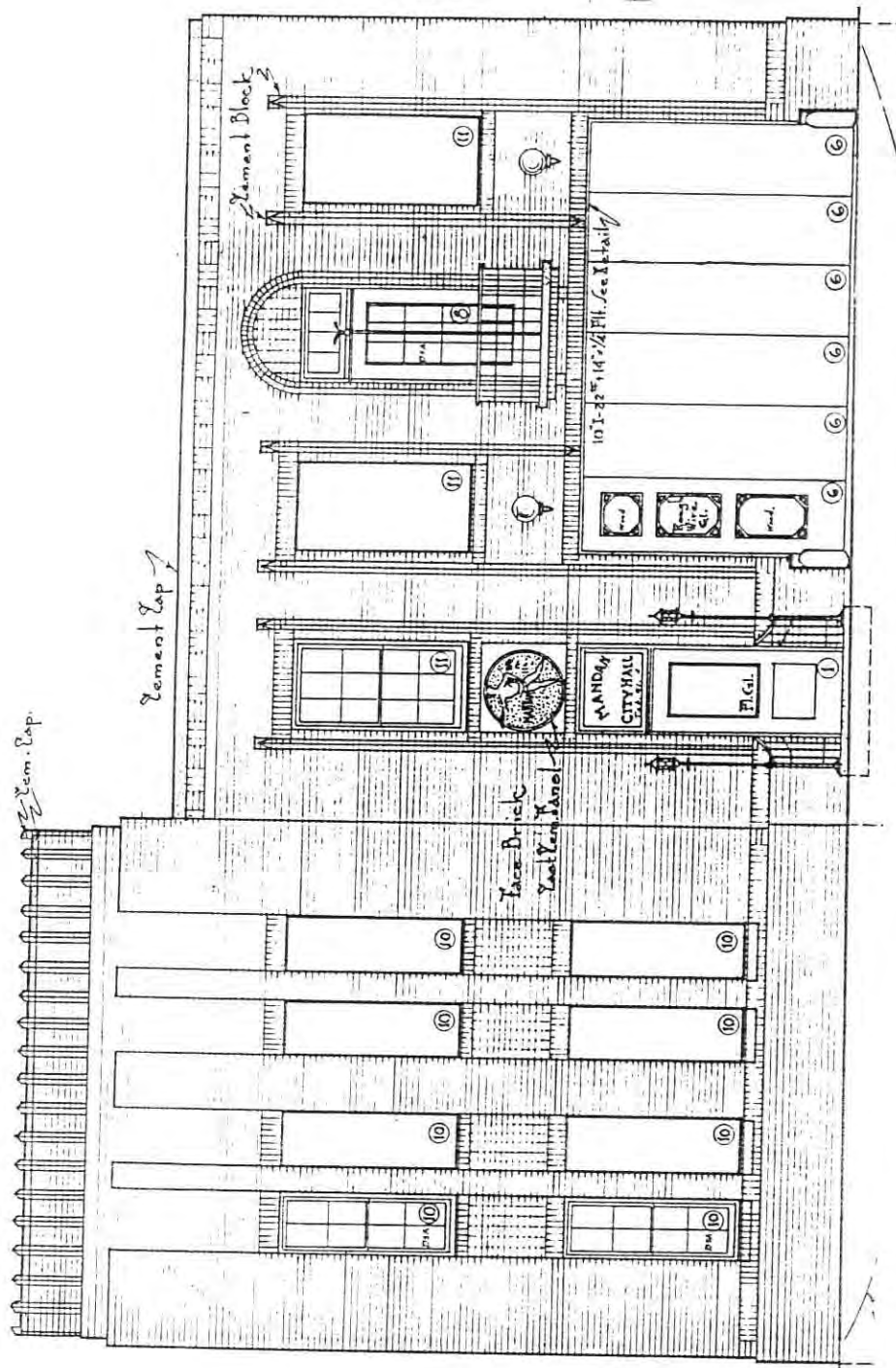
11.23. Front elevation. W.B. Denault House, Jamestown, ND (47953), June 1, 1926.



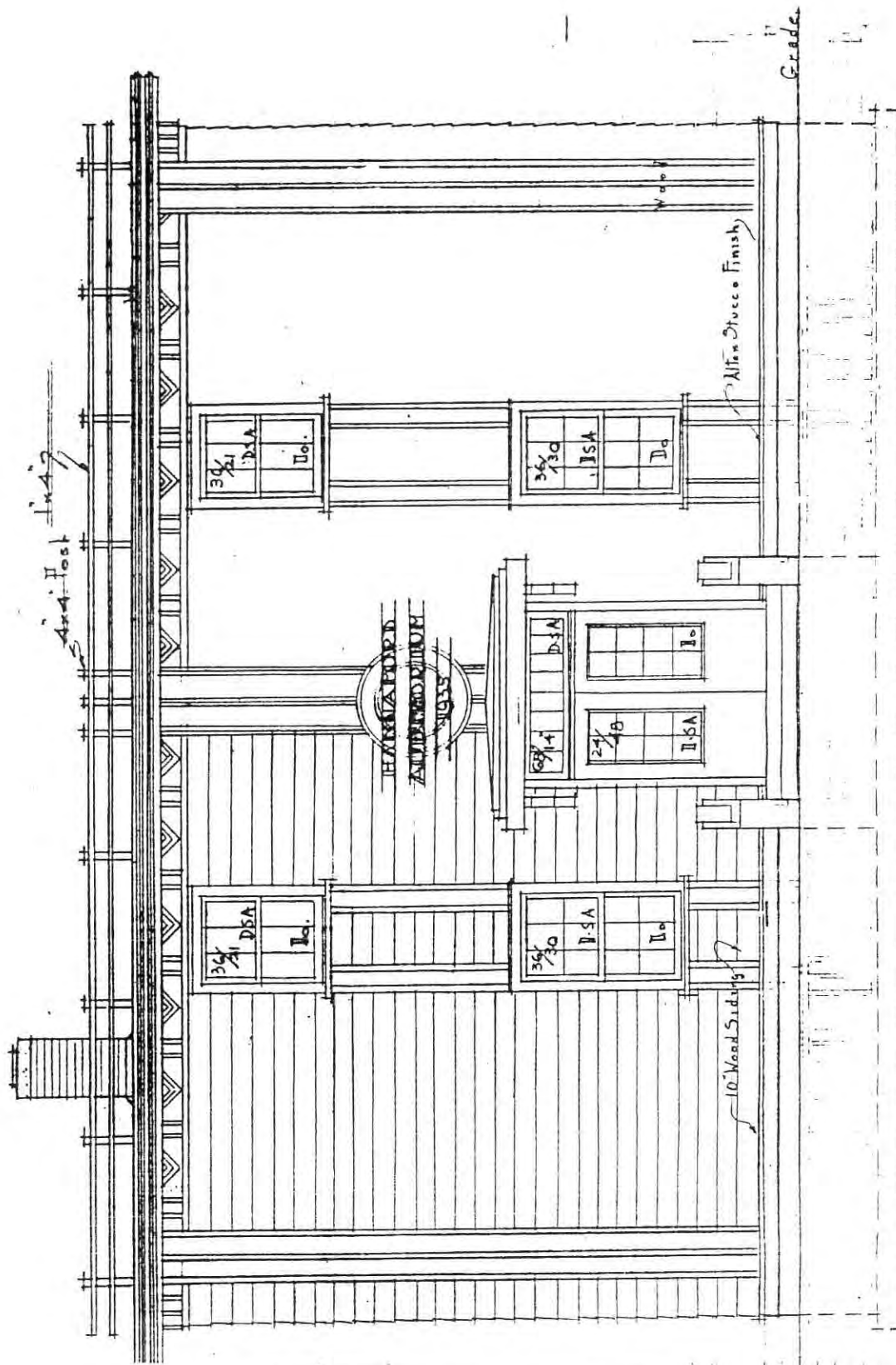
II.22. First floor plan, W.T. Martin House, Edgeley, ND (47943), 1916.



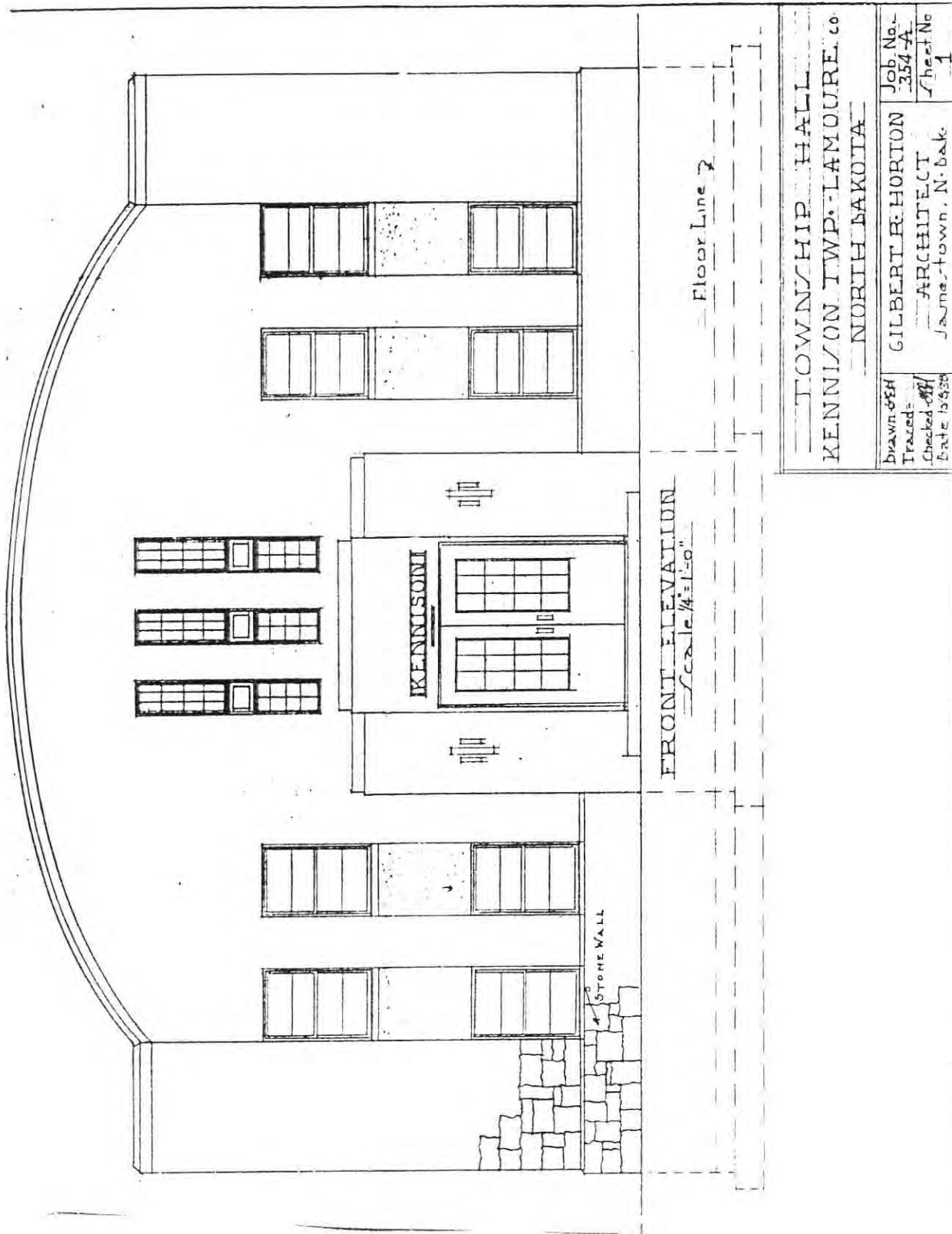
II.24. Portion, main elevation, Addition to Trinity Hospital, Jamestown, ND (47822), July 31, 1925.



II.25. Front elevation, Mandan City Hall, Mandan, ND (47819), July 19, 1928.

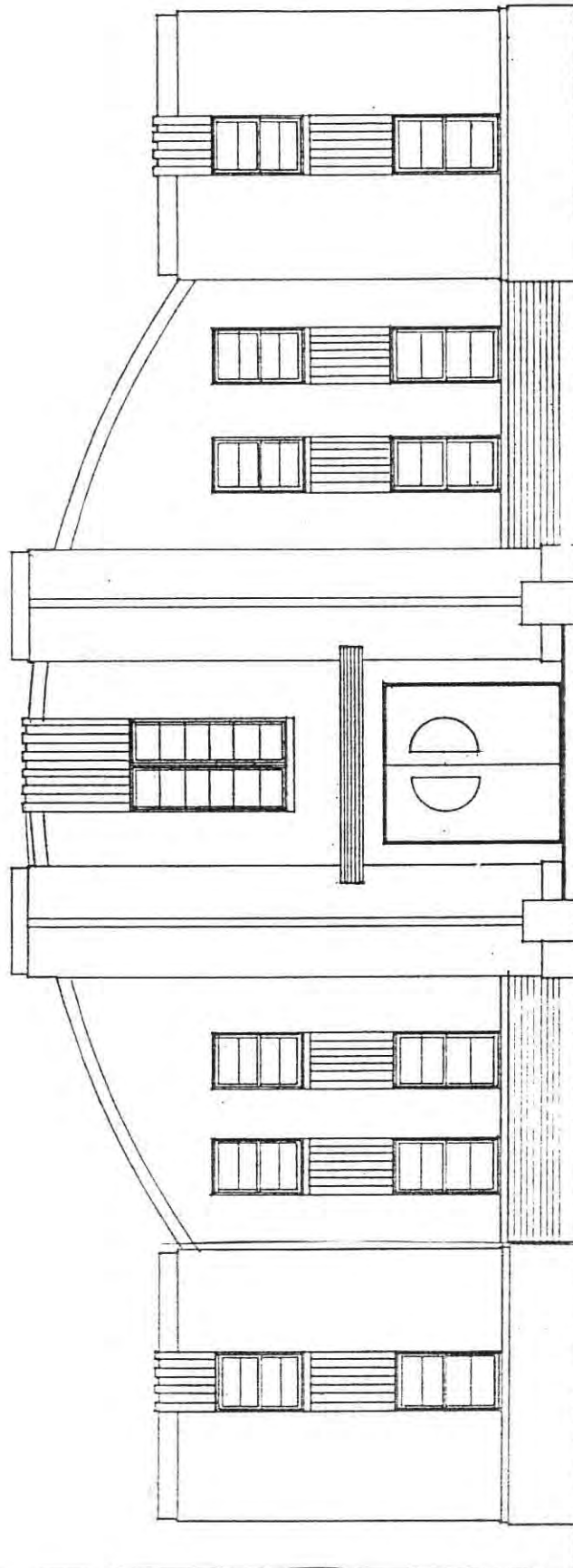


II.28. Front elevation, School Auditorium, Hannaford, ND (47765), 1935.

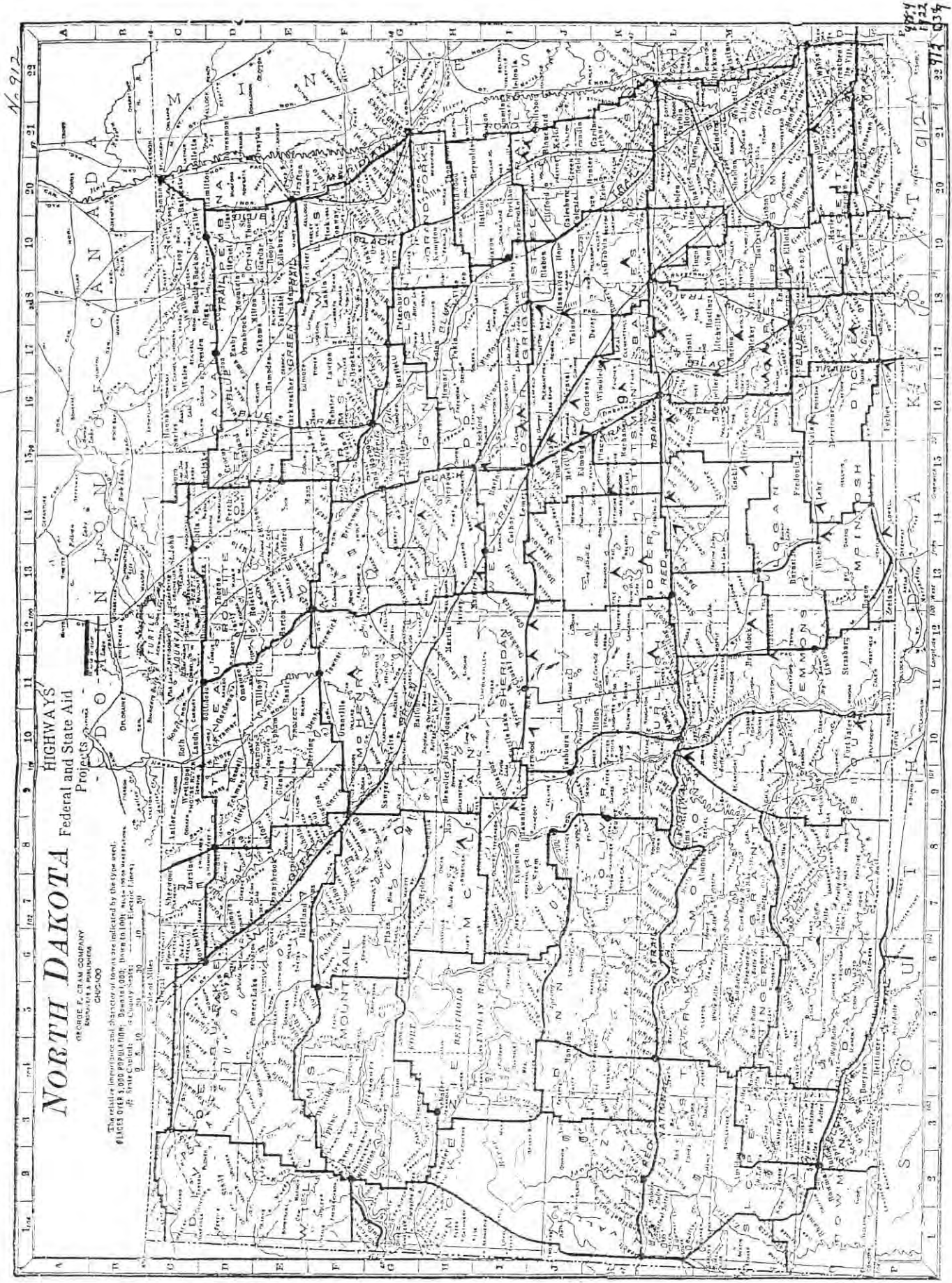


TOWN/SHIP HALL		Job No. -
KENNISON TWP. - LAMOURE. CO.		354-A
NORTH DAKOTA		Sheet No.
		1
Drawn by -	GILBERT R. HORTON	
Traced -		
Checked by -	ARCHITECT	
Date 1938	James town, N. Dak.	

II.29. Front elevation, Kennison Township Hall and Community Building, Nortonville, ND (47835), August 27, 1938.

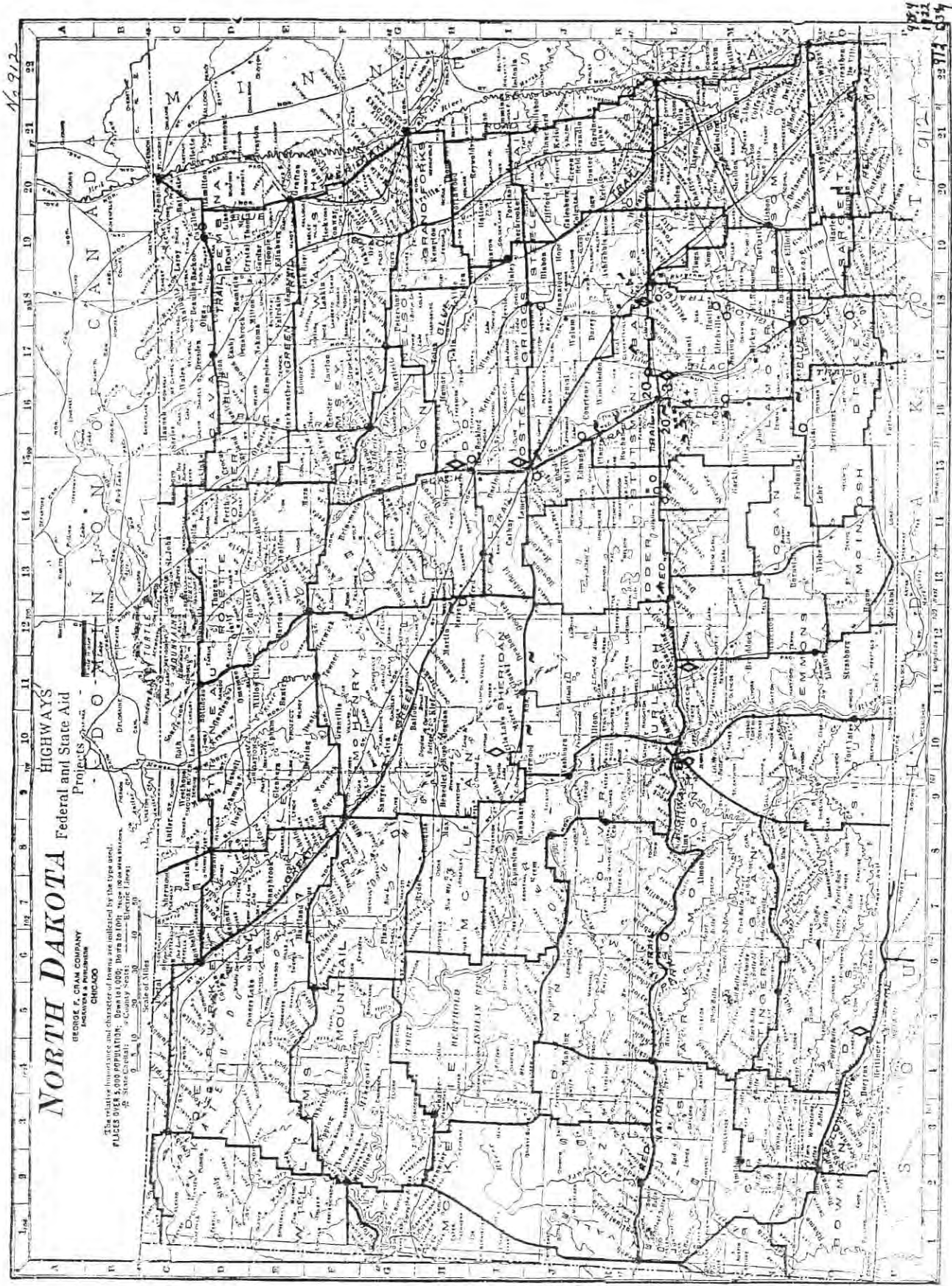


II.31. Front elevation, School Auditorium Addition, Rogers School District No. 94, Rogers, ND (47616), 1936 and 1939.



SPECIAL AUTOMOBILE AND COUNTY SEAT MAP--G. H. Deaton & Co., Chicago, Ills.

School projects of Gilbert & Horton, Architects where location is known. In some cases only the county is known.



SPECIAL AUTOMOBILE AND COUNTY SEAT MAP—G. H. Deaton & Co., Chicago, Ills.

- Projects of Gilbert R. Horton, Architects where location is known.
- Residential
- Industrial
- Public
- Semi-public
- Arts & Recreation

ARCHITECTURAL FIRM - COMMISSION

* = Part of data base

= See item 24. for more discussion

- 1. Archives No.*

- 2. Function*

- 3. Name

- 4. Client*

- 5. Location*

- 6. Date*

- 7. Stylistic Influence*

- 8. Special Features#

- 9. Primary Materials

- 10. Secondary Materials

- 11. Dimensions

- 12. Shape

- 13. Structural System

- 14. Stories

- 15. Roofline

- 16. Windows

- 17. Interior: a. Yes No Hierarchy of Spaces

- b. Principal Space

- 18. Designer

- 19. Record Type
 - a. Complete set
 - b. Elevation
 - c. Floorplan
 - d. Section
 - e. Structural
 - f. Details
 - g. Remodeling commission#
 - h. Other#
- 20. Setting
 - a. Related commission nearby#
 - b. Distinctive setting#
- 21. Alterations#
 - a. Yes No Exterior
 - b. Yes No Interior

- 22. Disposition
 - a. Extant
 - b. Razed
 - c. Never built
 - d. Not built as drawn#
 - e. Unable to determine
 - f. Other
- 23. Significance of the Design within the Context of the Architectural Firm#
 - a. Unusual functional type
 - b. Unusual style
 - c. Common property type
 - d. Early design
 - e. Late design
 - f. Pivotal in design evolution
 - g. Other

APPENDIX C

Scopes of Work

Scopes of work for later intensive level surveys of extant buildings designed by the architectural firm are part of the project. The survey of actual buildings is intended to identify those that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The determination of eligibility is based on the data gathered from the archival review of the designs and presented in the context statement as well as the integrity and quality of the actual buildings as they are found in the field.

Intensive Level Survey

An intensive level survey could be organized under a number of categories:

- by place
- by building types that dominate the practice
- by technology and materials
- by time period
- combination of the above

The last named approach, a combination of factors, seems appropriate. The approach allows one to arrive at the buildings that best characterize the contribution of the particular architectural firm.

In the case of the Horton firm, the following building types merit intensive level surveying, in this order of priority:

--Representative schools from the 1910s-1920s.

School designs were the dominant building type represented in the Horton firm's body of work. As such, they merit recognition. The schools illustrate features and practices the firm used which school boards found desirable and attractive. Their large representation provides insights into the firm's success in providing durable, reasonably inexpensive, attractive, and well planned designs. A sampling of hipped roofed and flat roofed schools would illustrate an important aspect of the firm's work.

There are 59 dated school commissions in the Horton collection at the State Archives. Locations are known for the majority of them,

and most are concentrated in the southeast part of the state. It is expected that a good representative sample can be found and productively surveyed in that part of the state.

As school districts have consolidated and schools have closed in small North Dakota towns, it seems likely that many Horton schools now stand empty and therefore prey to demolition. Schools are thus in jeopardy and should be studied and surveyed before other less endangered building types are.

--Depression-era auditoriums and gymnasiums.

Auditoriums, etc. from the 1930s express a particular phase in the firm's work and embody a particular idea, the need to economize and provide work to the needy under federal projects. The auditoriums, etc. that employed laminated arches or that used rock-faced fieldstone illustrate Gilbert Horton's responses to 1930s era problems and clients. Horton received national attention for his approaches. The theme is of sufficient importance that all known examples (12 are represented in the State Archives) should be surveyed. These examples are located in the sphere of Horton influence, southeast and south central North Dakota in the general vicinity of Jamestown.

--Houses and commercial buildings (including auto-related) in Jamestown from the 1910s-1920s.

Residential and commercial work accounted for nearly half of the firm's work. During the peak period of the 1920s 46 new building projects are known, and there were 22 from before World War I. Many (21 residential and 21 commercial examples) are found in Jamestown and thus contributed substantially to the physical appearance of that community. Significant works would illustrate an important aspect of the firm's work. Because houses in a thriving community such as Jamestown somewhat less prey to demolition, the survey of Jamestown buildings is ranked last among the three. Houses and commercial buildings are of course constantly threatened with inappropriate remodeling projects.

The desire to survey and nominate properties to the National Register points out a difficulty inherent in a project of this type. The plans have been studied in great detail. But the buildings, their current degree of integrity--even whether they were ever in fact built--cannot be determined from the plans. Subsequent survey work should bear this in mind. At the time of survey, one may find that the potentially important examples are too altered or have been razed or of lesser quality than plans suggested.

The three suggested areas for intensive level survey could be combined or executed separately. Given the several unknowns, a conservative approach--beginning with just one of the three areas--seems a good course to follow.

Work Products.

- Completed NDCRS site forms for each building surveyed. Forms should be filled out for non-extant buildings with as much information as possible
- Report outlining the results of the intensive survey, with particular emphasis on the issue of integrity and how standards of acceptable change were applied to surveyed properties
- List of eligible properties with succinct statements of significance that relate them to the criteria outlined in the context and property type statements

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- National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 15. How to apply the National Register criteria for evaluation.
- Peterson, Avid, ed. Who's Who for North Dakota, first revision. Bismarck: North Dakota State Historical Society, 1954.
- Smorada, James and Lois Forrest, eds. Century of Stories, Jamestown and Stutsman County. n.p.: Fort Seward Historical Society, 1983.
- Tishler, William, ed. America's Architectural Roots. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1986.
- Who's Who in America, 44th ed. Wilmette: Macmillan Directory Division, 1986-87.

Periodicals

- "Laminated timber arches support municipal auditorium roof." Engineering News-Record, May 20, 1937: 740-41.

Newspaper Articles

- "Jamestown architect has had a hand in many communities." Fargo-Moorhead Sunday Forum, September 9, 1979.
- "Horton 1st North Dakotan named as Fellow in AIA." Jamestown Sun, May 16, 1968.
- Profile of Horton by Smorada in his column. Jamestown Sun, 1972. (Copy from Horton brothers files.)

Unpublished Papers and Other Materials

- AIA to Gilbert Horton. April 9, 1968.

AIA form H503. Gilbert R. Horton application to be named Fellow,
AIA, c. 1968.

Board of Architects. Register files. Canceled and reinstated
licenses. Series 448, SHSND Archives.

Gilbert R. Horton, Architects. SHSND Archives.

Gilbert R. Horton to Board of Capitol Commissioners, June 24, 1931.
Series 278, State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND)
Archives.

Interview with Gilbert E. and Kent Horton. June 7, 1990.

Interview with Ronald Ramsay, June 8, 1990.

E.H. McFarland to Ronald Ramsay, architectural historian. Undated
letter.

State Historical Society of North Dakota. Site Form Training
Manual. 1989.

END NOTES

1. Gilbert R. Horton to Board of Capitol Commissioners, June 24, 1931, in Series 278, SHSND Archives.
2. The Horton firm, which continues to operate, counted 698 projects between 1913 and 1979. The 168 "complete commission units" were analyzed in more detail as part of this project than were the other incomplete plans, proposals, alterations, additions, and remodelings. The term "complete commission unit" is used throughout this report to refer to new buildings, major additions, and prototype plans where the plans and drawings at the State Archives are sufficiently complete to allow description, analysis and evaluation.
3. Avid Person, ed., Who's Who for North Dakota, first revision (Bismarck, ND State Historical Society, 1954, p. 116; Gilbert Horton obituary, November 4, 1985.
4. Copy of undated letter, E.H. McFarland to Ronald Ramsay, architectural historian. As part of his ongoing research on North Dakota architects, Ramsay contacted McFarland and received a letter in response.
5. "Horton 1st North Dakotan named as Fellow in AIA," Jamestown Sun, May 16, 1968; Who's Who in America, 44th ed. (Wilmette: Macmillan Directory Division, 1986-87); Who's Who for North Dakota, p. 116.
6. AIA to Horton, April 9, 1968; Jamestown Sun, May 16, 1968.
7. Clement Lounsberry, North Dakota History and People, 2 vols. (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1917).
8. James Smorada and Lois Forrest, eds. Century of Stories, Jamestown and Stutsman County, (n.p.: Fort Seward Historical Society, 1983), p. 81.
9. AIA form H503, Gilbert R. Horton application to be named Fellow, A.I.A., c. 1968.
10. Interview with Gilbert E. and Kent Horton, June 7, 1990 (hereafter, Horton brothers interview).
11. Lounsberry.

12. Horton brothers interview. The Horton brothers characterized the Schelde training as an apprenticeship. Since Schelde operated an active contracting business, it is unlikely he spent much time running a training school.

13. Who's Who for North Dakota, p. 116; Horton to Capitol Commissioners, June 24, 1931; AIA form H503; Horton brothers interview.

According to the Horton brothers, their father particularly liked world's fairs and went to the Seattle event. According to a 1979 newspaper interview with Horton, he followed famed University of Minnesota football coach Gil Dobie to his new position at the University of Washington. To save money, Horton made the trip by "riding the rails." Horton said he hoped to play football under Dobie but wasn't unable to. In photographs Horton appears to have been rather slight for the gridiron. See "Jamestown architect has had a hand in many communities," Fargo-Moorhead Sunday Forum, September 9, 1979 for the football story.

14. AIA form H503; Smorada and Forrest, p. 80.

There is contradictory information about some of Horton's early experiences. He is said to have spent the fall of 1910 and into 1911 working for his old mentor, contractor Jeff Schelde, who had by then expanded operations to Jamestown, North Dakota. Yet he worked in Los Angeles the winter of 1911. This Los Angeles stint could not be the winter of 1911-12 since Horton was clearly in Jamestown by then. And he was in school in Washington in 1910-11, the very time he was also supposedly working for Schelde. (School records have not been checked.) Horton could have gotten his years confused (and who hasn't?) He may have spent time in Jamestown in 1909 and into 1910, after the University of Minnesota school year and after his visit to the 1909 exposition. It is also possible that he did not work for Schelde in Jamestown on two separate occasions, but came to work for him the first time on May 11, 1911.

15. Horton brothers interview; Smorada and Forrest, p. 80, quoting.

16. Who's Who for North Dakota, p. 116; Horton to Capitol Commissioners, June 24, 1931; Horton brothers interview; Fargo-Moorhead Sunday Forum, September 9, 1979.

17. "Jamestown architect has had a hand in many communities," Fargo-Moorhead Sunday Forum, September 9, 1979.

18. Horton brothers interview. The Hortons did not specify who might have engaged in inappropriate activities to gain school commissions.

19. Ibid.; AIA form H503.

20. It has not been determined which Horton school designs employed the double glazing technique.
21. "Jamestown architect has had a hand in many communities," Fargo-Moorhead Sunday Forum, September 9, 1979.
22. Ibid.
23. Board of Architects. Register files. Canceled and reinstated licenses. Series 448, SHSND Archives; Horton to Capitol Commissioners, June 24, 1931.
24. Board of Architects. Register files; interview with architectural historian Ronald Ramsay, June 8, 1990.
25. Undated letter from McFarland to architectural historian, Ronald Ramsay. A photocopy was graciously provided for this report.
26. Board of Architects. Register files; interview with Ronald Ramsay, June 8, 1990; Horton to Capitol Commissioners, June 24, 1931.
27. Horton brothers interview.
28. Who's Who for North Dakota, p. 116.
29. Smorada and Forrest, p. 82.
30. AIA form H503; Carl W. Condit, American Building Art (New York: Oxford University Press, 1961), pp. 50-51.
31. Ibid.; "Laminated timber arches support municipal auditorium roof," Engineering News-Record, May 20, 1937, pp. 740-71.
32. AIA form H503.
33. Plans are not always clear about the construction method. The following are known to have had laminated wood arches: McElroy Auditorium, 1934 (47826); Edgeley Community Building, 1937 (47812); Lidgerwood School Auditorium, 1938 (47614); Rogers School Auditorium, 1938 (47618); auditorium addition for school in Dickey, 1939 (47613); New Rockford City Auditorium, 1940 (47809). The following may have had laminated arches: Hannaford School Auditorium, 1935 (47765); Valley City National Guard Armory, 1937 (47827); Township Hall in Nortonville, 1938 (47835).
34. Profile by Smorada, column in Jamestown Sun, 1972; AIA form H503.
35. Profile by Smorada.

36. AIA form H503.
37. Ibid.; Who's Who for North Dakota, p. 116.
38. "Jamestown architect has had a hand in many communities," Fargo-Moorhead Sunday Forum, September 9, 1979; Horton brothers interview.
39. Gilbert R. Horton's words, AIA form H503.
40. The question may be asked why the firm did not select other styles. E.H. McFarland offers a suggestion in his undated letter to Ron Ramsay. McFarland was "really taken by the remarkable and varied works of Frank Lloyd Wright, but it would have been impossible to adapt most of his varied style to the economy and necessities of the situations with which I was confronted. The Burl Carr residence was a simple adaptation." And, "...it would have been difficult to find commissions that would have been adaptable to [Sullivan's] style."
41. Profile by Smorada.
42. Thirty-seven of the 168 complete commission units were for residential buildings.
43. Fargo-Moorhead Sunday Forum, September 9, 1979, quoting; Horton to Capitol Commissioners, June 24, 1931; Smorada and Forrest, p. 80.
44. "Horton 1st North Dakotan named as Fellow in AIA," Jamestown Sun, May 16, 1968.
45. Twenty-seven commissions (or plans) showed no location, although some listed the school district. According to Frank Vyzralek, former state archivist and local history authority, no useful source is available showing the location of schools districts across the state.
46. Horton rather arbitrarily assigned plan type names, generally a letter or a letter and number combination, to his school plans. See Figure II.1. for the appearance of Type C and Figure II.5. for Type 2-L.
47. Note that the Horton plan 47772 in the State Archives consists of nine floorplan variations.
48. For a discussion of early 20th century courthouses, see Barbara Beving Long, National Register multiple property document, "County Courthouses of Nebraska," c. 1988.

49. For more information on the Transitional Brick Commercial style, see the SHSND Site Form Training Manual. The style has yet to be researched in detail. It is often referred to simply as Transitional Brick.
50. Some examples displayed Tudor or Elizabethan Revival elements along with the Transitional Brick Commercial geometric ornamentation and may therefore have been classified as Tudor Revival. A handful displayed Art Deco motifs, which may or may not have been accompanied by geometric ornamentation.
51. The numbers: 47712, 47713, 47714, 47717, 47718, 47764. Two examples (47712, 47717) were drawn by J.H. Ganley in 1920 and reflected Gilbert Horton's 1915 approach. School plans for the communities of Woodworth and Warwick are both dated 1915 (without months) and which came first has not been determined.
52. The Ganley schools: 47631, 47632A, 47632, 47633; 47712, 47717.
53. School designs drawn by McFarland: 47603, 47604, 47607, 47608 (some by McFarland, some by Horton), 47628, 47637, 47639, 47640, 47641, 47702, 47743; 47748 was for a school barn.
54. Three of the seven examples were for Jamestown businesses, the Home Oil Company and the Dacotah Oil Company. There was also an Automobile Service Station for A.B. Coy of Carrington in 1929 (47911) and a Super Service Station for the Sioux Oil Company of Valley City (47915) the following year.
55. "AGL" drew 47975 in 1925 and 47960 in 1926. An unnamed person designed 47963 in 1926. "IH" (Ingeman Hoveland) drew 47962 in 1926.
56. A twelfth commission for the period was for a baseball grandstand in Jamestown (47824).
57. Horton firm records of the firm's projects are not organized under these categories.
58. "Laminated timber arches support municipal auditorium roof," Engineering News-Record, May 20, 1927, pp. 740-41.
59. William Tishler, ed., America's Architectural Roots (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1986), pp. 158-59.
60. The reports for the two architectural firms are contained in separate volumes.