

The Byron White U.S. Courthouse was designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style with white Colorado Yule Marble and gray limestone cladding, the exterior is scaled proportionally to classical design. The entrance has a set of wide marble steps leading up to a three-story terrace formed of 16 columns. The remaining three sides of the building imitate the Stout Street terrace through engaged columns that circle the building. The fourth floor has smooth marble and is covered by marble molding. Four significant spaces still remain: the masonry-vaulted lobby, the District Courtroom, the Court of Appeals, and the Law Library.

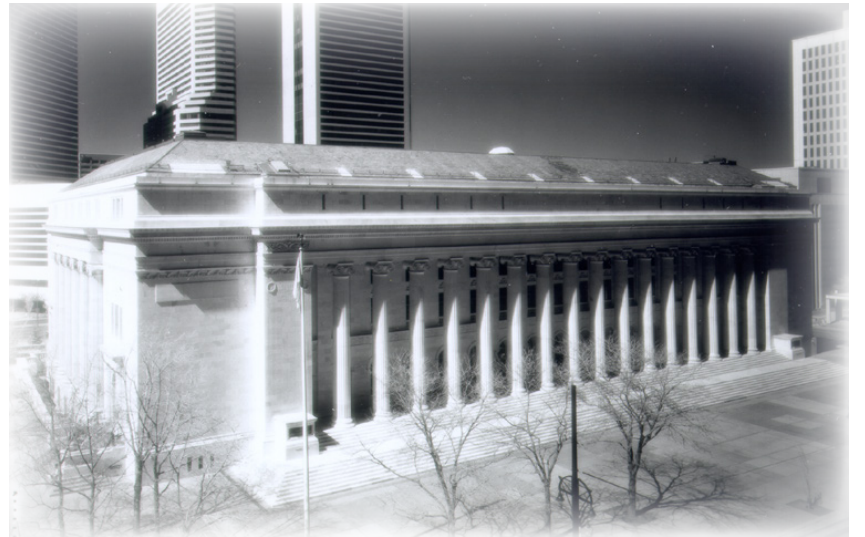
The historical significance of the building is based in part upon the regional history of the U.S. Postal Service and this particular post office. From the mid-1800s through the early 1860s, several overland stages and express delivery companies serviced the mail needs to the area. The system gradually improved with the addition of more reliable express coach companies and the Pony Express riders, such as Buffalo Bill Cody. The local population petitioned for establishment of a post office, and in 1861 a postmaster was appointed to the area recently named Denver, Colorado, previously known as Denver City, Kansas Territory. The names of famous Pony Express riders have been carved into the marble walls at the two ends of the lobby. Of particular interest are sculptures of Gladys Caldwell Fisher. There are four murals by Herman Schladernmundt in the first-floor elevator lobbies that were installed in 1918.

Originally known as the U.S. Post Office and Federal Building, the building was renamed and dedicated in 1994 as the Byron White U.S. Courthouse. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

~ BYRON WHITE U.S. COURTHOUSE ~
 Denver, Colorado



GSA Rocky Mountain Region



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The Bruce M. Van Sickle Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse was designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. The first story is covered in rustic limestone blocks and has tall round-arched windows and door openings.

The building was completed in June 1915, with the U.S. Post Office and Federal Courts as the major occupants. By the 1930s, more space was needed for the Post Office and a large addition was completed to the rear of the building in 1940. Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon oversaw the design. In 1962, the Post Office relocated and its former workspace was converted to offices. An exit staircase was added in 1975. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. It was named to honor Bruce M. VanSickle in 2002. President Richard Nixon nominated VanSickle to the U.S. District Court for the District of North Dakota in 1971.

Some original features and materials still remain. Original terrazzo floors, pink marble borders, decorative ceiling moldings are intact above the suspended ceilings. The north stairs wrap around the elevator shaft, and have marble treads, wall stringers and cast iron risers. The cast iron newel post on the first floor is decorated with an urn and floral design. The first floor landing has a black and white marble tile floor. The courtroom has original plaster walls, wood baseboard, pilasters, chair rail and doors.

~ JUDGE BRUCE M. VANSICKLE FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE ~
 Minot, North Dakota



GSA Rocky Mountain Region



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 Minot, North Dakota