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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Michael's Hospital and Nurses' Residence 32GF14
other names/site number St. Anne's Guest Home

2. Location

street & number 813 Lewis Boulevard N/A not for publication
city or town Grand Forks N/A vicinity
state North Dakota code ND county Grand Forks code 035 zip code 58201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
James E. Sperry 3/16/1995
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
James E. Sperry, State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall for
Signature of the Keeper Entered in the Date of Action
National Register 4.20.95

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		_____ buildings
		_____ sites
		_____ structures
		_____ objects
2	0	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

hospital and nurses' residence

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation sandstone, brick

walls brick

roof asphalt

other stone trim

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Health/ Medicine

Period of Significance

1907-1944

Significant Dates

1907, 1913

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hospital: Hancock, George & Walter
Nurses' res.: Edwards, William J.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

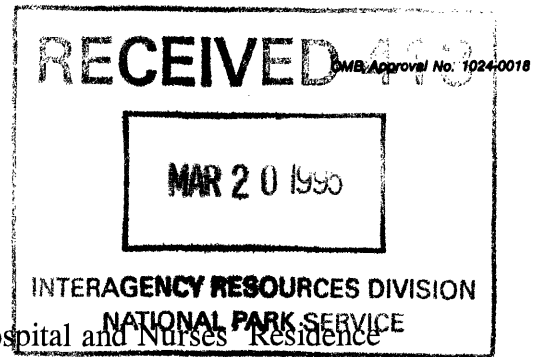
Name of repository:

State Historical Society of N.D., Bismarck

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St. Michael's Hospital and Nurses' Residence
Grand Forks County, North Dakota

DESCRIPTION:

The St. Michael's Hospital and Nurses' Residence consists of two buildings interconnected by a ground level passage. The two buildings face east on Lewis Boulevard. They are contributing in this nomination. A one-story modern recreation hall was constructed to the north of the hospital in 1964 and sits on an east-west axis approximately 20 feet north of the old hospital building on land which was historically associated with the property until 1994 when the previous owner of all three buildings sold the Hospital and Nurses' Residence and the original parcel was divided into two separate legal parcels. This nomination contains only the two major buildings on still-spacious grounds with mature trees to the east facing Lewis Boulevard and a flat treeless expanse behind the buildings to the west.

St. Michael's Hospital was built substantially in 1907 and dedicated on December 11, 1907, although it was not entirely completed until 1908. In 1913, a Nurses' Residence was constructed south of the hospital and the two buildings were connected at that time by the passageway to the hospital.

Both buildings are in Classical Revival style. The two buildings are three stories tall above raised basements and basically rectangular in shape. Facades are symmetrical. The Hospital building has a deeply over-hung slightly flared hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. Roof dormers, added sometime after original construction, are hip-roofed with wood shingled walls and double window sets. The eaves have heavy modillions above a wide frieze. The central portion on the front facade projects some three feet from the flanking walls. It has a fully pedimented gable with oculus window decorated with four stone keystones in the tympanum. Projecting from that is a one-story porch leading to the second story front entrance. This porch has a flat roof, balustrade, wide dentilled frieze, and supporting stone columns. The porch is beige brick with stone coping flanking the stone stairway to the front door. Capitals are similar to the Tuscan order, but are decorated with stone flowerettes (patera) and egg and dart echinus.

Hospital windows are one-over-one with stone sills and brick jack-arched lintels with stone keystones on the second and third stories. All storm windows are aluminum replacements. The lintels, quoining, and recessed panels above the fourth story windows are all a contrasting darker tan brick than the lighter beige exterior walls. The top floor has walls with recessed brick courses every six rows adding texture and a horizontal design element to the over-all appearance. A molded stone running band separates the third and fourth floors at the upper window sills. Two small projecting side wings, originally containing sun porches, have flared hipped roofs. At

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the center apex of the roof is a small eight-sided dome with arched openings. The foundation is rusticated tan sandstone block set off from the second story by a smooth wide sandstone watertable.

The Nurses' Residence built in 1913 is similar in style and massing to the hospital, but on a smaller scale and set back west from the hospital several feet. It has a rear one story hipped roof portion and a slightly projecting fully-pedimented gabled central bay on the front facade with oculus window in the tympanum. The asphalt roof is hipped and slightly flared. The roof is punctuated by two round-arched dormers on the front. Windows are one-over-one with replacement aluminum storm windows. Above the second story is a projecting molded and dentilled cornice decorated with paired brackets at the corners of the building. Windows on the second and third stories have jack-arched stone lintels with keystones and stone sills. Above the first story (or raised basement) walls are beige brick with contrasting tan brick quoining at the corners. The first story is faced with matching tan brick, every sixth course of which is recessed to echo the fourth story of the Hospital building. There is a wide frieze at the fourth story window lintels and a molded cornice.

Interiors of both contributing buildings were originally plaster walled with hardwood and patterned octagonal tile floors. Interior doors were paneled. The hospital operating room had marble facing and a skylight above with mirrors to bring adequate light to operations. The buildings suffered vandalism and were open to the weather from 1981 when they became vacant through 1994. In 1989, a previous owner began to rehabilitate the buildings and removed basement concrete slabs, which had heaved in cold weather and become water damaged; rear screened porches and a later elevator addition; staircases, and wooden door and window trim and baseboards in both buildings. Some of the original oak four- and six-paneled doors in both buildings are missing and others, some 30 or 40 are stacked along walls in the hospital. Most original hardwood floors were covered in vinyl tile or linoleum when the buildings were in use and after 1981 much of the original flooring was water-damaged in both buildings from leaking roofs. Lath and plaster walls had been damaged or covered in applied paneling and, since 1989 have been removed. The upper floors of both buildings have had most non-load-bearing interior walls removed. Some octagonal multi-colored tile floors in the Nurses' Residence remain, as well as a first floor sextagonal tile floor in the Hospital, but tile floors in both buildings have missing tiles, especially at the bottom of stairways. Most of the staircases have been damaged or removed, as well, including risers, balusters, and railings. Door and window casings which were not missing before 1989 have been stacked in both buildings along with some of the original baseboard trim. Most of the plaster ceilings in both buildings have been removed.

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Both contributing buildings are in deteriorated condition on the exterior. The original roofs were replaced by new asphalt roofs in 1953 when the hospital was sold to the Sisters of St. Francis for St. Anne's Guest Home. These roofs are now deteriorated and rafters are currently open to the weather. In 1953, the Sisters of St. Francis did around \$100,000 worth of alterations to convert the hospital to an old age home. Other alterations at this time included: removing the original elevator in the Hospital and building a new one next to the original (now removed), converting the original elevator shaft to closets and storage on each floor; and in the Nurses' Residence installing an elevator (now removed), enlarging the chapel at the south end on the second floor by changing walls at the south end of the building in the original parlor, and making a large dining room beneath the chapel on the first floor by taking some of the original hallway.¹ The entire ground floor of the Nurses' Residence was extensively altered.² By 1955, the operating room on the third floor of the Hospital and the fourth floor was remodeled and the buildings were installed with sprinklers.³ No mechanicals remain today in either building.

While serving as St. Anne's Guest Home, other alterations were made to the buildings and property in the years 1963-1964. They included: sandblasting exterior walls, adding a one story flat-roofed structure above and to the front of the connecting passage between the two buildings to serve as a cafeteria, constructing a private dwelling to the west of the property to serve as a house for the caretaker (razed before 1989), and constructing the adjacent recreation hall in 1964 located north of the Hospital building on what is now a separate legal parcel. The cafeteria expansion between the Hospital building and Nurses' Residence shows on the exterior as a connector one-story high with a raised basement on the front (east) facade. It has a flat roof, metal flashing, and aluminum awning-type windows. In 1964, the rear porches on the Nurses' Residence were remodeled. Some of this wooden infill is evident on the rear of the Nurses' Residence, renamed St. Mary's by the Sisters of St. Francis.⁴ Both main buildings originally had screened wooden porches on the rear floors for patient convalescence and the hospital had a concrete block elevator on the rear. The porches deteriorated and were falling off the rear of the structures when removed by the previous owner around 1987.

Other buildings on property when the Hospital building was erected, and which are no longer extant, were: a frame el-shaped one story poultry house, a beige brick root cellar, and a one story beige brick heating plant with laundry room which had a tall tapered chimney, a full basement, and hipped roof, according to the 1912 and 1916 Sanborn maps. The poultry house had been razed by 1981 when the first National Register inventory of Grand Forks was done. The heating plant and root cellar, both in dilapidated condition and vandalized, were razed

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around 1987 by the previous owner. A four stall frame garage, erected ca. 1953-1964 by the Sisters of St. Francis and still standing in 1981, has also been removed.

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Grand Forks County, North DakotaSection number 8 Page 5**SIGNIFICANCE:**

St. Michael's Hospital and Nurses' Residence are eligible under Criteria A and C on a local level under the following areas of significance: Architecture and Health/Medicine. St. Michael's Hospital was the second public hospital operated in Grand Forks and opened in 1907. The first was St. Luke's founded in 1892, added to several times, altered, and partially demolished in 1977. St. Michael's served the people of Grand Forks for 45 years until the building was closed and the hospital moved into its new facilities in 1952. Architecturally, it is an outstanding local example of the Classical Revival style popular in many of the new buildings in Grand Forks built during the opening years of the 20th century. The design integrity of the Hospital and Nurses' Residence buildings is very good and these structures stand as the only intact examples of early 20th century hospital design in Grand Forks, as a property type.

Under Criterion C, St. Michael's Hospital and Nurses' Residence are outstanding local examples of the Classical Revival style in Grand Forks. They were designed by North Dakota architects of the first class: the Hancock Brothers from Fargo designed the hospital in 1907; William J. Edwards, Grand Forks architect, designed the Nurses' Residence in 1913 to complement the hospital design. Both structures are part of the Classical Revival boom in Grand Forks between 1906-1917 which included the Federal Building (1906, designed by James Knox Taylor); the city hall (1911 by John W. Ross), the Carnegie Library and Masonic Temple (1904 and 1913, respectively, by Joseph Bell DeRemer) and Central High School (1917 by William J. Edwards).⁵ Of these, the Carnegie Library has been razed.

Under Criterion A, under the property type "Health: hospital," St. Michael's Hospital is the only surviving intact example of an early 20th century public hospital complex in Grand Forks. It was the second publicly-accessible hospital in the Grand Forks area. When it was erected in 1907, the only other public hospital in the Grand Forks area was the Deaconess Hospital, which was founded by Dr. J. E. Engstad in 1892 as St. Luke's, one of several small private hospitals in the city, usually run by a single doctor for his patients. In 1899 Dr. Engstad sold St. Luke's through subscriptions and it became a public corporation, renamed Deaconess Hospital. The original St. Luke's and Deaconess hospital buildings are gone. In contrast, St. Michael's Hospital was a public hospital from the beginning in 1906 when citizens and doctors in Grand Forks asked the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet to open a publicly-accessible hospital in the city because of a critical need for hospital care and operating rooms. Deaconess and St. Michael's were roughly similar in the size and the medical services they provided and there was a certain rivalry between the two. For example, Deaconess Hospital began a nurses' training program in 1905, so St.

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Michael's hospital began St. Michael's School for Nurses on January 1, 1908 just a month after the hospital itself went into operation in December, 1907. The 1913 Nurses' Residence next to the Hospital was the first building constructed exclusively for that purpose in North Dakota. Finally, in 1971, the two hospitals consolidated into The United Hospital, with a Deaconess Unit and a St. Michael's Unit and built a new medical complex near the University of North Dakota campus.⁶

The St. Michael's Hospital and Nurses' Residence is significant from 1907 to 1952 when the physical plant was superannuated and abandoned for a new hospital facility. Because, throughout its life as a hospital, it served medically the population of Grand Forks and the surrounding communities along with Deaconess, the other early public hospital in the city, it is significant up to the 50 year cut-off for National Register properties, or until 1944.

The years 1907-1920 were also important ones for St. Michael's Catholic parish. In addition to their new \$80,000 hospital, the parish moved into the new St. Michael's Church on North Sixth Street in 1908.⁷ The new church, built for \$75,000, also was designed by the Hancock Brothers, Fargo architects.⁸ St. Michael's parish built the Nurses' Residence in 1913, and in 1916, it erected a new parochial school which William J. Edwards designed.⁹

Construction of St. Michael's Hospital began in 1906 after the citizens and doctors of Grand Forks requested the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet to open a new hospital. The building originally had 45 patient beds and 20 beds for student nurses.¹⁰ St. Michael's Hospital was dedicated on December 11, 1907 having been designed by the Hancock Brothers of Fargo and built by Dinnie Brothers for approximately \$100,000.¹¹ Dinnie Brothers, local Grand Forks contractors, used Grand Forks brick for the Hospital building, most likely obtained from their own Red River Valley Brick Company located near the University of North Dakota.¹² On July 28, 1908, Articles of Incorporation were filed for St. Michael's Hospital.¹³

In 1913, the Nurses' Residence was built south of the hospital which increased the bed capacity of the original building to over 60. Again, subscriptions were solicited from Grand Forks citizens. The local doctors who were using the facility also donated liberally. This residence was designed by architect W. J. Edwards and erected by contractor Thomas Birge.¹⁴ In the first six years until the Nurses' Residence was completed next door, the hospital's first floor was partially used for rooms for the Sisters in charge of nursing and administration. The new building housed the Sisters and nursing students allowing the Hospital building to be entirely devoted to patients. The hospital staff grew from only eight Sisters in 1907 to an average of 23 Sisters and 95 other employees in 1951.¹⁵

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Both buildings served the citizens of Grand Forks for 45 until the hospital moved into new quarters in 1952.¹⁶ During its years of operation as St. Michael's hospital, an estimated 100,000 patients were taken care of, over 10,502 babies were born there, and 428 nurses graduated from its School of Nursing.¹⁷ The buildings then came under the ownership of the Sisters of St. Francis from Hankinson, N.D. This order operated the buildings as St. Anne's Guest Home, a retirement home, from 1952 until 1981, when they, too, moved to new quarters in Grand Forks. The buildings have stood vacant since then.

According to a contemporary account, St. Michael's Hospital had an interesting beginning. Before 1907, the only large public hospital in Grand Forks, with around 35 beds, was Deaconess (originally the private St. Luke's hospital, founded in 1892) and there were several small private hospitals.¹⁸ St. Luke's went public in 1899 and changed its name to Deaconess. Around 1905, recognizing the critical need for more hospital facilities in the city, five prominent physicians met to discuss the situation. Doctors R. D. Campbell and H. M. Wheeler were the principal figures among this group of local medical men. They outlined a plan to erect a new and fully-equipped facility: if the city of Grand Forks would provide a suitable site and a cash donation of \$15,000, a Catholic sisterhood might be found to erect and operate the new institution at a cost of around \$75,000. The doctors enlisted the help of the Grand Forks Commercial Club who undertook to work on the project and formed a committee to select the site.

Another committee of the Commercial Club was organized to gather subscriptions for the new venture, a task described as "comparatively easy." Several fraternal organizations in town even undertook to furnish and carpet rooms in the hospital for the care of their own members.¹⁹ The list of original subscribers reads like a "Who's Who" of Grand Forks businessmen and leading private citizens.²⁰ The gift of the city was accepted by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet through Bishop Shanley of Fargo. The Sisters had been operating St. John's hospital in Fargo from Bishop Shanley's new residence since 1900 and had moved into a new 87-bed hospital building in Fargo in November, 1904. St. Michael's Hospital was to be the second publically-accessible hospital facility run by the Sisters in North Dakota. Architects were hired and construction of St. Michael's began in the Fall of 1906. When the new hospital opened, it was available to the patients of any reputable physician in the city and admitted patients regardless of denominational affiliation. The venture was a success from the start because of the experience and dedication of the Sisters of St. Joseph who also were already operating St. Joseph's Hospital in St. Paul, St. Mary's Hospital in Minneapolis, and St. John's Hospital in Fargo.²¹ Initially, the hospital had no resident medical staff. Dr. R. D. Campbell became the first Chief of Staff in 1919.

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After the hospital moved to its new building in 1952, the Hankinson Province of the Sisters of St. Francis continued the useful life of the old hospital buildings by operating St. Anne's Guest Home until 1981. Since 1945, the Sisters of St. Francis had operated a small home for the aged in Fargo for no more that 20 men. In 1952, their need for a larger home for men and women was met by the purchase of the old St. Michael's Hospital in Grand Forks for \$250,000. They renamed the hospital "St. Anne's" and the nurses' residence "St. Mary's." For almost 30 years, St. Anne's Guest Home was well-known for its excellent care of the elderly which accommodated as many as 120 residents. Twenty Sisters and 100 residents were living in the buildings when it was found that they no longer met fire codes and state social services board requirements. St. Anne's Guest Home still operates in Grand Forks, today in new quarters.²²

St. Michael's Hospital and Nurses' Residence are outstanding examples of the Classical Revival style in Grand Forks and are the most intact examples of early hospital design in the city. As the second public hospital operated in Grand Forks and the first publicly-accessible hospital to be built as such in the city, as well as the first Nurses' Residence to be built solely for that purpose in North Dakota, St. Michael's Hospital and Nurses' Residence played a key role in patient care, nurses' training, and the medical welfare of North Dakotans in the region for 45 years, until the facility closed as a hospital in 1952.

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Footnotes:

¹Interview on October 11, 1989 with Sister Elaine Marie Roggenbuck, current administrator of St. Anne's Guest Home, and Sister Arnoldine Niebeler, first administrator of St. Anne's Guest Home, Sisters of St. Francis, Grand Forks.

²The Most Reverend Leo. F. Dworschak, "St. Anne's Guest Home, Grand Forks, North Dakota (1952-)." In: *Prairie Praise*, 50th Anniversary publication of the Sisters of St. Francis, Hankinson, North Dakota, 1978, pp. 188-197.

³Dworschak, 191.

⁴Interview with Sister Elaine Marie Roggenbuck and Sister Arnoldine Niebeler; Dworschak, 192-193.

⁵Norene A. Roberts and Joe D. Roberts, Historical Research Report: Summer 1981 Historical and Architectural Survey of Downtown Grand Forks, North Dakota, November, 1981. On file: Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

⁶*Souvenir Grand Forks, N.D.: Brief Illustrated Facts*. Grand Forks: Grand Forks Herald, 1907; Bladow, *They Came to Stay*, 73; "History shows how 2 hospitals became one." *Grand Forks Herald*, October 5, 1976..

⁷*Souvenir of Grand Forks, N.D.*

⁸"Grand Forks Building Operations for 1908." *North Dakota Magazine*. Vol. 3, No. 2. (January, 1909).

⁹Robert Samuel Anderson, "A Social History of Grand Forks, North Dakota, 1880-1914." M.A. Thesis, University of North Dakota, June, 1954.

¹⁰Mrs. Anton Holstrom, "Hospitals." *They Came to Stay*. Eldon Bladow, ed. Grand Forks, N.D., 1974, 73, 74.

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¹¹"St. Michael's Hospital Opened with Appropriate Ceremonies." *Grand Forks Herald*, December 12, 1907, p. 6; "Dinnie Brothers." *History of the Red River Valley Past and Present*. Vol. 2. Grand Forks: Herald Printing Company, 1909, 1003.

¹²*History of the Red River Valley*, 1003; "James A. Dinnie" In: Clement A. Lounsberry. *North Dakota: History and People: Outlines of American History*. Vol. 3. Chicago, Ill.: S. J. Clark Publishing Company, 1917, 49-50.

¹³File 32-GF-14, St. Anne's Guest Home, North Dakota Statewide Inventory, Memo dated October, 1972 signed Sister Elaine Marie. In: Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

¹⁴"Contract for Annex is Let." *Grand Forks Herald*. April 6, 1913, p. 9.

¹⁵Monsignor William McNamee *St. Michael's Hospital, 1907-1952*. Fargo: Diocese of Fargo, January 22, 1988, 6.

¹⁶Holstrom, 74.

¹⁷McNamee, 5.

¹⁸*Souvenir*, n.p.

¹⁹"St. Michael's Hospital Opened with Appropriate Ceremonies." *Grand Forks Herald*, December 12, 1907, 6.

²⁰Subscription lists for St. Michael's Hospital (1907) and Nurses' Residence (1911). In: "St. Michael's Hospital, GF, ND, Correspondence, 1907-1970" folder, Box 1, Collection 200.2.7. Archives of the St. Paul Province of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet. College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.

²¹"St. Michael's Hospital Opened with Appropriate Ceremonies." *Grand Forks Herald*, December 12, 1907, 6; Fargo-Moorhead Centennial Corporation, *A Century Together*, 81.

²²Marilyn Hagerty, "St. Anne's building will be phased out by 1982; can't meet state requirements." *Grand Forks Herald*, October 27, 1977.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Lot 2, Block 1 of St. Anne's Resubdivision, City of Grand Forks.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property is a polygon of approximately 3.25 acres and includes two buildings, a Hospital and Nurses' Residence, located on the south portion of the historic legal boundaries for St. Michael's Hospital, which were originally approximately 3.75 acres. A parcel containing approximately a half acre north of the hospital building and containing the 1964 recreation hall associated with the post-1952 period when the hospital property became St. Anne's Guest Home, has been excluded because a former owner has retained ownership of the on hall as a six-plex apartment building. This replatting occurred in 1994. The present owner of St. Michael's Hospital and Nurses' Residence is rehabilitating the two buildings and the remaining historic parcel associated with them. The verbal boundary description reflects the new legal description of the St. Michael's Hospital property and corresponds to the historic boundary of the property except for the new lot line on the north side of the Hospital which is now 66 feet closer to the north wall of the Hospital building than it was originally.