

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

M. E. Beebe Historic District
Name of Property
Cass County, ND
County and State
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 15000825

Property Name: Beebe, M.E. Historic District

County: Cass County State: ND

Multiple Name:

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



11/21/15
Date of Action

Amended Item in Nomination

This SLR is issued to make the following technical correction:

Section 8

The period of significance given is 1880-1906, while significant dates are 1903-1911. The significance under Criterion B is based upon the location of the residence and office of M. E. Beebe, who arrived in Fargo by 1900, and departed in 1911. Therefore, the period of significance should reflect his residency in Fargo, 1900-1911. For significant dates, the construction of his office in 1903 would stand out.

The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

Distribution

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

825

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

RECEIVED 2280

OCT - 9 2015

1. Name of Property

Historic name: M. E. Beebe Historic District

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: N.E. corner of Third Avenue North and North Eighth Street

City or town: Fargo State: North Dakota County: Cass

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

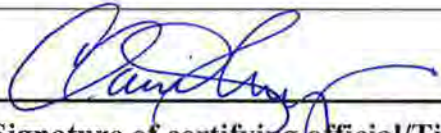
I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A X B X C ___ D

	<u>10.5.2015</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Director + SHPO, ND - State Historical Society of ND</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

M. E. Beebe Historic District
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain;) _____


Signature of the Keeper

11/24/15
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/professional

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

M. E. Beebe Historic District
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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundations: BRICK

Walls: WEATHERBOARD

Roofs: ASPHALT SHINGLES

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Six buildings occupy what had been three standard urban residential lots (each 50 feet by 140 feet) at the edge of the Fargo Central Business District and date from about 1881 until 1906. Three date from the earliest period; three others from the years 1903-1906. Two have been moved within the proposed district and renovated to match the later buildings. With one exception, the buildings are now consistently Classical Revival in style and of similar size and footprint. Balloon frame construction has been employed throughout. Narrow weatherboard siding is the predominant exterior material; one has been stuccoed circa 1910. All have columned front porches that were originally open, though three are now enclosed. Four of the principal roofs are gabled; one is hipped and another is flat with a parapet. Taken as a group, the six buildings constitute a cohesive and well-preserved expression of Fargo residential architecture during the Second Dakota Boom.

Narrative Description

For Narrative Description, See Continuation Sheets 12 through 25:

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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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1880-1906

Significant Dates

1903-1911

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Beebe, Milton Earl

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Beebe, Milton Earl

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The M. E. Beebe Historic District relates to a context of professional architectural practice during the Second Dakota Boom [1898-1915]. Beebe relocated his professional life from Buffalo, NY to North Dakota in 1898, coincident with the beginning of the Boom. Using the state's improving passenger rail infrastructure, Beebe was able to extend practice from his Fargo office as far west as Bismarck and Minot and as far into Minnesota as Park Rapids and Staples.

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The proposed historic district was the site of Beebe's office, for about six years, as well as his place of residence for nine years. As speculative rental properties, the district's other five contributing buildings—three of which were also designed by him—constitute Beebe's own participation in the Boom's economic potential. The length of his residence in North Dakota coincides almost exactly with the Boom's duration and intensity. And his architectural output during the years 1898-1912 reflect the architectural aspirations of the period and compares favorably with contemporary work by the Hancock Brothers and W. C. Albrant (Fargo), Joseph B. DeRemer (Grand Forks) and Arthur Van Horn (Bismarck), his principal competitors.

The M.E. Beebe Historic District is being nominated as significant statewide under Criteria B and C: all six component buildings are associated with Milton Earl Beebe, an architect significant during the Second Dakota Boom, they form a cohesive group distinctive in style and representative of Beebe's mature work.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

See: Continuation Sheets 26 through 35.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Primary sources and their locations are noted in **boldface**.)

Architectural Portfolio of Some of the Buildings Erected by M. E. Beebe & Son, Architects, Buffalo, N.Y. (1895: The Wenborne-Sumner Co., Buffalo, NY) [copy in the author's collection]

Biographical sketches and portraits of 100 Buffalonians. [1882-1883], Buffalo Public Library (Buffalo, N.Y.). 1882. pp13-14. [accessed at:
<http://www.buffaloah.com/a/archs/beebe/beebiog.html>]

Building Permits, Office of Building Inspection, City of Fargo, ND

Institute for Regional Studies, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND

Recorder of Deeds, Cass County Courthouse, Fargo, ND

Research files of Plains Architecture, Post Office Box 2235, Fargo, ND 58108.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Plains Architecture

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.48 acres (21,000 square feet)

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 14 | Easting: 668261 | Northing: 5194164 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The M. E. Beebe Historic District consists of Lots 10, 11 & 12, Block 10 of Roberts Second Addition to the City of Fargo, now known as the Auditor's Replat. It is a rectangle (slightly skewed from the Jefferson Grid) measuring 140 feet east-west by 150 feet north-south (approximately 0.48 acres or 21,000 square feet) at the northeast corner of Third Avenue North and North Eighth Street in the city of Fargo, North Dakota.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The six individual properties and their respective buildings within the district form a cohesive group identified with architect M. E. Beebe. Beebe designed four of the buildings and remodeled two others. He occupied three of them, two as residences and one as an architectural office.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ronald H.L.M. Ramsay
organization: Plains Architecture
street & number: Post Office Box 2235
city or town: Fargo state: ND zip code: 58108
e-mail plains.architecture@gmail.com
telephone: 701-293-0815
date: 11 July 2015

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owners

name/title: Paul Gleye and Kay Schwarzwalter
organization: _____
street & number: 723 Third Avenue North [also own 311 North Eighth Street]
city or town: Fargo state: ND zip code: 58102
e-mail _____
telephone: _____

name/title: Ronald H.L.M. Ramsay and Peter M. Vandervort
organization: _____
street & number: 715 Third Avenue North [also own 717 and 719 Third Avenue North and 307 North Eighth Street]
city or town: Fargo state: ND zip code: 58102
e-mail plains.architecture@gmail.com
telephone: 701-293-0815

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: M.E. Beebe Historic District
City or Vicinity: Fargo
County: Cass State: North Dakota
Photographer: Ronald H.L.M. Ramsay
Date Photographed: February 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

See Continuation Sheets 54 through 57 for detailed Photo Log:

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regard this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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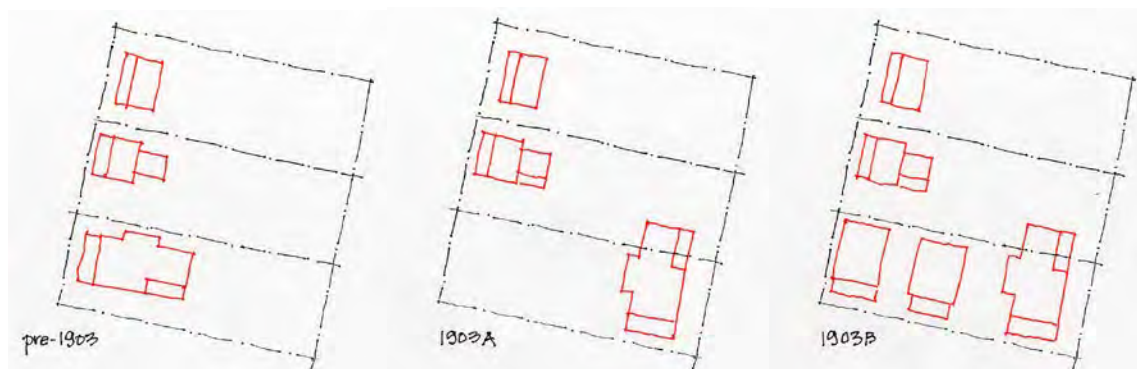
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M. E. Beebe Historic District
SECTION 7: NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Description of the M. E. Beebe Historic District

The M. E. Beebe Historic District acknowledges the importance of late-19th century architect Milton Earl Beebe [1840-1922] to the architectural heritage of Fargo and many other communities in North Dakota and Minnesota during a dozen-year career in the region. Resident in Fargo from about 1900 until about 1911, Beebe lived within the district after 1903, designing four and renovating two of its six contributing structures. After 1906 his architectural office was located in one of these buildings. [Fig. 19]

The district is located immediately west of the Fargo Central Business District at the northeast corner of Third Avenue North and North Eighth Street, specifically what were Lots 10, 11 and 12 of Block 10 of Roberts Second Addition to the City of Fargo. Beebe acquired two of these lots (numbers 11 and 12) in October 1903 and the third (Lot 10) in December of that year. Two of them were occupied by preexisting single-family residences; it is possible that the third also contained a modest dwelling. The boundaries of the district are simple to define and defend—through his ownership of the properties—and yet complex, through the addition of three new buildings beyond those already extant and the eventual subdivision of the three standard 50-foot by 140-foot Fargo residential lots into a more complex interlocking pattern of individual ownership following the Beebes’ departure from Fargo for their retirement home in California. The diagrams below [Figure 1] illustrate the relocation and addition of new construction, the evolution of the district’s internal subdivisions, and the eventual replatting of the three original lots by the county auditor for ease of legal description:



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FIGURE 01: *Seven stages of development in the M. E. Beebe Historic District from before Beebe's tenure to after his departure in 1912: Pre-1903 (the presumed situation before his acquisition); 1903A&B (the relocation of one house and the addition of two others); 1905A&B (the presumed relocation of an existing house and the addition of Beebe's own home in its place); 1906/7 (the construction of Beebe's office and the incorporation of the earlier building); 1920s (replatting the district to simplify the metes-and-bounds legal descriptions as the individual properties were sold with plots vastly different than the original fifty-by-one-hundred-foot lots).*

For easier discussion, the individual contributing properties will be referenced by their street addresses, beginning at the lower southeast corner and moving clockwise along Third Avenue North and then north on Eighth Street North. The bracketed citation is the new lot designation following a County Auditor's re-platting of the six properties in the 1920s to simplify their legal description, which had been written in a cumbersome and lengthy metes-and-bounds format.

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS:

715 Third Avenue North [Lot F]

[Figs. 02, 03 and 04]

This house—like three others at 719, 723 and 311—is a variation on the “Corn Belt Box,” the

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vernacular house form ubiquitous in the Midwest and on the Great Plains during 19th-century westward expansion. Sometimes called a "Four-square," it is cubic in character with four rooms per floor and two floors beneath a hipped roof. The siding is narrow clapboard with corner boards. Tall double-hung windows light each room. The dining room has a polygonal bay, and the library and bedroom above extend about eight feet beyond the basic cubic form. All of this is beneath a shallow pitched hipped roof. A two-story kitchen-service wing is located at the rear. Single story porches extend across the front elevation and a similar side porch has been enclosed.

On the interior, this example—only renovated by Beebe—includes an entry-stair hall on the right, a living or sitting room on the left. Behind the entry is a dining room (no longer accessible from the hall) and a library or ground-floor bedroom occupies the northwest corner. The dining room and library are still connected by a large sliding pocket door, which may have been added by Beebe during his 1903 renovation; the style, species, and finish of the wood trim suggest a date later than the building's construction circa 1881. It should be noted that interior circulation in the front "cube" moved clockwise or counter-clockwise from each room to the next. A remodeling in the late 1980s altered that pattern by closing two doorways in favor of one between the living and dining rooms.

Interior floors are hard maple [evidence during the 1980s remodeling suggests a source in northern Wisconsin] with the majority of door, window and other trim of straight-grained fir with a mahogany finish. The dining room boasts a built-in mirrored buffet (in turn-of-the-century Neo-Classical style and probably chosen from a woodworking or lumberyard catalogue) and a plate rail, both of which are still in place and refinished to match original woodwork. Most windows are double-hung, with sills somewhat lower than expected; a few windows retain their original beveled glass, though most other decorative or stained glass has been removed.

Behind the cubic front portion of the house, a two-story service or kitchen wing extends northward. It originally accommodated a back hall, a ground-floor bathroom, and the kitchen. A kitchen porch faced eastward toward the public alley that defines the district's east boundary. The service character of this wing is reinforced by a drop in ceiling height: nine feet in the front is reduced to eight feet in the back. At an unknown date the kitchen was relocated to the enclosed back porch; the former kitchen location became a bedroom.

On the second floor a master bedroom and two smaller bedrooms occupy the front "cube." The rear service wing includes a bathroom, storage area and a fourth bedroom. Observation during the 1980s remodeling revealed evidence of a service stair linking this room with the kitchen below, suggesting this may have been occupied by a servant.

Through its one hundred and thirty-three years this Italianate house has lost some of its 19th-century architectural details. The original clapboard siding had been covered with asphalt singles and is now returned to the original condition. Historic photographs from the 1930s show a balustrade surrounding the flat portion of the hipped roof (which matched a similar balustrade on the front and kitchen porches)

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and the repainting of the house in 2002 revealed the outlines of ornamental wood brackets regularly spaced beneath the second-floor eaves. It has not been determined when either the balustrades or the brackets were removed. These elements predate Beebe's remodeling of the house following its relocation in 1903. Asphalt shingles were removed circa 1985, revealing original narrow clapboard siding exposed four inches to the weather.

At an undetermined date, the house was divided into three apartments, requiring several other minor modifications such as the addition of kitchens in the basement and second floor. Many of these changes were undone circa 1985 when the house was returned to single-family occupancy.

717 Third Avenue North [Lot E] [a.k.a. the M. E. Beebe Architectural Office]

[Figs. 05, 06 and 07]

In the construction sequence of these six buildings, the Neo-Classical structure at 717 was the last to be built, not the first as has often been assumed due to its position in the center of the district and its limited access to Third Avenue. Following a 1906 fire in the Walker Brothers & Hardy Building, where Beebe had maintained his architectural office, Beebe built what has been nicknamed "the Little House" in a form reminiscent of professional offices (primarily for doctors and lawyers) common in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio during the Greek Revival period early in the 19th century. [Indeed, Beebe seems to have patterned his 1906 Fargo office on the 1840 Elijah Risley, Jr. house in Fredonia, NY, which Beebe had owned before migrating to North Dakota. This connection is discussed in greater detail in the historical narrative section below.]

The tall front section of the Beebe Office presents a front porch with four Corinthian columns (barrel-staved wood columns with plaster or "staff" capitals) and a balustrade or railing resembling those that once existed on the porches of 715, 719, 723 and 311. The front and side walls of this twenty-foot-square portion extend well beyond the interior ceiling height, defining a flat roof that drains at the rear. Six tall windows (double-hung with an additional transom, nearly eight feet tall) lit the interior; the front door has both sidelights and transom.

The rear portion appears to have been a separate building of earlier construction, which was placed adjacent to the front portion. It is possible that this rear or service wing may have been relocated here circa 1905 to make way for the construction of Beebe's own larger home at #311. It is single story and gable-roofed, with a door and adjacent windows that faced east toward the public alley.

Beebe's original interior was a single simple twenty-foot-square room with a twelve-foot ceiling height. This was presumably his combined office and draughting room. The original configuration of the rear portion is unclear; after the office was adapted as a single-family home, it became a kitchen, a bathroom, and two small bedrooms. The Beebe Office was renovated in 1980 and continued to be occupied as a single-family home, until tenants in 1992 severely damaged its flat roof, with consequent water damage that has not yet been repaired.

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719 and 723 Third Avenue North [Lots D and C, respectively]

[Figs. 08, 09 and 10]

During the 1903 building season, Beebe designed and had constructed twin houses at 719 and 723 Third Avenue North; for two years he occupied the house at 723. Built simultaneously with the remodeling of #715 (which had been raised, rotated and relocated about one hundred feet east of its original location to make room for these two new structures), the three houses had more internal than external similarity. It is reasonable to assume that they were essentially identical until their more ownership took different paths.

Both 719 and 723 were a variation on the "Four-square" prototype; this description will serve for both houses. Like 715, the near-cubic two-story volume was sheathed in narrow clapboard siding with base and corner boards. A gable roof runs north-to-south. The simple rectangularity of the exterior is enlivened with four protrusions: 1) a three-windowed horizontal bay and 2) a bump-out corresponding to a built-in buffet in the dining room; 3) a three-sided polygonal bay in the center of the second-floor front; and 4) a triplet of windows in the front gable corresponding to the third floor.

Within, an entry-stair hall occupies the right front of the first floor, opening through wing walls and decorative wood columns into the living room. Behind the living room, through another set of decorative wing walls and wood columns, is the dining room. The built-in buffet is flanked with two narrow leaded-glass windows; the deep sill of the three-windowed bay could also function as a serving board. Access to the kitchen is through a butler's pantry. There is also a small rear entry vestibule. Two other doors in the kitchen lead 1) to a basement stair and 2) back to the front entry hall.

All of the ground-floor architectural trim and ornamentation are straight-grained fir (one house is finished with mahogany stain; the other with an oak stain). The built-in buffet and wing walls with columns are likely to have come from woodwork catalogues, though the specific manufacturer has not yet been identified. The buffets in 719 and 723 are identical and similar to the buffet that Beebe added in the 715 remodeling (as they are similar to the buffet in 311 Eighth Street North, described below).

Built as near twins, these two houses have followed separate paths: 723 continued in single-family occupancy throughout its one hundred and eleven years, with remarkably few interior changes. The exterior covering of cement-asbestos shingles has recently been removed and the wood siding and trim restored. The interior of 719 on the other hand, was divided into two apartments, with many attendant modifications. In 1984, before its repossession by a local savings bank, the last owners removed all interior architectural trim (wing walls, built-in buffet, stained and beveled-glass windows, etc.), which the current owner has been unable to replace. It has been adapted as a two-family home, with a portion of the original front post enclosed and a small kitchen extension on the east side. Here also, as at 723, the cement-asbestos siding was removed and the clapboard siding repainted.

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307 Eighth Street North [Lot B]

[Figs. 11 and 12]

The house at 307 Eighth Street North was built circa 1881 and exhibits the least amount of alteration by either Beebe or any of its subsequent owners. An historic undated photograph shows it sitting on a lower foundation wall, possibly only accommodating a crawl space or cellar, rather than a full basement. The open front porch—just two steps above grade—is trimmed with scroll-cut brackets and other typical Victorian wood ornament; the siding is narrow clapboard with corner boards. The two-story front portion of the house can have no more than two rooms per floor, while a single-story kitchen wing extends eastward from the rear. At an unknown date, the exterior was covered with stucco, the front porch was enclosed, the single-story service wing became two-story, the house was raised on a concrete-block basement, and an attached garage with sleeping porch above was added at the rear. While these exterior modifications may date from 1910 into the 1930s (it is difficult to determine and city records are incomplete), interior renovations are more characteristic of the Arts & Crafts era circa World War I. The main body of the house at the ground floor consists of only an entry-stair hall, a living room and an overly large dining room extending across the width of the house. In the rear service wing, there is a small kitchen, a rear service stair, and a bath and bedroom located in what had once been an attached garage. Hardwood floors remain, though the wood trim, built-in buffet, and other architectural details are simple planar elements typical of Gustav Stickley or the aesthetic of Elbert Hubbard.

The second floor has been extensively modified as an apartment and bears little resemblance to its original configuration, though the maple hardwood floors remain. Two front bedrooms have been unified as a living room. A kitchen and dining room face one another along the central corridor. The bathroom is opposite the rear service stair (which extends up to an attic and down to the ground level and basement), and a bedroom has been enclosed where there was once a sleeping porch.

The full basement is constructed of imitation ashlar-surfaced concrete block (or CMUs), which suggests that the raising of the house may have occurred after Beebe's ownership: four of the other buildings have identical brick foundations and neither Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps nor building permits on file at the Fargo Office of Building Inspection have been helpful in establishing dates for these modifications.

311 Eighth Street North [Lot A]

[Fig. 13]

In 1905 Beebe designed and had built as his personal residence the house at 311 Eighth Street North. It is similar in both exterior treatment and interior detail to the (formerly) twin houses at #719 and #723. On the exterior, the principle difference is the reversal of the plan and the appendage of a rear service or kitchen wing extending eastward. The front porch (now partially enclosed), front entry-stair hall, living and dining room are similar to the twins. But where the kitchen is in the other houses, there is a first-floor bedroom and bath; the kitchen is located in the service extension, as is a secondary stair to both the basement and the second floor.

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This house has also had the advantage of single-family occupancy; the current owner is only the fourth in the building’s ninety-nine-year history. So interior changes have been cosmetic and limited to what has been necessary to remain current with bath fixtures and kitchen appliances. Its interior trim (wing walls, fluted columns, buffet), light fixtures and both stained and leaded-glass windows remain; neither has its mahogany finish been painted. The maple hardwood floors hardly show their age. [The current owner, Dr Paul Gleye, notes the presence beneath the dining table of a call button typical of those used in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to summon servants during meal times. A thorough scan of the Fargo city directory for 1907 (two years after the Beebes had moved into the house) reveals a large number of domestic servants—nearly two hundred—two of whom can be identified with this street address as well as 723 Third Avenue North. Since the house does include a smaller bedroom immediately above the kitchen, as well as a rear stair for discreet access, it is reasonable to assume that the Beebes intended to have a live-in domestic.]

Contributing Landscape Elements

Despite the dense grouping of six buildings on only three standard residential lots, and despite the conversion of three of these buildings to multi-family occupancy (with off-street parking for multiple cars), the landscape retains several trees and shrubs from earlier in the district’s history. American elms have been lost to Dutch Elm disease, and two cottonwoods have been lost to age and infirmity. But many shrubs remain, including spirea, standing-bark euonymus, and lilac; several of these may be sixty to seventy years old.

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Fig. 2: 715, 719 and 723 (right to left) Third Avenue North, Fargo, ND. M. E. Beebe architect; built 1881 (#715) and 1903 (#719 and #723). [Photograph by the author February 2015]



Fig. 3: 715 Third Avenue North, Fargo, ND. An Italianate house built in 1881, relocated and remodeled by M. E. Beebe, architect, in 1903. View looking north. [Photo by the author February 2015]

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Fig. 4: 715 Third Avenue North, Fargo, ND. An Italianate house built in 1881, relocated and remodeled by M. E. Beebe, architect, in 1903. Photograph taken circa 1930 from the southeast. [Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #007878)]



Fig. 5: 715 Third Avenue North, Fargo, ND. An Italianate house built in 1881, relocated and remodeled by M. E. Beebe, architect, in 1903. Photograph taken circa 1930 from the southwest. [Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #007875)]

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Fig. 6: M. E. Beebe Architectural Office, 717 Third Avenue North, Fargo, ND. M. E. Beebe, architect; 1906. View from the southwest. The wing extending behind the office may have been a small residence that once faced onto North Eighth Street; to make room for his own house of 1905, he seems to have relocated and rotated it 180° and incorporated it with the new construction of 1906. [Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #007879)]

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Fig. 7: M. E. Beebe Architectural Office, 717 Third Avenue North, Fargo, ND. M. E. Beebe, architect; 1906. View from the southwest. [Photograph by the author February 2015]



Fig. 8: M. E. Beebe Architectural Office, 717 Third Avenue North, Fargo, ND. M. E. Beebe, architect; 1906. View from the southeast. [Photograph by the author February 2015]

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Fig. 9: 719 Third Avenue North, Fargo, ND. M. E. Beebe, architect; 1903. Four of the six contributing structures in the district can be seen: #715 at the extreme right; #723 at the extreme left; and #717 at the rear. [Photograph from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #007884)]



Fig. 10: Twin residences at 719 (right) and 723 (left) Third Avenue North, Fargo, ND. M. E. Beebe, architect; 1903. View from the southwest. [Photo taken by the author February 2015]

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Fig. 11: Twin residences at 719 (right) and 723 (left) Third Avenue North, Fargo, ND. M. E. Beebe, architect; 1903. View from the southeast. Between them can be seen 307 North Eighth Street and on the extreme right is a glimpse of #717, the architectural office. [Photo taken by the author February 2015]



Fig. 12: 307 North Eighth Street, Fargo, ND. Architect/builder unknown; circa 1881. The house was original to the site (Lot #11) at the time of Beebe's acquisition in October 1903; he left it largely intact. The architectural office can be seen in the right distance and #311 appears on the extreme left. [Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #007885)]

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Fig. 13: 307 (right) and 311 (left) Eighth Street North, Fargo, ND. View from the southwest. The house at #311 is a larger version of the twins at #719 and #723, with the addition of a kitchen wing. At an unknown date, #307 was raised on new foundations and doubled in size; this may have occurred during Beebe's ownership. [Photo taken by the author February 2015].



Fig. 14: 311 Eighth Street North, Fargo, ND. M. E. Beebe, architect; 1905. View from the west. The west side of the architectural office appears in the distance on the right. This was Beebe's residence from 1905 until his departure for California in 1912. [Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #007882)]

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SECTION 8: NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Career of Architect M. E. Beebe during the Second Dakota Boom

Milton Earl Beebe [1840-1923] was an American architect of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. [Fig. 15] His pre-1900 career is linked with the city of Buffalo, New York, while his subsequent work is associated with Fargo, North Dakota, and especially the period known as the Second Dakota Boom. Beebe was a significant practitioner in both locations, contributing many designs to each place that helped establish their special architectural character. His late career in North Dakota coincides almost precisely with a period of major growth in the state: one where new infrastructure was built in the western portion of the state and “second generation” replacements were erected in the east. Beebe participated substantially in this phenomenon.

To more fully appreciate his role in North Dakota during 1898-1911—necessarily shorter and less productive than his time in Buffalo, NY—it is necessary to understand his twenty-five year career in the East. And in this context, it is useful to ask several questions: **First**, what were Beebe’s origins in a century when architecture was more trade than profession? That is, how did he choose to enter a career path in architecture and what was that path? **Second**, what was the nature of his practice in post-Civil War Buffalo, New York? Who were his clients and what was the range and quality of his architectural output? And **third**, what circumstances brought him from a presumably successful career in western New York to a relatively new community on what had until recently been the American frontier? Exploration of these questions will aid an understanding of Beebe’s role in the Red River Valley and the surrounding territory of eastern North Dakota and west central Minnesota. Ultimately, it is incumbent to assess the quantity and quality of his twelve-year career in the region.

Beebe’s Origins in the East

Standard “vanity” biographies typical of the late 19th century provide an outline of Beebe’s early and formative years.¹ He was born at Cassadaga, New York on 27 November 1840, as the oldest son of an early Buffalo settler. Education in the common schools was the rule in rural agricultural communities, and it was here that he exhibited a penchant for drawing, which led him at the age of sixteen to pursue a trade in “mechanics,” an umbrella term that broadly included carpentry and building. At the age of nineteen, he supplemented that work by teaching school during the winter months.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Beebe enlisted in 1861 and served briefly until he took ill with typhoid fever and was mustered out of service. His biography notes with third-person pride that, though entitled to a government pension for military service, he would never make application so long as he could “earn a living for himself and family.” In November 1862, he married Rosina Phillips.

Returning to Buffalo in 1865, Beebe sought employment in the architectural firm of Wilcox & Porter, where he probably learned the rudiments of the profession. In 1866, presumably with his wife and young son, Beebe relocated to Chicago² and worked in the office of Gurdon P. Randall, the city’s most renowned pre-fire architect.³ Beebe then gained additional professional experience in unnamed offices

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in New York City, Boston, and Worcester, Massachusetts, before returning to Buffalo and establishing his own practice in 1873.

The Buffalo Years

An article about Beebe in “Portraits of 100 Buffalonians” summarizes the highlights of his architectural production up to 1883. That short list of about twenty works includes the expected array of commercial, public/government, prominent residential designs (in both size and the notoriety of their client), and a handful of religious commissions. Many of those works are included in the subsequent 1895 office brochure self-published by Beebe and his son Henry (Harry) who had joined him in practice. In addition to four Pennsylvania county courthouses, his largest and most notable efforts were Buffalo’s Board of Trade Building (1882), the Mooney-Brisbane Building of 1895, and the Masten Park High School of two years later.⁴ The Mooney-Brisbane Building is a multi-storied, mixed use structure on the south side of Lafayette Square, prominent site of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument; the building is listed on the National Register. He competed unsuccessfully for the Erie County Savings Bank commission. [Figs. 16, 17 and 18 illustrate representative examples of the Buffalo work.]

Without further research, it must be assumed that Beebe’s practice in Buffalo and western New York was highly competitive; that his professional accomplishments were achieved in a regional field of highly qualified practitioners. Indeed, he reached beyond the confines of western New York, entering a competition of 1884 in Cincinnati, Ohio for that city’s Chamber of Commerce building, a competition won by the renowned Boston architect H. H. Richardson. The range and quality of his work in the years before 1898 make Beebe’s departure from Buffalo all the more curious.

Departure

Architects relocate professionally for several reasons: A) an architectural partnership, with offices in multiple locations, each requiring the presence of a partner (a significant factor in the Upper Great Plains)⁵; B) problems with the local economy and the pursuit of greener pastures; C) or personal factors unrelated to practice, among others. Beebe’s departure from Buffalo seems to have been a combination of factors in the last category.

In the Buffalo election of 1881, the Republican Party nominated Beebe as their candidate for the office of mayor; he had already been a city councilman for one term. Following a spirited campaign—during which he was publicly intimated to have been the shill of the business community—Beebe lost the election to a political unknown, the Democratic candidate Grover Cleveland. Cleveland’s subsequent meteoric political career was an ongoing embarrassment, even shame, for Beebe that must have complicated his professional life.⁶

The Masten Park High School project of 1897 [Fig. 19] may also have embarrassed Beebe professionally for technical reasons. Its foundations are reported to have been built on an undetected seam of quicksand, requiring expensive and extensive repairs which called the architect’s technical

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knowledge into question. Ultimately, however, it may have been a deteriorating marriage that set his departure in motion: the *Buffalo Courier* reported on 25 May 1898 that on April 8th Beebe had gone in search of a place “where business was better than in Buffalo. Since that time nothing has been heard from him and foul play is feared.” The short item at the bottom of page one reassured, however, that “his standing in the community was high,” and that financial irregularities were not involved. Yet within three months, the *Bismarck Tribune* of 17 August 1898 advertised Beebe’s services as “Architect and Superintendent,” with an office at the Sheridan House hotel.

Westward Migration

It is likely, then, that Beebe migrated west for reasons other than professional. Before 1900, North Dakota offered the country’s most liberal divorce laws, requiring only a brief residency that attracted many from the East Coast; most chose border communities along the Red River of the North, however; cities like Grand Forks, Fargo and Wahpeton, with Fargo drawing the lion’s share of those seeking convenient divorce. On November 27th, 1899, Beebe married Miss Rose Josephine Curran at the Methodist parsonage in Fargo, making Beebe’s professional appearance at Bismarck, rather than Fargo, a curiosity.⁷ The reason for that choice is unknown.

BEEBE IN NORTH DAKOTA DURING THE “SECOND DAKOTA BOOM”

Beginning as early as 1898 he advertised his professional services in Bismarck newspapers, offering both architectural design and construction supervision; a function often performed by one architect for another who was non-resident and unable to personally supervise the execution of the contract drawings and construction documents. His impression on the local business community must have been favorable, because the city of Bismarck constitutes the second largest concentration of Beebe designs in the state, including business blocks, hotels, and the North or Senate Wing of the former State Capitol. [See the appended list of Beebe projects.] Since the Second Dakota Boom had not yet begun in earnest, Bismarck may have seemed to him to be at the distant edge of a more fruitful market in the eastern part of the state; a retreat to Fargo would have placed him nearer the nexus of regional transportation routes (primarily rail) and offered an equally appreciative, yet wealthier and more stable audience for his professional skills.

[NB: For an introduction to the “Second Dakota Boom,” see: *ND Studies*, “The Second Dakota Boom Explained” at http://www.ndstudies.org/articles/the_second_boom_explained.]

Commercial and Retail Buildings

The Eppinger Block in Bismarck (a National Register property) may have been Beebe’s first work in the city. The glazed white brick of its front façade stands out on Main Street next to the Paterson Hotel and across from the Northern Pacific Depot. Also in Bismarck were buildings for both the Merchants State Bank and the First National Bank. Several smaller bank buildings were built to serve other more rural communities including Sharon (Steele Co.), Hastings (Barnes Co.), Embden (Cass Co.) and Medina

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(Stutsman Co.). In Staples, Minnesota, Beebe also designed a business block that incorporated a bank, with two upper floors of offices. [Fig. 20] In New Rockford, he designed the J. M. Patch Block [Fig. 21], and at Oakes a bank for the Marshall-McCartney Co. (First National Bank; 1906) [Fig. 22]. And in Crystal, in northeastern North Dakota, Beebe designed the Appleton Block (1899), which included space for the State Bank of Crystal. Banks form the second largest segment of his known designs.

Hotels

Hotels form a special category of Beebe's architectural output, in that they were large and prominent buildings, often centers of community life as restaurants and places of entertainment outside the home. In Bismarck Beebe designed both the Grand Pacific Hotel (with a \$40,000 construction cost) and the Soo Hotel (projected to cost \$35,000). In Jamestown he designed the Gladstone Hotel Annex (\$30,000) and in Fargo he added a fifth floor to the Waldorf Hotel at the corner of Front Street and Seventh Street South, immediately across from the Northern Pacific Depot; the Waldorf was one of Fargo's most elegant and strategically situated hostelrys, until its destruction by fire in the 1960s. The Hotel Leland Annex of 1903 in Minot serves as a representative example of this substantive group. [Fig. 23]

Buildings for Education and Other Institutions

Beebe's penchant for the Classical Revival served him well in the arena of institutional work. At Concordia College, a Lutheran liberal arts college in Moorhead, Minnesota, he designed Old Main, which still serves as the administrative center and campus landmark. [Fig. 24] Also in Moorhead, though now demolished, was the former Northwestern Hospital, later renamed St Ansgar when it became a Catholic facility. But his finest accomplishment in Moorhead was its original Carnegie Library, built in 1906 and lost to commercial redevelopment in the 1960s before the preservation movement had grown strong enough in the community to advocate its importance to the city's architectural heritage. [Fig. 25]

On the campus of the North Dakota Agricultural College (renamed North Dakota State University in 1969), Beebe designed two buildings: South Engineering in 1907 and the Chemical Laboratory built in 1908 but destroyed by fire two years later. Beebe competed for the campus's Carnegie-funded library in 1904, but lost that commission to William C. Albrant, whose proposal was subtler and more graceful than Beebe's. There is only photographic evidence for the campus greenhouses he designed for the campus's western edge.

In Jamestown, site of the State Hospital for the Insane which had been founded in 1884, Beebe contributed two designs, one for a Ward Building and the other for an institutional kitchen. Both are extant but significantly altered.

During his Buffalo years, Beebe had been active in two fraternal organizations: the International Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic Lodge (AF&AM) and had risen within each to positions of prominence, responsibility, and leadership. Lodge membership continued to be important for him in

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North Dakota, apparently, because he is associated with the design of two Masonic facilities in the state, the lodges in Bismarck and Fargo. The Fargo lodge was done in association with Hancock Brothers, so it is difficult to identify and assess the contributions of each architect. But one exterior detail links Beebe more clearly with the project: a multi-columned pavilion tower above the parapet line that identified the building as a Fargo landmark. The tower is a copy of the similar feature on the 1897 Masten Park High School in Buffalo (lost to fire in 1912). Despite the shared authorship with Hancock Brothers, the Fargo Masonic Lodge was arguably Beebe's best building and a major loss for the community's architectural heritage when it was demolished to make way for a parking lot in the 1960s. [Fig. 26]

Buildings for Government

Beebe, like most architects of his age, was familiar with the county courthouse as a 19th century architectural type; he had designed at least four of them during his Buffalo practice (all in Pennsylvania towns near the New York border). At New Rockford, North Dakota he designed the Eddy County Courthouse in 1899, one of his earliest designs in the state. At Park Rapids, Minnesota, he designed the Hubbard County Courthouse, a twin to the Eddy county facility. And in 1904 he interviewed for the new Cass County Courthouse at Fargo (in competition with Hancock Brothers, among others) but lost the commission to Charles E. Bell, a Minneapolis architect who had designed the Montana State Capitol in 1899 and would design the South Dakota capitol in 1905. It is likely that Beebe's most prominent commission and very likely his most lucrative project was constructed in Bismarck: the Senate Wing added to the North Dakota State Capitol in 1903. [Fig. 27]

The first phase of North Dakota's capitol building at Bismarck had been built in 1883-1884 during the territorial period. The design by Minneapolis architect L. S. Buffington was an undistinguished late-Victorian brick building. Its central segment had been built with the principal façade facing south toward the city from its elevated site, as Buffington's intentions were to extend the building with House and Senate wings on the east and west sides. Statehood was achieved in 1889 and plans were then made for the adaptation of this incomplete building for state government. The completion of the scheme envisioned by Buffington was abandoned and a competition of 1893 resulted in the design of a Senate chamber that, incongruously, was added, not at either the east or west "knock-out" panels intended for balanced House and Senate wings, but at the south, obscuring Buffington's original formal façade with a building of completely different style. So, in 1903, when the House wing was anticipated, logic dictated that it be extended to the north. It was there that Beebe's contribution was built in yet a third architectural idiom, though hidden by the two earlier portions. The decisions behind this series of architectural missteps are not known, but the result was a stylistic hodge-podge undone by the fire of 1931 and construction of the present building. It would be interesting to learn Beebe's design rationale, though the prestige of this commission undoubtedly influenced the trajectory of his North Dakota career in a positive light.

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Religious Commissions

Religious buildings constitute the smallest category of Beebe's production (as they had in Buffalo). Fargo's First Presbyterian church circa 1905 is the sole North Dakota yet identified.⁸ It occupied the northeast corner at First Avenue North and Seventh Street until the site was acquired for a new U. S. Courthouse in the 1920s. His relatively streamlined Gothic Revival design faced west onto the smaller scale of Seventh Street, with a stunted corner bell tower.

Houses⁹

The bulk of Beebe's design output were single-family residences and the majority of them were located in Fargo, with another cluster in the adjacent city of Moorhead, Minnesota. Altogether, a total of nearly forty are known in Fargo-Moorhead, most of them still standing. With few exceptions, they are in the Classical Revival style, proportioned and detailed consistent with the characteristics of that style represented in recent stylistic handbooks by Poppelier, Walker, and McAlester.¹⁰ Two things are worth noting about this group. First (though few of these properties have been inspected internally as part of this study) they appear to be based on the compact pragmatism of the well-known Prairie Foursquare or Corn-belt Box: a nearly cubic two-story rectilinear volume occupied at the ground floor by an asymmetrical arrangement of entry/stair hall and living room (or parlour) across the front, with kitchen and dining room corresponding at the rear. [In a true Prairie Foursquare, these rooms would have been identical and interconnected sequentially, with a chimney at the center of the house and accessible from each room.] Indeed, the two houses Beebe designed for his own occupancy (discussed in Section 7) follow this pattern. The extent of their difference from one another within this group comes from the addition of shallow polygonal bays, high horizontal bays corresponding to the location of a dining serving counter, or the protrusion of a built-in buffet, and other minor modifications to the simple economy of the basic volume. His roofs are more often gabled than hipped; dormers are infrequent but not unknown.

Within this group of houses, a second characteristic is also worth note: Six of the houses are essentially identical. Three were built for Beebe himself (three of the contributing properties within the Historic District), but three others were commissioned by other clients for sites elsewhere in Fargo (at 619 South University and 504 and 508 Fourteenth Street South). From their similarity, one might assume that Beebe had been engaged in real estate speculation, but such was not the case; his entrepreneurial activities were limited to the district being nominated. Other contemporary architects (Hancock Brothers and A. J. O'Shea) did, however, engage in speculative development of property for sale or rental on a larger scale.

A third point could be made about the totality of Beebe's single-family residential output: Regardless of the external style of those examples that have been examined, their interior organization remains relatively consistent. The Cora Dagg residence, for example, (917 North Broadway) [Fig. 28] is ornamented with panels and cut shingles more reminiscent of Queen Anne styling than of the Classical Revival which Beebe seems to have preferred. Yet the Dagg's internal first floor plan is identical with

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Beebe's Classical Revival homes. The dissimilar ornamental treatment might be explained as either 1) a client preference, or perhaps 2) a Freudian flashback to several of the earlier Buffalo houses illustrated in Beebe's 1895 office brochure.

Unanswered Questions

Not all questions raised in a National Register nomination can be answered. Did his professional fee structure, for example, reflect the somewhat repetitive nature of his residential design; i.e., did the client get a deal? And though somewhat beyond the scope of this study, it is also reasonable to ask two questions about Beebe's houses (and their clientele): first, how did they differ from the contemporary work of other Fargo architects such as Hancock Brothers—older brother George [1849-1924] was just nine years junior to Beebe—or of the next, younger generation of architects, which included Andrew J. O'Shea and William C. Albrant [1871-1905] whose career was cut tragically short by influenza? A larger study of Fargo's housing stock from the period 1900–1910 would yield considerable insight to not only the nature of architectural practice, but also to the design methodology common a hundred years ago, as well as the degree of mutual influence among practitioners.

A second question concerns the evolution of Beebe's style: Do the houses (as his most numerous building type) evidence an evolution in style? Not enough is known about his late practice in Buffalo to make that determination. His last major work in the East, the Masten Park High School of 1897, demonstrates that he was already well on the path to Neo-Classicism.

Against the background of what might be viewed as a "signature" style, two houses stand apart. The first is the former Thomas A. Quirk residence at 1129 Fifth Avenue South [Fig. 29], much larger than the others and more formal (i.e., nearly symmetrical) with a two-story columned porch with ionic columns and a second-story walk-out above the central front entry bay. Here deviations from its simple two-story rectangular volume are 1) a prominent octagonal bay for the interior stairway and 2) a three-windowed bay in the dining room. Also, prominent columned dormers punctuate the hip-roofed attic on three sides. Surviving working drawings indicate that the Quirk residence was originally proposed for a site in Buffalo, North Dakota, a small town in western Cass County, but that the client elected to build in Fargo instead.¹¹ An interesting comparison for the Quirk house exists across Fifth Avenue South, the John Howe residence of 1900 by Fargo architects George and Walter Hancock.

Another large house was built circa 1906 in Moorhead, Minnesota for Dr. William J. Awty (325 South Fifth Street), who had married that year. Behind its unifying front porch, the Awty design permits entire rooms to extend from the otherwise compact two-story volume of Beebe's standard home design. This might be explained by medical doctors a century ago having examination rooms in their own homes for private practice. The Awty house's exterior trim and detailing, however, are consistent with the Quirk house and the majority of Beebe's other documented single-family houses.¹²

Yet another "deviant" house was built in Fargo for A. J. Clark at 1115 Sixth Street South. [Fig. 30] Probably a slight variation on the Prairie Foursquare, the Clark house is distinguished by a gambrel roof.

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A shallow polygonal bay in its front gable end is flanked by two small round-topped windows (possibly lighting closets); a third round-topped window with a wooden “keystone” is centered in the third-floor attic above what must be the master bedroom bay.¹³

Another Departure

In 1910 M. E. Beebe celebrated his seventieth birthday and could look back on a forty-five-year career as a professional architect. The declining number of identified commissions suggests that his thoughts had turned toward retirement. With little public fanfare—no news coverage of impending departure from the community has been found—Rose and Milton Beebe left Fargo by 1912 for their new home in San Diego, California. There is no evidence of ongoing architectural practice; even the home the Beebes once occupied on “G” Street has been replaced with an apartment complex.

M. E. Beebe died on 03 February 1923. His widow Rose Josephine (Curran) Beebe died on 24 September 1943 and was interred beside him at San Diego’s Greenwood Memorial Park.

SUMMARY

The M. E. Beebe Historic District consists of six contributing buildings, all of which were owned by architect Milton Earl Beebe and his wife Rose Josephine (Curran) Beebe. Beebe remodeled at least one of these (extensively) and designed four others. He occupied three of them, two as personal residences (sequentially) and one as an architectural office and place of business. From this base of operations, Beebe executed at least half of his productive output during his North Dakota years, currently more than one hundred identified buildings. The buildings themselves—modest as individual structures, but stronger as a group—also represent themes Beebe exploited for his work throughout the region.

At least a few observations can be made about the quantity and quality of M. E. Beebe’s architectural production during his twelve-year career in North Dakota. Working as a sole practitioner—without either partners or known draughtsmen as associates or assistants—Beebe produced a remarkable body of work, with a full range of standard building types. His work in North Dakota and Minnesota compares favorably with major competitors in Fargo (Hancock Brothers, George and Walter; A. J. O’Shea; William C. Albrant) and architects in other market communities such as Grand Forks and Bismarck. During those dozen years Beebe lived in the proposed historic district (10 years) and practiced (six years) from the architectural office specifically designed to represent his professional face to the world.

The remarkable survival of this group—in an area experiencing considerable pressure for redevelopment—is popularly identified with Beebe as an important historic figure of regional significance through the design of these and many other buildings in Fargo-Moorhead and elsewhere in both North Dakota and Minnesota. Therefore, this district is being nominated on the basis of two National Register criteria: B—because it is closely associated with the life of a significant person; and C—because its components “embody the distinctive characteristics of a type” associated with an important regional architect.

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¹ *Biographical sketches and portraits of 100 Buffalonians. [1882-1883]*, Buffalo Public Library (Buffalo, N.Y.). 1882. pp13-14; and *Architectural Portfolio of Some of the Buildings Erected by M. E. Beebe & Son, Architects* Buffalo, N. Y., M. E. Beebe / H. P. Beebe Established 1873, Published 1895, (Wenborne Sumner Co., Printers and Book Binders, Buffalo, N.Y., 1895). Beebe published the latter as a promotional piece, a typical practice among architects of that time.

² The Chicago city directory for 1869 confirms his presence in the city and in Randall's employ. Enquires to other cities where he is rumored to have gained professional experience (New York, Worcester, Boston) have been inconclusive.

³ It is probably coincidental that Randall's name is associated with a Dakota project of the late 1870s: a Congregational church at Fargo which was likely a stock plan, rather than a custom design that would have actually brought Randall to the area.

⁴ The Masten Park High School was featured in a January 1895 issue of the *School Board Journal* (p. 10), an instance of the frequent use made by architects of trade and professional journals to enhance their careers and bring their work to the attention of a wider but more focused audience.

⁵ See: Ramsay, Ronald L. M., "The Emergence of the Architectural Profession on the Upper Great Plains before 1930, M.Arch. Thesis (University of Texas at Austin, 1992). I have identified several architectural partnerships in both North Dakota and Montana that maintained multiple offices for multi-city regional practice.

⁶ Observations on this aspect of Beebe's life come partially from published sources (newspapers and books), as well as from the personal recollections of Miss Elizabeth Crocker, town historian from Fredonia, NY, where the Beebes lived after 1885. Correspondence and telephone conversations with Miss Crocker revealed details of the Beebe family's life that can be only partially substantiated through printed sources; I place them here with qualification. It should be said that Miss Crocker's family were friends and neighbors of Rosina and Milton Beebe; that her parents Silas and Ella were contemporaries of Beebe's son and architectural partner Henry P. Beebe [1865-1929]; and that she herself had been a contemporary and playmate of Henry "Harry" Beebe's two daughters Dorothy and Olive. Miss Crocker (whose mother had been the Fredonia town historian before her) recalled the evening it was discovered that Milton Beebe had abandoned family and practice and "went West." Her father Silas Crocker participated in the search. Miss Crocker was reluctant to discuss details of these events, since one of the Beebe granddaughters was then (1975) still living and could have been harmed by the revelation.

⁷ No trace of a divorce decree has yet been located in either Bismarck or Fargo. A conversation between the myself and Millie (Mrs Harry) Arneson circa 1975 about the prospect of Beebe as a bigamist drew an expression of both surprise and shock. As a young girl Mrs Arneson had known Rose Beebe, who she recalled as "Auntie Beebe," from summers spent at the Minnesota resort community of Detroit Lakes. Her family's summer home was adjacent to the Beebes' on the north shore of Big Detroit.

⁸ There is also a rumored connection between Beebe and Bethesda Swedish Lutheran Church of 1905, built in Moorhead, MN, and abandoned by its congregation in 1972. The church was adaptively occupied by social service agencies until its demolition about fifteen years ago.

⁹ A typological treatment of Beebe's architectural production will be more useful than either chronology

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or geography might afford. Both of those perspectives, however, are offered in the Appendices.

¹⁰ The characteristics of Classical Revivalism are found in popular guidebooks such as those authored by Poppelier, Walker, and McAlester available in many public libraries.

¹¹ Another Beebe residential design, the home of Smith G. and Emma More, also known as the “banker’s house,” still stands as the most prominent single-family residence in Buffalo, ND.

¹² It should also be noted that Beebe is identified as the architect for three other houses in Moorhead, as well as the Carnegie Library (demolished), Old Main at Concordia College, and the former Northwestern or St Ansgar’s Hospital (demolished).

¹³ These distinguishing characteristics of the Clark house are made more interesting in connection with two houses demolished in the 1950s on Roberts Street (#s 221 and 223) [Fig. 31] for which building permits have not yet been located. Intended as rental property with minimal front and side yards, and just a block from Broadway and a half block from the site of what was then the Carnegie Library, these identical houses were also gambrel-roofed and had similar Classical Revival front porches. A prominent Palladian window motif lit what was likely the front master bedroom, though they lacked the Clark house’s diminutive round-arched windows. The 1916 Fargo city directory lists Christine Bowers, widow of Joseph H. Bowers, of Bowers Brothers General Contractors, as the occupant. The Bowers Brothers firm is associated with several Beebe construction projects, which reinforces the possibility that these were Beebe designs done through a special arrangement with the Bowers company. A recent conversation with a member of the Fargo Historic Preservation Commission reveals that this Bowers-related home has been moved to Third Avenue North and needs further research.

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Milton, E. Beebe

Fig. 15: Portrait of Milton Earl Beebe, from *Biographical and Portrait Cyclopedia of Chautauqua County, New York* [accessed at: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=pv&GRid=94254467&PIpi=89734020>]

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Fig. 16: Cambria County Courthouse, Ebensburg, PA (1882). [Photo from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cambria_County,_Pennsylvania]

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Fig. 17: Mooney-Brisbane (also Mooney & Brisbane Building), Buffalo, NY. M. E. Beebe & Son, architects; 1895. The Mooney-Brisbane Bldg. is the seven-story structure at the left side of each image in this stereo pair. [Photo from the author's collection]

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Fig. 18: John Satterfield residence, Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, NY. M. E. Beebe & Son, architects; ca. 1890. [Photo from: *Architectural Portfolio of Some of the Buildings Erected by M. E. Beebe & Son, Architects, Buffalo, N.Y.* (1895: The Wenborne-Sumner Co., Buffalo, NY); copy in the author's collection]

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Fig. 19: Masten Park High School, Buffalo, NY. M. E. Beebe & Son, architects; 1897. The high school burned in 1912 and was replaced by another design by a different architect. [Photo from a postcard in the author's collection]



Fig. 20: City National Bank, Staples, MN. Tentatively attributed to M. E. Beebe, architect; circa 1906. [Postcard image in the author's collection]

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Fig. 21: J. M. Patch Block, New Rockford, ND. M. E. Beebe, architect; circa 1905. [Photo from the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #rs004155)]



Fig. 22: First National Bank of Oakes (a.k.a. Marshall-McCartney Block), Oakes, ND. M. E. Beebe, architect; 1906. This is now the Dickey County Heritage Center. [Photo from: http://oakesnd.com/dickey_county_historical_society.php]

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Fig. 23: Leland Hotel Annex, Minot, ND. M. E. Beebe, architect; 1902. [Photo from a postcard in the author's collection]



Fig. 24: Old Main, Concordia College, Moorhead, MN. M. E. Beebe, architect; 1906. [Photo from: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:2009-0522-Concordia-OldMain.jpg>]

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Fig. 25: Carnegie Library, Moorhead, MN. M. E. Beebe, architect; 1906.
[Photo from: <http://larl.org/about/history/>]



Fig. 26: Masonic Lodge / Masonic Temple, Fargo, ND. M. E. Beebe and Hancock Brothers, joint architects; 1899-1900. [Photo from: Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #rs005377)]

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Fig. 27: North Dakota State Capitol, Bismarck, ND. The Capitol (right center) consists of three sections: the center of 1883 by architect LeRoy Buffington, Minneapolis, MN; the left of 1893 by Hancock Brothers, architects, Fargo, ND; and the right section of 1903 by M. E. Beebe, architect. The Capitol burned on the morning of 28 December 1930. [Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #rs005375)]



Fig. 28: Cora Dagg residence, 917 North Broadway, Fargo, ND. M. E. Beebe, architect; circa 1904. [Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #rs006998)]

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Fig. 29: Thomas A. Quirk residence, 1129 Fifth Avenue South, Fargo, ND. M. E. Beebe, architect; 1905-1906. The Quirk residence was first proposed for a site in Buffalo, ND; the client chose, instead, to build the same design in Fargo. [Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #005130)]



Fig. 30: Alden J. Clark residence, 1115 Sixth Street South, Fargo, ND. M. E. Beebe, architect; circa 1905. [Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #rs007890)]

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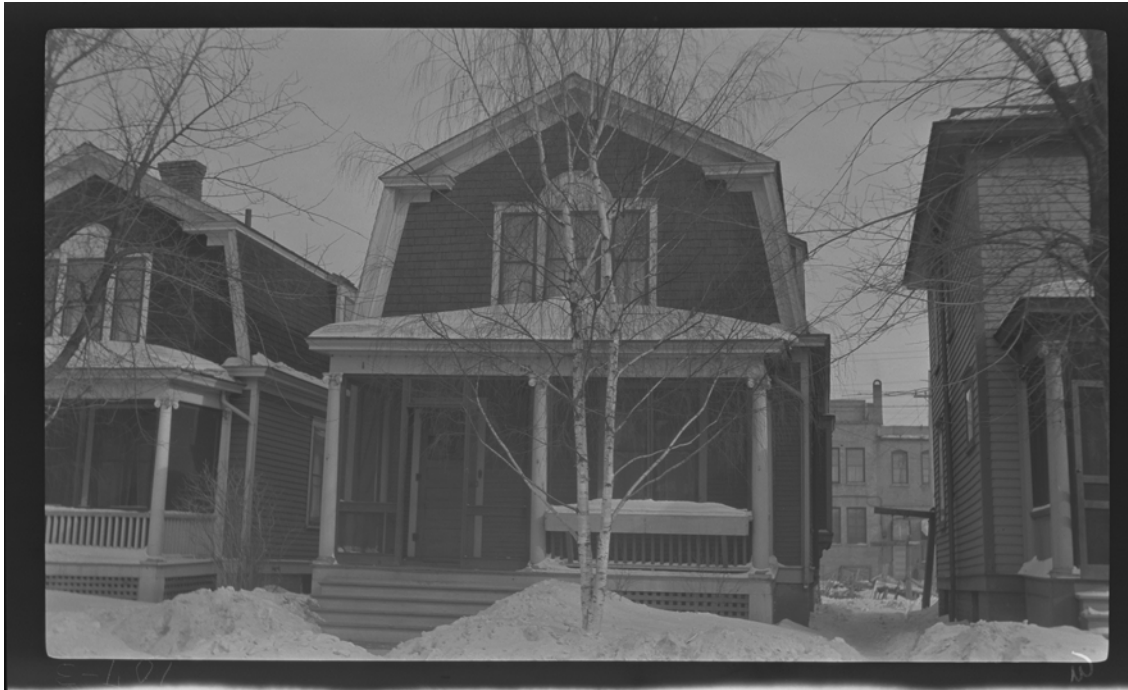


Fig. 31: Unidentified twin residences, 221 (center) and 223 (left) North Roberts Street, Fargo, ND. Attributed to M. E. Beebe, architect; dates uncertain, but probably circa 1905. [Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #rs006353

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APPENDICES¹

The Architectural Output of M. E. Beebe during the years 1899-1911:

APPENDIX A: Beebe Buildings by Location

BISMARCK, ND

Eppinger Block
First National Bank
Grand Pacific Hotel
Masonic Temple AF&AM
Merchants State Bank
Paterson Block
Remington Block / City National Bank
Soo Hotel

ELLENDALE, ND

State Industrial School, Armory
State Industrial School, Carnegie Hall

FARGO, ND

Barton & Angell Building
Beebe, M. E., office, 717 Third Avenue North²
Beebe, M. E., residence (1905), 311 Eighth Street North
Beebe, M. E., residence (1903a), 719 Third Avenue North
Beebe, M. E., residence (1903b), 723 Third Avenue North
Carpenter, (Dr) G. A., residence and office, 1117 Third Avenue South
Case (J. I.) Warehouse, Northern Pacific Avenue at Second Street North
Chandler, (Mrs) Arthur P., residence, 1002 Fifth Street North
City Hall (demolished)
Clark, A. J./J. Alden, residence, 1115 Sixth Street South
Comrie, W. H., residence, 1016 Third Avenue South
Dagg, Cora (Mrs Otto), residence, 917 North Broadway
Edwards, H. G., residence, 814 First Avenue South
Edwards, John P., residence, 707 Seventh Street South
Eggen, Marius, residence, 415 Seventh Avenue South
Fargo Bottling Co., 69 Fifth Street North
Fargo National Bank, 52 North Broadway
Fargo Storage Co.
Farrand, John D., residence, 1028 North Broadway
Freeman, John J., residence
Gowland Samuel M., residence, 32 Tenth Street North
Hale, Frank L., residence

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Kidder, S. J., residence
Kirkpatrick, G. H., residence
Loomis, A. L., residence
Lynch (Frank M.) Building, 17 North Broadway
Madison, Edward, residence, 815 Fourth Street North
Magill & Co.
Masonic Temple AF&AM
Mathews, Sam, residence
Moody Block (remodeling)
Moulton, W. J., residence
NDAC, Chemical Laboratory
NDAC, Mechanic Arts Building (South Engineering)
Peterson Block
Pinkham, Walter, residence
Plumley, residence
Presbyterian Church
Price, William J., residence, 317 Seventh Street North
Quirk, Thomas A., residence
State Fair Buildings (grandstand, etc.)
Stern Brothers & Wertheim Block
Stone, Charles R., residence, 224 Ninth Street North
Thue-Brenk Block
Torrison, Ole, residence
Treat, J. Frank, residence, 910 First Avenue North
Unidentified House at 221 Seventh Street North
Unidentified House at 223 Seventh Street North
Unidentified House at 317 Seventh Street North
Unidentified House at 1037 Seventh Street North
Vidal, James W., residence, 811 Second Avenue South
Waldorf Hotel (for R. R. Wise), SW corner Front Street and Seventh Street South
Walker Brothers & Hardy Block
Walker, (Mrs) John, residence, 304 Tenth Street North
Wilson, C. E., barn, 817 Fourth Avenue South
Wilson, C. E., residence, 817 Fourth Avenue South
Wright, Seth, residence, 215 Eighth Street South
Young, Norman, residence

JAMESTOWN, ND

Gladstone Hotel, Annex
State Hospital for the Insane, Kitchen
State Hospital for the Insane, Ward Building

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MINOT, ND

Leland Hotel Annex

MOORHEAD, MN

Awty, (Dr) James J., residence, 321 South Fifth Street

Bethesda Swedish Lutheran Church (attribution)

Carnegie Library, Main Avenue and South Sixth Street

Concordia College, Old Main

Costain, Arthur H., residence, 516 South Ninth Street

Moorhead National Bank (remodeling)

Northwestern (a.k.a. Bethesda/St Ansgar's) Hospital

Peterson, Frank, residence, 501 South Eighth Street

NEW ROCKFORD, ND

Eddy County Courthouse

Patch (J. M.) Block, Central Avenue and Eighth Street

PARK RAPIDS, MN

High School

Hubbard County Courthouse

STAPLES, MN

Business Block

Nichols, E. K., residence

VALLEY CITY, ND

Story, William L., residence

VCSC (VCSU), Auditorium

MISCELLANEOUS SMALLER COMMUNITIES (in North Dakota unless otherwise noted)

Aneta (Nelson Co.): Gunderson, J. G., residence

Buffalo (Cass Co.): Quirk, Thomas A., residence (project; see: Fargo)

Cooperstown (Griggs Co.): Trubshaw, Percy R., residence

Crystal (Pembina Co.): Appleton Block

Detroit Lakes (MN): M. E. Beebe lake home (unconfirmed)

Devils Lake (Ramsey Co.): Maher, J. W., residence

Embden (Cass Co.): Bank

Hastings (Barnes Co.): Bank

Linton (Emmons Co.): Emmons County Courthouse

Medina (Stutsman Co.): Bank, 36th Street SE and 2nd Avenue SW

Minnewaukan (Benson Co.): Cubbison, J. M., residence

Minnewaukan (Benson Co.): Hegge, O. I., residence

Oakes (Dickey Co.): Marshall-McCartney Co./ First National Bank

Sharon (Steele Co.): Bank

Upham (McHenry Co.): Public School

Wadena (MN): Kern, Frances, residence

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APPENDIX B: Beebe Buildings by Type

COMMERCIAL, BANKS, FRATERNAL

Appleton Block, Crystal
 Barton & Angell Building, Fargo
 Beebe, M. E., architectural office, 717 Third Avenue North, Fargo
 Business Block, Staples, MN
 Case (J. I.) Warehouse, Northern Pacific Avenue at Second Street North, Fargo
 Eppinger Block, Bismarck
 Fargo Bottling Co., 69 Fifth Street North, Fargo
 Fargo National Bank, 52 North Broadway, Fargo
 Fargo Storage Co., Fargo
 First National Bank, Bismarck
 Lynch (Frank M.) Building, 17 North Broadway, Fargo
 Magill & Co., Fargo
 Marshall-McCartney Co./ First National Bank, Oakes
 Masonic Temple AF&AM, Bismarck
 Masonic Temple AF&AM, Fargo
 Merchants State Bank, Bismarck
 Moody Block (remodeling), Fargo
 Moorhead National Bank (remodeling), Moorhead, MN
 Patch (J. M.) Block, Central Avenue and Eighth Street, New Rockford
 Paterson Block, Bismarck
 Peterson Block, Fargo
 Remington Block / City National Bank, Bismarck
 Stern Brothers & Wertheim Block, Fargo
 Thue-Brenk Block, Fargo
 Unidentified Bank, Embden (Cass Co.)
 Unidentified Bank, Hastings (Barnes Co.)
 Unidentified Bank, Medina (Stutsman Co.)
 Unidentified Bank, Sharon (Steele Co.)
 Walker Brothers & Hardy Block, Fargo

EDUCATIONAL

High School, Park Rapids, MN
 NDAC, Chemical Laboratory, Fargo
 NDAC, Mechanic Arts Building (South Engineering), Fargo
 Old Main, Concordia College, Moorhead, MN
 Public School, Upham (McHenry Co.)
 State Industrial School, Armory, Ellendale

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State Industrial School, Carnegie Hall, Ellendale
VCSC (VCSU), Auditorium, Valley City

GOVERNMENT & INSTITUTIONAL

Carnegie Library, Moorhead, MN
City Hall, Fargo
Eddy County Courthouse, New Rockford
Emmons County Courthouse, Linton
Hubbard County Courthouse, Park Rapids, MN
Northwestern (a.k.a. Bethesda/St Ansgar's) Hospital, Moorhead, MN
State Fair Buildings (grandstand, etc.), Fargo
State Hospital for the Insane, Kitchen, Jamestown
State Hospital for the Insane, Ward Building, Jamestown

HOTELS

Gladstone Hotel, Annex, Jamestown
Grand Pacific Hotel, Bismarck
Leland Hotel Annex, Minot
Soo Hotel, Bismarck
Waldorf Hotel (for R. R. Wise), SW corner Front Street and Seventh Street South, Fargo

RELIGIOUS

Bethesda Swedish Lutheran Church, Moorhead, MN (attributed; demolished)
Presbyterian Church, Fargo (demolished)

RESIDENTIAL (Single-Family)

Awty, (Dr) James J., residence, 321 South Fifth Street, Moorhead, MN
Beebe, M. E., lake home (unconfirmed), Detroit Lake, MN
Beebe, M. E., residence (1905), 311 Eighth Street North, Fargo
Beebe, M. E., residence (1903a), 719 Third Avenue North, Fargo
Beebe, M. E., residence (1903b), 723 Third Avenue North, Fargo
Carpenter, (Dr) G. A., residence and office, 1117 Third Avenue South, Fargo
Chandler, (Mrs) Arthur P., residence, 1002 Fifth Street North, Fargo
Clark, A. J./J. Alden, residence, 1115 Sixth Street South, Fargo
Comrie, W. H., residence, 1016 Third Avenue South, Fargo
Costain, Arthur H., residence, 516 South Ninth Street, Moorhead, MN
Cubbison, J. M., residence, Minnewaukon
Dagg, Cora (Mrs Otto), residence, 917 North Broadway, Fargo
Edwards, H. G., residence, 814 First Avenue South, Fargo
Edwards, John P., residence, 707 Seventh Street South, Fargo

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Eggen, Marius, residence, 415 Seventh Avenue South, Fargo
 Farrand, John D., residence, 1028 North Broadway, Fargo
 Freeman, John J., residence, Fargo
 Gowland, Samuel M., residence, 32 Tenth Street North, Fargo
 Gunderson, J. G., residence, Aneta
 Hale, Frank L., residence, Fargo
 Hegge, O. I., residence, Minnewaukon
 Kern, Frances, residence, Wadena, MN
 Kidder, S. J., residence, Fargo
 Kirkpatrick, G. H., residence, Fargo
 Loomis, A. L., residence, Fargo
 Madison, Edward, residence, 815 Fourth Street North, Fargo
 Maher, J. W., residence, Devils Lake
 Mathews, Sam, residence, Fargo
 Moulton, W. J., residence, Fargo
 Nichols, E. K., residence, Staples
 Peterson, Frank, residence, 501 South Eighth Street, Moorhead
 Pinkham, Walter, residence, Fargo
 Plumley, —, residence, Fargo
 Price, William J., residence, 317 Seventh Street North, Fargo
 Quirk, Thomas A., residence, Fargo (originally projected for Buffalo)
 Stone, Charles R., residence, 224 Ninth Street North, Fargo
 Story, William L., residence, Valley City
 Torrison, Ole, residence, Fargo
 Treat, J. Frank, residence, 910 First Avenue North, Fargo
 Trubshaw, Percy R., residence, Cooperstown
 Unidentified House at 219 Seventh Street North, Fargo
 Unidentified House at 221 Seventh Street North, Fargo
 Unidentified House at 317 Seventh Street North, Fargo
 Unidentified House at 1037 Seventh Street North, Fargo
 Vidal, James W., residence, 811 Second Avenue South, Fargo
 Walker, (Mrs) John, residence, 304 Tenth Street North, Fargo
 Wilson, C. E., barn, 817 Fourth Avenue South, Fargo
 Wilson, C. E., residence, 817 Fourth Avenue South, Fargo
 Wright, Seth, residence, 215 Eighth Street South, Fargo
 Young, Norman, residence, Fargo

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¹ These citations have been compiled from multiple sources, including the following. Not all have been verified, however; some may have been projected but unexecuted. Those known to have been demolished are so noted:

- I. Building Permits on file at the Office of Building Inspection, City Hall, Fargo;
- II. Fargo and Moorhead City Directories at the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU;
- III. *The Improvement Bulletin* (1895-1915), located at the Minnesota State Historical Society, St Paul, MN;
- IV. Newspapers, both microfilmed and on-line, and in hard-copy at the Clay County Historical Society, Moorhead, MN;
- V. Visual evidence from the historic photographic collection at the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU, as well as <http://digitalhorizonsonline.org>;
- VI. Genealogical information at <http://ancestry.com>;
- VII. Personal research files of information gathered from about 1973 until the present.

A separate listing by date of either design or construction is impractical because the period of his practice in North Dakota is relatively short (twelve years) and dates of construction often differ from those on either building permits or advertisements for bids published in newspapers.

² Numbering of both streets and houses has changed since the period of Beebe's residency in Fargo. Street names and house numbers are given throughout the nomination in current usage, with parenthetical reference to earlier practice where necessary.

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ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Photo Captions and Reference Map

Fig. 1: Seven stages of development in the M. E. Beebe Historic District. Drawings by Ronald H.L.M. Ramsay, February 2015.

Fig. 2: 715, 719 and 723 (right to left) Third Avenue North, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Ronald H.L.M. Ramsay. Date: February 2015. View from the southeast.

Fig. 3: 715 Third Avenue North, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Ronald H.L.M. Ramsay. Date: February 2015. View looking north.

Feb. 4: 715 Third Avenue North, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Harry Arneson Co. Date: 1930s. View from the southeast. Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #007878).

Fig. 5: 715 Third Avenue North, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Harry Arneson Co. Date: 1930s. View from the southwest. Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #007875).

Fig. 6: M. E. Beebe Architectural Office, 717 Third Avenue North, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Harry Arneson Co. Date: 1930s. View from the southwest. Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #007879).

Fig. 7: M. E. Beebe Architectural Office, 717 Third Avenue North, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Ronald H.L.M. Ramsay. Date: February 2015. View from the southwest.

Fig. 8: M. E. Beebe Architectural Office, 717 Third Avenue North, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Ronald H.L.M. Ramsay. Date: February 2015. View from the southeast.

Fig. 9: 719 Third Avenue North, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Harry Arneson Co. Date: 1930s. View from the southwest. Photograph from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #007884).

Fig. 10: Twin residences at 719 (right) and 723 (left) Third Avenue North, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Ronald H.L.M. Ramsay. Date: February 2015. View from the southwest.

Fig. 11: Twin residences at 719 (right) and 723 (left) Third Avenue North, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Ronald H.L.M. Ramsay. Date: February 2015. View from the southeast.

Fig. 12: 307 North Eighth Street, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Harry Arneson Co. Date: 1930s. Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #007885).

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Fig. 13: 307 (right) and 311 (left) Eighth Street North, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Ronald H.L.M. Ramsay. Date: February 2015. View from the southwest.

Fig. 14: 311 Eighth Street North, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Harry Arneson Co. Date: 1930s. Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #007882).

Fig. 15: Portrait of Milton Earl Beebe, from *Biographical and Portrait Cyclopaedia of Chautauqua County, New York* [accessed at: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=pv&GRid=94254467&PIpi=89734020>]

Fig. 16: Cambria County Courthouse, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., PA. Photographer: Publichall. Date: 2009. Accessed at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cambria_County,_Pennsylvania.

Fig. 17: Mooney-Brisbane (also Mooney & Brisbane Building), Buffalo, Erie Co., NY. Photographer: The Keystone View Co. Date: ca1928. From the author's collection.

Fig. 18: John Satterfield residence, Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, Erie Co. NY. M. E. Beebe & Son, architects; ca. 1890. Photographer: unknown. Date: ca1895. Photo from: *Architectural Portfolio of Some of the Buildings Erected by M. E. Beebe & Son, Architects, Buffalo, N.Y.* (1895: The Wenborne-Summer Co., Buffalo, NY); copy in the author's collection.

Fig. 19: Masten Park High School, Buffalo, Erie Co., NY. Photographer: unknown. Date: circa 1900. Photo from a postcard in the author's collection.

Fig. 20: City National Bank, Staples, Todd Co., MN. Photographer: The Co-Mo co., Minneapolis, MN. Date: circa 1910. View looking northeast. Postcard image in the author's collection.

Fig. 21: J. M. Patch Block, New Rockford, Eddy Co., ND. Photographer: unknown. Date: ca. 1906. Photo from the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #rs004155).

Fig. 22: First National Bank of Oakes (a.k.a. Marshall-McCartney Block), Oakes, Dickey Co., ND. Photographer: unknown. Date: circa 2010. Photo accessed February 2015 at: http://oakesnd.com/dickey_county_historical_society.php.

Fig. 23: Leland Hotel Annex, Minot, Ward Co., ND. Photographer: unknown. Date: ca. 1910. Photo from a postcard in the author's collection.

Fig. 24: Old Main, Concordia College, Moorhead, Clay Co., MN. Photographer: Bobak Ha'Eri. Date: 2009. Photo accessed February 2015 at: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:2009-0522-Concordia-OldMain.jpg>.

United States Department of the Interior
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M.E. Beebe Historic District

Name of Property
Cass Co., North Dakota

County and State

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Fig. 25: Carnegie Library, Moorhead, Clay Co., MN. Photographer: unidentified. Date: 1906.
Photo accessed February 2015 at: <http://larl.org/about/history/>.

Fig. 26: Masonic Lodge / Masonic Temple, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: unidentified. Date: ca. 1950. Photo from: Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #rs005377).

Fig. 27: North Dakota State Capitol, Bismarck, Burleigh Co., ND. Photographer: unidentified. Date: ca. 1925. Aerial view from the east. Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #rs005375).

Fig. 28: Cora Dagg residence, 917 North Broadway, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Harry Arneson Co. Date: 1930s. View from the northwest. Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #rs006998).

Fig. 29: Thomas A. Quirk residence, 1129 Fifth Avenue South, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Harry Arneson Co. Date: 1930s. View from the southwest. Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #005130).

Fig. 30: Alden J. Clark residence, 1115 Sixth Street South, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Harry Arneson Co. Date: 1930s. View from the northeast. Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #rs007890).

Fig. 31: Unidentified twin residences, 221 (center) and 223 (left) North Roberts Street, Fargo, Cass Co., ND. Photographer: Harry Arneson Co. Date: 1930s. View from the west. Photo from: the Institute for Regional Studies, NDSU (ref. #rs006353).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

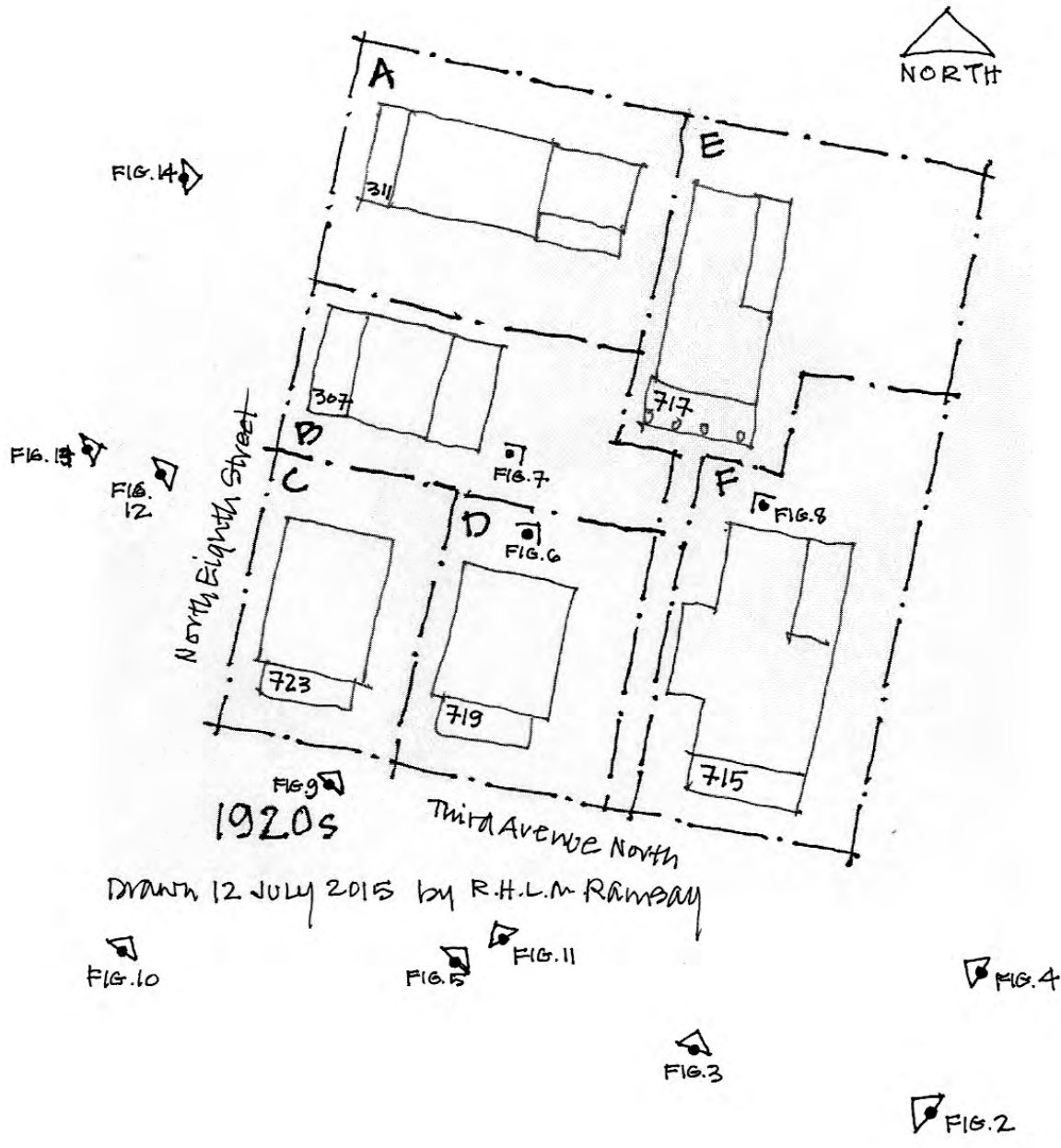
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M. E. BEEBE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Sketch Map with Photo Reference



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

M.E. Beebe Historic District

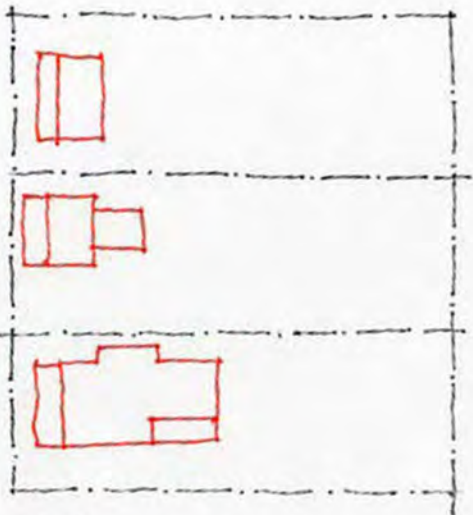
Name of Property
Cass Co., North Dakota
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

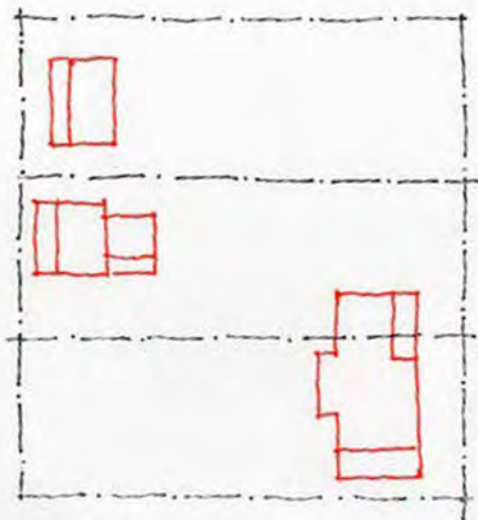
Section number Additional Documentation

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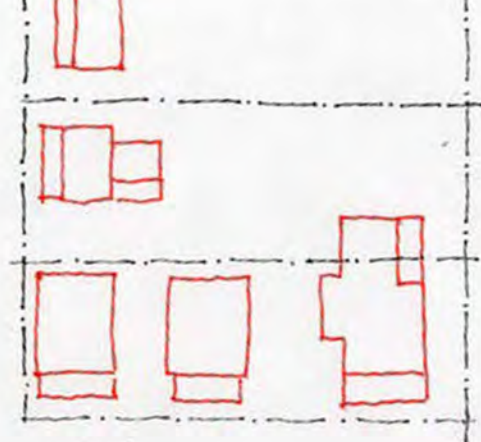




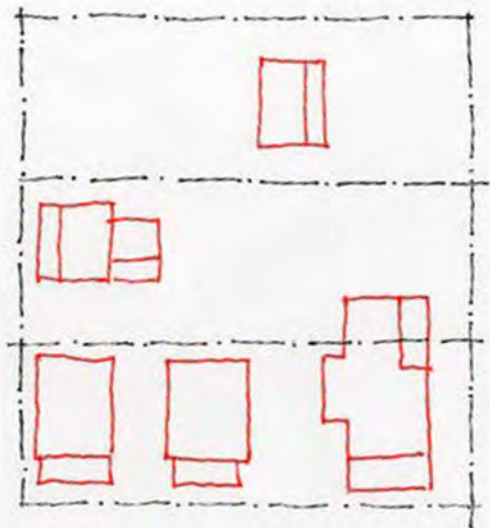
1903



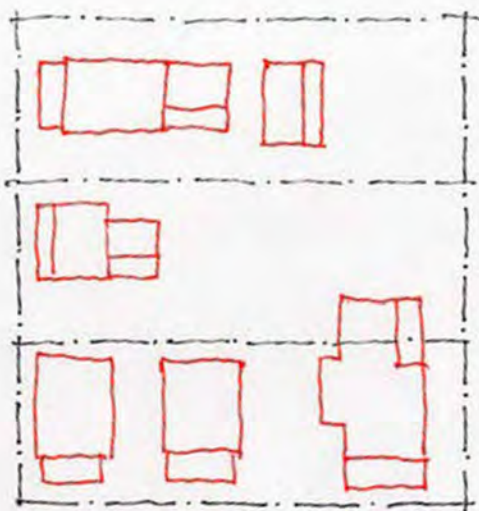
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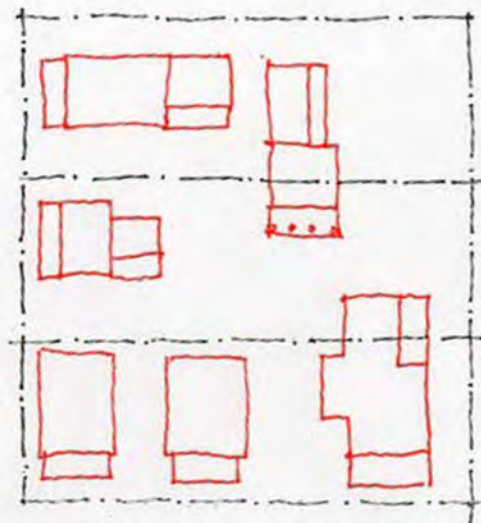
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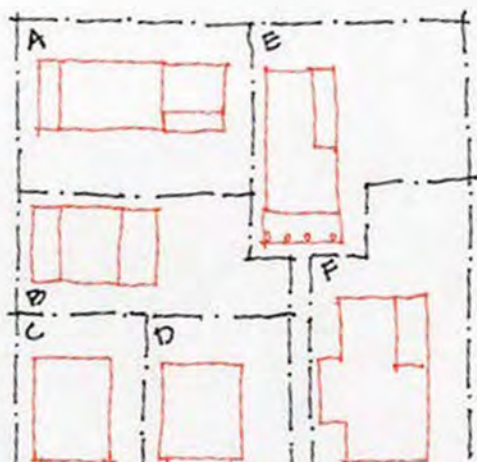
1905A



1905B



1906/7

















57-7





A 738



57-5



R



57-6





Milton E. Beebe



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Manufacturers

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Publishers



T46



*Meadville, Pa., New York, N. Y.,
Chicago, Ill., London, England.*

32573 T Looking S. W. from Lafayette Theater
Building across Lafayette Square, Buffalo, N. Y.



Masten Park High School, Buffalo, N. Y.





2553 "CITY NATIONAL BANK" DEARBORN ALG. ST. STAPLES, ILL.



J.M. FATCH BLOCK

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

BANK OF
NEW ROCKFORD

SUGAR SHOP

NEW ROCKFORD N.D.





1905.

SCOFIELD BLOCK

LELAND ANNEX

KEAVIN'S DEPARTMENT STORE

LELAND DEPARTMENT STORE

MINOT STATE BANK

SECTION OF MAIN ST. MINOT N. D.









48-70







57-7



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Beebe, M.E., Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, Cass

DATE RECEIVED: 10/09/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/04/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/19/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/24/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000825

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*This is an unusual small historic district as it is tied to the work and occupancy of M.E. Beebe, who briefly practiced in Fargo. His office, although altered, is the key building in the district.
Note: See SLR.*

RECOM./CRITERIA B/C

REVIEWER *[Signature]*

DISCIPLINE *Historic*

TELEPHONE _____

DATE *11/24/15*

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

15-825

RECEIVED 2280

OCT 30 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service



**STATE
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
OF NORTH DAKOTA**

Jack Dalrymple
Governor of North Dakota

**North Dakota
State Historical Board**

Margaret Puetz
Bismarck - President

Gereld Gerntholz
*Valley City - Vice
President*

Albert I. Berger
Grand Forks - Secretary

Calvin Grinnell
New Town

Diane K. Larson
Bismarck

Chester E. Nelson, Jr.
Bismarck

A. Ruric Todd III
Jamestown

Sara Otte Coleman
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Tourism Division*

Kelly Schmidt
State Treasurer

Alvin A. Jaeger
Secretary of State

Mark Zimmerman
*Director
Parks and Recreation
Department*

Grant Levi
*Director
Department of
Transportation*

Claudia J. Berg
Director

*Accredited by the
American Alliance
of Museums since 1986*

October 26, 2015

Roger Reed, Reviewer
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 I St NW #MS2280
Washington DC 20005-5905

Dear Roger,

Included is the cd with the TIFF files for the M.E. Beebe Historic District in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. They have been re-labeled to match the text. If you need anything else, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Lorna Meidinger
National Register Coordinator

RECEIVED 2280

OCT - 9 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

To: Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
From: Claudia J. Berg/ Lorna Meidinger
Date: 5 October 2015
Subject: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 5th day of October 2015, for the nomination of the M.E. Beebe Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

_____ National Register of Historic Places nomination form on archival paper

_____ Multiple Property Nomination form on archival paper

_____ Photographs

_____ USGS map(s)

_____ Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

_____ Pieces of correspondence

_____ 2 CDs

_____ 1 Signature Page

_____ Other: _____

COMMENTS:

_____ Please insure that this nomination is reviewed

_____ This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

_____ The enclosed owner objections ____ do ____ do not constitute a majority of property owners.

_____ Other: