

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCERS use only
received JAN 23 1980
date entered FEB 28 1980

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Martin V. Linwell Home

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 316 South Raymond St. not for publication

city, town Northwood vicinity of congressional district 1

state North Dakota code 38 county Grand Forks code 035

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Lawrence R. Cobert

street & number 316 South Raymond

city, town Northwood vicinity of state North Dakota

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, Grand Forks County Courthouse

street & number South 4th Street

city, town Grand Forks state North Dakota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title _____ has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Martin V. Linwell House is a three story wood frame dwelling in classic late Queen Anne Style. Tall proportions, steep gabled roofs, and a variety of shapes and wall finishes produce the picturesque qualities typical of that style and period of dwelling architecture. The building is a square plan over a full cut fieldstone foundation; a rectangular addition to the northwest corner was apparently constructed shortly after original house construction.

The facade or east elevation is dominated by a corner turret, a semicircular tower, and a wide single-story porch. The turret rises as an octagonal tower through the northeast corner of the building, and is crowned with a high bellcast shingled roof. The semicircular bay tower near the south corner of the facade is covered with a gabled dormer springing from near the peak of the main roof slope. The gable end is flared slightly at the bottom to form an eave, as is the main roof at the same level. The gable end contains a rectangular sixteen-over-one double hung window, flanked by clear elliptical windows. Below the gable end the tower has bands of four rectangular two-over-two double hung windows on each level. Exterior walls of the third story are sheathed in alternating bands of wave pattern and straight siding.

The roof area between the tower and the turret is broken by a gabled dormer with two windows. The upper frames of each window are divided by wood mullions and muntins into central and surrounding smaller panes. The flat wall area of the second story contains a large double window with stained glass transoms and narrow wood mullion, flanked by narrow rectangular clear windows. This bay treatment is continued on the ground floor. A paneled front door located to the north of the window bay on the ground floor also has a stained glass transom.

Sheltering much of the facade ground floor is a porch featuring plain Tuscan columns. Low walls upon which the columns are set are finished with alternating siding like that of the third floor, and below this siding is paneled wooden skirting. The balustraded second story deck of the porch is served by a door in the turret.

The irregular treatment of the facade is carried through the rest of the building. On the south elevation, the third floor overhangs the second floor, which overhangs an area of the first floor. The south gable end features a sunken and balustraded round-arched veranda, flanked by round-arched two-over-two windows. A porthole window is above the veranda; another porthole window is on the north side minor gable end. Round-arched windows also appear on the west dormer gable end, but here with a small rectangular window near the gable end peak. Semi-hexagonal bays are located on the ground floor at the center of the south elevation and at the south end of the west elevation. The 62 windows of the building provide a variety in form and dimension to exterior walls.

The interior retains much of its original integrity. An entry hall opens to the left of the front door through a pair of oak Tuscan columns, and to the right of the door is a reading nook in the base of the turret and the ornate carved oak stair and bannister. A formal parlor and a sitting room are accessible through a sliding

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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oak door in the south wall of the entry hall. The parlor occupies the ground level of the semi-circular tower, and contains the original white milk glass light fixture. The sitting room is entered from the parlor through double sliding doors. A fireplace on the north wall of this room has ceramic tile facing, a beveled glass mirror, and oak woodwork including Ionic fluted columns and entablatures.

The dining room is entered from the entry hall through nine-foot tall beveled glass French doors. Walls of the dining room are richly papered, and a plate rail encircles the room at six feet above the floor. An original five-light electric chandelier hangs at the center of the room. A swinging door on the north wall leads to the kitchen, and another door leads to a servants waiting room. Floors throughout the building are maple, but in most areas of the first and second stories the floors are covered with modern carpet.

The second floor is occupied in four bedrooms, two bathrooms, and a central hall. Original dark oak trim remains in all rooms, and a hall wainscoting of patterned heavy paper is also original. Upper walls of the hall and walls in the other rooms have been recently repapered. Paneled doors to the bedrooms and bathrooms have louver type transoms, but the door to the third floor stairwell has no transom. The original master bath remains virtually unaltered, and contains the original pedestaled bathtub. A second larger room has been converted to the modern main bath. Two bedrooms and the stair landing are lighted in part by stained glass windows. The third floor is occupied in a single large ballroom, from which the veranda on the south elevation is accessible through French doors.

The house has recently been rewired and the foundation regROUTED. Wallpapers in most of the building are not original, but nearly all of the original hardware and many lighting fixtures remain intact. The balustrade on the front porch was replaced at an unknown date, and one of the porch columns was rebuilt in 1978. Also at an unknown but early date, the original overhang of the second floor at the southwest corner was closed and the present hipped window bay was added. The kitchen was extensively altered by the installation of a back door at an early date, and retains little historical integrity because of recent remodeling.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1895 **Builder/Architect** Martin V. Linwell (Builder)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Linwell House is one of the finest remaining examples of late Queen Anne architecture in North Dakota. The profusion of exterior forms and the richness of interior detail combine to produce an ostentatiousness clearly reflective of the owner's stature in the community. The house was built in 1895 by Martin V. Linwell, who reportedly imported some building materials from Europe. Linwell was a pioneer banker, lumber merchant, and large-scale farmer in the Northwood area. He served as mayor of the city 1901-1905, and had also served as a member of the North Dakota Constitutional Convention on the entry of the State to the Union in 1889. Mrs. Linwell was also active in community affairs, serving for a time as president of the local chapter of the Womans Christian Temperance Union. The high degree of historical integrity of the building and its association with the Linwell family make the Linwell House a strong reminder of the architecture and society of the Red River Valley in the initial settlement and post-settlement era.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Northwood Diamond Jubilee 1884-1959 (Oklahoma City: Semco Color Press, 1959).

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreege of nominated property less than one acre
 Quadrangle name Northwood

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle scale 7.5'

UMT References

A	1 4	6 0 7 3 7 0	5 2 8 7 3 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			
E			
G			

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots 9, 10, 11, and 12 of Block B of the South Side Addition to the Original Plat of Northwood.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt P. Schweigert, Architectural Historian

organization State Historical Society of North Dakota date November 15, 1979

street & number Liberty Memorial Building telephone (701)224-2672

city or town Bismarck state North Dakota 58505

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature James E. Sherry

title N.D. State Historic Preservation Officer date January 9, 1980

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

W. Ray Juce date 2/28/80
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest: William A. Brabham date 2. 27. 80
 Chief of Registration