

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name: Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage Warehouse and  
Armour Creamery Building

other names/site number: N/A

2. Location

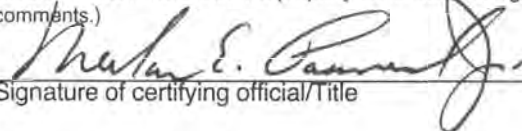
street & number: 1026-1032 Northern Pacific Avenue and  
1034-1102 Northern Pacific Avenue (respectively) not for publication: N/A

city or town: Fargo vicinity: N/A

state: North Dakota code: ND county: Cass code: 017 zip code: 58102

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for  
determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the  
procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register  
Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional  
comments.)

  
Signature of certifying official/Title

12-27-06  
Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

 2/1/07

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage Warehouse and Armour Creamery Building  
(Property Name)

Cass County, North Dakota  
(County and State)

(Page 2)

## 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

### Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</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>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Commerce/Trade: Warehouse, commercial storage  
 Transportation: Railroad-related distribution  
 Agriculture/Subsistence: Processing  
 Industry/Processing: Industrial storage (warehouse)

### Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Commerce/Trade: Warehouse, commercial storage  
 Portions vacant/Not in use

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement: Art Deco and International Style

### Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

**foundation:** concrete, brick  
**roof:** rubber  
**walls:** brick, clay tile  
**other:**

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

The Union Transfer & Storage Cold Storage Warehouse and adjoining Armour Creamery Building are located just outside the Downtown Fargo Commercial historic district, between the Northern Pacific (later BNSF) railroad mainline and Northern Pacific (NP) Avenue. Both buildings are of load-bearing brick masonry construction with interior column and beam framing. Though the two buildings were constructed at one time and share a common party wall, they are described here as discrete entities. Brickwork on both buildings is cream-colored, modular common brick.

See continuation sheet.

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**7. Narrative Description  
Continuation**

The Cold Storage Warehouse is four stories in height with a full basement below grade, and is roughly square in plan and massing. The building's most distinctive Art Deco features are on its north (front) elevation, which consists of five structural bays with recessed brick panels extending from the second floor to the parapet. Engaged brick pilasters spring from a brick base that is tied together at sills of the first story windows, and the pilasters extend to a flat parapet entablature at the building's cornice line. Compositionally, the pilasters step back in two stages, capped by precast concrete copings, as is the top of the front parapet. Brickwork is cream-colored, modular common brick. Several masonry details embellish the north elevation architecturally and impart strong Art Deco character. Overt Art Deco motifs include chevron patterns, prominent at the top of the recessed brick panels and rendered as bands of three-colored brick (contrasting red and white) with corbelled brick dentils above. Interior structure consists of mushroom-capped concrete columns and reinforced concrete deck.

Each of the building's four elevations displays a sign announcing the Union Storage & Transfer Company. Three of these signs are painted-on, while the one facing east stands off from the masonry surface. Steel sash windows occur on the first story of the north elevation in sets of varying numbers of glass panels. The industrial steel sash is of the same type on both the cold storage warehouse and the creamery building. Too little of the original paint remains visible to determine the original color of the steel sash, although there is a faint green cast over the exposed primer and steel corrosion (corresponding with the green trim color on the building's wood doors). Glass panels in the original sash glazing were vertically proportioned and organized on the cold storage warehouse into sash units five rows horizontally by three- or five columns vertically, with awning or pivot operators in the second and third rows of glazing from the bottom. The architect's original drawings for the building show windows placed within the masonry as "punched openings" set within the brickwork in the middle of blank expanses of wall, located between pilasters that correspond with the structural frame within. Window sills are brick rowlocks on the cold storage warehouse in contrast to stone sills on the creamery building. At the ground floor level of the north elevation, the original fenestration has been altered with large, warehouse service doors substituted in place of pairs of windows. These doors are not shown on the architect's historic construction drawings, but they appear to reflect field changes made during the building's original construction (based on the earliest 1930 photographs of the building).

The shallowly-projected entrance on the north elevation of the warehouse is elaborately detailed with quasi-Egyptianesque Art Deco details. The symmetrical entrance surround projects outward from the rest of the masonry massing by about two courses, with thickened, tapered, pilasters at each side and a center panel surmounted by an octagonal brick "lantern" and precast concrete copings. Three narrow windows appear above the custom-fabricated, diamond/chevron pattern, wood entrance door, with corbelled brick narrowing at the door head height. The side pilasters flanking the entrance door are ornamented by tall, narrow copper louvers. The threshold of the entrance door is positioned slightly above grade by two stone stair treads. Utilitarian truck docks flank the principal public entrance, providing access to two service doors that were substituted for the windows shown on the architect's construction drawings. Overall, the substantial use of brick masonry gives the cold storage warehouse a massive, monolithic character that architecturally reflects the building's true character as a load-bearing wall structure with small, punched window openings.

Moving clockwise around the warehouse's exterior, the east elevation is essentially flat, unadorned common brickwork (with header courses binding together the wythes at every sixth course, in an undifferentiated "ordinary"

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or American common bond pattern). A pair of dock doors and a flush service door occur on this elevation. The only other visible feature is the remnant evidence of a sloped flashing where a grade-level warehouse (demolished in the 1950s) originally existed alongside the cold storage building toward the east, obscuring the lower half of the east elevation historically. The south (rear) elevation faces the railroad tracks. Brickwork is unornamented except by a painted-on "Union Storage" sign and some black-painted stenciling, apparently meant to discourage pigeons. A canopy-covered loading dock extends the full width of this elevation. The canopy is of timber framing and corrugated metal roofing, suspended from the masonry wall by cables and turnbuckles. Steel sash windows and service doors are capped with concrete lintel beams. Two downspouts are surface-applied on the south elevation only. The east wall of the cold storage building is a common party wall with the Armour Creamery building, but because the cold storage warehouse is taller and more regular in its shape, a small amount of exterior brickwork is visible above the roofline and outside the building envelope of the creamery building.

The most notable interior features are dramatic, concrete mushroom-capped columns. The building also features reinforced concrete structural floor decks, a freight elevator (in the building's center bay), and the mechanical equipment of the refrigeration plant. The interior surface of masonry walls have been insulated with 2- to 4-inches of cork material, which covers a brick interior wythe and hollow clay tile at the core of the exterior walls, producing a monolithic, insulated masonry assembly of about 16-inches in overall thickness. Concrete structural floor decks are cast into the masonry exterior wall assembly. Refrigeration piping is installed on the surface of walls and ceilings, and the ammonia-based refrigeration system remains operational in the basement. The refrigeration plant was the subject of a good deal of industry interest historically, featured in at least two journal articles as an example of leading-edge technology. A partially-enclosed service stair occurs in the interior of the cold storage building, alongside a steep, roof-access service stair. Interior spatial layout on all four floors consists of an open, gridded plan organized by concrete, structural column bays approximately 19'8" x 15'0". The third and fourth floors are subdivided by clay tile masonry partitions that divide those floorplates into four, more-or-less equal quadrants, with the elevator service core at the center. One smaller room has been inserted near the center of the north bays on third and fourth floors. The interior is dimly lighted, with an enclosed feeling that emphasizes the "cold" feeling of the building which is maintained at a constant, mechanically-refrigerated temperature of 15-degrees below zero Fahrenheit at the time of this nomination.

A vitrified clay tile parapet cap is consistent along the three secondary elevations. The principal (north) elevation is capped with utilitarian metal cap flashing that covers the original cast concrete coping. Brickwork on the north elevation of the cold storage warehouse shows indications of having been lightly sandblasted, while the other three elevations appear in generally unaltered condition. Exterior masonry materials (brick and mortar) are in generally good repair on all elevations, although there is some evidence of deterioration from moisture, including staining, efflorescence, and breakdown of mortar in a few locations, apparently at the floor lines, and particularly on the north elevation. Concrete on the north-facing delivery docks is in a fairly deteriorated condition. It can be presumed that ventilators shown on the architect's original construction drawings may have been intended to serve the purpose of ventilating the masonry in a controlled way, although they were never well-resolved with the architectural details of the building. The ventilators (which show up on early photographs of the building on the north and south elevations) were reportedly removed in the course of converting the refrigeration system from a brine system to an ammonia-based system early in the building's history (sometime prior to World War II). The freight elevator remains operational. Historic photos show a tapered-shaped cooling tower apparatus external on the roof behind (south of) the freight elevator, associated with the brine refrigeration system, and presumably replaced with smaller-scaled external



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cooling coils in the course of conversion to ammonia-based refrigerant. The historic, cooling tower feature was removed prior to World War II and the current, smaller mechanical penthouse is not visible from any surrounding vantage point.

The Creamery is the second component of the two-building complex. The creamery is an irregular volume organized along an east-west center axis, with full basement and first floor loading docks north and south. The Creamery is an irregular volume organized along an east-west center axis with full basement and first floor loading docks north and south. Brickwork is cream-colored modular common brick. Medium-sized steel sash windows in masonry openings are equally spaced, facing north and south at the second floor, with much larger bays of industrial steel sash at the tall, third-story volume. A clerestory, monitor extends above the main roofline down the centerline of the sloped roof. On its interior, the Creamery exhibits heavy timber and long-span wood trusses (with wood floor decking). As with the cold storage warehouse, NP avenue would have been the "receiving" side of the building historically, with dispatch generally occurring on the south, trackside. Medium-sized, 9-panel, steel sash windows in masonry openings are equally spaced facing north and south at the second floor, with much larger bays of industrial steel sash at the tall, third-story volume (grouped in panels 6-rows high by 8-columns wide, organized into sets of six by a wider, vertical, structural mullion). Translucent "transite" glazing panels of obscured glass occur in the bottom two panels of each steel sash window on the functional third story, with pivotable operating sash in the middle two rows of glazing. About half of the glazing has been broken out (essentially all of the trackside elevation), and the steel sash has been covered with temporary protective materials. A clerestory monitor (identified as a "lantern" on the architect's historic drawings) extends above the main roofline down the centerline of the sloped roof. A small elevator penthouse extending above the roofline has been clad with newer, sheet metal siding materials.

The front (north) elevation of the creamery is composed based on strict functionality, consisting of seven, main structural bays coinciding with bowstring longspan roof trusses and interior masonry pilasters. The actual bay size of interior timber framing subdivides the interior into much smaller bays, which do not precisely "match up" with the exterior organization and fenestration. The south (trackside) elevation is generally a mirror image of the NP Avenue side elevation, except with fewer second-story windows. Both the north and south elevations feature canopy-covered loading docks that shelter a series of service doors (although it is noted that there are curiously fewer doors trackside than streetside). The west (side) elevation of the creamery building is symmetrically organized into five bays, with window openings handled in a similar manner to the principal elevation. Windows have flat lintels and stone sills. A low, single story, enclosed garage element on grade along the west side has a flat roof and is architecturally undistinguished, although it is part of the building's original construction. A sign painted onto the brick masonry above the third story windows displays the legend, "Union Storage & Transfer" the full width of the west elevation. There is no exterior exposure on the east side of this building, which adjoins the larger cold storage warehouse along a common party wall. On all three exterior elevations of the creamery building, there is no architectural ornamentation or embellishment beyond the utilitarian fenestration. This strict attention to functionality on industrial buildings is a hallmark of the international style, often connected with the work of architect Walter Gropius.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See discussion in Curtis (1987), 66-70, 174-178.

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Armour and Company had an earlier and continuing corporate presence in nearby West Fargo in the form of its slaughterhouse and meat-packing enterprises there, both of which pre-dated the creamery. From its inception, the Fargo Armour Creamery facility was as much a poultry processing plant as it was for handling of dairy products. Chicken feeding, killing, picking, and evisceration all took place in a small building to the west of the creamery and on the creamery building's well-lighted upper stories. Architect's drawings of the creamery identify separate cream receiving and poultry receiving docks, as well as a refrigerated "print room" on the ground floor where butter could be molded into one-pound blocks and imprinted with the company name. Ground floor and second floor were historically divided into "process lines" by glazed masonry partitions, which still exist. Some evidence of the process lines also remains visible in the flooring materials, with removable metal plate covers enabling access to sanitary drainage troughs. Smaller rooms were placed along the north and south exterior walls. Sliding, metal-clad, self-closing insulated refrigeration doors seal off the thermal partitions at ground floor and second floor. Refrigeration needs of this building were served from the mechanical plant in the basement of the adjoining cold storage warehouse. Exposed coolant piping was organized into "bundles" with condensate collection pans located near the ceilings in rooms within the creamery building that called for refrigeration.

The interior structural frame of the creamery building is of concrete columns and deck at the basement level, with wood timber columns and beams resting on bearing blocks supporting the second and third floor decks (comprised of two 7/8-inch layers of wood decking). The most remarkable interior feature of the creamery building is the exposed structural roof assembly, consisting of longspan bowstring trussed girders with 2 x 10 joists framing perpendicular. This innovative structure creates an essentially uninterrupted floorplate 76' by 113' which is broadly and uniformly daylighted from two sides and from overhead by the clerestory "lantern". Inside the creamery building there is one, partially-enclosed interior service stair and a decommissioned freight elevator near the center of each floorplate. Heavy timber columns (and concrete basement columns) divide the lower floors into gridded bays approximately 16'0" x 15'0". Third floor roof girders divide the upper story into seven bays east and west, with a mezzanine platform in the center bay.

**Integrity**

The Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage Warehouse and Armour Creamery building exhibit excellent architectural integrity both materially and in terms of their physical context. Original design and physical fabric are intact and essentially unaltered as the buildings have continued to serve their original warehousing purpose to the present day. With new forklift and palette technology, vertically-organized warehouses have become virtually obsolete. The concrete frame structure and timber framing remain visible and in excellent physical condition in both the warehouse and creamery building. Exterior brickwork is fundamentally sound and in generally good repair. The buildings' uninsulated steel sash windows are substantially deteriorated from glass breakage, vandalism, corrosion, and the extreme effects of Fargo's seasonal weather conditions. The two-building complex is isolated on a narrow strip of land between NP Avenue and the railroad tracks, anchoring the west end of Fargo's "machinery row". The north elevation of both buildings has particularly good visibility based on NP Avenue's one-way traffic configuration.

Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage Warehouse and Armour Creamery Building  
(Property Name)

Cass County, North Dakota  
(County and State)

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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 a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions):

Architecture  
Commerce and Industry  
Transportation

**Period of Significance:** 1930 to 1956

**Significant Dates:** 1929-1930, 1930-1956

**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above): N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:** N/A

**Architect/Builder:** William F. Kurke, Architect; R.C. Clark, Architect; Meinecke-Johnson, builder/general contractors

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Summary

The Union Storage & Transfer Company Cold Storage Warehouse and Armour Creamery building are important in terms of their association with historical events locally and regionally. Northern Pacific (NP) Avenue has been referred to as "machinery row" because of the large number of warehouse buildings stretching from the J.I. Case Building near the Red River of the North, to the Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage Warehouse/Armour Creamery Building at the western edge. The two related buildings housed active businesses serving agricultural processing, commerce, and industry, though the railroad transportation system, connecting the Great Plains region with a national network using Armour's patented refrigerated railroad cars. The two, related buildings are individually NRHP-eligible and significant in terms of patterns of historical events (Criterion "A") for the context of commerce and industry, and in terms of architectural style and methods of construction (Criterion "C").

**See continuation sheet.**

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

**See continuation sheets.**

### Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

### Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies at North Dakota State University; Fargo



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**8. Narrative Statement of Significance  
Continuation**

The Union Storage Company had a Fargo presence as early as 1900, with warehouse and distribution buildings located at several points along the "machinery row" corridor (Roberts, 1987). The cold storage building is typical of and demonstrative of the visibility and importance of warehousing and railroad distribution of agricultural products. The attached creamery building is exemplary of both dairy and poultry processing and distribution. Both buildings are also reflective of local economic circumstances during the era of the Great Depression (1929 to 1938). Investment by a national company (Armour & Companies) in this major construction project in 1929 and 1930, during the darkest days of the great economic depression, yielded important job opportunities for the community.

As an example of architectural style and construction methods, the warehouse building is of particular local importance. It is probably North Dakota's best example of Art Deco style in industrial architecture. The building's associations with locally-important architect William F. Kurke, and with Meinecke-Johnson Construction Company are aspects of the building's significance locally and within the state. Innovative methods of construction are evident in both buildings. While the creamery building is less architecturally distinguished than the cold storage warehouse, it is an example of pragmatic, functional, industrial architecture that took advantage of its physical connection with the cold storage building's technologically-sophisticated refrigeration plant.

From its beginnings, Fargo was an important regional center for agricultural distribution and processing. In the National Register nomination for the Downtown Fargo Commercial historic district, Dr. Norene Roberts writes,

Fargo served as a distribution hub for an area with a radius of 200 miles in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota for almost 50 years. By 1880, the farmers in the fertile Red River Valley were served by the large agricultural implement business located in downtown Fargo. By 1920, Fargo's role as a large distribution point for agricultural implements was second only to Kansas City. "By 1905, the [Robb-Lawrence] company president Wilbur Lawrence, had incorporated as Merchants Transfer and Storage Company, and operated his warehouse [at 650 NP Avenue] as a storage and transfer point and agency for a variety of agricultural implement dealers. The Union Storage and Transfer Company at 806-12 N.P. Avenue was a similar operation dealing from its new warehouse after 1916."<sup>2</sup>

The Union Storage Company had a Fargo presence before 1900, with warehouse and distribution buildings located at several points along the "machinery row" corridor (see Roberts' 1987 NRHP Downtown Fargo historic district). The company's business office was in a building that still exists at 820 NP Avenue (1916) and their main storage warehouse was a (c. 1910) timber frame building on the now-open land immediately east of the cold storage building (historic photo). Dairying was actively promoted among farmers by agricultural land-grant colleges including NDSU, which established its Dairy Building in 1913. Milk production grew rapidly in the southwestern part of North Dakota, particularly around communities like New Salem. The dairy processing service provided by Armour and Company was essentially a cream-buying "centralizer" enterprise for the purpose of making butter for distribution. This privately-owned, "consolidator" enterprise operated in aggressive competition with the farmer-owned dairy cooperative movement that became well-established in Minnesota from 1895 to 1940. Regional food processing centers and transportation of perishable products reflect several important technological innovations.

<sup>2</sup> Roberts, 1987. For more detail on the highly competitive cream-buying business regionally, see Ruble (1947) and Martens (1998).



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... the effects of diversified farming and manufacturing and lower freight rates legislation had the greatest effect on downtown Fargo between 1915 and 1930. Although farmers did not abandon raising wheat, the frontier cash crop, they did begin to diversify operations after 1910. After 1910, Fargo industries became more concentrated on meat processing and dairying. John Morrell Meat Company built a plant in 1913 and the Swift and Co. moved into its new building on Northern Pacific Avenue the same year. With improved refrigeration and higher prices, dairying became economically attractive to the Red River Valley after World War I.<sup>3</sup>

The cold storage warehouse and creamery are further reflective of local economic circumstances during the era of the Great Depression (1929 to 1938). Investment by a national company in this major construction project in 1929 and 1930, during the darkest days of the great economic depression, yielded many job opportunities for the community. Despite dire economic circumstances, Fargo businesses and civic institutions managed to finance several important and stylistically forward-looking building projects during the 1930s. The Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage Warehouse and Armour Creamery building retain their historic feeling in scale and setting that convey their relationship to the railroad and other historic businesses along Fargo's "machinery row". These two buildings make a very important contribution to the historic character of Fargo's downtown railroad corridor, and they are reflective of the importance of the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century warehouse distribution network locally and regionally. The exterior ornamentation features on the north façade of the warehouse afford an excellent example of the architectural work of William F. Kurke, applied to an industrial building.

As an example of architectural style and construction methods, the warehouse is of particular local importance. The building is probably Fargo's best example of Art Deco style in industrial architecture, even though the ornamenting motifs occur only on the north "public" elevation. The building's associations with the locally-important architect William F. Kurke and with Meinecke-Johnson Construction Company are aspects of the building's significance locally and within the state. William F. Kurke was one of North Dakota's most important architects over the course of his 50-year long career (1913-1963; in collaboration with Frederick W. Keith from 1920-1926). Kurke was born in Minneapolis, MN, in 1889 and attended both the University of Minnesota and the University of Pennsylvania. Kurke worked in a variety of architectural styles and was the architect for the classical revival Powers Hotel addition and Pioneer Mutual Life Insurance building; the Tudor Revival Theta Chi fraternity house and Eldon Apartments near NDSU; Morrill Hall, the President's House, and many other institutional buildings on the Fargo campus of NDSU; and the stylistically-important Art Deco Ivers Apartments and Funeral Home; among a great many other projects. He was one of the region's first architects to work confidently and competently on the design of mid-rise to high-rise buildings such as the First National Bank building on Broadway in Fargo, and as one of two in-state collaborators on Holabird & Root's North Dakota State Capitol building (1929-1932). Many of the projects for which Kurke provided architectural services are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Together with the Ivers Apartments and Funeral Home, the Union Transfer Cold Storage Warehouse is among the best examples of Art Deco design by a local Fargo architect. It is also a bit unusual (although not without comparability) to find such a high level of period Art Deco stylistic elaboration on an industrial building, particularly in the years of the Great Depression. On the warehouse, these Art Deco stylistic embellishments are concentrated around the north entrance (principal public elevation).

As an example of innovative construction methods, the Armour Creamery building is of local and regional importance. The building's associations with Meinecke-Johnson Construction Company are locally significant.

<sup>3</sup> Roberts, 1987.

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While the creamery building is less architecturally distinguished than the cold storage warehouse, it is an example of pragmatic, functional industrial architecture that took advantage of its physical connection with the cold storage building's technologically-sophisticated refrigeration plant. Dairying was actively promoted among farmers by agricultural land-grant colleges including NDSU, which established its Dairy Building in 1913. As one of several regional cold storage warehouses and processing facilities, the two buildings have a contextual relationship with other facilities in Billings, MT; Huron, SD; Omaha, NE; and Madison, WI. Armour and Company had an earlier and continuing corporate presence in nearby West Fargo in the form of its slaughterhouse and meat-packing enterprises there. From its inception, the Fargo Armour Creamery facility was as much a poultry processing plant as it was for handling of dairy products. Chicken feeding, killing, and picking took place to the west of the creamery and on the building's well-lighted upper stories. The architectural drawings of the creamery identify separate cream receiving and poultry receiving docks, as well as a refrigerated "print room" on the ground floor where butter could be molded into one-pound blocks and imprinted with the company name ("Cloverbloom" brand). The well thought-out functional layout reflects the company's growing awareness of aspects of product flow-control and sanitary concerns, while accommodating two rather dissimilar refrigerated product lines. Armour and Company's increasing sensitivity to such behind-the-scenes processing standards may have resulted from the tainted public image of the meat-processing industry (elicited by books like Upton Sinclair's 1906 *The Jungle*), Progressivist consumer sensibilities, and food processing industry regulation by government agencies and land-grant university scrutiny.

Fargo's Armour Creamery building is important in terms of its association with historical events locally and regionally. Freight rate litigation in 1925, initiated by the Fargo Chamber of Commerce, equalized shipping rates by rail from Fargo and increased the commercial importance of warehousing and freight distribution (jobbing). This economic "boomlet" lasted essentially from 1925 until the stock market crash of 1929. In the context of commerce, industry, and railroad transportation, the creamery building is exemplary of both dairy and poultry processing and agricultural distribution. Regional food processing centers and transportation of perishable products reflect several important technological innovations. As a pragmatic reflection of the industrial process it contains, the creamery/poultry processing building demonstrates an awareness of the planning and design issues relating to industrial process architecture.

Armour Company elected to work with Chicago architect R. C. Clark on the design and layout of the creamery building, which was also designed to accommodate poultry processing from the building's inception. Little is known of Clark's background or credentials, although he was one of several Chicago architects who performed work on C. Watson Armour's "gentleman's hobby farm" named "Elawah Farm" in Lake Forest, IL near the Armour & Company headquarters in Chicago. Known examples of Clark's architecture are generally undistinguished architecturally, although he apparently had the confidence and support of C. Watson Armour (a member of the third generation of Armour family) who, in 1929, led the nation's largest meatpacking and shipping company, as the company's Vice President and managing Director. Among Armour & Company's most important technological innovations was the development and use of the company's own refrigerated railroad cars, which were, like the Fargo cold storage facility, initially served by brine refrigeration and soon after by an ammonia-based refrigeration system. The equipment and refrigeration technology in Fargo's cold storage warehouse received a substantial amount of refrigeration-industry publicity and visibility.<sup>4</sup> It is likely that Clark

<sup>4</sup> see, White, Jr., John H. (1986 and 1993).

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**Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage and Armour Creamery, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota**

contributed to the design of other regional cold storage and poultry processing plants on the Great Plains. In several instances, local ownership of a cold storage warehouse, combined with Armour Company's financing of a cream consolidation plant and/or poultry processing facility, seems to have been the business model.<sup>5</sup> The builder, Meinecke-Johnson Company, is one of the earliest continuing construction businesses in North Dakota, still holding North Dakota's Contractor's License No. 1. At the time they contracted to build these two storage warehouse and processing buildings, the Meinecke company had previously completed work for Union Storage & Transfer on their 1916 office and storage building at 820 NP Avenue (Ashelman and Gage, architects).<sup>6</sup>

Fargo's Union Storage & Transfer cold storage warehouse and Armour Creamery building retain their historic feeling in scale and setting, conveying the buildings' relationship to the railroad and other historic businesses along Fargo's "machinery row". These two properties make a very important contribution to the historic character of Fargo's downtown railroad corridor, reflecting the importance of the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century warehouse distribution network locally and regionally. The two, related buildings are individually NRHP-eligible, of statewide significance in terms of patterns of historical events (Criterion "A") based on their demonstration of the importance of commerce, industry, and railroad distribution of agricultural commodities. The complex is also significant at a statewide level in terms of architectural style and methods of construction (Criterion "C") because of its associations with architect William F. Kurke and as an outstanding example of industrial-process architecture and building technology.

<sup>5</sup> A similar creamery/refrigerated storage complex has been identified as an important feature of the Billings, MT historic warehouse district.

<sup>6</sup> Listed in the National Register as part of the downtown Fargo Historic District.

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Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage and Armour Creamery, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota

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Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage Warehouse and Armour Creamery Building  
(Property Name)

Cass County, North Dakota  
(County and State)

(Page 4)

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property:** less than one acre

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet): Zone 14 Easting 668 000 Northing 5 193 590

**Verbal Boundary Description:** City of Fargo building parcel 01-9200-01270-000. To wit; an unplatted railroad outlot, on an unnumbered block within the Northern Pacific Addition (part of the original Northern Pacific Land Grant) within the corporate boundaries of the City of Fargo, North Dakota

**Boundary Justification** Platted property boundaries include all land historically associated with the property.

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

---

**name/title:** Steve C. Martens; Architect/Architectural Historian

**organization:** JLG Architects (ATTN: Joel Davy)

**street & number:** 417 Main Avenue; Suite 133

**city or town:** Fargo

**state:** ND

**date:** July 2006

**telephone:** (701) 364-0237

**zip code:** 58103-1956

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## Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

See Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

---

## Property Owner

---

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

**name:** The Garrison Companies

**street & number:** 7301 Mission Road, Suite 212

**telephone:** 913/362-9817

**city or town:** Prairie Village **state:** KS

**zip code:** 66208

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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. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.



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Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage and Armour Creamery, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota

**Reference photos and maps supporting historic context:**

- Fig. 1: Union Cold Storage and Armour Creamery (aerial view looking southeast)  
1026 – 1102 Northern Pacific (NP) Avenue; Cass County, North Dakota  
Photographer: unknown  
c. 1930  
Photo credit: Fargo photographic collection 2023.95.3  
Credit: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies; North Dakota State University Libraries; Fargo, ND
- Fig. 2: Union Cold Storage and Armour Creamery (view with refrigerated boxcar)  
1026 – 1102 Northern Pacific (NP) Avenue; Cass County, North Dakota  
Photographer: unknown  
c. 1930  
Photo credit: Fargo photographic collection 2023.95.1  
Credit: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies; North Dakota State University Libraries; Fargo, ND
- Fig. 3: Union (Storage and) Transfer Company main freight warehouse (demolished), previously located to the east of the extant cold storage warehouse building. Pictured in, *Fargo; the Gateway to North Dakota*, (1910), p.89.
- Fig. 4: 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance map showing Union Storage & Transfer dry storage warehouse prior to Cold Storage warehouse construction (currently vacant property parcel east of Cold Storage Warehouse).
- Fig. 5: 1941 Sanborn Fire Insurance map showing Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage warehouse and Armour Creamery buildings.
- Fig. 6: Union Cold Storage and Armour Creamery (aerial view looking northwest)  
1026 – 1102 Northern Pacific (NP) Avenue; Cass County, North Dakota  
Photographer: unknown  
c. 1930  
Photo credit: Fargo photographic collection 443-3  
Credit: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies; North Dakota State University Libraries; Fargo, ND
- Fig. 7: Union Cold Storage and Armour Creamery (view with Model A vehicles, c. 1932)  
1026 – 1102 Northern Pacific (NP) Avenue; Cass County, North Dakota  
Photographer: unknown  
c. 1935  
Photo credit: Fargo photographic collection 323-4  
Credit: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies; North Dakota State University Libraries; Fargo, ND
- Fig. 8: Armour Creamery (female workers plucking chickens)  
1034 – 1102 Northern Pacific (NP) Avenue; Cass County, North Dakota  
Photographer: unknown  
c. 1935  
Photo credit: Fargo photographic collection 2023.J-2  
Credit: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies; North Dakota State University Libraries; Fargo, ND
- Fig. 9: Armour Creamery (Crated chickens on third floor)  
1034 – 1102 Northern Pacific (NP) Avenue; Cass County, North Dakota  
Photographer: unknown  
c. 1935  
Photo credit: Fargo photographic collection 2023.P-174  
Credit: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies; North Dakota State University Libraries; Fargo, ND
- Fig. 10: Detail excerpt from architect's construction documents; (1929) tracings for Art Deco entrance treatment on north elevation  
William F. Kurke papers collection  
Credit: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies; North Dakota State University Libraries; Fargo, ND

- Map B: Map of Downtown Fargo Commercial NRHP historic district walking tour  
Map C: Aerial photograph from City of Fargo engineering web site  
Map D: Sketch map of property and surrounding land uses

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Fig. 1 Union Cold Storage and Armour Creamery (aerial view looking southeast, 1930); photo2023.95.3  
Credit: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies; North Dakota State University Libraries; Fargo, ND

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Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage and Armour Creamery, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota

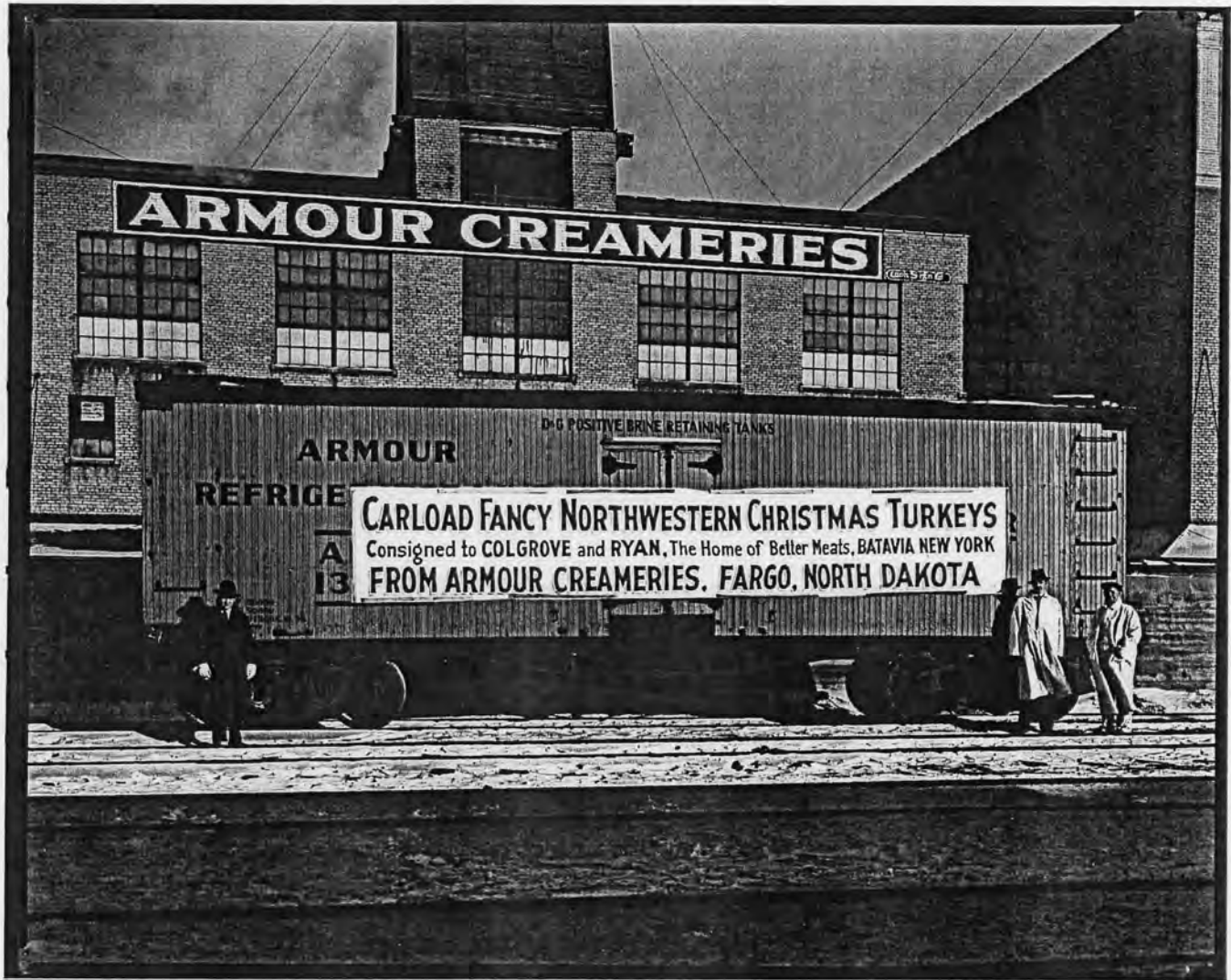


Fig. 2 Union Cold Storage and Armour Creamery (aerial view looking southeast); photo 2023.95.1  
Credit: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies; North Dakota State University Libraries; Fargo, ND



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Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage and Armour Creamery, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota



Figure 3: Union (Storage and) Transfer Company main freight warehouse (demolished), previously located to the east of the extant cold storage warehouse building. Pictured in, *Fargo; the Gateway to North Dakota*, (1910), p.89.

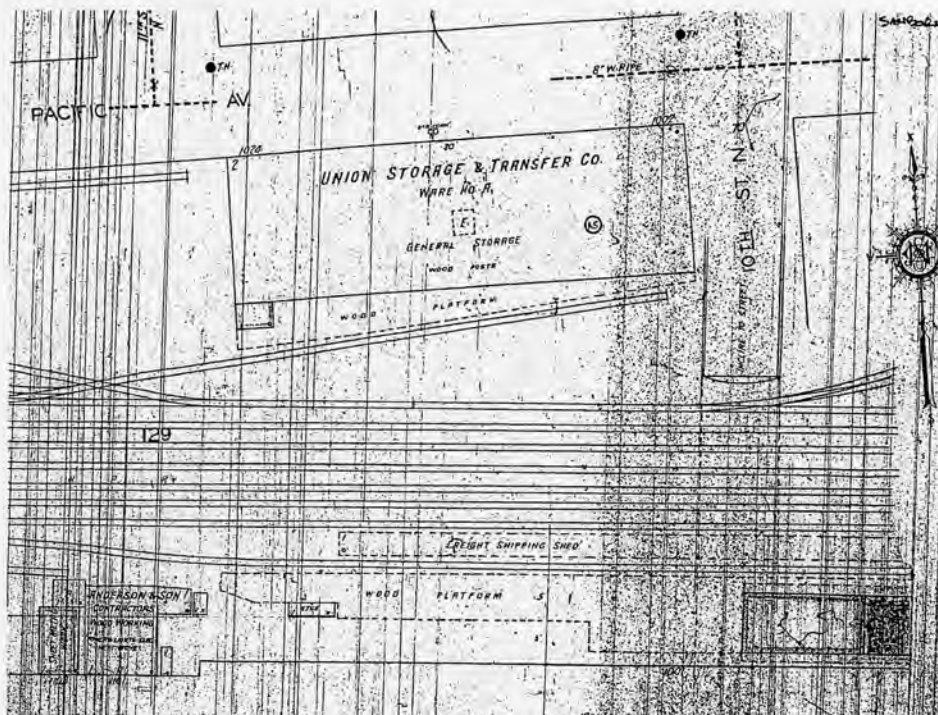


Figure 4: 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance map showing Union Storage & Transfer dry storage warehouse prior to Cold Storage warehouse construction.



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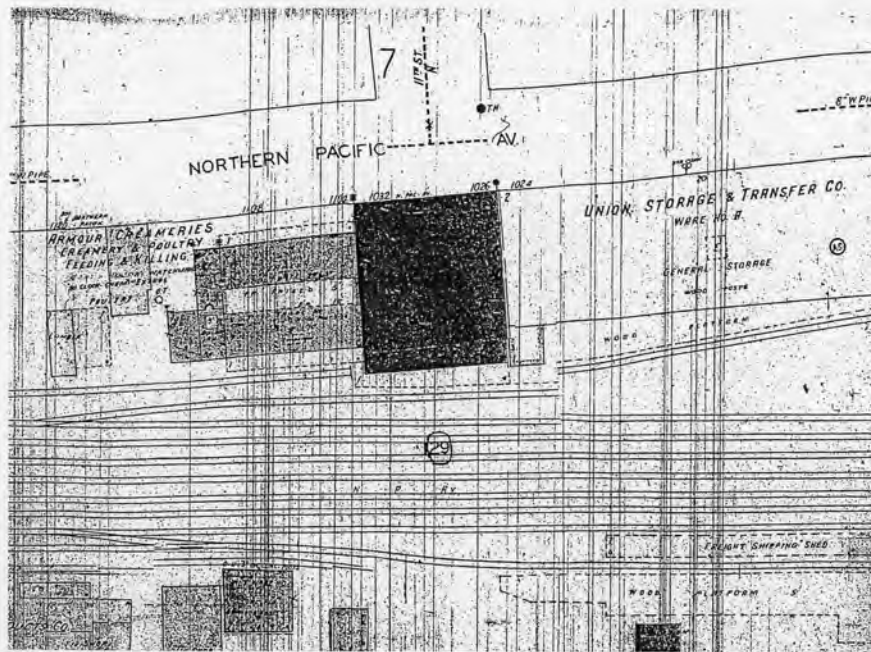


Fig. 5 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, 1941; showing Union Cold Storage and Armour Creamery

Credit: reproduced from collections of North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies; North Dakota State University Libraries; Fargo, ND



Fig. 6 Union Cold Storage and Armour Creamery (view looking northwest); photo 443.3

Credit: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies; North Dakota State University Libraries; Fargo, ND

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Fig. 7 Union Cold Storage and Armour Creamery (ca. 1935); photo negative 323-4

Credit: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies; North Dakota State University Libraries; Fargo, ND

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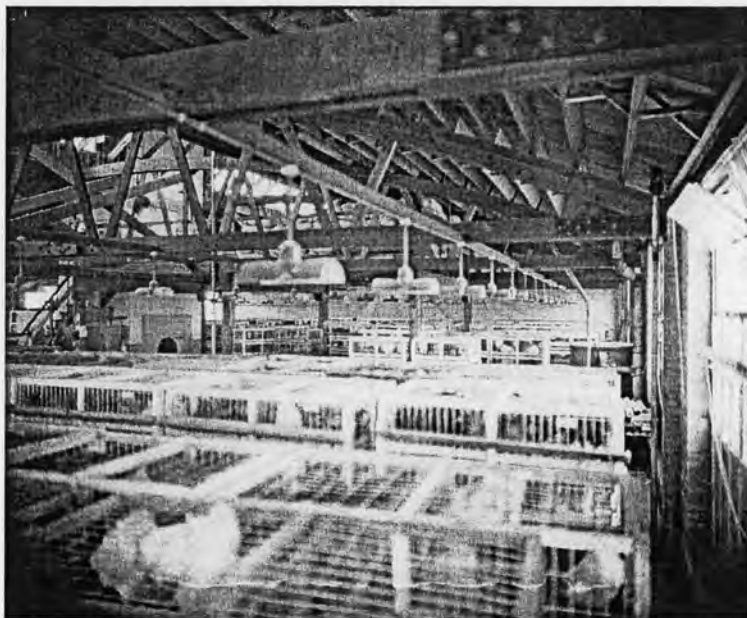
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**Fig. 8** Fargo Armour Creamery (female workers at poultry processing facility, ca. 1935); photo negative 1023.J-2  
Credit: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies; North Dakota State University Libraries; Fargo, ND



**Fig. 9** Fargo Armour Creamery (third-floor poultry processing facility, ca. 1935); photo negative 2023.P-174  
Credit: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies; North Dakota State University Libraries; Fargo, ND

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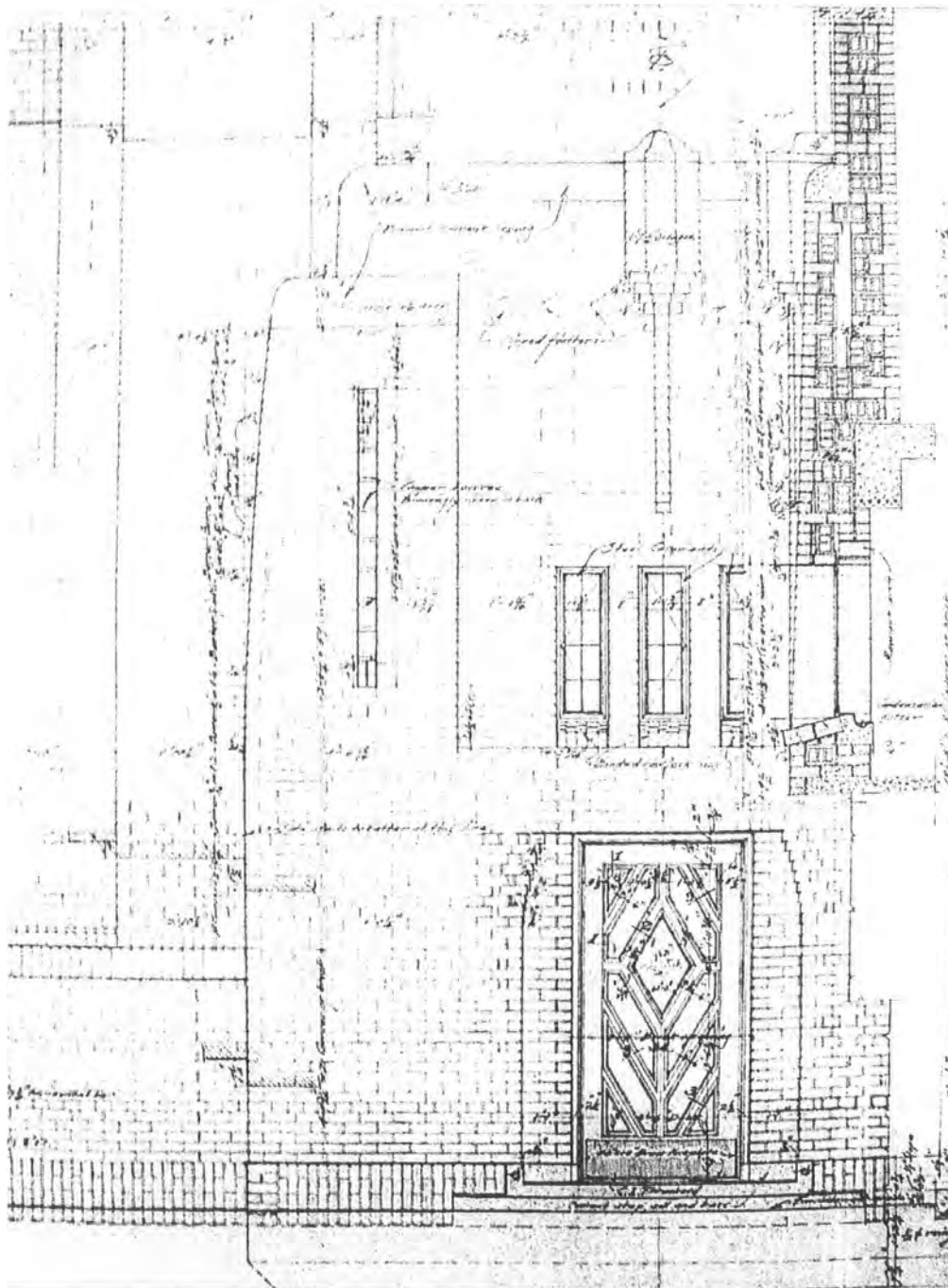


Fig. 10 Excerpt from architect's original drawings showing Art Deco details; Union Cold Storage building, Fargo, ND  
Credit: William F. Kurke papers collection, North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies; North Dakota State University Libraries; Fargo, ND

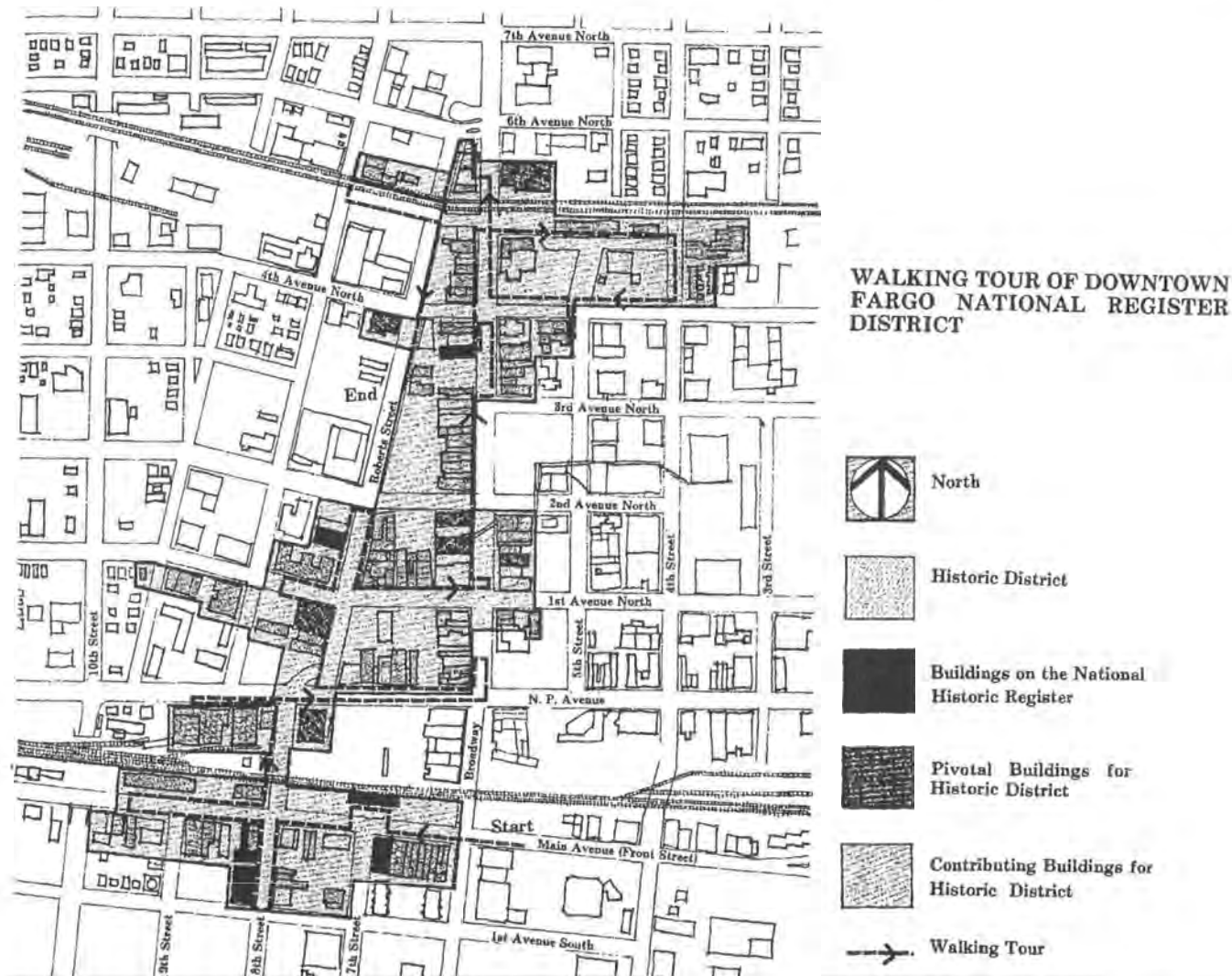


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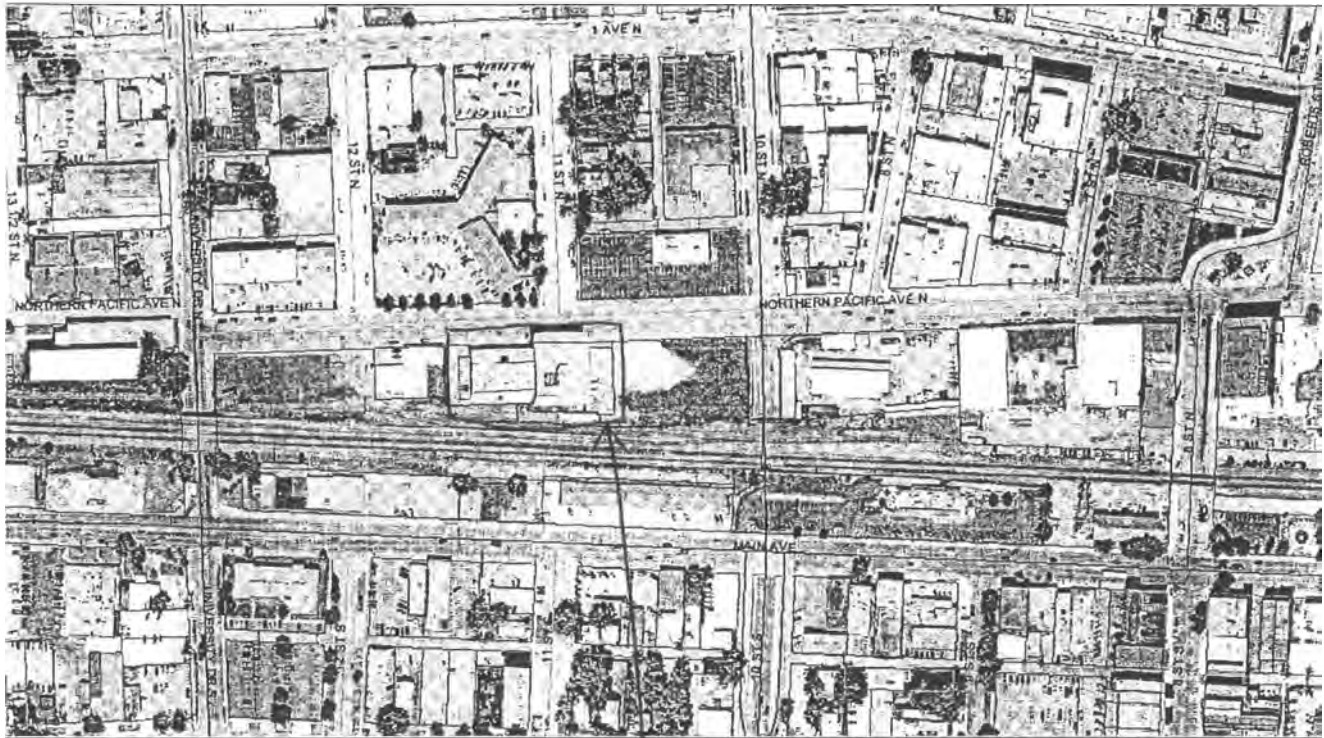


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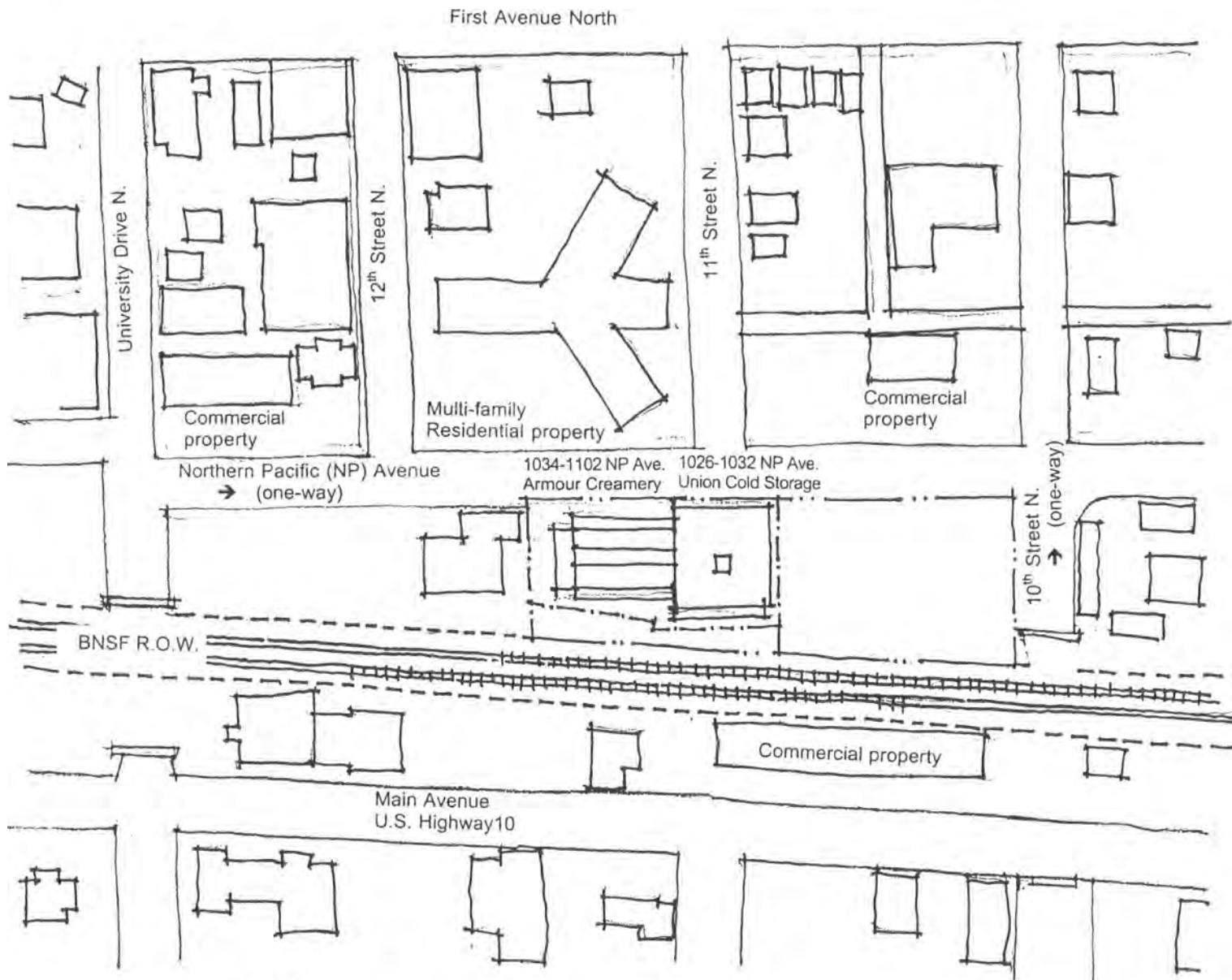
Map C: Aerial photograph from City of Fargo web page

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Sketch Map  
(not to scale)

▲  
NORTH



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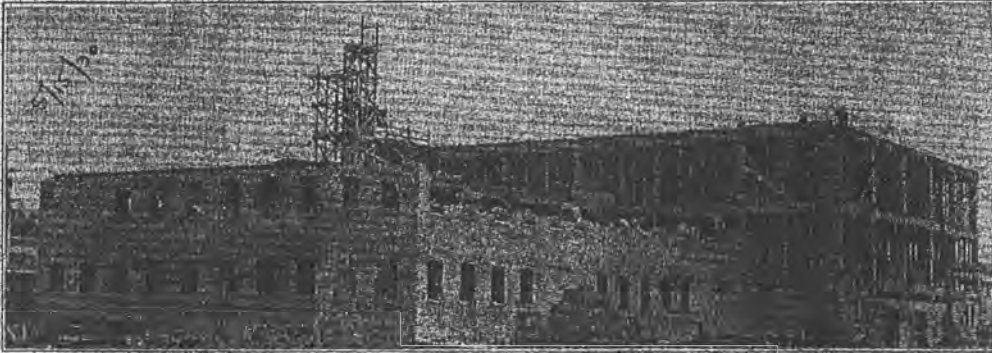
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Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage and Armour Creamery, Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota

Historic newspaper clippings:

**New Cold Storage Plant and Creamery Goes Up On N. P. Av**



Construction work is being rushed on the new cold storage plant, which will be occupied by the Armour creameries. The building is located east of the transfer company's building at 1034 Northern Pacific Av.

Although rain had delayed work to some extent, good progress is being made on the building, which is to cost about \$200,000. The creamery will occupy that part of the structure foremost in the picture and the cold storage plant will be in that part of the building on which most work is being done. The cold storage plant will be four stories and basement. It is hoped to have the building completed by Aug. 1. McNeelis and Johnson are the general contractor.

The picture was taken from a point southwest of the building.

Fargo Forum, 15 May 1930

ING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1930 THE FARGO FORUM

**Armour Creamery Plant Here Has H**

**Latest Addition to Fargo Industry Opens Wednesday**



Just 16 months after excavation for the new Armour company creamery plant, and the Union Storage and Transfer company building was begun, the first butter was churned.

Above is the new creamery, which will be formally opened to the public Wednesday morning and afternoon. Adjoining it is the new transfer company structure. The storage building will be used to a great extent by the creamery.

Work was begun on the building in January of this year, and all machinery was moved in by Aug. 31. The plant is now in full operation.

Palmer's in Minn. county have found that heavy losses in turkey raising from disease and parasites can be greatly decreased through the

**MANY HAPPY RETURNS**

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Section \_\_\_\_\_ Page 26

Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage and Armour Creamery Building, Cass County, North Dakota

All photos in this group were taken by Lonnie Laffen of JLG Architects on September 11th, 2006. Photos were taken digitally, and a CD of the images has been submitted to the State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Photo #	Description of View indicating direction of camera
1	Looking Southwest (Front Façade)
2	Looking Southwest (East Façade)
3	Looking Southeast (Front Façade)
4	Looking Southeast (West Façade)
5	Looking Southeast (Front Façade)
6	Looking Southwest (Front Façade Detail)
7	Looking Northwest (Back Façade)
8	Looking Northwest (Loading Dock)
9	Looking Northwest (Back Façade Loading Dock)
10	Looking West (Loading Dock)
11	Looking South (Basement of Cold Storage Building)
12	Looking North (First Floor - Cold Storage Warehouse)
13	Looking North (Second Floor - Cold Storage Warehouse)
14	Looking North (First Floor - Armour Creamery Building)
15	Looking North (First Floor - Armour Creamery Building)
16	Looking West (First Floor - Armour Creamery Building)
17	Looking Southwest (Third Floor - Armour Creamery Building)
18	Looking North (Third Floor - Armour Creamery Building)
19	Looking South (Basement Mechanical Room - Cold Storage Warehouse)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_

County and State \_\_\_\_\_

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

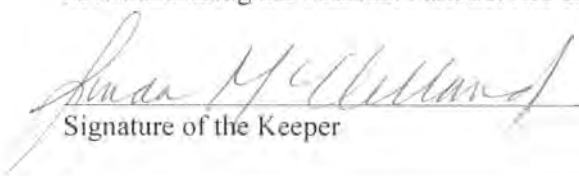
NRIS Reference Number: 07000016

Property Name: Union Storage &amp; Transfer Cold Storage Warehouse and Armour Creamery Building

County: Cass State: North Dakota

Multiple Name: N/A

-----  
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.

  
Signature of the KeeperFebruary 2, 2007  
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

#### Section 6. Historic Functions

The Historic Functions are, hereby, amended to read: COMMERCE: warehouse, AGRICULTURE: processing; INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: industrial storage. "TRANSPORTATION: rail-related" has been dropped as a historic function because the nomination does not include any rail facilities.

#### Section 8 Significance

The entry for Significant Dates is, hereby, amended to read "1930" to correspond with the date of construction for the two historically and architecturally significant buildings. The Period of Significance, 1930-1956, more appropriately reflects the period of the facility's operation and the activities through which it made significant contributions to broad local patterns in Industry, Commerce, and Transportation.

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The staff of the North Dakota State Historic Society was notified of this amendment.

#### DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Union Storage & Transfer Cold Storage Warehouse and Armour C  
NAME: reamery Building

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, Cass

DATE RECEIVED: 12/28/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/16/07  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/31/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/10/07  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000016

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

\_\_\_ACCEPT\_\_\_RETURN\_\_\_REJECT\_\_\_DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

CD has been received - Union Storage & Transfer  
Cold Storage is a fine example of Art Deco industrial  
Architecture ("best in state"). Both it and Creamery  
are importantly associated with Fargo's growth in  
20th century as a center of industry, warehousing  
1929+1930 and agricultural business (dairy and  
poultry). Dates of building demolition -  
state the importance of the  
two economically grew the early the  
years of the  
Great  
Depression

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C

REVIEWER L McClelland

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 2/9/07

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.





UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING

CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO NUMBER 1

**UNION  
STORAGE  
AND  
TRANSFER  
CO.**

**COLD STORAGE  
DIVISION**

1024-1032 N.R. AVENUE

CHANDISE AND  
OLD GOODS STORAGE  
LOCAL STORAGE

Office at 4525 MAIN



UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND

ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING

CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO NUMBER 2





UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING

CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO NUMBER 3

UNION  
STORAGE  
&  
TRANSFER  
CO.  
FREEZER  
STORAGE  
DIVISION  
BUILT 1910 N.Y.C.

UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER



UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING  
CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA  
PHOTO NUMBER 4



UNION  
STORAGE  
& TRANSFER  
CO.  
FREIGHT  
STORAGE  
DIVISION  
NEW YORK, N.Y.



UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING  
CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA  
PHOTO NUMBER 5



UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING  
CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA  
PHOTO NUMBER 6



UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND

ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING

CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO NUMBER 7



**UNION  
STORAGE  
AND  
TRANSFER  
CO.  
FREEZER  
STORAGE  
DIVISION**  
1026-1032 N.P. AVE.



UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING

CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO NUMBER 8



UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING  
CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA  
PHOTO NUMBER 9





UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND

ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING

CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO NUMBER 10



UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING  
CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA  
PHOTO NUMBER //



UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING  
CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA  
PHOTO NUMBER 12





UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING  
CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA  
PHOTO NUMBER 13



UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING  
CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA  
PHOTO NUMBER 14





UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING

CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO NUMBER 15



UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING

CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO NUMBER 16



UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING  
CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA  
PHOTO NUMBER 17



**POULTRY DRESSING ROOM** NO ADMITTANCE



UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING  
CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA  
PHOTO NUMBER 18



UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND  
ARMOUR CREAMERY BUILDING  
CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA  
PHOTO NUMBER 19

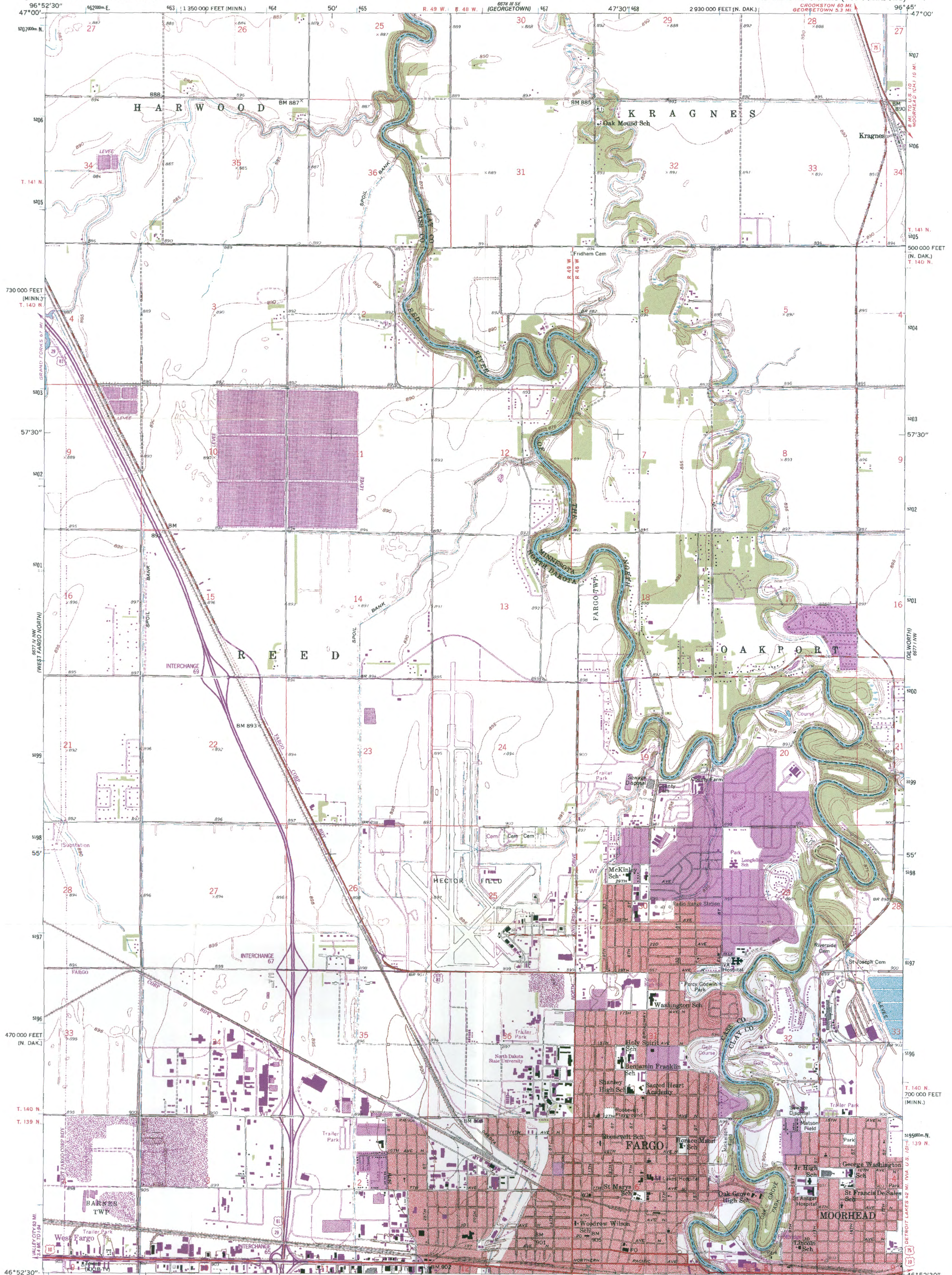


photo 116

phc b 17b







Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Planimetry compiled from aerial photographs  
taken 1954. Topography by planetable surveys 1959  
Projection: North Dakota coordinate system, south zone  
(Lambert conformal conic)  
10,000-foot grid ticks: North Dakota coordinate system,  
south zone and Minnesota coordinate system, central zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue  
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks  
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute  
intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

SCALE 1:24,000  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

UTM GRID AND 1993 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

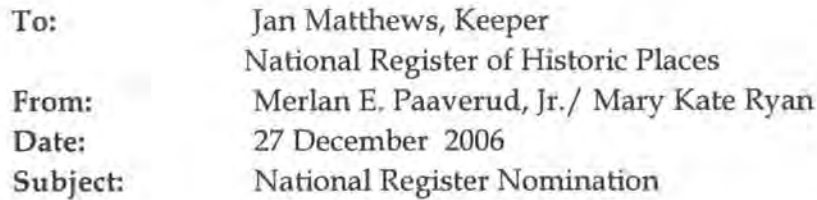
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND NORTH DAKOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58505  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

UNION STORAGE & TRANSFER  
COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE  
AND MEAT CREAMERY  
CASS CO., N.D.  
14 668000 E  
6193590 N

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, hard surface  
Secondary highway, hard surface  
Unimproved road, hard surface  
Interstate Route  
U.S. Route  
State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION  
FARGO NORTH, N. DAK.-MINN.  
4609647-TF-024  
1959  
REVISED 1993  
DMA 6677 IV NE-SERIES V871





Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Linda McClelland

01/25/2007 02:57 PM  
EST

To: mryan@state.nd.us

cc:

Subject: Union Storage & Armour Creamery Buildings

Hi Mary Kate--

I'll be reviewing this property in the next two weeks, but I wanted to alert you to the fact that a labeled cd with the digital images for the nomination did not arrive with the form, maps, and photographs. Let me know if you can get it to us soon -- so I won't have to return the nomination.

Hope all is well! Take Care!

Linda

Linda McClelland

Historian

National Register of Historic Places

202-354-2258

202-372-6447 (FAX)

[linda\\_mcclelland@nps.gov](mailto:linda_mcclelland@nps.gov)