

Skarsbo Apartments
Name of Property

Grand Forks, North Dakota
County and State

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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Multiple dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Other

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Skarsbo Apartment complex, consisting of two nearly identical three-story apartment buildings and a small single-story caretaker's cottage, is located in Grand Forks, ND at 204-210 N. 6th Street. The neighborhood is located near downtown in an area of transition between commercial and residential. The apartment buildings are commonly known as the Ambassador Apartments (204 N. 6th St.) and the President Apartments (210 N. 6th St.).

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Setting

The Skarsbo Apartment complex is located west of the downtown area of Grand Forks, North Dakota, only a few blocks from the Red River. The buildings sit on the east side of North 6th Street, just north of 2nd Avenue North, facing west. Situated at street level, the two apartment buildings sit only a few feet from the sidewalk; the caretaker's cottage sits farther back from the sidewalk in the area between the two apartment buildings. An alley is located to the rear of the complex; some parking for tenants is located off the alley. The apartment buildings sit on two separate lots, each measuring 75 feet by 140 feet; the caretaker's cottage straddles the two tax lots.

General Characteristics

Each of the apartment buildings is three-stories in height and sits on a raised basement foundation. The buildings are rectangular-shaped. Stylistically, the buildings fit within the 20th Century Period Revivals, common throughout the country in the 1920s and 1930s. The Skarsbo Apartments show an English period revival influence as evidenced by the diapering pattern of contrasting brick along the upper edge of the buildings, the label molds (also in brick relief) over some of the third floor and projecting bay windows, the "shouldering" of the front-facing bays, and the grouping of the front elevation windows in threes. A belt course, also in contrasting brick and consisting of a lower course of soldier bricks (which project slightly from the plane of the wall) and an upper course of brick laid in rowlock, is located between the basement level and the first floor level of the buildings. The contrasting brick on the Ambassador Apartments building is a glazed off-white with dark speckles; the contrasting brick on the President Apartments building is also glazed, but is cream-colored with no speckles.

The foundations of these buildings are poured concrete. The structural walls and floors are poured concrete and hollow clay tile. The roofs are flat, covered with a built-up roof of tar and gravel, and are located behind parapet walls topped with a concrete coping.

The small caretaker's cottage is a rectangular-shaped, one-story building. It sits on a concrete foundation and has a hipped roof. It, too, shows an English influence stylistically.

Exterior Description

The building located at 204 North 6th Street, the first of the Skarsbo Apartment buildings, now known as the Ambassador Apartments, is clad with a reddish-brown brick (laid in a running bond) on the front (west), south and rear (east) elevations – all of which are visible from public rights-of-way. The north elevation, the one facing the second apartment building, has the same brick and decoration extending from the front of the building across the first two bays toward the rear of the building; the remainder of this elevation is clad with a yellow brick.

The main entry is located in the front projecting bay and is covered with a flat canopy with a decorative metal edging attached to the building directly above the door and secured by metal cables extending from label molding above the windows over the doorway to the front corners of the canopy. The door is flanked by sidelights and topped with a transom

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window, all framed with wood. The door appears to be a replacement and the screen door is a later addition. The steps to the doorway are curvilinear, fronted with brick matching the building and flanked by short brick retaining walls. The entrance is flanked by the original metal sconce lighting.

In addition to the projecting bay on the front elevation, there are two projecting bays on the south elevation and one on the rear elevation. Each of these bays also projects slightly above the roof edge in addition to projecting outward from the wall surface; the bays on the side of the building do not project as far out as the front and rear bay. At the top of each of the projecting bay walls is a decorative element consisting of a square set on-point within a square topped with a label mold element. This decorative element is also comprised of contrasting brick.

The secondary entrance is located in the projecting bay at the rear of the building. There are two separate doors, side by side, which provide entry to the rear stairwell. Both are multi-pane doors, the south door also has a screen door. In addition to the main (front) and rear entries, there is an entrance directly from the outside to the basement level, located on the south elevation near the front of the building.

The windows in this building are original and are predominately four-over-four double hung wood sash set in wood frames with brick sills. Most have storm/screen combination windows. Some of the basement windows are two-over-two double hung wood sash. The windows on the front elevation are placed in groups of three with the exception of the upper level windows in the projecting bay. The windows in this bay provide lighting for the front stairwell and, as such, are offset between the floor levels. The same offset is true for the windows in the rear bay. There are also windows set in groups of three on each of the side elevations; these groupings correspond with the living room areas in the apartments. The remainder of the windows are either single or paired. The single windows, which are slightly shorter, correspond to bathroom locations, while the paired windows correspond to bedrooms and dining room locations.

The building located at 210 North 6th Street, the second of the Skarsbo Apartment buildings, now known as the President Apartments, is similar to the first building. The front elevation of the building has the same brick cladding, projecting bay with main entrance, and decorative brick work. These elements extend around the corners of the building toward the rear and cover the first two bays on each side. To improve the insulation value of the building, the remainder of the side elevations and the rear elevation have been clad with an Exterior Insulation Finishing System (a synthetic wall cladding commonly referred to as EIFS), applied over the original brick. The side elevations of this building, never finished in the manner of the south elevation of the first building, consisted only of the yellow brick.

The main entry has undergone minor alterations. The original configuration and materials of the sidelights and transom are intact. The canopy has been removed. The wall sconces have been replaced, as has the original door. The rear entrance consists of a single door located in the projecting bay, covered by a slightly projecting "hood."

The majority of the windows in the second building have been replaced with vinyl sash. The original window openings and configurations remain intact. Only the windows in the front and rear bays, those that light the stairwells, are original.

The caretaker's cottage, set back between the two apartment buildings, is a small rectangular building. The front elevation is clad with the same reddish-brown brick as the apartment buildings; the side and rear elevations are clad with the same yellow brick as the north wall of the first apartment building. The front entrance is surrounded by rusticated stonework, which projects from the wall surface and is topped by a sloping brick and stone cap. The wall extends to a gable-shaped parapet topped with the same cream-colored brick as the decorative brick on the second apartment building. Between the doorway and the parapet edge is a projecting gabled element (similar to a pent roof). A small metal light fixture is located over the door beneath the pent. The door, which appears to be original, is wooden with twelve lights, the top three of which are slightly arched. The doorway is flanked by narrow, eight-light wooden casement windows, set in wood frames with brick sills.

Behind the parapet edge is a hipped roof clad with composition shingles. There are two windows on each of the side elevations; those nearer the front are large and taller than those near the rear of the cottage. A rear door is centered in the back wall; it is a wooden, paneled door with three windows, set in a wood frame. A small pipe stack pierces the roof on the north slope near the rear of the cottage.

The cottage is attached to the President building with a brick "fence" wall. A second brick wall extends from the Ambassador building, but is open near the cottage to provide passage from the front of the buildings to the space behind

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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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance

1928-1962

Significant Dates

1928, 1929

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Theodore B. Wells, Architect

Andrew T. Skarsbo, Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The apartment complex is significant from the date of construction in 1928 until 1962 (which corresponds with the NR 50-year convention), the time period during which the property contributed to the historic trend of apartment building and living in Grand Forks.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY PARAGRAPH (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Skarsbo Apartments consist of two nearly identical buildings commonly referred to as the Ambassador Apartments (204 N. 6th Street) and the President Apartments (210 N. 6th Street). Together with the small caretaker's cottage located between them, they are being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for their association with the broad patterns of American building traditions and the development of the City of Grand Forks' residential housing stock. They are excellent examples of the apartment buildings constructed in Grand Forks during the late 1920s, and the only example of two matching buildings constructed as a complex. The period of significance is from 1928 to 1962. The apartment complex is considered significant on a local level.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Early Apartment House in America

Apartments in America were originally devised as a means of providing relief for the housing situations that confronted large urban centers. Prior to the Civil War, multiple family dwellings were found primarily in only the country's largest cities, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and housed only working class families in what were most commonly referred to as tenements or tenement houses. Middle and upper-class families made their homes in single-family houses. But as the century progressed, cities grew and changed. Downtown areas, which had included residential neighborhoods of single-family homes, were transformed to bustling commercial and industrial centers. The cities grew so quickly that the construction of housing could not keep up with the demand of the growing metropolises. When they could afford to, families moved outside of the city centers and developed "suburbs" on the cities' periphery.¹

Others, especially the middle class, suffered from a lack of what they felt was "suitable" housing for themselves and their families. Tenements, long associated with the working class, and "flat" or "floor" apartments, which during that time period usually meant a floor of a house that had been converted for two or more families, were found unacceptable to middle class families. The development of the "apartment house," however, crossed the line between traditional multi-family dwelling forms in America and foreign building forms (early apartment houses were called "French flats"). Apartment house architecture often included amenities, such as common "public" spaces for use by the tenants, not found in tenements or available by sharing what was originally a single family home. This new type of multiple family dwelling quickly gained acceptance and became the housing choice not only for middle class families in the cities, but for single people as well. By the first decade of the 20th century, apartment buildings were so desirable in cities such as New York that their construction replaced single family homes almost completely.²

Economically speaking, apartment houses were considered a success. The cost of the land and of the building per family was reduced to a minimum and operating expenses, shared by the tenants, were a fraction of the upkeep costs of a private home.³

The concept of apartment houses spread to smaller cities throughout the country, as these cities experienced similar periods of growth and increasing housing shortages. Initially, apartment buildings in smaller cities often began with the idea of private "houses" under a shared roof and resulted in small apartment buildings with four to eight units. Eventually, the apartments themselves became smaller and more efficient, and more of them were constructed in larger buildings. Apartment buildings tended to be constructed near the downtown commercial cores of communities, providing easy access for workers and professionals employed in the city centers. Often they housed the single women who began joining the workforce in the 1920s and women who were widowed and who either no longer cared to manage a private home or were unable to afford to do so,⁴ although they were also attractive to others looking to live in new modern urban housing.

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Apartment Living in Grand Forks

The earliest residential rental opportunities in Grand Forks were probably much like those in other communities and consisted of rooms at boarding houses or small apartments located over commercial storefronts. Research indicates that small apartments were available on the upper floors of a number of downtown commercial buildings in Grand Forks, including the Krueger Block (1888) at 7½ N. 3rd St., the Kittson Apartments (1890) at 314 Kittson Ave., the Webster Apartments (1890) at 11½ N. 3rd St., and the Grand Forks Mercantile Building (1898) at 112-118 N. 3rd St. It was also a frequent practice to offer "apartments" in hotels, some of which may have existed in Grand Forks.

Buildings constructed specifically as apartment buildings made their first appearance in Grand Forks in the early 1900s. Typically, the earliest apartment buildings from this time period included only a small number of apartments, perhaps as few as four or six. Examples of this early type of apartment building include the Dinnie Apartments (#1)(1903) at 215-223 Chestnut, the Dinnie Apartments (#2)(1903) at 102-108 Fourth Ave. South (NR listed 1994), and the Fishman Apartments (1904) at 816-824 2nd Ave. North. Another example of an early apartment building in Grand Forks was the New Hampshire Apartments (1904) located at 105 N. 3rd St. (burned 1997). The practice of offering apartments above retail space continued as well, with examples including the Jack Apartments (1907) at 224 N. 4th St., the Wright Block (1909) at 408-412 DeMers Ave., and the Dakota Block (1916) at 21 S. 4th St.

By the 1920s, Grand Forks was experiencing a growth spurt and a housing shortage. The population in 1910 was 12,478; by 1920 the population had grown to only 14,926.⁵ By the mid-1920s, the population grew to 19,271.⁶ The city directories for the early and mid-1920s did not include listings for apartment buildings, but the 1928 directory listed several apartment buildings in the classified section. The number of apartments listed supports the theory that apartment living was growing in popularity during this time period. The following are the apartments listed in the 1928, 1930 and 1932 directories, which includes those that predate the 1920s (current status is noted in parentheses):⁷

Argyll Block at 17½ S. 4th St. (demolished)
Bacon Apartments at 13 N. 4th St. (demolished)
Belmont Apartments at 400-402 S.6th St (1913)(NR listed in Near Southside Historic District, 2004)
Bellevue Apartments at 101 4th Ave. S.(1923)(NR listed in Near Southside Historic District, 2004)
Bentzen Block at 23½ S. 3rd St.(demolished)
Central Park Apartments at 509 S. 3rd St. (demolished)
Clifford Annex at 407½ DeMers (demolished)
Dakota Block at 21 S. 4th St. (1916)(NR listed in Downtown Grand Forks Historic District, 2004)
DeMers Apartments at 402½ - 404½ DeMers (demolished)
DeRoche Apartments at 612-624 5th Ave. N.(1930)(later known as the Hampton Apartments)(extant, not listed)
Dinnie Apartments No.1 at 215-223 Chestnut (1903)(NR listed in Near Southside Historic District, 2004)
Dinnie Apartments No.2 at 102-108 4th Ave. S. (1903)(individually listed on NR 1994)
Dinnie Block at 111½ N. 3rd St. (demolished)
Donnelly Apartments at 116 N. 6th St. (demolished)
Elaine Apartments at 421 1st Ave. S. (1927)(NR listed in Near Southside Historic District, 2004)
Ellis Apartments at 316 Cambridge (demolished)
Erickson Apartments at 524 4th Ave. N. (demolished)
Fishman Apartments at 816-824 2nd Ave. N. (1904)(extant, not listed)
Fuller Apartments at 309 2nd Ave. N. (demolished)
Gotzian Block at 125-131 S. 3rd St. (demolished)
Hotel Hall at 309-315 S. 3rd St. (demolished)
Jack Apartments at 224 N. 4th St. (1907)(NR listed in Downtown Grand Forks Historic District, 2004)
Kittson Apartments at 314 Kittson Ave.(1890)(NR listed in Downtown Grand Forks Historic District, 2004)
Knudson Apartments at 600 DeMers (demolished)
Krueger Block at 7½ N. 3rd St.(1888)(NR listed in Downtown Grand Forks Historic District, 2004)
Lander Apartments at 200-206 N. 8th St. (demolished)
New Hampshire Apartments at 105½ N. 3rd St. (demolished)
Skarsbo Apartments at 200-210 N. 6th St. (subject of this nomination)
Skinner Apartments at 702 DeMers Ave. (demolished)

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Spriggs Block at 14-16 N. 4th St. (demolished)
Stone Apartments at 412 Minnesota Ave. (demolished)
Stratford Block at 317 DeMers Ave. (1913)(NR listed in Downtown Grand Forks Historic District, 2004)
University Place Apartments at 318 Cambridge (demolished)
Vermont Building at 308 1st Ave. N. (demolished)
Webster Apartments at 11½ N. 3rd St.(1890)(NR listed in Downtown Grand Forks Historic District, 2004)
Wright Block at 408-412 DeMers (1909)(NR listed in Downtown Grand Forks Historic District, 2004)

Most of these apartments are (or were) located in or near the downtown commercial area, illustrating that Grand Forks followed a trend that was common in many communities during the early 20th century. The earlier apartments were situated on the upper floors above retail space in downtown buildings; later apartments were built as self-contained residential buildings adjacent to the downtown in transitional areas with a mix of commercial and residential. Although the appearance of each of these apartment buildings is unknown, some of them were two or three-stories, commonly with one-bedroom and efficiency apartments. Some of these were designed by local architects, including Joseph Bell DeRemer and Theodore B. Wells, and were constructed by local builders.

Only two of these apartments were directly adjacent to the University of North Dakota campus. The growing need for campus housing during the 1920s reflected the community's growth, but the need for housing was largely filled by the construction of several fraternity and sorority houses during this period of expansion.

Several *Grand Forks Herald* newspaper articles in 1928 illustrate the local demand for housing and the building boom that was taking place. An article in April predicted that the "year's building would surpass all former seasons."⁸ By October the newspaper reported that the "new local building record for one year [was] now assured." The same article mentioned that permits had been issued for 63 individual homes during the year, but that much of the housing need was being met by the construction of apartment buildings. Five apartment buildings had been completed since 1923 including the Bellevue, the Central Park, the Elaine, and the University Place apartments, as well as the newly completed Skarsbo Apartments (the first of the two buildings), which had been fully rented prior to its opening.⁹ Construction on the second Skarsbo Apartment building began soon after and was completed in 1929.

The stock market crash in October 1929 and the following Great Depression in the 1930s essentially brought the building boom to a halt. When building began in earnest following World War II in the 1940s, residential construction consisted primarily of single-family homes, largely financed by the post-war programs that allowed veterans to obtain homes. Apartment living of the 1920s in and near the downtown commercial area was largely a thing of the past. Over the years, many of these apartment buildings were demolished or were converted to new uses; a number of them were demolished following the flood of the Red River in 1997.

Today there are only a handful of those early 20th century apartment buildings extant in Grand Forks. Those that remain continue to provide housing in the community.

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY/ADDITIONAL HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION (if appropriate)

The Skarsbo Apartments

Construction on the Skarsbo Apartments began in late fall of 1927. The first building was completed by September 1928; the second building and caretaker's cottage were completed in 1929. According to the local newspaper, the *Grand Forks Herald*, the first building cost \$60,000 to construct.¹⁰

The Skarsbo Apartments were designed by Theodore B. Wells, a local architect. Wells was born in Grand Forks on September 8, 1889. He was educated in the Grand Forks public schools and graduated from the University of North Dakota with a degree in civil engineering in 1912. He was employed by various architectural firms from 1912 to 1923. He opened a private architectural practice in Grand Forks in 1923, which he maintained until his partnership with another local architect, Myron Denbrook, in 1948. Archival files from the Wells Denbrook firm are preserved at the Chester Fritz

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Library at UND and include several plans for apartments (new construction and remodels), many of them prepared by Wells prior to his partnership with Denbrook.

The Skarsbo Apartments were built by Andrew T. Skarsbo, a local general contractor and home builder. The actual construction was completed by the Thorvaldson-Johnson Co., Inc., a local firm comprised of George Thorvaldson, William Gillanders, and Sander Johnson.

According to the 1930 and 1932 city directories, Skarsbo and his wife lived in one of the apartments following the completion of the second building. By the time the 1934 directory was published, they had moved to a home on Walnut Street.

A variety of people lived in the apartment complex during the early 1930s. Among them were a number of UND faculty and administrators, a dentist, a chiropractor, railroad employees, a principal of a local school, state highway employees, a musician, a jeweler, managers for local businesses, a grocer, and several salesman. Over the years, the apartments continued to house a wide variety of tenants. Today, there are a number of university students, as well as several tenants who have resided in the apartments for many years.

The 1934 city directory indicates that the Skarsbo Apartments had been renamed the Ambassador Apartments and the President Apartments.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Clifford Edward Clark, Jr., The American Family Home, 1800-1960 (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986), 89.
- ² Elizabeth Collins Cromley, Alone Together: A History of New York's Early Apartments (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1990), 2-4.
- ³ R.W. Sexton, ed. American Apartment Houses of Today (NY: Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc., 1926), 1.
- ⁴ Roger Roper, "Homemakers in Transition: Women in Salt Lake City Apartments, 1910-1940," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Volume 67, Number 4 (Fall 1999).
- ⁵ Norene Roberts and Joe D. Roberts, *Historical Research Report: Summer 1981 Historical & Architectural Survey of Downtown Grand Forks, ND*, Vol. 1, 29.
- ⁶ Grand Forks and East Grand Forks City Directory, Pettibone Directory Co., Publishers, Fargo, ND, 1925.
- ⁷ Polk's Grand Forks, ND City Directory, 1928, R.L. Polk & Co., Publishers, Detroit, MI, 1928.
- ⁸ *Grand Forks Herald*, 15 April 1928, 11.
- ⁹ *Grand Forks Herald*, 7 October 1928, 11.
- ¹⁰ *Grand Forks Herald*, 30 December 1928, 9.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Clark, Clifford Edward, Jr. The American Family Home, 1800-1960. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986.

Cromley, Elizabeth Collins. Alone Together: A History of New York's Early Apartments. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1990.

Dennis, Michelle L. National Register Nominations for the Petersen Apartments (2005), the Wilder Apartments (2006), and the Rice Apartments (2005) in Eugene, Oregon.

Grand Forks City Directories. Pettibone Directory Co., Publishers, Fargo, ND (1925); R.L. Polk & Co., Publishers, Detroit, MI (1928), Polk & Co., Publishers, St. Paul, MN (1930, 1932, 1934).

Grand Forks Herald.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989.

Roberts, Norene and Joe D. *Historical Research Report: Summer 1981 Historical & Architectural Survey of Downtown Grand Forks, ND*, Vol. 1, 29.

Roper, Roger. "Homemakers in Transition: Women in Salt Lake City Apartments, 1910-1940," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Volume 67, Number 4 (Fall 1999).

Sexton, R.W., ed. American Apartment Houses of Today. NY: Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc., 1926.

White, Hugh L., ed. Who's Who for North Dakota. Bismarck, ND: State Historical Society, 1954.

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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Property Owner:

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

name Arnold O. Thompson, Jr. (Ambassador Apts)
street & number 1438 Graham Ct. SE telephone 507.289.5474/956.421.4461
city or town Rochester state MN zip code 55904

name MHR Properties, LLC (President Apts) (Norval Meagher)
street & number 1508 S. 14th St., #17 telephone 218.779.0770
city or town Grand Forks state ND zip code 58201

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 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

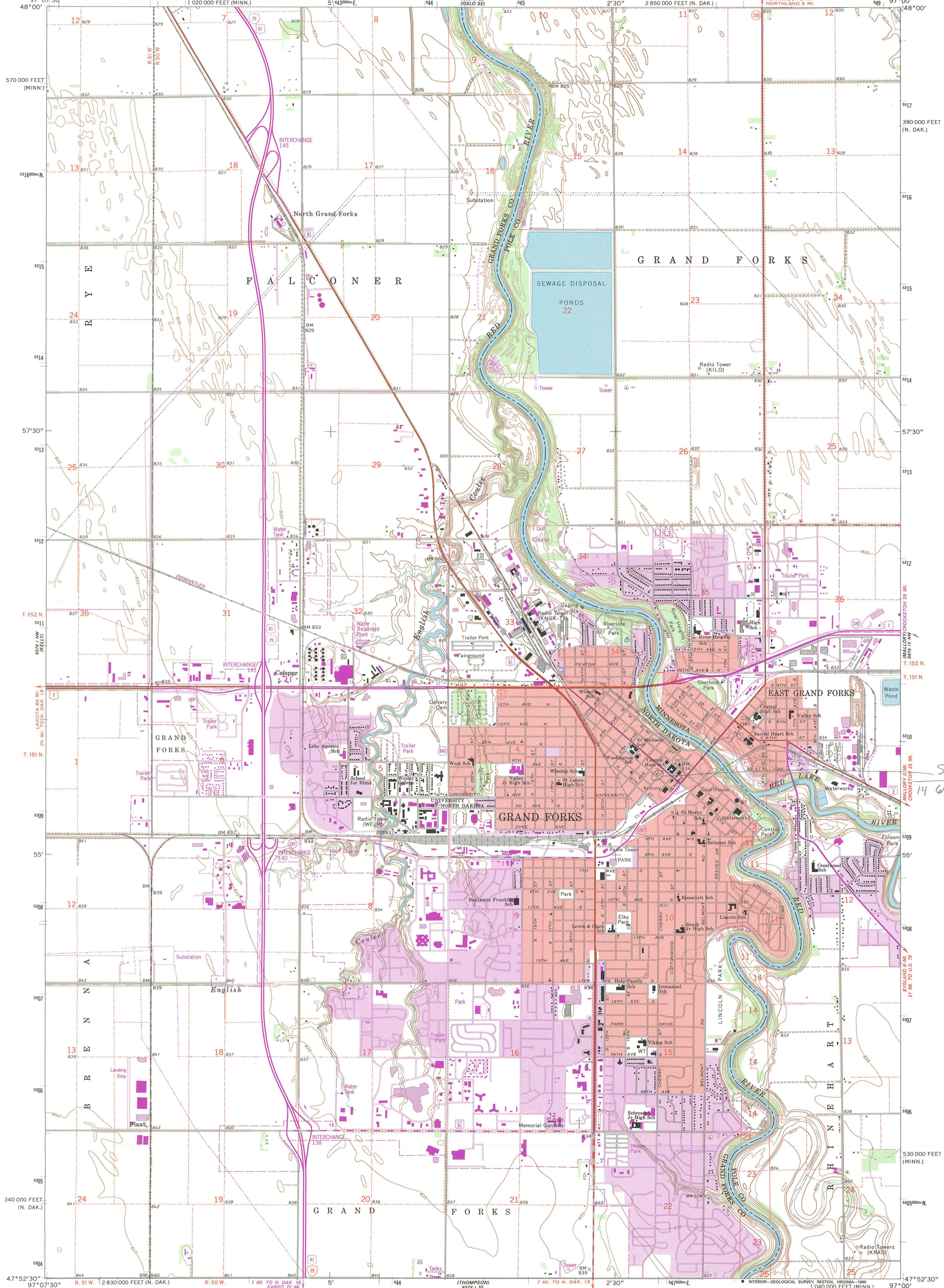
Name of Property: Skarsbo Apartments
City: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks
State: North Dakota
Location of Files: City of Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
Number of Photos: 20

- PHOTO #1 Photographer: Peg O'Leary
 Date of Photo: April 2012
 Description: Apartment complex, President Apartments (left) and Ambassador Apartments (right)
- PHOTO #2 Photographer: Peg O'Leary
 Date of Photo: April 2012
 Description: Front and south elevations of Ambassador Apartments
- PHOTO #3 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: South and rear elevations of Ambassador Apartments
- PHOTO #4 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: Rear and north elevations of Ambassador Apartments
- PHOTO #5 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: Front and south elevations of President Apartments; Caretaker's Cottage
- PHOTO #6 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: South and rear elevations of President Apartments
- PHOTO #7 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: North elevation of President Apartments
- PHOTO #8 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: Front and south elevations of Caretaker's Cottage
- PHOTO #9 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: Rear and north elevations of Caretaker's Cottage
- PHOTO #10 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: Front entry detail of Ambassador Apartments
- PHOTO #11 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: Front stairwell of Ambassador Apartments
- PHOTO #12 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: Hallway, from front to rear of Ambassador Apartments

Skarsbo Apartments
Name of Property

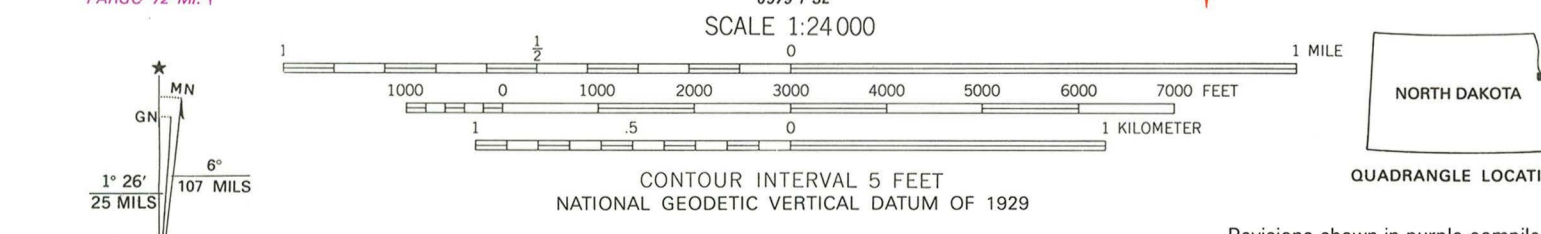
Grand Forks, North Dakota
County and State

-
- PHOTO #13 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: Rear stairwell of Ambassador Apartments
- PHOTO #14 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: Living room in Ambassador Apartments
- PHOTO #15 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: Kitchen and dining nook in Ambassador Apartments
- PHOTO #16 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: Kitchen in Ambassador Apartments
- PHOTO #17 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: Bathroom in Ambassador Apartments
- PHOTO #18 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: Living room with Murphy bed closet in President Apartments, dining nook through doorway
- PHOTO #19 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: Original light fixture in President Apartments
- PHOTO #20 Photographer: Michelle Dennis
 Date of Photo: September 2011
 Description: Original phone nook in President Apartments



Skarsbo Apts
14 646760 5309572

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NGS/NOAA
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Topography by planimetric surveys 1963
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27)
Projection: North Dakota coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
10 000-foot ticks: Minnesota coordinate system, north zone and North Dakota coordinate system, north zone
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 14
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 obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

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

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Minnesota agencies from aerial photographs taken 1991-92 other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1994
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

GRAND FORKS, ND-MN
47097-H1-TF-024
1963
REVISED 1994
DMA 6579 I NE-SERIES V871





N 6th St
2nd Ave N



RD. P157 NG 01-290
ACCESS HERE



CHEVROLET

8

































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Skarsbo Apartments
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, Grand Forks

DATE RECEIVED: 7/12/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/12/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/27/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/28/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000634

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8-27-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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.

To: Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
From: Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr./ Lorna Meidinger
Date: 10 July 2013
Subject: National Register Nomination



The following materials are submitted on this 10th day of July 2013, for the nomination of the Skarsbo Apartments to the National Register of Historic Places.

- 1 National Register of Historic Places nomination form on archival paper
- Multiple Property Nomination form on archival paper
- 20 Photographs
- 1 USGS map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
- Pieces of correspondence
- 1 Other: Photo cd

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: