




United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

JUL 6 2010

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Edson H. Beall 
Historian
National Register of Historic Places
Phone: 202-354-2255
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(Expires 12-31-2005)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MAY 20 2010

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

historic name WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number SE Corner from intersection of Gateway Drive and North Columbia Road not for publication N/A
city or town Grand Forks vicinity N/A
state North Dakota code ND county Grand Forks code 035 zip code 58203

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.)
Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr. 5-18-10
Signature of certifying official Date
Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr. SHPO
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): _____
Edson Beall JUL 6 2010
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private (incorporated ownership by two non-profit Associations)
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object(s)

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
3	0	objects
4	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing: "Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota" (pending MPDF)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: FUNERARY/Cemetery Sub: _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: FUNERARY/Cemetery Sub: _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals/Late Gothic Revival

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movement/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

roof Wood/Cedar Shingles

walls Stone

other Stone

Wrought iron

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery; Grand Forks County, North Dakota

WPA Stone Structures in Grand Forks Memorial Park and Calvary Cemeteries
Narrative description:

Four distinct construction features associated with the Works Progress Administration during the Great Depression of the 1930s are located within the boundaries of Grand Forks' Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery. The four structures of historical significance include two sets of stone entrance gateways, one relocated set of stone entry cairns, and a stone chapel building. Aspects of a recognized architectural style and distinctive local material strongly connect the rustic stone features with historical details of depression-era federal work relief programs. The stonework reflects patterns of local events associated with economic life and social history during the time period in which the structures were built. Considered together, these stone structures are an excellent example of work within the context of federal relief construction in a typical North Dakota community.

Local cemetery records and the physical features themselves -- constructed in a picturesque, rustic style using split fieldstone -- reveal the working methods of the designer, laborers, and project sponsors involved with constructing these features. All the stone features were conceptualized, detailed and constructed according to an articulated landscape design judgment, exercised by a documented historical person (Ray F. Wyrick) who is closely connected with depression era work relief projects. The stone structures are linked by their excellent current condition and high degree of physical integrity. Each of the individual features has been well cared for over the seventy-year period since they were built. The physical integrity of the stonework features is high. Materially, the stonework structures evoke feelings that connect them with the depression-era in terms of the work opportunities they afforded at the time they were designed and built.

The stone structures are located on discontinuous parcels within Grand Forks' Memorial Park cemetery and Calvary Cemetery, totaling less than one-half acre in total combined area. Grand Forks' Memorial Park cemetery and Calvary Cemetery adjoin to form a 40-acre parcel at the intersection of U.S. Highway 2 and North Columbia Road. The character of this funerary landscape is a somewhat informally configured arrangement of roadways and paths that define two platted arrays of burial plots.

Names by which the two adjoining cemeteries are known locally can cause confusion. The name "Memorial Park" is used herein to refer to the entire 40-acre parcel in which the two cemeteries are situated. Calvary Cemetery forms the westernmost quarter (10-acres) of the 40-acre parcel. For the purposes of this nomination, the name "Memorial Park cemetery" refers to the (30-acre) nondenominational cemetery exclusive of the Calvary Cemetery portion. ¹

The name "Memorial Park cemetery" is generally avoided in local usage. Even though it would be nonsensical to deny the funerary function of the entire parcel, early managers of the cemetery association went to considerable, conscious effort to avoid connecting the term "cemetery" with the name "Memorial Park". That custom persists vigorously to the present day. This seemingly slight distinction reflects a noteworthy effort to differentiate the emergent memorial park cemetery planning concept and design principles from other more traditional or Latin-based cemetery layouts. ² In the perception of Memorial Park Cemetery Association board members, this burial landscape and the monuments in it remain a "park" dedicated to memory of the departed.

¹ The author apologizes in advance for whatever consternation may be caused to the heartfelt convictions of local cemetery association members who assiduously avoid using the word "cemetery" to describe this particular burial landscape. In 1906 the *Grand Forks Herald* promoted a contest to name the cemetery, but stipulated that the word "cemetery" not be used. In fact, the minutes of the incorporated cemetery association Board frequently refer to this landscape as "Memorial Park Cemetery".

² References to "Memorial Park" are relevant in terms of the ongoing consultation over cemetery image reflected in the writings of consulting Cemetery Engineer and Landscape Architect Ray F. Wyrick. The name "Memorial Park" was applied in Grand Forks from the earliest days of this principally-funerary landscape, but by the time of Wyrick's Grand Forks consultation and the WPA construction work, the concept of a Memorial Park had taken on entirely different meanings, having to do with changing public perception of memorial monuments. [see, in particular, Wyrick's own writings cited in Section 8 of this nomination, and the article by Hamscher, 2002.]

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WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery; Grand Forks County, North Dakota

The divided cemeteries (Calvary Cemetery and Memorial Park cemetery respectively) are connected across their boundary line by two, east-west driving paths. Toward the south end of the north-south boundary line between the two cemeteries, there are two parallel paved driving lanes about 8-feet apart. Between the two lanes, and extending the entire length of the boundary between the two cemeteries there was once a hedgerow that, anecdotally, was somewhat controversial. The hedgerow has been removed. Calvary Cemetery is enclosed on its west and south edges with a rather utilitarian wire fence. In most other respects, and except for their administrative management, the two cemeteries would be perceived as one burial ground. The four stonework elements are sympathetic to the broader cemetery setting in which they are situated. In terms of their material characteristics and construction method, the stonework elements distinctively reflect a narrowly specific timeframe and set of local circumstances.

The Calvary/Memorial Park cemeteries include four distinctive features of significance associated with the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Other features of a typical burial landscape (monuments and plantings) are not interpreted as contributing features related to the context of this nomination. The role of the WPA in providing work-relief jobs for communities throughout the United States during the Great Depression of the 1930s is well-documented in the context of federal relief construction. All four of the structural features treated in this nomination reflect work of the WPA.³

The nominated features are: Feature 1, the north entrance gateway to Memorial Park cemetery, described herein as an object; Feature 2, a paired set of fieldstone cairns (or pillars) flanking the south entry to Memorial Park cemetery, discussed as an object; Feature 3, the west entrance gateway to Calvary Cemetery, a third object; and Feature 4, a small chapel building within Calvary Cemetery, treated as a building.

Several persons of local significance in the historical development of Grand Forks are buried in these two adjacent cemeteries and are mentioned in this narrative. Their burial places and monuments are not treated as contributing features of this National Register nomination because they are not directly associated with WPA design and construction work in the cemeteries. Other buildings, structures, and objects including the caretaker's residence and gateway entrances on the east and southwest corners are newer than the period of historical significance and are not treated as contributing features to this nomination.

A. Memorial Park cemetery north entrance gateway (an object):

Historically, the principal approach to Memorial Park cemetery was from Skidmore Avenue (later renamed Gateway Drive/U.S. Highway 2) along the north boundary of the cemetery. A fieldstone entrance gateway was constructed in this location in 1936. The fieldstone, ceremonial gateway augmented and incorporated wrought iron fencing that had been previously fabricated for the cemetery by Joseph Schotthoefer of Reynolds, ND.⁴ Though much of the extant wrought ironwork predates the period of historical association with the WPA work at the cemetery, elements of the wrought ironwork were reproduced in the 1930s and incorporated into the newer stonework. The significance statement further discusses the design strategy whereby existing and new elements of the gateway entrance were brought together as part of the WPA work in the

³ There was also some incidental work (primarily underground drainage and buried utility work) carried out by the Civil Works Administration, a separate federal agency that funded public work-relief activities in the early years of the Great Depression, prior to establishment of the WPA.

⁴ Hagerty, Marilyn. "Landmark GF cemetery took shape in 1909". *Grand Forks Herald*. (2007).

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WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery; Grand Forks County, North Dakota

cemeteries. Blueprint drawings from the papers of the Memorial Park Cemetery Association thoroughly document the 1935 design of the north gateway stonework. Excerpts of those original design drawings are reproduced in the "Additional Documentation" section of this nomination.

The easterly bay of the north gateway was placed roughly on axis with a driving lane that runs to the east of the reflecting pond (aligning its center point with one of the sections of platted burial plots). The westerly opening in the north gateway would have originally aligned with a brick chapel building, since demolished. A blueprinted "Trial Design" for the Memorial Park cemetery layout reproduced as "Figure 4" in the additional documentation, shows the initial design proposal for a 2-lane drive divided by a grass berm, which would have been the basis for the gateway placement. This formal drive was never fully implemented. In the original design configuration the roadways on the cemetery side of the gate divided and directed vehicles toward the east or west. Modifications to the original entrance approach were made in the course of widening Skidmore/U.S. Highway 2/Gateway Drive.⁵ The paved and exterior approach lanes were removed at the time of highway widening modifications.

In its current condition the north entrance gateway consists of four, symmetrically organized stone cairns, or pillars, joined by low fieldstone walls. At each end, the ornamental gateway terminates in low, angled enclosure walls that originally defined curved driving lanes. Historic blueprints and physical evidence reflect that heavy, suspended iron chains would have originally allowed the gateway to be closed to vehicular access. Outside the gateway there remains evidence of radiused curbs leading to each gateway opening. Concrete curbs remain visible, set flush with the grade, partially defining the layout of vehicular access lanes. Spaces between the pillars are, today, densely infilled with columnar arborvitae plants (*Thuja occidentalis* 'Techney'). The plantings visually and practically block any perceived potential access to the cemetery through this gateway.

Stonework in this gateway feature consists of uncut granite fieldstone boulders. The boulders generally vary in dimension from about 8-inches to 16-inches in their least dimension, with larger boulders placed near the bottom, ranging to cobble size near the top. The stonework is placed in uncoursed, random-rubble fashion, with deeply set mortar joints producing a very coarse, heavily textured rustication. Some of the stones have a roughly split- or broken-face, but the broken faced stones are placed randomly and inconsistently among unbroken ones, with naturally occurring rounded edges. The pillars are 10-feet tall at the two inner positions and 8-feet tall for the two outer pillars. Each is 42-inches square, topped by a low pyramidal stone cap and accentuated by stonework projecting beyond the pillars at the base of the cap. Side faces of the stone pillars have visible, hand-wrought ironwork (clenches and rings) that would have originally supported heavy iron chains (no longer extant).

Low walls (generally 30-inches in height) occur between the pillars, extending outward from their end points in a widened, angled configuration. These low walls curve upward to meet the pillars and to define the end points of the gateway feature. The low stonework walls are similarly capped with stonework laid flat. In several places, these low stonework walls have been capped with a concrete "wash," into which is set the wrought iron fencing.

⁵ Cemetery records indicate that vehicular entry from Skidmore/U.S.#2/Gateway Drive was modified several times, with widening or installation of curbs as early as 1935, again in 1953-54, and most recently in 1989-1990. The historical record indicates that each of these highway construction projects altered the entry condition to Memorial Park from the north, particularly by means of concrete curbing that blocked vehicular entry (in 1935), widening of the highway right-of-way to within 2-feet of the wrought-iron cemetery fencing which required modification of the land ownership plat in 1953-54. Effort was made by the Cemetery Association to maintain the paved vehicular access through the old north gateway by virtue of pavement work in 1935-38, but vehicular entry appears to have been barred entirely at the time of the 1962 highway widening. Minutes of the Memorial Park Cemetery Association affirm an agreement with the City Engineer to close the north entrance in January 1962. Ultimately, in 1989-91 the secondary gateway entrance features were relocated to their present position at the south entry.

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Extending northward from the outer gate pillars, the lower end walls splay outward, in a manner that would originally have directed vehicular traffic inward toward the center gateway.⁶ These lower fieldstone walls extend outward about 40-feet from the stone gateway to meet up with an iron fence that extends the full width of the north boundary of Memorial Park cemetery. Wrought iron fencing remains in place set on top of the lower walls, fabricated in 8-foot sections separated by thickened post members set into the concrete wash. The fence atop the lower gateway walls is comprised of 2-foot tall "pickets" at 5-inches on center, inset with graceful, low arches and topped with 5-inch diameter "rounds" left open at their top. Each picket is capped with a pointed finial in a simplified trifoliate or *fleur de lis* pattern. This fencing system extends along much of the north boundary.

The north gateway feature is in a good state of preservation with sound material integrity reflecting its original design and the capability (or skill) of WPA construction workers.⁷

B. Memorial Park cemetery south entrance cairns (an object; relocated to the current position in 1989-90):

Two freestanding fieldstone pillars (or cairns) are placed 26-feet apart flanking an entrance from the south, in the southeastern part of Memorial Park cemetery near the superintendent's residence. These pillars are similar in scale, construction, and material details to those at the north gateway. The two stone pillars that form this feature were relocated from the north boundary of the cemetery, about 20-feet west of the main north gateway. Because the stone pillars serve a similar purpose to their original function by defining entrance to Memorial Park cemetery and because they have retained material integrity in their present location, they may be regarded as an historically significant feature constructed by the WPA. An historic wrought iron gate associated with this subordinate entrance has been removed to storage in a utility building on the cemetery grounds for safekeeping. [see Additional Documentation, Fig. 7.] Pertinent detail about the circumstances and methods by which this feature was relocated are provided by current Memorial Park cemetery superintendent Robin Purcell:

I remember vividly the details of moving the cairns from Gateway drive to our 10th Avenue entrance. I know personally the individual who used a hand-held air hammer to separate the cairns from the stone wall. After this was completed, a backhoe was used to excavate around the original cairn foundations. Once the cairns, along with their foundations were free from the rest of the stonework and soil, they were lifted from their original locations using a crane. The entire foundation under each cairn remained attached to each cairn so that they were lifted out as one monolith piece. They were then set a few feet to the side until excavation was complete at our 10th Avenue entrance. At the 10th Ave. entrance, a backhoe was used to excavate about 10' deep. At the bottom of each hole, workers then used a hand-operated post-hole digger and augured four holes approximately 5" deep so that the deepest excavation was at approximately 15'. Concrete was then poured into each hole and then the crane lowered each cairn into the wet concrete. After the correct elevation was established, then additional concrete was added to fill in around the original foundation of each cairn. The crane suspended each cairn at the proper elevation until the concrete was cured enough to support each cairn. It was quite a project and the cairns were not taken apart as questioned but rather were moved as one monolith with the original foundations attached. Where the cairns were removed, the stone wall was finished off using original stones which were taken out when separating the cairns from the wall. No new or additional stones were used - only original stones which were in the wall since the 1930's.⁸

⁶ Wyrick gateway designs found in other cemeteries show similar low walls that are, in some instances convex and in others, concave. The low walls in the Grand Forks Memorial Park North Gateway are less regular in their form.

⁷ Historians may quibble over the word "skill" applied to the care and craft of fieldstone construction. WPA workers were hired on the basis of their being generally unskilled, employable laborers. The technique of splitting stone and erecting it was part of the training experience for these workers. Anecdotal accounts of construction methods used on other fieldstone structures in this area demonstrate that on WPA projects the methods for working with gathered stone "eccentrics" was most often taught by the landscape architect (in this instance Ray Wyrick), with occasional hands-on guidance from one or more experienced stonemasonry foremen.

⁸ Email communication from Robin J. Purcell, January 25, 2010.

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WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery; Grand Forks County, North Dakota

The south gateway feature is in a good state of preservation based on the cairns' sound material integrity reflecting the original design, configuration, purpose, and the capability of WPA construction workers in handling the local stone material. Integrity issues associated with this relocated feature are addressed under "Criteria Considerations".

C. West entrance gateway to Calvary Cemetery (an object):

The gateway to Calvary Cemetery from Columbia Road on the west is of roughly cut fieldstone that varies slightly in its details from the roughly split rubble stonework features of the north entrance gateway to Memorial Park cemetery. Each side of the west gateway consists of three pillars of varying heights, and the stonework has been broken or worked on one face to produce a more "flattened" rubble stone effect, with less-coarsely rusticated mortaring than at the north entrance to Memorial Park cemetery.

On each side of the west entrance drive, three pillars are set to form a pair of right-angle gates a bit more diminutive in scale than the monumental north entrance to Memorial Park cemetery. On each side, the tallest of the three pillars is 8-feet in height, stepping down to 6-feet and then 4-feet as this gateway turns the corner to frame and define entry from the west. In turn, the three pillars are connected by lower walls 3-feet in height and one-foot in width or thickness, with a very slight upward curve atop the ends.

Each of the two tallest pillars exhibits a very prominently displayed iconic cross made of cut stones in a contrasting lighter color of gray granite pieces, projecting outward (or corbelled) about 2-inches from the other stonework. This overtly Christian iconographic reference may be a bit unexpected on a construction project associated with federal sponsorship. In most other respects, the stonework on this feature is closely similar to the north entrance gate of Memorial Park cemetery (e.g.; the low pyramidal cap on the pillars). One stone on a corner of the south gateway pillar has been broken out and not replaced. In the outer angle of the L-shaped gateway stonework, loose granite stones are laid radial-fashion to suggest a planting bed.

A raised curb is visible at the sides of the paved roadway extending inward toward the cemetery side from the gateposts. A newly constructed service building encroaches slightly on the northern side of this gateway, although it does not touch the historic gateway feature. The west gateway feature is in a good state of preservation with sound, unaltered material integrity reflecting its original design and the skill of WPA construction workers.

D. Calvary Cemetery Chapel (a building):

A small chapel/service building located in Calvary Cemetery is a prominent feature of this nomination. It is positioned in Section 7 of the platted cemetery, slightly off-axis to the north of the west entrance gate. The Chapel is generally designed to evoke the Gothic Revival style, but many of its features strongly reflect the influence of Craftsman and WPA-Rustic motifs. This building was originally constructed in 1937 to serve primarily as a service building and receiving vault. Its configuration and reposeful architectural expression enabled its occasional use as a committal chapel for winter funerals. In 2000 the building interior was superficially renovated with upgrades to the electrical service, carpeting in the front room, and the functional reinforcement of security bars over some of the windows. This work did not substantially alter any historic features of the building. Interior features like the historic wainscoting, beaded wallboard, and stone fireplace remain in unaltered original condition. Material integrity of the chapel building is excellent.

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The chapel building has an outside dimension of 20-feet x 30-feet, with a projecting, covered entry canopy. The gabled roof is pitched with a 12:12 slope with cut cedar shingles (stained terracotta red), existing in generally good weather-resistive condition. Wood rafter tails are distinctly visible at the eave ends. The gable ends of the roof are supported by Craftsman-detailed projecting wood brackets (five at each gabled end). The narrower, inset gabled "porch" on the west gabled end matches these features and marks the ceremonial front entrance to the chapel. The pedimented entrance gable is surmounted by a Latin cross of projecting stones, similar in scale and detail to the crosses found on the west entrance gate pillars.

The chapel stonework is of uncoursed, random rubble, split-faced stone. The stonework extends flush with the finished grade at the bottom of all walls. Sills at the six window openings are accentuated with projecting stone rowlocks. Stonework at all the lintels consists of a roughly cut stepped jack arch supported by flat steel angle-iron lintels.

The west-facing principal façade is symmetrically organized with a flat, wood lintel and stone pediment over the open end of the gabled porch. Two symmetrically placed, 12-paned steel-sash windows (taller than wide in their proportions) flank the entrance. The single-pane steel sash in all the window openings is believed to be original. It is consistent with window technology at the time the chapel was built and there is no evidence of alterations to the sash (which shows corrosion to a minor extent). The west facing entrance door is an original custom-built, vertical wood panel door with only minimal embellishment in its details.

The north (side) elevation is symmetrically organized with two tall, 12-paned steel sash windows flanking a central fieldstone chimney extending about 12-feet upward through the roof. The chimney serves a stone fireplace in the northeast corner of the front interior space. The east (rear) elevation is symmetrical, with a small, square steel sash window into the rear maintenance space. The steel sash in all the openings is somewhat corroded. Window openings on the west and north sides appear to originally have had a functional operating sash (outward awning windows) in the upper two-thirds with fixed glass in the lower third. The operators have been fixed permanently shut, and security bars have been added to the outside.

The south (side) elevation has a 16-paned, horizontally proportioned steel sash fixed window into the front interior space. A double-wide pair of utilitarian wood service doors, unaltered from their original condition, provide access to the rear room from the south. Both of these openings are surmounted with strongly articulated rough stone lintels, each exhibiting an over-scaled center "keystone." As with the other fenestration, these lintels are supported by steel angles.

The chapel interior is comprised of two rooms of approximately equal size. The front room is finished in a more architecturally refined manner, while the back room is utilized as service, maintenance, and repair space for cemetery maintenance and storage. There is a nicely detailed cut-stone fireplace in a corner of the front interior room. Wainscot and beaded vertical panels above the chair rail also suggest that this building was envisioned in the original design as being much more than a utilitarian service building. Except for the lack of thermal insulation, the building is well-suited to its current use as an informal chapel, seasonal meeting space, office, and lightly used maintenance storage. Within the past ten years, general cemetery maintenance has been relocated to a modern building alongside the west entrance gateway. The chapel building is in a sound, generally good state of preservation that reflects its material integrity based on the building's original design and the skill of WPA construction workers. Superficial maintenance repairs have not compromised the integrity of the building's material features. The chapel building, like the other nominated stone structures, retains integrity of feeling and associative character as historic features constructed under a depression-era federal work-relief project.

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

See continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location. (Feature #2, the South Gateway cairns, have been relocated)
- 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
- Landscape Architecture
-
-
-
-
-

Period of Significance 1933-1943

Significant Dates 1933-43 Design consultation on cemetery improvements
1936 WPA construction of fieldstone gateway features
1937 Completion and dedication of chapel building
1937 FDR presidential visit to Grand Forks

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder Wyrick, Ray E.

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

See continuation sheets.

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Section 8 Page 1

WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery; Grand Forks County, North Dakota

WPA Stone Structures in Grand Forks Memorial Park and Calvary Cemeteries
Statement of Significance:

Four stone structures built in Memorial Park cemetery and Calvary Cemetery under the Works Progress Administration are significant in terms of their architecture, distinctive local materials, method of construction, and the broad patterns of historical events they reflect. Considered together, these four, scattered, discrete features are associated with the historical context of depression-era relief construction. They are associated with local economic circumstances of the Great Depression, as well as with social history and the infrastructure of Grand Forks' parks and cemetery landscapes as an aspect of cultural expression. The process by which the stone structures were sponsored, planned, designed, and erected affords insight into the working methods of a federal work relief program and an academically trained landscape architect who was among the earliest in his discipline to work in North Dakota. The stone cemetery structures also reveal a well-considered landscape design ethic, associated with evolving cemetery landscape principles and with the "WPA Rustic" style of design expression and material detailing. This nomination addresses the significance of three fieldstone gateway entrances and one fieldstone chapel building under National Register Criterion A (patterns of historical events) and Criterion C (architectural style and distinctive method of construction).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

On July 22, 1878 the Grand Forks Cemetery Association purchased 20-acres of land from George W. Aker at the northwest corner of Section 4-151-50 in Westacott's Subdivision. The parcel was doubled in size sometime prior to 1906, extending the Memorial Park grounds to their present boundaries. From 1878 to 1906 the area platted as "Memorial Park" would have been well outside the developed areas of north Grand Forks and the University of North Dakota district of the city. Thus, the two cemeteries would have been regarded as, effectively, rural or "country" cemeteries. In those first three decades, the cemetery grounds were often identified as "Memorial Park." Layout of the cemeteries is straightforward and generally orthogonal; influenced only minimally by the high-style design principles of the Rural Romantic Cemetery movement.

Burials are recorded in the overall Memorial Park/Calvary Cemetery setting beginning in territorial times, certainly as early as 1878 in "the old cemetery area" of Memorial Park cemetery, and correspondingly within the Catholic cemetery portion of the informal subdivision. ¹ A formal cemetery management trusteeship was first established for Memorial Park in 1906. Among the first members of the board of trustees for the Grand Forks Cemetery Association were George H. Walsh, namesake of Walsh County, North Dakota, and Alexander Griggs, founder of Grand Forks. From 1898 to 1913, St. Michael's Catholic Church parishioner Sam Pickett served as full-time cemetery sexton for Catholic areas of the overall cemetery landscape. In that capacity, both he and Mr. Mose Norman, a local undertaker, were responsible for the general layout of Calvary Cemetery grounds and for the planting of trees and other improvements. In 1911, the Grand Forks Cemetery Association formally conveyed the westernmost 10-acres of the cemetery grounds to the Reverend Martin Marty, Vicar Apostolic of the Dakotas. ² In time, Calvary Cemetery grew to serve five parishes in Grand Forks and East Grand Forks, while Memorial Park cemetery remained under

¹ The first recorded burial in the area known today as Calvary Cemetery was that of May Ellen Hanrahan on September 30, 1878. By the time North Dakota became a state in 1889, sixty burials had taken place at Calvary, and an additional 154 burials were made before 1900. Calvary Cemetery Association historical summary (unpublished) provided by Mary Timpe, Executive Secretary.

² The Catholic cemetery that became known as Calvary Cemetery was initially controlled and operated by volunteer parishioners of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Grand Forks, Dakota Territory. Calvary Cemetery Association historical summary (unpublished) provided by Mary Timpe, Executive Secretary.

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management supervision of the Memorial Park Cemetery Association.³

In a thorough and comprehensive discussion of the historical development of Grand Forks at the beginning of the Great Depression, Carl Pietsch wrote about the park-like characteristics of this emerging cemetery landscape setting:

Memorial Park does not belong to the city but forms a private park. It consists of 40 acres. It is bounded on the south and east by tilled land, on the north by Skidmore Road and on the west by Columbia Road. It lies in the extreme northwest corner of the West End Residential District. The park is used for a cemetery. Here the land is well drained as evidenced by *[the east branch of] the English Coulee* winding through the center of the park, and most of the soil is a fine laminated silt underlain by coarser glacial drift that is easily drained and prepared for the construction and preservation of graves. Religious prejudice *[the word may not have been used here in a pejorative sense]* has divided the park into four sections. The northeast section forms the Lutheran cemetery for Germans, Norwegians, and Swedes; the northwest section forms the Episcopal and Catholic cemetery for Canadians and Russians; the southwest section forms the Protestant cemetery for Americans belonging to the Methodist, Presbyterian, or Congregational church; and the northeast corner forms a nursery or grove of young trees. The Jewish people have a separate cemetery *[nearby Montefiore Cemetery]*.⁴

In 1907, several physical improvements were initiated at Memorial Park cemetery. A receiving vault (demolished in the 1950s) was constructed near the north entrance from the street known at that time as "Skidmore Avenue." In 1909, an extensive wrought-iron fence was erected, eventually defining the entire north boundary of Memorial Park cemetery. During the first half of the twentieth century, the cemetery superintendent was provided with housing in a Foursquare-style residence on the north side of Skidmore, on land belonging to the Grand Forks Fairground Association.⁵ From 1930 to 1943, Mr. William "Bill" Huggins served as superintendent of the fairgrounds property immediately to the north of Memorial Park.⁶ During Mr. Huggins' custodial superintendence at the fairgrounds several WPA features were constructed there, including features that utilized the rustic fieldstone design vocabulary (32 GF 3505). In 1943 William Huggins became superintendent of Memorial Park cemetery. In 1962 a modern superintendent's residence was constructed in the southeast corner of Memorial Park cemetery.

EFFECTS OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION IN NORTH DAKOTA

Federal investment in public infrastructure during the late years of the Great Depression had a timely and dramatic impact on economic revival in North Dakota as well as nationally. Statewide, much of that New Deal infrastructure remains useful and well maintained. The fieldstone features of these two Grand Forks cemeteries reflect historical events of the national economy, local political circumstances associated with of federal work relief programs, and the important role of the federal government in addressing economic difficulties of the Great Depression in a typical North Dakota community.

³ Calvary Cemetery Association historical summary, pp.2-3.

⁴ Pietsch, Carl. "The Activity Pattern and Major Activities of Grand Forks, North Dakota." (M.S. Thesis in Geography; University of Chicago; 1934), pp. 221-223. In a photo caption describing Memorial Park, Pietsch stated further, "its location was probably selected because of the excellent drainage conditions existing here and the presence of coarser silt soils underlain with glacial drift which made for poor crop soil but excellent conditions for a cemetery."

⁵ Part of the fairground property was also used by the cemetery for a nursery, in an informal arrangement.

⁶ Mr. Huggins served as superintendent and caretaker for Memorial Park cemetery for another 35-years (1943-1978). Bill Huggins (b. October 20, 1898 to d. May 31, 1978) was a much-respected and regionally recognized cemetery custodian who faithfully and conscientiously maintained the local landscaping features under his responsibility. He became superintendent of Memorial Park in 1943 and served as cemetery superintendent until his death in 1978. (May 31, 1978 obituary in the *Grand Forks Herald*, p.5A.) The marker on Mr. Huggins grave (in close proximity to the North Entrance Gateway built by the WPA) acknowledges his recognition as "1966 Outstanding Cemeteryman" for the region of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. With particularly strong support from Cemetery Association board member Wallace "Wally" Erickson, Mr. Huggins' wife Ann continued to manage the cemetery for a time after her husband's death. The east entrance gateway, erected in 1978, acknowledges the career-long contributions of both Bill and Ann Huggins to preservation and stewardship of the cemetery features of Memorial Park.

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Relief programs for the unemployed made distinctions between direct relief, farm relief, and work relief programs. The first relief programs in North Dakota were oriented toward direct relief payments and farm relief in the western parts of the state affected by years-long drought, but by the late 1930s attention turned to work relief in eastern counties, including Grand Forks. As farmers throughout the northern Plains continued to fail through the drought years of 1934-1936, many farm families abandoned their rural homes and relocated to larger North Dakota communities in hopes of gaining employment as laborers. In fact, New Deal programs encouraged resettlement of farmers from abandoned Dust Bowl farms on the arid Plains. Beginning with the Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA) and the Civil Works Administration (CWA), North Dakota began implementing a series of construction related federal work-relief programs that had a dramatic effect in terms of built infrastructure.

Generalizations about the Great Depression and the New Deal are well known. The depression found farmers bankrupt and without the means of resuming their old subsistence methods. Drought and dust storms plagued farmers, particularly those on the southern Plains. The New Deal confronted this agricultural depression with a series of federal programs. Long-range plans called for the purchase of submarginal lands and the resettlement of their people . . . The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) started its work in 1935 distributing goods and subsistence money to needy families. This form of relief was intended to make it possible for persons to sustain themselves through their own efforts.⁷

Although direct cash relief was available throughout the life of the FERA, the program encouraged work. FERA work relief projects touched all parts of North Dakota and most North Dakotans. In the fall of 1934 and spring of 1935 an average of 190,000 North Dakotans were on FERA work relief each month. Most projects dealt with small construction and road improvement. . . . During its two years, the FERA work relief program in North Dakota built 2,300 miles of road, 114 dams, 60 bridges, 30 wells, almost 1,000 privies, 14 swimming pools, 11 playgrounds, 88 tennis courts, 32 golf courses, 108 skating rinks, 40 baseball fields, 36 airports, and 23 parks. Not all FERA work relief programs dealt with construction. FERA supported endeavors such as recreation, immunization of children, historical research, and hot lunches.⁸

In November 1933 President Franklin D. Roosevelt, under authority which the National Industrial Recovery Act gave him, established the Civil Works Administration to compliment [*sic*] FERA. Intended to pump money into the economy within a short period of time between November 1933 and July 1934, the Civil Works Administration injected almost a billion dollars into the [U.S.] economy. By January 1934 CWA had employed over four million men. Although the federal government administered the program, state and local boards planned and supervised the projects. North Dakota received \$5,102,000 in CWA funds; the state contributed \$25,688 [*sic*] and counties \$480,607 toward CWA projects. Those who were not cut out for the shovel received employment in the Civil Works Service section of the Civil Works Program. Drafting construction plans, surveying roads, working at weather bureaus and libraries, and sewing were included in the activities of the CWS.⁹

New Deal programs such as the WPA also provided employment for semi-skilled laborers and for white-collar workers. The New Deal construction programs placed emphasis on design for recreational, cultural, and civic infrastructure such as cemeteries.

In 1935 the New Deal charted a new course. FERA came to an end, and in its place, President Roosevelt created the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Under the new system, direct relief became the burden of state and local government, and work relief became federalized. Unlike FERA, the federal government did not funnel work relief funds through the states. Although local government planned and shared in the cost of projects, the federal government maintained firm control of funds and of approval of projects. WPA was in full operation when the drouth [*sic*] of 1936 struck North Dakota. Not yet recovered from the disastrous drouth [*sic*] of 1934, farmers faced their severest test. Although WPA had not been designed to help farmers, North Dakota farmers had only WPA to which to turn for help. During the fall and winter of 1936-37, almost 53,000 North Dakotans found work on WPA projects. WPA workers earned about \$40 per month for working 100 hours. After the crisis of 1936-1937, WPA employment in North Dakota dropped sharply. WPA played a key role in stimulating the North Dakota economy.¹⁰

⁷ Gordon Bakken, writing specifically about Grand Forks County in *Surviving the North Dakota Depression*, p. vii.

⁸ D. Jerome Tweton and David F. Rylance, *The Years of Despair: North Dakota in the Depression*, p. 11.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 13-14.

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Some 37 per cent of the state's people were on relief, ranging from 72 per cent in Divide County in the parched northwestern corner, to none in Traill in the Red River Valley, which received its first federal help in November, 1935. The Resettlement Administration (later named the Farm Security Administration) cared for rural relief. The new Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) would give work relief to a specified number of "employables other than farmers".¹¹

Many of the state's principal political figures – notably Thomas Moodie, who served briefly as governor before becoming the state's WPA administrator during the time these stonework projects were accomplished – had a variety of highly visible roles in sponsoring, implementing, or administering work relief projects such as the cemetery gateways. Moodie was removed from office when it was contended that did not meet the qualifications to serve as governor, on constitutional grounds. President Franklin Roosevelt appointed Moodie to implement WPA programs in the state, soon after Moodie was removed from his brief stint in the governorship. Moodie's many accomplishments on behalf of the Roosevelt administration, and specifically on behalf of the WPA in North Dakota, probably reflect a much greater impact on the state's history than if he had served a full term as governor. His active promotion of federal work relief programs in the state is well documented in newspaper accounts from the time.

Relief activities expanded [in North Dakota] after the drought of 1936. By October nearly 61,000 persons were employed on W.P.A. projects, emergency conservation work, and the projects of other agencies. The peak relief expenditure was nearly \$18,000,000 in the last half of 1936. Late that year, about 330,000 persons (half the population) were on relief. Expenditures continued to be large. In North Dakota the W.P.A. alone, between July 1, 1935, and June 30, 1942, built 20,373 miles of highways and streets, 721 new bridges and viaducts, 166 miles of sidewalks, 15,012 culverts, 503 new public buildings, 61 additions to public buildings, 680 outdoor recreation facilities (stadia, grandstands, fairgrounds, parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming pools, and golf courses), 809 water wells, 2 irrigation projects, 39 sewage treatment plants, and 9 water treatment plants.¹²

MEMORIAL PARK CEMETERY AND CALVARY CEMETERY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION IN THE 1930S

In Grand Forks, beginning in 1935, federal agencies (specifically the Civil Works Administration or CWA) became involved in earthwork for improved surface drainage and underground utility work at Memorial Park cemetery. Meeting minutes for the Memorial Park Cemetery Association imply that there were contentious aspects encumbering the decision to involve a federal program in the gateway entrance construction. One concern may have been that the continuity of design and stonework construction tended to connect the Memorial Park (Protestant, nondenominational) cemetery more closely with the Calvary (Catholic) cemetery than suited some Memorial Park Cemetery Association board members. Secondly, the original wrought iron center gates are described in the minutes as having an arch over their top that would have been difficult to reconcile with the proposed stonework. Thirdly, for political reasons, there may well have been some reluctance on the part of some Cemetery Association Board members to participate in a federally subsidized work project.

With permission of the cemetery associations, application to the Works Progress Administration (WPA) for work in the two cemeteries was initiated in 1936 by the Park Board as requisite local sponsor. From the WPA perspective, the main motivation for undertaking these projects would have been the work opportunities they provided. "Work relief costs more than direct relief, but the cost is justified. First, in the saving of morale. Second, in the preservation of human skills and talents. Third, in the material enrichment which the unemployed add to our national wealth

¹¹ Elwyn Robinson, in *History of North Dakota*, pp. 407-408.

¹² Robinson, *op cit*; p. 408.

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through their labors.”¹³ WPA's mandate had a number of specific provisions relevant to buildings and other features constructed under its auspices:

- a. Projects should be useful.
- b. Projects required a local sponsor (and typically a local “match” of funds or resources).
- c. There should be considerable expenditure for labor as opposed to materials.
- d. Projects should be planned and reviewed so that expenditures for labor could be immediate.
- e. Preference should be given to persons on relief rolls (hence many unskilled workers).
- f. Projects would be allocated to geographic areas with the greatest number of persons on relief rolls.
- g. Projects should put the maximum number of people to work in a short time, while allowing reasonable opportunities for private employment.

Ray F. Wyrick, Landscape Architect and Cemetery Engineer

Minutes of the Memorial Park Cemetery Association indicate that beginning in 1933, the cemetery Board held a series of important consultations with Ray F. Wyrick, “a noted cemetery landscape engineer” who served as a WPA design advisor for a great many cemeteries in the Midwest-Great Plains region and nationally through the 1930s. As the designer of the Memorial Park cemetery and Calvary Cemetery stonework features, Ray F. Wyrick brought valuable knowledge to the cemetery associations, including proven expertise in landscape design, experience with implementation of a WPA project, and extensive insight into cemetery management practices. Wyrick's initial consultation is documented in the Memorial Park Cemetery Association board minutes beginning on September 15, 1933 and continuing through October 1944.¹⁴ His consultations in Grand Forks were frequent, and the board minutes yield a very good sense of the sound professionalism of Wyrick's working methods.

Mr. Ray F. Wyrick of Des Moines, Iowa, a Landscape Engineer and Consultor, met with the Board and explained to us quite fully, some of the possibilities of improving and beautifying Memorial Park. After a general discussion in the office, the Board together with Mr. Wyrick, went to the Cemetery and looked over the ground. Mr. Wyrick gave the Board many valuable suggestions and impressed the members of the Board of the fact that there were great possibilities in the changing of the grounds so that there would be more money in the sale of lots as well as much that could be done in the way of beautifying the grounds.¹⁵

Biographical details about the Ray Wyrick's career are difficult to ascertain. His skill and knowledge using the fieldstone vocabulary on WPA projects are an especially revealing aspect of his professional services. Wyrick was a well prepared, academically trained cemetery engineer and Landscape Architect with an established practice, first in Kansas City and for most of his professional career in Des Moines, Iowa. Wyrick's well-documented work in several Iowa cemeteries from about the same time lends insight into his practice and his landscape design inclinations. Architectural Historian Molly Myers Naumann has documented Mr. Wyrick's cemetery design work extensively in National Register nominations for cemeteries in Chariton, IA, Newton, IA, and Oskaloosa, IA. Wyrick is also mentioned as a consultant on cemetery work as far from the Midwest as Manchester, NH.¹⁶ Much of Ray Wyrick's work in the 1930s was accomplished with WPA labor and financial sponsorship. The WPA connection appears to be the factor that motivated Wyrick to market his

¹³ Harry Hopkins, quoted by Milton Meltzer, in *Violins and Shovels: The WPA Arts Project*. (New York: Delacorte Press, 1976).

¹⁴ Details of Wyrick's agreement with the Memorial Park Cemetery Association are outlined in the Board minutes reproduced under additional documentation as Figure 9. Wyrick was on-site in Grand Forks no fewer than 15 times over this 11-year period; a remarkable degree of professional representation given the considerable travel distance from Des Moines. Clearly the Memorial Park Cemetery Association board received full value for its nominal yearly investment of \$200. Corresponding documentation has not been located for his working relationship with Calvary Cemetery.

¹⁵ Memorial Park Cemetery Association minutes; September 15, 1933.

¹⁶ An historic photo of Ray F. Wyrick (reproduced as Fig. 3 of “additional documentation”) is posted on the web page for Saint Joseph Catholic Cemetery, Manchester, NH.

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expertise to two Grand Forks cemetery associations. Wyrick showed considerable flexibility in his approach by adjusting course to suit the specific needs of each local cemetery association and modifying his "Trial Designs" as the relationship continued. Several aspects of his design expertise are reflected in his consulting relationship with the Memorial Park Cemetery Association board:

- The design and detailing of each of the stone entrance gates,
- Reconciliation of differing tastes and prejudices held by cemetery Board members and superintendents,
- Minimal softening of the overall cemetery layout to reflect landforms and a less-formal configuration,
- Planned, focused landscape "vistas" that exploited natural elements like the drainage swale and plantscape,
- Recommendations of appropriate planting schemes and monument iconography,
- Introduction of features like a "no monument" section and the original "Babyland" area of Memorial Park, including its hallmark "Mother's open heart" configuration of small burial plots, and
- Sound advice on cemetery management and marketing practices.

Raymond Floyd Wyrick (b. Argyle, IA, 1883 – d. Des Moines, IA July 20, 1983) was widely recognized as one of the region's earliest landscape architects specializing in cemetery landscapes and the overall management and improvement of cemeteries. In addition to his design work, he contributed fairly extensively to publications such as *The Cemetery Handbook* and *Park and Cemetery* journal. Those published sources give further information about his design skill and the passion with which he advocated modern cemetery management and the Memorial Park concept of cemetery design. Wyrick's devotion to design principles of the "Rural Romantic Cemetery Movement" suggest familiarity with masterwork designs like Mount Auburn (Cambridge, MA), Laurel Hill (Philadelphia), and particularly Forest Hill Cemetery (Kansas City, MO) where it is probable that Wyrick was exposed to cemetery design principles of the regionally important landscape architects Hare and Hare.

The design judgment Ray Wyrick brought to his cemetery work tended to emphasize the picturesque, the monumental memorial, and a tactile contemplative treatment of constructed cemetery features. In Wyrick's vocabulary, the ornamental cemetery gateway marked the portal from the world of the living to a special memory place within the cemetery.

Molly Myers Naumann quotes from an article Wyrick prepared for *The Cemetery Handbook* (subtitled, "A Manual of Useful Information on Cemetery Development and Management"):

Any cemetery that continues to fill its place in the community must keep up to date. Our standards are changing all the time, and usually for the better. There will always be fads in cemetery planning, as in everything else, but those who follow a sensible policy of steady development, sticking to the dignified principles on which a real cemetery is founded, need have no fear of competition or loss of loyalty of the patrons.¹⁷

In Grand Forks, Ray Wyrick advocated familiar and time-tested cemetery management principles for Memorial Park cemetery and Calvary Cemetery. Today, the words "Memorial Park" imply different meanings than in Wyrick's day. In a 2002 article for the journal *Kansas History*, Albert Hamscher explored the contradictions between traditional romantic cemeteries memorializing the departed, and the emergent "Park Lawn Cemetery" concept that Wyrick regarded as an inappropriate and unsustainable model for cemetery management.¹⁸ Citing Wyrick's original writing for *Park and*

¹⁷ Molly Myers Naumann, "National Register of Historic Places nomination for Chariton (IA) Cemetery Historic District" section 8, p.8, citing Wyrick in *The Cemetery Handbook*, p. 273. Ms. Naumann further cites titles of several intriguing chapters in this relatively obscure and inaccessible volume, including "Development of Catholic Cemeteries," (pp.33-39) and "Cemetery Entrance Construction," (pp. 322-330).

¹⁸ Hamscher writes, "In brief, the traditional cemetery familiar to most Kansans [and other Midwesterners] rests on a foundation of what we will call the six R's: *regret* over the death of a loved one; *remembrance* of earthly ties; *respect* for the dead body lying in a restful place; the hope for *reunion* in the afterlife; *religion* in the sense of a "natural theology" revealed in a landscape conducive to moral uplift; and a high degree of *romanticism* expressed in such hopeful symbols as fingers pointing heavenward, two hands shaking with the word "farewell," and weeping willows that represent resurrection as well as grief." *Kansas History*, 2002; p. 19.

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Cemetery journal, Hamscher relates that, "the cemetery architect Ray Wyrick presented a scathing critique of the memorial park laid out in a distant pasture and supported by a flock of salesmen fully experienced in playing upon human emotions or cupidity." In Wyrick's estimation:

Trained salesmen of lots in memorial parks do not have the argument in favor of their lawn plan. Tasteful and durable monuments, both large and small, have a fitting place in the cemetery of the future. A cemetery is intrinsically a burial place, and burials should be permanently marked, and people who have done their share in building civilization are certainly entitled to some type of recognition after they are gone.¹⁹

Wyrick's views about the austere, no monument, park-lawn cemetery concept remained unchanged a decade later:

How convenient it is for [the salesman of the "no monument" cemetery] to tell what a lot easier it is to clean up a rug with a sweeper in a room with no furniture, as compared with a room with chairs and tables. Although he says nothing about the lifeless and cheerless appearance of a room which gives no evidence of making living comfortable.²⁰

Cemetery landscape features in Memorial Park cemetery, some built and others only proposed, clearly demonstrate the design contributions of Ray Wyrick. Material evidence points to Wyrick as the landscape designer for all stonework features in the two cemeteries, even though he would have been working on behalf of two cemetery associations. It seems probable that, because WPA practices required a public sponsor, the Park Board would have acted as the requisite sponsor in name only, while Wyrick consulted directly to the two cemetery associations. In the absence of written documentation, it is not possible to ascribe the design of the Calvary Cemetery chapel with absolute certainty to Wyrick. But the evidence in terms of material fabric, consistent design details, and drawings that survive in the collections of Memorial Park Cemetery Association, all point compellingly to Wyrick's design expertise on the chapel as with the other features. The Gothic Revival chapel was built using the same fieldstone palette and details, in a WPA-rustic motif comparable to the entrance gates. The building initially functioned as a picturesque receiving vault and its use was subsequently extended to serve as a small service chapel, consistent with Wyrick's writings about Catholic cemeteries.²¹ Though Wyrick is not mentioned by name, Calvary Cemetery records suggest a close connection between the cemetery gateways and the chapel design.

In 1937, the W.P.A. erected entrance gates at the north on Skidmore Avenue (now U.S. Highway 2) and on the West on Columbia Road all of 'Dakota' boulders and encircled the cemetery with wrought iron fence. They also erected within the cemetery grounds a service building also made of 'Dakota' boulders. The north entrance and fence were removed about 1954 for the expansion of U.S. Highway 2. The service building was renovated by the Knights of Columbus in 2000 for use as a committal chapel for winter funerals when the cemetery is closed to graveside committals.²²

It is helpful to place the WPA stonework at the two cemeteries in a chronological relationship to other WPA sponsored work ongoing in Grand Forks at about the same time. Wyrick began his design consultation for the cemetery stonework between 1933 and 1935. In 1935, Grand Forks architect Theodore B. Wells was working out final architectural details of a masterplan and grandstand for the Grand Forks Fairgrounds, where William Huggins was employed as superintendent of the grounds. In December 1936, the Fairgrounds WPA construction commenced in earnest, providing the largest number of job opportunities for unemployed laborers of any project in North Dakota. From 1936 to 1937, WPA stonework was proceeding at the cemeteries. Available records indicate that all stonework in the two cemeteries (including the gateways and the chapel) was completed prior to U.S. President

¹⁹ Hamscher, quoting Wyrick, *op cit.*, p. 19.

²⁰ *ibid.*; p. 19 and footnote 35.

²¹ There had been a separate brick chapel/receiving vault on the Memorial Park cemetery site, dating from 1907, but no longer extant.

²² Calvary Cemetery Association historical summary, p.2.

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Franklin D. Roosevelt's much-publicized visit to Grand Forks on October 4, 1937 to dedicate the Fairgrounds grandstand. The scant documentary record suggests that the Fairgrounds stonework features (gateway arches, ticket kiosk, and administrative building) were most likely not built until 1938-39. In 1943, the respected and well-liked Fairgrounds superintendent Bill Huggins left his lengthy career at the Fairgrounds to become superintendent of Memorial Park cemetery. The last of Ray Wyrick's design consultations seem to have occurred in 1942, and it is not out of the question that Wyrick or an unidentified regional or district WPA site engineer may have played a role in translating the fieldstone vocabulary of the cemetery features to the final improvements at the Fairgrounds site.

WPA-Rustic Style and Design Motifs in the Two Cemeteries

For a variety of reasons, many federal work-relief projects in the vicinity of Grand Forks reflect a preference for the design vocabulary of rustic fieldstone. The material was locally available and suited the criterion of being labor intensive, thus providing ample opportunities for semi-skilled labor. Further, for work relating to park and cemetery landscapes, a design ethic that expressed rustic stonework was embraced as an extension of the design principles of Alexander Jackson Downing and the Arts and Crafts movement, both of which "fostered appreciation of handcrafted forms, pioneer and indigenous prototypes, natural settings, and naturalistic appearances."²³

Although WPA district offices did not dictate an acceptable design style, it is highly likely that the fieldstone material vocabulary was tacitly endorsed or encouraged by a WPA district administrator. At the nearby Grand Forks Fairgrounds project, fieldstone construction was being used by an unidentified WPA designer, roughly concurrently with the stonework in the cemeteries. There were also WPA-sponsored fieldstone projects ongoing in cemeteries elsewhere in the region proximate to Grand Forks (at cemeteries in Bemidji, Bagley, and Hibbing, MN).²⁴

Minutes of the Memorial Park Cemetery Association reflect some dissension over design aspects of the stonework features when a new, ceremonial gateway was first proposed in 1934. As mentioned under the description of the North Gateway, much of the wrought ironwork (originally fabricated in 1904 and first erected in 1907) predated the period of historical association with the WPA features at the cemetery. Wyrick managed to emulate and incorporate elements of the earlier wrought ironwork into the WPA stonework.

Mr. Tracy R. Bangs brought up the matter of the new entrance which has been commenced and was to be constructed out of native stone and boulders. He indicated that if the plan was carried out that the entrance would not be what we would want. That the entrance as planned would not be dignified and suggested that nothing further be done with the proposed plan until the Board investigated further. After a rather full discussion it was decided that when the weather permitted the Board go to the cemetery and look the situation over and perhaps visit other places before proceeding further with the work.²⁵

The matter seems to have been resolved upon the death of Memorial Park Cemetery Association board member Tracy Bangs. In June 1936, noted cemetery landscape engineer Ray F. Wyrick returned to Grand Forks for another in the series of consultations on the proposed design for a new, ceremonial fieldstone gateway.

²³ Linda Flint McClelland explores the sources of Rustic architectural design in detail in her highly-informative treatment of National Park Service design. *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of The National Park Service, 1916 to 1942*. Comparable design principles were well-suited to work of the WPA, CCC, and other New Deal construction programs, and were ingrained as part of the basic design vocabulary of Ray Wyrick.

²⁴ Rolf Anderson, in National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form for "Depression-Era Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota, 1933-1941." In its architectural detailing, the Calvary Cemetery chapel differs significantly from other nearby fieldstone construction work like the Turtle River State Park entrances and picnic shelter, built by the CCC in 1939-1940, addressed by Duane Klinner's 1995 survey of "Turtle River State Park Cultural Resources Inventory, Grand Forks County, North Dakota."

²⁵ Memorial Park Cemetery Association minutes; January 17, 1934.

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The meeting was called (at the Cemetery Grounds) for the purpose of conferring with Ray F. Wyrick and checking over progress made in constructing new entrance. After general discussion regarding the center gate, it was moved and seconded that the arch be removed from gate and that the new gate be placed approximately 50 feet west, and on a line with the Chapel. ²⁶

Work was initiated on construction of several fieldstone features at Memorial Park cemetery and Calvary Cemetery in 1936.²⁷ Based on Wyrick design documents, presently in the collections of the Memorial Park cemetery superintendent, construction of wrought iron fencing and entrance gates commenced in 1936, matching and supplementing then-existing Joseph Schotthoefer wrought ironwork, fabricated in 1907. Stonework proceeded in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery from October 1937 to October 1938 when the WPA work at the cemeteries was completed.²⁸

Minutes of the Memorial Park Cemetery Association confirm seasonal hauling of fieldstones by cemetery maintenance staff.²⁹ The scale and detailing of the cemetery gateways strongly connect their design and construction with Ray Wyrick.³⁰ The stone gateways are virtual copies of cemetery features he designed in other locations (such as those documented in Iowa and New Hampshire). Wyrick would have brought to the construction process, the necessary expertise to implement landscape stonework to the satisfaction of the WPA district administrators. One small departure from Wyrick's documented work elsewhere appears in the cross-motifs inset into the stonework west gateway at Calvary Cemetery and the Calvary Chapel. It may be only modestly surprising that such overt Christian iconography were accommodated in a public work project under governmental auspices.

LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE OF WPA FIELDSTONE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION FEATURES

"Visibility" of local projects for the federal relief agencies culminated in a well-publicized October 4, 1937 visit to Grand Forks by U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, accompanied by North Dakota Governor William Langer, WPA state coordinator Tom Moodie, U.S. Senator Gerald Nye and others intimately involved with implementing the New Deal programs. There is no mention of the cemetery construction projects in accounts of the visit by Roosevelt's entourage. The parade route for FDR's visit shows that the arrival to the Fairgrounds from westbound Skidmore Avenue turned off short of the cemeteries, which would otherwise have been easily visible. Perhaps a visit to WPA stonework in the cemeteries would not have afforded the maximum photo opportunity for a Presidential entourage.

In any case, Roosevelt was in Grand Forks to dedicate the WPA-built grandstand; the fieldstone construction at the Fairgrounds did not occur until after Roosevelt's Grand Forks visit. Research into newspaper accounts in the *Grand Forks Herald* from 1935 to 1939 reveals little press coverage of construction activities at the two cemeteries. Larger public work projects in the nearby State Fairgrounds, where work was in progress at about the same time, did attract a good deal of public

²⁶ *Ibid.*, June 3, 1936. Note that the Chapel referred to here was a brick building constructed in 1907 near the north boundary of Memorial Park and subsequently demolished sometime after the period of historic significance. This Chapel served the dual purpose of providing space for memorial services and a receiving vault, particularly to accommodate wintertime services when interments were not possible, as is often the case in cold, northerly settings.

²⁷ The cemeteries' stonework projects were initiated at very nearly the same time as the 1936 application for WPA work at the nearby fairgrounds.

²⁸ Wyrick was asked in May 1937 to propose a design for a new receiving vault and chapel for Memorial Park cemetery, to replace the former Gothic Revival brick vault building. Grand Forks architect Samuel Teel DeRemer submitted an alternative design proposal for a new chapel building in 1940. The cemetery superintendent was charged to investigate the prospects for securing suitable building stone from Minnesota, but the project proceeded no further. Memorial Park Cemetery Association minutes; October 28, 1940.

²⁹ *Ibid.*; January 17, 1936.

³⁰ It is not uncommon for an architectural historian to necessarily make informed inferences about the "hand" of a particular designer on work that is somewhat "vernacular" in its design character. In a sense, the architectural features of these cemeteries may be "read as a text," pointing reliably to one person having implemented all the features over a narrow two-year time period.

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interest and scrutiny. Historians might reasonably assume that promotion and accountability for the small cemetery projects was left to their local sponsors, even though the role and contributions of nationally known cemetery designer Wyrick – under WPA sponsorship and auspices – give the cemetery features importance beyond their local significance.

Although gravesites are not treated as contributing to the historical significance of the depression-era fieldstone work, it is worth noting that several prominent Grand Forks individuals are buried and memorialized in the two cemeteries. Longtime stewards of Memorial Park cemetery, Ann and William Huggins are interred near the historic north entrance to Memorial Park cemetery. The Honorable James Francis T. O'Connor is commemorated with a granite monument erected in 1952 and placed near the boundary line between the two cemeteries. His marker is inscribed with the accolade, attributed to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, "Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, 1933-1938. He kept the banks sound and your money safe." Though not a contributing feature of this nomination, the O'Connor monument reflects local connections between this cemetery landscape and other New Deal initiatives.³¹ One of North Dakota's best known historians, University of North Dakota Professor Orin G. Libby (who worked extensively on WPA-sponsored research during the 1930s), is also buried in the Memorial Park cemetery. The cemetery landscape is not being nominated, but the relationship to the cemetery of these individuals of local and national distinction, depression-era conditions, and the interpretation of regional history justify their brief mention in this narrative.

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

Minor alterations to the cemetery features since the end of the period of historical significance have not compromised the 1930s design or the material integrity of the fieldstone features.³² Relocation of one set of cairns in 1989 was associated with successive widenings of Skidmore/US Highway 2. The cairns were moved intact and placed in a suitably similar configuration to form the new south gateway to Memorial Park cemetery, thus maintaining their historical associations. The two cemetery management associations and their superintendents have done an exemplary job of preserving and caring for these features of local importance and historic architectural significance.

The three gateways and the Calvary Chapel are good examples of a specific architectural type and period. The high degree of material integrity contributes to the eligibility of these four, discontinuous features within the broader setting. The distinctive circumstances of the design and construction meet the requirement under Criteria Consideration D for structures in a cemetery that derive their primary significance from distinctive design and historic events. The relocated gateway cairns that now form the South Entrance Gateway (feature 2) satisfy Criteria Consideration B for an object relocated from its original setting, accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of the overall cemetery design.

³¹ Perhaps ironically, Comptroller of the Currency J.F.T. O'Connor – now interred in the cemetery – is credited with playing the key role in inviting Roosevelt to Grand Forks as part of his 1937 western states train tour. O'Connor was a prominent passenger in the President's lead car during the 3-hour parade through Grand Forks that autumn day.

³² Removal of an allegedly contentious hedgerow between the two cemeteries, subsequent to the historical period, actually serves to imply a greater degree of continuity between the two cemeteries, which were originally established as a single, unified, public Memorial Park for all faiths in the community. Surviving elements of carriage curbing near the south end of Calvary Cemetery and also visible in Memorial Park cemetery reflect the legacy of these cemeteries predating the period of significance. The Memorial Park reflecting pond requires passing mention even though it is not a subject of this nomination. An elaborate reflecting pond was suggested as part of Ray Wyrick's consultation and is well-described in his drawings for the cemetery. The idea of a reflecting pond along the Coulee swale had been suggested even earlier, near the beginning of the twentieth century. A reflecting pond was eventually implemented in 1993 as part of a set of ingenious cemetery improvements. The Memorial Pond is the result of engineered drainage, deepening, and impoundment of the east branch of English Coulee. The original instructions to the contract historian for this project did not identify this feature as a relevant subject for the National Register nomination. The pond feature as it exists today is only remotely connected with the more ambitious design recommendation of historic cemetery landscape architect Ray F. Wyrick.

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The stone features of Grand Forks' Memorial Park cemetery and Calvary Cemetery are suggestive of a coherent design conception associated with cemetery Landscape Architect Ray F. Wyrick. The fieldstone features are locally significant in terms of their distinctive materials, physical characteristics, rustic design, and method of construction – all having high artistic value and reflecting the work of a master (National Register Criterion C). The decade-long involvement of Ray F. Wyrick in consultations with the Cemetery Associations illustrates growing awareness and changing local attitudes about “appropriate” design expression in a cemetery setting. The stonework features have local significance under National Register Criterion A by embodying patterns of historical events in the community of Grand Forks, associated with work-relief construction initiatives of the New Deal WPA program. Extensive use of split and hand-cut granitic field stones is a hallmark of much WPA-rustic architectural work in the Grand Forks locale. Considered in relationship to other depression-era features built in Grand Forks with federal financial assistance, the cemetery stonework features are important, relevant examples of the federal relief construction context.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Grand Forks Cemetery Association and Fargo Catholic Diocese

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 15,840 sq.ft.; (less than one-half acre) (four discrete features within the overall property boundary)
UTM References; NAD 27 (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Table with 4 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing, and Feature description. Rows include Memorial Park North Entrance Gateway, Memorial Park South Entrance Gateway, Calvary Cemetery West Gateway, and Calvary Cemetery Chapel Building.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See continuation sheets.

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheets.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Steve C. Martens; Architect (consultant) steve.martens@ndsu.edu
organization: for the Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission date: January 28, 2010
street & number: 1405 First Avenue North; P.O. Box 13876 telephone:
city or town: Grand Forks state: ND zip code: 58208-3876

Additional Documentation

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.

Property Owner

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

name: The Memorial Park Cemetery Association
street & number: 1003 North 23rd Street
city or town: Grand Forks, ND 58203

telephone: 701/772-0988
state: ND zip code: 58203

name: The Catholic Diocese of Fargo, North Dakota
street & number: 5201 Bishops Boulevard, Suite A
city or town: Fargo

telephone: 701/356-7900
state: ND zip code: 58104-7605

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WPA Stone Structures in Grand Forks Memorial Park and Calvary Cemeteries

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WPA Stone Structures in Grand Forks Memorial Park and Calvary Cemeteries

10. Verbal boundary description:

See aerial photo overlay (Fig. 2) outlining boundaries of the nominated property and resource features.

Four separate, discontinuous groupings of site resource/features are included in this nomination.

Parcel A: Boundary for the Memorial Park cemetery North Entrance Gateway begins at the centerpoint of the fieldstone wall between two largest pillars along the north cemetery boundary with Gateway Drive/U.S. Highway 2. Proceeding north on a line 40-feet to the inside edge of the highway curb, then east 50-feet. Proceeding due south 100-feet to the north edge of the unnamed cemetery pavement lane, turn west continuing a distance of 100-feet, thence north 100-feet to the inside curb of highway pavement, and eastward 50-feet to the point of closure of a rectangle 100-feet by 100-feet.

Total area of this parcel "A" as described is 10,000-square feet.

Parcel B: Boundary for the second grouping (comprised of two stone cairns at the relocated Memorial Park cemetery South Entrance Gateway) begins at the centerpoint between the two stone pillars. Proceeding northward a distance of 10-feet, then eastward a distance of 24-feet, turning south 15-feet to the inside curb edge of Tenth Avenue North, turn west continuing 48-feet on a line, turning north a distance of 30-feet, thence eastward 24-feet to the point of closure of a rectangle 48-feet by 30-feet.

Total area of this parcel "B" as described is 1440-square feet.

Parcel C: Boundary for the third set of elements (the Calvary Cemetery West Entrance Gateway) originates at the centerpoint of pavement between the two largest fieldstone pillars. Proceeding eastward a distance of 10-feet, thence turning south and continuing a distance of 20-feet to a point and turning west a distance of 40-feet to the inside of curb for North Columbia Road, proceeding north along that curb a distance of 40-feet, thence turning east a distance of 40-feet to the southwest corner of a newly-constructed maintenance building, returning south 20-feet to the point of closure of a rectangle 40-feet by 40-feet.

Total area of this parcel as described is 1600-square feet.

Parcel D: Boundary for Feature 4, the Calvary Cemetery Chapel building begins at the westerly-most point between two stone columns at the projected building entrance canopy. Proceed west a distance of 30-feet to the east edge of unnamed paved driving lane that defines the boundary of cemetery section 7, then northward a distance of 20-feet, turning due east along a line 70-feet to the west edge of an unnamed paved cemetery drive, turning south a distance of 40-feet, thence westward a distance of 70-feet and turning northward to the original point of closure of a rectangle 40-feet by 70-feet, all within cemetery Section 7, but excluding any other burial features.

Total area of this parcel as described is 2800-square feet.

10. Verbal boundary justification:

The four discrete parcel boundaries contain all areas and extant features historically associated with known, documented WPA construction activity within the larger cemetery boundaries. All parts of the historic cemetery landscape outside the four described boundary parcel areas contain buildings or constructed features that are outside the period of significance (either part of an earlier masterplan layout or subsequent to the historic period).

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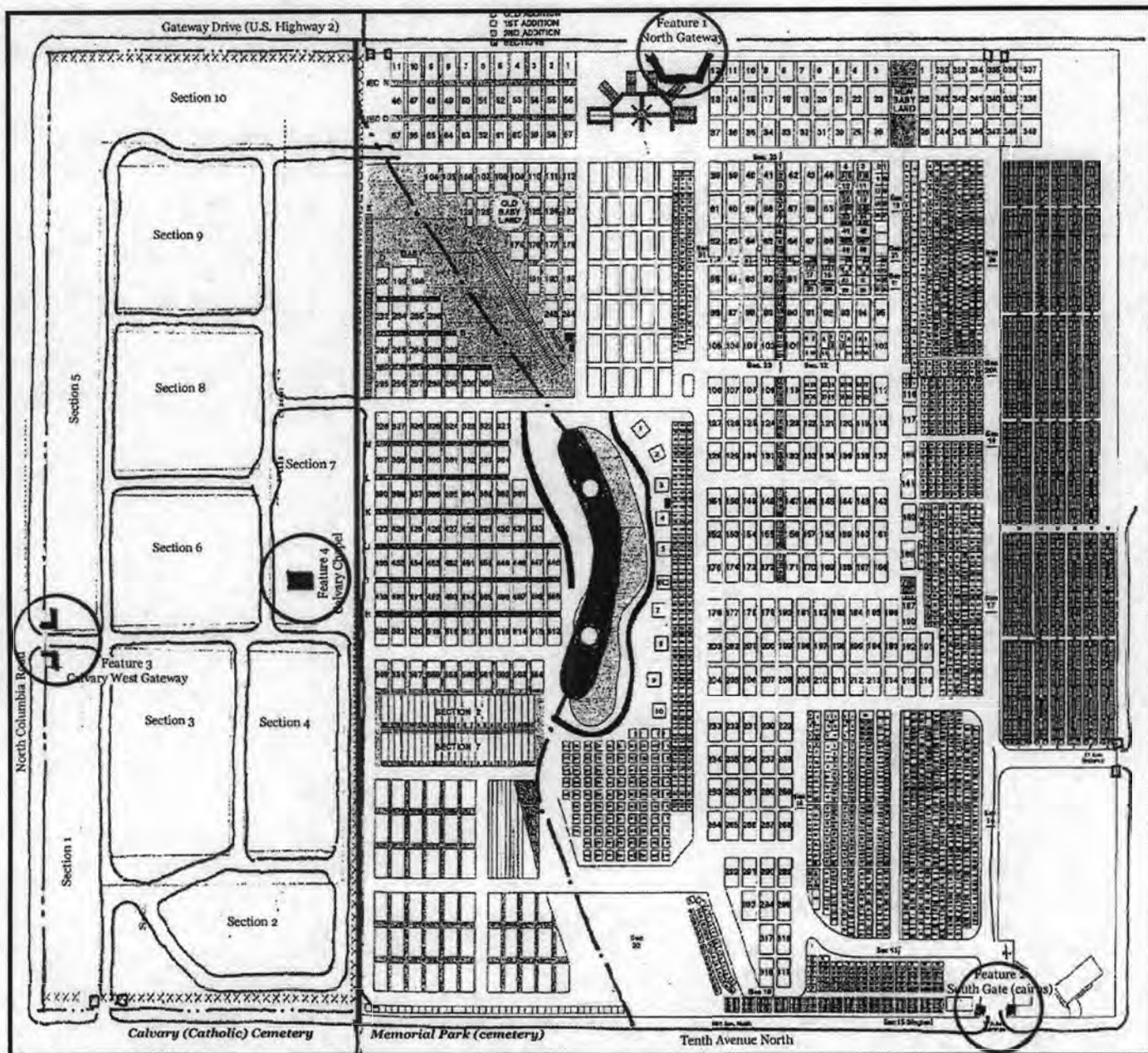


Fig. 1: Sketch map from plat of Calvary and Memorial Park cemeteries

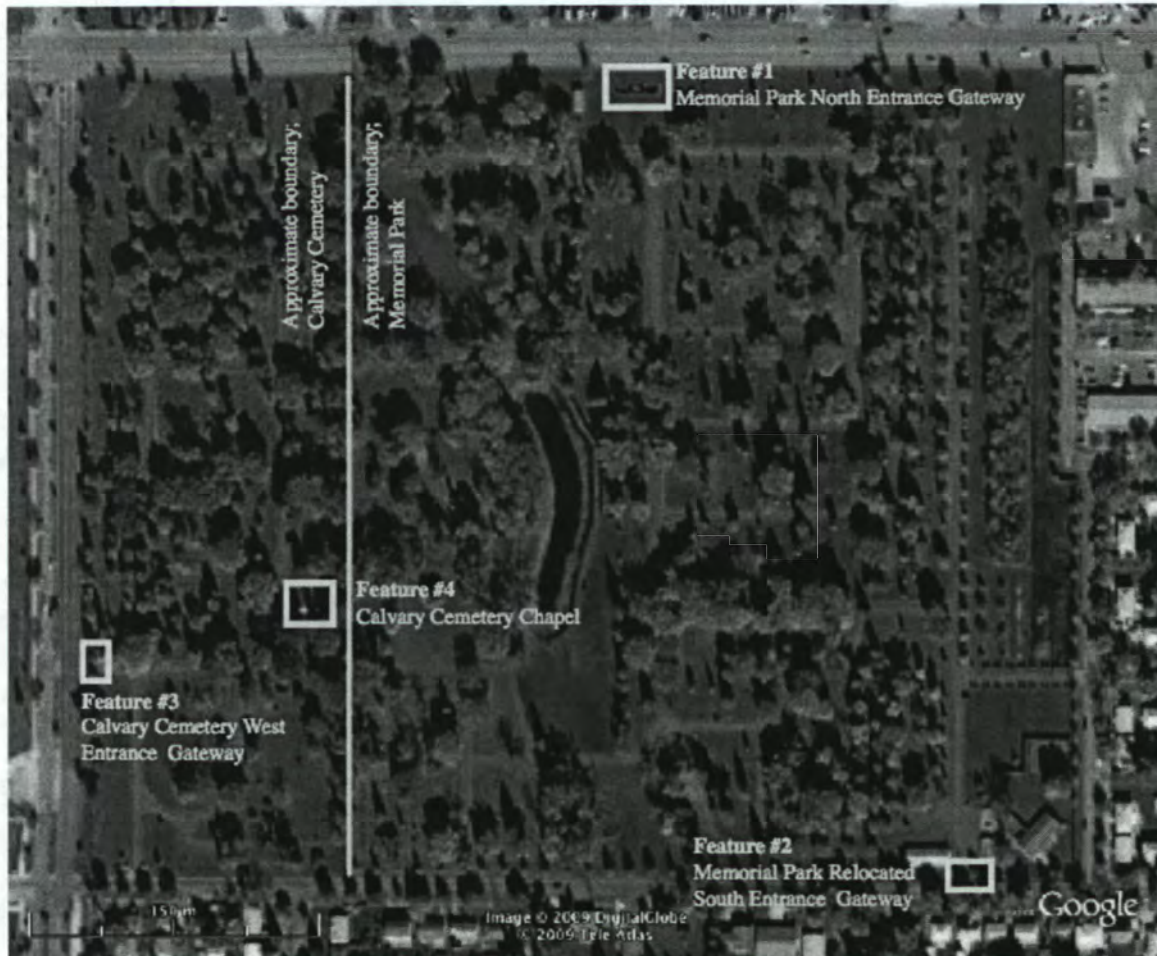


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Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery Aerial Photograph
Grand Forks County, North Dakota
(downloaded from *GoogleEarth* September 18, 2009)

Fig. 2: Aerial photo of Calvary Cemetery and Memorial Park with WPA constructed features noted.



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Fig. 3: Historical photo of Ray F. Wyrick; Landscape Architect and cemetery design engineer
Image downloaded from "St. Joseph Catholic Cemetery; Manchester, NH" internet site accessed November 10, 2009.
<http://www.saintjosephcathedralcemetery.org/History.htm>

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Fig. 4: Historic blueprint of Memorial Park cemetery design layout by Ray F. Wyrick. Reproduced from collections of the Memorial Park Cemetery Association, image courtesy of Mr. Robin Purcell, Superintendent

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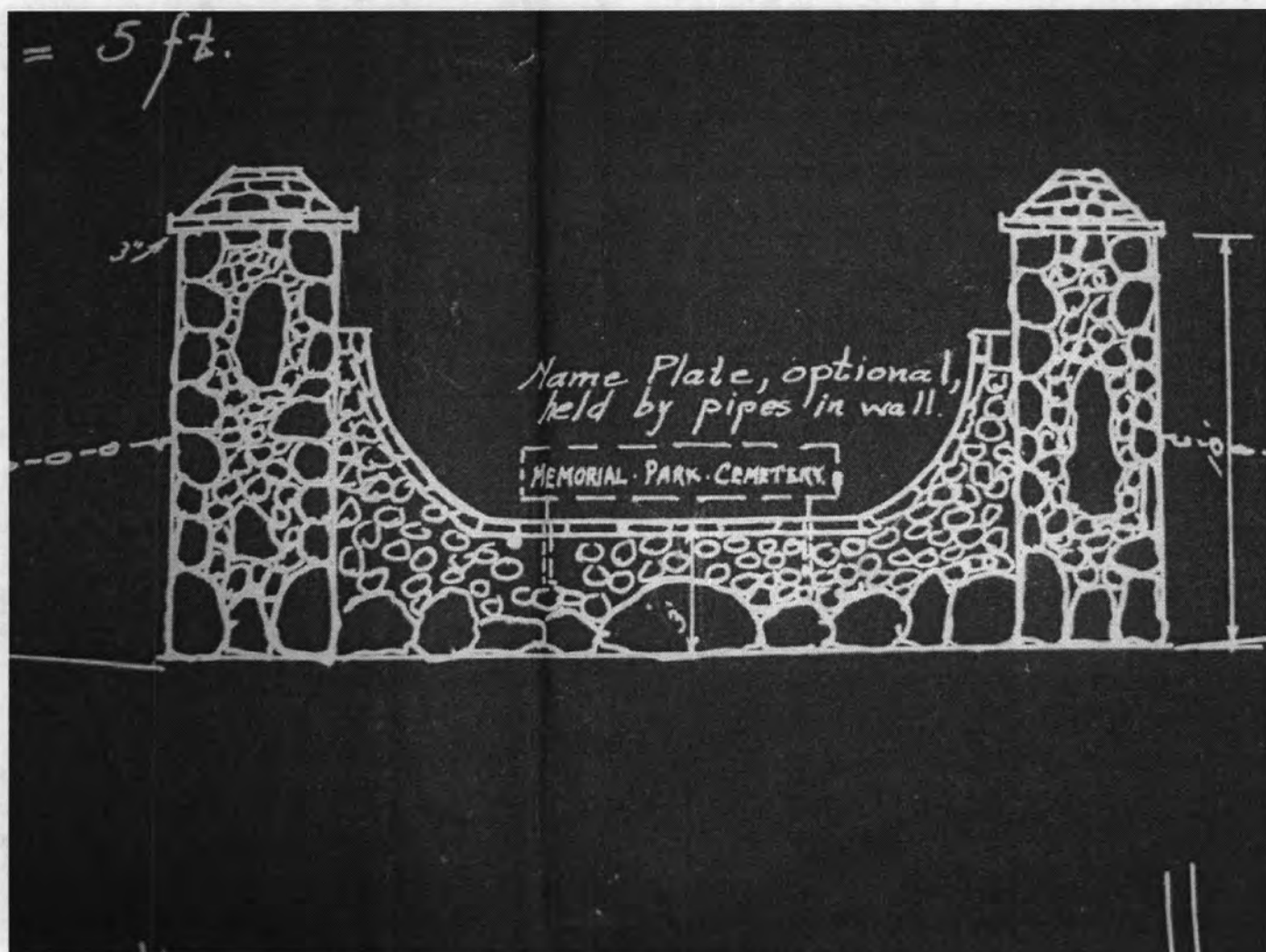


Fig. 5: Historic blueprint of Memorial Park cemetery North Entrance Gateway, Wyrick's design for the WPA project. Reproduced from collections of the Memorial Park Cemetery Association, image courtesy of Mr. Robin Purcell, Superintendent

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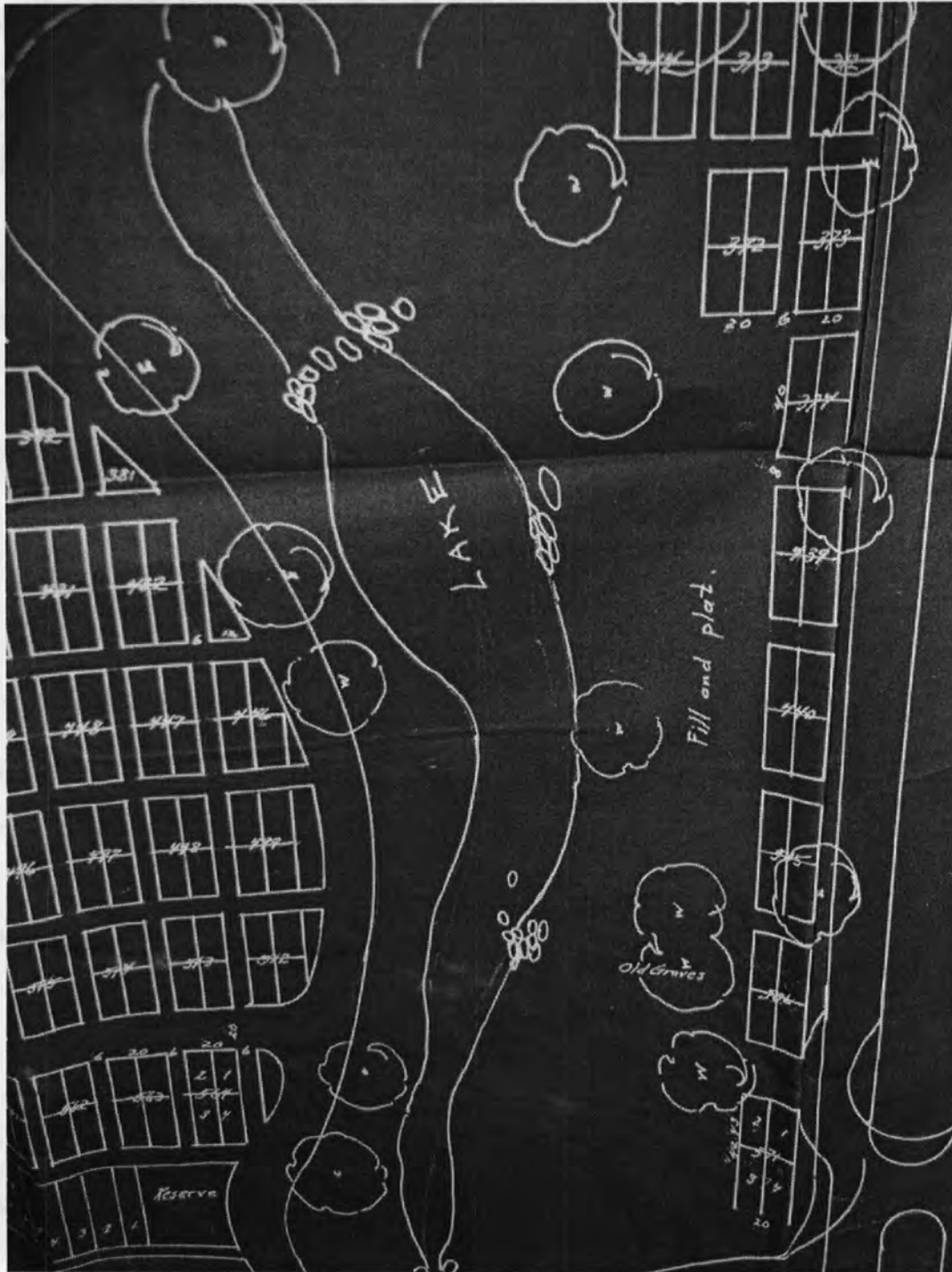


Fig. 6: Historic blueprint of Wyrick' proposal for "pond" feature (unrealized) along the course of the coulee swale. Reproduced from collections of the Memorial Park Cemetery Association, image courtesy of Mr. Robin Purcell, Superintendent (This proposed work was not undertaken at the time of the WPA projects in the cemetery.)

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Fig. 7: Detail of iron cemetery entrance gates from Memorial Park cemetery, removed to storage building for safekeeping.
Photo by Steve C. Martens, Architect (December 4, 2009)

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WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery; Grand Forks County, North Dakota



Fig. 8: Detail of wrought iron cemetery office sign from Memorial Park cemetery, removed to storage building for safekeeping.
Photo by Steve C. Martens, Architect (December 4, 2009)

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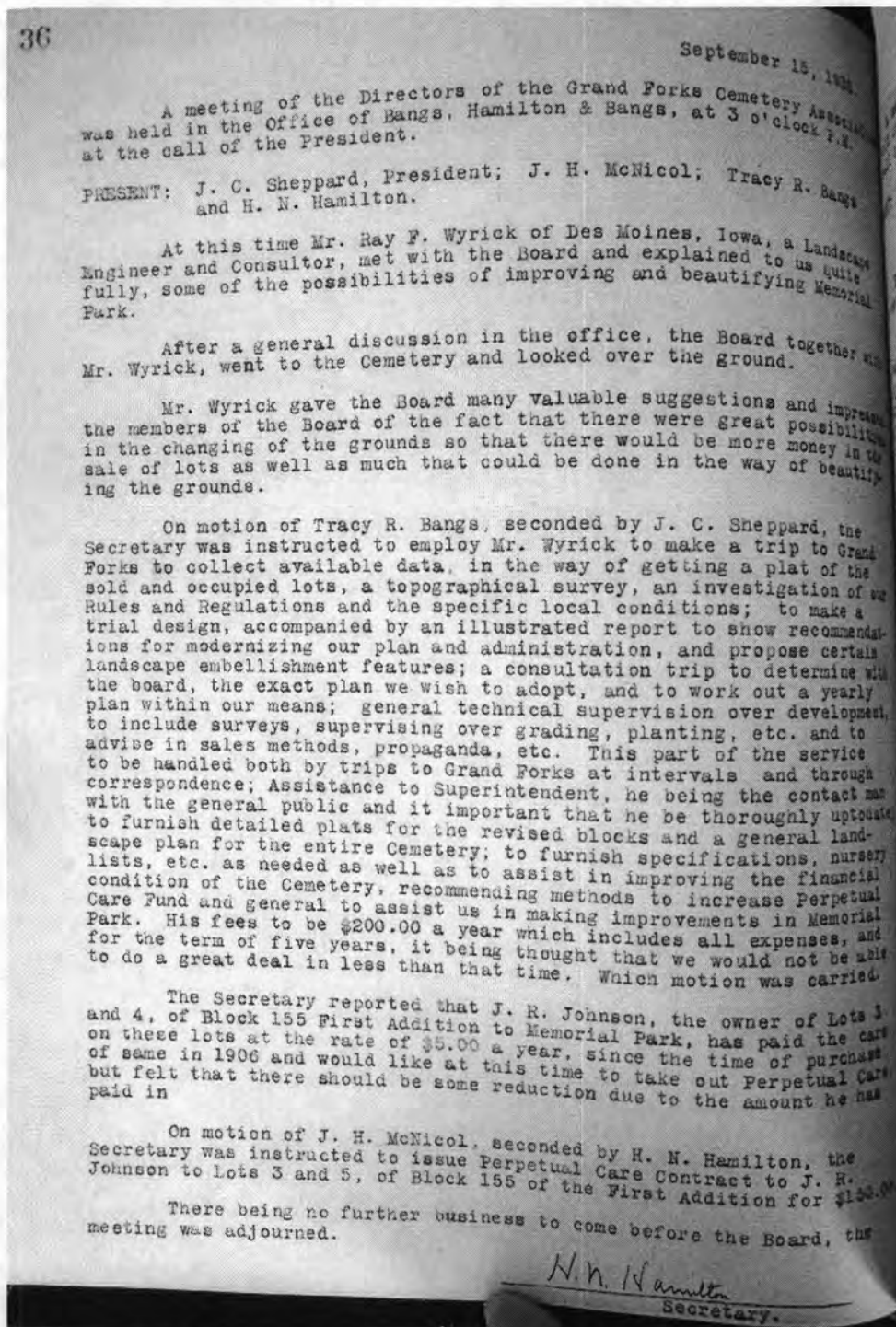


Fig. 9: Reproduction of Wyrick services agreement with Memorial Park Cemetery Association
Reproduced from the cemetery association book of minutes, dated September 15, 1933

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Photo caption/identifier continuation sheet:

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: August 4, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
021_SCM09 GF MP_c (Digital TIFF image)
6. Memorial Park cemetery North Entrance Gateway Feature 1; photographer facing northeast
7. **Photo number 1**

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: August 4, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
030_SCM09 GF MP_c (Digital TIFF image)
6. Memorial Park cemetery North Entrance Gateway Feature 1; photographer facing north from inside cemetery grounds
7. **Photo number 2**

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: November 17, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
065_SCM09 GF MP_e (Digital TIFF image)
6. Memorial Park cemetery North Entrance Gateway Feature 1; photographer facing north from inside cemetery
7. **Photo number 3**

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: November 17, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
044_SCM09 GF MP_e (Digital TIFF image)
6. Memorial Park cemetery North Entrance Gateway Feature 1; photographer facing southwest from just outside cemetery gate
7. **Photo number 4**

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WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery; Grand Forks County, North Dakota

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: August 4, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
024_SCM09 GF MP_c (Digital TIFF image)
6. Memorial Park cemetery North Entrance Gateway detail; photographer facing northeast
7. **Photo number 5**

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: August 4, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
023_SCM09 GF MP_c (Digital TIFF image)
6. Memorial Park cemetery North Entrance Gateway detail; photographer facing northeast
7. **Photo number 6**

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: August 4, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
028_SCM09 GF MP_c (Digital TIFF image)
6. Memorial Park cemetery North Entrance Gateway fence detail; photographer facing northeast
7. **Photo number 7**

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: November 17, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
041_SCM09 GF MP_e (Digital TIFF image)
6. Memorial Park cemetery North Entrance Gateway detail; photographer facing northwest
7. **Photo number 8**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Additional documentation Page 12

WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery; Grand Forks County, North Dakota

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: November 17, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
042_SCM09 GF MP_e (Digital TIFF image)
6. Memorial Park cemetery North Entrance Gateway fence detail; photographer facing northeast
7. **Photo number 9**

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: August 4, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
032_SCM09 GF MP_d (Digital TIFF image)
6. Memorial Park cemetery South Entrance Cairn Feature 2; photographer facing southwest
7. **Photo number 10**

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: August 4, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
012_SCM09 GF Calv_b (Digital TIFF image)
6. Calvary Cemetery West Entrance Gateway; photographer facing northwest
7. **Photo number 11**

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: August 4, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
013_SCM09 GF Calv_b (Digital TIFF image)
6. Calvary Cemetery West Entrance Gateway; photographer facing southeast
7. **Photo number 12**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Additional documentation Page 13

WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery; Grand Forks County, North Dakota

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: August 4, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
017_SCM09 GF Calv_a (Digital TIFF image)
6. Calvary Cemetery Chapel, Feature 4; photographer facing northeast
7. **Photo number 13**

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: August 4, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
008_SCM09 GF Calv_a (Digital TIFF image)
6. Calvary Cemetery Chapel, Feature 4; photographer facing southwest
7. **Photo number 14**

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: August 4, 2009
6. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
010_SCM09 GF Calv_a (Digital TIFF image)
6. Calvary Cemetery Chapel, Feature 4; photographer facing northwest
7. **Photo number 15**

1. **WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery**
2. Grand Forks County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: August 4, 2009
7. State Historical Society of North Dakota and Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
021_SCM09 GF Calv_a (Digital TIFF image)
6. Calvary Cemetery Chapel, Feature 4 interior detail; photographer facing northeast
7. **Photo number 16**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, Grand Forks

DATE RECEIVED: 5/20/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/18/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/03/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/04/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000424

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 JUL 6 2010 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.



MEMORIAL PARK & CAVEARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO # 1



MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORES COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO #2



MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO #3



MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO # 4



MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO #5



MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO # 6



MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO #7



MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO # 8



MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO #9



MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO #10



MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO # 11



MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO #12



MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

PHOTO #13



MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

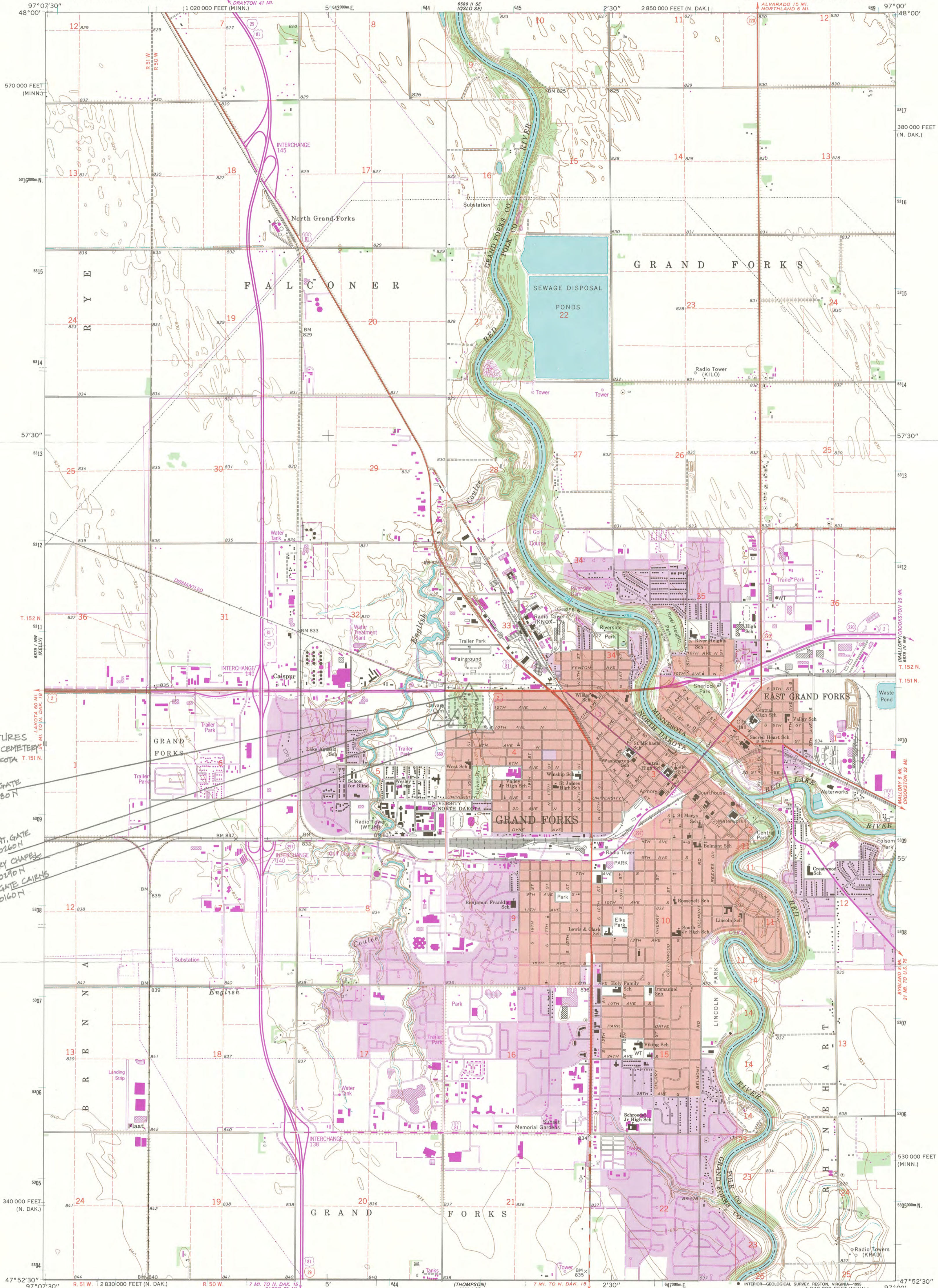
PHOTO # 14



MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO #15



MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY WPA STRUCTURES
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO #16



W.P.A. STONE STRUCTURES
IN MEMORIAL PARK & CALVARY CEMETERY
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA T. 151 N.

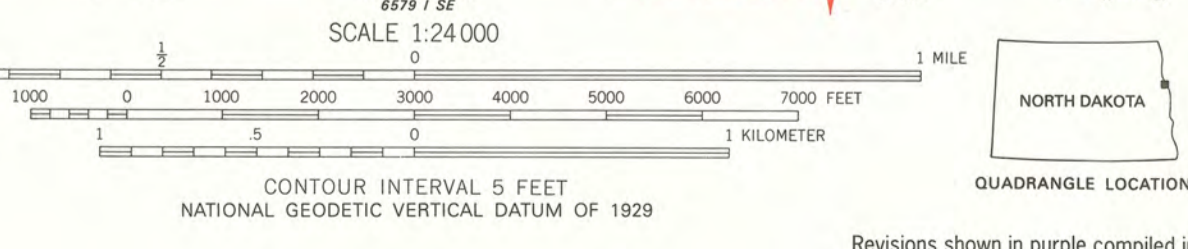
FEATURE 1: NORTH ENT. GATE
UTM=14 644950 E 5310560 N

FEATURE 3: WEST ENT. GATE
UTM=214 644280 E 5310260 N

FEATURE 4: CALVARY CHAPEL
UTM=214 644430 E 5310270 N

FEATURE 2: SOUTH GATE CAIRNS
UTM=214 644770 E 5310160 N

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1962. Topography by plane-table 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 dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard 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 1 NE-SERIES V871



To: Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
From: Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr./ Lorna Meidinger
Date: 18 May 2010
Subject: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 18th day of May 2010, for the nomination of the WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery 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
- 16 Photographs
- 1 Original USGS map(s)
- 9 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: