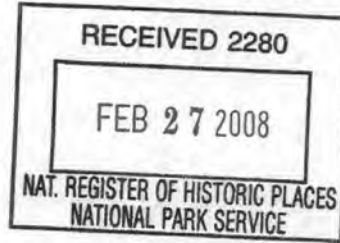


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137

other names/site number Elks Club, Elks Building/32SK

2. Location

street & number 103 1st Avenue West not for publication
city or town Dickinson vicinity _____
state North Dakota code ND county Stark code 089
zip code 58601

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.)

Michael E. [Signature]
Signature of certifying official

2-21-08
Date

ND 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 _____
- removed from the National Register _____
- other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

N/A

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: SOCIAL: meeting hall	Sub: _____
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE: department store</u>	_____
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE: business</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>VACANT/NOT IN USE</u>	Sub: _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>Limestone</u>
roof	<u>Asphalt</u>
walls	<u>Brick</u>
other	<u>Bedford sandstone, marble, tile,</u>
	<u>glass, galvanized iron, aluminum</u>

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

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)

- ____ EDUCATION
- ____ COMMERCE
- ____ SOCIAL HISTORY
- ____
- ____
- ____

Period of Significance 1913 - 1957

Significant Dates 1913

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Claude (Louis W.) & Starck (Edward F.), Madison, WI/
George Heaton Lumber Co., Dickinson, ND, General
Contractor (L. H. Nichols, Foreman)/W.A. Cutnaw,
Dickinson, ND, Electrical Contractor; Grambs & Peet,
Dickinson, ND, Heating and Plumbing Contractor

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

=====

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
 - University
 - Other

Name of repository: Northwest Architectural Archive, Elmer L. Anderson Library, University of Minnesota

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	13	0668882	5193965	(NAD proj., 1927)		
2	—	—	—	4	—	—
	— See continuation sheet.					

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Louis N. Hafermehl

organization _____ date September 25, 2007

street & number 610 N. 7th Street #11 telephone 701-250-8544

city or town Bismarck state ND zip code 58501

=====

Additional Documentation

=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137
Name of Property

Stark Co., ND
County and State

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name Dickinson Elks, LLC (Granville Brinkman, Managing Member)

street & number 1015 Pacific Avenue, P.O. Box 1096 telephone 253-572-1730

city or town Tacoma state WA zip code 98401

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137
Stark County, ND

Description

The Elks Club and Store Building is a fraternal/commercial block located in Dickinson, North Dakota. Dickinson is located in Stark County in the southwestern quarter of the state and serves as the county seat. The town is located on the Heart River, on the mainline tracks of what was originally the Northern Pacific railroad (now the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroad), and on Interstate Highway 94, the primary east-west auto route through the state. Dickinson has traditionally been the largest in southwestern North Dakota with a contemporary population of approximately 15,500.

The building is located at the northwest corner of 1st Street West and 1st Avenue West, a block north of Dickinson's main historic commercial thoroughfare, Villard Avenue, and very near the heart of the town's central business district.

The building, designed by the Madison, Wisconsin, architectural firm of Claude and Starck, was constructed between May 1911 and June 1913. It is a three-story, flat-roofed, brick block over a stone walled, concrete-floored, basement. Its rectangular footprint measures approximately 50' x 140'. Its primary facades (east and south walls) are faced with a slightly variegated buff-colored brick, locally produced by the Dickinson Fire and Pressed Brick Company, and laid in running bond with buff-colored mortar in a concave butter joint.

A molded limestone sill course at the second-story level and a modillioned galvanized iron cornice above the third floor windows extend the length of the building's primary (i.e., east and south) facades and give the building a strong horizontal emphasis, which is counterbalanced by the use of quoins at the primary facades' corners and, on the south wall, at intermediate points.

The second and third floor levels of the east façade contain five bays. Second story window openings have flat-arch limestone lintels with projecting keystones. Third story window openings are taller than those at the second story and are set in round-arched panels slightly recessed from the wall plane. A continuous limestone sill runs beneath the third story windows. Limestone is also decoratively used for impost blocks and keystones in the brick arches into which the third story windows are set. A further decorative touch is the placement of diamond-shaped accents of

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137
Stark County, ND

Description (continued)

limestone, which are centered in the lunette between the third story window flat-arch lintels and the keystones of the arched openings in which the windows are placed.

At ground level on the east façade the lodge entrance is located at the building's north end. It is a recessed entry defined by brick pilasters and limestone columns supported on a limestone plinth. The pilaster/columns support an entablature rendered, as are the columns, in the Tuscan Doric order. To the south of the lodge entry is a storefront. While the dimensions of its constituent parts - kick, display windows, and transom - closely approximate those of the original storefront, the materials used are relatively modern, dating from 1956.¹ Kick and transom are comprised of a faux structural glass material composed of a cementitious filler compressed between two metal panels. The surfaces of the exterior panels are enameled or porcelanized to simulate the appearance of structural glass.² At the south end of the east façade is a recessed corner entry to what was traditionally the building's primary commercial space.

At ground level on the south façade the storefront display window extends to the west of the recessed corner entry. At the west end of the building is a storefront remodel dating from 1975 when the space, originally a storefront comprised of the same materials as the primary storefront (prism glass in the kicks and transoms; plate glass display windows), was converted for jewelry store use.³ This ca. 1975 storefront is a symphony of stucco, metal grating, and small display windows characteristic of jewelry store display design from that period until present.

The south wall space at ground floor level between the primary and secondary commercial storefronts originally contained four small prism glass windows located in line with the windows at the second and third story levels above. At some unknown date these windows were removed and metal grates inserted in their place; the easternmost of these window openings has been widened. Below this range of openings was originally continuous brick wall; today there are three doorways and a window in this space.

¹ City of Dickinson, Building Permit #1287, April 3, 1956

² Ibid. The building permit describes these panels as "mirror walls."

³ City of Dickinson, Building Permit #4155, June 19, 1975.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137
Stark County, ND

Description (continued)

The south wall at the second and third story levels is essentially divided into three parts by quoins placed approximately one-fourth the length of the building from each end of the wall. The face of the wall between the intermediate quoins is recessed several inches from the plane of the flanking walls. Window openings at the second story level are sized and detailed as previously described for those at the east façade second story level.⁴ However, they are not uniformly spaced on the south wall. Between intermediate quoins and the ends of the building are three window openings evenly spaced; between the intermediate quoins are seven window openings, with single double-hung sash alternating with paired double-hung sash.

The same arrangement of window openings exists at the third story level, though at this level window sizes differ from one wall division to the next. The three at the east end of the building sit atop a continuous stone sill and are of the same dimensions and sit within arched openings detailed exactly as those on the east wall. The seven intermediate windows are shorter and each single and set of paired double hung windows sits on a separate stone sill. The three windows at the west end of the wall are shorter still. They each sit atop their own stone sills, but there is a continuous band of stone beneath them at the sill level of the seven intermediate windows.

None of the building's window openings carry original windows. On the primary facades, second and third story windows are two-light tinted, double-glazed deadlights in anodized metal frames. They are not as deeply recessed in the window openings as were the original double-hung, wood frame, sash.

The building's north wall is of a variegated red brick laid in common bond. Window openings all are segmental arches composed of tripled header courses and sills comprised of single header courses projecting slightly from the building wall. Original windows have all been removed and replaced with glass block.

At approximately the center of the building's north wall, at second story level, there originally existed a skylight, pitched from east to west, that provided natural light to a portion of a café then located on

⁴ Note, however, that the three second floor windows at the west end of the south wall were originally shorter, had individual limestone sills with slightly recessed brick walls between window sills and the sill course that now serves as the window sills. In brief, the original second floor window sill configuration in this area was the same as presently found in the three third floor windows directly above them.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137
Stark County, ND

Description (continued)

that floor. To the west of this sky-lighted portion of the café was a balcony recess extending two stories upward to the roof of the building. At second story level the balcony recess was partially sheltered by a tin-covered, shallowly pitched, truncated hip roof. The balcony was a feature designed to provide service access - delivery of food and ice, etc., to the second floor kitchen - as well, presumably, as providing outside space for kitchen stewards to catch a breath of fresh air on their breaks. At balcony's edge was a simple iron pipe railing. The railing has been removed and a brick wall, extending up to third floor level, erected in its place and a roof extended from this wall's top edge to the original building wall, thus completely enclosing the original recessed balcony space. The original building wall behind this enclosure was partially removed and several of the original window and door openings leading from the building to the balcony have been in-filled with yellow brick. Third floor window openings on the north wall have all been in-filled with glass block at some undetermined time.

On the evening of October 15, 2007, a fire which started in the northwest corner of the building's basement burned through the first and second floors at that corner. The roof caught fire and was destroyed. Much of the window glazing was blown out by the fire and by the subsequent efforts to fight it. Destruction of the roof resulted in some minimal damage to the top two or three courses of brick on the building's parapet wall. At present clean-up of fire debris, stabilization of building walls at third floor level, and shoring up of the third floor joists is underway.

Notwithstanding the building's wholesale window replacement, ground-level storefront remodeling, and recent fire damage, its exterior retains a high degree of integrity. Exterior facing materials and trim are intact. Fenestration at the second and third floors of the building remains almost completely original and, where altered by window opening in-fill, as on the north wall of the building, the infill is well recessed leaving clear indications of where original window openings existed.

The lodge entrance, vestibule, elevator and stairwell - the only significant intact interior building features extant before the fire - remain intact. The remainder of the interior is practically devoid of integrity, having been substantially gutted with use of an Environmental

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7,8 Page 5

**Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137
Stark County, ND**

Description (continued)

Protection Agency grant (2001) to remove severely water-damaged materials resulting from roof failure that had resulted from the building's extended underutilization and ultimate extended vacancy during approximately the last quarter century. Close inspection of the building interior suggests that few, if any, original partition walls remain, and none of the interior finishes, except those very few previously mentioned, that helped make the building a community showpiece at the time of its construction remain to be admired.

The building is presently owned by a limited liability corporation, Dickinson Elks, LLC, which intends to develop the building for commercial use in the basement, ground floor and second story levels and four condominium units with lofts on the third floor level.

Statement of Significance

The Elks Club and Store Building is significant under Criterion A as the first home of Dickinson Normal School (which has evolved into Dickinson State University, one of the seven state-owned institutions of higher education in North Dakota offering four-year degrees) and as an example of the importance of fraternal organizations and their influence on the development of the commercial face of North Dakota communities.

The building is also significant under Criterion C as Dickinson's largest and most prominent example of the Early Brick Commercial Style.

Dickinson Elk's Lodge #1137 was established on December 11, 1908 with forty charter members. At the time, there were nine other fraternal organizations in the town, just three of which had erected buildings of their own.⁵ It was in one of these buildings, the Knights of Pythias Hall, that the newly established Dickinson Elks Lodge met. In less than two-and-a-half years, following a five-fold increase in membership, Elks lodge #1137 decided to erect its own building.

Establishing of an Elks Lodge in Dickinson was perceived as marking the town's rise as one of the state's largest communities. Elks policy purportedly prohibited the creation of lodges in communities with populations of less than 5,000. In 1910 there were only five towns of such

⁵ Geo. P. Keiter; *Dickinson City and Stark and Dunn Counties, North Dakota Directory*, vol. 1, 1910-1911 lists these as the Knights of Pythias, the A.O.U.W., Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Independent Order of Foresters, I.O.O.F., Knights of Maccabees, Masons, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Woodmen of the World. The Knights of Pythias, the I.O.O.F. and the Masons were the three with their own lodge buildings.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137
Stark County, ND

Statement of Significance (continued)

size in North Dakota, so establishment of the lodge was locally viewed as symbolic of the town's entry into that rather exclusive group.⁶

As reported in the local press, financing of the building's construction was to be largely by subscription via lodge members, with the anticipation that each member would buy a single share at \$100 per share stock price while many would purchase multiple shares. Stock dividends were guaranteed, according to the newspaper report, suggesting that from the outset the proposed building would be designed and used for income-producing purposes. Construction cost was estimated to be \$60,000 - \$75,000 for a two or three story building that would provide commercial space and lodge space and, possibly, public meeting/performance space, which was perceived as being in small supply in the booming community.⁷

In early March, 1911, the lodge contracted with the firm of Claude & Starck of Madison, Wisconsin to design the building. The plans and specifications were prepared by Edward F. Starck, who was touted in the *Dickinson Press* as having had "a great deal of experience in the construction of fine Elk homes, having planned six already, and it was on account of his special knowledge in this line of work that his services were secured." We have, however, found documentation of only two other Elks building commissions completed by Claude and Starck and constructed according to their plans - one in Madison and the other in Eau Claire, Wisconsin.⁸

⁶ *Dickinson Press*, "Dickinson Elks There," October 21, 1911, p. 1 and "Dickinson's New Elk Home Costing \$100,000 Furnished," August 9, 1913, p.1. The method used by the Elks organization in computing population, if indeed their policy was to prohibit establishment of lodges in communities of less than 5,000, was clearly not based on census records. The 1910 U.S. Census lists Dickinson as having a population of 3,678; the 1920 census lists Dickinson with a population of 4,122 - still well short of 5,000. In fact, in 1911 there were Elks lodges in ten North Dakota Communities (a reality acknowledged in the *Dickinson Press*), only five of which had populations of 5,000 or more. The statistics, however, do not negate the symbolic nature of what the creation of the Elks Lodge meant to the Dickinson community. Nor, obviously, did the statistics influence the hyperbole of the *Dickinson Press*.

⁷ *Dickinson Press*, "Start New Elk Home Model Structure," March 11, 1911, p. 1.

⁸ *Ibid.* We have found three different sources listing designs by Claude and Starck. In the combined lists, totaling approximately two hundred buildings designed by the firm, only three Elks Lodge buildings are included. In addition to the Dickinson building they designed lodge buildings in Madison (1901) and Eau Claire (1906), Wisconsin. Lists of buildings constructed by the firm are found in: Gordon D. Orr, Jr., "Louis W. Claude: Madison Architect of The Prairie School," *The Prairie School Review*, Volume XIV (no date given; it was the last issue of the journal published, however, and since it ceased publication in 1981 we assume Volume XIV was published in that year or shortly prior); Katherine H. Rankin and Timothy Heggland, "Madison Intensive Survey, Part One," a report prepared in 1995 for the City of Madison and the Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and; the Master List of Commissions for Claude and Starck which lists materials contained in the collections of the

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137
Stark County, ND

Statement of Significance (continued)

Claude and Starck had been partners for fifteen years by the time they received the commission for the Dickinson Elks building design, and their partnership would extend eighteen years beyond until 1929 when the partnership dissolved, apparently acrimoniously. Subsequently, Starck would partner with Hubert F. Schneider and Claude would practice independently. Little of architectural importance has been discovered about the work of either Claude or Starck following the dissolution of their partnership. Both died in Madison, Wisconsin - Starck in October 1947 and Claude in August 1951.⁹

Claude had worked with both Frank Lloyd Wright and George G. Elmslie when both were employed by Adler and Sullivan. Claude remained a life-long friend of the former and their friendship is acknowledged as providing the impetus for the firm's (i.e., Claude and Starck) large body of Prairie Style buildings. They were prolific, designing buildings as far away as Papeete, Tahiti, though most of their work was in the upper-midwest - Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois. A survey sponsored by the City of Madison and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin's Historic Preservation Division characterizes the firm as "Madison's most prolific one in the first two decades of the 20th century" with "its most notable work done in the Prairie School style . . ."¹⁰

While the firm's focus was on private residential design, libraries and schools, their work was in fact extremely varied. Outside of the three categories mentioned, their work included commercial buildings, warehouses, institutional buildings, fire stations, hospitals, a stadium, churches, and fish hatchery buildings, to list but a few. How the firm came to the attention of the Dickinson Elks Lodge #1137 we can only speculate. As far as we know, the Dickinson building is the only North Dakota commission they ever received.

Of the three documented Elks Lodge buildings designed by the firm, the Dickinson building was the last to be designed and erected, and it bore little resemblance to the Madison or Eau Claire buildings. The Madison

Northwest Architectural Archive, Elmer L. Anderson Library, University of Minnesota (the master list may be found on-line at <http://special.lib.umn.edu/findaid/xml/naa114.xml>).

⁹ Gordon D. Orr, Jr., "Louis W. Claude: Madison Architect of The Prairie School," *The Prairie School Review*, Volume XIV, n.d., pp. 22-23; "Biographical Sketches for Louis W. Claude and Edward F. Starck," Louis W. Claude Papers, Northwest Architectural Archive, Elmer L. Anderson Library, University of Minnesota, <http://special.lib.umn.edu/findaid/xml/naa114.xml>.

¹⁰ Rankin and Heggland, p. 317

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137
Stark County, ND

Statement of Significance (continued)

building, constructed in 1901, was a two-story building in the Neo-Classical Style constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, with a columned entry and round-arched windows. The Eau Claire building, constructed in 1906, was a hipped roof, two-story building over a raised basement rendered much in the Neo-Colonial mode of the Georgian Revival. Neither of these buildings -- the only other Elks Lodge buildings designed by Claude and Starck for which we have found documentation -- is extant.

Within two months of their hiring, Claude and Starck had produced a rendering of the building, consistently displayed on the front page of the *Dickinson Press* as articles about the building's progress would appear. First projected for completion in early 1912, the building was not put into service until March 1913, when the locally owned and operated F.L. Roquette Co. Department Store and Grocery began operating out of the building's first floor and basement.¹¹ Five months later Lodge #1137 dedicated the building amidst a two-day mid-week ceremony for which local businesses erected window displays honoring the Elks, the town erected street and street light decorations featuring the purple of the Elks, and a parade and rodeo were held.

Roquette's connection with the building continued until 1928, when Montgomery Wards moved into the space, which they would occupy for the next four decades. In the early 1970s the first floor was partitioned through remodeling. A variety of business enterprises - a pet store, real estate office, finance company, printing shop, tax service, Army recruiting office, investment counselor, photo lab, architect, jewelry store, health food store, liquor store, insurance agency, frame shop, etc. - then occupied the space.

The building's transition in usage as the long-time home of one of the town's two nationwide department store chains (the other being J. C. Penney & Co.) to the home of multiple, small, locally-owned business enterprises is closely associated with the development of the interstate highway system. Construction of Interstate Highway 94 occurred between 1958 and 1969, with the Dickinson segment (Fryburg, ND to just east of Dickinson) being opened in late 1964. I-94 was routed along the northern edge of the community and intersected the major north-south road through Dickinson, North Dakota Highway 22. At this intersection an interchange was constructed and the

¹¹ F.L. Roquette was a member of the Elks.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 9

**Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137
Stark County, ND**

Statement of Significance (continued)

land adjacent to the interchange became prime development property in the community.

By no later than 1970 a shopping center had been created at the interchange. At that time two nationally recognized department store chains operated outlets in Dickinson. By the end of the decade there were three nationally recognized department store outlets operating out of Dickinson; two were located at the I-94 interchange. The other, Montgomery Ward, which had occupied the Elks Building for so many years, was still located in the central business district, but was operating as a catalog outlet rather than as a traditional retailer. By the late 1980s Montgomery Ward terminated its Dickinson catalog outlet operation, and a decade later the only department stores operating in Dickinson were located at the I-94 interchange.

Similarly, while only one of the town's thirteen motels were located at the interchange in 1971, by the end of the decade three of the town's seventeen motels were located at the interchange, and all three represented national chains. By the end of the 1980s, six of the town's fourteen motels were located adjacent to the interstate highway.

The I-94 interchange drew not only commercial construction. Prominently located at its northwest corner is the new Elks Lodge #1137 building constructed in 1982, three years after sale of their original building, the subject of this nomination.

The building is closely tied to the history of higher education in western North Dakota, for it served from the Fall of 1918 through the Spring of 1924 as the primary location for instruction by the Dickinson State Normal School.

In 1912 agitation had begun for a normal school - a training school for rural teachers - to serve the Missouri Slope area (i.e., that portion of North Dakota located west and south of the Missouri River). That a need for rural teachers existed is apparent when considering that a quarter of a million new settlers, many of them locating west of the Missouri River, entered North Dakota between 1898 and 1915. Furthermore, in 1912 fewer than fifteen percent of the teachers in the Missouri Slope area had received any training beyond high school, and more than twenty-five percent of them failed to meet the state's minimum requirements for the

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137
Stark County, ND

Statement of Significance (continued)

lowest form of a teaching certificate established by the legislature in the previous year.¹²

Establishment of the school would address not only the demand for qualified rural teachers - it would also serve psychic and economic needs. Acquisition of a state institution created, both within and without the community, a perception of its importance relative to other communities in the state. It also provided a stabilizing factor in the community's economic base that would contribute to, if not guarantee, the town's survival. While such concerns may not have been vocalized at the time, that they were, and remain, very real is attested to by the tenacity with which North Dakota communities fortunate enough to house state institutions fight off any suggestion that they be deprived of them in the name of improved state governmental efficiency or economy.

A constitutional amendment was required to establish the normal school in Dickinson and the measure was placed on the ballot for the 1916 November election and passed. Though the state legislature provided operational funding for the new school during a special legislative session held in January 1918, its appropriation for campus building construction was vetoed by the governor. In the six years between 1918 and 1924, while land was being acquired for a campus, a campus plan developed, and a power plant and dormitory constructed, the Elks building would provide on its second and third floors both administrative office and classroom space for the new institution. In that six-year period the school's enrollment more than tripled and its faculty increased commensurately.

During the school's final assembly, held in the Elks Building auditorium on March 27, 1924, speeches focusing on reminiscences of the school's activities and progress during its long, albeit temporary, sojourn there were given by the school president, its secretary, a member of the faculty, and one of the first students to have enrolled in the institution.¹³ No text of the speeches given was reported in the local press. However, the fact that such a ceremony was held at all, given that the new educational building for which the school was finally abandoning the Elks building had a

¹² Barbara Beving Long, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Dickinson State Normal School Campus District, February 21, 1997. Long cites as her source Margaret C. Walker, "The History of Secondary-Level Teacher Preparation in North Dakota: 1883-1921," M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1968, pp. 11, 16.

¹³ Dickinson Press, "Normal to New Home This Week," March 29, 1924, pp. 1, 4.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8,9 Page 11

**Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137
Stark County, ND**

1,200 seat auditorium of its own in which such an assembly could have been logically held, suggests that the educational institution had developed a fond attachment to the Elks building in the first half-dozen years of its existence.

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DeLong, Winnifred Stump. The Story of Dickinson State: the College on the Hill. Dickinson State Alumni Association, 2003.

Long, Barbara Beving. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Dickinson State Normal School Campus District, February 21, 1997.

Kieter, George P. Geo. P. Keiter;s Dickinson City and Stark and Dunn Counties, North Dakota Directory, vol. 1 - 5, 1910-1911, 1912-1913, 1914-1915, 1916-1917, and 1918-1919 respectively.

Orr, Gordon D., Jr., "Louis W. Claude: Madison Architect of The Prairie School," *The Prairie School Review*, Volume XIV, n.d.

Rankin, Katherine H. and Heggland, Timothy. "Madison Intensive Survey, Part One," a report prepared in 1995 for the City of Madison and the Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

-- --. "Biographical Sketches for Louis W. Claude and Edward F. Starck," Louis W. Claude Papers, Northwest Architectural Archive, Elmer L. Anderson Library, University of Minnesota.

-- --. Polk' Dickinson (Stark County) City Directories, R. L. Polk & Co., St. Paul, MN. For the years 1967 through 1999.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9,10 Page 12

**Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137
Stark County, ND**

The Dickinson Press, selected issues between March 11, 1911 and

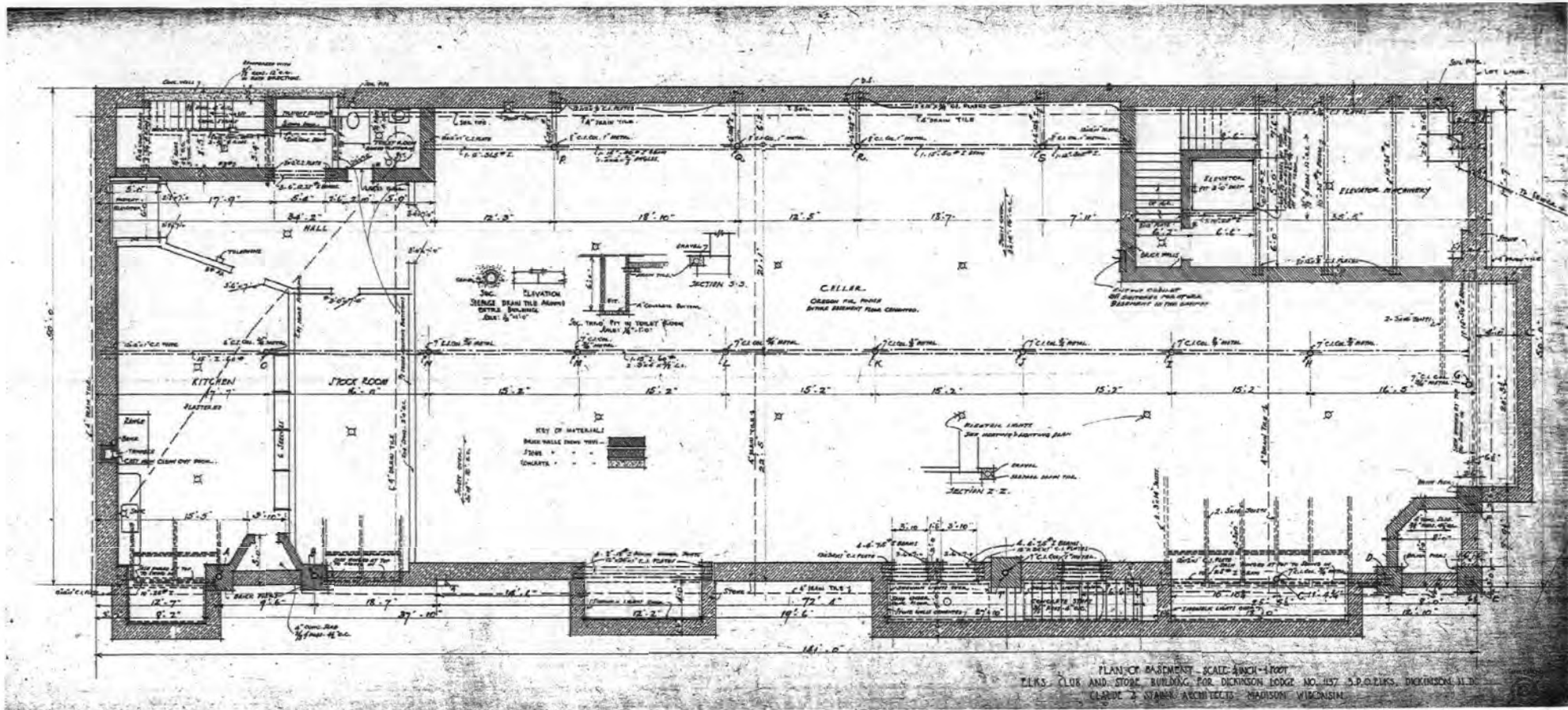
City of Dickinson, North Dakota. Building Permits #1287 (April 3, 1956)
and #4155, (June 19, 1975).

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 11 and 12, Block 13, Original Plat Addition to the City of Dickinson,
North Dakota.

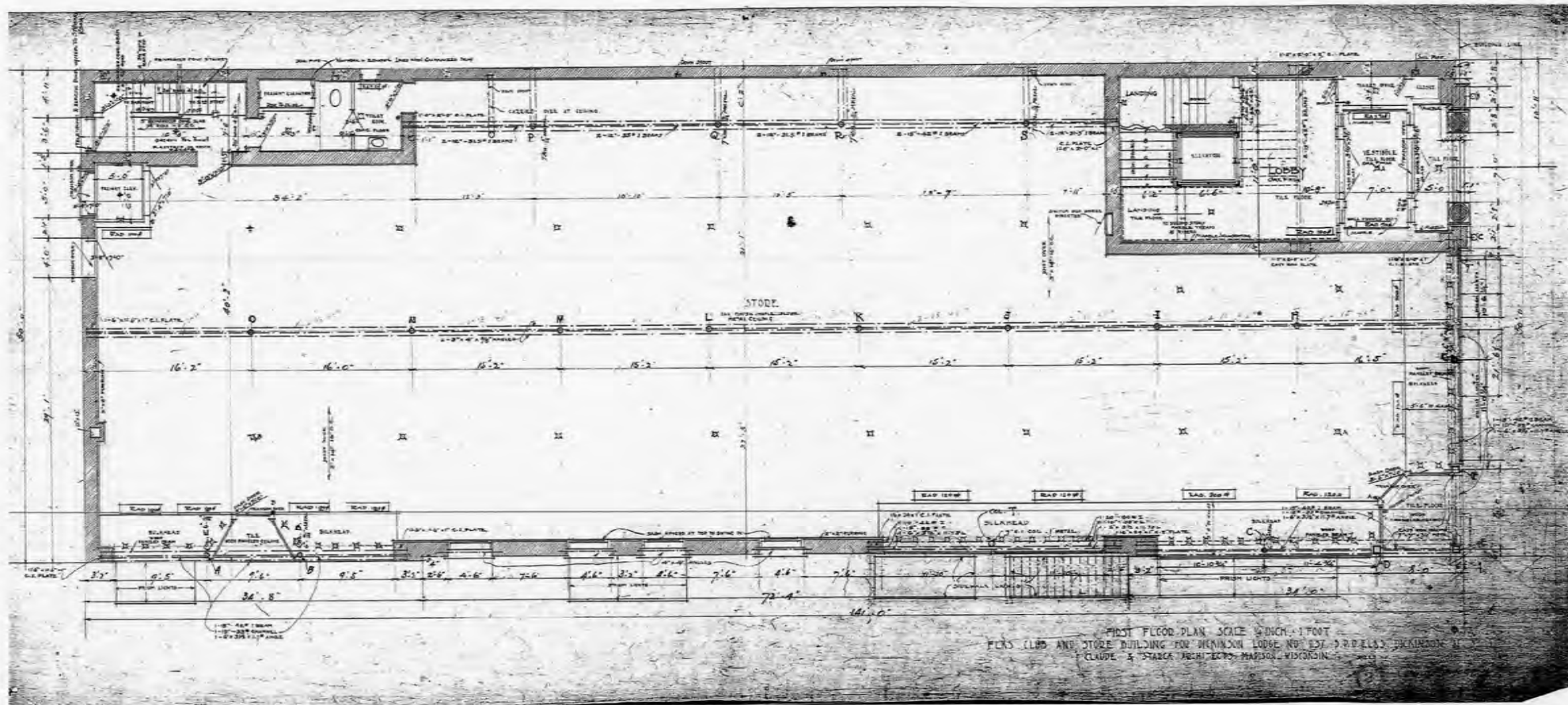
Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated
with the Dickinson Elks Club and Store Building.



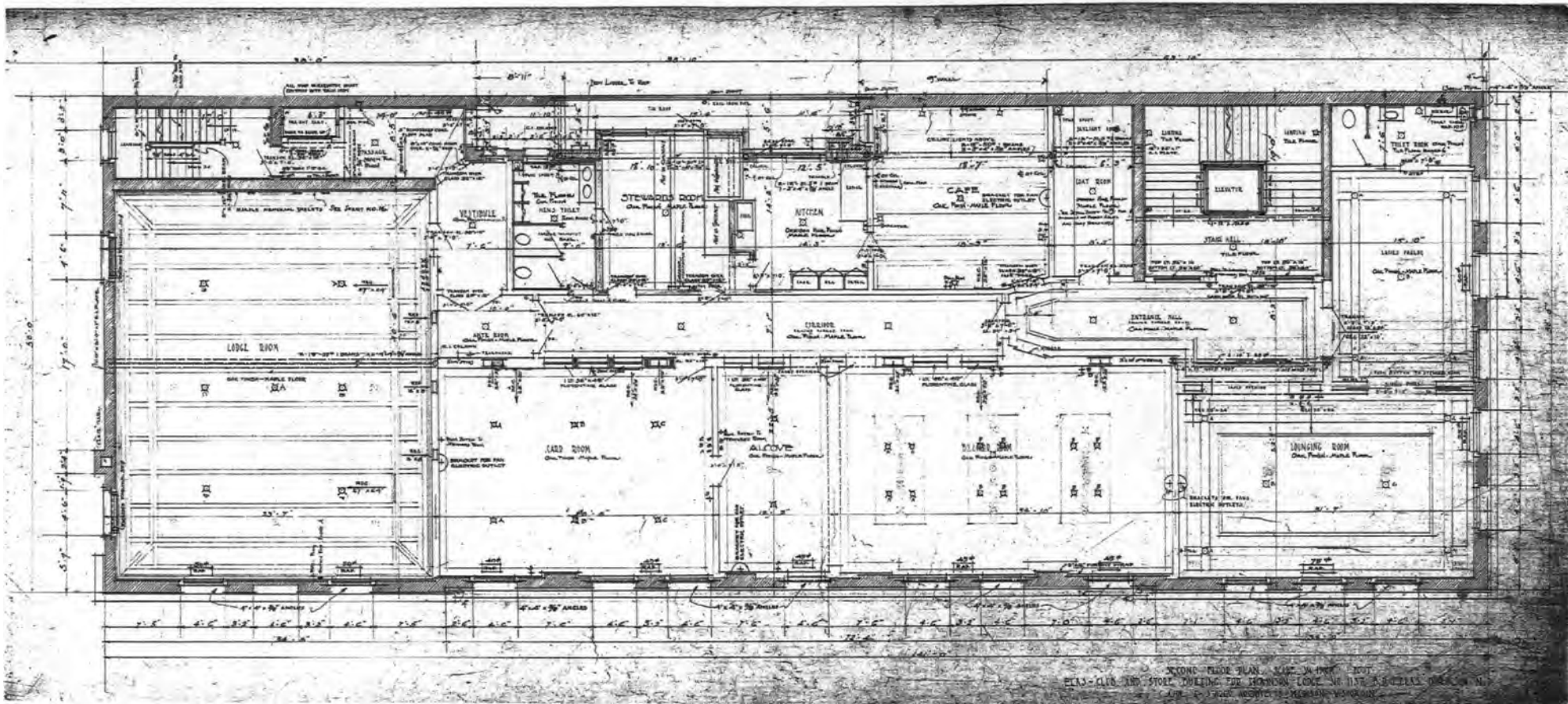
Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137
Stark County, ND

Original plans held in Northwest Architectural
Archive, Elmer L. Anderson Library, University of
Minnesota



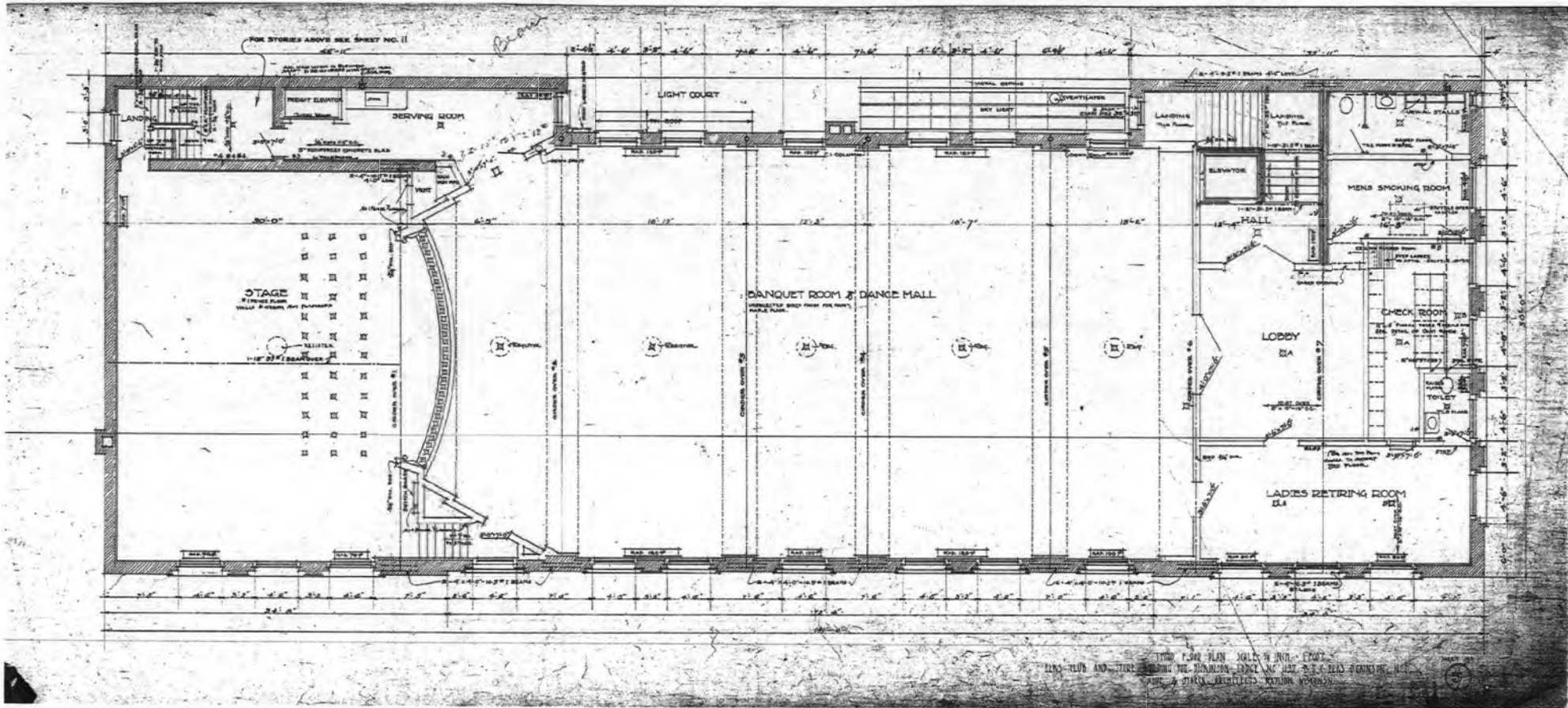
Elks Club and Store Building, Dickinson Lodge #1137
 Stark County, ND

Original plans held in Northwest Architectural
 Archive, Elmer I. Anderson Library, University of
 Minnesota



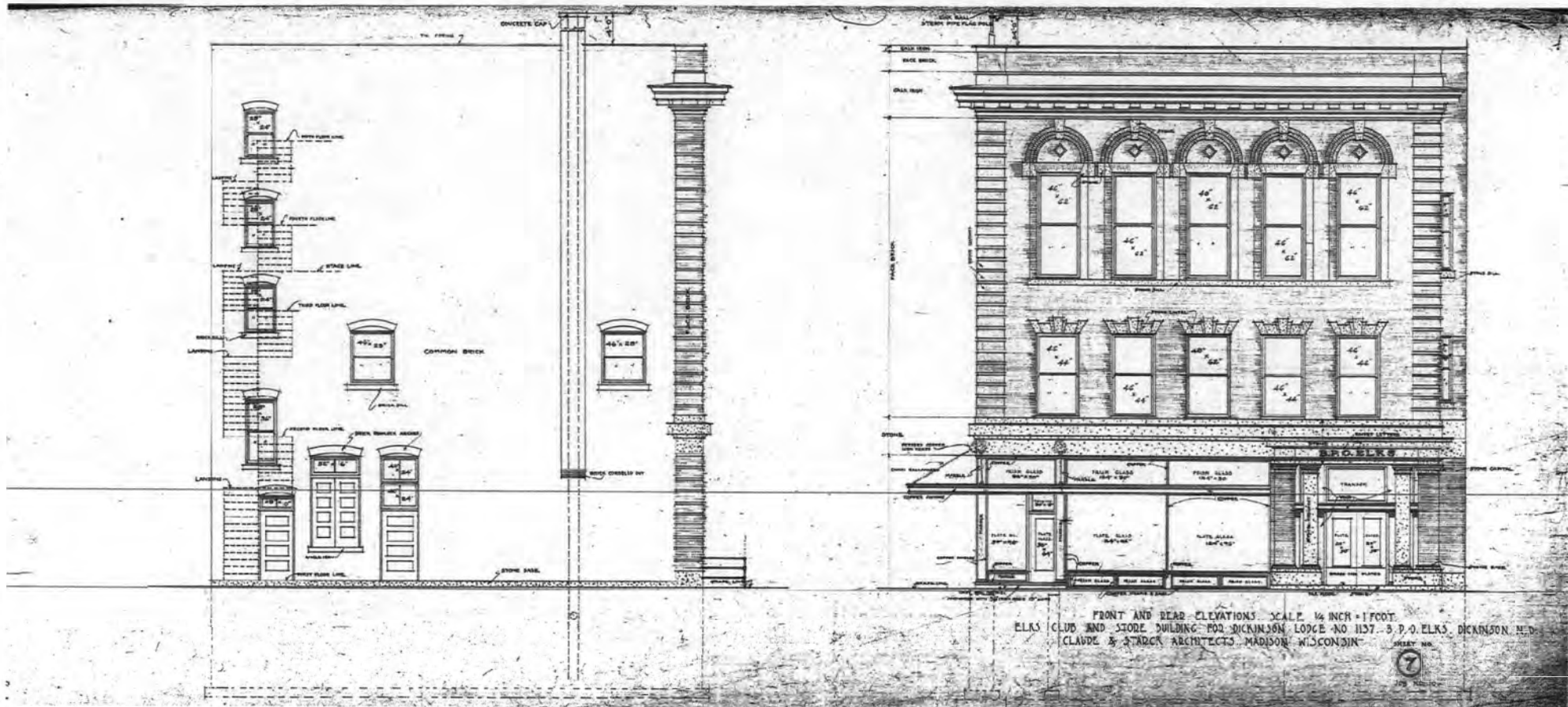
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Archive, Elmer L. Anderson Library, University of
Minnesota



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 Minnesota



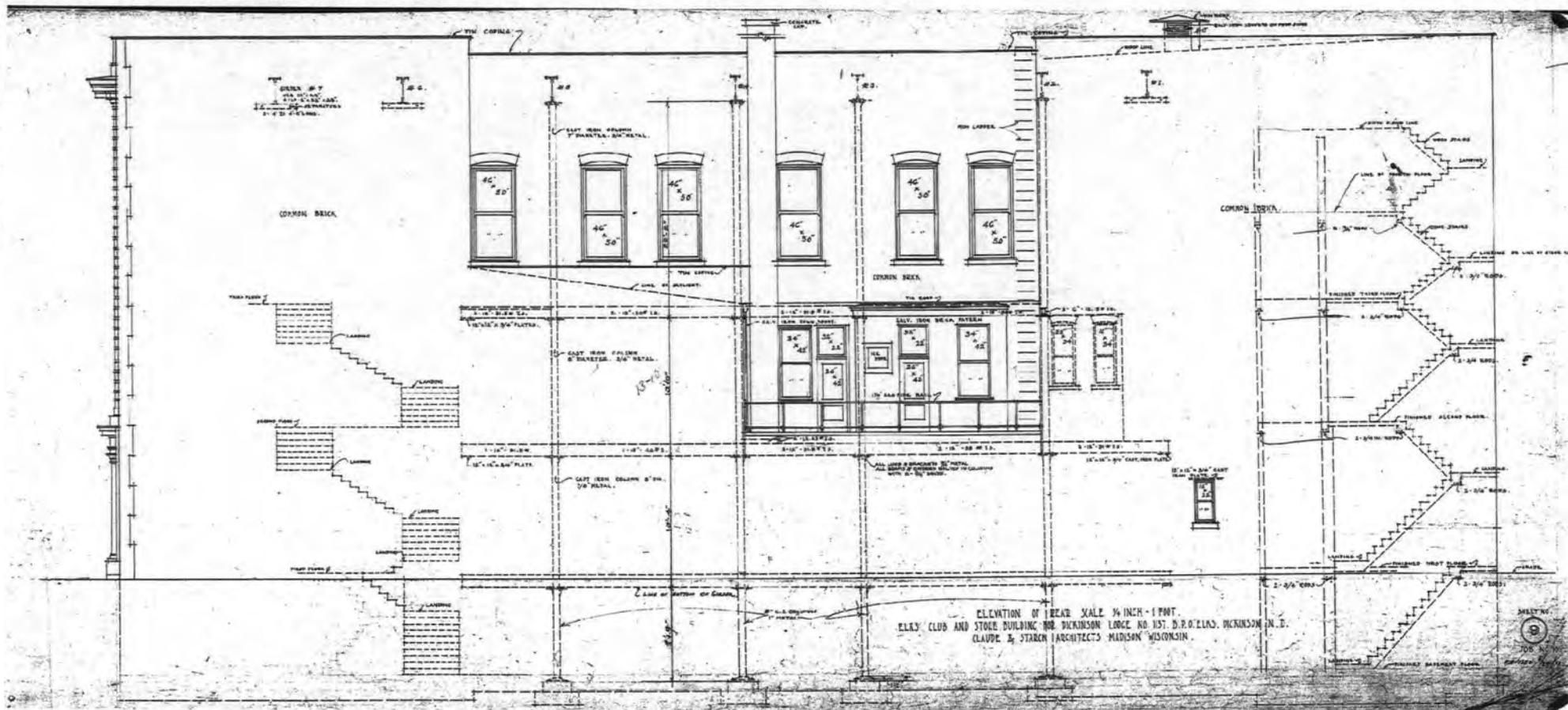
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Minnesota

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

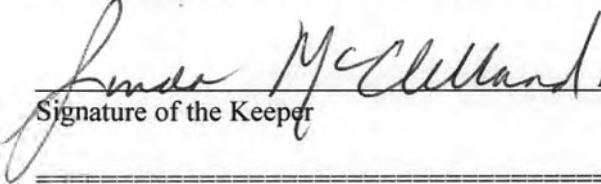
NRIS Reference Number: 08000280

Property Name: Elks Club and Store Building—Dickenson Lodge #1137

County: Stark State: North Dakota

Multiple Name: N/A

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


Signature of the Keeper

April 11, 2008
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Significance

Criterion C is, hereby, dropped as a qualifying National Register Criterion due to the cumulative effect that extensive alterations to the windows and damage to the northwestern corner of the building (due to the recent fire) have had on the building's integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The building retains sufficient integrity for listing under Criterion A.

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

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Elks Club and Store Building--Dickenson Lodge #1137

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, Stark

DATE RECEIVED: 2/27/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/17/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/01/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/11/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000280

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Building is significant under criterion A for its role as the first home of Dickenson Normal School (Education) and its association with the Elks organization (social history and Commerce) which contributed to the development of downtown Dickenson's commercial center and signified its status (rising) ca. 1910 as one of State's leading and largest cities.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER J McClelland

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 4-11-08

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.

Due to recent fire and window alterations, the architectural significance of building has been impaired and Criterion C dropped (see SLR).



ELKS CLUB AND STORE BUILDING
STARK CO., ND

HISTORIC PHOTO; PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN
CA. 1924

VIEW TO NW

1 OF 13



ELKS CLUB AND STORE BUILDING

STARK CO., ND

L. HAUFERMEHL

12/8/07

VIEW TO NW

2 OF 13



Hoerner
BROCKTON
MASS.

WINDMILL
ALLEY BRASSY
KID GINGER
MAY BOP
MAY BOP

ELKS CLUB AND STORE BUILDING

STARK CO., ND

L. HAFERMEHL

12/8/07

VIEW TO NE

3 OF 13



ELKS CLUB AND STORE BUILDING

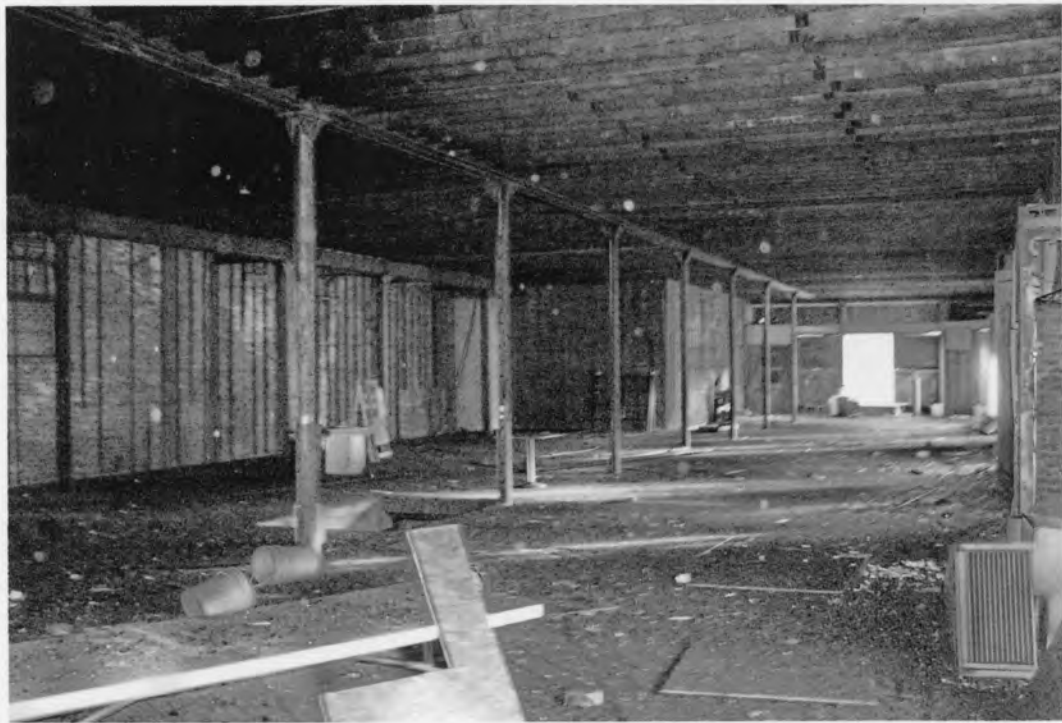
STARK CO., ND

L. HAUFERMEHL

12/8/07

VIEW TO SE

4 OF 13



ELKS CLUB AND STORE BUILDING

STARK CO., ND

L. HAFERMEHL

12/8/07

GROUND FLOOR INTERIOR, VIEW TO EAST

5 OF 13



ELKS CLUB AND STORE BUILDING

STARK CO., ND

L. HAFERMEHL

12/8/07

SECOND FLOOR, VIEW TO W.

6 OF 13



ELKS CLUB AND STORE BUILDING

STARK CO., ND

L. HAFERMEHL

12/8/07

SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR, VIEW TO NE.

7 OF 13



ELKS CLUB AND STORE BUILDING

STARK CO., ND

L. HAUFERMEHL

12/8/07

THIRD FLOOR INTERIOR, VIEW TO NW.

8 OF 13



ELKS CLUB AND STORE BUILDING

STARK CO., ND

L. HAFFERMEHL

12/8/07

STAIR WELL AT THIRD FLOOR LANDINGS, VIEW
TO N.

9 OF 13



ELKS CLUB AND STORE BUILDING
STARK CO., ND

L. HAFERMEHL

12/8/07

INTERMEDIATE STAIR LANDING BETWEEN
SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR, VIEW
TO N. FROM THIRD FLOOR LANDING

10 OF 13



ELKS CLUB AND STORE BUILDING
STARK CO., ND

L. HAUFERMEHL

12/8/07

TILE FLOOR AT NORTHEAST CORNER
ENTRANCE

11 OF 13



ELKS CLUB AND STORE BUILDING

STARK CO., ND

L. HAFERMEHL

12/8/07

NORTHEAST CORNER ENTRY VESTIBULE,
VIEW TO E.

12 OF 13



ELKS CLUB AND STORE BUILDING,

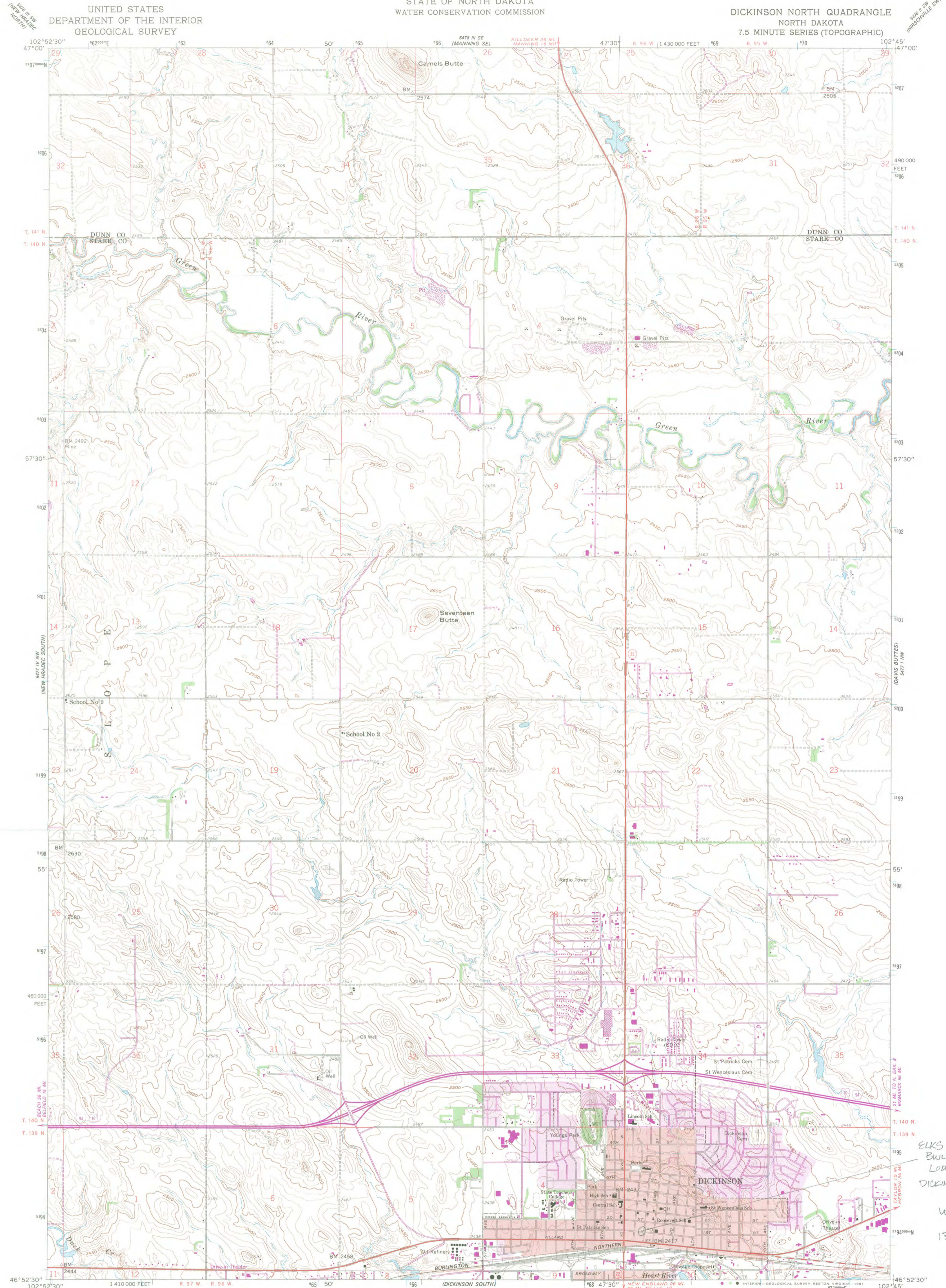
STARK CO., ND

L. NAFFERMEHL

12/8/07

STAIRWELL AND ELEVATOR AT NORTHEAST
CORNER ENTRY VESTIBULE, VIEW TO W.

13 OF 13



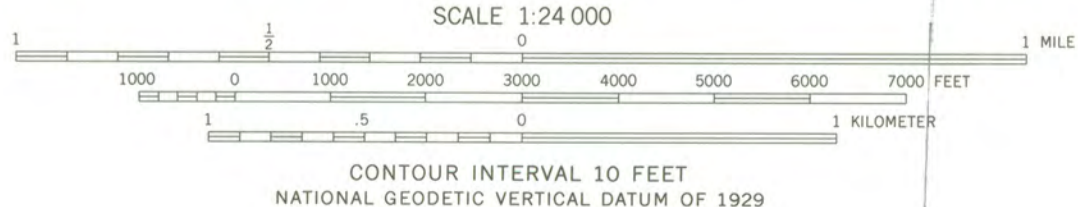
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1958. Field check 1959

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on North Dakota coordinate system,
south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 13, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only
landmark buildings are shown

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 4 meters north and
37 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

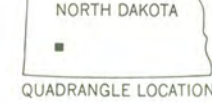


CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND STATE WATER COMMISSION, BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58501
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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



Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial
photographs taken 1980. Map edited 1981
This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area

DICKINSON NORTH, N. DAK.
N4652.5-W10245.7.5

1959
PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 5477 IV NE-SERIES V871

ELKS CLUB AND STORE
BUILDINGS, DICKINSON
LORGE # 1137
DICKINSON, NORTH DAKOTA

UTM REFERENCES
13/0668882/5193965
(NAD Proj., 1927)

