

0058

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 19 1994
NATIONAL REGISTER

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 an 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 Kelly, J. Nelson, House

other names/site number Lord Byron's Bed And Breakfast; 32 GF 1387

2. Location

street & number 521 South 5th Street N/A not for publication

city or town Grand Forks, ND 58201 N/A vicinity

state North Dakota code ND county Grand Forks code 035 zip code 58201

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.)

James E. Sperry 1/10/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota)
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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): _____

for Signature of the Keeper Entered in the National Register Date of Action
Myra M. Rapsley 2/18/94

J. Nelson Kelly House
Name of Property

Grand Forks, North Dakota
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood

roof Asphalt

other

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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1897

Significant Dates

1897

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

George F. Barber & Company, Architects

A.F. Turner, Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:

J. Nelson Kelly House
Name of Property

Grand Forks, North Dakota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .45 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 4	6 4 7 6 0 0	5 3 0 9 0 2 5
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
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 Steven R. Hoffbeck, Coordinator

organization Grand Forks Hist. Preservation Comm. date June 19, 1992

street & number 712 Northwestern Drive telephone (701) 777-3681

city or town Grand Forks state ND zip code 58203

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)

Property Owner

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

name Eugene and Meredith Byron

street & number 521 South 5th Street telephone (701)775-0194

city or town Grand Forks state ND zip code 58201

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

J. Nelson Kelly House
Grand Forks County, ND

Description

The J. Nelson Kelly House is located on the northwest corner of South Fifth Street and Minnesota Avenue, facing Fifth Street. The property is located along the most impressive residential street in Grand Forks, south of the central business district and west of the Red River of the North. The house contributes to the historic significance of the site because it retains most all original architectural features on the interior and exterior. A second building on the site, a garage built in the late 1940s, is a noncontributing resource.

Resting on a brick foundation, the Kelly House is a two-and-one-half-story wood frame building and basically square in shape. The ridgeline of the main gable lies east and west with a central gambrel bay projecting toward the south front facade. A one-story enclosed porch extends the full length of the south elevation and is capped by a hipped roof. To the rear, a large pedimented gable end and a flat roof with a balustrade are visible. The rear entrance is a partially enclosed space with a hipped roof. All roofs are surfaced with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in original pine clapboard siding and wood trim.

The chief decorative effects are accomplished by the Colonial Revival style central entrance and projecting gambrel bay, and symmetrical fenestration. Queen Anne detailing includes the variety of window shapes and materials, various roof shapes, and decorative shingling.

The east, west and south gable ends are pedimented, and decorative shingle work implies dentils along the cornice lines. The gambrel also shares the suggestions of dentils and a pent eave runs along the face. Attic level fenestration located on the east and west gable ends and the south front gambrel end include three variations of the Palladian window. The north gable end contains three small double hung windows.

Fenestration on the first and second floors is irregularly spaced, double hung windows except for the south facade, where the openings are symmetrical. Two large picture windows are located in the enclosed porch, and two narrow, four-over-four, double hung windows flank the porch entrance.

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J. Nelson Kelly House
Grand Forks County, ND

Description (continued)

A bay window is situated on the second floor below the gambrel roof. Leaded glass transoms are located above each of the three bay windows. Decorative leaded-glass windows are located in the living and dining rooms. Two projecting bays of differing shapes are featured on the east elevation. The southern two-story bay is segmented, containing three, narrow, double hung windows on each floor, and is capped with a polygonal roof. The second bay is a boxed oriel with two double hung windows with a pedimented gable roof. The oriel is supported by five curved brackets.

The interior is in excellent condition with recent changes occurring only in the kitchen. The first floor plan includes a living room, dining room, kitchen, den, front entryway, and front and rear porches. The second floor consists of five bedrooms and two bathrooms, all with hardwood flooring. Four bedrooms and one bathroom are located in the attic. The top story has maple floors and softwood woodwork and doors.

The main central staircase is built entirely of fine carved quarter-sawed honey oak wood, extremely well-cared for since it was built in 1897. Stairways to the basement, attic and rear entrance were built of yellow pine wood. Two fireplaces, one on the first floor, one above it on the second floor in a bedroom, retain their original materials. Both fireplaces feature large mirrors with oak framing and mantles. The main fireplace has oak columns with Ionic capitals surrounding the glazed brick hearth. Twin oak ionic columns also grace the entry to the living room or parlor. The woodwork along the floor and ceilings is also of white oak. The walls were plastered originally, and now most of the walls are covered with wallpaper. The first floor has hardwood floors.

The den, front entryway, dining and living rooms on the first floor have the original lighting fixtures, brass chandeliers with flower-shaped globes in the living room, entry and dining rooms; a circular glass chandelier in the eastern bay window area, and a single globe fixture over the front door.

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J. Nelson Kelly House
Grand Forks County, ND

Description (continued)

The two upstairs bathrooms contain large porcelain sinks and bathtubs, all original and in excellent condition. The 1897 bathroom has a 20-inch by 30-inch Crystal enameled sink and a 5-foot Perfecto bathtub. In addition, in 1897 a 4-foot Perfecto bathtub was installed in the basement. The basement bathtub has been removed. The two second-floor bathrooms also have the original towel racks and soap dishes. The two bathtubs feature original faucets and plumbing fixtures. One bathtub has porcelain faucet handles and the other has exposed pipes with metal faucet handles.

The house was wired for electricity in 1897. A bell system for calling the maid is still intact, with connections in two bedrooms and one bathroom on the second floor, and in the den on the first floor.

The Kellys added a dining room in 1910.¹ This historic addition contains Mission Oak paneling, with oak beams exposed on the ceiling. The dining room also has a fireplace, although not as elaborate as the one on the first floor. A second bathroom was also added on the second floor at this time.

Other alterations include enclosing the front porch during the early 1940s. The original, open porch was capped by a shallow mansard roof and was graced by a central classical pedimented gable. Spindework was used as a lower railing and was in use as decoration around the tops of the porch supports. A photograph of the house with the original porch is contained in Souvenir, Grand Forks, North Dakota: Briefly Illustrated Facts (Grand Forks: Herald Printers, 1907), n. p.

An original carriage house, built in 1897, was razed. A small single automobile garage, built between 1906 and 1912, was also demolished. Currently the site contains a modern, four-stall garage, which is a noncontributing feature to this nomination.

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J. Nelson Kelly House
Grand Forks County, ND

Statement of Significance

The present owners, Eugene and Meredith Byron, are the third owners the property, and all of the owners have taken care to preserve the house. The J. Nelson Kelly House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as an example of early catalog housing in Grand Forks. Catalog buying was a major national development in American domestic architecture in the late 19th Century, a significant movement in the history of American Architecture. The house was selected from the catalog styles of George F. Barber & Company Architects of Knoxville, Tennessee. The house belongs to the early catalog housing period in Grand Forks and is representative of the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne style in the city.

J. Nelson Kelly, Superintendent of Schools in Grand Forks, purchased the building lot of South Fifth Street on 15 April 1897 from O. M. and Mary Hopkins.² A building permit, Number 173, was issued to Mr. Kelly on 12 August 1897 for a two-story residence with an estimated cost of \$8,000.³ Kelly selected plans for the house from the pattern books of George F. Barber & Company Architects of Knoxville, Tennessee.⁴ A. F. Turner, the general contractor and builder examined the plans on 12 June 1897 and modified the plans from June 13-30; actual construction began in early August and reached completion by about 29 December 1897.⁵ The bulk of the building materials were purchased from the Bardwell Robinson Company of Minneapolis, MN, with additional materials secured from the Red River Lumber Company of Grand Forks and Crookston. Painting, wallpapering and floor finishing were completed by Frank T. Roat of Grand Forks. The firm of Holm Olson, Inc., landscape architects of St. Paul, Minnesota, planned the grounds for the Kelly home.⁶ Hall & Gallup provided the heating for the residence.⁷

George Franklin Barber of Knoxville, Tennessee, became one of the most successful late-Nineteenth century American domestic architects through his mail-order business. Charles and George Palliser, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, were among the first of this type of architects, printing a small booklet of house plans in 1876

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J. Nelson Kelly House
Grand Forks County, ND

Statement of Significance (continued)

and a larger catalog in 1878. Another architect, A. J. Bicknell Company, published Bicknell's Village Builder, also in 1878.⁸ Barber learned the mail-order business by purchasing the Palliser and Bicknell publications, and began printing his own small catalog of house plans in De Kalb, Illinois, in 1887-1888. After moving to Knoxville, Tennessee, in late 1888, Barber practiced as an architect locally and began to expand his mail-order business.

Barber's catalogs illustrated the exteriors by means of architectural renderings and the interiors by means of floor plans. The customer would purchase plans, specifications and full working drawings for the designs shown in the catalogs. Barber advertised in popular and trade magazines such as Ladies Home Journal, Woman's Home Companion, Scribner's, The Century, The Churchman, The Manufacturer and Builder, and others. His earlier designs were of mainly Queen Anne and Romanesque styling, but by 1893, Colonial styles were sold.⁹ Later pattern books exhibited Renaissance and Beaux Arts styling. Barber's was among the most prominent of the mail-order architectural firms in the United States from 1888-1915. Other successful companies included that of R. W. Shoppell of New York City and W. J. Keith of Minneapolis. The plans sold by the Sears Company followed upon the successes of the Barber Company and the others.¹⁰

The J. Nelson Kelly residence represents the first documented mail-order house in the city of Grand Forks. Before 1897, high-style houses of prominent citizens were designed by local architects or architects from Minneapolis or, perhaps, Fargo. Architect J.W. Ross, of Grand Forks, had designed many houses in the city since his arrival in the early 1880s. One of Ross' most significant designs was the Dr. Henry M. Wheeler Residence (420 Franklin Avenue) in 1885.¹¹ The Wheeler House is located one block east of the J. Nelson Kelly House. The Wheeler House is of the Italianate and Gothic Revival Styles.

Queen Anne style architecture was introduced to the city by an architect named Mr. Jordan, probably from Minneapolis. In 1883, Jordan designed and supervised the construction of 10-14 Queen Anne

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J. Nelson Kelly House
Grand Forks County, ND

Statement of Significance (continued)

style houses, (including the still-existing houses located at 1648 Riverside Drive and 1518 Riverside Drive) in the Riverside Park Addition of Grand Forks.¹² Queen Anne and Italianate style houses dominated the high-style designs in Grand Forks through the 1880s, with the Grand Forks County Court House (Italianate) as representative of the brick public buildings, and the house located at 421 South 6th Street (H.P. Rucker Residence, built in 1882) as an example of an Italianate style family dwelling.

Queen Anne houses dominated the houses built in Grand Forks in the 1890s. The Queen Anne Style homes in the city include the George Clifford House at 406 Reeves Drive, built in 1889. Other Queen Anne style houses followed after the first examples of the style, notably at 411 Reeves Drive, the W.A. Gordon House, built in 1892 or 1893. Middle class vernacular houses had simple lines, built according to the skills of the local builders.

By 1897, when J. Nelson Kelly built his house, he could have hired Architect J.W. Ross (who was heavily involved in governmental buildings at the time, for example, he designed the Grand Forks County Hospital in 1895 and the Cass County Hospital in 1896¹³), and have procured a house similar in style to what was being built at the time. Instead, Kelly and his wife opted to obtain a plan through the mail from the Barber Company, and then hired a local builder to erect the dwelling.

According to the specifications provided by the Barber Company, Kelly had been provided with seven architectural drawings, namely of the "Front Elevation, Two Side Elevations, Rear Elevation, Plan of Cellar or Foundation, First Floor Plan, Second Floor Plan, Roof Plan." Barber's catalogs also illustrated interior details, so Kelly's home has elements of Barber's interior designs. The client was given a choice of details and interior options so that each house was customized, to various degrees. Kelly and his contractor revised and modified the original plan that had been purchased. Efforts to examine the original architect's drawings of the homes in the catalogs resulted in the knowledge that only a few of the catalogs are still extant.

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J. Nelson Kelly House
Grand Forks County, ND

Statement of Significance (continued)

Duke University has two catalogs (from 1895 and 1896) and the Library of Congress has one of the 1901 catalogs. Neither library would lend the catalogs through interlibrary loan services, because the works are non-circulating materials. The earlier Barber catalogs have been examined, but the styles within them had not evolved to the Colonial Revival stage.

Two others houses in the city, the W. H. Pringle residence at 511 Reeves Drive and the G. R. Jacobi residence at 504 Reeves Drive, were also built from mail-order plans. The Pringle and Jacobi residences were built from designs by the W. J. Keith Company of Minneapolis in 1901.¹⁴ Both houses have had the porches altered by enclosure, a common occurrence in North Dakota.

The J. Nelson Kelly House is an of an eclectic style, mixing Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles. It was built in a time when styles in the city of Grand Forks were changing from the Queen Anne style, so well exemplified by the George Clifford House at 406 Reeves Drive (built in 1889) and the W.A. Gordon House on Reeves Drive, built in 1892. Queen Anne style houses were still being built in Grand Forks after the turn of the century, a fine example is the Murphy House, built in 1901 at 420 Reeves Drive.

The Colonial Revival Style became popular in the city after the arrival in Grand Forks of Architect Joseph Bell DeRemer, a Columbia University-trained architect, in 1902. DeRemer immediately brought the style into popularity with his Oxford House, or President's House, at the University of North Dakota. He also designed the Colonial Revival or Neo-Classical house located at 401 Reeves Drive, the Robert McCoy Residence in 1904-1905. Joseph Bell DeRemer designed and built a Dutch Colonial Revival residence, located at 625 Belmont Road, for his own use in 1906.¹⁵

Norene Roberts surveyed the neighborhood surrounding the J. Nelson Kelly House as a part of her Downtown Survey in 1981. Roberts examined the historical and architectural history of the houses located along South Fifth Street, South Third Street, South Fourth Street, Franklin Avenue, Gertrude Avenue, Minnesota Avenue,

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J. Nelson Kelly House
Grand Forks County, ND

Statement of Significance (continued)

Woodland Avenue, and Division Avenue. Seven houses within a thirteen-block neighborhood with similar construction dates were identified as having some Queen Anne features. However, only the house at 612 South Fifth Street has the same level of integrity as the J. Nelson Kelly House. The other houses located at 615 South Fifth Street, 503 South Fifth Street, and 401 South Fourth Street were described as "altered" and had no National Register value.

The others were "vernacular" houses which had only some detailing of Victorian or Queen Anne styling and were not considered remarkable, such as "Eastlake trim" on the house at 520 South Fourth Street; "stickwork" on 622 South Fourth Street; "Queen Anne type window" at 721 South Fourth Street. Thus, the J. Nelson Kelly House preserves the historic character of the neighborhood from 1897, in comparison with its neighboring houses. [At the time of the survey, Roberts believed that the J. Nelson Kelly House required some research in order to determine the architect; such research discovered the Barber connection.]

Other houses designed by George F. Barber are listed on the National Register of Historic Places in the following locations: 1. The John E. and Christina Paulson House, Coquille, Oregon, 2. The George F. Winslow House, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, 3. The Jeremiah Nunan House, Jacksonville, Oregon, was featured in an Historic Preservation issue of April-June 1972.¹⁶ Interest in Barber-designed homes in the United States, as well as other pattern book architecture has increased over the past two decades.

James Nelson Kelly, born 8 April 1859, was born and raised near the town of Emory in Washington county, Virginia. His family had lived on a plantation in Virginia since the late Seventeenth century. He received his early education in the public and private schools and at Emory and Henry College in Virginia, graduating with A. B. (1897) and M. A. degrees. Kelly taught in Virginia schools for several years before becoming superintendent of schools in Brighton, Illinois for three years. He then took the same position at Woodstock, Illinois, for one year and then at Hinsdale, Illinois, for three years. In 1893, Kelly received a law degree

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J. Nelson Kelly House
Grand Forks County, ND

Statement of Significance (continued)

(LL.B.) from Lake Forest University. Rather than practice law, he assumed the position of superintendent of the Grand Forks schools in 1894. Kelly married Eleanor G. Murphy of Woodstock, Illinois, on 2 July 1896, and the couple had five children. Kelly served as president of the North Dakota Teachers Association for one year.

After his retirement from the superintendency in 1919, Kelly was selected by the North Dakota Democratic Party to serve as a national committeeman. In addition, he represented North Dakota as a delegate to five Democratic Party National Conventions.¹⁷

The integrity of the interior of the house is remarkable and is intact, save for a modern kitchen. Older homes with fine interiors have been nominated to the National Register in the city (the Wheeler Residence at 420 Franklin Avenue, and the Clifford Residence at 406 Reeves Drive, from 1885 and 1889, respectively), and one newer house with an intact interior (the Joseph Bell DeRemer House at 625 Belmont Road, from 1908). [The Oxford House has been remodelled into offices for the Alumni Office at the University of North Dakota.] No other house from the period 1889-1908 is listed on the National Register, and the J. Nelson Kelly House is a fine representative example of an interior of an upper class residence in Grand Forks from the years 1893-1907. The integrity of the exterior is complete, save for the front porch. The remainder of the exterior has the original design, wood siding and gable detailing, thus the building has retained its fundamental architectural feeling and stylistic elements.

The J. Nelson Kelly House is significant for its role as an early, documented mail-order home in Grand Forks. The Colonial Revival elements in the style of the house were among the first used in the city, with a large number of Colonial Revival style houses following after the turn of the century.

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J. Nelson Kelly House
Grand Forks County, ND

Endnotes

1. Building Permit #1,903, Record of Building Permits, City of Grand Forks, 14 December 1910, estimated cost \$1,500, page 83.
2. "Town Topics," Grand Forks [ND] Plaindealer, 16 April 1897, 3; and Warranty Deed, Document Number 6144, Grand Forks County, dated 15 April 1897.
3. Record of Building Permits, City of Grand Forks, Vol. I, page 10.
4. "Specifications of labor and material for a frame house to be built for J. Nelson Kelly, Grand Forks, No. Dak. from plans of Geo. F. Barker [sic] & Co. Architects, Knoxville, Tenn.," page 1 of 30 pages of specifications. This document is in the possession of the present owners of the house, Eugene and Meredith Byron.
5. Notebook entries, page 1, and bill, page 1, from A. F. Turner, General Contractor and Builder, in possession of house owners, the Byrons.
6. Bill and lists of materials contain letterheads and addresses of the various contractors and suppliers, all documents are in the possession of Eugene and Meredith Byron, Grand Forks, ND. Blueprint No. 617, "Plan of Grounds for Mr. J. Nelson Kelley [sic], Grand Forks, N.D.," page 1.
7. "The City," Grand Forks Herald, 11 September 1897, 3.
8. James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, "Planbook Houses: Architecture By Mail," Old-House Journal, November/December 1989, 40, 41, 43.
9. Michael A. Tomlan (ed.), George F. Barber's Cottage Souvenir Number Two (Watkins Glen, NY: American Life Foundation and Study Institute, 1982), 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 19.

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Endnotes (continued)

10. "Pattern Book Architecture: Is Yours A Mail-Order House?," Old-House Journal, Vol. 8, Number 12, December 1980, 183, 190, 191.
11. "Building Prospects," Grand Forks Weekly Plaindealer, 7 May 1885, 2, lists J.W. Ross as the architect for Wheeler's house.
12. Queen Anne Houses in Riverside Park are documented in "Buildings in Riverside," Grand Forks Weekly Plaindealer, 22 March 1883, 8; "Local News," Grand Forks Herald, 22 March 1883, 4; and "Riverside Park Addition," Grand Forks Herald, 19 December 1886, 4.
13. Grand Forks County Hospital described in "County Hospital," Grand Forks Herald, 21 December 1895, 3. Cass County Hospital in "Bits of News," Grand Forks Herald, 23 November 1895, 5; and Minute Book, Cass County Commissioners, Volume E, 21 November 1895, 53; and Minute Book Cass County Commissioners, Volume E, 9 January 1896, 71.
14. "Our Local Improvements," Grand Forks Herald, 15 December 1901, 11.
15. Norene A. Roberts, National Register Nomination, 625 Belmont Road, 1983.
16. "John E. and Christina Paulson House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 6 July 1983, page 4; "George R. Winslow house," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1973, page 5; and Marion D. Ross, "Jacksonville," Historic Preservation, April-June 1972, 28.

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J. Nelson Kelly House
Grand Forks County, ND

Endnotes (continued)

17. "James Nelson Kelly, North Dakota History and People: Outlines of American History, Vol. III, (Chicago: The S. J. Clark Publishing Company, 1917; and "Schools To Close Today For Funeral Of J. Nelson Kelly," Grand Forks Herald, 16 January 1934, 1.

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J. Nelson Kelly House
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Bibliography

City of Grand Forks, Record Of Building Permits, City of Grand Forks 1894-1934.

"Grand Forks City Schools," The Grand Forks Herald-Silver Anniversary Edition, 26 June 1904, 54.

"Grand Forks Schools Show Record Enrollment," Grand Forks Herald, 20 June 1954, 7A.

"Jacksonville," Historic Preservation, April-June 1972, 28.

James Nelson Kelly Papers, Elwyn B. Robinson Special Collections Library, University of North Dakota.

"J. Nelson Kelly," Grand Forks Herald, 16 January 1934, 2.

"Kelly Lauded By Associates Last Evening," Grand Forks Herald, 3 June 1919, 7.

"Kelly School Has Monday Dedication," Grand Forks Herald, 9 October 1966.

North Dakota, History and People: Outlines of American History, Vol. III. Chicago: The S. J. Clark Publishing Company, 1917.

"Our Local Improvements," Grand Forks Herald, 15 December 1901, 11.

"Pattern Book Architecture: Is Yours A Mail-Order House?," Old-House Journal, Vol. 8, Number 12, December 1980, 183-191.

Massey, James C. and Shirley Maxwell, "Planbook Houses," Old-House Journal, November/December 1989, 40-43.

"Schools To Close Today For Funeral Of J. Nelson Kelly," Grand Forks Herald, 16 January 1934, 1.

Tomlan, Michael, ed., George F. Barber's Cottage Souvenir Number Two. Watkins Glen, NY: American Life Foundation and Study Institute, 1982.

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Grand Forks County, ND

Bibliography (continued)

"Town Topics," Grand Forks [ND] Plaindealer, 16 April 1897, 3.

"The City," Grand Forks Herald, 11 September 1897, 3.

Verbal boundary description

In Grand Forks County, Section 3, Township 151, Range 50 West.

Urban Legal Description: South one-half (S 1/2) of lot ten (10) and all of lot twelve (12) in Block nine (9) of Viets Addition to the town of Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Verbal boundary justification

The boundary lines used in this nomination are those legally defined for this urban property.