

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received OCT 16 1985

date entered NOV 19 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Mayville Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number All within the southwest quarter of section 32,
Township 146 North, Range 52 West N/A not for publication

city, town Mayville N/A vicinity of

state North Dakota code 038 county Traill code 097

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See Continuation Sheet)

street & number N/A

city, town N/A vicinity of N/A state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Traill County Registry of Deeds

street & number Traill County Courthouse

city, town Hillsboro state North Dakota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historical and Architectural Survey of
Portions of Mayville, ND has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date November, 1982 N/A federal state county local

depository for survey records North Dakota State Historical Society

city, town Bismarck state North Dakota

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date No. 6 (428 1st St. NE) was moved in 1897.

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Mayville Historic District is a compact district in a portion of northwestern Mayville, North Dakota. The District contains 54 buildings which are residential, ecclesiastic and educational in nature. The District is anchored at the north end by Mayville State College and is comprised of residential homes in blocks 11, 12, 13 and in portions of blocks 10, 8, 7 and 15 of the original Mayville townsite, including the Normal Park addition and a small portion of the Gummer's addition. The District contains a representative cross-section of architectural styles found in North Dakota in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The harmonious blending of the Mayville College campus and this quality residential district is aided through the use of Siberian Elms which have grown to monumental proportions. In the summer, these trees reach their leafy branches over the street and form a verdurous canopy. All streets contained within the residential area (see map #1) are uniformly 66' in width. Residential lots contained within the district are generally 50' x 140' with exceptions in the Normal Park Addition where they are 60' x 160'. The southeast corner contains irregularly shaped lots in a portion of the Gummer's Addition.

The majority of the Mayville College campus being nominated as a part of this district and is bounded on the north by Fourth Street NE; on the west by Third Avenue NE; on the south by Third Street NE; and finally back north to Fourth Street NE.

Most of the significant buildings in the Mayville Historic District reflect architectural styles which were common in the state of North Dakota from 1881-1930. These widely recognized styles include Queen Anne, Shingle Style, Beaux Arts/Neo Classical, Craftsman, Prairie, Gothic Revival, Roman Revival, Princess Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque and Homestead Styles. The District is distinguished in that it already contains two buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places. They are the G.O. Stomner House and the Col. W.H. Robinson House. Sixty-three percent of the fifty-four buildings contribute significantly to the overall historic district while thirty-seven percent of the buildings are considered intrusions. A list and description of both contributing and non-contributing buildings follows on the succeeding pages. There are 34 contributing buildings and 20 non-contributing buildings.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1881-1930 **Builder/Architect** Various p. 28

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Mayville Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places because both the Mayville State College campus and the Residential District meet the criteria for nomination. The Mayville State College campus and Residential District: 1) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; 2) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; 3) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction which possess high artistic value. In addition, buildings contained within the proposed District exhibit quality of significance in architecture. The Mayville Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, material and workmanship. It is being nominated under the areas of architectural and educational significance.

The Mayville State College

The Mayville State College campus is being nominated with the Residential District to the National Register of Historic Places because it amply meets the criteria set forth and is significant in the areas of education and architecture.

The Mayville State College as an educational institution for teachers had its early beginnings under another name. The Mayville Normal School, as it was known at the time of its conception, was a product of North Dakota's first legislature in 1889. Mayville was among the smallest North Dakota cities to obtain a state-supported institution. This designation was due greatly in part to the efforts and political astuteness of Traill County's two delegates, Engbert M. Paulson of Mayville and Martinus F. Hegge of Hatton, North Dakota. Paulson's name is most closely associated with the institution and is entwined closely enough with its founding and early operations to earn him the sobriquet of "Father of Mayville State College". He served as the first president of the local governing board and lobbied successfully for legislative appropriations during the early 1890's.

The first classes met in the Mayville City Hall on November 10, 1890 with fifteen students present. Implementing that cooperation kept President James McNaughton busy while the local governing board devoted its efforts to providing a campus and buildings. A ten-acre tract of land was purchased from S.E. Boyum of Mayville for \$800 in 1891, thus providing land for a campus. It was October 4th, 1893 when the doors of Mayville Normal School's first building opened and in 1895, the college had its first graduating class. Funding levels varied over the years for the college but nevertheless buildings were constructed and the enrollment increased. In 1924 the Mayville Normal School became a State Teachers College and offered a new 4-year Bachelors Degree. The college was accredited by the American

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property 50.3 Acres

Quadrangle name Mayville North

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>4</u>	<u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>13</u> <u>15</u>	<u>5</u> <u>12</u> <u>6</u> <u>12</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>4</u>	<u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>18</u> <u>10</u>	<u>5</u> <u>12</u> <u>6</u> <u>12</u> <u>7</u> <u>10</u> <u>10</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>4</u>	<u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>10</u>	<u>5</u> <u>12</u> <u>6</u> <u>12</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>
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D	<u>1</u> <u>4</u>	<u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>3</u> <u>14</u> <u>10</u>	<u>5</u> <u>12</u> <u>6</u> <u>12</u> <u>0</u> <u>10</u> <u>10</u>
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E	<u>1</u> <u>4</u>	<u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>12</u> <u>15</u>	<u>5</u> <u>12</u> <u>6</u> <u>12</u> <u>3</u> <u>10</u> <u>15</u>
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F	<u>1</u> <u>4</u>	<u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>10</u> <u>15</u>	<u>5</u> <u>12</u> <u>6</u> <u>12</u> <u>2</u> <u>16</u> <u>15</u>
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G	<u>1</u> <u>4</u>	<u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u>	<u>5</u> <u>12</u> <u>6</u> <u>12</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u>
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H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
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state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title James R. Schimmer and Daniel Cornejo

organization Cornejo-Schimmer Planners

date June 26, 1985

street & number Suite 814 Black Building

telephone (701) 235-3147

city or town Fargo

state North Dakota

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota)

date September 30, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date

11/19/85

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

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Building numbers correspond to the buildings listed in Item #7 (Description).

1. Dennis A. and Sheri L. Peterson (re 430 Main St. East)
330 5th Ave. SE
Mayville, ND 58257
2. Orville D. and Paula Tunseth (re 425 1st St. East)
Box 33
Mayville, ND 58527
3. Norah W. Johnston (re 32 4th Ave. NE)
Box 102 - 32 4th Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58527
4. Richard G. Elken (re 416 Main St. East)
Box 396
Mayville, ND 58257
5. Mrs. Dupont Bjelde (re 424 Main St. East)
424 Main St. East
Mayville, ND 58257
6. John O. and Margaret Rice (re 428 1st St. NE)
428 1st St. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
7. Kenneth and Margit Eastman (re 132 4th Ave. NE)
132 4th Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
8. Lydell and Paulette Schultz (re 126 4th Ave. NE)
126 4th Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
9. Goose River Bank (re 122 4th ave. NE)
c/o Terry L. and Ella Phelps
Mayville, ND 58257
10. Leo M. and Clarra J. Evanson (re 114 4th Ave. NE)
Rte. 2 - Box 84
Mayville, ND 58257
11. Elmer P. and Vera E. Armstrong (re 232 4th Ave. NE)
P.O. Box 207
Valley City, ND 58072

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12. Dorothy Larson (re 330 2nd St. NE)
10409 Camelot Circle
Sun City, AZ 85351
13. Mayville Mutual Aid Corporation (re 329 3rd St. NE)
Mayville, ND 58257
14. James A. and Cynthia M. Schobel (re 232 3rd Ave. NE)
329 3rd Street
Mayville, ND 58257
15. Calvin C. and Ramona A. Chamberlain (re 218 3rd Ave. NE)
218 3rd Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
16. Gerald and Deborah Swift (re 115 4th Ave. NE)
115 4th Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
17. Gerald L. and Linda R. Engelman (re 127 4th Ave. NE)
Box 847
Mayville, ND 58257
18. J. Wilmann Grinager (re 132 3rd Ave. NE)
132 3rd Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
19. Orville J. and Phyllis G. Dakken (re 126 3rd Ave. NE)
Box 118 - 126 3rd Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
20. Wallace and Deborah Rindy (re 120 3rd Ave. NE)
120 3rd Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
21. David and Shirley Peterson (re 114 3rd Ave. NE)
114 3rd Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
22. Gerald D. Eid (re 330 Main St. E.)
Morris M. Pyle
Luverne B. Eid
2505 12th Ave. South
Moorhead, MN 56560

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23. Carl Oksoll (re 324 Main St. E.)
324 E. Main
Mayville, ND 58257
24. Stewart Moen (re 25 4th Ave. NE)
254 4th Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
25. Myrtle Solberg (re 29 4th Ave. NE)
29 4th Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
26. Glen Peterson (re 33 4th Ave. NE)
33 4th Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
27. Wylie Hammond (re 32 3rd Ave. NE)
32 3rd Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
28. Larry R. and Kristine Baumgarn (re 26 3rd Ave. NE)
444 N. Howard Street
St. Paul, MN 55119
29. Solveig Lanager (re 22 3rd Ave. NE)
22 3rd Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
30. Ralph and Phyllis Peterson (re 20 3rd Ave. NE)
Portland, ND 58274
31. Ray Springen (re 113 3rd Ave. NE)
Box 438
Mayville, ND 58257
and
H. Irene Wyland
5306 Bloomington Ave. South
Minneapolis, MN
and
Allen Springen
5304 Bloomington Ave. South
Minneapolis, MN
and
Irma Lanning
608 E. "S" Street
Owatonna, MN 55060

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32. Prentice Moen (re 119 3rd Ave. NE)
119 3rd Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
33. Lydell K. and Paulette L. Schultz (re 125 3rd Ave. NE)
126 4th Ave. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
34. Clark J. and Pamela B. Soholt (re 133 3rd Ave. NE)
26 8th Ave. SE
Mayville, ND 58257
35. Randall M. and Gail E. Aasen (re 230 3rd St. NE)
230 3rd Street NE
Mayville, ND 58257
36. Randall M. and Gail E. Aasen (re 226 3rd St. NE)
230 3rd St. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
37. Judy Ree Hensle (re 224 3rd St. NE)
PR of Bertha Ree Estate
c/o Richard Viken
220 3rd St. NE
Mayville, ND 58257
38. Thomas L. and Janet L. Nielson (re 212 3rd St. NE)
212 3rd Street NE
Mayville, ND 58257
39. Mayville State College (Some of the properties they own are
Mayville, ND 58258 eligible; all will be considered.)

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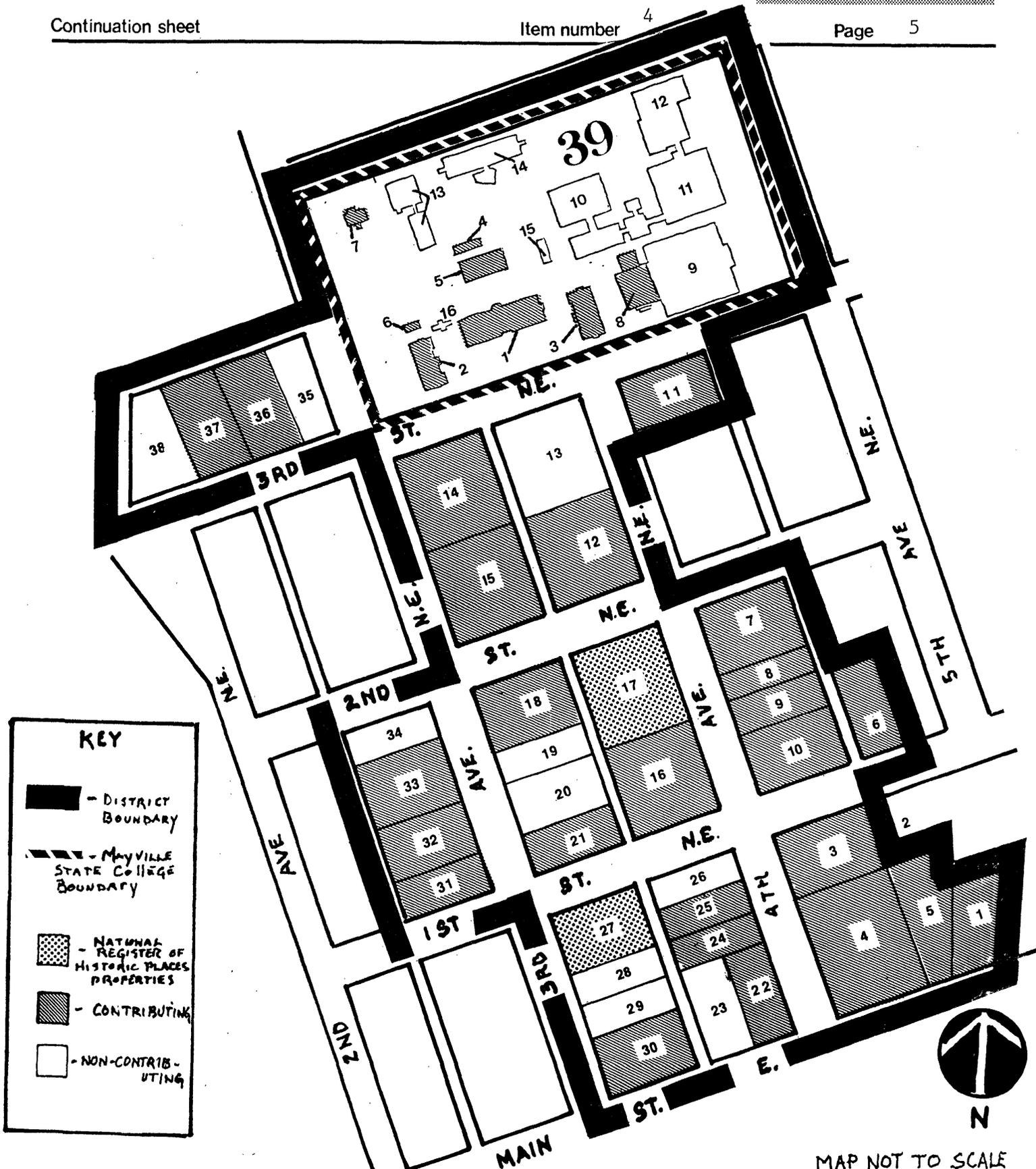
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List of Contributing Structures:

Please note: Location of the buildings are keyed on the sketch map by the numbers used below:

1. 430-Main Street East (1918-19): One and one-half story frame Craftsman house. Elevations are finished with narrow clapboards. Soffits are finished with beadboard and have exposed rafter tails. Windows in enclosed front porch (South) are 6/6 wood sash. Windows all around are 6/1 wood sash except for leaded glass "piano window" in bay on north elevation and nearly square single pane fixed sash windows that flank the brick chimney on east elevation. A redwood deck has been attached to west elevation. Feature 2 is a frame garage on a concrete slab finished with shiplap and cornerboards with an asphalt shingled gable roof and wood paneled roll-top type door. Feature 3 is a summer cottage finished with clapboards and an asphalt shingled hip roof. Windows all around are single pane in wood sash with screens.
3. K.S. Groth House, 32-4th Avenue NE (1898): Imposing two-story Queen Anne frame house with complex roof lines including gambrel roof rear (east) bay. Gable and gambrel ends are finished in decorative shingles, and soffits are finished with dentil molding. Chateausque prismatic 1/1 windows with wood muntins punctuate second story front facade. Small rectangular wood muntin lattice window "rests" on ornamental shelf at second story. Stained and leaded glass transom and single pane fixed sash window on front ground level facade. All windows have wood molding exterior sills. A tall 1/1 stained glass window with round top in round wood frame with wood "Keystone" punctuates second story south facade. Front story SW corner porch has flared clapboard porch skirt and is now enclosed with 1/1 aluminum windows and aluminum door. Second story bay on north elevation supports gabled dormer above with full pediment, wood shingled face and wood muntined rectangular lattice window. Rear 6'x 8' entry was built post-1927. L-shaped garage off SE corner of house is finished with shiplap siding, gable roof and asphalt shingles. (Photo 14)
4. M.L. Elken House, 416-Main Street E (1898): This late Victorian-era modified Queen Anne two-and-one-half story house has maintained a high state of interior and exterior material integrity and stands on its original spacious lots. The front facade gable face is adorned with shingles and barge board and 1/1 wood sash window with multi-colored glass border in wood muntins. Second story walk-out porch has turned balustrade, corner posts, and perforated wood arch.

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Pediment tympanum bears the initials M.L.E. A screened single story porch wraps around SW corner of house and is not original but early. (Owner could not remember when porch was expanded). East facade bears Palladian-type stained glass window which lights the interior stairwell (only center window is stained glass). Three more small rectangular fixed sash stained and leaded glass windows and one rectangular fixed sash beveled and leaded glass window punctuate the east elevation. Bargeboard on east gable end matched bargeboard on front gable. A beveled and leaded glass transom adorns front interior door. Two story bay window on west elevation has stained glass transom pane at second story and beveled and leaded glass transom on first story. Both chimneys are brick and have corbled caps.

Playhouse is located off NE corner of house. It once had a stove in it. Finished with clapboards and wood shingled center gable roof. Garage in NE corner of lot is constructed of hollow clay tile with brick veneer. It has asphalt shingled pyramid roof, two stalls, and square side windows with colored glass corders in wood muntins. Garage built post-1927. (Photos 15 and 16)

5. Evir A. Bjelde House, 424-Main Street East (1916): Well-kept Prairie-style influenced two and one-half story wood frame house. Rectangular in configuration, the roof is a single hip roof with single gabled roof dormer. Soffits are finished with single bead-board and simple broad soffit brackets. Dormer clad with wood shingles. Second floor windows are predominantly 6/1 double sash with aluminum combination storms. Folding 12-light windows at NW corner of house are still operable on west elevation but closed on north side. Single story front (south) facade porch enclosed with screen between stylized paneled pillars. Porch skirt as well as remainder of house is belcast. Porch has beadboard ceiling and wood floor. Front door is single light over three tall oak panels. A stained and leaded glass rectangular "piano" window with grapes breaks the north end of east elevation. NW corner hipped roof portico once served back entry (door no longer extant). Garage north of house is clad in corrugated metal over original shiplap elevations. (Photo 24)
6. 428-1st Street NE (1888): This Homestead style wood framed house has clapboard siding and cornerboards. Windows are 1/1 wood sash with wood storms or aluminum storm/screen combinations. The south porch posts are square. The north entrance appears to be original. The gable ends are covered with decorative wood shingles. The garage is wood framed and has a concrete slab foundation, asphalt shingled gabled roof, and

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vertical grooved wood siding with cornerboards.

7. 132-4th Avenue NE (1894): This Homestead style wood frame house has wood clapboards with cornerboards. It has been altered considerably (wood shutters added to the exterior; many aluminum frame combinations added to replace taller 4/4 wood sash windows). The west entry has two pilaster strips supporting a small cornice above the entry. There is a vertical four light window on each side of the front door. Original wood drip caps still extant on some of the tall ground floor windows. The west dormer is covered with wood shingles. There is a balustrade on top of the east single story element. A door from the second story permits access to this flat roof area. The poured concrete foundation is scored to look like concrete block. There is a hitching post and block on the west boulevard. The garage is a stuccoed wood frame structure with a poured concrete foundation and an asphalt shingled hipped roof. The garage doors are six hinged folding portions with six lights over two vertical panels. The west elevation had three 4/4-light windows and one five-panel wood door. (Photo 28)
8. 126-4th Avenue NE (1893): This Homestead style wood frame house has clapboards with corner boards on the elevations. The gable ends are covered with wood shingles. There are eave returns under the gable ends. Upper lights in south elevation and 2nd story west elevation 1/1 sash windows have multi-paned stained glass perimeter. Aluminum storm/screen combinations have been installed on second story. Interior first story wood trim is unpainted and in good condition. Hardwood floor is exposed in the living room. The present owner has good carpentry skills. He has successfully copied the original door trim between the dining room and living room and installed it in door opening between the dining room and the east addition. The east addition was built in 1978. Since 1982 a simple gable with rounded arch cut out has been added above the west elevation entrance. The wood framed garage has clapboard siding, and asphalt shingled roof, and a poured concrete foundation.
9. 122-4th Avenue NE (1912): This Queen Anne style frame structure has clapboard siding with cornerboards. There is a two story bay on the south elevation with a large single pane with beveled and leaded glass transom on the main floor. This window is repeated on the east side of the main floor south elevation and on the south side of the main floor west elevation. The front porch has original wood porch columns, beadboard ceiling, wood tongue and groove floor, and wood steps. The porch roof tympanum has a styled acanthus leaf over a fleur-de-lis scroll motif. The west, south, and north gable ends are treated with decorative wood shingles. The south and west gable ends have lunette lights with

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wood muntined border lights. Facade windows are one over one aluminum combination storms over one over one wood sash interior windows. The roof has a wood widow's walk with a wood picket rail. The interior woodwork is in find condition. This house is currently the Orvik Home for Senior Citizens.

10. 114-4th Avenue NE (1891): This Homestead style wood frame house has clap-board siding and cornerboards and aluminum combination storms in the original wood frames. The west patio has turned posts and decorative corner brackets. There is a gable roofed dormer above the patio. The south elevation has a single story bay with a truncated hip roof. The south porch has stuccoed columns. Above the south porch is a shed roof dormer. The east side has a one story truncated hip roof portion. The brick chimney rises between this east portion and the main body of the house. This east portion, the south porch (less the stucco), the south bay window and the west patio all have similar roof design. Because of the chimney placement and the similar roof designs, it is probable that these four elements are original. The wood frame garage, feature #2, has shiplap siding, cornerboards, a concrete block foundation, and an asphalt shingled gable roof. (Photo 27)
11. 232-4th Avenue NE (1899): The west facade of this Queen Anne style house has a small porch/patio. The post corners have decorative brackets. The porch tympanum and west gable end are covered with decorative wood shingling. West dormer has scrolled bargeboard. The west facade at ground level has a six light window with a vertical two light window on each side. Throughout the house most one over one wood storm windows have been replaced with aluminum combination one over one storms. The original wood frames with their decorative drip cap are still extant. North elevation has a rectangular bay on the second story below the dormer. The dormer is faced with wood shingles. The opposite east elevation gable is covered with clapboard. The windows on the single story flat roof portion of the east elevation are shorter and indicate an alteration of unknown origin. A balustrade is above that portion and each corner baluster is turned. The south elevation has a two story bay with a dormer above. The second story is rectangular, the ground story three sided. The ground story bay windows have three vertical lights with a horizontal two light panel above. The dormer is faced with wood shingles. The chimney is brick. The garage, feature #2, is a wood frame structure with a concrete slab floor, composition siding, and asphalt shingled gable roof.
12. 330-2nd Street NE (1892): This Queen Anne style wood framed structure was originally the carriage house and stable for the C.L. Grandin house on lots

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- 10, 11, 12 of Block 11. The walls have 2 x 6 studs. The interior was remodeled in the early 1940's. Original 20 over 1 windows are extant on the east and west elevations. There is a south porch and entry added since 1967. The south door has 2 four pane sidelights. Two second story doors above the south entry step out onto a roof top porch. Asbestos siding and one over one aluminum storms have been added. The bellcast hip roof and all dormers have asphalt shingles. The north and south dormers have gable roofs with eave returns. The east and west dormers have hipped roofs. All of the dormers have single beadboard soffits. Other soffits are plywood. The north entries may have been added in the 1940's. The garage, feature #2, has shiplap siding, cornerboards and an asphalt shingled gable roof.
14. 232-3rd Avenue NE (1895): This Queen Anne style wood frame house has narrow clapboard siding. The west dormer has lattice work in the peak and decorative shingling at the gable end. There is a one over one wood sash window in that gabled dormer. Below the dormer is a two story bay. That bay has a bargeboard in the northwest corner under the dormer and a one-over-one wood sash and frame window. South of that window is a horizontal three light window with decorative wood shingles below. The west second story porch has been enclosed. That porch skirt has decorative wood shingling. The first story entry has been enclosed. It was originally an open porch with a pediment above it. Now a pent roof with wood shingles is over the main aluminum door. The original 1st floor porch posts are extant on the south side below the second story enclosed porch. A single light with stained and leaded transom is extant between those posts and the enclosed entry. There is an eyebrow dormer next to second story-west-facade gable dormer. The east gable end has two single light windows. The north dormer has lattice work at the gable with a one over one wood sash window in the gable face. Windows elsewhere are one over one wood sash and frame with aluminum frame two light storms. The one story addition on the northeast corner has a shed roof. The rest of the roof is a truncated hip with gable ends and dormers. The north garage, feature #2, and the south garage, feature #4, each have wood framing with shiplap siding, cornerboards, and wood shingled gable roofs. The summer kitchen, feature #3, is wood framed with cornerboards and has an asphalt shingled hip roof. (Photos 17 and 18)
15. 218-3rd Avenue NE (1892): This Queen Anne style house is wood framed with asbestos siding. The original clapboard siding is extant underneath the asbestos. The main roof is a bellcast hip roof with a bellcast gable dormer on each of the north, south and east elevations and two hipped dormers on the west elevator. The east

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garage addition has a shed roof and the west porch has a hipped roof. The entire roof has asphalt shingles. There are slender, pointed hip peak finials on the main roof and west dormers. There are two corbelled brick chimneys on the roof. The second story eaves have beadboard soffits and modillion brackets with a denticulated band immediately below the modillion brackets. The west and south dormers also have this treatment. The west porch has double ionic columns on brick bases with egg and dart capitals. The porch floor is poured concrete. The west door is the original oak single light paneled door. There is a leaded glass transom in the vestibule door. The south elevation has a two story bay window below the gable dormer. The top of the bay has laurel wreath motif panel. Crowning the bay, in front of the dormer, is a short ballustrade. The dormer itself has a Palladian window. The center of the bay at the 2nd level has a single horizontal light with a wood panel below. The other 2nd story windows are two light aluminum storms over one-over-one wood sash windows. The 1st story windows are typically four-over-four wood storms over two-over-two wood sash interiors. The east elevation has a shed roof attached garage addition. Just south of the garage on the east elevation, there is a single door at the 1st and 2nd story. The 1st story door has a glass transom. The second story door opens out onto a balcony which has a wood ballustrade. This balcony forms a roof over the 1st story entry. Next to the 2nd story door on the garage addition wall is a porthole window. There is a similar window in the same position on the north garage elevation and on the west end of the north elevation at the 1st story. Directly below the south porthole window at the 1st story next to the door is a wood frame single light window. The east end of the garage has a common roll top garage door. Below the north dormer is a two story bay. It is rectangular at the second story and three sided at the first story. The ground story has brackets at its upper corners which visually support the second story portion of the bay. The first story bay has a three pane horizontal light over a decorative wood panel. At the second story just west of the bay is a 12 light window with an arched pediment above and a denticulated band below the window. The playhouse/storage shed, feature #2, has clapboard siding and an asphalt shingled gable roof. (Photos 22 and 23)

16. 115-4th Avenue NE (1897): This Homestead style wood frame house has aluminum siding with cornerboards and an asphalt shingled roof. The east facade has enclosed entry with a flower and ivy motif in the porch roof tympanum. The original east porch was removed, but has been partially rebuilt since 1982 survey. The original west porch has also been removed and has not been rebuilt. On the east facade just south of the entry is

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a large single glass pane with a stained glass and leaded transom. A similar window is extant on the south elevation bay. The original window on the second story above the first story entry has been removed. The three-sided south bay has a stained glass window on the second story. The second story of the south bay and the pediment above the bay as well as the west entry pediment and the north and east gable faces all have decorative wood shingles. Most of the windows on the house have four light storms with one over one wood sash interiors. The north elevation has a stepped tripartite window combination. There is a casement window on the north elevation. The roof is hipped with gable dormers and porches. The west portion of the house also has a gabled roof. The garage, feature #2, is wood framed with shiplap siding, cornerboards, asphalt shingled gable roof and extended rafter tails.

17. Robinson-Grinager House, 127-4th Avenue NE (1900): Placed on the National Register of Historic Places on 26 October, 1976. The Robinson-Grinager house built at Mayville, North Dakota, in 1900 is a remarkably well-preserved example of late Victorian design, an eclectic composite of several styles, with many Queen Anne features.

Typical of many larger Red River Valley homes of the period, it represents a composite of architectural styles. Columns, mouldings and balustrades on the exterior, for instance, show influence of the Classical Revivalism popularized throughout the Midwest by the 1893 Columbian Exposition. In contrast with these details, however, are the building's irregular massing and asymmetrical room arrangement, and the intricate wood decoration derived from the "Queen Anne" style of twenty years earlier. This conflict may be explained by the absence of a documented architect and the fact that the owner-builder William Robinson was a lumber dealer, suggesting that he may have served as his own designer.

The Robinson-Grinager house is two-and-one-half story wood (probably balloon) frame construction on brick and rubble stone foundations; its overall dimensions are approximately 38' by 52'. The principal or east facade fronts nearly 38' on Fourth Avenue. Against the basic hip-roofed rectangular volume of the house there is an asymmetrical composition consisting of a lower two-story extension with gabled room, an abutting octagonal tower at the northeast corner of the house, and a single story Ionic-columnized porch at the southeast corner. A small gabled roof at the porch steps emphasizes the recessed front entry. Originally, a semicircular unroofed porch extended south into the generous side yard.

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The octagonal tower also dominates the north facade on Second Street. A brick chimney and shallow dining room porch also punctuate this elevation. The triptych of dining room windows and the second-floor bedroom window above hint at the preferred Classical symmetry of the time. The nearly blank west facade acknowledges prevailing northwest winter winds, while the south elevation opens to take on solar heat gain and provides additional visual interest with its protruding semi-cylindrical stair tower.

As is often true of Victorian planning, the variety of exterior forms indicates a diversity of interior function. After passing through a vestibule along the south edge of the plan, one reaches the centrally placed reception hall and stairway, around which there is a U-shaped configuration of interconnecting rooms; parlour to the east; sitting room with fireplace and octagonal alcove to the north-east; dining room to the northwest; and library to the west. The kitchen, bath and servants' stair are in the service wing at the rear.

The second-floor hall is smaller than its counterpart below, but the bedrooms are located off of it in a similar configuration: master bedroom to the east; sitting room with octagonal alcove to the north-east; and two additional bedrooms to the northwest and west. These latter two rooms are separated by the servants' stair, a half bath and a short corridor leading to the two servants' bedrooms at the rear. The main staircase continues up through a constricted passageway to the dormer-lighted billiard room which occupies most of the third floor.

The house has had only two owners through most of its history, and its interior decoration is remarkably well preserved. This is especially true on the main floor, where elaborately turned and carved woodwork forms intricate radial, basket-weave and lattice-work screens between the principal rooms. The fact that so much of the original wall coverings and interior furnishings remain from the time of its first occupants makes the Robinson-Grinager house a landmark in the Red River Valley and a rare surviving example of its kind. (Photo 21)

18. 132-3rd Avenue NE(1887): This wood framed house has aluminum siding and cornerboards. All the windows have aluminum storms over one over one wood sashes. The ground floor west facade has a Chicago style

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window with an aluminum awning. The west portico has 2 original porch posts. There is a ground floor oriel on the north elevation. It has wood shingles, eave brackets, recessed panels, and a stained and leaded window. There is a single story addition and garage on the east end of the house. The roof has asphalt shingles. It is a truncated hip roof with gable ends. The additions are flat roofed. There is an attached garage on the east, and a single story addition between the garage and the main portion of the house, with aluminum storms added. The west porch has been removed. There are new west steps, 1940's lowered glass and an aluminum storm door on the west facade, a Chicago window on the west facade, aluminum clapboards and cornerboards, and three 3-paneled windows.

21. 114-3rd Avenue NE (1920): This large Craftsman style house appears on the 1927 Sanborn map. It has narrow clapboard siding on the first story and wood shingles on the 2nd story. Beadboard soffits, eave brackets and extended rafter tails are extant. The west porch has been enclosed but wood pilasters retained. 11 windows on the house have aluminum frames. The house has aluminum storm doors. Interior windows are three over one wood sash and frame. South elevation has a three-pane piano window and a large two light window with a five-light transom flanked by two three-over-one windows. The shed roof east bay is two stories tall. There is a prismatic leaded window on the small east bay. That bay has a shed roof. The west dormer has a shed roof. West porch has a hipped roof. The entire roof has asphalt shingles. The garage, feature #2, is wood framed with clapboard siding, an asphalt shingled gable roof and a poured concrete foundation. (Photo 26)
22. O.P. Stomner House, 330-Main Street E (1889): Sanborn maps of E 1/2 of this block not made until 1927. This Queen Anne Style house is two story frame finished with asphalt shingles. House configuration is rectangular with single story bay windows on east and west elevations and single story porch around SE corner of house. In this respect it is like the house at 119 3rd Ave. NE. Eave soffits are finished with single beadboard. Front porch enclosed post-1927 with 2/2 wood sash interiors and 1/1 wood screens. Pediment over porch entry contains wood tympanum with sunburst. Porch skirt finished with narrow clapboards with paneled wood border at foundation line. Interior and exterior porch doors are original. Interior porch ceiling is double beaded shiplap. House has aluminum 1/1 combination storms on all windows except front porch and rear addition. No stained or beveled glass. Window on west end of second story front facade removed and clapboarded. Interior presently divided into

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- apartments. Exterior renovations include addition of 3' x 9' entry north of west side bay window and 3' x 6' enclosed basement entry on rear facade. A 20' x 24' garage stands north of house. It is finished in shiplap and has a gabled roof with rolled asphalt roofing.
24. 25-4th Avenue NE (1890-91): Sanborn map for this Homestead style house was not available until 1927. 1-1/2 story frame L-shape house finished in clapboards and cornerboards. Porch in SE corner L enclosed with plywood skirt and aluminum 1/1 storms. Other 1/1 windows have aluminum or wood frame storm windows. Rear (west) entry door is early 2 round top light over 2 panel door. 1 1/2 story rear addition to L shown on 1927 map. A 10 x 14 shed roof addition to the former built post 1927. Brick corbel cap chimney on rear addition gable peak. Garage west of house finished in narrow shiplap siding, gable roof and asphalt shingles.
25. 29-4th Avenue NE (1889): Sanborn map for this Homestead style site was not available until 1927. House is 1 1/2 story frame house finished with wood clapboards and cornerboards, multi-gable roof and wood shingles. Front porch diminished and enclosed post 1927. Porch roof tympanum retains wood sunburst. Gable ends on front (E) facade and side elevations finished with wood decorative shingles and shingled eave returns. Two 1/1 windows in east facade gable end have wood muntin borders with clear glass. All windows have aluminum storms. Clapboard shed roof garage added to N. elevation post 1927. Shed roof single story SW corner addition also built post 1927. Garage west of house is single stall rectangular wood frame with shiplap siding and gabled asphalt shingled roof; the garage is built on a concrete slab.
27. G.O. Stomner House, 32-3rd Avenue NE (1897): Placed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 11, 1979. Located on lots 7 and 8 in Block Thirteen of the Original Townsite of Mayville, North Dakota, the Stomner House is one of that community's most unchanged Victorian residential structures. Built sometime between 1896 and 1904, it is a 2-1/2 story wood frame, hip-roofed structure of complex shape and roof configuration. The facade is dominated by a full 2-1/2 story gabled projection. A one-story porch, now screened, runs across the facade and then along the north side of the structure where it adjoins a 2-1/2 story gabled projecting bay centered on north wall of the house. The porch roof is supported by turned baluster posts set in pairs (except at the front two porch corners where three baluster posts are utilized). Sawn balusters of a repeating geometric design run between baluster

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posts, and a simple spindled rail runs between the tops of the baluster posts. A turned balustrade runs along the perimeter of the porch roof and is supported by three short turned baluster posts. The projecting facade bay is further complicated at the second story level with an additional round arched projection faced with decorative shingles and carried on paired turned posts, the whole of which frames a pair of one-over-one rectangular windows separated by a set of four recessed panels arranged one atop the other, above this window arrangement is a set of three narrow recessed rectangular panels in a horizontal run, and above this an arched decorative panel on which is incised a floral pattern. Directly above the arch the gable culminates in a projection which forms, in effect, a pediment which is supported by two fluted brackets. Between the brackets and below a bracket table are two multi-paned attic windows separated by a carved decorative panel. Above the bracket table a sunburst motif decorates the "tympnum." The fascia which forms this closed and projecting pediment is decorated with raised unadorned rectangular panels and square blocks containing quatrefoil decoration. The recessed facade bay contains a door at the first floor level and window directly above at second floor level.

The north side of the building is composed of three bays. The center bay projects from the face of the wall; the first story forming a cant-bay window and the second story a squared bay supported by consoles incised in a floral motif at the outer corners. This bay culminates in a pediment at the gable peak of the same design as that described above for the facade bay, except that here the fascia consists of a single long raised panel exhibiting the same decorative sawn detail found on the blocks of the facade bay fascia. Bays on either side of the central bay are punctuated by double hung window in a two-over-two configuration at both first and second floor levels and centered within the bay.

The south side of the structure is also divided into three bays. Here, however, the bay to the west is recessed and the center and eastern bays form the projecting wall. The recessed bay contains two small stained-glass windows arranged in stepped fashion and centered vertically and horizontally within the bay. These windows light the vestibule and staircase and are accented on the exterior by applied decorative panels arranged in a manner which provides visual balance to the offset windows. The center bay rises a full two-and-a-half stories and culminates in a gable peak which is architecturally detailed in the same manner as described for the north wall central bay gable peak. Paired double-hung two-over-two windows are at the first floor level and a single double hung two-over-two is at the

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second floor level - all centered horizontally in the center bay. The projecting wall, which forms a boundary between the center bay and recessed bay, contains double-hung two-over-two windows at first and second floor level. The eastern-most bay contains two double-hung two-over-two windows centered on the first floor bay wall and a window of like configuration, but not centered, at the second floor level.

The massive roof is of basically hipped configuration and punctuated by two brick chimneys. Four turned finials provide accents at the corners where various roof planes meet to form a small flat surface toward the rear of the roof. The house is painted in a light gray, and a yellow color has been used for the trim. To the rear or west of the house is a gable wood frame garage.

The interior boasts of original hardware, staircase, woodwork, and light fixtures. Interior walls are in original positions. Of particular interest is an elaborate staircase which is partially balustraded in a design quite similar to the first floor porch balustrade, and a kitchen which is wainscoted in double-beaded board. The dining room has recently been altered from an original decor of wallpaper in a landscape design above the plate-rail and heavily textured wall covering below the plate-rail in a "parquetted" pattern. A further alteration is planned in the construction of an addition to the present kitchen. (Photos 12 and 13)

30. Evangelical Lutheran Church, 20-3rd Avenue NE (1886): Site appears on 1893 Sanborn map. The original configuration of this Gothic Revival building was cruciform. Sanborn indicates single story rear (E) addition which was not removed until after 1927. 1914 Sanborn indicates all four corners of original building enclosed to make square interior space which has remained until present. Three entry sheds have been added since 1927, on north and south elevations and at NW intersection of steeple and church proper. Church is finished with narrow wood clapboards and cornerboards. Front (west) facade and side elevations, with exception of rear addition elevations, are punctuated with stained glass lancet windows. Wood muntin and colored glass wheel windows punctuate side elevation gable peaks and front vestibule tower. North-south gable roof and corner "towers" are shingled with wood shingles. Rear bellcast gable roof is shingled with asphalt shingles. Single pane over transom aluminum frame windows punctuate rear addition side and rear (east) elevations. Star of David finial on southwest corner tower. (Photo 11)

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31. Springen House, 113-3rd Avenue NE (1888): Irregularly planned 1-1/2 story frame house with multi-gable & hip rooflines. This Homestead style house is finished with narrow clapboards and cornerboards. All windows are original except for rear-(W)-3-pane-aluminum-frame windows on first story porch. Windows in North, South and East gabled dormers have 1/1 wood sash windows with multi-paned uppers. All dormers faced with decorative shingles and stylized dentil drip boards. All main floor front (E) facade windows are 1/1 with prismatic wood muntin uppers. All storms are 2/2 fixed sash. A singular round topped window punctuates the main front facade gable which is embellished with gableboard. Single story front facade porch (added 1891) is still open and retains original turned posts, beadboard ceiling, and oak door with oval beveled glass window. Porch floor is now plywood and outdoor light not original. The second floor rear facade was enclosed ca 1920 by David Calley, local carpenter, who reused four light windows and put them on sliding tracks. Two corbel cap brick chimneys pierce roof. Interior of the house is relatively unchanged; configuration is the result of several additions. Stairway ballustrade and paneled staircase said built by David Calley. French doors between SE corner livingroom and central hall installed ca. 1930. (SE corner livingroom has higher ceiling and probably represents a different building date, although Sanborns don't give information about what portion is earliest.) Floors are fir. Thin plaster and gilt picture rail still extant. Fireplace on west wall of livingroom has quarter sawn oak mantel and clay tile hearth. Door and window surrounds are fluted with penny corners. Early diningroom set includes Grandin gun cabinet. Original light fixture is in the front hall. Chandelier in diningroom is not original.
32. 119-3rd Avenue NE (1898): This Queen Anne style house first appears on 1904 map. This house is a full two-story frame house of regular massing with single story enclosed porch on the NE corner and a small single-story gable roof rear (W) addition built between 1914-1927. The house is presently sided with asbestos shingles but retains original 1/1 wood sash windows with aluminum storms. Porch enclosed with 1920 Size 1/1 windows and 6 light over 2 panel door. Narrow clapboard siding still extant on west elevation gable face and main facade gable face. Soffits are finished with single beaded shiplap. Main facade gable punctuated with blue and green wheel window. Sunburst wood pediment adorns porch roof over entry. Two story bay window on east facade retains decorative corner brackets at second story level. Hollow clay tile presently supports porch. Interior porch clapboard facade and beveled glass front door still extant. Ceiling replaced with acoustic tile. Front steps are wood. House

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retains early 1904 configuration except for rear addition mentioned above. Auto garage removed 1914-1927.

36. 226-3rd Street NE (1912): This Shingle style wood framed house appears on the 1914 Sanborn map. It has a bellcast-gable asphalt-shingled roof. The gable ends each have a three light window. The first and second story windows are one-over-one wood-sash-and-frame windows with aluminum storms. Both the second story and the gable ends are covered with wood shingles. The rest of the house has clapboard siding. The south porch has very narrow clapboard siding and has been enclosed. It has 13, eight-light single-sash windows, 2 three light casement windows, and a sliding glass door have been added to the west elevation on the main floor. The south interior door has a beveled glass light and carving on it. The ceiling of the south porch is made of beadboard. The garage, feature #2, is wood frame with clapboards, gable roof, and asphalt shingles. (Photo 25)
37. 224-3rd Street NE (1895): This Princess Anne style wood frame cottage appears on the 1914 Sanborn map (This is the first available map for this area). The house siding is clapboard with cornerboards except on the bottom of the south porch. That porch is covered with wood shingled, has a shed roof and has a pediment above the entry with a dentiled tympanum. The tympanum has a carved wood sunburst on it. The east door has an Eastlake wheat motif and a single light with a colored light border. The south entry vestibule has a square window with a colored glass border. The east side bay has two-over-two sash window. Windows elsewhere on the house are one-over-one wood sash. To the north end there appear to be two additions. The northernmost portion is an addition dating after 1927. It has a two-over-two sash window. The portion just south of the north addition is probably an addition put on before 1914. This house has two brick chimneys. (Photos 19 and 20)
39. Mayville State College, 3rd Street NE Campus:
- 39(1) Old Main-Administration Building (east bay and central belltower built in 1894; west bay built in 1905-07): Old Main is the oldest building on campus and is the central element of an arrangement of three massive brick buildings which form the front "facade" of the campus facing 3rd St. N.E. It retains a high degree of stylistic and material integrity on both the interior and exterior. Because of its centralized location, its size and distinctive Richardsonian personality, Old Main forms a central pivot from which the rest of the campus radiates. Old Main is a three story painted

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(pink) brick building in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Basically rectangular in configuration, all facades are embellished with three story towers, tan sandstone belt courses and sandstone segmental and roman window and door archways. The raised foundation is composed of rusticated sandstone. Corbeled brick dentailium runs the upper perimeter of all facades. The roofline is basically composed of two hip roofs on either east and west main bay and is complicated by gabled dormers, gabled parapets and adjoining conical rooflines. (Photos 1 and 2)

39(2) West Hall (1907-09): West Hall is one of two nearly identical 3-story painted-brick classical dormitories which face one another across campus on either side of Old Main. All three buildings dominate the south "front" end of campus along 3rd St. NE. West Hall maintains a high degree of material and stylistic integrity and appears to be in excellent condition. Built in a U-shape configuration, the exterior is finished with painted (pink) brick and naturally pink Kettle River Sandstone quoining around front (w) entry, keystones, watertable and stair coping. Two story portico has wood columns, plaster ionic capitals, and galvanized iron ballustrade and frieze. Gable end tympanum composed of galvanized iron background with pressed zinc ornament. Eave gutters are tin. Eave soffits are wood. The interior is relatively unchanged and is still composed of a central vestibule with stair to the basement on the west and flanking north-south corridors which terminate in north and south end stairwells. The plan deviates from the 1917 East Hall in the matter of the central basement stair, which in the later structure is replaced with a spacious lounge. (Vestibule doors at top of stairs are original 2-panel and single-light double doors.) Original bevel-edge oak wainscoting lines the corridors and oak 5-paneled doors, glass transoms, and surrounds have been retained. The radiators have been retained. The wood floors have been retained in dorm rooms. All newel posts are oak with bead and dart moulding and oak ballustrade. South end of basement was originally a cafeteria. (See historic photo, S11SND, unnumbered.) Steel columns are still extant but floor has been carpeted the lowered acoustic tile ceiling and flourescent lights have been installed. The exterior still retains galvanized iron and pressed zinc ornamental tympanum in east side gable ends. Also remaining are the tin cupola, galvanized iron porch ballustrade, stippled galvanized iron frieze on portico and wood columns with ionic capitals. (Photo 3)

39(3) East Hall (1917-18): East hall is one of two identical neo-classical dormitories which face one another across campus on either side of Old Main. All three buildings dominate the south "front"

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end of campus. East Hall maintains high degree of material and stylistic integrity and appears to be in excellent condition. This building continues to be used as a dormitory, housing 70 women; the interior is unchanged in floor plan. Interior hallways still have oak wainscoting, 5 panel doors with original brass hardware as well as oak door surrounds. Plaster walls and ceilings height also original. Bathrooms retain white octagonal encaustic tile with green border. Radiators remain in use. Oak newel posts and balustrades still extant as well as interior window and door surrounds. The basement floor is finished in maple. Exterior porticos are original as well as sandstone keystones, coping, and other accents. Eave cornice is wood as are portico columns. Column capitals are ionic in style and of molded plaster composition. Window arches are flat jack and all sills are sandstone. Foundation is brick. (Photo 5)

39(4) Power House (1909): The power plant is a rectangular single story semi-subterranean brick building with steeply pitched asphalt shingled roof with beadboard soffits. Window fenestration is emphasized by brick pilasters and corbeled cornice. 6/6 double sash windows are set into segmental brick arch openings. Tall smokestack south of building also brick. Coal doors on north elevation are wood rabbetboard on hanging roller hinges. Coal area separated internally by brick wall. Garage door on west elevation diminished with brick and metal door with single light installed 1967. Cinder-block and brick addition built on east elevation in 1966. Has asphalt shingled gable roof. Glass block added to second window from east, south elevation of original bay (date unknown). Two windows on west and south elevations bricked in. In 1946 a new heating system was installed by Wm. F. Kurke and Assoc. New boilers installed in 1967. (Photo 4)

39(5) Coal Shed (1909): Single story rectangular brick coal shed with asphalt shingled roof. Rabbetboard panels permanently close original coal doors. Single wood roll-top garage door in east elevation. Coal window sills are sandstone.

39(6) Root Cellar (1911): The root cellar is located on the west end of campus just north of West Hall. The building is entered via a tunnel in West Hall. It is one of two buildings at MSC designed by De Remer. Although not classically inspired, the root cellar's brick exterior wall treatment and hipped roof repeats the architectural flavor of the the other older campus buildings. The building is in very good condition. Only the frame structure in the northwest corner is not original (date unknown). Existing features include

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radiators on walls, 3/3 awning windows, an exterior wood cornice and Kettle River Sandstone trim. In the ceiling of the tunnel entrance from West Hall is a glass block "skylight." Door from tunnel to root cellar is 6-light-over-single panel. Interior ceiling is beadboard. Floor is poured concrete. (Photo 8)

39(7) Northwest Hall (1911-12): Northwest Hall is a rectangular two-story brick building with asphalt shingled hip roof with bead-board soffit and plain wood lane modillions. All window openings are flat jack arches and have sandstone keystones. Pseudo-quoining around front (S) door, front stairwell coping and watertable are also sandstone. All windows are wood sash 1/1 with new white glazed aluminum screens. Front facade portico has wood columns on stone bases with plaster capitals. Balcony ballustrade no longer extant. West entry has sandstone steps, wood columns, plaster capitals and semi-circular wood pediment with metal tympanum. Both west and south entry doors have been replaced with wood hollow core doors. Exterior showing signs of physical deterioration; decaying eave soffits, crumbling capitals, and peeling paint on wood building elements. Original west end interior stairwell and ballustrade in tact. (Photos 6 and 7)

39(8) Gymnasium (1929): The gymnasium, built in the Roman Revival style, is located on the south end of campus just east of East Hall. It is a single-story-raked-brown-brick building with peaked false facade and central projecting entry/lobby. All coping and front (east) facade window sills are cast concrete. West elevation window sills are brick. The recessed corbeled brick entry arch is ornamented with four northwest Terra Cotta Company coat-of-arms like figures of a lion holding a shield embossed with fleur-di-lis (Design "F"). The plate glass and aluminum double entry doors are ca. 1975 additions. The overhead tri-part transom with vertical wood muntins is original. All windows are glass block with single block-hopper vents. Two bands of decorative brickwork mark the top and bottom of exterior facades. The south facade and west elevation have corbeled brick skirt. The exterior white globe and pressed metal fluted column lanterns were an owners choice - not architects. Copper hood on east elevation rear door, sited in architect's specs, are no longer extant. Interior lobby has plaster cone ceiling and "home made" plywood ticket booth (no longer used) centered on outside of gymnasium wall. Floors are covered with linoleum tile ca 1960 to match adjacent Lewy Lee building floor, now connected on the east elevation. Architect's specs called for terrazzo floor. The interior gym, still used, has exposed steel gable truss ceiling. West side bleacher area enclosed

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and now supports apparatus area. Both east and west locker rooms have non-original shower, toilet and sinks. Both have been plastered and the west locker room has an added wood frame sauna and a steam room of unknown origin. The east locker room is boarded off and may house the new air condition unit. (Photos 9 and 10)

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List of Non-Contributing Structures:

Please note: Locations of the buildings listed are keyed on the sketch map by number used below:

2. 425-1st Street East (1984): Two story wood frame purpose-designed stacked duplex. It is finished in color-lock masonite siding with an asphalt shingled gable roof.
13. 329-3rd St. NE (1955): This wood framed ranch style house has wide wood siding and a multi-hipped asphalt shingled roof. There is a casement ribbon window on the north facade. Windows elsewhere are hopper type. The garage is attached to the house. There are two garage doors on the west elevation. The metal shed, feature #2, has a gambrel roof and sits on a concrete slab.
19. 126-3rd Avenue NE (1977): This wood framed one-story house measures roughly 24' x 42' with a gable roof with asphalt shingles.
20. 120-3rd Avenue NE (1918?): This Craftsman style house appears on the 1927 Sanborn map. This is the first map available for this house. The house has aluminum siding and soffits, wood eave brackets are still extant. The west dormer has decorative wood shingles. All of the gable ends have wood shingling. There is a Chicago style window with 4 over 4 sash windows on the west facade. All storms are aluminum. New west door has plastic side light. Windows on south bay are original casement windows with six wood mullioned panes over one large pane. Other south elevation windows are new double sash windows with six over six pop-in mullions. West gable end has a double frame three verticle wood mullion fixed sash window. The roof is an offset gable roof with a shed porch, bay, and west addition. The garage, feature #2, has a wide composition siding, an asphalt shingled gable roof, and a slab concrete floor.
23. 324 Main Street E (1956): Single story 25' x 64' frame rambler with attached garage on the north elevation. Both garage and house have low pitched hip roofs with asphalt shingles sided with composition lap siding.
26. 33-4th Avenue NE (1890?): Sanborn map for this house not available until 1927. House is totally renovated 1 1/2 story frame finished with clapboards and cornerboards. Was originally a T-shape house with single story porch in SW corner of T. Porch has been expanded south to twice its former size and second 1/2 story added post 1927. Second half story also added under front (east) gable roof post 1927.

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Original windows replaced with smaller 1/1 and aluminum storms added (date unknown). Small front entry configuration extant on 1927 map. Garage north of house is finished in clapboards and has gable roof with asphalt shingles.

28. 26-3rd Avenue NE (1891): This 2 story wood frame house has been covered over with asbestos siding. The front porch has been filled in. The front door is aluminum framed storm combination. Asphalt shingle roof and concrete block foundation. A wood-frame, clapboard siding garage is found to the southeast of house, with pitched, asphalt-shingled roof and large window-less double sliding doors. A third feature on the site is a 6' x 8' wood frame shed with clapboard siding and a flat roof.
29. 22-3rd Avenue NE (1887): This house first appears on 1914 Sanborn. 1 1/2 story rectangular frame house finished with asbestos shingles and asphalt shingled gable roof. Windows are early 1/1 wood sash with aluminum combination windows. Front (W) porch diminished in size post 1927 and enclosed with 1/1 windows over and ca. 1950 aluminum door with louvered glass light. Garage east of house is two stall and is finished with clapboards and cornerboards and asphalt shingled gabled roof.
33. 125-3rd Avenue NE (1892): T-shape 1 1/2 story wood frame house. Finished in clapboards and cornerboards. Has a T-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Has increased single story porch in NE corner of "T". Porch enclosed with modern size 1/1 wood sash and aluminum storms. Some original windows are 2/2, some 1.1 but all have aluminum 5 storms. One and a half story addition built to NW corner of T by 1914. Two shed roof single story additions (entries) built post 1927. Two bay garage west of house is rectangular, has gable roof and asphalt shingles. Finished with narrow clapboards and cornerboards. Built post 1927.
34. 133-3rd Avenue NE (1939): Rectangular, 1-1/2 story wood frame house with wide clapboard siding. Single story garage with shallow pitch gable roof. Both house and garage have asphalt shingled roofs.
35. 230-3rd Street NE (1909): This 2-1/2 story wood frame house is finished in clapboard siding with a multi-gabled asphalt shingled roof. Alterations include closed-in front porch and addition of new double entry doors, lattice work in gable over entry, "decorative shutters", two large additions onto east elevation. Garage is one story, with shallow pitch gable roof, finished in narrow clapboard siding.

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38. 212-3rd Street NE (1899): This wood-frame 1-1/2 story house is finished in clapboard siding. Original porch on front (South) facade remains but has been enclosed with screens. Multi-gabled complicated roof lines, reflected several small additions over the years. Asphalt shingled roof. Saw-tooth or fish-scale shingles used as finishing material in front(s) gable and in second or northernmost gable on west facade. Rising sun motif characterized tympanum in small gable on west facade of front porch. Stained glass window on west facade. About half the windows and back/side door on west facade have been replaced with aluminum combinations. Shutters have been added to west facade windows. Attached garage has flat roof and clapboard siding. Concrete block foundation.
39. Mayville State College, 3rd Street NE Campus:
39(9) Lewy Lee Fieldhouse (1960-61): This building is just east of and connected to the original gymnasium. Stylistically it shows Modernist elements typical of 1960's college architecture. The lower exterior walls are unadorned but the area over the gymnasium floor is enclosed by a simple steel truss-steel siding combination.
- 39(10) Science and Library Building (1958-59): The Science/Library Building is a series of rectangular wings joined by narrow hallways. The exterior walls are red brick with a precast stone fascia above. The hopper windows have single pane windows above and an aluminum panel below. These combinations are in aluminum frames. The greenhouse has a concrete block face brick combination below the glass. The framing for the glass is aluminum. The building's style is Modern, typical of 1950's and 1960's college architecture. The walls, windows, and roof have all been very plainly constructed.
- 39(11) Classroom Building (1969): The Classroom Building is on the east edge of the campus between Center Building and the Lewy Lee Fieldhouse. It is architecturally consistent with other college buildings built in the 1960's. The exterior is a plain red brick veneer. The window and door frames are aluminum.
- 39(12) Campus Center (1967): The Campus Center is located on the northeast corner of the campus. Stylistically the building is Modern, representative of 1960's college architecture. The roof is flat, walls relatively unadorned, fenestration regular.
- 39(13) Birkelo Hall (1957): Birkelo Hall is located in the northwest part of the campus. Originally built as a dormitory, the original wing of the building also houses the student health office and the MSC day care center. There is a large addition on the north side of

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the building. The two wings are connected by a small enclosed hallway. The building's Modernist style is typical of 1950's and 1960's college buildings. It has a minimal number of decorative elements. The building simply encloses a space without a noticeable fanfare.

39(14) Berg Hall (1959-61): Two story plain brick structure. The exterior walls are red brick with precast stone fascia above. The hopper windows have double pane windows and an aluminum panel below. This unadorned building was built in the Modern style.

39(15) Garage (date ?): This garage is typical utilitarian rectangular wood frame multi-stall garage. The present exterior treatment is on horizontal composition siding. It is located just northeast of the Main Building between the Power House and the Science Building.

39(16) Gazebo (1983?): A pseudo-Victorian styled structure with a wooden skeletal frame composed of fluted columns lacking capitals, a rusticated masonry non-supporting half-wall, and extended arcade-like projections running east and west from the main enclosure. The posts supporting the roofs of these projections are spindles decorated at the top with plain solid brackets. The shallow-pitched gable roof is covered with coarse cedar shakes topped by a wooden finial.

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Protograph Identification Sheet

<u>Property #</u>	<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Property</u>
MSC 1	1	Old Main
MSC 1	2	Old Main
MSC 2	3	West Hall
MSC 4	4	Power Plant
MSC 3	5	East Hall
MSC 7	6	Northwest Hall
MSC 7	7	Northwest Hall
MSC 6	8	Root Cellar
MSC 8	9	Gymnasium
MSC 8	10	Gymnasium
#30	11	Evangelical Lutheran Church, 20 3rd Ave. NE
#27	12	G.O. Stomner House, 32 3rd Ave. NE
#27	13	G.O. Stomner House, 32 3rd Ave. NE
# 3	14	K.S. Groth House, 34 4th Ave. NE
# 4	15	M.L. Elken House, 416 Main St. E
# 4	16	M.L. Elken House, 416 Main St. E
#14	17	232 3rd Ave. NE
#14	18	232 3rd Ave. NE
#37	19	224 3rd Ave. NE
#37	20	224 3rd Ave. NE
#17	21	Robinson-Grinager House, 127 4th Ave. NE
#15	22	G.L. Elken House, 218 3rd Ave. NE
#15	23	G.L. Elken House, 218 3rd Ave. NE
# 5	24	Evir A. Bjelde House, 424 Main St. E
#36	25	226 3rd St. NE
#21	26	114 3rd Ave. NE
#10	27	114 4th Ave. NE
# 7	28	132 4th Ave. NE
District	29	Oblique aerial photo of portion of District

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Association of Teachers Colleges in 1936 and with the addition of a curriculum in Liberal Arts in 1963, the institution became "Mayville State College".

The establishment in 1913 of a model rural school on the campus also adds to the educational significance of the institution. The model school was designed by the Hancock Brothers of Fargo, North Dakota, and was intended to serve as model for rural school districts throughout the State of North Dakota. This unique experiment illustrated to administrators and the general public alike what the ideal rural school should look like. The building included specialized areas for Domestic Science, Agriculture and Manual Training. This small frame building which may have possibly provided for the design and appearance for many others around the state, ceased to exist after the late 1920's. It was a unique idea and contributes to the educational significance of the school.

Mayville State College is being nominated to the National Register because it contains some of the finest designed and constructed educational buildings in the state of North Dakota. Although differing in scale and setting from the residential buildings of the district, the campus buildings contribute greatly to the area's integrity and feeling. At the same time, the blending of both educational and residential buildings clearly illustrates the district's historical development. In addition, these buildings were designed by several of North Dakota's premiere architects, and one prominent Minnesota architect.

The first building on the Mayville Normal School's campus (see # 39(1), photo 1) was designed by a Minneapolis architect, T.D. Allen. Allen's building was a four story brick (two stories, plus attic and basement), creation built over a Kasota sandstone foundation and decorated in mid-Victorian style. Limited funds forced a decision to erect only the eastern half, plus the entrance hall, and a contract for \$17,650 was let John A. Weedal of Wilmar, Minnesota, to build the structure with an unfinished interior. The board thus gambled that the 1893 Legislature would contribute funds to complete the building in whole. However, these monies were not forthcoming for another decade. In the meantime the school and its population settled into, and became a part of, the Mayville Community. Since the school building provided housing for only a limited number of female students, the faculty and most of the student body found living quarters in rented rooms or houses. Many of the houses within the proposed district were constructed as rental housing or within a short time after their construction they were converted to rental housing. As a result, the College and Residential District are linked

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historically. An example of this phenomenon is the C.L. Grandin carriage house at 330 2nd St. NE which was converted to a duplex in 1915.

In 1905, the Legislature appropriated \$25,000 to complete "Old Main" (architect T. D. Allen's original building) and to construct a new dormitory. The local Normal School Board then voted to complete the original building. W.C. Albrant, a Fargo architect was hired. He had done considerable work in Mayville after winning a design contest in 1900 for the new city library. Albrant tastefully redrew Allen's 1892 design and did so with few exterior changes. The building reflects the Richardsonian Romanesque (#39(1), photo 2) style. William Albrant also used this style in Fargo, ND when he designed the 1903 Robb-Lawrence Company warehouse, known more commonly today as Northern School Supply. Albrant was not a stranger to working on college campuses as he designed the Science Hall (1901) and the Carnegie Library (1904) at North Dakota State College. It is interesting to note that the N.D.S.U. Library and the Mayville City Library share many design similarities. Both libraries are listed on the National Register of Historic places. Albrant was the first North Dakota architect to work on the campus. Others soon followed.

In 1907 a legislative appropriation was the catalyst behind the design and construction of a new dormitory building. The Board commissioned the Hancock Brothers of Fargo to work up a design and ground was broken that summer. George and Walter Hancock were responsible for the design of several landmark buildings (including Gethsemane Cathedral and Ceres Hall at N.D.S.U.) in Fargo and others throughout the State. Their design for the new dormitory was a magnificent adoption of a popular style of the day - Neo-Classical. Alice Freeman Palmer Hall (now West Hall) is a three story, painted brick, U-shaped building. It exhibits excellent masonry, stonework and woodwork. (see #39(2), photo 3) The pink painted brick is accented through the use of naturally pink Kettle River Sandstone. The building today reflects excellent integrity. The Hancock Brothers were also called upon in 1909 to design a heating plant (see #39(4), photo 4) for the campus. Although a utilitarian building it has simple, but attractive windows, doors, and brickwork. In 1913, they designed a small, frame "model rural school" for the campus. They also received their last commission in 1917 for a new dormitory, but the design used was virtually identical to their 1907 dormitory (see #39(3), photo 5). This fact however, contributes greatly to the "well balanced feel" that Old Main and the two flanking Neo-Classical dormitories radiate.

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Joseph Bell DeRemer of Grand Forks was another North Dakota architect whose work can be seen in the old section of the Mayville State College campus. In 1911 he was hired to design the hospital (see #39(7), photos 6,7) which was later used as the college President's home from 1923 until 1954. It was then converted into apartments. Northwest Hall as it is known today is a fine Neo-Classical building which has detailing of superior craftsmanship. DeRemer also designed in 1911 a root cellar. Although not classically inspired, the root cellar's brick exterior (see #39(6), photo 8) wall treatment and hipped roof repeat the architectural flavor of the older campus buildings.

Finally, Theodore B. Wells designed a new Roman Revival gymnasium and physical education building in 1929, the last new construction on the campus until the mid-1950's. The building displays some wonderful terra cotta ornamentation in the form of a lion holding a shield embossed with a Fleur-Di-lis design (see #39(8), photo 9,10).

The variety of architectural styles seen in the older buildings of the Mayville State College campus contribute to the proposed district because they reflect the work of several important North Dakota regional architects. This portion of the district reflects a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling and craftsmanship. In addition, these buildings are associated with the lives of persons significant to the history of Mayville and the State of North Dakota including two members of the school's first graduating class in 1895. They were Lynn J. Fraiser (who was a United States Senator and then Governor of North Dakota) and J. Sinclair (who went on to become a North Dakota Congressman). In 1900 the Mayville Normal School graduated another important North Dakotan, Ushler L. Burdick, who became a long-term Congressman from the state. These men were just a few of the college's graduates who have had a significant impact on state and local history.

The Residential District (on succeeding pages)

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The Residential District

A major portion of the Mayville Historic District lies immediately to the south of the College campus and is residential in nature. Within this section of the District are homes which served as residences for many of the most prominent and influential figures in the development of the City of Mayville and Mayville State College. These homes are architecturally significant because they illustrate integrity and document the evolution of prominent architectural styles, particularly the Queen Anne style, found in residential areas in Mayville and the State of North Dakota from approximately 1881-1940. Some of the contributing properties have been altered by the addition of asbestos siding, but nevertheless exhibit a high degree of material/design/feel integrity and convey much of their original character.

Shortly after the Mayville Townsite plat was filed on March 23, 1881, construction on the main business district and residential homes began in earnest. A sizeable number of residential structures were built east of the railroad tracks, away from the business district. This building signalled a remarkable confidence in Mayville's future since the first businessmen in such prairie boom towns often resided in their business buildings for several years, until the place demonstrated it's future. By 1885, Mayville had an estimated population of 1,250 and a well established economy.

The period from 1885-1900 saw the residential portion of this district flower with substantial homes being constructed. In fact, twenty seven out of a total of thirty-seven residential homes and one church were built during this period.

The church, known as the Norwegian Lutheran Synod, was constructed in 1886 and is the oldest known building in the district. (#30, photo 11) The formation of this congregation was a tribute to Bjug Harstad, a zealous young Norwegian missionary who devoted fifteen years (1875-1890) to establishing Norwegian Lutheranism in the Red River Valley of North Dakota. Eventually, he moved on and helped to establish what is now Pacific Lutheran University. This church is the only pure Gothic Revival building in the District and is the best example of the style in Mayville.

The Stomner house, one of two in the District listed on the National Register of Historic Places, (#27, photos 12, 13) is perhaps the best pure example of the Queen Anne style of architecture located within the district. It was built for Evan E. Ellertson, a local livery stable owner and businessman. In 1904 Ellertson moved his family to Minneapolis. The home was sold to Morton B. Cassell, cashier of the

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First National Bank of Mayville. A pioneer resident and attorney, George O. Stomner, then bought the home apparently in a private transaction. Stomner was a public spirited citizen who served as an Alderman and Mayor in Mayville.

Several other homes exist in the district which display excellent Queen Anne architecture. Among the best are the 1898 K.S. Groth house at 34 Fourth Avenue NE (#3, photo 14) and the M.L. Elken house at 416 Main Street E. (# 4 , photos 15, 16) also constructed in 1898. Kittel S. Groth had a hardware store on Main Street in Mayville and M. L. Elken was also a successful businessman who was involved in a farm machinery dealership with his brother Gilbert. Elken obtained the house plans from an unidentified Grand Forks architect - possibly J.W. Ross who designed the Goose River Bank building then under construction, an enterprise in which Elken had financial interest. It is known from blueprints however that Ross is responsible for a Queen Anne styled house located at 232 Third Avenue NE (#14 , photos 17, 18). This large, frame residence was built in 1895 as the home of prominent Mayville attorney, Francis W. Ames. Francis Ames served in the North Dakota Senate from 1899-1901 and was an important civic leader in the city.

On a smaller less grand scale is the house at 224 Third Street NE (#37, photo 19). This frame cottage is a good example of what has been termed as the "Princess Anne" style. Simple details such as the wood carved sunburst in the pediment typanum (#37 , photo 20), windows with colored glass borders, and a projecting bay window all add to the Queen Anne "feel" of this one-story cottage. The owner and builder of this house was Ralph H. Bush, General Manager of the Mayville Roller Mill and son-in-law of lumberman Col. William H. Robinson. Robinson's home is the second residential building in the district listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Col. William Robinson home was built in 1900 and most likely designed by Robinson himself. Col. Robinson was an important citizen in Mayville. Twice a member of the state Senate, he was an active businessman and politician. This house (#17 , photo 21) illustrates the transition from the Queen Anne style into the Colonial Revival style which fast became popular in the district after 1900. The columns, dentil mouldings and balustrades on the exterior show the influence of the Classical Revivalism popularized by 1893 Columbian Exposition. In contrast with these details are the building's irregular massing and asymmetrical room arrangement, and intricate wood decoration were derived from the Queen Anne style. This home is a landmark building in the district and a key contributor to it.

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Another home which illustrates the transition from Queen Anne to Colonial Revival is the (1892) G. L. Elken house (#15 , photos 22, 23). This large two story residence exhibits assymetrical massing common to the Queen Anne style. However, the building mainly displays Colonial Revival features such as a wide entablature below the roofline, a Palliadian window in a projecting gable and Doric porch columns. The residence is also historically significant in that it was built by Samuel Johnson, a wealthy hardware dealer. In 1895 however Johnson sold the home to Charles L. Grandin, son of W. J. Grandin, one of the three brothers from Pennsylvania who established a large bonanza wheat and stock farm in Traill County. Grandin was a land dealer-speculator who owned the Goose River Bank. He also established the first phone company in Mayville. In 1902 Gilbert L. Elken bought the house. Elken served as an Alderman, Mayor of the City, and as a member of the Normal School Board. During 1912 and 1913 he served as a State Senator. The Elken's rented many rooms in the large home to Mayville Normal School faculty and students.

The Queen Anne influence, mostly seen in building form and mass, carried well into the early 20th century. However, the house at 424 Main Street E. (#5 , photo 24) breaks away from the relatively complicated floor plans of the Queen Anne style. This building reflects a simplified form refered to as an American Four Square. Ornamentation on the exterior and interior exhibit elements of both Praire and Arts and Crafts influence. Detailing includes leaded prismatic glass, narrow clapboard siding and large overhanging eaves. The house was built in 1916 for a young physician, Dr. Olav Fortun. Newspaper reports note that Dr. Fortun suffered a serious illness in the wake of the 1913 flu epidemic. The residence sold in March, 1924, to Evir Bjelde, one of Mayville's pioneer hardward merchants.

A modest example of the Shingle style is the house at 226 Third Street NE (#36, photo 25). This two story frame dwelling was built in 1921 by H.F. Butterfield, a member of the Normal School faculty. Both the second story and gable ends are covered with wood shingles, characteristic of this style. Even though the south porch has been enclosed, this has been done with care in design and material terms and, overall, the house exhibits a fairly high degree of material integrity.

There also exists within the district a good example of a Craftsman /Bungalow style house that was built in 1920. Located at 114 Third Avenue NE (# 21 , photo 26), the building exhibit earmarks of this style including: narrow clapboard siding, beadboard soffits, eave brackets, prismatic leaded windows and extended rafter tails. The building has excellent workmanship and detailing and contributes to

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the architectural diversity of the district.

The Residential portion of the Mayville Historic District also contains homes which do not have "recognized" styles but contribute to the district based upon their age and integrity. One such example is a Homestead Style House located at 114 Fourth Avenue NE and was constructed in 1891 (# 10 , photo 27). The simple front porch exhibits turned porch posts and the building has sharp gables - the only clue to the building's age. A rear addition was added in 1896, but was completed in no discernible style. The house is typical of several small houses that were built as rental properties for faculty and students of Mayville College.

Another house located at 132 Fourth Avenue NE (# 7 , photo 28) was built in 1894 and served as a rental property until it was purchased by Mayville Normal School president, Thomas Hillyer. According to press reports, Hillyer had the building "reconstructed and improved, and the exterior repainted" before moving in. In the process the building's original style has been lost. Hillyer's successor at the college, John O. Evjen bought the house and eventually sold it in 1925 to Charles and Della Tolan. The Tolan's were responsible for the construction of the Delchar Theatre in downtown Mayville. Although this house is not of great architectural merit it is typical of many buildings located within the district that have historical significance because of owners who achieved prominence in the City of Mayville.

The entire Mayville Historic District contains within it buildings that are similar in architectural style, shape and building materials. Many are associated with prominent persons and themes of Mayville history and others are representational examples of architectural preferences and trends from 1831 - 1930. The integrity of design and quality of craftsmanship contribute to the district's architectural significance. In addition, several buildings are the works of important regional architects, from Minnesota and North Dakota. The district contains the finest historic residences of the city, which were and continue to be occupied by leaders in retail businesses, manufacturing, banking, politics, entertainment, religion and education. Historical associations are very strong between the residential district and the older portions of the campus. The architecture of the campus and residences is different in size and scale, due primarily to their different functions. They complement each other because of their age and architectural integrity.

Based on the information contained in this form, the Mayville Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic

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Places under the educational and architectural categories of
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All of the original outlots of the State Normal School south of a line between north and south halves of Section 32. All of the Normal Park Addition. Lot 7 and half of Lot 8 in Block 10; all of Block 11; the east half of Block 15, all of Block 12; all of Block 13; all of Block 7; the west half and southwest quarter of Block 8; all of Block 3 of Gummer's addition.