

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 date _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Commercial District of Mandan sits in the level floodplain of the Heart River, tributary to the Missouri River. The central business district is situated on the south end of the incorporated limits of the city with most of the residential area to the north, extending up the "Slope." Main Street, the principal thoroughfare (U.S. 10), runs east to west along the north side of the Northern Pacific Railroad tracks, giving Mandan a predominantly linear orientation. It divides north and south portions of the city. Collins Avenue divides the north side of the city into north east and north west and Main Street into west and east. The south side of Main Street has never been heavily developed, because it has been railroad right-of-way since the Northern Pacific tracks were laid in 1879. The streetscape along Main has always presented a more built-up appearance on the platted north side of the street. Historic maps indicate that the Northern Pacific right-of-way has never been heavily developed. Since the late 1890s, it has included some railroad structures, including the depot.

The commercial district lies in "Mandan Proper," the original townsite plat, filed and dated March 30, 1879. City blocks in Mandan Proper are 300' x 300'. Only the lots fronting on Main Street are 25' wide by 140' deep, oriented north-south. The remainder of the lots in the district are 50' wide, and are oriented on an east-west axis.

Main and First Streets N.W. are 80' wide and are the principal east-west arteries in the district. A few commercial and governmental buildings are located north of First Street N.W., but this street generally marks the beginning of the older north side neighborhood. To the east and west of the district, Main Street assumes the characteristics of "strip" development with fast food businesses, gas stations, and automobile-oriented enterprises.

The linear orientation of downtown Mandan has remained unchanged since settlement. To the north, the terrain gradually rises up the "Slope" to the top of surrounding buttes. The commercial area has always been contained between the "Slope" to the north and the railroad tracks and floodplain to the south. The district has no boulevard trees and few grassy areas. The NP Park on the railroad right-of-way has surrounded the depot and cafe for over 90 years. It stretches from Third to Fifth Avenues N.W., reduced in size from its pre-1945 appearance when it extended to Second Avenue, N.W. The park is grassy with nature trees dotted along the south side of Main and throughout the park. Along Main Street, there is only one vacant lot at 112 E. Main. Other open space in the district is located along First Street N.W. and includes several parking lots around banks or in lots where commercial buildings stood 20-30 years ago.

Although the largest city on the Western Slope, Mandan today feels like a small city which has not changed much since the 1950s. Herein lies its charm. The district is overwhelmingly made up of commercial buildings, one and two stories tall, with uniform 25' and 50' frontages. Several business blocks are three stories tall, and the Lewis and Clark Hotel (#1) is four and takes up a full quarter of a block, a decided exception to the height and scale of the other buildings in the district.

The buildings within the district are predominantly light-colored brick or brick veneered. Because of a building boom in the 'teens and twenties, much of the brick is

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 checked="" 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 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |

Specific dates 1884-1931 **Builder/Architect** various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Commercial District of Mandan, N.D. embodies the history and architecture of this small city, its role as a major Northern Pacific junction and Missouri Division headquarters of the N.P., and its contributions as a banking, wholesale, and retail center to small agricultural communities on the "West Slope" from 1884 to the 1930s.

Mandan has been a railroad town for almost a century. The N.P. Railroad has been a major factor in the growth and development of Mandan, particularly since 1911. The N.P. Freight House (#5) is the last intact survivor of the \$150,000 of railroad facility improvements built in the city in 1911, after the north-south branch line connected Mandan to smaller towns on the west side of the Missouri River in 1910. It is in virtually original condition and was planned to accommodate increased freight and second floor offices for the N.P. dispatcher, roadmaster, and superintendent. East of the Freight House is the Colonial Revival depot (#3) and cafe (#4) surrounded by NP Park. These structures, completed in 1929-30, replaced their original counterparts which burned in 1926. Both buildings are unusual in their architectural style and in their integrity. Few stations were built by the railroad in the 1920s, but, with their fine attention to detail and use of quality materials, these buildings are reminders of the importance the railroad placed on Mandan as the headquarters of the Missouri Division of the northern Pacific. For the late 1920s, the N.P. chose the latest in architectural fashion, the Colonial Revival style, for its new Mandan depot and cafe. Located in front of the depot is the Teddy Roosevelt Roughrider equestrian statue (#6). It was presented by Dr. Henry W. Coe to the city in 1924 to commemorate his friendship with Roosevelt during stays in Medora, N.D. when Roosevelt was a frequent visitor to Mandan. Coe was mayor of Mandan in 1888, Mandan's first doctor, a director on the first school board, and legislative representative from Morton County at the first territorial session in Bismarck.

Several buildings in the district are associated with the N.P. decision to move the Missouri Division headquarters from Glendive, Montana to Mandan in 1916. Former Governor Louis B. Hanna (1912-16) from Fargo built the Lewis and Clark Hotel (#1) at 404 W. Main in 1917. Like the Inter-Ocean hotel it replaced on this site, the Lewis and Clark is a showplace. Hanna hired William J. Gage, Jr., of Fargo, a well-known North Dakota architect, to design the 4 story brick hotel. The structure makes liberal use of Sullivan-esque terra cotta trim. Hanna's grandsons still own and operate the hotel today.

William Gage also designed the Hudson-Wynn Block (#22) at 302-04 W. Main in 1917. It is a beautiful wire-faced brick commercial block with stone trim. This building was erected for the use of the B.P.O.E., Mandan Lodge on the second floor. F. S. Hudson and John Wynn used the first floor for their dry goods and candy store with ice cream parlor. Hudson and Wynn was formed as a stock company with Andrew A. Thorberg, who left Cummins, Thorberg, and Thesis Co. (#17) department store at 200-02 W. Main. Thorberg, an early pioneer who arrived in Mandan in 1879, became a leading clothier and postmaster from 1890-1894. Through his efforts, the Northern Great Plains Field Station, a dry land experiment station, was located in Mandan in 1914. Mandan attracted another Fargo businessman, William Story, who built the Story Block (#21) at 300 W. Main, next door to the Hudson-Wynn Block in 1917 in the same style.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Andreas, A. T. Andreas' Historical Atlas of Dakota. Chicago: R. R. Donnelly and Sons. The Lakeside Press, 1884.
Bismarck Tribune. July 22, 1913, p. 4; June 30, 1964
(continued)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 20 acres

Quadrangle name Mandan, N. Dak.

Quadrangle scale 7.5" Series

UTM References

A

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| 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

B

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|------|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

C

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| 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

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| 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

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| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

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|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
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| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

G

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|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
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| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

H

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|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification Mandan Proper: Block 6, lots 6-18; Block 7, lots 1-15; all of Block 8; Block 9, lots 4-15; Block 10, lots 4-15; Block 21, lot 6; Block 22, lots 7-9; BN; Inc. lease 5.50; and a 190' wide strip on the BN R-0-W between the S. side of W. Main and the BN tracks from a N-S line 25' E of the E. side of 3rd Ave. N.E. Wly 1000'

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

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Norene A. Roberts and Jacqueline Sluss

organization Historical Research, Inc.

date September 26, 1983

street & number 5535 Richmond Curve

telephone (612)929-2921

city or town Minneapolis

state Minnesota 55410

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 *Alois B. Spielman* (Alois B. Spielman)

title State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota)

date 1/10/84

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date 2-21-85

John A. Brown
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Property Owners: Site numbers correspond to numbers in the Description Section (#7).
Unless otherwise noted, all addresses below are Mandan, North Dakota 58554.

1. Daniel and Robert B. Hanna
404 W. Main Street
2. John Iverson Co.
101 E. Main
- 2, 3, 4, 5, 38. N P Railway
c/o Karl Keffer
Industrial Geographer
Sales & Prop. Management Dept.
Burlington Northern Railroad
3300 Continental Plaza
777 Main Street
Fort Worth, TX 76102
6. City of Mandan
c/o Mayor
City Hall
7. Angeline M. Azar on CD to
c/o Paula Lawrence
3400 Kidzie Drive
Chicago IL 60618
- 8, 39. Mildred E. Friesz
114 1/2 E. Main Street
9. Eagle Butte Co.
Box 629
10. Willaim Schatz
206 5th Avenue NW
CD to
Cleo Penfield
Lemmon, SD 57638
11. Metropolitan Service
Box 2687
Fargo, ND 58108
12. P. M. Ocampo
600 First St. NW
13. J. C. Wetstein CD to
c/o Jeff Ternes
1201 First St. NW
14. Irene and Clifford Feil
1804 Sunset Drive
15. Anton A. Pfau
200 Fifth St. N.E.
16. Corliss Mushik (personal rep.)
108 Riverside Park Road
17. Cummins Co.
Box 218
- 18a. Ann Paul et. al.
410 Second Ave. N.E.
- 18b. Catherine and Frank Gruye CD to
c/o Paris Hardware Corporation
203 Sixth Ave. N.W.
- 19a. George F. & Virginia Marback
809 Sixth Ave. N.W.
- 19b. Eleanor Dinyer
305 Eighth St. N.W.
- 20a. and b. Harlan Junker
Central Drug
218 W. Main
21. Ruth E. & William S. Story
CD to
c/o Gordon Fudvangen
McGregor, ND 58755
22. L. Gerhardt & L. Bachmeier
709 Sweetbriar Road

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- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>23. Gregory Dahner et. al CD to William P. & M. Eckroth Route 1</p> <p>24. Alpha Enterprises Box 385</p> <p>25a. Alph Enterprises Box 385</p> <p>25b. James R. & Inez Hanson 400 Seventh St. N.W.</p> <p>26a. Ione Virginia Helt CD to c/o Midtown Development 318 W. Main</p> <p>26b. Harold L. Lawrence et. al. c/o Midtown Development 318 W. Main</p> <p>27a and 27b. Nick J. Mosbrucher 205 Fifth St. N.E.</p> <p>28. B. & C. Enterprises Box 631</p> <p>29, 30, 31. City of Mandan c/o Mayor City Hall</p> <p>32. Alan and Shirley Velander Route 4 Box 36A</p> <p>33a and b. Roger W. and T. Polenberg 811 Thirteenth Ave. N.W.</p> <p>34. Richard L. Brown Senior Vice-President/ Treasurer c/o Hedahls 111 First Ave. N.W.</p> <p>35. Ernest R. & Justine Fleck 201 First Ave. N.W.</p> | <p>36. William K. & V. Engelter 507 Sixth Ave. N.W.</p> <p>37. Mandan Productive Credit 114 Second Ave. N.W.</p> <p>38. Mandan Sheet Metal Works (leesee) 103 E. Main</p> <p>39. Mildred E. Friesz 114 1/2 E. Main</p> <p>40. Raymond Grismer Box 217</p> <p>41. Wynn Keller 728 Custer Drive</p> <p>42. Gerald Knudson 102 E. Main St.</p> <p>43a and b. William L. Jorsz 631 Craig Drive</p> <p>44. John A. Mushik 311 Sixth St. N.W.</p> <p>45. Lenus Ternes Route 2, Box 3A</p> <p>46. Merl Kenny 1237 Coulee Rd. Bismarck, ND 58501</p> <p>47. Theater Associates Box 135</p> <p>48. Donald Russell 214 W. Main St.</p> <p>49. Frontier Enterprises c/o Kelsch Law Firm 100 W. Main</p> <p>50. Dr. A. L. & C. Larson 104 Third Ave. N.W.</p> |
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51. Security Enterprises CD to
c/o Jerry Jurle
412 W. Main
52. Bernard & Edward Toman
500 Third St. N.W.
53. Wetzstein Brothers Ranch
109 Seventh St. N.E.
54. Janice Carlsen
404 Fifteenth St. N.W.
55. K. D. Austin
2500 Centennial Rd.
Bismarck, ND 58501
56. Mike Wetzstein et. al.
106 1/2 Second Ave. N.W.
57. Mike Wetzstein et. al.
106 1/2 Second Ave. N.W.
- 58 and 59. see #s 2-5, and 38.

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Two large wholesale firms located along the NP right-of-way owe their existence to Mandan's excellent rail connections. The Missouri Valley Grocery Co. (#2), organized in 1910, built a large warehouse/office in 1917 at 101 E. Main, where it remained until 1929. This business operated on the north-south NP branch line and on the east-west Main line as far as Miles City, Montana. After 1929, the large agricultural implement company of Stone-Ordean Wells used the building. The Missouri Valley Grocery Co. was organized by John Henry Newton. Newton, a resident of Mandan for 40 years, was associated with the North Dakota Milling Association and the Missouri Valley Milling Company before he started the Missouri Valley Grocery Co. He was president of the Mandan Chamber of Commerce for 12 years, and was largely responsible for the location of the U.S. Dairy Station in Mandan in 1928.

Mandan was also a regional banking center on the West Slope. Three important bank buildings are located in the district: the First National Bank (#11), 100-02 W. Main; the Farmers and Merchants Bank (#12), 104 W. Main; and the State Bank of Morton County (#16a). These red brick buildings with Classical Revival detailing were all erected between 1900-06. The First National Bank Building was designed by local contractors N. A. Freeburg and Charles Kidd. Hiram R. Lyon, President from 1885-1910 and one of the organizers of the First National Bank, also founded the huge Mandan Mercantile Co. and had active interests in the Mandan Roller Mill and the N. D. Milling Association. Lyon was responsible for placing thousands of head of sheep on Morton County farms on shares. Vice-President Michael Lang, an early Mandan pioneer who arrived in 1879, opened the first grocery store in Mandan on E. Main (razed). Lang was a city alderman and part owner of the Mandan Pioneer. The first National Bank, organized in 1881, was the first general bank west of the Missouri River.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank (#12), next door to the First National, was organized in 1904. One of its organizers was Theodore A. Cummins of Thorberg, Cummins, and Thesis department store. Cummins was a school board member for 20 years, director of the Mandan Hospital Association, Vice-President of the Morton County Fair Association, and a leading Mandan clothier. Cummins' business partner until 1916, E. A. Thorberg, was the bank's assistant cashier. The Farmers and Merchants Bank, run entirely by local men, made a policy of loaning money to local Morton County farmers.

The State Bank of Morton County (#16a), established in 1892 by Albert and William Lanterman, built a substantial Classical Revival building for the bank in 1900-01. The Lantermans were early Mandan Pioneers. Will bought and operated the Hager Lumber Yard and the two brothers ran the W. B. Height lumber and machinery firm. In 1900, the Lantermans began buying sheep by the carload in Oregon, placing them on Morton County farms on shares.

Two Mandan governmental buildings in the district are significant architectural additions to the city. The Mandan Federal Building (#29), at 108 First Street N.W. is a small scale tan brick Classical Revival structure erected in 1916, when Morton County was divided to form Grant and Sioux counties. Originally designed as a post office by James Knox Taylor, it has been the Mandan City Library since 1964. Its oak interior is intact. The Mandan Police and Fire Station (#30), at 108-10 Collins Avenue, is an

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unusual multi-colored brick Art Moderne structure dating from 1928. Its wire-faced brick is cream, orange, and a brownish-purple.

The north half, housing the Police Station, has recessed vertical window strips with dark brick spandrels. The south half, housing the Fire Station, has a second floor arched door with shallow balcony, giving it a somewhat Spanish Colonial flavor. A fire station garage in matching brick was sensitively added to the fire station south side in 1974.

The retail buildings of Mandan's commercial district reflect boom periods of the early 1880s, 1898-1915; 1917; and 1920s. The Great Dakota Boom of the early 1880s is represented in Mandan by two side-by-side commercial red brick blocks designed in a High Victorian Gothic style in 1884. The Pioneer Block (#25a and b), 314-16 W. Main, is distinguished by its elaborately patterned brickwork and Gothic arched windows. It has housed a number of important businesses and organizations during the past 100 years. The Mandan Pioneer was one of its first tenants. This paper was founded in 1881. The building was known locally for many years as the Heegaard Block after C. Augustus Heegaard who operated his pioneer hardware store here for many years. Next door (#26a and b) to the west is the similarly-designed 1884 block at 318-20 W. Main. Its windows are round arched. Both these buildings are the most intact commercial structures from the 1880s and occupy a prominent place on W. Main.

The Second Dakota Boom of 1898-1915 and the construction of the north-south branch line of the Northern Pacific had a lasting effect on the commercial district of Mandan. In addition to the Classical Revival bank buildings already mentioned, Lyman N. Cary erected the Cary building (#24), 312 W. Main in 1910. Lyman Cary, another Mandan pioneer, arrived from New Jersey as a civil engineer. He became the local salesman for the N.P. lands and sold thousands of acres west of the Missouri. Cary opened a real estate and loan business and built many homes and some business blocks, including the Sullivan Block (#46).

Another substantial addition to W. Main at 200-02 was the Cummins, Thorberg, and Thesis department store. All three partners were leading Mandan businessmen and their store, built in 1900 and enlarged in 1910, is one of the largest and most elegant blocks on Main.

During the Second Dakota Boom, other early Mandan merchants built less elegant brick stores of one and two stories. Today, these buildings contribute in large part to the small city feeling of Mandan. They are mostly simple brick structures of good over-all integrity which typify the smaller northern plains cities. They include: Alfred Johnson's Jewelry Store (#15), 114 W. Main (1910); the Golden Rule Block (#18a and b), 204-08 W. Main (ca. 1908-13), also known as the Estrop block after J. Estrop, an early Mandan pioneer; 109 Collins Avenue (#31) with cream brick and red brick trim (ca. 1905); 106 W. Main (#13), a Boomtown style frame building (ca. 1905) reminiscent of the structures common along Main at the turn of the century. The Engelter building (#36), in a vaguely Classical style, at 120 Second Avenue N.W., built in 1910, for the Mandan Pioneer, which was published from 1883-1910 at 314-16 W. Main (#25a and b). The east

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raised basement addition to the Engelter building was added by the paper in 1930 to accommodate a new Duplex tabular perfection press.

Some of the best commercial blocks in the district, in terms of architecture and integrity, date from the late 1920s and early 1930s. In Mandan, these buildings appear to have reflected, in part, the confidence of local business people in the city after it became the location of the U.S. Dairy Station in 1928. The commercial buildings from this era are largely wire-facade brick uncluttered in style, and devoid of historical associations. Stone trim is used with restraints, usually as parapet coping, and at sills and lintels. Facades are flush and often decorated with soldier courses of brick or, occasionally, small terra cotta tile squares. Over-all integrity is excellent.

Typical of this style are the following: Irwin Marcovitz Block (#7), 116 E. Main (1926), which housed the Marcovitz and Son grocery; the Friesz Block (#8), 108 E. Main (ca. 1925), which housed H. S. Friesz and Sons grocery; the 3-story Dailey Block (#10) (1926) at 104 E. Main, built by George A. Dailey, Mandan businessman in cattle and horses; the Taylor Drug Store (#14) (ca. 1925) at 108 W. Main, built by D. R. Taylor, Drug Store (ca. 1925) at 108 W. Main, built by D. R. Taylor, a pioneer druggist and first superintendent of the Missouri Division of the N.P.; the Mandan Transfer Co. building (#27a), 418-20 W. Main (1928) organized by Charles P. O'Rourke and others; the Kennelly Building (#34), 111 First Avenue N.W. (1926), built by Thomas Cronen Kennelly for his furniture store and undertaking business; and the Hughes Apartments (#35), 201 First Avenue N.W. (1926) built by E. A. Hughes as the first exclusive apartment building in Mandan.

District boundaries in Mandan were determined after an intensive historical and architectural survey of the study area shown in Map 1 of the commercial area of Mandan. Final district boundaries combine two chief considerations. The district boundaries encompass the historical core of the Mandan commercial area from 1880-1950, before "strip" development east and west along Main Street. They also reflect the best architecture and the commercial buildings with the greatest architectural integrity. The boundaries along First St. N.W. take several jogs to eliminate parking lots and new bank buildings. Sight lines were not a consideration in this portion of the district, since there is much open space and many of the buildings face east-west, instead of north-south with frontages on First Street.

Storefront changes shown in the accompanying streetscapes are all reversible on contributing structures. Those on non-contributing structures are not. Fortunately, non-contributing properties are generally of the same scale and height as contributing ones in the district. As a result, Mandan has retained the feeling it had in the early 1930s when the district was "completed." Visual cohesiveness stems from the scale of predominantly one and two story business blocks of 25 to 50' frontages. In addition, the district boundaries reflect the judgment of the surveyors that Mandan must be judged on its own terms as the largest small city on the West Slope, instead of by the standards that would apply to North Dakota's three largest cities east of the Missouri River: Bismarck, Fargo, and Grand Forks.

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wire-faced. Colors are tan, cream, brown, and yellow, with some red brick. Local cream brick from the 1880s was gradually replaced with face brick from Hebron, N.D. and Menominee brick.

Nearly all buildings have had changes made to storefront display windows. Although most of the buildings are commercial blocks, the district contains the Mandan Federal Building (now the city library) (#29), the Mandan Police and Fire Station (#30), a handful of railroad structures (#58 & 59), two wholesale warehouse/office buildings, (#2 & 38) and a large apartment building (#35). There are no single family dwellings within the district boundaries. Design quality ranges from structures constructed by local Mandan contractors and builders to buildings designed by North Dakota architects.

The styles of architecture represented in the district range from Italianate to Art Moderne, reflecting styles popular from the 1881 incorporation of Mandan as a village to the 1930s. Permanent settlement began in earnest in 1878, when Mandan was named the seat of Morton County. A year later, the town was platted and the Northern Pacific laid tracks west from Bismarck. The earliest extant commercial buildings, in Italianate and High Victorian styles, date from 1881-84, the years of the Great Dakota Boom. These buildings, by and large, have not fared well over the years and all have suffered alterations by degrees.

During the late 1880s and 1890s, Mandan grew steadily, but unspectacularly. Main Street remained dotted with one-story 25'-frame boomtown buildings among which were sprinkled an occasional brick business block. The business center of Mandan, which had originally been located farther east along Main, began to solidify between Second Avenue NE and Fifth Avenue NW.

The Mandan commercial area boomed again during the Second Dakota Boom of 1898-1915. During these years, North Dakota became home to a quarter million new settlers, many of whom homesteaded west of the Missouri River. The boom brought new railroad development into the state, and Mandan was connected to surrounding new agricultural areas by the north-south branch line of the Northern Pacific in 1909-10. Mandan became a transfer point, and a major trans-Missouri jobbing and wholesale/retail center. In 1911, the railroad spent \$150,000 on improvements to its Mandan facilities. Mandan received the State Training School in 1903, and the Northern Great plains Field Station in 1914. The population increased almost 60 per cent from 1890 to 1910, when it reached 3,873. The first street paving was done in 1911.

The second boom brought rapid replacement of frame business blocks. New buildings in the downtown area from 1900 to 1915 reflected the popularity of Classical Revival commercial style. Among the important new blocks with classical details were the Cary block, 312 W. Main, built in 1910 (#24); the 1905 Farmers and Merchants Bank at 104 W. Main (#12); the 1900 Thorberg, Cummins, and Thesis department store at 200-02 W. Main (#17). More modest brick one story commercial blocks from this era have given Mandan the feeling of a small city it has today.

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The years 1916-17 were important ones for Mandan. In July, 1916 the Mandan Republican announced that the division headquarters of the Northern Pacific Railroad would be moved from Glendive, Montana to Mandan, North Dakota. A flurry of building activity ensued. Uncluttered, excellently-proportioned, stone trimmed wire-faced brick buildings went up immediately. Former Governor L. B. Hanna decided to build the Lewis and Clark Hotel at 404 W. Main, hiring an architect from his home-town in Fargo: William F. Gage, Jr. The wholesale Missouri Valley Grocery Company (#2) erected a large warehouse and office on the railroad right-of-way at 101 E. Main. The Wynn-Hudson Building (#22) and Story Block (#21) up at 302-04 and 300 W. Main respectively. The new Mandan Federal Building was erected at 108 First Street N.W. (#29), a handsome Classical Revival addition to the city. After 1916-17, Mandan was decidedly a railroad town: the NP was its largest employer.

The downtown commercial area of Mandan was largely "completed" by the 1930s. By 1935, nearly all the frame buildings on Main had been replaced by brick buildings. Main Street presented a solid front of these new blocks, and the commercial area had spilled north to First St. and along the avenues between First and Main streets. Buildings from the late 1920s and 1930s are almost all wire-faced brick, continuing a style and material popular in the city since the 'teens. These later buildings include the Mandan Police and Fire Station (1928) at 108-10 Collins Avenue, in Art Moderne; the Kennelly Block at 111 Second Avenue N.W. (#34); the Mandan Fruit Co. at 103 E. Main (#38), the Marcovitz Block (#7), 116 E. Main; the Friesz Block, 108 E. Main (#8); and the Dailey Block, 104 E. Main (#10).

On the whole, Mandan has not been particularly active in preservation activities. Because th city has retained most of its feeling as a small city, it would be a good candidate for the national Trust's Main Street program. The Lewis and Clark hotel at 404 W. Main was entered on the National Register in June, 1983. The N.P. (#3) Depot was declared eligible by the N. D. SHPO and Secretary of Interior in 1980, and is now vacant. Dohner's (#23) at 306 W. Main, is undergoing a tax certification. Part 1 has been completed, and the building is one of the nicer smaller commercial blocks on Main. The district includes one National Register property, the Lewis and Clark Hotel; 44 contributing properties (one is the Teddy Roosevelt statue (#6) in front of the Depot in NP park); and 23 non-contributing properties.

The following site numbers correspond to Item #4, above.

On National Register

1. Lewis and Clark Hotel, 400-10 W. Main: (1917), 4 story brick hotel with extensive use of Sullivanesque terra-cotta ornamentation. Designed by William J. Gage, Jr. of Fargo. Photo #3.

Contributing

2. Missouri Valley Grocery Company building, 101 E. Main: (1917), 4 story brick

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warehouse/offices (includes raised basement). Dark yellow brick, 4 bays on front, 6 bays on lateral sides. Trimmed with stone and soldier courses of brick. Photo #1.

3. N.P. Depot, BN right-of-way at foot of Third Avenue N.W.: (1929), Colonial Revival, red brick white wood trim, 1 story; north and south facade porticos with free-standing fluted metal Tuscan columns, cupola at apex of gabled slate roof. Original interior with stone floors, oak woodwork and trim, waiting room benches, and tan tile wainscoting. Photo #8.

4. N.P. Cafe, BN right-of-way, just west of Depot (#4): (1929), Colonial Revival in same materials as the Depot, red brick end chimneys, 2 gabled dormers on north and south facades. Interior original except for east side offices with applied suspended ceilings and wood paneled walls, original oak trim, stone floors, green tile wainscoting. Photo #8.

5. N.P. Freight House, BN right-of-way, at foot of Fifth Avenue N.W.: (1911), 2 story, cream and common brick in American bond; chamfered brick at top of parapeted gables; concrete rubble-faced foundation over original brick; south side wooden loading dock facing rails; 6 bays along Main Street separated by plain brick piers. E. G. Evestra and Co., St. Paul, Minnesota, contractor and builder. Photo #9.

6. Theodore Roosevelt Roughrider statue, in NP Park in front of the Depot: (1924), bronze equestrian statue on rough hewn granite base. A. Phimister, sculptor. Photo #15.

7. Irwin Marcovitz Block, 116 E. Main: (1926), 2 story, wire-facade brick with stone trim; name block; original window muntins and small-paned transom. Photo #7.

8. Friesz Block, 108 E. Main: (ca. 1925), 1 story brick wire-faced brick block, trimmed in dark red brick and stone coping. New display windows and transom covered with applied wooden shingles. Photo #7.

9. 106 E. Main: (ca. 1915), Classical details on 2 story cream brick block; butter joint; 1 bay between piers. Projecting brick belt courses, corbeled brick cornice. Altered storefront, apartments on second story. Original yellow brick painted 2 colors of gray. Photo #7.

10. Dailey Block, 104 E. Main: (1926), 3 story, dark yellow wire-facade brick block, cream brick sills, simple parapet and name block, original small-paned glass transom with some embossed glass panes; 12 apartments. on 2nd and 3rd floors. Original condition. Photo #7.

11. First National Bank, 100-02 W. Main: (1906, north wing 1910), Classical Revival, 2 story dark red brick (now painted) with restricted sandstone basement and trim. Dentiled metal molded, bracketed cornice. Corner towers form 5 bays on Collins Avenue; coquillage motif in arches above 2nd story windows, foliated Sullivan-esque capitals, egg and dart trim. Storefront alterations in 1927 included removal of

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Richardsonian arches on Main storefront and addition of squared classical openings; north wing on Collins built 1919. N. A. Freeburg and Charles Kidd, Mandan contractors. Photo #7.

12. Farmers and Merchants Bank, 104 W. Main: (ca. 1905), Classical Revival commercial style, 2 story, butter joint with smooth brick; fluted engaged pilasters with Greek Ionic capitals, rusticated sandstone bases; egg and dart trim, molded stone course above storefront windows, storefront altered recently with 3 small windows and arched shingles. Photo #6.

13. 106 W. Main (ca. 1905): 1 story, Boomtown style frame building with raised parapet and flush horizontal boards over front facade; mitered wooden coping at parapet; vertical board and batten at street level and new store front windows. Photo #6.

14. Taylor Drug Store, 108 W. Main: (ca. 1925), 1 story, cream brick, butter joint; red brick trim at foundation and coping. Vertical wood panelling at transoms and new display windows. Photo #6.

15. Johnson's Jewelry Store, 114 W. Main: (1910), 1 story, tan/brown Hebron brick, cornice and parapet partially missing; 2 dark brown brick panels over new display windows; new shed roof over sidewalk. Harry Williams, Mandan contractor. Photo #6.

16a. State Bank of Morton County, 122 W. Main: (1900-01), Classical Revival, 2 story with raised basement, red brick, butter joint, red sandstone trim (badly deteriorated at coping); metal garland/swag frieze; metal molded cornice with consoles Roman ionic capitals on brick piers around Main Street entry. New smaller windows and wooden infill, bell-shaped shingle form applied over Main Street window. Photo #6

16b. Dakota Building (rear of 122 W. Main), 104 First Avenue N.W.: (1898), 2 story, cream brick butter joint; stone trim; 4 bays and brick arched offset entry on first floor; 5 bays on 2nd. Originally housed Mandan post office; 2nd story added ca. 1907-13. Recent smaller window infill and air conditioners on 2nd story, but original openings are extant. Photo #6.

17. Cummins, Thorberg, and Thesis Company store, 200-02 W. Main: (1900, 1910), vaguely Richardsonian, 2 story, red brick, butter joint; red sandstone coping and trim; 3 bays on Main; jack-arched window lintels; 3 central bay windows with arched coquillage motif; projecting molded, dentiled metal cornice and plain raised brick parapet. Applied composition panels on first story storefront. Second story added in 1910 as a very compatible addition. Photo #5.

18a and b. Golden Rule Block, 204-08 W. Main: (ca. 1908-13), 1 story, brick metal bracketed cornice; vitrolite applied panels to storefront and new display windows; 75' frontage. Photo #6.

19a and b. 216-18 W. Main: (ca. 1926), double storefront, red wire-facade brick with yellow wire-faced brick trim at coping and around top of display windows. The 218

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address has a gable parapet; the 216 address had a straight parapet, raised in the center; 1 story; peach and black vitrolite applied panels around new display windows. Photo #16.

20a. Hulett Building 104 Second Avenue N.W.: (1929), 2 story, brick stuccoed on lateral walls; front facade faced with polished gray stone; dark red vitrolite panels in first story transom area and 1983-applied Coronado stone on first story storefront; metal awning over first story and over second story windows. The gray stone facade gives this building a streamlined Moderne appearance. Photo #17.

21. Story Block, 300 W. Main: (1917), 2 story, wire-faced brick (red); 3-part Chicago style windows on principal facades on 2nd story; soldier course of brick defines display window area; transoms are wood infilled. Photo #4.

22. Hudson-Wynn Building, 302-04 W. Main: (1917), 2 story, red brick facade, stone trim, name block states "B.P.O.E." at parapet for original Elks Lodge on second floor; no cornice, cream glazed tile squares decorate soldier courses. Storefront partially covered with vertical wood and new display windows. William J. Gage, Jr., Fargo architect. Photo #4.

23. Dahner's Block, 306 W. Main: (ca. 1918), 1 story, 1 bay, cream brick with recessed brick panels, stylized dentiled cornice of 1 course of soldiers; tall display windows with glass transom, canvass awning; small blue glazed tile squares around display windows. Currently, a tax act project. Photo #4.

24. L. N. Cary Building, 312 W. Main: (1910), Classical Revival, 2 story, tan brick butter joint; partial cornice of consoles and large squared brackets above dentils and a meander pattern motif of metal; 2nd story windows separated by engaged columns of composite order; stone coping. Reversible storefront alterations. Photo #4.

25a and b. Pioneer Block, 314-16 W. Main: (1884), 2 story, red brick (painted tan and cream), 3 bays, each with Gothic-arched windows separated by brick piers; High Victorian Gothic style; central bay and windows are wider than end bays and windows and was originally topped above the parapet with a wrought-iron balustrade; piers originally projected above the parapet; storefronts altered with applied blue-and-orange panels at 316. Elaborately patterned and dentiled brickwork at frieze and cornice with small Gothic brick arches forming an arcade. Photo #4.

26a and b. 318-20 W. Main (1884): High Victorian Gothic, 2 story, red brick very similar to the Pioneer Block next door and built at the same time; 3 bays, center bay with gabled parapet and 4 windows; rounded arched 2nd story windows; elaborately patterned brickwork at frieze and cornice. Brick painted tan and cream; first story faced with permastone; newer smaller windows inset in original 2nd story openings; top of projecting piers have been removed to parapet line. Photo #4.

27a. Mandan Transfer Co. Building, 418-20 W. Main: (1928), 2 story, tan brick, 2 bays, soldier course lintels each with stone (tall) keystones on 2nd story windows; bays

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separated by a keystoned central arched window with raised sun motif in arch; raised parapet with stone coping; storefront alterations dating from 1959 and later; western style projecting wood shed awning over sidewalk from 1982. Photo #3.

28. Vinton Block, 422 W. Main: (1884), Italianate, 2 story, red brick, painted, only the hood molds on the second story windows are original; cornice missing, walls stuccoed, all new windows, wooden and shingled awning over Main Street facade. Photo #3.

29. Mandan Federal Building, 108 First Street N.W.: (1916), Classical Revival, 1 story above raised basement; 2 wings; tan wire-faced brick; stone trim; dentiled cornice and keystone accents; fluted iron columns support opaque globe lights at front entry. Oak trimmed interior, slightly altered from federal post office to use as Mandan Public Library. Photo #14.

30. Mandan Police and Fire Station, 108-10 Collins Avenue: (1928), Art Moderne, wire-faced cream, orange, and brownish/purple brick; building on north half is 2' higher than south; vertical window and transom areas are recessed and dark brick on north half; south half is fire station and in a Colonial Spanish mode with a second story arched doorway and shallow wrought-iron balcony. First story windows infilled with glass block; compatible addition on south side added to Fire Station in 1974, with close match on brick, lines, and soldier courses. Photo #12.

31. 109 Collins Avenue: (ca. 1905), 2 story, cream brick with butter joint, 1 bay, sandstone sills; dentiled cornice and string course above 2nd story windows in red brick; store front altered with new windows and kick; vertical board infill in transoms. Photo #11.

32. Spielman, Kelsch, Wirtz Building, 107 First Avenue N.W. (1931): English Cottage/Jacobethan style in a commercial block used as a professional building; pent roof and gabled entry, red wire-faced brick; new anodized front door and some interior alterations. Photo #2.

33a. 109 1/2 First Avenue N.W.: (ca. 1920), 1 story, yellow wire-faced brick with red brick coping and decorative panel above shop windows; new display windows. Photo #2.

34. Kennelly Building, 111 First Avenue N.W.: (1926), 2 story, 1 bay, wire-faced orange brick with yellow wire-faced brick trim at parapet and framing the first story display area with soldier course, vertical wooden infill in display window area and new storefront windows. Photo #2.

35. Hughes Apartments, 201 First Avenue N.W.: (1926), 2 story, 1 bay, wire-faced orange brick with yellow wire-faced brick trim at parapet coping. Red soldier course of brick forms a continuous band at the 3rd story window lintels; 6 over 1 windows. Original condition. Photo #10.

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36. Engelter Building, 110 Second Avenue N.W.: (1910), also know as Pioneer Block, 1 story above raised basement; east addition is just a raised basement; tan brick butter joint with one course; new basement windows and front door, battered basement walls; north side foundation is stone faced. Photo #13.

37. Myrold Block, 114-16 Second Avenue N.W.: (ca. 1926), 1 story, wire-faced brick of brown and brownish/orange; ornamentation restrained and amounts to decorative flush brick patterns like soldier courses for parapet coping and over display window area; display window transoms covered with applied corrugated metal; new windows and doors. Photo #13.

Non-contributing

20b. Ben Franklin, 220-22 West Main: (1960), 1 story newly built, brick construction, typical late 1950s storefront. Photo #23.

27b. 416 W. Main: (1975), 1 story, concrete block, new infill. Built for Mandan Western Shop. Photo #3.

33b. Pioneer Tavern, 109 First Avenue N.W.: (ca. 1980), 1 story concrete block tavern, painted brown. Photo #2.

38. Mandan Fruit Company building, 103 E. Main: (ca. 1920-21), 1 story over raised basement, warehouse/offices with stucco, metal trim. Photo #18.

39. 114 E. Main: (ca. 1928), 2 story, brick, formerly 1 story, second story added ca. 1960s. Photo #7.

40. 112 E. Main: vacant lot since fire destroyed building on site in 1970. Photo #7.

41. 110 E. Main: (1970) 1 story, brick and permastone, stuccoed lateral walls. New infill since 1970 fire. Photo #7.

42. Peoples Hotel, 100-02 E. Main: (1883) 3 story, brick, completely stuccoed, new windows, balconies removed from cant entry at corner; gabled canted parapet removed; all pre-1955 changes. photo #7.

43a and b. 110-12 W. Main: 1 story; 110 address is a 1942 brick structure with a 1977 steel facade; 112 address is a 1963 building. The interior of 110-12 is a single space with steel joists along the former dividing wall. Photo #6.

44. 116 W. Main: (1928), 2 story, cream brick with orange brick trim; 2 Chicago-style windows on 2nd floor. Photo #6

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EUPLINGTON

NORTHERN

MANDAN, NORTH DAKOTA
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT (outlined)