

863

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Other names/site number: Edinburg Community Hall, Edinburg General Store
Name of related multiple property listing:
MPDF "Depression-Era Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943".
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 67 Main Street
City or town: Edinburg State: ND County: Walsh (099)
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
X A B X C D

Karla E. Pearson Sept. 16, 2013
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
NDSHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: Date

Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property

Walsh, ND
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Walter Edson H. Beall 11.7.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property

Walsh, ND
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: Civic meeting hall
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Auditorium, musical performance, and sports facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business; hardware and specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco/Art Moderne

Edinburg WPA Auditorium

Name of Property

Walsh, ND

County and State

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stucco plaster over wood framing, concrete foundation, asphaltic shingle built-up roof, interior acoustic tile

Narrative Description

*(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)*

Summary Paragraph

The historic Edinburg WPA Auditorium is now operated as the Edinburg General Store, on a prominent site facing Main Street (originally platted as Fourth Avenue) in downtown Edinburg, (Walsh County) North Dakota. The site is one block to the south from the Great Northern Railway branch line that historically served Edinburg's commercial shipping needs. The WPA Auditorium building occupies all of Lot 18 and parts of Lots 17 and 19 in Block 7 of the original townsite. Historically there was a hardware store on this site, but the original building was destroyed on April 20, 1900 in the course of a catastrophic fire that consumed every business building in the fledgling village. The area around the building is well maintained and pleasantly landscaped with site furniture and fixtures well suited to a smalltown commercial business. Sections of the concrete sidewalk toward the east are embossed with an inscription indicating that a WPA crew placed the concrete flatwork. Overall dimensions of the building are 100-feet x 40-feet, with a center projection on the main façade. A small, utilitarian enclosure on half of the rear elevation was removed with enclosure of the exterior service stair to the basement. There are two main floor levels within the building, currently serving a remarkably well-supplied hardware store. The finished basement level was historically accessed by flush utility doors in the southeast and northeast corners that provide access to interior service stairs. The raised main floor level, which originally accommodated basketball, roller skating, musical entertainments, and other large community gatherings, is elevated about 7-feet above the front sidewalk.

Narrative Description

The historic Edinburg WPA Auditorium building is constructed over a concrete and rubble fieldstone foundation, which remains visible flanking the front entrance. Tall perimeter walls are fairly smooth cement stucco exterior finish applied over wood studs and board sheathing, simulating the exterior character of a monumental concrete building. The roof is constructed of robust, longspan triangular truss girders spaced at 8-foot intervals. Historic photos show that

Edinburg WPA Auditorium

Name of Property

Walsh, ND

County and State

the upper level was originally accessed by an exterior monumental exterior staircase with steel pipe side rails; a configuration typical of many 1930s era auditoriums that inhibited access by many elderly and disabled persons. The exterior stair was removed in about 1990, with the public entry reconfigured to accommodate interior split level stair access serving both floors. A mezzanine-level balcony (originally referred to as the "smoking balcony") is raised above the south end, with shallow balconies extending along the west and east side walls, suspended by steel hang rods from the roof girders. The primary interior finish material (walls and ceilings) is acoustical tile, which remains in an excellent condition of preservation maintenance. The upper floor is carried structurally by wood floor joists, supported in turn by a line of girders running down the centerline of the basement.

A well-preserved, floating maple basketball floor on the upper level is one of the most remarkably preserved interior features. It is constructed of narrow tongue and groove maple flooring over rabbeted pine decking boards, with the original finish meticulously maintained and bearing the painted logos of many former smalltown basketball teams that competed against the Edinburg Scotties and the Edinburg Spartans. Dating from before the era of school consolidation, many of the team names invoke local memories of teams like the Hamilton Tigers, Hensel Redskins, Fairdale Bulldogs, Mountain Warhawks, Gardar Grizzlies, Walhalla Eagles, Edmore Vikings, Cavalier Tornados, Crystal Bulldogs, Hoople Spuds, Minto Rockets, Nekoma Trojans, Osnabrook Orioles, Fordville Flyers, St. Thomas Tommies, Fisek Royals, Park River Aggies, St. Alphonsus Saints, Dahlen Dragons, Lankin Lions, Adams Rockets, Milton Meteors, Bowesmont Tigers, Inkster Indians, Neche Indians, and Hamilton Bombers. Not only have many of the school systems been consolidated, many of the small towns with which they are associated now exist only in memory 75-years after the auditorium's heyday.

With a flat (or slightly stepped) cornice atop the principal elevation, overall massing of the auditorium appears to be a blocky rendition of monumental civic architecture. Because of the building's height, the sloped roof behind the false parapet is nearly obscured from view. Originally, four high windows admitted daylight to the main level of the interior from each of the two sidewalls, with smaller punched openings below them enabling daylight and ventilation to the lower level. Nearly all the windows on the sidewalls were filled in and covered over some time in the 1970s, and non-historic replacement windows were installed in the front elevation with conversion of the auditorium to use as a hardware store in 1994.

The south (front) exterior principal elevation is modestly ornamented by four deep pilasters grouped in pairs near the corners, with shallower pilasters flanking the entrance. The front elevation is composed around the projecting entry element, which extends full height to

Edinburg WPA Auditorium

Name of Property

Walsh, ND

County and State

the parapet. A recessed panel in the cornice near the parapet originally contained a dedication name panel inscribed with the words "Edinburg 1939 Auditorium". Historic photos reflect original fenestration as pairs of double-hung wood windows, with multiple small panes in a 9:9 configuration, painted a dark color that contrasted with the stucco. Small, decorative lighting fixtures flanked the paired entrance doors at the top of the raised exterior staircase (11-steps). The only other architectural ornamentation is expressed in the vaguely Art Deco/Art Moderne stepped caps atop the pairs of deeper pilasters, tied together with a section of stepped-back parapet, all originally painted in a dark, high-contrast color, as in the present. Modern utilitarian metal windows installed in the original front elevation completely fill the rough opening, although the material, color, and detailed profile of the replacement windows lack the richness and delicacy of the historic wood windows.

The west (side) secondary elevation is generally blank from grade up to the eave line. Five shallow impresses at the foundation line reflect the pattern of small windows that were filled in, presumably in the 1970s. One modern replacement window is placed high on the west wall, near the south end of this elevation, admitting daylight to an office area and located in an opening that would have originally ventilated the raised mezzanine. Four sets (pairs) of side windows, originally placed along both the east and west side walls to admit daylight to the interior public floor, are filled in and scarcely visible along the side elevation.

The sloped gable end of the attic is visible at the top of the north (rear) alley elevation, and a masonry chimney is centered on this wall. The exterior surface is cement stucco, in generally good condition. Spaces contained behind the rear wall were for service and backstage activities, so it appears that no window openings were ever located on this elevation. A storm cellar bulkhead hatch/coal delivery door has been filled in and abandoned, and one flush door provides access to the interior service stair near the northeast corner.

The east (side) secondary elevation mirrors the other (west) side elevation in its details and fenestration. Here, too, the four daylight openings were filled in and covered over some time in the 1970s, so that the side elevations are essentially devoid of any architectural ornament.

In the interior, the lower level consists mainly of a large open room with columns and a girder line down the center. (Smaller spaces are partitioned off near the front, side, and rear.) A rear mechanical room, boiler room, and service spaces are generally inaccessible to the public, but these service spaces are in unaltered original condition despite the introduction of modern electrical and mechanical services. Alterations to the building fabric over time have been very modest and with the exception of the closed-up window openings along the side walls, the

Edinburg WPA Auditorium

Name of Property

Walsh, ND

County and State

pragmatic modifications necessary to accommodate changed functions have minimal impact on the architectural character and integrity of the auditorium.

Even though the building is now adaptively used for a practical purpose that differs from its original public assembly function, the interior has been maintained in a wonderfully appropriate state of preservation. The elevated basketball floor, with maple flooring over wide pine rabbeted decking, remains thoughtfully exposed to view. Suspended side balconies and south end front balcony are distinctive and characteristic of many similar North Dakota auditoriums, reserving the maximum floor area for basketball, with public viewing from above. The original raised stage and backstage "wings" area have been made accessible for product display purposes, while retaining the historic character of the proscenium. A remnant of the historic fabric curtain is displayed in a nearby senior center (along with the WPA bronze dedication plaque from the auditorium).

Defying the many years of use for basketball and rollerskating, the decoratively patterned interior acoustic tile (a relatively soft material) remains wonderfully preserved, undamaged, and particularly well maintained. The patterning of the tile panels is distinctively character-defining in this interior, as are the suspended balconies along the side walls, now used for interpretive display of local historic artifacts and memorabilia. With many attractive displays and historic artifacts exhibited, the Edinburg General Store has become a heritage interpretive center, a meaningful repository memorializing local culture, and a gathering place for the surrounding rural community. In addition to the vital commercial viability of a wonderfully stocked hardware and general store, the building serves as an important public gathering place and focal point accommodating birdwatching groups and promoting other forms of ecotourism.

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property

Walsh, ND
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property

Walsh, ND
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture
Social History
Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1937-1963

Significant Dates

1937-1938 (planning, design and construction)
October 18, 1939 (construction completed and dedication date)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

attributed to Grand Forks architect Theodore B. Wells

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property

Walsh, ND
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph *(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)*

The Edinburg WPA Auditorium is historically significant at a statewide level under National Register Criterion "A" for its association with Depression-era federal work relief programs, and locally under Criterion "C" for its methods of construction and characteristics of architectural style. Its statewide significance from 1937 to 1938 under Criterion "A" derives from importance of the auditorium in local employment and economic recovery, and locally from 1939 to 1963 in recreation and entertainment, and as an example of a particular architectural type within the context of smalltown auditoriums. Subsequent to the period of significance, the building has retained a fairly high degree of design integrity through its adaptive use rehabilitation and use as a hardware and general store that serves as a focal point for local history, heritage, and ecotourism. The property retains its historic integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations as a distinct example of a stucco exterior, wood-framed longspan auditorium constructed under the WPA program as a work relief project.

Narrative Statement of Significance *(Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)*

Significance in historic context:

The Edinburg Auditorium is significant in terms of its modest Art Deco architectural aspirations, its relationship to social history (especially during the Great Depression), and for its use over a 60-year period of time for local assembly, culture, performance, sports, and recreational activities that were an important part of community life in a smalltown context. On Main Street Edinburg, this public building still seems to assert, "the WPA was here." The building relates to the context of "Federal Work Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943," and that context is more fully developed under a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF; August 2010) on record with the State Historic Preservation Office. The MPDF narrative suggests a context for understanding and evaluating the physical resources that were constructed in North Dakota as a result of federal work relief initiatives. In a rural, agriculturally dependent state like North Dakota, direct relief and work relief programs provided immediate short-term relief from destitution for many individual families. As a locally sponsored WPA project, the Edinburg Auditorium is distinctive in terms of architectural style, materials, and manner of construction; all reflecting directly on the implementation methods of a work relief project in the 1930s.

Edinburg WPA Auditorium

Name of Property

Walsh, ND

County and State

As a railhead community on the Great Northern railroad line, Edinburg was probably destined to be a small town, mainly serving the surrounding agricultural community. As a speculative townsite, from 1882 to 1900, Edinburg acquired or developed all the civic infrastructure needed to sustain an autonomous community. Lumberyards, grain elevators, and potato warehouses along the railroad were especially prominent features of the frontier community. On April 20, 1900, virtually the entire business section of Edinburg was consumed by fire in the course of two hours. Destruction of whole communities by fire was a remarkably commonplace circumstance on the frontier Great Plains. Within a year's time, though, almost all the commercial and civic infrastructure was rebuilt, with a greater commitment to permanence than before the fire. As testament to this renewal, a brick bank building prominently anchors the corner of the commercial block on which the auditorium was later built.

As indicated by the Fire Underwriters' map [Fig. 4] in the Additional Documentation section, the commercial blocks of downtown Edinburg are a somewhat disconnected grouping of one- and two-story, zero lotline buildings along both sides of a two-block stretch of Main Street (formerly Fourth Avenue). Present-day uses include retail, civic gathering, and residential functions informally interspersed. At the beginning of the 21st-century, there has been growth and commercial renewal of the town. The viability of a first-rate hardware store business located in the former auditorium has played a significant part in this renewal. Occupying most of three lots, the freestanding building retains its modestly monumental relationship to the street and surrounding properties. The auditorium has been a useful and meaningful feature of the community since its dedication day in 1939. By encouraging investment in civic infrastructure, federal work-relief programs envisioned exactly this kind of lasting utility as a venue for civic gatherings, local cultural activities, and recreation as unifying features of smalltown life.

Chronology:

With unemployment persisting statewide, and with encouragement from the state relief office, a proposal/application was made to the WPA state administrator's office by the Edinburg Community Club in September 1937, requesting an \$6000 federal relief aid grant to construct a community hall/auditorium building. Consistent with WPA guidelines, the community sponsor agreed to provide a site for the project and to obtain any necessary design or construction expertise. As a match for the WPA grant, the Community Club raised \$1200 for the building, the town gave \$1000 (probably in the form of a donation of the site), and \$6000 was raised through personal donations; not an insignificant contribution in the Depression-era economy of a small town. As with virtually all small project applications in the state, the project was promptly authorized based on *pro forma* review and the assurance that the project would immediately put unemployed persons to work. No historical documentation exists, but based on similarities in comparable work nearby and

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property

Walsh, ND
County and State

other known work relief projects in Walsh County, it can be inferred with a high degree of confidence that architect Theodore B. Wells from Grand Forks was retained to provide minimal sketch documentation necessary to order materials and to guide the construction process in general terms. During construction, the project was overseen by Ernest Dubuque, a WPA field representative from the Grand Forks regional WPA office headquartered at Cavalier.

According to local newspaper accounts, construction commenced in May of 1938 and was completed by late October of that year. Most materials used in the auditorium (including milled lumber and powdered cement plaster) would have been delivered to Edinburg by good railroad service. Hours and payments to workers were limited to \$10.40 a week under a typical WPA labor contract. Thus, the WPA grant allotment would have procured about 6-months of work for 20 to 24 local laborers. That investment would have returned quite a significant economic benefit to a struggling small town. Final cost of construction and furnishings was reported as \$16,000 including substantial funds raised locally for a high quality stage curtain embossed with a large letter "E" and laurel leaf motif all in satin (a remnant of which is on display at the Community Center). The City Hall/Auditorium was dedicated at a ceremonial event on October 18, 1939, with Governor John Moses and Thomas H. Moodie, State WPA Administrator, in attendance. Festivities included a community dinner and entertainment that continued through the evening. The event was well-documented in the *Grand Forks Herald*, accompanied by a photograph that shows architectural features of the auditorium in its original condition.

Activities held at the Edinburg Auditorium included "Community Club," a monthly meeting organization that arranged speakers, musical events and other entertainments. The raised performance stage was well-suited to public speakers, and musical performance events for the community. With a first-rate floating maple hardwood floor, the auditorium immediately became a popular venue for high school basketball games, as was the case for small town auditoriums in most parts of the state. From 1939 until the 1970s, local basketball games were all held in the auditorium as an adjunct to the school. School uses of the raised-stage auditorium continued until the 1970s. Local interviews emphasize the community engagement of those big events, with two rows of seating filled along the narrow, suspended side balconies. Additional rows of spectators were squeezed in alongside the basketball sidelines below the balconies. Team names for visiting teams from surrounding communities are still displayed on the preserved and well-maintained basketball floor. The auditorium was used as an additional, large recreational space for the local school.

In the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s rollerskating was a surprisingly popular indoor social recreation activity throughout the Great Plains, and especially in northeastern North Dakota communities. At

Edinburg WPA Auditorium

Name of Property

Walsh, ND

County and State

the Edinburg Auditorium the split front entry balcony afforded a ticket window, skate rental, and cloakroom. Skaters from the 1960s reminisce about wearing their skates outdoors onto the front steps to catch a breath of fresh air away from the "smoking balcony." The hardwood basketball flooring and soft acoustical tile wall finish held up remarkably well to three decades of rollerskating. The preserved interior acoustic tile is perhaps the most notable architectural embellishment used throughout the interior. It is elaborately geometric, with rectangular panels rotated diagonally, parquet and chevron patterns, ceiling trim bands, and special pieces of tile fitted to accentuate air delivery grills and other system appurtenances.

Context of design and construction under WPA New Deal work relief program.

By the end of 1934, it was apparent that the New Deal programs, while successful in many respects, had not yet produced the strong, sustained economic recovery the circumstances necessitated. The Roosevelt administration set about developing plans for other broader programs to address the continuing economic depression, taking into consideration the social and political implications and the Great Plains region's rapidly degrading rural environment. FDR's "Second New Deal" emphasized a new, more flexible works program. Probably the best-known of all New Deal era programs was the Works Progress Administration (WPA), and its successor the Work Projects Administration. From 1935 to 1942 seventy community meeting hall buildings were constructed in communities of all sizes in North Dakota, using a variety of design and construction technologies (site-cast concrete, fieldstone, cement plaster stucco over wood framing). Together with the WPA administrators, the state's architects and local sponsors used work relief construction projects to add value to community infrastructure. Productive work was regarded as a civic virtue, while imparting new skill sets and awareness of worker safety to those who labored on the projects. As advocated by WPA's national administrator, Harry Hopkins, the work contributed significantly to the "material enrichment of the nation's wealth" while adding respect, meaning, and value to the workers' labors and affirming the viability of scattered rural communities.

WPA mandates emphasized several criteria that would be applied in determining the eligibility of work projects:

- 1) Projects should be useful.
- 2) Projects should be such that a considerable proportion of the cost would be spent on wages for labor.
- 3) Projects were encouraged that were likely to return value to the federal Treasury.
- 4) Project funds were required to be spent promptly and not held over.
- 5) Projects should give preference to potential laborers on the public relief roles.
- 6) Projects were allocated to localities or relief areas in relation to the number of workers on relief roles in those areas.
- 7) The maximum number of workers should be encouraged to move from WPA projects to private employment in the shortest time possible.

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property

Walsh, ND
County and State

Procedurally, a formal proposal for conducting a WPA project had to be made by a "public agency". The application format was a concise, straightforward 4-page standardized form. All proposals were forwarded by the sponsors to the state WPA office. After the proposal was reviewed and determined to be acceptable, a formal request was made by the state administrator for federal authority to spend the funds. The application was then sent to the Washington office of the WPA where it received a thorough review and was approved or disapproved. Final approval of each and every project was given directly by the President. Ultimately, the viability of each project depended directly on the number of destitute, unemployed persons in the community who could be promptly put to work. All projects were required to demonstrate that they were providing the maximum opportunity to create paying jobs for out-of-work persons in the community where the project was situated.

The WPA work-relief programs, in particular, encouraged investment in small, ambitious, readily achievable projects that were envisioned by local communities. With almost all WPA projects proposed, sponsored, and architecturally designed at the local or state level, the likelihood that a particular project would be realized was largely dependent upon efforts of local individuals. The application process was "streamlined" in such a way that whatever a local sponsor asked for, they were almost certain to be awarded funds for labor to accomplish it. District offices exerted little or no review or comment regarding locally sponsored designs, particularly for projects under the suggested \$10,000 limit. The federal government remained more concerned about the employment opportunities afforded by each project than the scope or even utility of the project. Architects (when they were involved) and project supervisors essentially worked for the project sponsor, although design documents were reviewed and occasionally recommendations were made to simplify the design in the interest of the level of worker skills that would be available at the work site.

Like most local work relief projects in North Dakota, the Edinburg Auditorium would never have been realized had it not been for the prompting and financial support of New Deal agencies like the WPA. It has been noted that the percentage of local sponsor contributions in North Dakota was one of the three lowest in the nation. After January 1940, sponsor contributions of not less than 25% of project cost were required. The WPA typically paid the cost of labor, while the sponsor was responsible for non-labor expenses such as materials, equipment, tools, skilled labor, technical supervision, office space, and supplies. This requirement for local contributions that could be made up "in kind" is one factor often cited for choosing materials and architectural style that placed heavy reliance on site-cast concrete or locally harvested fieldstone materials. Architectural drawings needed by the local sponsors in making a WPA grant application would have been very minimal.

Construction of the auditorium may have been overseen by a WPA project supervisor from the Grand Forks regional office. Examples of large scale, reinforced concrete auditoriums can be found in

Edinburg WPA Auditorium

Name of Property

Walsh, ND

County and State

North Dakota communities like Venturia, Hensel, McVile, Park River, and Cavalier. Excellent, distinctive fieldstone auditoriums exist in Wishek, Medina, and Steele. A few closely comparable auditorium buildings in brick can be identified in Drayton, Inkster, and Petersburg. Comparable examples of wood frame community buildings can be found in Tolna (metal clad), Lakota, Buxton (stucco), Edmore, and Edinburg. Among these, Buxton and Edinburg are particularly well maintained and served their recreational purposes the longest. Local significance of the property is evidenced by its extended use as a community meeting hall and recreation center for more than forty years; accommodating basketball, music, American Legion dinners, public assembly, and rollerskating until the 1970s.

Though graphic documentation and detailed accounts are limited, the physical features of this auditorium afford an excellent example of how an architect would have worked for the local sponsor on a WPA grant project. The design is attributable to Grand Forks architect Theodore B. Wells. In the 1930s, Wells marketed his architectural services successfully on relief projects in Walsh County and surrounding smalltowns. Local sponsorship of applications for WPA grant support required only minimal architectural documentation, so graphic evidence on the public record is quite limited. No construction drawings or specifications for the auditorium have been located. Connecting Wells implicitly with the auditorium design is based on other work he accomplished nearby in Walsh County, the distinct structural characteristics of a wood-framed longspan auditorium, and comparable designs in the Wells-Denbrook architectural papers collection. Wells was originally educated as a civil engineer, and though the 40-foot girder spans over the auditorium basketball floor are not exceptionally ambitious, the longspan roof structure for a building like this with suspended balconies is competently handled.

The Edinburg Auditorium closely resembles Wells' architectural approach to longspan "pavilion" buildings of this type (nearby similarities to Tolna, Inkster, Buxton, and Edmore), and also comparable pavilions that Wells sketched for the Grand Forks Fairgrounds. Although the Edinburg Auditorium does not appear in the inventory of projects documented in the architectural drawings collection at OGL, it bears striking similarities to Wells' proposals for fairgrounds pavilion buildings at Grand Forks, proposed for construction in stucco, with applique Art Deco trim. Wells is known to have completed architectural services for nearby work relief construction projects in Walsh County, including the PWA Walsh County Courthouse and an addition to the Edinburg School. Wells' use of Art Deco/Art Moderne architectural motifs reflects his competency in applying geometric architectural ornament in a manner that would have added little or no cost to a utilitarian project. Edinburg is an exemplary instance of one of three distinct material types of auditorium buildings built in North Dakota under WPA auspices (compare with Tolna, Lakota, Inkster, and Edmore). Given a less restrictive budget (as at the PWA-funded Walsh County Courthouse in Grafton), Wells

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property

Walsh, ND
County and State

was clearly able to express the rich detailing of Art Deco design, but he was also practiced at much more restrained use of Art Deco motifs when the project called for them. Art Deco embellishment of the Edinburg Auditorium is characterized by the monumentally formal front symmetry, and the wraparound treatment of the projecting entrance banner up and over the parapet, concealing the gabled end of the roof.

In its connection with Wells, events of the Great Depression were intertwined with the career of an important North Dakota architect, whose career affords an interesting case study of the emerging architectural profession in North Dakota during the first half of the 20th Century. Born in Grand Forks, Dakota Territory on September 8, 1889, Theodore Burfield Wells (1889-1976) was educated in Civil Engineering at the University of North Dakota, graduating in 1912. Wells interned with architect Robert Benjamin Stacy-Judd in Minot and served with various engineering divisions of the U.S. Army during World War I (serving in France) and was discharged as a Master Engineer, Senior Grade. (In 1919 Wells augmented his UND Civil Engineering training with field study at Atelier Jaussely at *L'ecole des Beaux-Arts* in Paris.) In 1923 Wells established an architectural practice in Grand Forks, and he was remarkably successful at finding architectural commissions during the economic downturn of the Great Depression. Though he was initially credentialed as an engineer, his biographical record clearly shows that his primary focus and interest throughout his career was in architectural applications of design. Wells retired to California where he died after being struck by an automobile.

Social and Recreational facilities were one of the most prevalent property types of the period. Providing recreational amenities was regarded as a civic investment that could potentially help compensate for public frustration and physical suffering in an exceptionally adverse environmental circumstance. Dozens of Civic Auditoriums and Community Buildings were constructed in North Dakota as a result of federal relief programs. They varied widely in scale and design, representing large and small structures in a variety of architectural styles, ranging from simple vernacular to the distinctive Moderne style often associated with WPA-construction. Materials also varied and included wood, reinforced concrete, brick, and native stone. Larger auditoriums sometimes had barrel vault roofs. Fenestration patterns varied, but typically included ventilating sash windows placed high on the exterior walls, and fairly elaborate entrances with two-, three-, or more pairs of doors and stairs to raise the auditorium on a podium. As community gathering space, auditoriums and community buildings usually included large open spaces for various ceremonial purposes and performances. Sometimes used as a community gymnasium and/or theater, some auditorium/community buildings were equipped with hardwood floors and/or stages. In addition to the large primary space, an office, a kitchen, and public restrooms were often included.

Edinburg WPA Auditorium

Name of Property

Walsh, ND

County and State

Occasionally, community buildings were multi-functional, incorporating separate public services into secondary parts of the building.

The Multiple Property Documentation Form for "Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943" establishes that Social and Recreational Facilities are historically significant for their association with the social, political, and economic impact of the Great Depression and the subsequent development of the various federal relief programs which were responsible for their construction. Social and Recreational Facilities often provided the focus for the social, civic, cultural, and recreational activities within a particular community. Relevant excerpts from the MPDF establish that the following criteria should be applied in order to establish National Register eligibility of the Edinburg Auditorium as a significant example of a Social and Recreational Facility. All of the following apply:

1. Construction was financed through a grant or loan from the federal government for materials, labor, and supervision.
2. Construction was substantially completed by 1939 (well before the end date of WPA operations).
3. Due to the large number of surviving resources, and because many Social and Recreational Facilities may be considered historically significant for their association with the unprecedented federal response to the Great Depression, the following criteria also apply:
 - a. This Social or Recreational Facility is eligible under National Register Criterion A as a particularly important project through the size and scope of the work involved, or by the number of people employed, and representing a significant contribution to the community by providing a new and modern facility which offered programs, amenities, recreational activities, or community services which were previously unavailable.
 - b. This Social or Recreational Facility is eligible under National Register Criterion C for incorporating the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and probably representing the work of a master, or possess high artistic value in its modest Art Deco/Art Moderne design. This criterion is met by the distinctive construction method that placed it within one of three established typologies for a "monumental" auditorium/meeting hall.
4. As a Social or Recreational Facility, the Edinburg Auditorium possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association, and is not diminished by major alterations. Most original materials and prominent features remain intact, and alterations are modest, without impacting or obscuring major facades, elements, or design features.

Summary:

The Edinburg Auditorium property reflects its period of significance in the modest Art Deco motifs of its original design and the distinctive materials and workmanship of its construction under a WPA project grant, all tied to the 1937 to 1938 construction period. Physical characteristics of the building's design and construction are significant in demonstrating New Deal federal work relief programs as they were implemented in small North Dakota communities late in the Depression era.

Edinburg WPA Auditorium

Name of Property

Walsh, ND

County and State

From 1939 onwards, the property is a significant embodiment of local recreation and cultural events in a small, but progressive community. The end date for the period of historic significance of the property is established as 1963, at which time the building began to be overlooked and passed over for large community events, which were increasingly centered around the local school. The auditorium sat generally disused (or only occasionally used) through the 1980s. The high auditorium windows were removed and the openings covered over during that decade for security reasons. In 1993 a fire destroyed the local hardware store located in a commercial building across the street to the south, and the opportunity to rehabilitate the old auditorium was realized through the initiative and imagination of proprietor Bernice Flanagan. It would likely be difficult for reviewers or readers from other parts of the U.S. to appreciate the impact on a community that a successful customer-oriented business like the Edinburg General Store can have on local heritage and even tourism, all realized through the energy and imagination of a sole proprietor.

Functional changes to building fabric over time do not diminish the significance of the auditorium's modest Art Deco/ Art Moderne architectural expression. The building is typical of other community halls from the 1930s in this part of the state and it is admittedly not as "grand" or monumental as some others that sit abandoned and in decay, as at nearby Hensel. The civic feeling and associations of Edinburg's auditorium among Main Street businesses have changed little over time. The Edinburg Auditorium continues to commemorate local history through continued commercial use as a "public" building. Interpretive displays celebrate community heritage with artifacts like band uniforms and framed newspaper clippings that also serve to promote tourism.

The Edinburg WPA Auditorium is historically significant at a statewide level under National Register Criterion "A" for its association (from 1937 to 1938) with Depression-era federal work relief programs. The property is under Criterion "C" for its methods of construction and characteristics of architectural style and established in the statewide MPDF "Depression-Era Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943." From the available palette of durable and long-lasting materials (concrete, stone, stucco), the Edinburg Auditorium is one of only a very few known North Dakota Depression-era auditoriums built of light framing and stucco, remaining in good condition. Also under Criterion "A", the property is locally significant from 1939 to 1963 in terms of historical patterns, events, and trends in local recreation and entertainment in the context of smalltown auditoriums. Subsequent to the period of significance, the building has retained design integrity through its adaptive use rehabilitation and continued use as a hardware and general store serving as a focal point for local history, heritage, and ecotourism.

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property

Walsh, ND
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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DeRemer Papers collection. Orin G. Libby (OGL) Special Collections, Chester Fritz Library, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

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"The Fire of 1900", in *The Edinburg Story*. Edinburg, ND: Centennial Jubilee Press, 1982.

Federal Works Agency; *Final Report on the WPA Program 1935-43*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946.

Flynn, Kathryn A. *The New Deal*. Layton, UT: Gibbs Smith, Publisher; 2008.

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Hopkins, Harry L. *Spending to Save, the Complete Story of Relief*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company; 1936.

Howard, Donald S. *The WPA and Federal Relief Policy*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1943.

Martens, Steve C. "Depression-Era Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943". (*Multiple Property Documentation Form*). National Register of Historic Places for the U.S. Department of the Interior, (October 2011).
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Martens, Steve C. and Alice Ritari. "Architecture & Local Memory; Architectural Investigation of Depression-Era WPA Fieldstone Buildings in West Central Minnesota." Unpublished paper presented at Minnesota Historical Society Theodore C. Blegen Memorial Conference, on file with Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office; St. Paul, MN; (March 22, 1997).

Robinson, Elwyn B. *History of North Dakota*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966.

Rose, Nancy Ellen. *Put To Work: Relief Programs in the Great Depression*. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1994.

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Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property

Walsh, ND
County and State

Tweton, D. Jerome and David F. Rylance. *The Years of Despair: North Dakota in the Depression*. Grand Forks: University of North Dakota; 1973.

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WPA Accomplishments; 1935-39. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1940.

Works Progress Administration. *Inventory; An Appraisal of Results of the Works Progress Administration*. Washington, DC: Superintendent of Documents, 1938.

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U.S. Works Progress Administration. *Summary of Relief and Federal Work Program Statistics; 1933-1940*. Washington, DC: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1941.

U.S. Works Progress Administration. *Report on the Progress of the Works Program*. (various editions, March 1936, July 1936, August 1936, October 1936, March 1937, June 1937, December 1937, June 1938, June 1939, June 1940, June 1941, June 1942, June 1943). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, volumes as dated.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: NDSU Libraries, North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property

Walsh, ND
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Zone: 14 | Easting: 583 970 | Northing: 5371 910 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

A parcel 75-feet by 140-feet encompassing Lots 17, 18, and 19 of Original Townsite, Block 7 in the town of Edinburg, Wash County, North Dakota.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The parcel boundary contains all areas and extant features historically associated with construction of the City Hall / Auditorium under a WPA grant made to the Edinburg Community Club.

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property

Walsh, ND
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Steve C. Martens; Architect (consultant) steve.martens@ndsu.edu
organization: for the Walsh County Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: P.O. Box 742
city or town: Fargo state: ND zip code: 58107-0742
e-mail: Katherine A. Lunde, HPC Coordinator klunde@nd.gov
telephone: 701/361-3943
date: June 24, 2013

Preparation of this National Register nomination has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, a division of the United States Department of the Interior, and administered by the State Historical Society of North Dakota. The contents and opinions, however, do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the United States Department of the Interior or the State Historical Society of North Dakota, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of Interior or State Historical Society of North Dakota.

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, or age in its Federally assisted programs. Any person who believes she or he has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC, 20240.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name/title: Bernice Flanagan, proprietor
organization: Edinburg General Store
street & number: 67 Main Street
city or town: Edinburg state: ND zip code: 58227
e-mail: genstore@polarcomm.com
telephone: 701/993-8122

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property

Walsh, ND
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

1. **Edinburg WPA Auditorium**
2. Walsh County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: August 13, 2012
5. Walsh County Historic Preservation Commission and State Historical Society of North Dakota, (digital TIFF image accompanying nomination) ND_WA_EdinburgWPA_0461 BW.tif
6. Subject description; South (front) and west (side) exterior elevations. Photographer facing northeast
7. **Photo number 1 of 10**

1. **Edinburg WPA Auditorium**
2. Walsh County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: November 12, 2012
5. Walsh County Historic Preservation Commission and State Historical Society of North Dakota, (digital TIFF image accompanying nomination) ND_WA_EdinburgWPA_0466 BW.tif
6. Subject description; North (rear) and west (side) exterior elevations. Photographer facing southeast
7. **Photo number 2 of 10**

1. **Edinburg WPA Auditorium**
2. Walsh County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: November 12, 2012
5. Walsh County Historic Preservation Commission and State Historical Society of North Dakota, (digital TIFF image accompanying nomination) ND_WA_EdinburgWPA_0465 BW.tif
6. Subject description; East (side) and south (rear) exterior elevations from alley. Photographer facing southwest
7. **Photo number 3 of 10**

1. **Edinburg WPA Auditorium**
2. Walsh County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Katherine A. Lunde
4. Photo date: October 24, 2011
5. Walsh County Historic Preservation Commission and State Historical Society of North Dakota, (digital TIFF image accompanying nomination) ND_WA_EdinburgWPA_0740 BW.tif
6. Subject description; Interior view of main hall, from mezzanine balcony toward stage. Photographer facing north
7. **Photo number 4 of 10**

Edinburg WPA Auditorium

Name of Property

Walsh, ND

County and State

1. **Edinburg WPA Auditorium**
2. Walsh County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: November 12, 2012
5. Walsh County Historic Preservation Commission and State Historical Society of North Dakota, (digital TIFF image accompanying nomination) ND_WA_EdinburgWPA_3673 color.tif
6. Subject description; Interior view of lower (basement) level showing centerline girder. Photographer facing northwest
7. **Photo number 5 of 10**

1. **Edinburg WPA Auditorium**
2. Walsh County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: November 12, 2012
5. Walsh County Historic Preservation Commission and State Historical Society of North Dakota, (digital TIFF image accompanying nomination) ND_WA_EdinburgWPA_3677 color.tif
6. Subject description; Detail of fabric curtain fragment from Auditorium, displayed in Community Center. Photographer facing west
7. **Photo number 6 of 10**

1. **Edinburg WPA Auditorium**
2. Walsh County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: November 12, 2012
5. Walsh County Historic Preservation Commission and State Historical Society of North Dakota, (digital TIFF image accompanying nomination) ND_WA_EdinburgWPA_3687 color.tif
6. Subject description; Detail of hardwood basketball floor center, on Auditorium upper level. Photographer facing north
7. **Photo number 7 of 10**

1. **Edinburg WPA Auditorium**
2. Walsh County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: November 12, 2012
5. Walsh County Historic Preservation Commission and State Historical Society of North Dakota, (digital TIFF image accompanying nomination) ND_WA_VikurChurch_3695 color.tif
6. Subject description; Detail of acoustical tile ornamental interior finish in northwest corner. Photographer facing west, looking upward
7. **Photo number 8 of 10**

1. **Edinburg WPA Auditorium**
2. Walsh County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: August 13, 2012
5. Walsh County Historic Preservation Commission and State Historical Society of North Dakota, (digital TIFF image accompanying nomination) ND_WA_EdinburgWPA_3698 color.tif
6. Subject description; Detail of south entrance, altered for improved accessibility. Photographer facing northwest
7. **Photo number 9 of 10**

Edinburg WPA Auditorium

Name of Property

Walsh, ND

County and State

1. **Edinburg WPA Auditorium**
2. Walsh County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: August 13, 2012
5. Walsh County Historic Preservation Commission and State Historical Society of North Dakota, (digital TIFF image accompanying nomination) ND_WA_EdinburgWPA_0468 color.tif
6. Subject description; Exterior view of auditorium front (south) and east (side) elevations in context. Photographer facing northwest
7. **Photo number 10 of 10**

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property
Walsh County, North Dakota
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional documentation

Page **1**

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota

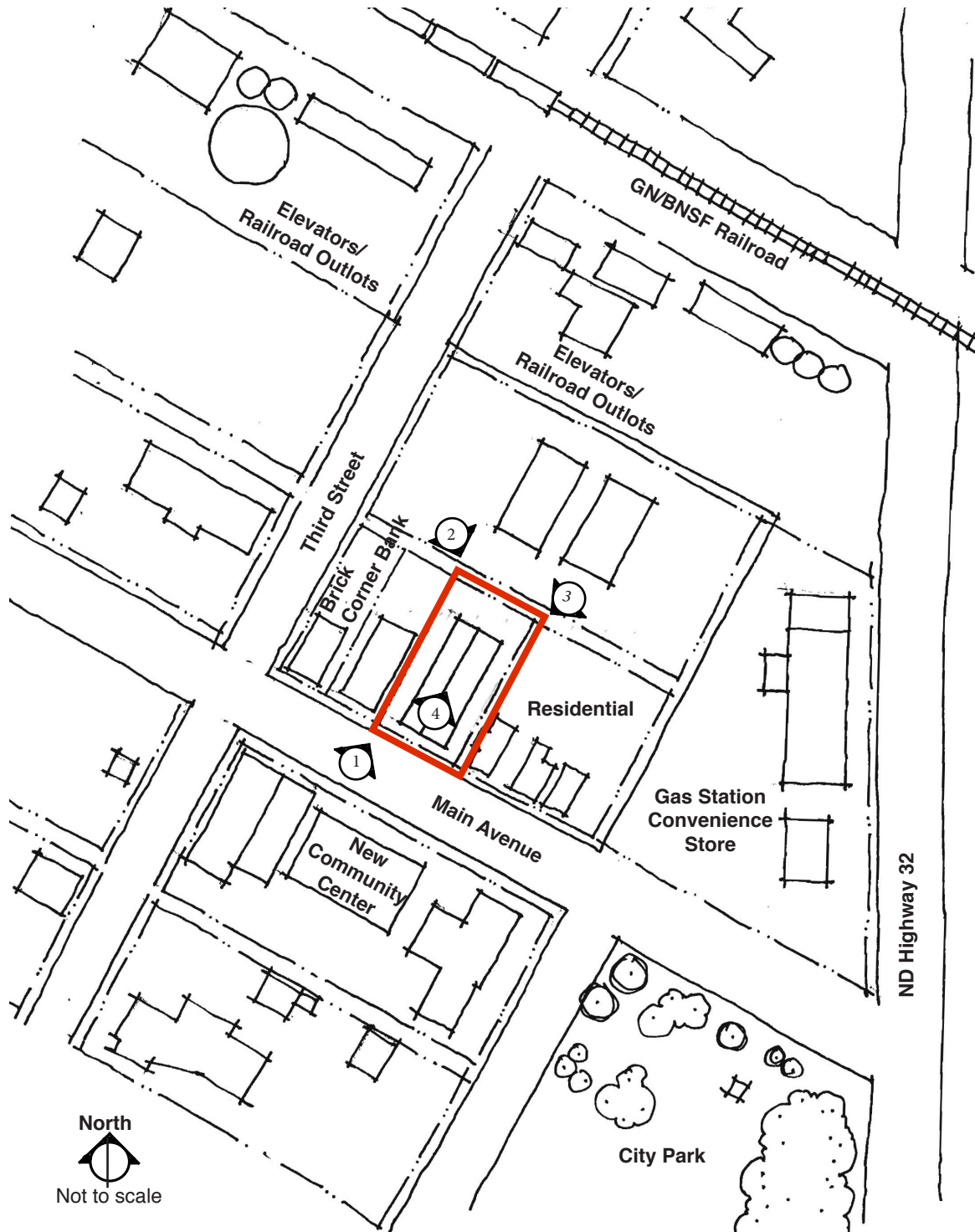


Fig. 1: Sketch Map of Edinburg WPA Auditorium (red outline) in downtown Edinburg context; with reference photo standpoints indicated

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Edinburg WPA Auditorium

Name of Property

Walsh County, North Dakota

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional documentation

Page **2**

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota



Fig. 2: Aerial photo of Edinburg ND with WPA Auditorium/General Store highlighted
Adapted from *GoogleEarth* image; June, 2013.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property
Walsh County, North Dakota
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional documentation

Page **3**

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota

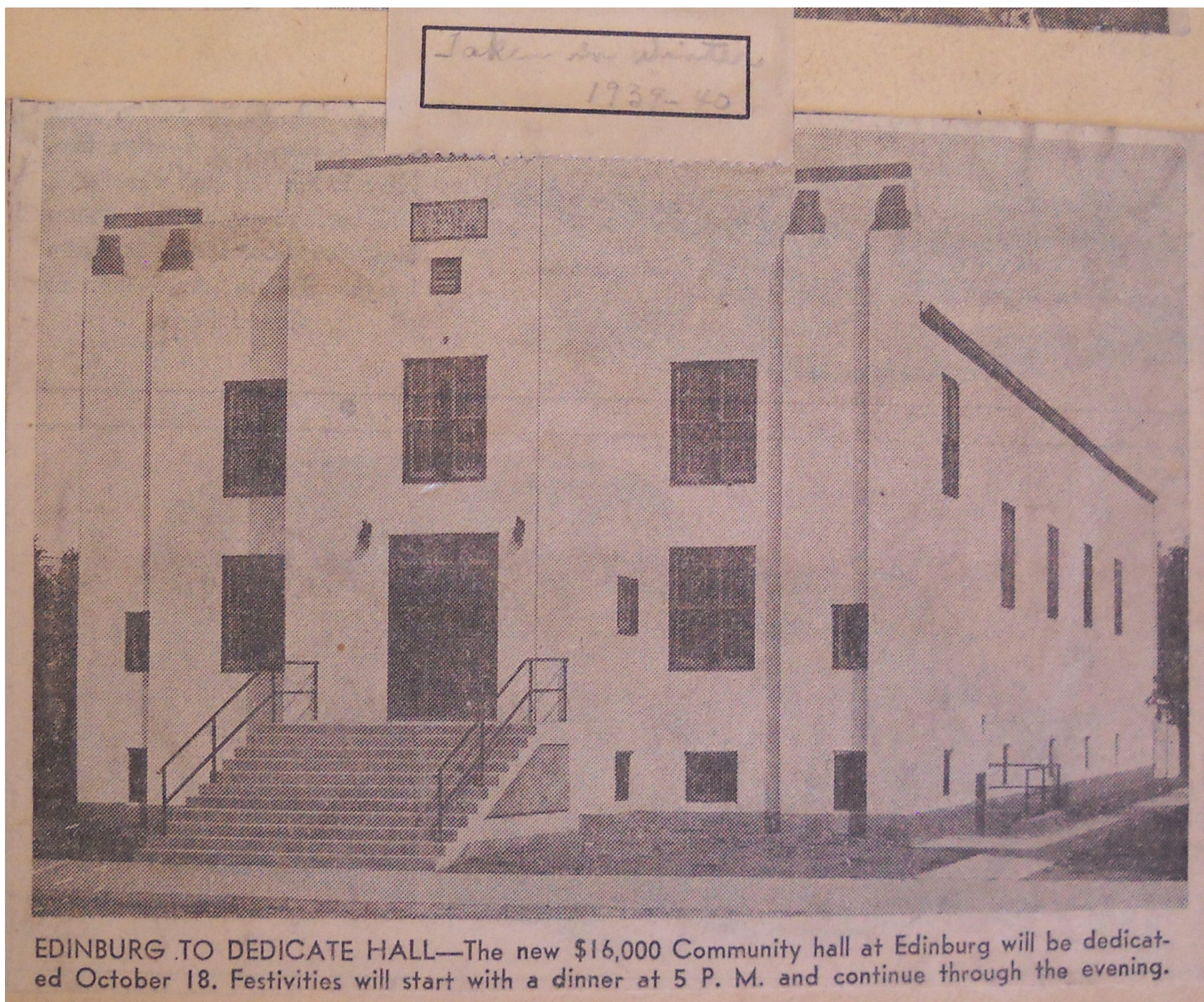


Fig. 3: Historical photo, October 1939 Grand Forks Herald

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional documentation

Edinburg WPA Auditorium

Name of Property

Walsh County, North Dakota

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota

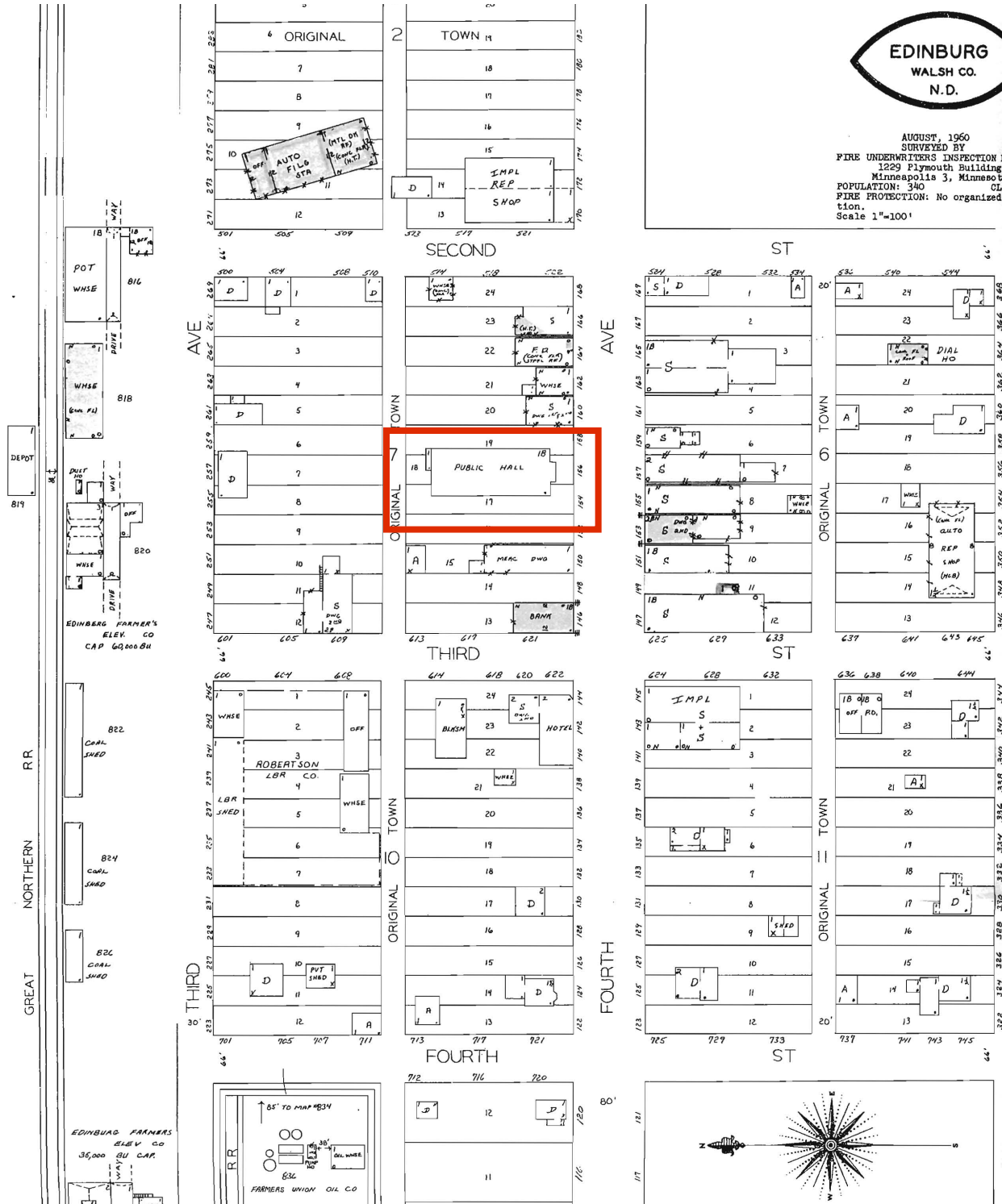


Fig. 4: Fire Insurance Underwriters Inspection Bureau map excerpt, Edinburg, North Dakota, August, 1960.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

<u>Edinburg WPA Auditorium</u>
<small>Name of Property</small>
<u>Walsh County, North Dakota</u>
<small>County and State</small>
<small>Name of multiple listing (if applicable)</small>

Section number Additional documentation Page **5**

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota



Fig. 5: Edinburg Community Band performing on the stage of the WPA Auditorium/City Hall in about 1950, typical of the many live public performance activities conducted on the auditorium stage. For many decades, bands and musical performance have continued to be an important part of school curricula in northeastern North Dakota. [Photo courtesy of Bernice Flanagan.]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Name of Property
Walsh County, North Dakota
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional documentation Page 6

Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota

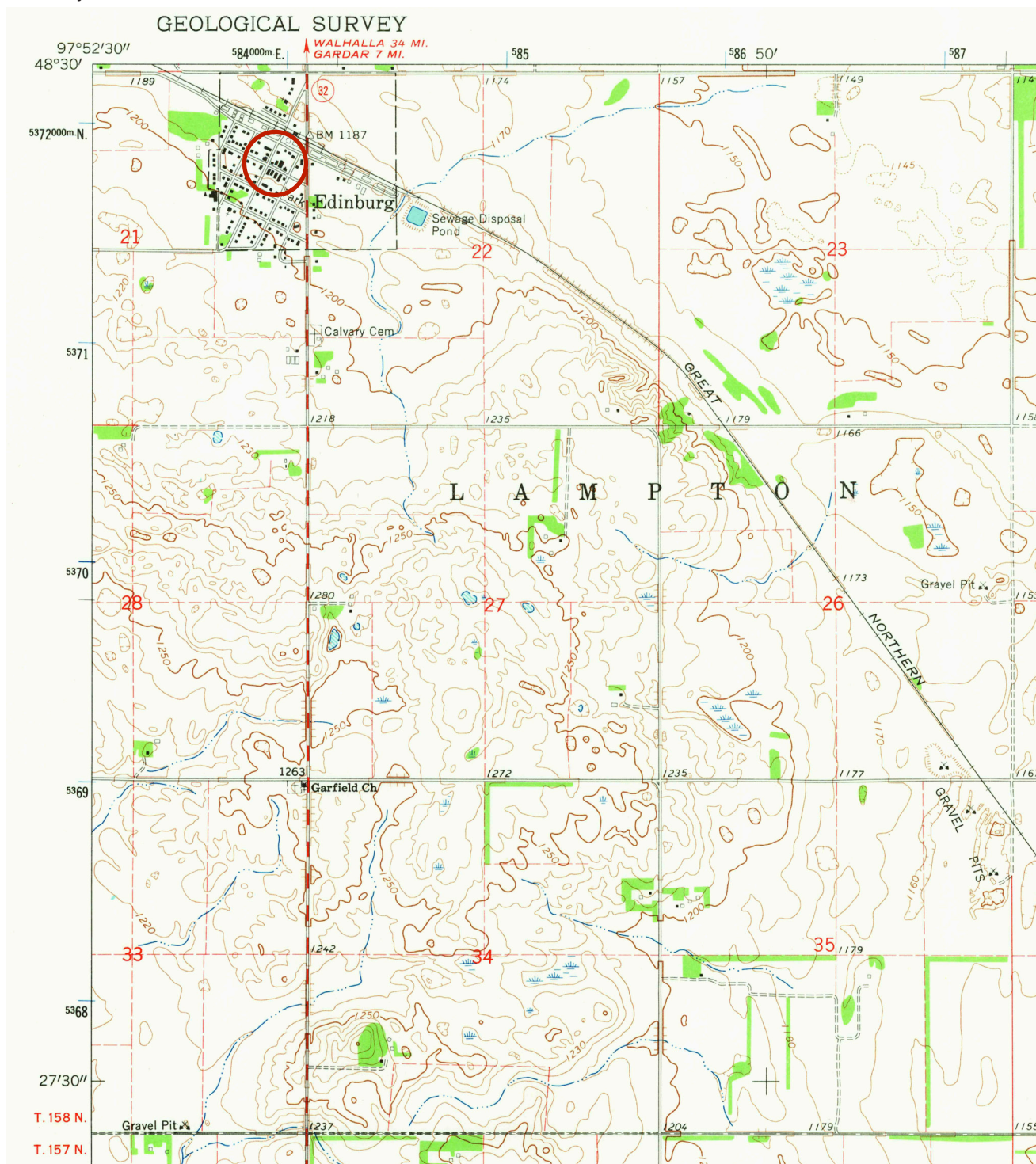


Fig. 6: USGS Topographic Map excerpt (reference)
Edinburg, N. Dak. quadrangle



Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota
Photo number 1 of 10



Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota
Photo number 2 of 10



Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota
Photo number 3 of 10



Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota
Photo number 4 of 10



Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota
Photo number 5 of 10



Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota
Photo number 6 of 10



Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota
Photo number 7 of 10



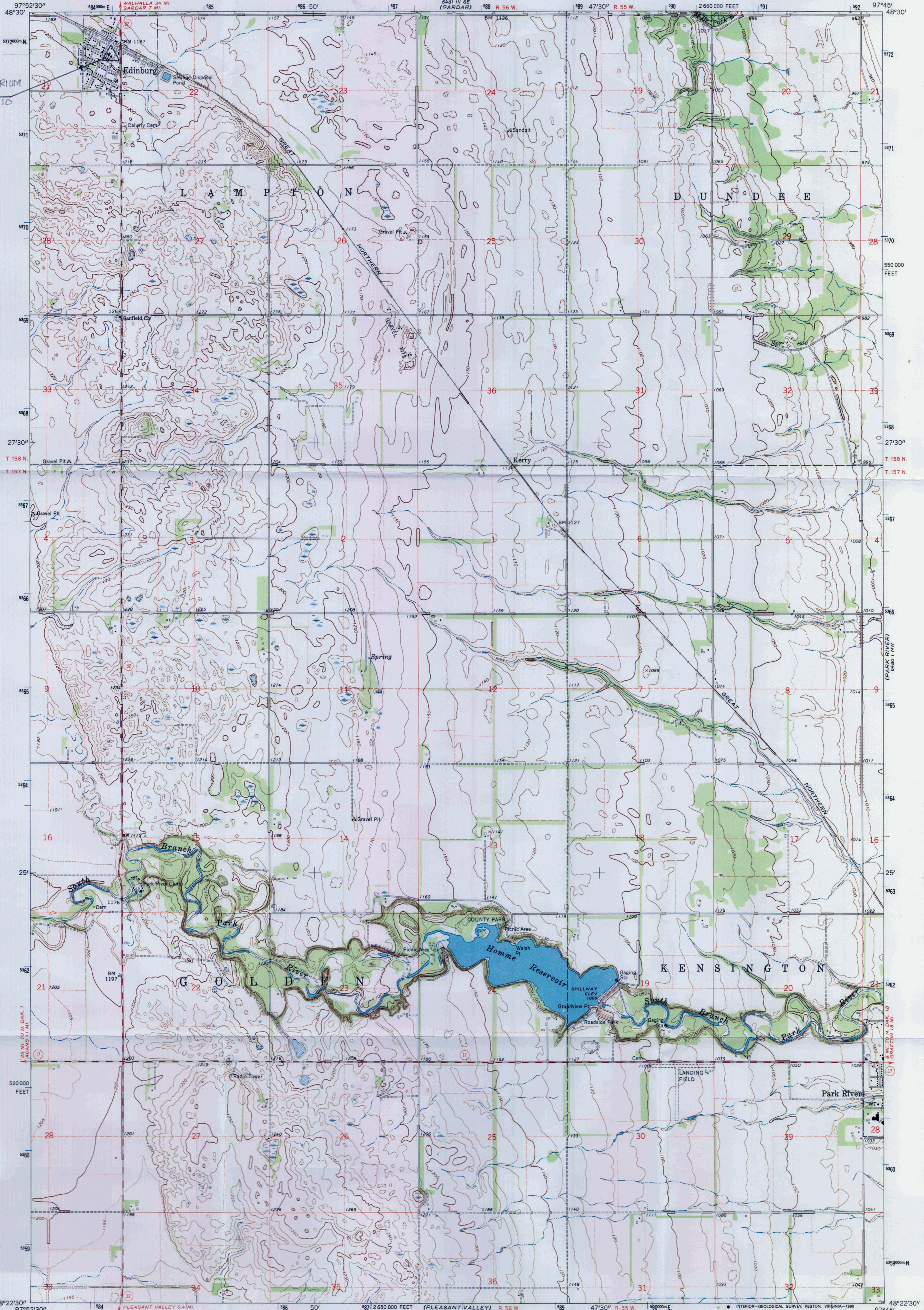
Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota
Photo number 8 of 10



Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota
Photo number 9 of 10



Edinburg WPA Auditorium
Walsh County, North Dakota
Photo number 10 of 10



NRHP EDINBURG WPA AUDITORIUM
EDINBURG, WALSH CO., ND
UTM= 31T E583970 N5371910

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey as part of the Department of the Interior program for the development of the Missouri River Basin Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1961. Field checked 1963
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grid based on North Dakota coordinate system, north zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Map photorevised 1978
No major culture or drainage changes observed

SCALE 1:24,000
10000 0 10000 20000 30000 40000 50000 60000 70000 FEET
1 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 METERS
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Medium-duty — Light-duty
Unimproved dirt —
State Route

1963
PHOTOINSPECTED 1978
AMS 6480 IV NE—SERIES V871

USGS NMD HISTORICAL MAP
DEC 02 1990
REC'D FILE COPY



Do it Best Hardware Housewares • Gifts

GENERAL STORE

GENERAL STORE







Everything you need for the job!

Everything you need for the job!

Housewares

Seasonal

10/24/2011



Electrical Products

lawn & garden

AUTO For Sale

GARAGE SALE

CDEF
KJIE
OPQR & - 12345
UVWX
-& HI JKLM
123456789 VWXYZ

Various items in shopping cart including bags of material and a cardboard box.



EDINBURG SCOTTIES

MOUNTAIN
WARHAWKS

GARDAR
GRIZZLIES



EDINBURG SPARTANS



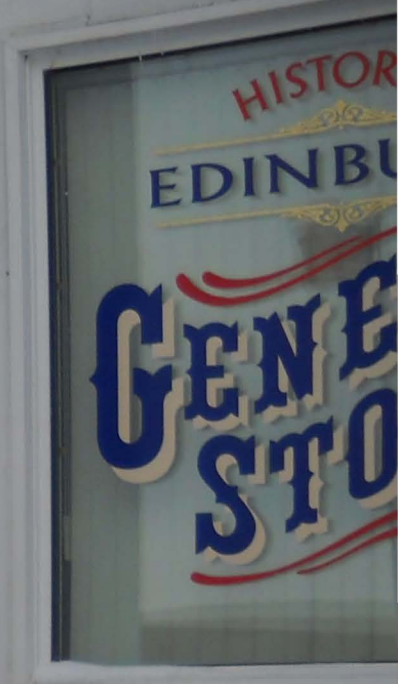
Sunline
Clothes
Dryer

MODEL N
H-150

\$34.8

Small BOX Post
\$30.49







Do it Best Hardware Housewares • C



HISTORIC EDINBURG GENERAL STORE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Edinburg WPA Auditorium
NAME:

MULTIPLE Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943, MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, Walsh

DATE RECEIVED: 9/21/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/07/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000863

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11.7.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



To: Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
From: Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr./ Lorna Meidinger
Date: 16 September 2013
Subject: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 16th day of September 2013, for the nomination of the Edinburg WPA Auditorium to the National Register of Historic Places.

1 National Register of Historic Places nomination form on archival paper
 Multiple Property Nomination form on archival paper
10 Photographs
1 USGS map(s)/Location map
 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
 Pieces of correspondence
1 Other: Photo cd

COMMENTS:

 Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
 This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
 The enclosed owner objections do do not constitute a majority of
property owners.
 Other: