

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received APR - 7 1983
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Lewis and Clark Hotel

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number 404 W. Main St. not for publication

city, town Mandan vicinity of

state North Dakota code 38 county Morton code 059

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Daniel and Robert Benjamin Hanna

street & number 404 W. Main St.

city, town Mandan vicinity of state North Dakota 58554

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Morton County Courthouse

street & number 210 2nd Ave. NW

city, town Mandan state North Dakota 58554

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date N/A federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A state N/A

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good - 99A
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lewis and Clark Hotel occupies a prominent location in downtown Mandan, North Dakota. The structure was built as a 120 room hotel with commercial space at a cost of \$250,000 in 1918. Taking up a full quarter-block, the brick hotel features extensive Sullivanesque terra-cotta ornamentation.

Rising a full four stories, the hotel has a 100' facade on Main Street and extends 130' down Third Avenue Northwest. A 50' one-story commercial building, which was built as part of the hotel, is attached to the west side of the hotel and fronts on Main Street. The street facades of the hotel are constructed of brown Hebron, North Dakota brick that has a "rug" face texture. The building's most striking feature is its terra-cotta. Beginning at sidewalk level, terra-cotta fired and colored to appear like granite forms a base for the structure. Above the base, intricate panels of cream-colored terra-cotta face the entire first floor level except on the north edge of the east facade, where terra-cotta bricks are used instead of the large decorative panels. A projecting cornice of terra-cotta divides the first floor from the predominately brick upper floors. Terra-cotta squares with a flower motif rest on top of the cornice and flank the pilasters. Window sills are terra-cotta and small terra-cotta squares emphasize the windows' corners. Stepped terra-cotta capitals cap brick pilasters and support a large terra-cotta projecting cornice. The pilasters extend visually above the cornice onto the parapet with terra-cotta squares which end in points above the parapet. A small terra-cotta coping runs between these squares on the parapet.

The upper floors of the south and east facades of the hotel are symmetrical and identical in composition. Shallow brick pilasters divide the south facade into ten bays and the east facade into thirteen bays. Each bay is punctuated by a wood frame double-hung window on every upper floor. The window panes are divided by vertical muntins into three smaller panes. Aluminum storm windows have been installed over the windows.

The main hotel entrance is centrally placed on the south facade. A metal canopy was built to shelter the entry. The canopy was specially designed and its manufacture required new dies. Although the canopy's decorative supporting brackets have been removed, it is believed that the canopy is in place under recently installed wood shakes. A multi-paned ribbed glass transom is intact above the canopy under a wood cover. The original oak and brass entry doors and wood frame sidelights were replaced in the 1960s with aluminum frame glass doors and windows.

On either side of the main entrance are large wood frame windows with a three-part ribbed glass transom. The lower windows are divided by large vertical mullions into three windows. These windows are further divided by vertical muntins into two panes. East of the main entrance three steps approach an original entry which once served the Merchants National Bank. A heavy wood door with a glass pane is surrounded by wood frame sidelights and transom windows. A large set of windows east of this entry are three-part vertically divided windows topped by a three-part glass transom. This window rhythm is continued around the corner of the east facade, where the windows change to two-part windows with glass transoms. Four sets of these windows extend half-way down the east facade. The transom windows on the southeast corner are covered by signage, similar to the original banks' signage.

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The north half of the east facade is divided into three similar store front sections. Each section had low panels, large copper frame display windows, and multi-paned transoms. The south and center sections both had center doors. The south section has not been altered, except for a wood sign installed over the transom. The other two store fronts were remodeled in 1936, following a fire in the north wing. Two entry doors were installed off-center in the center section, and the display windows and transoms in both sections replaced with larger panes of glass and metal-paneled transoms set in metal frames.

West of the main entrance on the south facade is located the hotel's coffee shop. The coffee shop's original facade consisted of large plate glass windows, a multi-paned transom, and an off-center wood and glass door. A remodeling during the late 1960s removed this store front and replaced it with smaller windows with a brick base and a wood shake mansard roof.

West of the hotel proper is the one-story commercial building. The decorative cream-colored terra-cotta that covers the hotel's first level extends across the storefront. The building is divided into two stores, and originally housed Brown's Cash Grocery in the west half and Lang's Wonder Variety Store in the east half. The original copper store fronts were similar to the storefronts on the east facade, but have been remodeled over the years. Fiest's TV occupies the former grocery store location and has a 1930s storefront of black structural pigmented glass. Dr. Boyd Addy has an office in the former Variety Store location. A 1960s remodeling altered the storefront. Wood vertical siding covers the lower panels and surrounds the plate glass windows, and a projecting wood awning covers the transom area. The original terra-cotta is still in place above both storefronts.

The hotel was built as three semi-detached units separated by concrete fire walls. The hotel presents a uniform and massive appearance to the streets, but is complex on its alley sides. The three units wrap around a central one-story building that houses the kitchen and dining room. A small court separates the dining room from the southeast unit and functions as a light well.

The alley elevations are constructed of soft yellow brick and are plain, flat elevations with double-hung one-over-one windows. These windows are replacements that were installed during the 1936 remodeling. Exterior metal fire escapes are attached to the ends of each wing and access to the escapes is through wood and glass doors. A sign is painted on the west elevation of the southeast wing and reads "Hotel Lewis and Clark Family Rates Home of Western Hospitality."

The interior of the hotel retains its original charm and character. The 50' X 75' lobby was described as a "show place of comfort" when the hotel opened in 1918. Dark red square clay tiles cover the floor. Around the room's perimeter and on the columns is a base of green Verde marble with a wainscoting of pink Tennessee marble. Columns and pilasters with capitals of laurel leaves support large beams with plaster moldings

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of egg-and-darts, leaves, and flowers. Marble stairs with a wood railing in the northeast corner lead to the guest rooms on the upper floor and down to the basement. On the east is the original register desk with a Verde marble top. Iron grating over the desk has been covered with wood shakes. Above the desk is a small mezzanine that was once furnished with writing desks and is now used as an office.

French doors in the lobby's north wall open into the dining room. Within the dining room, an intricately-patterned mosaic floor, Verde marble base, and pink Tennessee marble wainscoting are intact. Columns and pilasters with Ionic capitals support decorative plaster beams. Six skylights that once lit the dining room have been painted.

In the northwest corner of the lobby was the ladies' waiting room. This room, along with the two western bays of the lobby have been converted to a seating area for the cafe. Two partition walls were constructed between columns to divide the lobby from the cafe. Within the cafe's seating area a lowered wood beam and acoustic tile ceiling was installed in 1979, leaving the decorative plaster beamed ceiling intact above the new ceiling. Carpet was installed over the red tile flooring.

The original coffee shop was west of the lobby and was finished with tiled floors and plain plaster beamed ceilings. A lowered ceiling and carpet similar to the seating area to the west was installed in 1979. The kitchen is tucked between the cafe and the dining room in the northwest corner of the building.

The Merchant's National Bank was located in the southeast corner of the building when the hotel opened in 1918. Occupying a space 30' X 74', the Mandan Chamber of Commerce is now in the bank's former quarters. The Chamber of Commerce required some remodeling in 1968, but almost all of the decorative features were retained. Black Greek marble wall bases and gold Alaskan Tokeen marble wainscoting and column and pilaster shafts are still in place. The columns and pilasters have plaster egg-and-dart capitals, and plaster beams with dentil moldings form a grid on the ceiling. Partition walls have been installed between columns to divide the former bank lobby into offices, and carpeting replaced the damaged tile floor.

In 1918, the C. F. Ellis Real Estate and Insurance Agency was north of the bank, and Regan and Willis Billiard Hall was in the northeast corner of the building. The interiors of these stores once featured pressed metal ceilings, which were probably removed during the 1936 remodeling. The Ellis Agency occupies the entire northeast corner of the building today, and the offices have lowered acoustic ceilings and carpeted floors.

Hotel rooms occupy the second, third, and fourth floors of the building. Central halls extend the length of each semi-detached unit, and hotel rooms open off the hall. The hotel originally had 120 rooms of varying sizes that catered to people of every economic means. On each floor were sample rooms for traveling salesmen. Sixty of the rooms had private baths and each floor had baths with access from the halls. All guest rooms had hot and cold running water and telephones.

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The flooring on the upper stories is birch, with the floors in the rooms stained to appear like mahogany. Walnut woodwork was used in the outside hotel rooms and oak was used in the inside rooms.

On January 11, 1930, the north wing of the hotel was gutted by fire and for six years the wing stood empty. In April of 1936, Fargo architect William F. Kurke designed the remodeling of the north wing. The wing which formerly housed twenty-five hotel rooms was changed into ten hotel rooms on the fourth floor, and ten apartments divided between the second and third floors. The apartments were designed in two sizes and both feature a living room with a Murphy bed, a kitchenette, dinette, and a bath. The larger apartment also has a bedroom. The 1936 remodeling appears not to have altered the building's exterior except for the two storefronts. The interior remodeling remains essentially intact.

The hotel rooms have undergone alterations over the years, and today seventy-nine guest rooms and ten apartments are in use. All rooms have private baths and the hall baths were removed and converted into guest room space. Although partition walls have been moved and added, care was taken to reuse all woodwork, so that the changes are not readily noticeable. The hardwood flooring in the halls is still exposed, but carpet covers the wood flooring in the rooms. The original heavy, solid wood doors to the rooms which are topped by wood panel transoms are in place, as well as skylights that illuminate the fourth floor corridors.

The basement is entered either from the lobby or from an exterior stairwell on the east facade. The original basement was functional, with plain finishes, and originally housed small offices, barber and tailoring shops, bakeshop, laundry, rest rooms, apartments for hotel help, storage and boiler rooms. A beauty shop and bookstore, as well as storage and mechanical rooms, are currently located in the basement.

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 checked="" 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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1918

Builder/Architect William J. Gage

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lewis and Clark Hotel is significant for its association with Louis B. Hanna, a man prominent in North Dakota political and business history, for its exceptionally fine architectural stylistic qualities rendered in brick and terra-cotta, and for its prominent location in the heart of downtown Mandan, North Dakota. The Lewis and Clark Hotel, which is still owned by the Hanna family, is one of the few major downtown hotels in North Dakota that remain in operation.

Louis B. Hanna was a distinguished figure in the political, banking, and business circles in North Dakota. Born August 9, 1861 in New Brighton, Pennsylvania to a family that has lived in America since 1761 or 1762, Hanna was orphaned at an early age. He was educated in Ohio, Massachusetts, and New York, and in 1881 came to Dakota Territory to homestead near the present site of Hope, North Dakota. After a year, he traveled to nearby Page where he embarked in a retail lumber business. Hanna eventually opened a bank in Page before moving to Fargo, North Dakota in 1899 to accept the position of Vice-President of the First National Bank. For six years he also was director of the Federal Reserve Bank, Ninth District, in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Hanna became involved with politics soon after settling in North Dakota, and his political career with the Republican Party soared. He was elected to one term in the North Dakota House of Representatives (1895-1897), two terms in the North Dakota Senate (1897-1901 and 1905-1909), and then was elected to the United States Senate for two consecutive terms (1909-1913).

Returning to North Dakota, Hanna was elected as Governor of North Dakota in 1912, and was re-elected for a second term. Hanna's administration was characterized by its business efficiency and economy. A uniform system of state government accounting was one of Hanna's accomplishments while Governor. In 1914, Hanna went to Norway to present to the city of Christiania (now Oslo) a statue of Abraham Lincoln. He was later decorated by Haakon VI, King of Norway, with the Grand Cross of St. Olaf of the First Rank.

While serving as Governor, Hanna became involved with the war effort during World War I. He chaired the first and second Liberty Loan drives in North Dakota, and began the third drive, before volunteering to go to France with the American Red Cross in 1917. For his work in the hospitals at Vichy and Verdun, he was decorated by the French Government as an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Hanna remained politically active. In 1924 he was chairman of the North Dakota presidential primary campaign and headed President Coolidge's campaign in North Dakota.

In addition to his political career, Hanna was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Yoemen, Elks, and Masonic Lodge. In 1915 an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than 1 acre.

Quadrangle name Mandan, N. Dak.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

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D

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E

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots 4-9, Block 10 of Mandan Proper, Mandan, North Dakota.

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 Bonnie J. Halda, Historical Architect

organization State Historical Society of North Dakota date February, 1983

street & number North Dakota Heritage Center telephone (701)224-2672

city or town Bismarck state North Dakota 58505

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 James E. Sherry

title State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota) date 3/11/83

For NPS use only

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

date 5/9/83

James E. Sherry
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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conferred upon him by the Fargo College. He participated in building the street railway in Fargo, and was a stockholder in banks, utility companies, insurance companies, and lumber businesses.

Married to Lottie L. Thatcher of North Adams, Massachusetts, Hanna had three daughters and one son. Hanna was said to have had "more than the ordinary measures of public honor and material success in his life."¹

Because of his distinguished career, it is no surprise the city of Mandan welcomed Hanna when he chose to build a large hotel in Mandan. In 1916, he purchased and razed the Inter-Ocean Hotel in downtown Mandan, and commissioned Fargo architect William J. Gage to draw up plans for a fine new hotel building.

Gage was an architect who had been trained at the University of Illinois at Champaign, Illinois, and who had traveled extensively in Greece, Italy, Egypt, and China to study Classical architecture. His career began in architectural firms in Chicago, Illinois and Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota and then moved to Fargo, North Dakota to open his own firm. The Lewis and Clark Hotel was the largest building designed by his firm up to that time. Gage specified the finest materials for the hotel, both inside and out. The use of such extensive terra-cotta is not only unique compared to other Gage-designed buildings, but is also quite rare for North Dakota.

The Lewis and Clark Hotel was built during 1917-1918. Several firms from Fargo were involved in the construction of the hotel. Meinecke Building Company was the general contractor, with George W. Turner of Herbst's Department Store decorating the interior. The hotel opened for general occupancy in March, 1918. R. K. Keller and W. E. Boyd, managers of the Waldorf Hotel in Fargo, were the first leasees of the new Lewis and Clark Hotel.

The formal opening of the Lewis and Clark Hotel was held in May, 1918. Over 2,000 people attended the gala affair and the Mandan Pioneer declared the hotel the "most beautiful and best appointed hotel from the Twin Cities to the coast."²

The Lewis and Clark Hotel is located directly across the street from the Northern Pacific Passenger Depot. Travelers arriving in Mandan were greeted by the handsome hotel building and the hotel formed a first impression of the city of Mandan for many railway passengers.

The Hanna family has always owned the Lewis and Clark Hotel, but the actual business operation was run by other managers. In 1936, Louis B. Hanna, who died in 1948, presented the hotel as a gift to his son, Robert L. Hanna. After Robert Hanna's death in 1955, his wife, Margery, inherited the property. 1962 marks the first time the Hannas both owned and operated the Lewis and Clark Hotel, as that is when Margery Hanna moved to Mandan to take over the business. Margery Hanna retired from the hotel business in 1964, and since that time, the hotel has been owned and managed by her sons, Robert Benjamin Hanna and Daniel Hanna.

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Through the years, the Lewis and Clark has continued as a viable business enterprise for the Hanna family. Faced by competition from new motels, the decline of railway traffic, and the construction of Interstate-94 which bypasses Mandan's Business District, the Lewis and Clark has remained a hotel that proudly serves the needs of the travelling public.

¹ Crawford, Lewis F., History of North Dakota, Vol. II, p. 237.

² Mandan Pioneer, May 29, 1918.

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