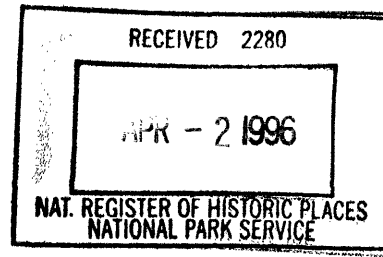


520A

**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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Willows Hotel
other names/site number Hogue Building 32EM446

2. Location

street & number 112 South Broadway N/A not for publication
city or town Linton N/A vicinity
state North Dakota code ND county Emmons code 029 zip code 58552

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title James E. Sperry 3/22/96
James E. Sperry Date
State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota)

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Ball Date of Action 5-2-96

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	0
			Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

COMMERCE/restaurant

COMMERCE/specialty stores

RECREATION AND CULTURE/
theatre

HEALTH CARE/medical
business and office

GOVERNMENT/post office

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls CONCRETE

roof OTHER/Tar

other BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions of property significance.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions of property characteristics.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, recorded by survey, recorded by engineering record.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository: _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1922 - 1946

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Van Horn and Ritterbush

Brothers, Architects

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

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

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rolly Hogue, Jr., Teri Hogue, and Rolene R. Schliesman, SHPO Staff

organization _____ date December 15, 1995

street & number 1415 West Gateway Circle #10 telephone (701)232-7120

city or town Fargo state ND zip code 58103

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Rolly Hogue Jr. and Rolly Hogue III

street & number 1415 West Gateway Circle #10 telephone (701)232-7120

city or town Fargo state ND zip code 58103

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Willows Hotel
Emmons County, ND

Description

The Willows Hotel is located at 112 S. Broadway, along the main thoroughfare in Linton, North Dakota. Centered in city's three-block commercial district, the building is flanked on the north by the Linton Drug Store, a tall two-story sandstone structure, and on the south by a single-story commercial venture. The surroundings of the hotel include one- and two-story business buildings, single-family dwellings, several churches, a public school, and the Emmons County Courthouse.

A business partnership formed in Linton to build a new building on the city's main street. Newly formed, the partnership selected the name, The Willows, Inc., from a calendar which was hanging in the doctor's office featuring "The Willows" in Kansas City, a home for unwed mothers. The Willows, Inc., hoped to provide a new hotel, restaurant, theater, and several retail spaces for Linton, and at the same time, to turn a profit. The partnership hired the Bismarck architectural firm of Van Horn and Ritterbush Brothers to develop plans for the new building.

On Wednesday, April 27, 1921, The Free Press, a local newspaper, announced the start of excavation along Broadway for a "full basement 100' by 70' in front and 50' by 70' to the rear. Structure will house a 500 seat theater, 40 room, 30 with bath, cement floors, fully fireproofed." A headline in the July 23, 1923 edition of the Emmons County Record, "New Buildings on Main Street," proclaimed the opening of the Willows Hotel, with its theater and restaurant.

The Willows Hotel is a large three-story reinforced concrete building with a brick veneer front. The building is a modified and modest form of the Commercial Style, popularized in the 1880s and 1890s. Van Horn and Ritterbush Brothers adapted the style's building form to fit the small town environment, with a three-story building emerging rather than one which was five or fifteen stories tall. The Willows Hotel uses the rectangular form and identical, symmetrically placed windows that is typical of the Commercial Style. Because a theater was part of the architectural plans, the building consists of two contiguous rectangular volumes. Abutting Broadway on a north-south axis, the front portion contains a full basement, street-level

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Willows Hotel
Emmons County, ND

Description (continued)

retail and lobby spaces, and hotel rooms on the second and third floors. On an east-west axis, the rear volume houses another full basement, the theater/auditorium space, and hotel rooms on the third floor. There is 38,000 square feet of floor space in the building.

Steel beam and deformed reinforcing bar cast in concrete were employed to construct the building, without interior load-bearing walls. Architectural plans for the building called for "concrete floor slab, beam, girders, etc., on first floor to carry a 100 lb live load per square foot." The second and third floors were engineered to carry 75 pounds per square foot. The roof of the front portion is also concrete, now covered with tar to prevent leaking. A concrete penthouse is located on the roof of the larger volume. Also, a light court, measuring 13 feet 6 inches by 6 feet, is present along the north wall of the larger front volume to allow light and ventilation through the windows of the second and third floor hotel rooms. Exterior elements include five load-bearing pilasters on both the north and south walls of the rear rectangle. Stucco covers the concrete rear and side walls.

The east front facade is simple in style and character. Six load-bearing pilasters are trimmed with red brick and are supported at the base by locally quarried sandstone. The pilasters create one slender central bay flanked by two additional bays of expanding width. The architectural drawings by Van Horn and Ritterbush Brothers show the design of the building to include Classical and Craftsman style details. The final construction did not include the ornamentation, probably at the request of the owners, The Willows, Inc.

The plans also called for "The Willows Inc." to appear on the parapet of the building. Instead, "Hogue" is visible in its place. Dr. Rolly Hogue, was a local physician and partner in The Willows Inc. After the construction of the building, Hogue moved his medical office to the hotel, where he conducted examinations and consultations, and he opened a small pharmacy on the first floor. Dr. Hogue also managed the building for the partnership.

Fenestration includes original nine-over-one double-hung windows, located throughout the building. Simple, symmetrical windows are found between the front pilasters on the second

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Willows Hotel
Emmons County, ND

Description (continued)

and third floors. The pattern is two nine-over-one, double-hung windows in the center, with three sashes in the flanking bays, and two sets of sashes in the outer bays. At street level, the fenestration includes full-length glass and aluminum doors, display windows, and plywood panels, all added during the 1960s remodeling. The storefront entrances are deeply recessed while the theater and former hotel lobby entrance is flush with the facade. The original plans show wood panel bulkheads, display windows, prism glass transoms, and a third store entrance. This recessed entrance was removed during the 1960s remodeling.

Other alterations include the addition of a metal canopy, a plastic sign, and a central air unit to the front elevation. A one-story concrete block addition was constructed in the late 1940s at the northwest corner where the rectangular volumes meet. The addition is without a basement, measures 30 feet by 26 feet, and was installed as a shelter for incoming mail to the post office. Aluminum storm windows were added later.

Interior

Beginning in the basement, concrete columns are supported by reinforced concrete footings which are slightly raised from the floor surface. Architectural drawings called for "future walls" and "future sidewalk lights above" under the sidewalk of the central front entrance. Public bathrooms were created in this area. No sidewalk lights were installed. Sewer pipes, described as "soil pipes" on the original plans, carried the sewage through the septic system in 1923, three years before Linton adopted a city-wide sewer system. Brick partitions surrounded the boiler room while all the other partitions in the building are "Pyrobar gypsum partition blocks." The first, second and third floor walls and ceilings are finished in plaster.

The first floor is organized from north to south, as Store 1 merging with Store 2, the theater lobby, and hotel lobby and Store 3. West, through the theater lobby, is the entrance to the theater/auditorium space. The large auditorium includes a stage, a sloped concrete floor covered with terrazzo tiles, and non-original theater seats.

Access to the second and third floors is gained through the hotel lobby, and the floors are divided into 17 small hotel rooms (34 total), each with its own window, floor plan and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Willows Hotel
Emmons County, ND

Description (continued)

bathroom, except for Room 12, which is without a bathroom on both floors. A "machine booth" for film projection is present on the second floor. In the same location on the third floor, a staircase leads to the roof. Original plans called for a roof garden/dance floor; however, these plans were never executed. Wide corridors of 22 feet 2 inches are located on the second and third floors. However, on the second floor this area was partitioned with make-shift walls, and there are plans for their removal. A 9-foot 9-inch hall on the third floor leads into the west portion of the hotel. A double-loaded corridor with twelve rooms is located here above the theater. The rooms were identical rectangles, without bathrooms; however, several rooms were later combined to create thirteen apartments. Today, the sole tenant of the building is a J. C. Penney's catalog store. The theater is occasionally used for various community events. The building remains a designated civil defense shelter.

Because of its monolithic concrete construction, the building shows few signs of deterioration except in the wooden window sash and door trim. There is some loss of plaster and lath trim on ceilings, particularly at the upper level. In the rear rectangle above the theater, water damage is evident on the oak flooring and plaster walls. Overall, the building is in good condition. The alterations of storefronts have changed the appearance of the building slightly, but overall the alterations do not compromise the high integrity level of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Willows Hotel
Emmons County

Statement of Significance

Nominated under National Register Criteria A and C, the Willows Hotel is significant in the areas of architecture and commerce. Under Criterion A, the Willows Hotel is a significant example of a pattern of commercial history in the Linton community. Small-town commercial cores in North Dakota consist of a pattern of birth, growth, and decline. The Willows Hotel is a good example of the growth and building phase. Built in 1922-1923, the hotel has been a longtime local landmark to residents, serving as a center of commercial activity, private medical care, theater events, and social interaction.

Under Criterion C, the Willows Hotel is an early North Dakota example of a commercial structure that was the product of international experimentation, using the reinforced concrete method of construction. Built by Dr. Rolly Hogue, the Willows Hotel has the distinction of being the city's first commercial structure to use fire retardant materials. The method of construction eliminated the need for load-bearing walls. No other structures in Emmons County during this period employed this technique. Also unique for its time, the building was self-sufficient with its own heating and electrical generating system, water supply, and septic system. The hotel was designed by the prolific Bismarck-based architectural firm Van Horn and Ritterbush Brothers.

The pattern of commercial enterprise began in Linton in 1898 when the town was founded. Linton became the county seat in the same year. The first businesses included the du Heaume land office, Britts barber shop, Wescott store, a livery barn, the Valley Hotel, and the post office. The population of Linton was 118 in April of 1901, and two years later it was 245. The town was incorporated first into a village on April 26, 1906 and then into a city on April 6, 1914. Growth in the city was apparent by the additions that were platted. Shortly before the Willows Hotel was constructed, Drake's Addition (March 1918) Seeman's First Addition (March 1920), Second Addition (November 1920) and Third Addition (January 1921) were filed.

The prominent location, large size, and visual impact of Willows Hotel symbolized the hopes of continuing economic growth in the community. Another boost came in 1930 when Highway 83 was constructed along Broadway through Linton's commercial core. In 1941 it was rerouted to St. Paul Avenue closer to the edge of the city. In the position as the county seat of government, Linton serves more than the local community, it serves the county as well. Economically and commercially, it helps stabilize the community when the population

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Willows Hotel
Emmons County

Statement of Significance (continued)

other towns in Emmons County is dwindling at a quick pace. According to the 1990 census, Linton remains the largest city in Emmons County with a population of 1410, although the population is down from the 1970s when the population neared 1800.

As the Industrial Revolution was ending in the United States, the experimental stages of reinforced concrete construction continued. Internationally, at the turn-of-the-century, flat slab construction was developed, precast structural elements were introduced, and the first skyscraper of reinforced concrete, the Ingalls Building, appeared in Cincinnati in 1903. Later, in the 1910s, a precast construction unit system was introduced, and in 1918, water-to-cement ratio results were published. By 1925 much of the experimentation of the medium had ceased and concrete standards had been set.

Constructed in 1922-1923, the Willows Hotel is a representative example of the worldwide experimentation of the time. The building was constructed of reinforced bars, beams, and columns set in concrete. The walls are 12 inches thick and floors were engineered to bear live loads of 75-100 pounds per square foot. Interior partition walls were not structural supports, built rather they were built of Pyrobar gypsum blocks.

Early concrete structural systems, like the Ingalls Building, were masked behind brick, terra cotta, marble, and stone. It wasn't until the 1950s that concrete framework was left exposed. The front elevation of the hotel is covered in brick and the remaining walls are stuccoed.

The builder, Rolly Ray Hogue was born on a farm near Sparta, Wisconsin, on September 10, 1874, to William N. Hogue and Margaret Day Ireland Hogue. He was one of six children. Later, Rolly applied and was accepted to Rush Medical College in Chicago. Dr. Hogue graduated in 1899, then moved to Mason City, Iowa, where he practiced for a time before moving to Linton, North Dakota, in 1904. Founded six years earlier, Linton was the county seat and a double terminus for the Milwaukee Road and Northern Pacific railroads, an excellent place for economic development.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Willows Hotel
Emmons County

Statement of Significance (continued)

Dr. Hogue built three buildings in Linton, first the Linton Hospital, then the Linton Pharmacy, and finally the Willows Hotel.¹ The hotel was built after Dr. Hogue's return to Linton from military service. Dr. Hogue became an equal partner in The Willows, Inc., with other local businessmen. The newly formed partnership adopted the name, "The Willows, Inc." from a calendar hanging in the doctor's office of "The Willows," a home for unwed mothers in Kansas City. Plans were assembled to build a hotel, theater, and restaurant under one roof. The architectural firm of Van Horn & Ritterbush Brothers was hired to develop the drawings.

Van Horn and Ritterbush of Bismarck were already well established by 1920, having completed thirty commercial commissions in Bismarck and the region. While commercial buildings were their mainstay, the firm also designed schools, residences, public and semi-public buildings. Beginning in 1883 as Arthur Van Horn, Architect, the firm evolved as Van Horn & Loven in 1917-1919, Van Horn & Ritterbush Brothers in 1920-1931, Ritterbush Brothers in 1931-1974, and presently as Ritterbush Associates.

Barbara Beving Long shares in her report on The Evolution of Van Horn & Ritterbush, et al.

The architectural firm participated directly in the physical development of the state beginning with North Dakota's pioneer period and continuing into the 1990s. The body of work of Van Horn & Ritterbush, et al. offers the opportunity to trace changes in architectural practice and discern the effect the firm had on the physical development of Bismarck and other west central North Dakota communities.

¹ The hospital is located just a block off Broadway and has since become the Stone Apartments. The Linton Pharmacy was the second architectural venture for Dr. Hogue, using sandstone quarried from his land. The pharmacy business continues to operate today. Dr. Hogue managed the pharmacy and administered the hospital until World War I when he enlisted in the United States Army. The hospital and pharmacy were sold.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Willows Hotel
Emmons County

Statement of Significance (continued)

Van Horn & Ritterbush, et al. received a wide variety of commissions involving the full spectrum of building types. Within this body of work they had a specialty, commercial buildings. . . . The firm's work was conventional and competent, rarely featuring exotic stylistic influences or materials. As such, their work reflected the time and place in which they found themselves and the clients they served.

The final construction was somewhat different than the Van Horn & Ritterbush Brothers architectural drawings, which called for a more ornamental front facade than was built. However, the plans behind the front facade were followed, with the only interior exception of the reconfigured entrances of the three westernmost rooms on the third floor.

The Willows Hotel is a simplified version of the Commercial Style which was popularized in the 1880s and 1890s. Typically, the buildings of this style are rectangular, five to fifteen stories tall, constructed of fireproof brick or stone, and contain hundreds of identical and closely spaced windows symmetrically placed along the upper floors. The plans for the hotel were modified to fit the small town environment of one- and two-story buildings. Even as a three-story building, the Willows Hotel remains the tallest building on Broadway. The windows are identical and symmetrically spaced, and the building is constructed of fireproof concrete with a brick veneer on the front elevation.

The Free Press, a local newspaper, announced the excavation of the hotel on Wednesday, April 27, 1921: "The structure will house a 500 seat theater, 40 rooms, 30 with baths, cement floors, fully fireproofed." Equipped with the most modern services and amenities of the day, the hotel featured its own septic tank and sewage disposal system.² A coal-fired steam-generating plant was installed that electrified the entire building with direct current. This arrangement continued to operate without expansion until 1940. Exhaust steam was diverted into cast-iron radiators to heat the building. A gas-driven generator provided direct current when heat was not needed. The structure had its own well which continues in reduced operation to this day.

² A municipal sewer system was installed by the city in 1926.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Willows Hotel
Emmons County

Statement of Significance (continued)

Hebron bricks and locally quarried stone dress the east front facade. The facing and trim bricks were purchased from a company still in operation, the Hebron Brick Company of Hebron, North Dakota. Sandstone blocks, quarried from Dr. Hogue's land, decorate the front base of the building. A visual continuity is present because Dr. Hogue had used sandstone to build the Linton Pharmacy building next door years earlier.

A headline in the July 23, 1923 edition of the Emmons County Record, "New Buildings on Main Street," proclaimed the opening of the Willows Hotel and the first advertisements for business in the restaurant and theater were in the Emmons County Record in October 1923.

Upon completion, the building was a mixture of housing, health care, and commerce. The hotel rooms accommodated the traveling public and Dr. Hogue's patients. There was space for examination, consultation, and a small space for a pharmacy. Many people from Linton were born in the building. Overnight hotel guests include Senators Usher Burdick and Gerald P. Nye, Governor and Senator William Langer and Governors William Lemke and Lynn J. Frazier. From 1958 to 1979, Lawrence Welk, nationally famous bandleader, was a frequent guest at the hotel. Prominent citizens of Linton resided in the hotel as well. The list includes a local dentist and his spouse, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Mork; a local physician and his spouse, Dr. and Mrs. Herman Bertheau; a teacher and county juvenile commissioner, Anne Weber Hoff; attorney Harry Lynn and his wife Christy Lynn, future founder and proprietor of the Willows Clothing Store; theater operators George and Mildred Chapman, and many more.

A stairway from the hotel lobby led into the basement where the restaurant was located. The beef and veal on the restaurant menu came from Dr. Hogue's farm located three miles east of Linton. There he raised and butchered stock cattle and sheep, and aged the meat served in the restaurant.

The theater auditorium served the town's entertainment, civic, governmental, and social needs. Numerous live performances entertained the small community, and the townspeople watched movies in the auditorium until 1983. Frequently used as a meeting space, the auditorium was a place for local and statewide meetings of the North Dakota Taxpayers Association, which in 1923 swayed the state legislature to lower the assessed value of properties from 100 to 75 percent of its value. Organized in 1922, the membership included

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Willows Hotel
Emmons County

Statement of Significance (continued)

many influential North Dakotans. Among them was John Moses, then the states attorney of Mercer County and later the governor of North Dakota (1939-1944), who chaired several meetings at the Willows Hotel. Many meetings of the Nonpartisan League were held in the auditorium as well. Described by Robinson as "a blend of socialism and high-pressure salesmanship," the Nonpartisan League was a short-lived organization 1915-1923. But among their accomplishments, the party was responsible for the creation of the North Dakota Mill and Elevator, a complex listed in the National Register in 1992.

When the building opened, street-level spaces housed the Linton Post Office, theater lobby, hotel lobby, and a ladies' and gentlemen's apparel shop. Later, a thrift store moved in which was owned and operated by George and Claire Smith, who ran the store for 20 years before retiring. J.C. Penney's, Gamble's, Red Owl Grocery, and Schott's Beauty Shop were early tenants.

In 1934, Dr. Hogue died, leaving his wife, Kathryn Ryan Hogue, and their 11-year old son, Rolly Ray Hogue, Jr. Mrs. Hogue successfully managed the building and converted much of the top floor into apartment space. Rolly Jr. later studied at University of Notre Dame and completed a stint as a U.S. Navy ensign. After returning to Linton to make his home, Mr. Hogue assumed the management of the building. The Willows Store, The Moose Club, a teen center, Russ-Don's Variety Store, Coast-To-Coast, and Duke's Pizza were tenants during Mr. Hogue's tenure. The hotel lobby was converted into office space for attorney Donovan Grenz, then to retail space for Maria's Video and the J.C. Penney's catalog store.

The Willows Hotel has been the home of many viable businesses throughout its life. In the past five years, however, the number of businesses in the building have dwindled to one. Rolly Hogue, Jr., and his son, Rolly Hogue, III, hope to rehabilitate the Willows Hotel. If converted, the building would continue its service to the community as housing and retail space.

The period of significance of the nominated property begins with its date of construction in 1922 and continues to 1946, the 50-year cut-off date established by the National Register.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 11

Willows Hotel
Emmons County, ND

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 12

**Willows Hotel
Emmons County, ND**

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is bounded by the legal description as recorded in the Emmons County Register of Deeds office: "Ten inches the length of Lot 12 on the south side including that part of the stone wall standing thereon, and Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, Block 6, Hunter's First Addition to Linton, Emmons County, North Dakota.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property are contained within the lot lines of the parcel historically associated with the property. The stone party wall was legally secured to the nominated property by the builder, Dr. Rolly Hogue, to insure the existence of that ten-inch wall should the stone building be removed.