

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 29 1976

DATE ENTERED

SEP 13 1977

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Granville State Bank (Preferred)

AND/OR COMMON

Former Granville Service Agency

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street ^{and} Second Street

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Granville

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1

STATE

North Dakota

VICINITY OF
CODE

38

COUNTY

McHenry

CODE

049

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER: none**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Richard A. Beall

STREET & NUMBER

Selberg Trailer Court

CITY, TOWN

Velva

VICINITY OF

STATE

North Dakota 58790

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

McHenry County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

407 Main Street South

CITY, TOWN

Towner

STATE

North Dakota 58788

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

North Dakota Historic Sites Survey

DATE

1976

__FEDERAL STATE __COUNTY __LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDSState Historical Society of North Dakota
Liberty Memorial Building

CITY, TOWN

Bismarck

STATE

North Dakota 58505

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Measuring approximately 26 by 51 feet, the Granville State Bank building is two stories high with a flat roof and partially exposed basement on the facade (east) and south elevation. The walls of gray, brown, and red prairie granite (obtained nine miles northwest in Kottke Valley Township) are coursed ashlar on the facade and south elevation, and random rubble on the rear and north elevation. Imported sandstone is utilized for the water table, steps, belt course, lintels, archivolt, cornice, and coping, as well as for the miniature pediments on the parapets of the two principal elevations. Mounted within the facade pediment is a rectangular date block bearing the year 1903. The north elevation is solid masonry, without openings of any kind, and there is a single 2 over 2 window with straight transom on the second floor of the rear elevation. Sash for it and other windows in the building (which are 1-light, 1 over 1, or 2 over 2) and framings for windows and doors are wood.

The facade and south elevation are articulated by arches and flat lintels, with the span of the former varying. The rhythm of the first floor of the south elevation, for example, is AAABBAC, but the greatest contrast is exhibited between the two arches comprising the first floor of the facade. The smaller arch is one of two for the corner entrance, and the larger one frames a window set within glass blocks and supported on a base of yellow brick, with recently installed plywood covering the rise of the arch. Originally the window was one expanse of plate glass, with a wooden instead of brick base, and a beveled glass fanlight with lead muntins. Smaller fanlights of the same type are still in place beneath both entrance arches, which are supported at their juncture by an abbreviated column of polished pink granite. Set on a sandstone pedestal, the column is topped by a sandstone capital carved in volutes and anthemion.

The original ornate wooden fixtures from the banking room on the interior were removed in 1973 to the former First Bank of Crosby, a bank museum at the Divide County Pioneer Village, Crosby, North Dakota. The replacement fixtures consist of angled partitions with marbelized Formica bases supporting frosted glass. Carpeting has replaced the original floor covering of octagonal white and tan marble tiles, and acoustical tile covers the original stamped metal ceiling. Fluorescent lighting and plywood wall paneling have also been installed. The vault in the west wall retains its original surround: a pair of fluted Corinthian pilasters supporting an architrave centered with a satyr's head. The door itself bears a small scenic panel depicting a tree-bordered mountain lake. Radiators for the original heating system are still in place (the building was the first in town to be completely heated by steam), but a new furnace was put in approximately five years ago.

To the west of the banking room is a storage room with shelving built against deteriorating plaster walls; a stamped metal ceiling; and a door opening onto the south elevation. A door on the west wall of the storage room leads to a closet built in the recess formed by the enclosed stairway at the rear of the building. Access to the stairway is outside, through a 5-panel door on the west end of the south elevation. The stairway is a quarter-turn with landing and molded stringer, and is in a deteriorating condition, as are the plastered walls of the stairwell. The window on the west wall of the stairwell is the single opening on that elevation, and in the ceiling is a trapdoor to the attic.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

The second floor of the bank building originally consisted of one large room and two smaller ones on the west end; in 1948 a portion of the large room was partitioned into an apartment. The plastered walls have been wallpapered throughout, but the 10-foot ceiling is still covered with stamped metal, with cartouches mounted in the corners. The flooring is 2-inch board, and standing wood finish consists of baseboards and side casings for doors and windows, topped by cornice headings.

The door to the basement of the building is on the south elevation at the foot of a flight of stairs with iron pipe guardrail. The basement interior is in a deteriorating condition, with wooden wall lath exposed by fallen plaster and strips of stamped metal hanging from the ceiling. The southeast corner is especially damaged as a result of the front steps having settled from the porch foundation, causing leakage. West of the main basement room is a small furnace room with coal bin.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES	1903	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	George E. Stubbins (Builder) Bill Horton (Contractor)
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Granville State Bank building has been a landmark in the architectural and economic history of Granville since its erection in 1903. Stylistically the structure partakes of the Richardsonian Romanesque, with its openings framed in the round arches which are the hallmark of the type. Its long narrow configuration with parapet roof, however, is characteristic of buildings in North Dakota's new towns settled at the turn of the century. Historically, the bank is significant because of its association with the founder of Granville. It is also representative of the numerous pioneer financial institutions which were chartered during North Dakota's formative period and which were forced into closure during the economic depression of the 1920s. Secondary uses of the building through the years have reflected the mixed pattern of occupancy typical of structures in small towns over the state.

The builder of the bank was George E. Stubbins (1848-1933), but the architect is unknown. (The names of two men involved in the project have survived, however: Bill Horton, contractor, and Robert Fowler, head stone mason.) George E. Stubbins, considered the father of Granville, had been a merchant and real estate agent in Britt, Iowa. During an 1899 trip to McHenry County in northcentral North Dakota in search of land to purchase, Stubbins was favorably impressed with the fertility of the country surrounding the small prairie hamlet of Granville. Named after Granville Dodge, a civil engineer with the Great Northern Railway, the Granville post office had been established in 1888 following completion of the railroad to that point. By the time of Stubbins' visit, the settlement consisted of the home of William Christianson, postmaster, and his wife; a water tank; and a combined depot/telegraph office/section house. Since the site was still government land, Stubbins and his two sons, George, Jr., and Clayton, filed homesteads, and a third son, Eugene, did so on the townsite of Norwich, a few miles west. Realizing that profit on their venture would require settlement of the area, the Stubbinses encouraged immigration, an undertaking which coincided with similar efforts on the part of the Great Northern Railway. The result was a large influx of settlers into the area from other states of the Northwest and the East.

On March 26, 1901, the Granville State Bank, with a capital of \$25,000, was established in the growing town. Its officers were George E. Stubbins, president; Clayton Stubbins, cashier; and George E. Stubbins, Jr., assistant cashier. Newspaper advertisements of the period noted that the bank did business in general transactions, with collections a specialty, interest paid on time deposits, farm loans available, and fire insurance underwritten. On November 1, 1902, a subsidiary of the bank, the Stubbins Land and Loan Company, was incorporated, with George E. Stubbins and his three sons as directors.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Christianson, Mrs. Ivan. Order of the Eastern Star, Granville Chapter #47. Personal interview, September 21, 1976.
 Maddox, Dawn. Personal inspection, September 21, 1976.
 State Historical Society of North Dakota. Granville State Bank Subject and Photograph Files.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than one acre.

UTM REFERENCES not available because blue UTM grid tick marks not included on USGS map.

Longitude: 100° 50' 3" Latitude: 48° 16' 01.6"

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Dawn Maddox, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

State Historical Society of North Dakota

DATE

December 21, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

Liberty Memorial Building

TELEPHONE

(701)224-2666

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 N.D. State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

December 21, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

William H. Hunt

DATE

9/13/77

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

Charles A. Sherry

DATE

8-2-77

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

The Granville State Bank was originally located in a building erected by George E. Stubbins on the east side of Main Street and later occupied by the Granville Herald. Two years after its founding, the bank moved into the new stone building on the north-west corner of Main and Second Streets. That same year (1903) George E. Stubbins and his wife Jane had conveyed the location (lots 10 and 11 of block 2, Stubbins Addition) to the bank for the sum of \$1300. After his beginning at Granville, Stubbins' interests in banking extended and he eventually served as president of seven additional institutions: the First State Bank of Norwich and six others in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Stubbins' Granville bank operated for twenty-two years, but in 1923 its doors were closed in the wake of worsening economic conditions which prevailed throughout the Northwest.

Until 1929, the building was headquarters for examiners and receivers of the state banking board, during which interval partial disposition was made of the bank's assets. From 1929 to 1941 the First State Bank of Granville occupied the premises, along with a local dealership of the International Harvester Company of America. In 1941 the building was sold for \$1000 by receiver's deed "pursuant to liquidation of the Granville State Bank of Granville, an insolvent bank, the assets of which are insufficient for full payment of its depositors" (Book 103, page 72, Registry of Deeds, McHenry County Courthouse, Towner, North Dakota). For the next 34 years the Granville Service Agency (a banking exchange under a series of ownerships) operated in the building, moving to new quarters across the street in 1975.

After the Granville State Bank was built, the second floor had been the meeting place of the local Masons (Ashlar Lodge #69, A.F. & A.M.) and the Order of the Eastern Star (Granville Chapter #47) from 1904 to 1926. The space was vacant for the next fifty years except for a brief interval (1948-1949) in which part of it was converted into an apartment. The basement was empty from the time of construction of the building until 1931, when it served for a year as the local post office. A barbershop was installed there the following year, remaining in business until 1942. There has been only one other occupant of the basement, a television and radio repair shop, which operated from 1954 to 1955.

The Granville State Bank building is currently unoccupied, and its fate has created concern on the part of the Granville Bicentennial Committee and local residents in general. It was leased in April, 1975, by the Granville Community Club, which hopes to determine a function for the building which will be compatible with its architectural character, permit its preservation, and serve the public benefit. The possibility also exists that the property will be purchased from the present owner and donated to the local Masonic and Eastern Star organizations for a meeting hall, thus returning the building to one of its original uses.