

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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received SEP 13 1982

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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

historic

~~Historic Resources of Downtown Grand Forks~~ <sup>M R A</sup> North Dakota (Partial  
and/or common Inventory: ~~Historic and Architectural Properties~~)

## 2. Location

street & number Inclusive area: from Fifth Street to the Red River of the not for publication  
North between Gertrude Avenue and Fourth Avenue North

city, town Grand Forks \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district First

state North Dakota code 33 county Grand Forks code 035

## 3. Classification

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

## 4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, Grand Forks County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201 state

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Historical and Architectural Survey of Grand Forks, North Dakota (sponsored by  
title Community Development and State His- has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no  
torical Society of North Dakota)  
date Summer, 1981 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☒ local

depository for survey records Div. of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, State Historical  
Society of North Dakota

city, town N.D. Heritage Center Bismarck, N.D. 58505 state

see continuation sheet

## 7 DESCRIPTION

### Multiple Resources of Grand Forks

#### CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT

☒ GOOD

☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED

☐ RUINS

☐ UNEXPOSED

#### CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED

☒ ALTERED

#### CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE

☐ MOVED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

##### I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The development of Grand Forks occurred as the result of its location on the Red River of the North, which now divides the states of North Dakota and Minnesota. The city lies on the west side of the Red River at its junction with the Red Lake River flowing west out of northern Minnesota woods into the Red River Valley. The valley is a level floodplain of alluvial soil formed by the vast Glacial Lake Agassiz which receded some 9000 years ago. The alluvial soils of the former lake bed provide excellent agricultural land and clay deposits which produce superior brick. At settlement, the treeless valley lay between the northern Minnesota lakes and pineries to the east and the North Dakota plains to the west. The Red River meandered lazily through the valley, bordered by a band of riverbottom forest.

In the one hundred and ten years since first white settlement, the flat topography of the Red River Valley has offered no natural features as barriers to urban expansion of the city. However, the Red River defines the city on the east. Grand Forks' smaller sister city across the river, East Grand Forks, Minnesota, has generally been little more than an adjunct to Grand Forks and is known as the "East Side". According to the 1980 Federal Census, the city has reached its highest population, 43,765. The population of the urban area, including both cities, has topped 50,000 and is now designated a metropolitan area.

The resource area includes the eastern part of downtown Grand Forks from Fifth Street to the river (Map 1). This area contains the oldest extant grouping of buildings in the city. The majority of buildings in downtown Grand Forks stand on 300' blocks divided into 50' x 140' lots and 20' alleys. These generous lots were platted in the pre-boom pre-railroad era of the 1870s, with streets running parallel to the river. The multiple resource area is contained in the original townsite plat filed in 1875 and the extreme northern portion of the first addition, Viets' Addition, platted in similar size blocks and lots in 1876 (Map 2). Third Street was a stagecoach road for several years before the original townsite was platted and the earliest buildings were constructed between Third Street and the river. The Red River, itself, has been a mixed blessing. It has periodically overflowed its banks in record floods in 1882, 1893, 1897, 1950, 1965, 1966, 1969, 1975, 1978, and 1979.<sup>1</sup> An obvious result for urban development was growth to the west, away from the river. Consequently, nineteenth century construction between Third Street and the river in the resource area has been removed because of periodic inundation. The Army Corps of Engineers has constructed levees at the river bank and the low land behind the buildings on the east side of Third Street is largely vacant. In the nineteenth century, this land contained frame buildings, a lumber mill, grain elevators, and spur tracks from the Northern Pacific railroad. Today, this eastern portion of the resource area along the river is open and grassy. The city has recently planted young trees and developed a bikeway along parts of the river. Between Kittson and Demers avenues, south of Sorlie Bridge, the area contains several dirt parking lots. South of Kittson behind the buildings on the east side of Third Street, the land slopes gently to the river and is undeveloped.

<sup>1</sup> Harrison and Blueme, 1980, p. 29.

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Grand Forks, North Dakota Multiple Resource Area

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**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (continued):**

Buildings #1 through 33 were previously unidentified until the present survey. Buildings #34 and #35 have been represented in existing surveys and their National Register Nomination Forms are not included here. Building #34 (U.S. Post Office and Courthouse) was listed on the National Register as an individual nomination on June 3, 1976, on the basis of a survey by Ron Ramsey for the General Services Administration (the depository for the records on this building) conducted in 1974. Building #35 was surveyed by Kurt Schweigert, architectural historian for the N.D. Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation as one of the buildings in a thematic nomination of Beuchner and Orth Courthouses in 1980 and was entered in the National Register on November 25th of that year.

**7. DESCRIPTION (continued):**

The resource area consists of historic and architectural buildings, both civic and commercial. Buildings in the central business district are uniformly set back the width of the sidewalks. In the multiple resource area, the Viets House (#1) and Lyons Garage (#31) have a greater set back, approximately 20' from the sidewalk. Within the area, two public buildings, the County Courthouse (#35) and Central High School, sit alone in the center of entire blocks with open space to the streets. There are virtually no gaps in the sense of vacant lots in the resource area from Kittson Avenue north to Second Avenue North. South of Kittson on Third Street, some urban renewal and fire have taken a toll: approximately 30 per cent of this street is in vacant lots. At the north end of the resource area, the Grand Forks Woolen Mill building (#21) sits on a block surrounded by vacant lots and the north side residential area begins just north of University Avenue.

The largest intrusion in the resource area is the new City Center Mall, built in 1979, which interrupts South Third Street for an entire block between Kittson and DeMers avenues and prevents a continuous vehicular traffic flow along Third Street. This mall has enclosed the street and sidewalks in a heated, roofed shopping mall which cuts the existing buildings on each side of the street at the second storys. The north and south ends of the mall are covered with an exposed aggregate stucco-faced facade. The mall was an attempt to revitalize the downtown central business district after the construction in the late 1970s of the large Columbia Shopping Mall about two miles west of the city. The resource area is far less congested than it was 15 years ago. Businesses which once flourished downtown have moved west to Columbia Mall or to the "strips" (Washington Ave. and Gateway Drive, which form the west and north boundaries of the survey area, respectively).

In the past fifteen years, extensive urban renewal has occurred west of Fifth Street (the western boundary of the resource area), for several blocks north and south of the Burlington Northern tracks. Entering downtown from the west on DeMers Avenue, the impression is one of extensive urban renewal and much new construction (new police station, new auto banks, office tower, motel, Y.M.C.A., Armory, telephone building, radio and television station). This renewal area west of Fifth Street is not in the resource area. From Fifth Street to the River, little new construction has occurred.

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7. DESCRIPTION, ARCHITECTURE (continued):

During the building boom of the first decade of the 20th century, the grand public and civic buildings in the city had a counterpart in commercial vernacular brick buildings with classical revival details. These buildings were designed on a smaller scale than the aforementioned public buildings. In general they were no more than 100' deep, but were often wider than the 50' of a city lot. Storefronts have been altered over the years, but the upper storys are virtually original. The brickwork is superior in quality and workmanship. Cornices are heavy, and facades are uncluttered. By the 'teens, brick commercial construction in the resource area began to loose any hint of historical detailing. Less elaborate cornices of brick terminated the structures and facades were plain with no window surrounds and less trim. The first group of these brick buildings is represented by the Dinnie Block (#32), the Wright Block (#30), the Telephone Exchange (#18), the Clifford Annex (#9), and Golden Square (#19). The less historical plainer commercial vernacular brick style is represented by the Dakota Block (#7), Red River Valley Brick building (#5), and the Electric Const. Co. building (#8).

Two outstanding buildings, both one story, represent the Tudor Revival. Lyons Garage (#31) and the Northern Pacific Depot and Freight House (#29) are both done in polychrome brick of yellow and red. They were constructed in 1929. The Art Deco style in the resource area is represented by the Herald Building (#17) and is two storys tall executed in cream brick and stone trim.

Grand Forks was well-endowed in good brick, a fact reflected in the brick buildings of the downtown constructed between 1880 and the 1940s. Locally available clay deposits north and south of the city produced superior quality brick. Four brickyards made a cream colored Grand Forks common brick whose use was primarily for side and rear walls of virtually every commercial building in the resource area. Excellent quality face brick was obtained locally and from other parts of North Dakota (light cream colored pressed brick from Dickinson and Walhalla, N.D., light cream and salmon tinged Grand Forks brick manufactured by the Red River Valley Brick Company (#5), fire brick, and darker red Hebron, N.D. brick. <sup>2</sup> Light cream, dark red, salmon, and yellow pressed brick as well as fire brick and glazed tiles are all evident in the construction of buildings in the resource area. Along with superior brick went excellent craftsmanship by local bricklayers in the period 1880 to 1930. Brick bonds in the resource area include American, Flemish, and the more common running bond.

Buildings in the multiple resource area are approximately 90 per cent commercial (with some second or third story apartments), 5 per cent industrial (including the Northern Pacific Depot), and 5 per cent governmental.

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7. DESCRIPTION (continued)

II. ARCHITECTURE:

The multiple resource area contains several periods and styles of architecture. The earliest extant buildings are frame construction dating from the late 1870s and 1880s. These buildings are all located on South Third Street and represent the early boom town period. As the business district moved north to DeMers Avenue in the late 1880s, S. Third became a backwater and four early frame commercial buildings have survived. With the exception of the two story Greek Revival vernacular Viets House, these frame buildings are one to two storys, small, originally clapboard sheathed, and two of them have been covered in stamped metal on the front facades.

The coming of the railroad in 1881 marks the beginning of the boom for Grand Forks. Two early brick buildings (frame with brick veneer) represent the common style in commercial vernacular architecture as the city was abuilding. The Finks and Gokey Block (#10) and the building at 205 De Mers Ave. (#25) represent early commercial architecture in brick before the popularity of the Richardsonian Romanesque styles. The building at 205 DeMers is commercial vernacular with Italianate details in brick (principally continuous hood molds tying the second and third floor fenestration together on the front facade).

By 1890, brick veneer buildings gave place to all brick buildings of a mass and weight typical of Richardsonian Romanesque. Two of the earliest and best examples which have survived are the Security Block (#11) and the St. John's Block (#12). They are brick buildings trimmed in stone and are the tallest remaining 19th century buildings extant in the resource area. Both are five storys tall. Buildings in Grand Forks which rivaled these buildings in cost, style, and height were several early grand hotels, also built in the late 1880s and early 1890s, none of which have survived.

The Panic of 1893 does not appear to have slowed the building boom in Grand Forks until 1895. Very little construction in the downtown area occurred from 1895 until 1902 when there began another building boom lasting to the beginning of World War I. During these years, the classical revival was in full swing and Grand Forks was fortunate in having several excellent architects. Both John Ross and Joseph Bell DeRemer practiced during these years and designed many buildings with definite classical revival emphases. These revival buildings have a horizontal emphasis achieved by large metal or stone cornices and continuous stone sills and lintels on the facades. The City Hall (#16) is pure Beaux Arts. Rather small in scale and only two storys over a raised basement, the City Hall is faced with ashlar and was similar in mass, style, and materials to the recently razed Carnegie Library which was located nearby. On a more massive scale is the ashlar classical revival style Central High School on the block south of City Hall. This building has had many additions and alterations and is not being nominated. Two other ashlar classical revival buildings constructed between 1911 and 1917 are the Grand Forks County Courthouse (#35) and the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (#34). DeRemer designed the library, Ross the City Hall, and William Edwards the high school. The county courthouse and the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse were designed by firms from out of town.

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7. DESCRIPTION (continued)

III. SURVEY METHODOLOGY:

This Multiple Resource Nomination is based on three surveys. Two previous investigations were on individual nominations of buildings #34 and #35 (see Item #6). An intensive historical and architectural survey was conducted in the survey area delineated on Map 1 during the Summer and Fall of 1981. The survey area was approximately 1.5 square miles of downtown Grand Forks and adjacent older residential neighborhoods. Its boundaries were Gateway Drive (north), Eighth Ave. S. (south), Washington St. (west), and the Red River of the North (east). Within this area, all buildings, structures, and objects constructed before 1945 were inventoried and photographed. Base data forms from the North Dakota SHPO were filled out for each inventoried property. Some 1750 properties were inventoried during the course of the survey.

The survey was conducted by Historical Research, Inc. under contract to the Grand Forks Community Development Office. Drs. Norene and Joe Roberts were Principal Investigators, heading a team of five surveyors, all with experience in National Register surveys: Camille Cudzia, Rosemary Palmer, and Dr. Gary Henrickson. The Ph.D.s on the team hold degrees in American Studies with interdisciplinary experience in research and writing state and local history in the upper midwest. Norene Roberts is the former architectural historian and a surveyor in the Minnesota SHPO. The survey was assisted by information and visits to the survey area by staff of the North Dakota Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. This office provided a matching grant to the city of Grand Forks.

The Multiple Resource Nomination of downtown Grand Forks is a partial inventory of the historical and architectural properties in the survey area. Within the survey area no subsurface testing nor archaeological investigation was conducted.

Buildings of historical and architectural importance were identified and researched using oral interviews with architectural firms, knowledgeable citizens, staffs of city offices (planning, park, assessor's, inspector's); Sanborn Insurance Maps, local planning documents, plat maps, address maps, historical maps and birdseye engravings, published city and county histories, photograph collections, and written materials in the State Historical Society in Bismark, Grand Forks County Historical Society, and local history collections in Fargo (Institute of Regional Studies), North Dakota Room (University of North Dakota), and the Minnesota Historical Society. Guidelines for intensive architectural and historical surveys published by the National Register program and the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation of North Dakota were followed. The greatest drawback to the survey was the lack of actual permits for the city before 1950. The permits index book used contained little in the way of information. It gave a date and approximate address only, and no architect information. The principal newspapers consulted were the Grand Forks Plaindealer and the Grand Forks Herald. The clippings file and the photo morgue at the Herald were consulted, but time did not permit reading all the newspapers from cover to cover for the period 1880 to 1945. A thorough attempt was made to secure architectural blueprints and files on architects and construction companies which built in the city, but very little has been saved in the way of company records.

The survey team represented the disciplines of history, architectural history, geography, immigration, social history, and industrial archaeology. Resources studied included commercial, residential, industrial, public, and railroad properties. Following the

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7. DESCRIPTION, METHODOLOGY (continued):

field inventory, the survey team concentrated its efforts on the central business district of downtown Grand Forks. The study team also developed lists of "potentially eligible" and "eligibility undetermined" properties within the survey area in the residential neighborhoods. These lists were properties whose eligibility could not be conclusively determined for lack of time to complete the historical research. Within the Multiple Resource Area, boundaries and eligible properties were not chosen until all the available historical materials on the buildings had been examined and all properties in the central business district had been evaluated.

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

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SPECIFIC DATES 1876- 1931

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### A. INTRODUCTION

Until the 1980 Census, Grand Forks was one of the two largest cities in North Dakota, second only to Fargo. Today it is a close third to Bismarck the state capital. Both Grand Forks and Fargo are situated along the state's eastern border, the rich agricultural district of the Red River Valley. Transportation and agriculture are the keys to Grand Forks' prosperity during its heyday between the 1870s and the 1930s. The visible remains of its growth and development from a small steamboat era settlement to a leading center of industry, commerce, and culture are a tangible reminder of life in North Dakota during the territorial period and early decades of statehood. Tangible evidence of the primary role of the Red River Valley in the settlement of North Dakota and the commercial, industrial, and cultural role of Grand Forks in this process is most apparent in the multiple resources of the city's central business district.

#### B. HISTORICAL

The multiple resource area achieved significance between the late 1870s and the early 1930s, although the fur trade route between Pembina downriver on the Canadian border and the Mississippi River brought whites to the area as early as 1800. A fur post was established briefly at the junction of the Red River and Red Lake River in 1801. Uncertain water routes between Pembina and Mendota in present-day Minnesota led to the regular use by the 1830s of two-wheeled carts to haul furs and supplies over a system of Red River oxcart trails stretching northwest to southeast across Minnesota from the Red River to the Mississippi. One branch, the Dakota Trail, ran parallel to the Red River on the west bank through present-day Grand Forks.<sup>3</sup> The oxcart trails re-emerged in 1859 when the steamboating era opened on the Red River. These trails were the only land link between nascent settlements on the Red River. The first residence in Grand Forks was a mail station, south of the resource area built in 1868. By 1871, a regular stage stop was established at Grand Forks when a new stage route between Moorhead, Minnesota and Winnipeg, Canada went into service over the improved Dakota Trail. This stage line met the newly opened Northern Pacific Railroad at Fargo-Moorhead with connections to St. Paul in 1872. The stage route followed parallel to the Red River along what is now Third Street (Map 2). Third Street became the main street in Grand Forks during the 1870s and 1880s.

Grand Forks was settled during the steamboat era on the Red River, which flourished until the arrival of the railroads in 1881. Between 1871 and 1881, Grand Forks was little more than a collection of frame structures along the river. James J. Hill of

<sup>3</sup> Gilman, Gilman, and Stultz, 1979, p. 42.



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8. SIGNIFICANCE, HISTORICAL (continued):

St. Paul traveled to the Red River in 1869-70 and determined to develop river traffic on the Red. Thus began a longstanding association between Grand Forks and St. Paul, Minnesota. During the 1870s, Hill's friend, Capt. Alexander Griggs established a lucrative freight business of flat boats on the river. Griggs filed a claim on the present site of downtown Grand Forks and located his steamboating operations there in 1871.<sup>4</sup> Griggs and his partners built a store at Third St. and Kittson Ave. the same year, which was taken over and operated by the Hudson Bay Company between 1873-1875.

Another business associate of Griggs was Frank Viets, who arrived in Grand Forks in 1872 to take charge of the Hudson Bay Company's store, which he purchased in 1875. Together with Griggs, the two men erected the first flour mill in North Dakota.<sup>5</sup> In 1876, Viets bought a parcel south of the original townsite which Griggs platted in 1875. Viets platted the Viets' Addition in 1876 and erected the Viets' Hotel on S. Third St. (#1). The Viets' Hotel is the earliest extant structure in the resource area. Viets eventually became the manager and owner of Grand Forks' first grand hotel, the Dacotah, erected in 1888, and served in the North Dakota Senate during the 1890s.<sup>6</sup>

The 1870s were a pre-agricultural period for the area around Grand Forks. Grand Forks' economy depended largely on the Griggs' shipbuilding and river freight operations, river traffic, the Viets' flour mill, and the Hudson Bay store. Settlers were reluctant to locate homesteads until the railroad lines were selected and links to eastern markets secured. From a population of 33 in 1871, Grand Forks grew to only 1,800 in 1880. The town remained a collection of frame buildings, with Third Street the main street and stage road and the levee where steamboats tied up at the riverbank at the end of DeMers Ave. However, the town became the county seat of Grand Forks County and the first courthouse was erected in 1879 on the location of the present courthouse.<sup>7</sup> In 1880, scattered residences could be found from Fifth St. on the west to the river on the east and north to Fifth Ave. N.<sup>8</sup>

The coming of the railroad changed everything. In the early winter of 1880-81, Grand Forks was connected to Winnipeg and St. Paul by James J. Hill's St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba railroad (later renamed the Great Northern).<sup>9</sup> The Manitoba road entered

<sup>4</sup> Compendium of History and Biography of North Dakota, 1900, p. 160.

<sup>5</sup> Arnold, 1918, p. 113-114.

<sup>6</sup> The Record (Fargo, N.D.) 1(1):22.

<sup>7</sup> Aas, 1920, p. 55.

<sup>8</sup> Birdseye view of Grand Forks in 1880.

<sup>9</sup> Aas, p. 54; Arnold, pp. 133-136.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE, HISTORICAL (continued):

Grand Forks on a new railroad bridge from the Minnesota side and bisected the downtown east to west at Kittson Ave. New settlers poured into the lower Red River Valley via the rails to grab up claims to the rich agricultural lands in the valley. The arrival of the Northern Pacific in 1882 assured good east-west and north-south connections with a junction at Grand Forks. The NP crossed the Red River and swung north on the east side of the resource area along the river. Grand Forks became the division headquarters for both railroads, providing railroad workers and related industries with jobs during the heyday of the town. The founding of the territorial University of the Dakotas in 1883 one mile west of the city was further assurance that Grand Forks would prosper. In 1889 at statehood, this institution became the University of North Dakota. The University's Law School was located in the resource area in 1902 in the Clifford Block. The Clifford Annex, constructed in 1906, was used for overflow until the Law School located on the University campus during World War I (see Item #37, building #9).

The years between 1879-1886 were the "Great Dakota Boom" years. In 1881, Grand Forks was incorporated as a city. The population was to jump from 1,800 in 1880 to 4,979 in 1890. This figure does not take into account the untold thousands who passed through the city and used its services on the way to new homesteads in the valley. Virtually the entire survey area was platted by 1885, even though it would not be settled to current densities for many years. Boom-era lots were reduced from 50' to 25' frontages and additions were marked out on a north-south axis. The river orientation was abandoned. The Viets' Hotel, renamed the Richardson House, constructed three annexes for the overflow needing accommodations in the booming town. One survives at 317 S. Third St. (#2). Frame buildings could be constructed quickly for the many small businesses needing office space. On Third St. S. two of these frame structures, later clad in metal, survive: 220 (#3) and 201 (#4) Third St. S. During the 1880s, such frame buildings began to give way to brick veneer and brick buildings. The center of downtown began to shift away from S. Third St. a couple of blocks to the north and west. DeMers Avenue became a thoroughfare of importance. Both the Finks and Gokey Block (#10) and 205 DeMers (# 25) were erected in 1881 and 1888, respectively. Today they are among the few representatives of the earliest generation of brick buildings in the resource area. Two other early brick structures are, with alterations and enclosed in the City Center Mall, extant in the resource area.

The railroads played an important role in the settlement of the Red River Valley and the city of Grand Forks. By 1879, the Northern Pacific had begun to recover from its 1873 financial collapse. Agents for the railroad successfully solicited new settlers in northern European countries. Not to be outdone, James J. Hill's Manitoba road solicited new settlers as aggressively as the NP. Hill wrote to friends in England and Scotland of his colonization plans in the Red River Valley. Emigration from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark during the 1880s was particularly dramatic.<sup>10</sup> Whereas a few Norwegians arriving from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa had begun to settle in the Grand Forks vicinity in 1872,<sup>11</sup> by 1896, the Norwegian population had grown to 2,500 in Grand Forks, a figure representing approximately 25 per cent of the city's population.

<sup>10</sup> Briggs, 1930, pp. 78-108; Hedges, 1927, pp. 311-342; Martin, 1973, p. 276.

<sup>11</sup> Tollefson, 1917.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE, HISTORICAL, (continued):

By 1897, the Normanden, published by the Normanden Publishing Co., was the leading Scandinavian newspaper in the region.<sup>12</sup> The paper was published at 314 Kittson (#28) until 1927, when it was succeeded by the Norwegian language Grand Forks Scandinav printed at the same address into the early 1930s (see Item 37, building #28).

As the city passed through the boom town phase and began to grow in the 1880s, attention turned to social and civic concerns. One of the first large brick buildings erected was the original Odd Fellows Block (#6) built in 1888 in a style portending the Richardsonian Romanesque. Nearly every civic and social group in the city used the large meeting hall on the third floor of the Odd Fellows Block: the Scandia Society, the library association, the Odd Fellows, G.A.R., and Order of Foresters (see Item 36 building #6). The first floor offices on the Kittson Ave. side of the Odd Fellows Block was designed specifically for the E. J. Lander Co. Edward J. Lander, one of Grand Forks' leading businessmen, came to Grand Forks in 1882, starting his career in the land office on S. Third St. He became a leading businessman engaging in farm loans, real estate, and abstracts throughout the Red River Valley.<sup>13</sup> Lander conducted his business from the Odd Fellows Block until 1899, when his company moved to its present quarters in the Finks and Gokey Block on DeMers where his grandsons carry on the business to this day. One of Lander's best known contributions to the city was his work on behalf of the Metropolitan Opera House (extant, but much altered on S. Third St.). Built in 1890, the Met was the largest opera house west of St. Paul and the pride of the city.

The city of Grand Forks achieved its preeminence in the 1890s. The visible remains of the city's role as a financial center can be seen today in such buildings as the Security Block (#11) and the St. John's Block (#12), built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style in 1889-91, and in the First National Bank (#20), built in 1914-15 for the Scandinavian-American Bank. The introduction of hard winter wheat and the invention of the roller milling process produced a fine grade of flour for markets in the upper midwest.<sup>14</sup> Wheat was the first cash crop in the valley and it thrived in the rich alluvial soil once the prairie was broken. With rail connections to the cardinal directions, Grand Forks became the focus of an exchange system between raw materials and finished goods in the lower valley. The city boasted four brick yards, which in 1895, consolidated into the Red River Valley Brick Company. This concern built new offices in 1909 at 215 S. Third St. (#5) and continued to flourish into the twentieth century. Grand Forks common brick was shipped by rail all over eastern North Dakota and used in nearly all the commercial buildings in the resource area.

<sup>12</sup> Dudley, 1897, p. 69.

<sup>13</sup> Compendium of History and Biography of North Dakota, 1900, p. 363.

<sup>14</sup> Briggs, 1930, pp. 78-108.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE, HISTORICAL (continued):

Many of the buildings connected with early industries in the city have not survived. The railroads were major employers. Both the GN and NP located their division headquarters and repair shops in the city. These operations required the related services of machine shops, boiler works, and foundries which located along the tracks and the river. However, these utilitarian buildings have not survived. Early grain elevators, flour mills, and several large sawmills have similarly not survived in the resource area. These industries provided a great number of blue collar jobs in the city and a large neighborhood of modest cottages north of the resource area housed the workers.

Of the early manufacturing industries, the Grand Forks Woolen Mill, begun in 1892, was a local symbol of North Dakota's economic independence from Minnesota. When its new facility at 301 N. Third St. (#21) was built in 1895 from plans by architect John W. Ross, the operation employed some 75 workers.<sup>15</sup>

During the 1890s and for several decades thereafter, N. Third St. was the wholesale district for the city. By 1897, the wholesale trade in Grand Forks exceeded two million dollars annually in farm machinery, dry goods, groceries, fruits, stationery, building materials, cigars, tobacco, meat, fish, and other goods.<sup>16</sup> According to an account written in 1895,

The advantages of Grand Forks as a center of the wholesale trade may be briefly stated. It is far enough from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth to be independent, and yet near enough to the Great Lakes to have practically the same transportation facilities enjoyed by the Twin Cities. It has the distribution rates on the Northern Pacific and the competition of the Great Northern.<sup>17</sup>

Within the N. Third Street wholesale district, two buildings (largely unchanged) date from the 1890s, both connected with wholesale: the Grand Forks Mercantile Co. building (#24), built in 1893 and the Iddings Block (#15), built in 1892. The former housed a wholesale grocery business, the latter a wholesale stationers and book supplier.

Another industry whose success depended on the rails was the ice business. The Flat-iron building (#26) constructed at 323 Kittson Ave. along the GN tracks in 1906 served as office space for the Grand Forks Ice Co. Begun in 1877 by John Lynch as a purely local service business, the firm was continued by John's son, Ralph J. Lynch, who succeeded his father in 1912. By the turn of the century, Grand Forks Ice and Fuel Co. supplied ice and coal throughout the lower valley. The building is still owned by the Lynch family today, although electric refrigerators eventually spelled the demise of this concern.

<sup>15</sup> Dudley, 1897, p. 60.

<sup>16</sup> Dudley, 1897, p. 74.

<sup>17</sup> The Record (August 1895) 1(4):27.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE, HISTORICAL (continued):

The Panic of 1893 slowed construction in the resource area for a decade. The year 1902 marks the onset of another building boom in the resource area which lasted until World War I. Many of the buildings constructed during this period are significant for their architectural qualities and are discussed below under "Architecture." They include the City Hall, U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Grand Forks County Courthouse, Masonic Temple, and a number of business blocks, all in the popular classical revival styles of the day.

Until the advent of the automobile, the rivalry for business between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern remained keen. The Great Northern Passenger Depot was designed by Cass Gilbert in 1892 at a cost of \$100,000, just west of the resource area along DeMers. At the time it was built, this depot was the finest between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, befitting the northern division headquarters of the GN.<sup>18</sup> Its massive central clock tower and deeply overhung shed have been removed, altering drastically its original elegant appearance. The Northern Pacific road's first depot was a more modest frame building located just east of the present depot. It was replaced in 1929 by the present depot at 202 N. Third St. (#29). The Tudor Revival style of the new depot was a departure for the NP. In erecting the new depot, the NP hoped to attract passenger traffic away from the Great Northern railroad and the growing American love affair with the automobile.

By 1920, the automobile had become increasingly important to the city's economy and the building stock in the resource area. After 1920, Grand Forks became an increasingly important junction for automobile travelers driving east-west between tourist centers such as Devil's Lake, North Dakota and northern Minnesota, as well as tourists traveling north-south between Winnipeg and the states. Grand Forks was the junction of two major early highways, the Teddy Roosevelt east-west following much of the present U.S. Highway 2, and the Meridian Highway running north-south between Ft. McKenzie, Canada, and Houston, Texas, now U.S. Highway 81. Both of these highways funneled traffic into the resource area.<sup>19</sup> The traffic was directed into the resource area over the new Sorlie Memorial Bridge (1929), which replaced an older structure at the same site at DeMers Ave. An automobile sales and service district in the resource area grew up on the 200 blocks of N. Third and Fourth streets in the resource area. Survivals of this particular industry include the old Wilcox and Malm building, the Grand Forks Woolen Mill building converted to the Hanson Ford showroom, and the two Lyons stores. James Lyons, who had begun with selling bicycles in Grand Forks in 1892, built the Lyons auto parts building in 1915. In 1929, he built the Lyons Garage (#31), adjacent to the earlier building, at 214-218 N. Fourth St. The Lyons Garage is still in the Lyons family today and represents an outstanding example of Tudor Revival architecture in a functional building. It is in original condition. Lyons Garage is the only early automobile-related building still in active use in the automobile district of the resource area today.

<sup>18</sup> Dudley, 1897, p. 67.

<sup>19</sup> "Old Meridian Road Marker Remains Here," Grand Forks Herald, May 20, 1959.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

C. ARCHITECTURE:

The Multiple Resource Area contains several periods and styles of architecture. The earliest extant buildings are frame (discussed above). The earliest is a two story U-shaped gabled vernacular Greek Revival hotel, the Viets' Hotel (#1), the only Greek Revival building in the city. Two stamped metal clad frame storefronts of one and a half (#4) and two (#3) storys represent the early architecture and building style in small commercial structures erected in the resource area during the 1880s. No information is available on the builders, but these buildings probably represent local talent.

During the 1880s, the first generation of brick commercial structures were erected. Two of the earliest of these buildings are frame with brick veneer: the Finks and Gokey Block (#10) and 205 DeMers (#25). These buildings are two and three storys, respectively. Their style is pre-Richardsonian Romanesque. The building at 205 Demers is the last remaining example of brick with Italianate detailing, principally seen in the brick hood molds over the windows forming a continuous band across the facade. Brick hood molds tying together the second and third story fenestration was a common design element in Grand Forks during the late 1880s and early 1890s ( for example, the Hotel Northern, built in 1889, razed in 1979).

The other pre-Richardsonian style which gained some brief popularity in Grand Forks was the French Second Empire, of which no examples remain in the resource area. Second Empire styles today are found in two one-story frame houses north and south of the resource area.

The heyday of the resource area with its many beautifully constructed brick buildings corresponds to the era of fine craftsmen in bricklaying, between 1880 and the 1930s. Two of the outstanding bricklayers in Grand Forks were Sander Johnson (#27) and the Dinnie Brothers, John and James. The Dinnie Brothers firm was established in Grand Forks in 1881. John and James began as common bricklayers and expanded their business into the largest construction firm in the Red River Valley by 1909, at which time they owned extensive interests in brickyards in eastern North Dakota. John Dinnie served as mayor of Grand Forks from 1896-1904 and James Dinnie from 1914-1918.<sup>20</sup> Over 60 per cent of the commercial buildings in Grand Forks and much of the rebuilding of Fargo, N.D. after the 1894 fire were the work of Dinnie Brothers.<sup>21</sup> Confirmed extant examples of their work in the resource area include the New Hampshire Block (#13) and the Masonic Temple (#22).

Sander Johnson laid brick for the Dinnie Brothers at the turn of the century and constructed his first building in 1907 (#27), laying the brick himself. Johnson's older brothers were employed by the Dinnie Brothers and Henry Johnson eventually took over the Dinnie firm in the 1930s. Sander Johnson, in partnership as Thorvaldson-Johnson until 1931 and thereafter as Johnson-Gillanders until about 1965, did extensive

<sup>20</sup> Bladow, 1974, pp. 45-46.

<sup>21</sup> Lounsberry, Vol. 2, 1917, pp. 49-50 and Vol. 3, pp. 1003-1004.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE, ARCHITECTURE (continued):

work in the Grand Forks area in brick construction. The Herald Building (#17) is an excellent example of Johnson's work. Both Johnson and Dinnie firms employed careful workmen and favored thin butter joints as well as a variety of bonds, including American bond (Herald Building, #17) and Flemish (New Hampshire Block, #13) as well as the more common Running Brick bond.

Grand Forks was favored with several fine architects. The first to permanently settle in the city was John W. Ross, whose practice spanned the years 1880 to his death in 1914. Ross was trained in Wisconsin where his brother, Charles, was a leading architect (German trained) in LaCrosse.<sup>22</sup> The confirmed extant brick building in the resource area designed by Ross is the Grand Forks Woolen Mill (#21), which is similar in design and proportion to Aaker's Business College on N. Third St., Hook and Ladder #1 (#23), and the Wright Block (#30). These buildings are brick faced brick construction, two or three stories high, and share a common design feature: the upper stories are divided into recessed bays separated by plain brick piers. The recessed bays terminate in corbelled brick bands or corbelled brick dentils. They are well proportioned, uncluttered, and exhibit a distinct horizontal emphasis. These buildings span the years 1895-1907 and all may well have been designed by Ross.

Most of the numerous examples of Richardsonian Romanesque commercial buildings have been destroyed over the years. Examples in the resource area include the Gotzian Block and the old Herald Building on S. Third St. Three examples of this style remain: the old Odd Fellows Block (#6), the Security Block (#11), and the St. John's Block or Commercial Exchange (#12). The latter two are the most prominent Richardsonian Romanesque commercial buildings constructed in Grand Forks. The Security Block and the Commercial Exchange, both located on N. Third St. and built between 1889-1891, are still the finest late nineteenth century buildings in the resource area. At five stories tall, they were the tallest and most massive commercial buildings and were rivaled only by several large hotels built during the era, none of which has survived. An 1895 reference to Ross as architect of "the principle business buildings and blocks in the city of Grand Forks" suggests that Ross may have designed the Security Block (where he had his office) and the St. John's Block (Commercial Exchange).<sup>23</sup>

Near the end of his life in 1911, Ross was architect for Grand Forks' City Hall (#16), a masonry Beaux Arts structure with a raised basement. By the turn of the century Ross had a serious rival in classical revival architecture in the resource area. Columbia-trained Joseph Bell DeRemer settled in Grand Forks in 1902, practicing there during the next building boom in the city which lasted into the 'teens. DeRemer spent ten years in the city, removed to California in 1912, and returned in 1919,<sup>24</sup> after which

<sup>22</sup>Lounsberry, Vol. 3, 1917, pp. 834-835.

<sup>23</sup>The Record (August 1895) 1(4):35.

<sup>24</sup>Yeater, 1975, p. 102.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE, ARCHITECTURE (continued):

DeRemer, with his son Samuel, practiced until the early 1940s. During the 1902-1912 period, DeRemer became sought-after for grand residences, alterations, public buildings, and business blocks, after designing the president's residence on the University of North Dakota campus. Examples of his classical revival designs in the resource area include the New Hampshire Block (#13), Golden Square (#19), and the Masonic Temple (#22). The Masonic Temple is an outstanding example of Renaissance Revival, while the commercial blocks reflect the confident use of classical detail and proportion from DeRemer's years of Beaux Arts training in architecture at Columbia University. Although several of DeRemer's classical revival buildings in Grand Forks have not survived (Carnegie library and Y.M.C.A.), two other outstanding extant examples of his work, the Widlund Building and Panovitz Store (Corliss Block), have not been nominated because the facades are now partially enclosed in the City Center Mall on Third St. between DeMers and Kittson avenues. Griffith's department store, in the resource area at the northwest corner of DeMers and Third St. N. is another DeRemer design which has no architectural integrity since the bays were refaced and infilled with an aggregate stucco in recent years.

By 1920, the resource area contained several other fine examples of classical revival architecture, including the DeRemer-designed public library (razed), the First National Bank (#20), the Beuchner and Orth-designed County Courthouse (#35), the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (#34), and Central High School. These buildings represent the "City Beautiful" movement. All but the high school with its many later additions are being nominated.

Beginning approximately in 1930, the Art Deco style began to gain popularity in Grand Forks. Existing Art Deco buildings are brick. The outstanding example in the resource area is the Herald Building (#17), built in 1931 by Thorvaldson-Johnson from designs by Theo. B. Wells, a local architect (practicing dates ca. 1926-1960) who designed many buildings during the Depression years as W.P.A. projects in the eastern portion of the state. Within the resource area, Wells also designed Norby's department store (1947) and the present Dakota Hotel (1947), both rather plain clean-lined brick buildings lacking in historical associations.<sup>25</sup>

D. PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES AND USE OF THIS SURVEY

Little preservation has taken place on an organized basis in the resource area. The Grand Forks City Planning Office is considering low level street lighting similar to that during the turn of the century and is in the planning stages of using this survey to create a historic area on North Third St., the original wholesale district. The Grand Forks Chamber of Commerce has bought the NP depot and is currently in the process of restoring it with plans to create a park around the building on the east side toward the river. The city and the Community Development Office was in the process of planning a tax increment district in the downtown area which may involve the multiple resource area. Future preservation plans hinge on this survey.

<sup>25</sup> Interview with Myron Densbrook, architect, Fall, 1981.



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8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued):

E. JUSTIFICATION FOR LACK OF DISTRICTS

The 23-block Multiple Resource Area includes virtually all the remaining pre-1945 commercial building stock in downtown Grand Forks. Within this area there is no contiguous concentration of National Register eligible properties. The 35 properties in the MRN represent under 30% of the existing buildings within the area. If one adds those buildings which would be "contributing" in a district, this figure would rise to only 35%.

In addition, the 35 eligible properties are so situated that there is no principal street, intersection, or open space to provide the focus of a district. On Third Street, where 14 of the 35 eligible properties are located, the City Center Mall splits any potential district. DeMers Avenue, the principal commercial street in the city, contains only 7 eligible buildings along the 4 blocks in the MRA. Along the 8 blocks on N. Fourth Street, the 12 eligible properties are widely separated and interspersed with post-1945 infill, vacant lots, and properties so altered as to lose their integrity. There are few examples in the MRA of two contiguous eligible buildings, and only one example of three contiguous eligible buildings.

The 35 MRN properties are scattered over 23 blocks in such a way as to make boundary delineation very difficult and arbitrary; the resulting "district" would be gerrymandered and approximately 65% of the properties included would be intrusive.

In addition to the lack of physical contiguity, there is no architectural or historic concept to use in defining a coherent district. The 35 eligible buildings in the MRA represent all of the city's historically significant themes ( first settlement, significant periods of development, works by significant architects, etc.). No single theme, however, is represented by more than a few buildings.

See continuation sheet.

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**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY see individual inventory sheets for legal description and acreageQUADRANGLE NAME Grand Forks, N. Dak.- Minn. 1963, photorevs'd. 1979 QUADRANGLE SCALE 1: 24,000

UTM REFERENCES for inclusive area of resources

A	14	647420	5309140	B	14	646650	5309760
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	14	645890	5310040	D	14	647650	5309460
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
E				F			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
G				H			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

See individual inventory sheets for UTM References. The individual properties which comprise the multiple resources of Grand Forks are too close together to plot individually on the quadrangle map. See continuation sheet.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
none			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME/TITLE Norene and Joe Roberts  
Historical Research, Inc.

ORGANIZATION <u>5406 Penn Ave. S.</u>	DATE <u>11/30/81</u>
STREET & NUMBER <u>Minneapolis, Minnesota 55419</u>	TELEPHONE <u>(612) 929-4996</u>
CITY OR TOWN	STATE

**12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL      STATE X LOCAL X

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. Sperry*TITLE State Historic Preservation OfficerDATE August 17, 1982**FOR NPS USE ONLY**

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

*See Continuation sheet for listing*

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

**United States Department of the Interior  
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10. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (continued):

Wheeler, George A. A Souvenir: Grand Forks, North Dakota. (Grand Forks: George A. Wheeler and Company, 1907).

Yeater, Royce A. Oxford House: A Restoration Document. Master's Thesis, University of Virginia, 1975.

**United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation sheet Multiple Resources of Grand Forks  
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10. VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (continued):

Verbal boundary descriptions for each property being nominated appear on the individual inventory sheets. The verbal boundary description for the entire Multiple Resource Area follows: Thirty-five individual non-contiguous properties lie within the area of downtown Grand Forks bounded by Fifth St. on the west, and the 800' elevation of the Red River of the North on the east. The north boundary is the intersection of Fifth St. and Fourth Avenue N. The south boundary is Gertrude Avenue where it meets Fifth St. and the river.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Downtown Grand Forks Multiple Resource Area  
State North Dakota

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Viets Hotel (Richardson House) Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

2. Building at 317 S. 3rd St. Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

3. Speed Printing Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

4. Building at 201 S. 3rd St. Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

5. Red River Valley Brick Co. Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

6. Odd Fellows Block Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

7. Dakota Block Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

8. Electric Construction Co. Substantive Review  
Building

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

9. Clifford Annex Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

10. Finks and Gokey Block Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

X



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National Park Service

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Page 2 of 4

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Downtown Grand Forks Multiple Resource Area  
State North Dakota

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. St. John's Block Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvener 10/26/82

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

12. New Hampshire Apartments Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvener 10/26/82

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

13. Roller Office Supply Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvener 10/26/82

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

14. Iddings Block Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvener 10/26/82

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

15. Grand Forks City Hall Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvener 10/26/82

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

16. Telephone Co. Building Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvener 10/26/82

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

17. BPOE Lodge Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvener 10/26/82

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

18. First National Bank Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvener 10/26/82

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

19. Grand Forks Woolen Mills Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvener 10/26/82

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

20. Masonic Temple Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvener 10/26/82

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

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National Park Service

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OME NO. 1024-0018

EXP 12/31/84

Continuation sheet

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Downtown Grand Forks Multiple Resource Area  
State North Dakota

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Hook and Ladder #1 and Hose Co. #2 Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

22. Grand Forks Mercantile Co. Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

23. Building at 205 DeMers Ave. Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

24. Flatiron Building Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

25. Building at 312 Kittson Ave. Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

26. Edgar Building Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 7/15/83

Attest

27. Northern Pacific Depot and Freight House Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

28. Wright Block (Neil's Block) Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

29. Lyons Garage Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

30. Dinnie Block Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82

Attest

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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date entered \_\_\_\_\_

Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Downtown Grand Forks Multiple Resource Area  
State North Dakota

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- |   |                    |        |                                |
|---|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| 31. Stratford Building                                  | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82</u> |
|   |                    | Attest | _____                          |
| 32. Grand Forks Herald                                  | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Grosvenor 11/30/82</u> |
|   |                    | Attest | <u>(DOE: 10/26/82)</u>         |
| 33. Security Trust Company Building                     | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Grosvenor 10/26/82</u> |
|   |                    | Attest | _____                          |
| 34. U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (Previously listed) |                    | Keeper | _____                          |
|   |                    | Attest | _____                          |
| 35. Grand Forks County Courthouse (Previously listed)   |                    | Keeper | _____                          |
|   |                    | Attest | _____                          |
| 36.   |                    | Keeper | _____                          |
|   |                    | Attest | _____                          |
| 37.   |                    | Keeper | _____                          |
|   |                    | Attest | _____                          |
| 38.   |                    | Keeper | _____                          |
|   |                    | Attest | _____                          |
| 39.   |                    | Keeper | _____                          |
|   |                    | Attest | _____                          |
| 40.   |                    | Keeper | _____                          |
|   |                    | Attest | _____                          |

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION