

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SEP 3 1987

NATIONAL
REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Campbell, Thomas D., House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 2405 Belmont Road N/A not for publication
city, town Grand Forks N/A vicinity
state North Dakota code ND county Grand Forks code 035 zip code 59201

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>N/A</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
			<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

James E. Sperry James E. Sperry August 28, 1987
Signature of certifying official State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota) Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Beth Brosewa 9/29/87
 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

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and culture/ museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation other: weatherboard

walls wood/ weatherboard

roof wood/ shingle

other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

This nomination includes one structure: the Thomas D. Campbell, Sr. House. The house is located one mile south of downtown Grand Forks, North Dakota, along the west side of the Red River of the North. To the east is the Red River; to the south a new housing development; to the north a park; and to the west Belmont Road.

The Grand Forks Historical Society owns approximately 3.76 acres surrounding the Campbell House, which also includes an outhouse, the Myra Museum building (built in 1976 to echo the style of the house), a log structure (moved to the site in 1974 and said to be the first post office in Grand Forks County), the Myra Carriage House (built in 1986), a 1917 school house building (moved to the grounds in 1981), two small storage sheds, and a small paved parking lot, all of which date from post-1971 or have been moved onto the property. These buildings provide the proximate setting for the house, but just a small strip of lawn immediately surrounding the Campbell House and the house itself is being nominated. A wood boardwalk leads from the House west to connect with other structures on the grounds. Part of this boardwalk is in the proposed boundary for the nominated property.

Within the frame walls of the house is a log cabin which was constructed in 1879. It measures 24' x 24' and is a story-and-a half tall. Chinking material is thick and has been painted with a heavy coat of white paint, making the original material for chinking impossible to tell. The wide bands of chinking suggest that the notching method is not dovetail, because the logs are not placed very close together. However, since only the inside corners of the log portion are visible, the actual notching style can not be determined. Windows are two-over-two and appear to date from ca. 1881-1900 when the frame portion of the house was added. The surrounding frame portion of the house was built ca. 1881-1900.¹ In 1963, the Campbell House property was not yet

¹ Drache, p. 98, suggests that the frame portion of the house was built by 1882, but the Grand Forks Historical Society pamphlet gives 1900 as the date. The earlier date seems more likely, based on the prosperity of the family and the architectural style of the house. The Historical Society date also seems possible, because statehood was achieved in 1889.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SEP 3 1987

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Section number 7 Page 7:1

part of the incorporated city limits of Grand Forks, but a new residential subdivision of the city had recently sprung up to the south of the property. Today, the house sits along the west bank of the Red River in a residential area, with newer houses immediately to the south and west, across Belmont Road. The Campbell House is surrounded by lawn. The type and size of original outbuildings is unknown and none of them exist today.

The Campbell House is a Gothic Revival structure of wood frame and log construction in a basically L-shaped plan. The long leg of the "L" runs north-south with the kitchen dependency to the north west and a summer kitchen to the northeast. The one-and-a-half story building has gabled roofs and is sheathed in clapboard, extending to the ground: no foundation material is visible. The exterior of the building is distinguished by lace bargeboards on the major facade gable and the south end gable, and by a dramatic west gable that contains a pointed arch window. A porch extends across the first floor of the west facade with roof supported by turned posts joined by the balustrade and bentwood arches. The original porch supports were slightly more massive and were replaced at an unknown time.

Bay arrangement is irregular in spacing due to the evolution of the building. The house is generally four bays wide and two bays deep. Windows are two-over-two double hung with simple corniced wood surrounds. Each of the gables has a single window, with the exception of the south gable which has a double window. Doors are at the center of the west facade and through the summer kitchen, a small wood frame addition on the east rear. This summer kitchen addition was moved to the site in 1971 to replace the original summer kitchen which had fallen to ruin and been removed at an unknown earlier date. The roof of the main "L" is wood shingled; the summer kitchen addition roof is asphalt.

The interior of the house is a museum finished as a turn-of-the-century family residence, including sitting room, dining and kitchen area, and upstairs bedrooms. The original log one-and-a-half story portion has exposed interior log walls and hand-hewn loft joists. The notching style of the log walls is unknown because only the interior corners can be seen. The exterior log walls are sheathed in clapboard. The floor has planking and tongue and groove which is probably not original, but no date has been verified for this feature.

The house was extensively refurbished in 1971 when title passed to the Grand Forks Historical Society. Since no photographs of the original interior existed, the interior was renovated without benefit of historical data. The present stairway, wallpaper, and furnishings are not original. The House is in excellent condition and is well maintained.

The Campbell House and surrounding property is potentially endangered by a future bridge project to span the Red River of the North from Minnesota to North Dakota.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1879-1900

Significant Dates
1879; 1881-1900

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Thomas D. Campbell House is significant as an example of the architecture of the pre-railroad (pre-1880) era in the Grand Forks region. It is also significant as the only extant example of the Gothic Revival style in farmhouse architecture in the city of Grand Forks and as one of only two outstanding examples of the little-used Gothic Revival style constructed during the First Dakota Boom in Grand Forks during the decade of the 1880s.

Architecturally, the Campbell House is unique in the city of Grand Forks and in Grand Forks County. It is the only example of Gothic Revival architecture in farmhouse construction found within the city limits or known to have been built in the area, based on an intensive survey of the city in 1981. Its temporal context is the First Dakota Boom which lasted from 1880 to 1890, but began to loose steam by 1886. In 1981, an intensive survey was completed on some 1,800 buildings in the city. The surveyors found only a few other examples of Gothic Revival elements or houses. In fact, the significance of the Gothic-style Campbell House architecture may extend for 60-80 miles along the Red River in eastern North Dakota both north and south of Grand Forks, since there are no other known examples of Gothic style farmhouses in that region. However, no comprehensive study of farmhouses has been done in the Red River Valley. Based on the property type "North Dakota farm houses in the Red River Valley", the modal type of farm dwelling is el shaped, with hipped or gabled roof, with turned porch columns, and probably derived from pattern books in most cases (see the NRHP nomination for the Ellingson Farm in rural Hillsboro, south of Grand Forks in Traill County.)

There are also no known extant Gothic Revival houses to the south in Fargo, North Dakota, which was surveyed intensively in 1983 and 1986. These are the two largest cities on the Red River of the North which forms the eastern boundary of North Dakota. They are also two of the three largest cities in North Dakota (Bismarck in the middle of the state being the third).

The Campbell House demonstrates unusual Gothic features for eastern North Dakota. In general, architectural styles in North Dakota in the early years

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Aas, Alexander. "The History of the City of Grand Forks to 1889," Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of North Dakota, 1920.

Campbell House file, Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Drache, Hiram. "Charm, Courage, and Campbell," Beyond the Furrow (Danville, Ill.: The Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., 1976), pp. 95-166.

"Gen. T. L. Campbell House to Become Historical Site." The Grand Forks Herald, August 25, 1971.

Gilbertson, Karen. "House Restored in Grand Forks." The Red River Valley Heritage Press, November, 1976, p.8.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

State Historical Society of North Dakota

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A

1	4
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6	4	7	4	9	5
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5	3	0	6	5	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description From the southwest corner of the north 200' of Lot 1 (one), Sect. 15, T151N R50W; east along the south property line 380'; thence north 55' to the Place of Beginning; thence north 75'; thence east 75'; thence south 75'; thence west 75' to the P.O.B., including only the Campbell House and immediate lawn.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification A square 75' x 75' immediately surrounding the Campbell House located on the Grand Forks Historical Society grounds so as to exclude other museum properties which have been moved to the grounds or have been added since 1981.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Norene A. Roberts, President
organization Historical Research, Inc. date June 18, 1987
street & number 7800 Tessman Drive telephone _____
city or town Minneapolis state MN zip code 55445-2734

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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SEP 3 1987

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Section number 8 Page 8:1

lagged other parts of the central and upper midwest. The Gothic Revival commonly dates from around 1830-1850, well before North Dakota was settled. This lag in building fashionable styles also is true in eastern North Dakota for the Greek Revival and Italianate as exemplified in the simplified Greek Revival Viets House in Grand Forks (built in 1876 and on the National Register) and in ca. 1890s commercial Italianate structures.

Research of historical photographs in 1981 suggests that the Gothic Revival was not a popular style in early Grand Forks, nor indeed in the early settled eastern part of the state. The intensive 1981 survey of Grand Forks discovered the fact that, "the Second Empire, Italian Revival and Picturesque Gothic had passed their zenith as modish styles by the time a wealthy class was constructing fine homes in Grand Forks."² However, the 1981 Grand Forks survey discovered several small one-and-a-half story modest houses with pointed arched windows the only hint of Gothic influence. There are two larger Gothic Revival style houses in the city. One is located at 320 Reeves Drive and has large jig-sawed tri-foil patterned bargeboards. The other is the Dr. Henry A. Wheeler House at 419 South Fifth Street, the city's outstanding example of Picturesque Gothic, with its irregular massing, brick walls and heavy hood molds (now painted grey), tracery at the gables and window balconies, and paired arched windows. The Wheeler House was built around 1885, and was recommended for listing on the National Register at the conclusion of the 1981 study. Neither of these large houses can be said to be comparable to the Campbell House, since they are both finer urban dwellings.

The Campbell House is somewhat marred by the presence of the log cabin "foot" at the north end of the structure. In roof shape, the mass of the log structure dictated a more shallow roof pitch than the steeply-pitched roof and main dormer of the later frame leg of the "L." Nonetheless, the Campbell House, whose frame portion dates from ca. 1881-1900 during the First Dakota Boom, is a good and very rare example of the Gothic Revival style in North Dakota, especially in farmhouse construction.

The Campbell House is also associated with the pre-railroad, i.e. pre-1880, architectural period of the region. It appears to have been a fairly common practice during the First Dakota Boom for settlers in the Red River Valley to build log structures and later to supplant or engulf them with larger frame structures. This phenomena is not completely understood because of lack of rural survey work in the Red River Valley region. Extant maps, historic photos, and personal familiarity with the area lend support to the existence of this practice, however. How many of these structures have disappeared or not yet been discovered because the original log portion may be hiding under later material is unknown. No others are known to exist today within the city

² Roberts and Roberts, p. 57.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

SEP 3 1987

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Section number 8 Page 8:2

of Grand Forks. The Campbell House is the most accessible and the best known example of this early building practice. To the west of the Pembina Escarpment, west of the Red River Valley, early houses were usually made of sod.

When the log cabin was built in 1879, ten years before statehood, there were no buildings in the immediate area. North Dakota was a territory until 1889. In 1868, the first log cabin, the Hoffman-Loon mail station, was built opposite Lincoln Park, a few blocks north of the Campbell House. An early pencil sketch map shows several other log cabins hugging the west side of the river by 1871, the date when Alexander Griggs filed the first claim in what is now the city of Grand Forks.³ None of these early log structures are extant today. The Campbell cabin, built in 1879, was part of this early settlement movement along the Red River south of the tiny settlement of Grand Forks, which by 1878 had a population of 450. In the early days, settlers claimed river lots first and were loath to move too far from the center of Grand Forks, not knowing just where James J. Hill would build his St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba railroad (later renamed Great Northern) in 1880 west from Minnesota into town. Log structures were popular in the 1870s because most lumber had to be brought by rail to Fargo and hauled down river by boat to Grand Forks. It is probable that the frame structure which engulfed the Campbell cabin in ca. 1881-1900 was cut at either of two early Grand Forks lumber mills: the Griggs, Walsh, and Company mill (established in 1871) or the Viets Mill (1878).⁴

The Campbell House is the last remaining building on the pioneer farmstead of Thomas D. and Almira Richards Campbell, immigrants from Scotland and Canada. The Campbells began their life in the Red River Valley with a small farm which grew to include 4,000 acres of prime crop land by 1898. By the turn-of-the-century, Thomas D. Campbell was a prominent real estate man in Grand Forks. When the 1879 log cabin was enlarged ca. 1881 by the present frame expansion, the Campbell House became one of the finer early homes of the Grand Forks area.⁵

³ Aas, p. 44.

⁴ Roberts and Roberts, p. 13.

⁵ Drache, p. 95-133.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

RECEIVED

SEP 3 1987

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Section number 8 Page 8:3

The log portion of the Campbell House, incidentally, was the birthplace of General Thomas D. Campbell (1882-1966), a son. General Campbell attended country school near his father's farm, Central High School in Grand Forks, and graduated from the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks with a degree in mechanical engineering in 1905. He began graduate studies at Cornell University, but quickly returned to Grand Forks to take over the operation of the 4,000 acre family farm when his father became ill. It can not be determined for how long he lived in his father's house after is mid-teens; nor is it known whether he lived in the house when he returned from Cornell in 1905. He was undoubtedly influenced later in life by his years spent in Grand Forks, his experience with running the family's large bonanza farm, and his experience in large-scale agricultural operations.

He operated both the Pembina Concrete Company at Concrete, North Dakota, and the first streetcar line in the city of Grand Forks. Later in life, he became the nation's largest wheat producer, with 95,000 acres of wheatland in Montana. Eventually, he also expanded his interests to a 500,000 acre ranch in New Mexico. He was also a consultant in agriculture to the British, French and Soviet governments, advising Lenin's government in 1929 on large-scale farming during the first Five Year Plan.

Campbell served in the military during World Wars I and II, and during the latter developed the napalm fire bomb used widely in the Pacific Theater. He attained the rank of Brigadier General in the Air Force in 1946. He was also a special consultant at the Potsdam Conference in 1945.

More than 15 years before his death, Gen. Campbell expressed an interest in developing his boyhood home as a memorial to his mother and other pioneer women in the area. In 1971, his daughter, Elizabeth Ann Campbell Knapps, deeded the house and 3.76 acres to the newly established Grand Forks County Historical Society together with a \$12,000 gift to restore the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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SEP 3 1987

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Section number 9 Page 9:1

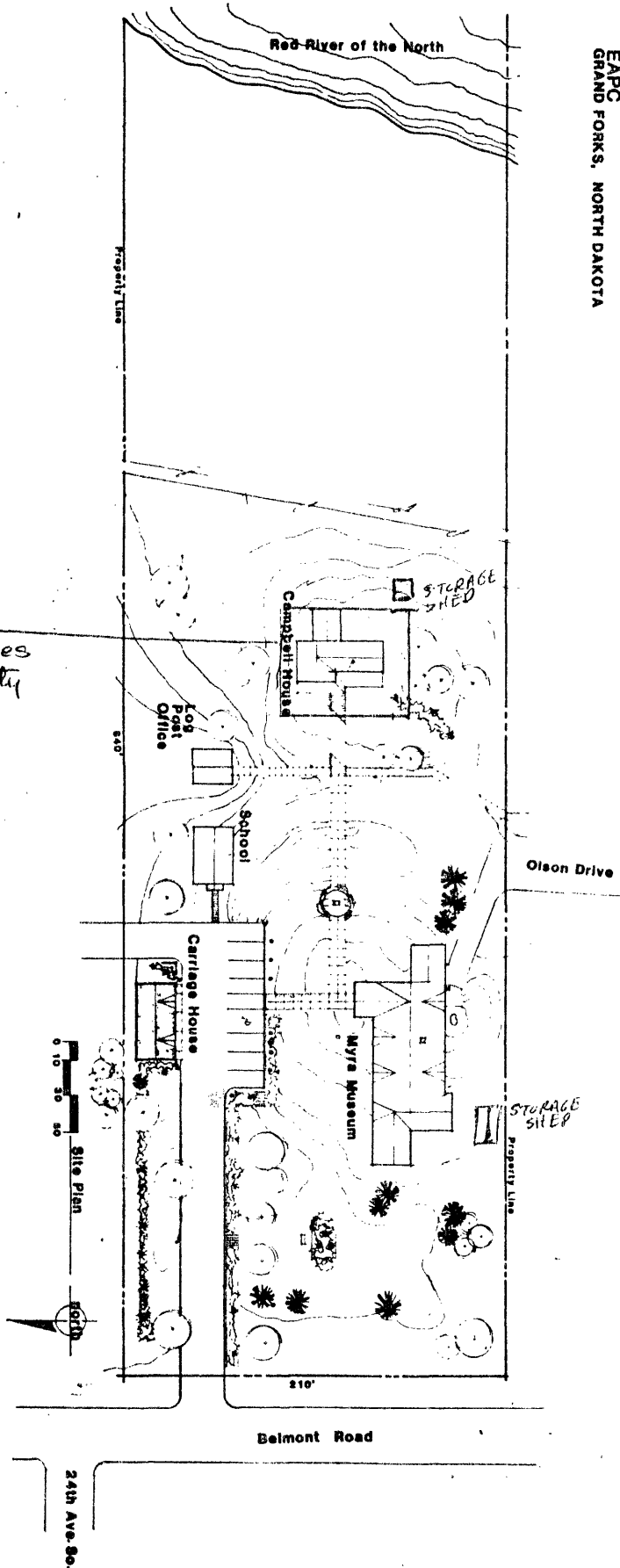
"Grand Forks County Historical Society," 1986 pamphlet.

The National Encyclopedia of American Biography. (Clifton, N.J.: James T. White and Company). Vol. 54, pp. 86-88.

Roberts, Norene and Joe D. Roberts. "Historical Research Report. Summer 1981 Historical and Architectural Survey of Downtown Grand Forks, North Dakota." November, 1981. On file : State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Robinson, Elwyn B. History of North Dakota. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966), pp. 313, 561.

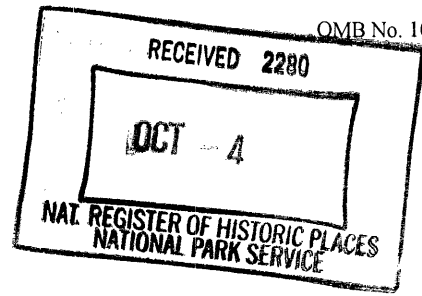
CARRIAGE HOUSE / MYRA MUSEUM
GRAND FORKS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
EAPC
GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA



*Campbell
House boundaries
Nomination - roughly
to scale,*

8700200

**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 Campbell, Thomas D., House, amended
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2405 Belmont Road N/A not for publication
city or town Grand Forks vicinity
state North Dakota code ND county Grand Forks code 035 zip code 58201

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 *Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr.* October 2006
Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr. 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): Additional Documentation Accepted

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action _____
Edson H. Beall 11-15-06

Thomas D. Campbell House
Name of Property

Grand Forks , North Dakota
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
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: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and culture: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Wood: weatherboard
roof Wood: shingle
other

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1879-1900

Significant Dates

1879

1881-1900

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Thomas D. Campbell House
Name of Property

Grand Forks, North Dakota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	14	647452	5306460	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 Mary Kate Ryan, Architectural Historian

organization State Historical Society of North Dakota date 2 Oct 2006

street & number 612 E Boulevard Ave telephone 701.328.2089

city or town Bismarck state ND zip code 58505

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 Grand Forks County Historical Society

street & number 2405 Belmont Road telephone 701-775-2216

city or town Grand Forks state ND zip code 58201

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.

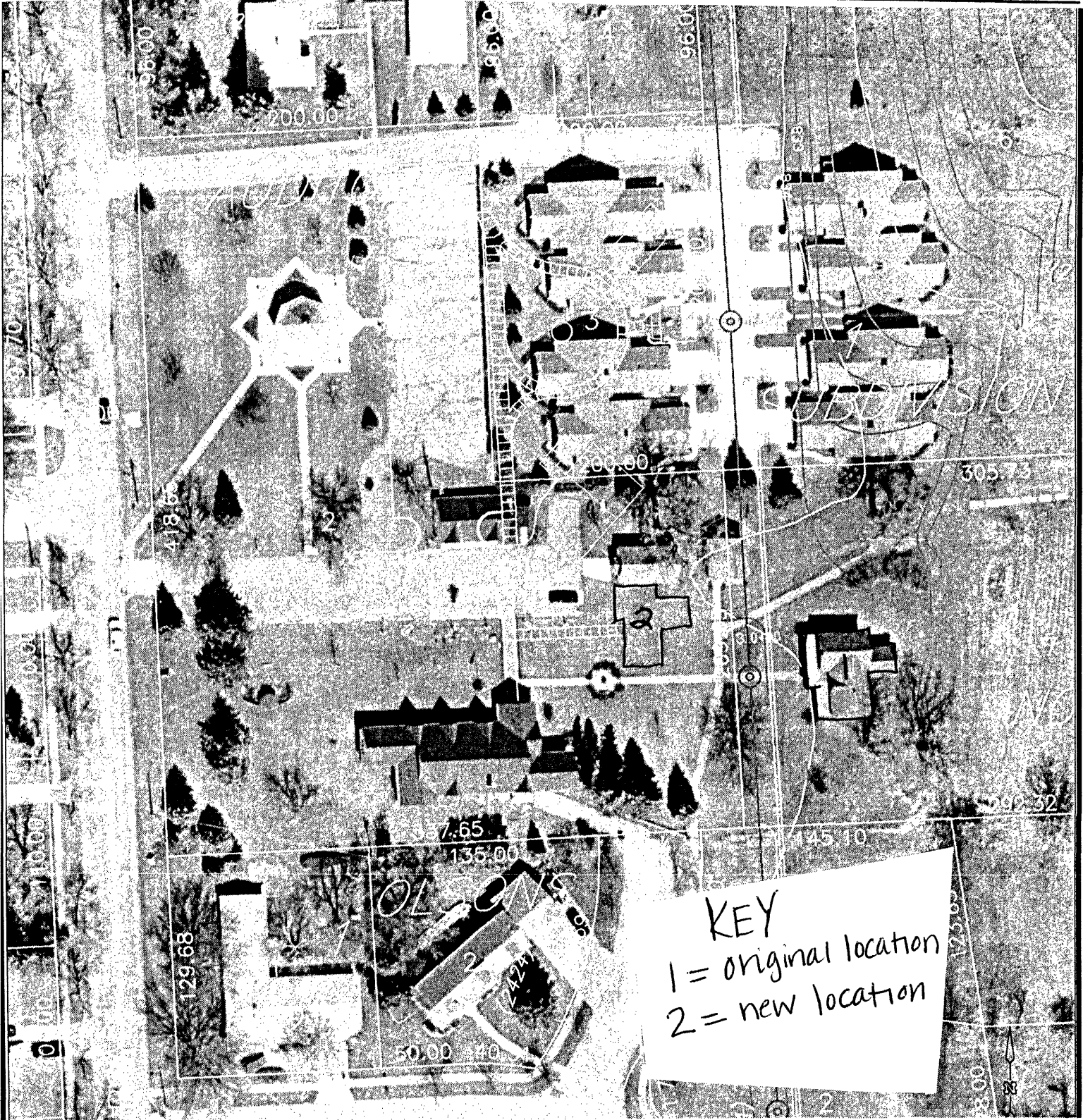
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

THOMAS D. CAMPBELL
HOUSE
GRAND FORKS, ND

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Section number _____ Page _____ SKETCH MAP / AERIAL



KEY
 1 = original location
 2 = new location