



Pembina County

PRESERVING OUR PAST



The Pembina County Historic Preservation Commission invites you to tour "Historic Pembina County." Our county is rich in historic places and evidence of our cultural heritage. From the early transportation routes carved by oxcarts to the grand example of the Beaux Arts Neo-Classical architectural style of the Pembina County Courthouse, you will enjoy the cultural and historic treasures of Pembina County.

Pembina County Historic Preservation Commission

The purpose of the Pembina County Historic Preservation Commission is to establish a program for the designation, preservation, protection, renovation and use of historic properties within Pembina County.

U.S. Customs House & Post Office

At one of the busiest ports of entry along the longest international land border in the world, this beautiful building built during the Great Depression is quite an imposing structure in this small, but vibrant community. The building no longer houses the U.S. Custom Service nor the U.S. Post Office in Pembina; however, it makes a grand statement in the heart of this town.

Constructed in 1932 at a cost of \$115,000, the U.S. Custom House and Post Office in Pembina, ND, is Dutch Colonial in style with a gambrel-style roof and classical

detailing. The exterior walls are deep red wire-faced brick laid in English Bond. The structure was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1989 under a multiple listing



for "U.S. Post Offices in North Dakota, 1900-1940." This building is not open to the public.

Physical Address: 112 Stutsman St., Pembina, ND 58271

GPS location: N48° 58.002' W97° 14.650'

PEMBINA COUNTY COURTHOUSE

In the tradition of "all politics being local," the original establishment of the City of Pembina as the County Seat of Pembina County and home to the original county courthouse, was reversed in a 1910 election. During the November 8, 1910 election, 2,249 citizens voted to move the county seat to Cavalier – a more central location. The election was contested and brought to court, but the election prevailed. In the March 1912 election, bonds were let for the building of the courthouse, the jail, and the sheriff's residence. The cost of the structure including plumbing, electrical, and furnishings was \$110,000.

The courthouse is an example of the Beaux Arts Neo-Classical architectural style. One of the 13 county courthouses in North Dakota designed by the St. Paul firm of Buechner and Orth between 1904 and 1919, the structure is an impressive, durable, and beautiful part of the State's heritage of public buildings. The Pembina County Courthouse is the only Buechner and Orth courthouse that does not have a central dome, but it does have a functioning rotunda skylight with attendant murals and stencil treatments. The vaulted stained glass skylight springs from interior pilasters at the level of the second story ceiling. This exquisite stained glass dome/skylight was designed by Bruce Richardson of Bathgate, ND. The two-story brick sheriff's residence and jail stand to the south of the courthouse. A new Law Enforcement Center was built to the south of the Courthouse in 1975, with an addition in 1993.

The courthouse was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 as a multiple listing for Buechner and Orth Courthouses in North Dakota Territory. This

building is open
Monday – Friday,
8:00AM – 5:00PM.
The hours change
from Memorial Day
through Labor Day
to 8:00AM – 4:30PM.

Physical Address:
301 Dakota St W.,
Cavalier, ND 58220

GPS location: N48° 47.502 W97° 34.536



Gunlogson Farmstead

"The rim of the wilderness – beautiful and inspiring". These were the words used by G. B. Gunlogson to describe the farm near Cavalier where



he was born and spent his youth. To preserve the beauty and uniqueness of their parent's homestead, G.B. Gunlogson and his sister Loa donated the land to the State of North Dakota in 1964. The Gunlogson Farmstead historic site consists of a farmhouse, barn, four related outbuildings, and various landscape features proximate to the farm property homesteaded in 1880 by Eggert and Rannveig Gunnlaugson, immigrants to North America from Iceland. The farmstead is included within the boundaries of Icelandic State Park, much of which was gifted by the Gunlogsons for use as a nature preserve, arboretum, and pioneer heritage interpretive center.

The farmhouse, finished in 1890, now has five rooms on the main floor and one room upstairs. All rooms have been staged with antiques so as to appear as it did when the Gunlogson's occupied the home. The barn, built in 1922, was built by John Gunlogson with blocks from his concrete plant. The upstairs of the barn, which was built into the hillside, is now used as the Visitor Center at the Farmstead site.

The Farmstead is open Memorial Day through Labor Day. Guided tours are available during the summer by appointment – call 701.265.4561. The Nature Trail is open year round and is groomed for cross-country skiing in the winter months.

Physical Address: 13571 Highway 5, Cavalier, ND 58220 (on site of Icelandic State Park)

GPS location: N48° 46.366 W97° 44.372

GINGRAS TRADING POST

Native peoples were the first to harvest berries and buffalo in the northeastern corner of what is now North Dakota. European fur traders followed. The Gingras Trading Post is one of the few tangible remains of the fur trade era that led to the establishment of colonies and major transportation routes in this part of the state.

Built during the 1840s by Antoine B. Gingras, a prominent fur trader, the site consists of two buildings – a trading post and a home.



Gingras was significant in the history of the region, being elected to serve in the 1851 Minnesota Territorial House of Representatives, and participating in the 1869 rebellion led by Louis Riel against the government of Manitoba to gain a national homeland/self-government for the Metis. Gingras also participated in the chartering of the city of Winnipeg. In 1971 the State Historical Society of ND acquired the property. Both buildings have been totally restored to their original appearance. The Gingras property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. This site is open for tours Memorial Day Weekend through Labor Day (10:00 a.m. —5:00 p.m.). The site grounds with outdoor interpretive signs are open year-round.

Physical Address: 12899 105th St NE, Walhalla, ND 58282

GPS location: N48° 54.225 W97° 55.466



GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Constructed in 1886, the Grace Episcopal Church was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in September of 1994, as a multiple property listing of "Episcopal Churches of North Dakota."

The church is constructed of Pembina Brick and is one of the remaining structures within the city built of Pembina Brick. Grace Episcopal was one of 22 Episcopal churches built in North Dakota between 1883 and 1886. A mainstay of the Gothic Revival style, a steeply pitched gable roof caps the building. Stained glass lancet windows adorn the sanctuary. In 1937 the United Methodist Church purchased the property and continues to use the church today as the Pembina Pioneer Memorial United Methodist. An addition to the rear of the church was constructed in 1937.

Physical Address: 152 Ramsey St. W, Pembina, ND 58271

GPS location: N48° 57.971 W97° 14.770



DRAYTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

The Drayton United Methodist Church was built in 1905-1906 and replaced the original smaller structure which had served the religious needs of the community. The structure was designed by architect A. W. McCrea of New York City and formerly of Drayton. When completed in 1906, this building was by far the most substantial church in the Drayton area. The church exterior was constructed entirely of Drayton brick and serves as a reminder of the

pioneer brick industry, which closed in 1920. The building combines late Romanesque Revival Stylistic elements with features generally



associated with Gothic themes. The steeple which rises at the south end of the façade is a square brick tower with a pyramidal roof, surmounted by a shingled and metal-capped wooden hexagonal spire.

The building remained unaltered from the date of construction until 1947 when the basement was finished, entry addition constructed, and the choir loft lowered. The church is located at 203 North Main Street. The church was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in December 1979.

Physical Address: 203 N Main St, Drayton, ND 58225

GPS location: N48° 33.794 W97° 10.656



O'CONNOR HOUSE

The O'Connor House, built in St. Thomas, ND in 1898, is a two and one-half story wood frame dwelling in the Queen Ann style. The structure features steep gabled and hipped roofs, an octagonal corner turret with bellcast roof and metal cap and finial.

Archie O'Connor, builder

of the home, was one of the first St. Thomas settlers in 1881. In 1885 he became a partner with his brother in a grain elevator business, he served as Pembina County sheriff from 1882-1892, and was U.S. Collector of Customs in North and South Dakota from 1893-1899. The O'Connor family also conducted large scale farming operations in the St. Thomas area. The O'Connor family no longer owns the house; however, it remains a private family dwelling. No tours are offered.

Physical Location: 645 7th Ave., St. Thomas, ND 58276

GPS location: N48° 36.695 W97° 26.557

WALLA THEATER



A live performance from Tex Ritter and his horse on a weekend in the 1950s is the claim to fame for the Walla Theater in Walhalla, ND. The historic theater, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2010, holds some fond memories for many longtime Walhalla residents.

The 40-by-120-foot theater was built in 1949 and its first two films featured "The Reformer and the Redhead," starring Dick Powell and June Allyson, and "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady," starring Jane Haver and Gordon MacRae. Over the years, the Walla also hosted scores of local events, including Santa Claus holiday parties, John Deere Days and other agricultural events, as well as fundraisers for a variety of causes.

The theater closed in 1982, but a community fundraising campaign is under way to convert the theater to a modern performing arts center and cinema in this small Pembina County community. The theater is undergoing renovations and is not open.

Physical Address: 909 Central Ave, Walhalla, ND 58282

GPS location: N48° 55.337 W97° 54.962

VIKUR LUTHERAN CHURCH



Built in 1885, Vikur Lutheran Church, located in Mountain, ND, is the oldest Icelandic Lutheran church in North America. In the spring of 1878, the first Icelanders left Canada for Dakota. Later that year, the first Icelandic sermon was delivered by Séra (Pastor) Páll Thorláksson, "The Father of the Icelandic

Settlement in Dakota." By the fall of 1879, about 50 families had moved to the Pembina Hills area. The church was built on land donated in 1881 by Pastor Thorláksson, who was influential in establishing the Icelandic American community in the area, and who died in 1882, before its construction.

The church is historically significant in several respects, mostly due to the events associated with settlement and the social history of Icelandic-Americans prior to North Dakota statehood, and as an embodiment of this distinct cultural heritage regionally. Several markers on the property call attention to the historical connections of Icelandic-Americans to this property. To this day, Mountain, ND is a destination for Icelandic diplomats, heads of state, and high ranking figures in Iceland, who usually make a pilgrimage during the annual celebration of Icelandic Heritage known as August the Deuce.

For visiting architects, the property is significant due to its architecture and construction – a rendition of Late Gothic Revival architecture on the territorial frontier. Vikur Lutheran Church was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2013.



Physical Address: 209 Main Ave., Mountain, ND 58262
GPS location: N48° 41.141 W97° 51.918

CRYSTAL BRIDGE



The Crystal Bridge was nominated to the National Register of Historic Properties in 1997 as part of a multiple listing for "Historic Roadway Bridges in North Dakota". Also referred to as the Cart Creek Bridge, the bridge was constructed in 1927 at a cost of \$4,187. The contract for construction of the bridge was awarded to Fargo Bridge & Iron Company on December 20, 1927. The bridge is located at the western edge of rural Crystal on a paved, single-lane road. The bridge is a two-span concrete T-beam structure approximately 66 feet long and 25 feet wide. The bridge retains a high level of integrity and all major structural components appear to retain their "as-built" appearance. The Crystal Bridge is one of two of the oldest documented concrete T-beams in North Dakota. The bridge is maintained by Pembina County.

Physical Address: East Appleton Ave., Crystal, ND 58222

GPS location: N48° 35.816 W97° 40.333



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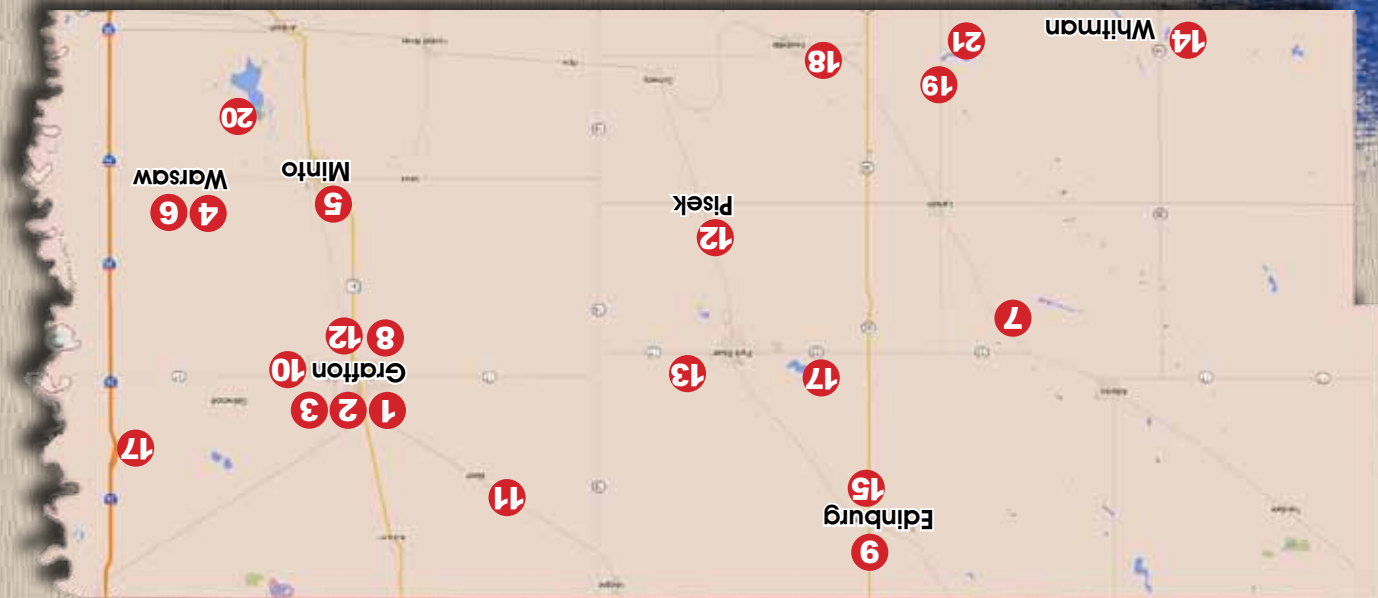
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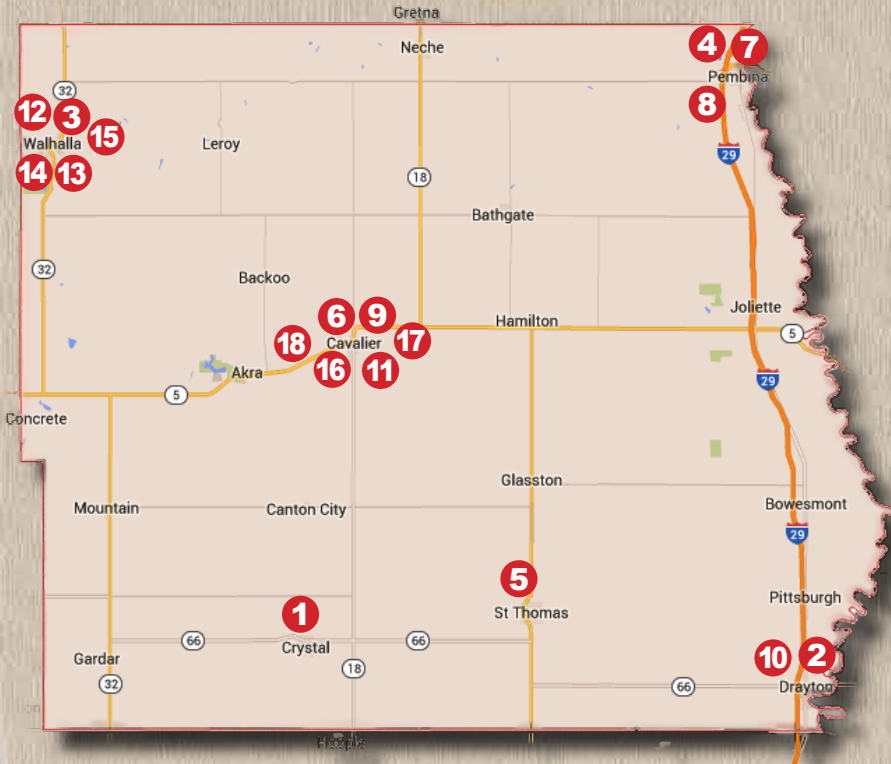
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LEGEND

MORE EXCITING PLACES TO VISIT
IN WALSH COUNTY

Ridge Trail Historic District



Photo courtesy of ND State Historical Society

To travel the highways of the 1800s in North Dakota, most travelers used eight oxcart trail segments in Walsh and Pembina counties that contribute to the discontinuous Ridge Trail Historic District. The oxcart trails in Walsh and Pembina counties in the northeastern corner of North Dakota were paths generated by travelers crossing the landscape between St. Paul, Minnesota and the Selkirk Settlement in Manitoba, Canada during the middle of the 19th century. Travel was focused on trade between these settlements, and these travelers traditionally utilized oxen to haul carts laden with goods. The continuous action of these oxcarts, rolling over the landscape for decades, produced paths that were the first permanent overland highways throughout the region. The paths were also near the region's major rivers and were therefore associated with other transportation means and important landmarks and resting points between the two settlements. Visible remnants of these trails are sparse and mostly privately owned.

The book *The Red River Trails: Oxcart Routes between St. Paul and the Selkirk Settlement, 1820 to 1870 (Ollman et al. 1979)* described the general trail alignments and placed them within their historical context. Specific to northeastern North Dakota, Ollman et al. (1979) noted the River, Ridge and Tongue River trails as routes to convey travelers. The trails were a function of the environment through which they passed. The Ridge Trail utilized ancient glacial lake beach ridges that offered, because of the well-drained landform, more efficient travel for the carts.

Physical Address: Access is restricted

GPS Location: Access is restricted

Alexander Henry Rest Area
Physical Address: I-29, Mile Marker 179 N, south of Drayton, ND 58225
GPS Location: N48°27.486 W97° 11.632

Homme Dam Recreation Area
Physical Address: Two miles west of Park River, ND 58270 on State Highway #17
GPS Location: N48° 24.025 W97° 47.804

Fordville Dam Recreation Area
Physical Address: 2 miles south, 1 mile east and 1 mile south of Fordville, ND 58231
GPS Location: N48°10.400 W97° 45.485

Matejcek Dam Recreation Area
Physical Address: 6 miles south of Lankin, ND 58250
GPS Location: N48° 13.683 W97° 55.514

Lake Ardoch National Wildlife Refuge
Physical Address: Northwest of Ardoch, ND 58261
GPS Location: N48° 14.01 W97° 18.51

Dahlen Esker
Physical Address: midway between Fordville and Dahlen, one mile west of Hwy 32 at the Grand Forks/Walsh county line.
GPS Location: N48° 11.697 W97° 52.669

DISCLAIMER

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This program received federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20240

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CONTACT INFO:

Walsh County Historic Preservation Commission
Red River Regional Council
516 Cooper Ave, Suite 101
Grafton, ND 58237
Phone: 701.352.3550
Web: www.redriverrrc.com

MORE EXCITING PLACES TO VISIT
IN PEMBINA COUNTY

Pembina State Museum

Physical Address: 805 ND-59, Pembina, ND 58271

GPS Location: N48°58.382 W97° 15.271

Pembina County Historical Museum

Physical Address: 13572 ND-5, Cavalier, ND 58220

GPS Location: N48° 46.260 W97° 44.369

Drayton Blessing Museum

Physical Address: 201 Almeron Ave., Drayton, ND 58225

GPS Location: N48° 33.705 W97° 10.783

Pioneer Heritage Center and Gunlogson

Homestad/Nature Preserve

Physical Address: 13571 Highway 5, Cavalier, ND 58220

(on site of Icelandic State Park)

GPS Location: N48° 46.366 W97° 44.372

Martyrs Graves

Physical Address: Division St., Walhalla, ND 58282

GPS Location: N48° 55.059 W97° 55.729

Masonic Scenic Overlook

Physical Address: within Walhalla city limits, located approximately 1/4 mile off the Rendezvous Region Scenic

GPS Location: N48° 54.681 W97° 55.568

Tetrault Woods State Forest

Physical Address: 1 1/2 miles south -- State Highway #32

North and three miles West on County Road 55

GPS Location: N48° 54.026 W97° 56.949

Riverside Park

Physical Address: Riverside Avenue, Walhalla, ND 58282

Cavalier Forest Nature Trail

Cavalier City Park

Physical Address: West 2nd Ave N and Park St., Cavalier, ND 58225

Cav-landic Trail

paved non-motorized 7 mile trail from Cavalier

to Cavalier Country Club

Physical Address: along ND Hwy 5

GPS Location: Several access points

Goschke Dam

Physical Address: 12.4 miles west of Cavalier, ND 58225 on ND Hwy 5

GPS Location: N48° 47.634 W97° 53.745

Wildlife Management Areas

go to <http://gf.nd.gov/wma/listing> for a listing of all areas in Pembina County

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Pembina County Historic Preservation Commission
Red River Regional Council
516 Cooper Ave, Suite 101
Grafton, ND 58237
Phone: 701.352.3550
Web: www.redriverrrc.com

The Strand Theatre

Giving this historic theatre a fresh breath of life, a community fundraising campaign has raised the funds needed to give the Strand Theatre in Grafton a renewed interior and new digital technology that will assure its future as a movie theatre well into the future. This three-story Art Moderne building was constructed between 1946-1947. The Strand Theatre retains excellent external physical integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The interior also retains many of its original Art Moderne details, including the balcony stairwells, the lobby and auditorium wall cladding, and the auditorium glass block decorative lighting. The Theatre was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2004. The theatre holds movie showings on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday



Physical Address: 618 Hill Ave., Grafton, ND 58237

GPS Location: N48° 25.092 W97° 24.661

Heritage Village

While not a registered historic place in Walsh County, Historic Heritage Village is the place to visit for those who want to take a step back in time. The Village includes a collection of historic buildings and artifacts gathered to re-create life in the past. Special attractions include a furnished farmhouse, farm buildings, a country church, log cabin, depot with caboose, taxidermy shop and a working carousel. A large meeting facility is also available to accommodate events and gatherings. Grafton's weekly Farmer's Market is also held at the Village during the summer months.

Physical Address: Highway 17 W, Grafton, ND 58237

GPS Location: N48° 24.762 W97° 25.286



Grafton State School

The Grafton State School Historic District is located on the west side of Grafton, Walsh County, North Dakota. It is part of the campus of the former Grafton State School, the State of North Dakota's official institution for the care of people with developmental disabilities, now known as the Life Skills and Transition Center at Westwood Park. It consists of six structures



and the remnants of a semi-subterranean tunnel system, all of which are contributing elements of the historic district. The architectural styles represented in the structures at the facility include Classic Revival, Beaux Arts, Prairie School, and Art Deco. A carousel once housed at the Center is operable in the summer months and is located at Grafton's Heritage Village.

Following a lawsuit against the State of North Dakota, hundreds of residents of the institution were moved to independent living arrangements or group homes across the state. Now many of the buildings are vacant or are leased to other state departments and service providers. The buildings once known as North A and North B have been converted to apartments. The Collette Auditorium is now a community fitness center. The number of clients actually served at the Center has declined over the years from a peak population of approximately 1,100 to just over 100. The buildings that house providers that serve the general public are open Monday through Friday 8:00 am to 4:30 pm.

Physical Address: 700 6th St. W, Grafton, ND 58237

GPS Location: N48° 25.186 W97° 25.352

St. Stanislaus Church



Designed by the famed architect John W. Ross of Grand Forks, ND, the St. Stanislaus Church, with attendant rectory and cemetery, and the St. Anthony Academy are integral parts of a district of historical importance to the local community and of great significance in the architectural, religious, and folk history of North

Dakota. A splendid example of the Gothic Revival design, the church's 19 stained glass windows allow diffused light to heighten the appreciation of the profuse statuary, canopied pulpit, and twin carved confessionals. The church, built in 1901, is the spiritual home of area people, mostly of Polish decent.

Located across the street from the church is the former St. Anthony's Academy, now known as St. Gianna's Maternity Home. Constructed in 1920 by the Sisters of the Resurrection, the building served as an educational institution until 1969. Both the church and the Academy were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

Physical Address: County Rd 15, Warsaw, ND 58261

GPS Location: N48° 17.720 W97° 15.212

St. Joseph's Chapel

Built just large enough to fit a priest and two altar servers, St. Joseph's Chapel is one of the smallest chapels in the United States. Constructed in 1907, it is a symbol of faith for those who labored the land on which it stands. Each year the community and visitors come to worship in the roadside church. The chapel is open in the daylight hours.



Physical Address: Between I-29 and the Red River, 5 miles east and 1 mile north of Warsaw, ND 58261

GPS Location: N48° 18.576 W97° 8.745

Nordre Trefoldegheds Menigheds

2015 marked the 135th anniversary of the North Trinity Church near Nash, North Dakota. Since the congregation disbanded in 1950, an annual service has been held at the site. The church, built in 1893, is also known as Nordre Trefoldegheds Menigheds, or The Swede Church. It represents the Gothic Revival style of architecture, with a front-gable and a steeple and was built by carpenter Knut Staven. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2004 as "Nordre Trefoldegheds Menigheds".

Physical Address: 7351 143rd Ave. NE, Grafton, ND 58237

GPS Location: N48° 27.941 W97° 33.450



Pisek School

With one high school senior graduating in 1986, its last year of operation, the Pisek School and its youngest alum gained a fleeting moment of national

notoriety. Now a private residence, the school building's exterior has seen little change. The four-story Pisek School, built in 1913, is a Classical Revival style building designed by a well-known Grand Forks architect, John W. Ross. The building is red pressed brick with a poured concrete foundation and Bedford limestone trim. The school building is not open to the public.

Physical Address: Main St. and Lovick Ave., Pisek, ND 58273

GPS Location: N48° 18.613 W97° 42.416

State Bank of Edinburg

Situated on Block 7 of the original townsite of Edinburg is

the State Bank of Edinburg. The small building's Romanesque profile projects an air of strength and security. Resting on a stone foundation, the brick building has a decorative cornice and parapet crown on both the front façade and northwest side. Despite some alterations, the State Bank of Edinburg can claim good historic integrity. Positioned along Edinburg's main commercial avenue, the building continues to reflect its origins as an early 20th century banking institution. The building is currently vacant.

Physical Address: 300 Main Ave., Edinburg, ND 58227

GPS Location: N48° 29.751 W97° 51.863



Minto School

Once home to school children in elementary through high school grade levels, the Minto School is now known as the Walsh County

Historical Museum. Built in 1895 from bricks made in Minto, North Dakota, the school's classrooms each now tell separate stories of pioneer life on the prairie, with many unique displays of the past. Since the 1970s, the Museum has been renovated, and displays have been established with artifacts that have been given as gifts to the Museum. The Museum recaptures the era of the homesteaders from the mid to late 19th century. The museum is open Sundays & holidays 1:00-4:00 p.m. from the Sunday before Memorial Day to the last Sunday in September.

Physical Address: Corner of Major Ave. and 3rd St., Minto, ND 58261

GPS Location: N48° 17.608 W97° 22.389



Historic Elmwood

Situated on 20 acres within an oxbow of the Park River in Grafton, ND is the Historic Elmwood House. The house was built in 1895 by C.A.M. Spencer, the state's second attorney general, and was purchased by William C. Treumann, commander of the North Dakota Volunteers, a few years later. The house features fine art glass and birdseye maple and oak woodwork. One of the highlights is a splendid carved stairway.

In 1913, Treumann registered the house and the surrounding property as Elmwood. More than three decades later, Luther and Mary Nancy Williamson, owners of one of the state's last independent milk companies, bought Elmwood and had it registered in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1986, the Williamsons donated the property to the North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department. Three years later, Historic Elmwood was opened to the public. The Historic Elmwood House is open by appointment only. Call Grafton Parks and Recreation at 701.352.1842 weekdays between 8 am and 4:30 pm for information on how to make an appointment.



Physical Address: Stephen Ave. & 2nd St, Grafton, ND 58237

GPS Location:

N48° 25.352 W97° 24.355

U.S. Post Office - Grafton



Placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1989, the U.S. Post Office in Grafton is one of nine built in North Dakota between 1932 and 1940. The U.S. Treasury Department used standardized

plans for the buildings and local organizations tried vigorously to influence the design, but to no avail. The building is one of three North Dakota examples of the Colonial Revival style of post office design, with the noticeable front portico columns. This building is open Monday-Friday 8:30 am to 11 am, Noon to 4:45 pm, and from 9 to 10 am Saturday.

Physical Address: 506 S. Griggs Ave., Grafton, ND 58237

GPS Location: N48° 25.160 W97° 24.750

St. Catherine's Church of Lomice

The supportive words and innovative financial solutions of a Catholic Bishop made the construction of St. Catherine's Church a reality. "I'd like these good Czech people to have a church," said Bishop Muench of the Fargo Diocese. Hence, St. Catherine's Church was built on land settled by Czech immigrants. The church is a one and one-half story late Gothic Revival style building constructed in the years 1936-1938. The building is constructed of randomly coursed granite fieldstone. The church grounds also contain one large grotto and three small grottos. The professional design of the grounds was nicely complemented in the church building by regional architect Joseph Bell DeRemer of Grand Forks. He designed this Roman Catholic parochial church, choosing several major architectural characteristics, including the masonry exterior, stone buttresses, symmetrical fenestration, steep gable roof, arched windows and main entrance.



Physical Address: 4 miles W and 2 miles S of Jct. of ND 35 and County Rd 15, Whitman, ND 58259

GPS Location: N48° 16.53 W97° 12.35

District 70 Hoff Rural School



Built in 1885, the country school building for Walsh County District No. 70 (locally known as Hoff School) is typical of many one-room school buildings. It is situated near the boundry line between Norton and Vesta townships, in

a sheltered area close to the juncture of two coulees feeding the north branch of the Forest River. Where the coulee slopes upward toward the north, the school building is tucked into the trees adjoining a belt of natural timber land along which school children once walked – often a distance of up to two miles to attend school. Inside and out, the school building is in a near original state of maintenance and preservation. The building is not open to the public.

Physical Address: 6591 123rd Ave NE, Adams, ND 58210

GPS Location: N48° 22.143 W97° 59.417

Edinburg WPA Auditorium

The Great Depression was at its height in the 1930s. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR), a Democrat, was running for President of the United States and he promised our country a “New Deal.” From President Roosevelt and the “New Deal” came several government-sponsored agencies formed for the purpose of putting the American people back to work and to build America’s infrastructure. The “Civilian Conservation Corps” (CCC), the “Public Works Administration” (PWA), and the “Works Progress Administration” (WPA) all grew out of the “New Deal.”

This Art Deco structure was built in 1938 as part of the Works Progress Administration jobs program. It is a wood frame building two stories high, sheathed in boards to which a stucco finish has been applied. There is a central projecting section on the front facade. The building was used as a local social center through the middle decades of the 20th century, with rollerskating being a popular pastime. It is now home to the Edinburg General Store and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2013. Store hours are Monday through Saturday, 8 am to 5 pm.



Physical Address: 67 Main St., Edinburg, ND 58227

GPS Location: N48° 29.744 W97° 51.834

The Walsh County Historic Preservation Commission invites you to tour Historic Walsh County. Walsh County is rich in historic places and evidence of its cultural heritage. From the OxCart Trails - early transportation routes carved into the prairie soil which connected Winnipeg, Manitoba to St. Paul, Minnesota and the Mississippi River - to the majestic Victorian mansions built by the distinguished families that settled here, you will find a trip through Walsh County's history interesting and intriguing. Visits to recreation areas, museums and a recreated village of historic buildings collected from the region will provide many hours of enjoyment to those interested in experiencing the past and enjoying the outdoors.

Walsh County Historic Preservation Commission

The purpose of the Walsh County Historic Preservation Commission is to establish a program for the designation, preservation, protection, renovation and use of historic properties within Walsh County.

Walsh County Courthouse

A grand example of the fine craftsmanship completed by those who found work with the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the Great Depression, the Walsh County Courthouse has retained a high level of historic integrity. Exhibiting a great degree of artistic quality in its decoration, the building is significant in North Dakota's architectural history as the only courthouse in Art Deco styling in the northeastern part of the state. Dedicated in 1940, the building's design is a showcase of a diverse collection of metals, woods and marbles. The courthouse is open 8:00 to 12:00 and 12:30 to 4:30 Monday thru Friday.



Physical Address:

638 Cooper Ave., Grafton, ND 58237

GPS Location: N48° 25.131 W97° 24.313



— WALSH COUNTY —

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

PRESERVING OUR PAST