United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hariman Sanatorium
Name of Property
Grand Forks County, ND
County and State

Section number _____ Page_____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 13000633

Property Name: Hariman Sanatorium

County: Grand Forks County State: ND

Multiple Name:

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper 8/28/3
Date of Action

Amended Item in Nomination

This SLR is issued to make the following substantive correction:

Section 8
The property is nominated under Criterion A (Event) with a period of significance of 1928, the year the sanatorium was constructed. Under Criterion A, the period of significance should normally reflect when the building was being used for the events for which it was historically important. Given that no claim for exceptional significance has been established (Criteria Consideration G), the period of significance should be 1928-1963.

It is also nominated under Criterion B (Person) for Dr. George Hariman, with a period of significance of 1928 when the sanatorium was first opened, until 1978, when Dr. Hariman died. While the documentation appears to establish the significance of Dr. Hariman in the history of the development of the Chiropractic profession in North Dakota, there is not a case made for exceptional significance needed to extend the period of significance to his death, even though he continued in practise until he died. The significance of Dr. Hariman seems to relate to his work on behalf of the profession in North Dakota, rather than his actual practise. The period when his important work on legislation and education on behalf of the profession appears to end by circa 1950. This would fall within the period noted for Criterion A.

The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

Distribution

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Hariman Sanatorium

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 2002 University Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town Grand Forks ☐ vicinity

state North Dakota code ND county Grand Forks code 035 zip code 58203

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ 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 _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

_X_ **national** _X_ **statewide** ___ **local**

SHPO 7-9-13

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for

Signature of the Keeper 8/28/13 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	**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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health Care: Hospital

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements: Commercial Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Brick
roof: Rubber membrane
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Hariman Sanatorium is located at 2002 University Avenue in Grand Forks, ND. It is located on the northwest corner of University Avenue and 20th Street and the building faces south. The lot on which the building sits is flat and only slightly above street level. The building sits back from the sidewalk and is surrounded by lawns and trees. An alley is located to the north of the lot. University Avenue is a tree-lined street that extends from the downtown area of Grand Forks to the University of North Dakota, situated a few blocks west of the Hariman Sanatorium. The area is primarily residential in nature and with minor exception, the nominated building is surrounded largely by single-family homes.

The three-story building is rectangular in shape, has a concrete foundation and full basement, which is raised slightly above the ground level. Structurally, the exterior walls are brick and concrete; the interior walls are wood-framed. The exterior walls are clad with brick and the roof was replaced a few years ago with a rubber membrane. According to the Grand Forks County tax records, the building's gross area is 5,406 square feet; the basement area is 1,802 square feet. The building measures 34 feet in width (east/west dimension) and 52 feet in length (north/south dimension).

Stylistically, the Hariman Sanatorium is probably best described as an example of the 20th Century Modern Movement in the commercial vernacular vein. There are elements, such as the multi-pane windows and the shutters, that lend some decorative detail not always found in modern commercial buildings, but not sufficient enough to be labeled any particular revival style of architecture.

A non-contributing four-car garage is located to the northwest of the building.

Narrative Description

Exterior Description

This three-story building is clad with a tan-colored brick veneer laid in a running bond. This brick was made locally at the Red River Brick Corporation. The cladding covers all floors, including the basement level, on all elevations. It is accented by a contrasting red brick. There are three belt courses – one immediately above the third floor windows set as a soldier course, and two set as rowlocks, one at the ground line and the other approximately three feet higher at the line between the basement and first floor. The top of the parapet edge is also capped with the same red brick, also set as a rowlock.

The same red brick is used for the window sills and flat-arch lintels on all elevations, as well as around the window and door in the front projecting bay. As decorative elements, diamonds consisting of three red bricks set diagonally, are located on the upper walls between the upper belt course and the parapet edge; two diamonds appear on each elevation. Also along the upper wall, on the front elevation in the central projecting bay, there is an open rectangle created with the red brick. The same red brick is also used as accents on the chimney stack (east elevation) and to make four projections above and stepped back slightly from the parapet edge on the front elevation.

The front (south) elevation has evenly spaced openings and a regular rhythm of three bays. The central bay projects outward from the wall plane slightly and is the location of the centered main entrance, a second floor doorway directly over the main entry, and a trio of casement windows on the third floor. The main entrance is accessed via a set of rounded concrete steps topped by a brick stoop. The entry is covered by a porch supported by square boxed posts which support a balcony with metal railing at the second floor level. The porch, balcony and door surrounds are new (the original entry did not have a porch but instead had a door with sidelights and a transom over which was a projecting cornice with a railing on top, which gave the sense of a balcony; this railing served as support for a neon sign, which read "Chiropractic Hospital," mounted over the main entry shortly after the hospital opened).

The two bays that flank the projecting bay each have a six-over-one double hung wood sash window on each of the floors. The windows are accented by shutters; the current shutters are replacements for the original shutters. The windows at the basement level on the front of the building are newer sliders that replaced the original windows.

The east side of the building has an exterior chimney stack that projects from the wall surface near the rear of the building and projects a short distance above the parapet edge. The windows on this elevation are primarily six-over-one double hung wood sash (one has been replaced with a one-over-one window). The rhythm of the bays is regular, but the sizes and locations of the windows are somewhat irregular. The first floor has four windows of the same size regularly spaced from the front toward the rear followed by a shorter window, aligned with the top of the other windows, just south of the chimney stack. The window on the other (north) side of the chimney is the same size as the taller windows on this side, but the sill is aligned with the bottom of the shorter window making the top of the window closer to the second floor window above it. The second floor windows are the same as the first floor windows except for the one north of the chimney stack, which is aligned with the other taller windows on the second floor. The windows on the third floor are the same as the second floor except that the third window bay from the front (south) of the building does not have a window. Windows at the basement level are newer sliders that replaced the original windows.

The windows on the west elevation also illustrate regular bays, but again some irregularities in the windows. The windows on this elevation are predominately one-over-one replacement windows; the two windows nearest the front of the building (second and third floors) are the original six-over-one sash. The second and third floors have a total of five windows - three evenly spaced windows from the front (south) toward the rear (north) of the building, a wider brick bay, and two more windows evenly spaced. All of these windows are the same size and the original openings are intact even where newer windows have been installed. There are only three windows on the first floor level, one directly below the northernmost windows on the second and third floors and two directly below the second and third floor windows near the center of this elevation. Instead of a window below the southernmost windows, the first floor has a doorway at the ground level providing an entry that is between the basement and first floor levels. The basement windows are replacement sliders.

The rear (north) elevation of the building has four doorways – those on the second and third floor provide access to the fire escape, which is a newer metal structure attached to the rear wall of the building. A third door, located on the first floor, is accessed via a wooden deck structure. The fourth door provides access to the basement level apartment. Two of four original window openings have been covered over (although it is clear where they are located), one because the fire escape crosses over it. The other two original window openings, one on second and one on third floor, are intact, although the window on third floor has been replaced with a one-over-one sash.

Interior Description

The interior has been rehabilitated for reuse as apartments. The building now houses four apartments, one per floor, each approximately 1,580 square feet in space (the first floor unit is slightly smaller as some of the first floor space is the public lobby). The original lobby, stairwell, ramp, and elevator shaft are intact spatially. The lobby is accessed via the front (south) door or the west door which opens to the ramp between the lobby and the exterior west ground level. The elevator has been permanently mounted at the third floor apartment and the shaft has been remodeled as storage space on each of the other floors and the basement.

The interior finishes include new sheetrock walls and ceilings, original wooden floors (partially carpeted), new moldings and trimwork, new hardware, and new light fixtures. Each apartment includes a living room, a dining area, a kitchen, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, and a laundry/utility room. The spatial arrangement in each is similar, with the public spaces located at the front of the building and the bedrooms at the rear.

There is little evidence, outside the front lobby, the stairwell and the elevator shaft, of the original spatial arrangement or historic finishes.

Alterations and Additions

As mentioned, the interior has been substantially altered in the effort to convert the former hospital to upscale apartment living. The exterior, however, is largely intact. The replacement of several of the windows is evidenced, but the original window openings are intact. The rear elevation has a newer fire escape and a couple original window openings have been covered over.

Landscape Features

The building sits back from the sidewalk, aligned with the setbacks on the block and in the neighborhood. The lot includes lawns, mature street trees, smaller trees, and small shrubbery. A parking area is located adjacent to the driveway to the garages on the west side of the building. Sidewalks are located along the south and east sides of the building. The entire lot measures 150 feet by 140 feet, which includes the parking area and the garage described below.

Outbuildings

The four-car garage, constructed in 2000, is located to the northwest of the building. It is considered a non-contributing feature of this nomination. There are no other outbuildings associated with this nomination.

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.)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [x] 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 grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1928

1928-1977

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

George E. Hariman, D.C.

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Joseph Bell DeRemer, architect (attributed)

Thorvaldson-Johnson Co., contractors

Period of Significance (justification)

There are two periods of significance for this resource. The first, associated with Criterion A, is 1928, the year the building was constructed as the first chiropractic hospital in the United States. The second, associated with Criterion B, is 1928-1977, beginning with the year the hospital was constructed by Hariman and ending with the year of his death and his association with the hospital; this period encompasses the many significant contributions Hariman made to the field of chiropractic practice, education, and legislation.

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Hariman Sanatorium is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion A for its significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history as the first chiropractic hospital, dedicated to comprehensive chiropractic practices that included in-patient treatment, in the United States.

It is also being nominated under Criterion B for its association with Dr. George E. Hariman for his significant contributions to the profession and practice of chiropractic during his career.

There are two periods of significance for this resource. The first, associated with Criterion A, is 1928, the year the hospital was constructed. The second, associated with Criterion B, is from 1928 to 1977, beginning with the year the hospital was constructed by Hariman and ending with the year of his death; this period encompasses the many significant contributions Hariman made to the field of chiropractic practice, education, and legislation. Dr. Hariman operated the hospital until his death in 1977.

The building is significant on the national level for Criterion A and on the state level for Criterion B.

Narrative Statement of Significance

A Brief History of Chiropractic

Roots of chiropractic care can be traced to ancient China and Greece where writings mention spinal manipulation to ease pain. Hippocrates, the Greek physician who lived between 460 and 357 B.C. published texts detailing the importance of knowing how the spine is related to many diseases.

Modern chiropractic found its beginnings in 1895 when Daniel David (D.D.) Palmer made an adjustment to the back of Harvey Lilliard, a janitor working in the building where Palmer worked, restoring his hearing after a seventeen-year period of deafness brought on by a subluxated vertebrae caused by physical exertion while in a stooped position. Lilliard had felt something "pop" in his back and after a life of normal hearing was instantly deaf. Palmer could feel the vertebrae out of position and was able to adjust it to its proper position, restoring Lilliard's hearing to normal.[1]

D.D. Palmer was born in Canada in 1845. He moved to the United States in 1865. In 1885, Palmer, who had an interest in healing, became familiar with the work of Paul Caster, a magnetic healer in Iowa. He relocated his family first to Burlington, Iowa (near Ottumwa) to learn the techniques of magnetic healing, and two years later to Davenport, Iowa where he opened the Palmer Cure and Infirmary. It was while working at his clinic that he encountered Lilliard and from practical knowledge gained from his study of "bone setting methods" he concluded that an adjustment must be made. It was that adjustment that "cured" the janitor's deafness on September 18, 1895.[2]

Encouraged by his success in restoring Lilliard's hearing, Palmer further pursued his study of anatomy and physiology and began to develop the philosophy and science of spinal adjustments. He coined the term "chiropractic" drawing on the Greek words for hand ("chiro") and practice or operation ("practic"). He began to make adjustments for various ailments, including sciatica, migraine headaches, stomach complaints, epilepsy, and heart trouble, with success. He renamed his clinic the Palmer School and Infirmary of Chiropractic in 1897 and accepted his first students in 1898.[3]

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[1] www.worldchiropracticalliance.org website, accessed September 2011.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

In 1902, Bartlett Joshua (known as B.J.) Palmer, D.D. Palmer's only son, enrolled in the school and by 1904, took over the school, which he renamed the Palmer School of Chiropractic. D.D. Palmer left Iowa to set up chiropractic schools in Oklahoma and Portland, Oregon, neither of which met with as much success as the Palmer School under B.J.'s leadership.

In 1906, Dr. John Howard, an instructor at the Palmer School, left for Chicago where he established the National School of Chiropractic (NSC). It was here that George E. Hariman attended classes and graduated in 1914. Several chiropractic schools opened soon after Howard started the NSC. Among them were the Ratledge College of Chiropractic (1908), the Texas Chiropractic College (1908), the Loban Chiropractic College (1910), the Carver Chiropractic College (1910), the Nebraska Chiropractic College (1911), the Eclectic College of Chiropractic (1917), and a number of colleges in California and Oregon, as well as others over the years.[4] A more comprehensive list of early chiropractic schools can be found in *Chiropractic History: A Primer* (Association for the History of Chiropractic, 2004).[5]

As the profession progressed, it evolved. A division between the schools and the practice of chiropractic centered around the use of hands-only for healing versus the use of various devices or modalities. Those that espoused the hands-only approach were classified as "straights," while those that advocated the use of devices were called "mixers." As a result, two national organizations were formed – the Universal Chiropractors' Association (founded in 1906 to support the followers of the Palmer School or the "straights") and the American Chiropractic Association (founded in 1922 to recognize physiotherapy and the modalities pertaining to chiropractic as used by "mixers"). In addition to national organizations, some states established statewide organizations; the first such state organization was the Kansas Chiropractic Association, formed in 1911.[6]

Chiropractic Legislation and Licensure

With the number of chiropractic schools and practitioners increasing, a number of states passed legislation requiring accreditation standards for the schools and laws pertaining to the practice of chiropractic.

The first state to pass legislation governing chiropractic was Kansas in 1913. The law, however, was not enacted until sometime in the spring of 1915 when the governor of Kansas finally appointed a Board of Chiropractic Examiners for the purposes of licensing chiropractors in the state of Kansas.[7]

The distinction of being the first state to enact a law providing for examination and licensure of chiropractors goes to the state of North Dakota. The first chiropractic legislation in North Dakota was introduced by State Senator John A. Englund from Kenmare.[8] In January 1915, he introduced Senate Bill 116, "A bill for an Act creating a state board of chiropractic examiners to regulate the practice of chiropractic in the State of North Dakota, defining chiropractic, providing for licensing chiropractors and to prescribe penalties for the violation of this Act."[9] The bill passed the Senate and House

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[4] George E. Hariman, A History of the Evolution of Chiropractic Education (Grand Forks, ND: Knutson Printing Co., 1970), 10-15.

[5] Joseph Keating, Carl S. Cleveland and Michael Menke, Chiropractic History: A Primer (Davenport, IA: Association for the History of Chiropractic, 2004), 15.

[6] Kansas Chiropractic Association website, accessed May 2012.

[7] Ibid.

[8] In his thesis, Robert E. Kramer indicated that there was an attempt at legislation in 1913, although he found no substantiation at the time of his writing. A table of legislative enactments in *Chiropractic History: A Primer* lists the first legislative action in North Dakota as 1913, preceded only by Kansas early that year. There is no further explanation in that document.

[9] State of North Dakota, Journal of the Senate (1915), 125.

with little opposition and was signed into law by Governor Louis B. Hanna on February 27, 1915.[10] Five chiropractors were appointed to North Dakota's first Board of Chiropractors. They included George Newsalt (Fargo), Guy G. Wood (Minot), S.A. Danford (Bismarck), A.O. Henderson (Mandan), and S.A. Reed (Valley City). It was not until 1974 that all 50 states had laws governing chiropractic.[11]

There seems to be a slight bit of confusion about the first chiropractic licenses. The Association for the History of Chiropractic states that the first chiropractic licenses were awarded in the state of North Dakota in 1915.[12] In his thesis, Robert E. Kramer claims that the first chiropractic license in the nation was issued by the North Dakota State Board of Chiropractic Examiners on June 5, 1915 to a Minot chiropractor named Guy Garfield (G. Garfield) Wood.[13], [14] The Kansas Chiropractic Association website indicates that Anna May Foy, who served on the state's Board of Chiropractic Examiners for many years, received the first license in the state of Kansas.[15] A photograph of her license appears on the website and it is dated May 12, 1915, three weeks prior to the issuance of Wood's license in North Dakota. Regardless, North Dakota was at the forefront with chiropractic legislation and licensure.

Chiropractic Hospitals

Early chiropractic services were offered at outpatient clinics. There are many accounts of early chiropractic clinics throughout the country.

The Hariman Sanatorium was the first chiropractic hospital in the nation to be specifically planned and built as a full-service chiropractic hospital. It opened in 1928 and provided chiropractic services on an inpatient (25 beds) and outpatient basis, working to heal various ailments for its patients.

Prior to the Hariman Sanatorium, chiropractic hospitals limited treatment to mental illness only. Two such hospitals, the Forest Park Chiropractic Sanitarium, founded in 1922, and the Clear View Sanitarium, founded in 1926, were located in Davenport, Iowa. In both cases, these hospitals were opened in buildings used previously for other purposes rather than in buildings designed specifically for chiropractic care of mental patients.

The relative success of these hospitals, as well as the Hariman Sanatorium, led to the development of chiropractic hospitals around the country, some with a focus on treating only mental illnesses, others offering treatment for a wider range of ailments. Among these hospitals were the Excelsior Chiropractic Sanitarium in Missouri (1934), the Bakkum Chiropractic Clinic and Hospital in Waukon, Iowa (1936), the McDonald Health Clinic and Drugless Sanatorium in Texas (1930s), and a number more in the late 1930s and the 1940s.[16]

The largest chiropractic hospital in the world was the Spears Hospital in Denver, which was established in 1938 by Dr. Leo Spears and his nephews, Dan and Howard Spears. This facility originally had 200 beds, but was enlarged to 600 beds in 1949.[17] It closed in 1984.

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[10] Robert E. Kramer, Chiropractic: A Review of the Profession and a Study of Selected Characteristics of the Chiropractic Patient (Thesis, University of North Dakota, 1965), 69-70.

[11] Keating, 19-20.

[12] Keating, 21.

[13] Kramer, 69.

[14] Wood, however, was not the first chiropractor in North Dakota. That honor goes to George A. Newsalt, who established a chiropractic practice in Fargo in 1910.

[15] Kansas Chiropractic Association website, accessed May 2012.

[16] National Institute of Chiropractic Research, website accessed September 2011.

[17] Hariman, 32.

Chiropractic hospitals and clinics faced substantial opposition from the medical community and many chiropractors were thought of as "quacks." Although a number of states had laws pertaining to chiropractic licensure, few had laws governing chiropractic hospitals. In the mid to late1940s, several states introduced bills to regulate hospitals, including chiropractic hospitals. The first chiropractic hospital law in the nation was passed in the state of North Dakota in 1947 when Dr. Hariman encouraged lawmakers to exempt chiropractic hospitals and sanatoriums from the public health licensure laws and instead be licensed by the Chiropractic Board of Examiners. He felt strongly that because chiropractors could not practice in medical hospitals they were entitled to their own laws.

This North Dakota law was adopted by the National Chiropractic Association as "Model Hospital Law" and was passed with minor variations in South Dakota, Kentucky and Florida, and served as the basis for chiropractic hospital law in other states.[18]

George E. Hariman and The Hariman Sanatorium

George E. Hariman was born January 23, 1893, on the Isle of Mitylene, Greece. In 1909 he immigrated to the United States, first settling in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, before moving to Chicago where he attended the National School of Chiropractic (NSC). After graduating in 1914, Dr. Hariman practiced chiropractic in Chicago and Aurora, Illinois, before moving to Langdon, North Dakota, in 1919. In 1922, he moved to Park River, North Dakota, and in January 1923, he married Emma Lou Cowger in Aurora. They moved to Grand Forks in 1924 and Dr. Hariman established the Hariman Clinic.[19]

The Harimans worked closely together in Dr. Hariman's practice. Dr. Hariman served as the president of the Hariman Clinic, established as a corporation in 1925, as well as the chiropractic practitioner; Emma Lou served as the secretary-treasurer of the corporation and was repeatedly listed as such in the city directories. The Harimans resided on Viets Avenue and Dr. Hariman's clinic was located in the Northwestern National Bank Building in downtown Grand Forks.

According to his writings, Dr. Hariman's idea of a Chiropractic Hospital first germinated in 1914 while attending the National School of Chiropractic in Chicago. The school had arranged for its students to visit the Cook County Hospital where they could watch operations in the amphitheatre and make bedside visits to patients. Hariman was much impressed by this experience and could see the advantage to offering inpatient care for chiropractic patients.[20]

Dr. Hariman purchased the land on which to build his chiropractic hospital from E.J. Lander & Co., on July 19, 1926. The deed indicates that the land included Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Block 1 of Kelsey's Second Addition to Grand Forks. Hariman paid $1,200 for the land. On September 7, 1926, the Harimans conveyed the land to the Hariman Sanatorium corporation and began to make plans for the construction of a hospital.[21]

It is not entirely clear who designed the hospital for Dr. Hariman, although it is certain that he played a major role in its design. Archival files of an interview conducted with Hariman's son, Dr. Donald Hariman, on November 15, 1990, indicate that the plans were developed by the Thorvaldson-Johnson Construction Company. Mr. Thorvaldson was a client of Dr. Hariman's and was apparently eager to help Hariman realize his dreams of a chiropractic hospital in Grand Forks. Notes from a second interview conducted a few days later, on November 19, 1990, with Emma Lou Hariman indicates that the building was designed by Joseph Bell DeRemer, a prominent local architect who lived near the

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[18] Hariman, 34.

[19] Obituary for Dr. George Hariman, Grand Forks Herald, 13 September 1977.

[20] Hariman, 10.

[21] Warranty Deeds No. 135545 and 136064, on file at Grand Forks County records.

Harimans on Viets Avenue. This is the only reference to DeRemer as a possible architect; no further information was found to confirm this statement.[22]

Construction on the hospital began in 1927, with the Thorvaldson-Johnson Construction Company as the builders. Work was halted after only two floors were completed. Opposition from the local medical community was strong, claiming that chiropractic had no scientific basis and that the hospital should not be built. The hospital's location near the University's Medical School further fueled the opposition. Attempts to revoke Hariman's building permit were unsuccessful, although the opposition was able to convince the bank to cancel his loan. Hariman was able to obtain another loan, directly from his builder, and the hospital was completed in the spring of 1928. It opened on July 6, 1928.

The design of the hospital was similar to many early 20th century hospitals – compact buildings with double-loaded corridors, space for services such as administrative record-keeping, laundries and kitchens, as well as custom-designed facilities for laboratories, x-ray and diagnostic functions, and special functions such as physiotherapy and hydrotherapy. The Hariman Sanatorium's design accommodated the most modern equipment available in space designed for its use and for the comfort and care of the patients.

The front lobby provided stair and elevator access to all floors; a ramp for wheelchairs was located adjacent to the elevator, providing access from the west entrance to the front lobby. The first floor included Dr. Hariman's office, a reception parlor, the dining room, the kitchen, the pantry, a bathroom, a maid's room, and a sewing room. A dumb waiter system connected the kitchen with the patient floors. The second floor included an apartment for the Harimans, as well as patient rooms. The third floor included a visitor's lounge and patient rooms. There was a total of twelve private rooms and four double rooms. Bathrooms were located on each floor, hot and cold water was supplied to each patient room, and telephone service was provided on each floor. The rooms were arranged on both sides of a central corridor and the window arrangements at the front and rear of the building provided ventilation on the upper floors. The basement contained the laboratories, x-ray equipment, examination and adjustment rooms, the physiotherapy rooms, a room for vapor baths, a laundry room, and the heating equipment.[23]

A brochure promoting the Hariman Sanatorium explained that chiropractic adjustments were given to correct vertebral misplacements, relieve nerve pressure, and revive the organs to normal activity. Treatments may have included physiotherapy, such as short- and ultra-shortwave diathermy, sinusoidal and galvanic currents, ultra-violet ray and colonic irrigation, and clinical examinations may have included blood, urinalysis, cardiograph, x-ray, blood pressure and spinal examinations. The brochure claims that several diseases had been successfully treated by Dr. Hariman, including heart disease, liver and gall bladder disorders, kidney and bladder problems, stomach ulcers, chronic indigestion, rheumatism and arthritis, neuritis and sciatica, sinus trouble, hemorrhoids, tonsils, paralysis, high blood pressure, asthma, pleurisy, bronchitis, flu, eczema, ulcers of the eye, running ears, headaches and backaches, and others.[24]

Dr. Hariman's efforts on behalf of chiropractic hospitals continued throughout his lifetime and he always advocated for hospital training for chiropractors. He was a founding member, in 1934, and an officer of the National Chiropractic Association's Council on Hospitals and Sanitaria. He was active in the NCA's campaign to raise educational standards throughout the profession and worked tirelessly to maintain requirements for professional standards for chiropractors. He maintained his association with NCA throughout his career, having been the first elected state delegate for North Dakota to the NCA's House of Delegates in the 1930s. In 1943 he joined the NCA's Board of Directors and was elected chair of the board for 1946-47. He continued on the NCA's executive board through 1951. Over the years he wrote and contributed several articles to the NCA's journal, and while on the board, promoted the formation of a student loan fund by the NCA. In 1946, as a member of NCA's Board of Directors, he was a co-founder and officer of the National Chiropractic Insurance Company. He presided over the National Board of Examiners in the early 1940s.[25]

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[22] Notes from interviews by Diane Metzger and Teressa McCaflin, November 1990 (on file at Special Collections, Chester Fritz Library, UND)

[23] "Hariman Sanatorium Will Be Opened Today With Public Reception During Afternoon," in Grand Forks Herald, 6 July, 1928, 1.

[24] *The Hariman Sanatorium*, brochure, no date.

[25] To Your Health website (www.toyourhealth.com), "George Hariman, DC – Profession Builder," accessed September 2011.

Always an advocate for chiropractic education and research, Hariman was one of the co-incorporators (in 1944) and served on the first board of trustees of the Chiropractic Research Foundation, the forerunner of today's Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research. In 1970, he self-published "*A History of The Evolution of Chiropractic Education.*"[26]

Hariman was also politically active and worked to ensure that state legislation would benefit chiropractors. He is credited with preparing North Dakota's chiropractic act of 1933, which authorized the use of physiotherapeutics by chiropractors. In 1945, a bill was introduced to regulate all hospitals in North Dakota. Hariman successfully fought the bill and it was postponed; had it passed, it would have resulted in the closure of the Hariman Sanatorium. In 1947, the bill was re-introduced with minor variations; this time, however, Hariman was able to have a "companion bill" introduced that would exempt chiropractic hospitals and sanatoriums and allow for licensure under the Chiropractic Board of Examiners. It was this bill that was adopted by the NCA as a model law.[27]

Hariman served as the President of the North Dakota Chiropractic Association in 1935 and 1936 and he was appointed by the Governor of North Dakota to the Board of Examiners, a position he held for five years. He served this organization as the representative to the National Chiropractic Association for many years, as well as the Chairman of the North Dakota Legislative Committee. He was the editor of the *Bulletin of the North Dakota Chiropractic Association* for 46 years, during which time he wrote a number of articles published both in this bulletin and in national journals.

He maintained an active status in all his professional organizations to the end of his life.

His profession bestowed a variety of honors upon this pioneer. These included a fellowship in the International College of Chiropractors in 1939; a meritorious service citation from the American Chiropractic Association (ACA) in 1968; lifetime membership in the ACA in 1970; and honors from the North Dakota Chiropractic Association and the National College of Chiropractic.[28]

Hariman was also active locally. He was a member of and served as the president of the Lions organization, was at one time the grand master and chief patriarch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Lodge, and served as the commander of the York Rite Commandry of the Masons. He and his wife were founding members of the Annunciation Evangelisimos Greek Orthodox Church in Grand Forks. In 1976, he received the Archdiocese Laity Award of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America.[29]

Hariman's wife, Emma Lou, maintained an active role in Hariman's hospital and practice until the hospital closed. She was involved in the NCA with her husband and served as the secretary of the National Chiropractic Auxiliary. Emma Lou left her own mark on the community. She was dedicated not only to her church, but for 50 years of service to the Salvation Army. She served as the president of the International Association of Rebekahs and, in that capacity, according to her obituary, she traveled to all 50 states and several foreign countries and met Presidents Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Richard Nixon, Dwight Eisenhower, and Ronald Reagan. Her community service resulted in the Sertoma Club's Service to Mankind award in 1980 and the Alexander Griggs award for local historical efforts in 1986.[30] After the hospital closed, Emma Lou moved to the house located just west of the hospital (2016 University Ave.), where she resided until moving to an apartment in the late 1980s. Emma Lou died in May 1995.

Hariman's son, Donald, followed in his father's footsteps and also became a chiropractor. He joined the Hariman Sanatorium in 1950 and, after his father's death in 1977, ran the hospital with his mother until 1981 when it was closed. Donald continued his private practice in Grand Forks at The Spine Clinic.

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[26] Hariman, 1.

[27] www.chiro.org article on George E. Hariman, D.C., website accessed September 2001.

[28] To Your Health website.

[29] George E. Hariman obituary, Grand Forks Herald, September 13, 1977.

[30] Emma Lou Hariman obituary, Grand Forks Herald, May 6, 1995.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Hariman Sanatorium building was sold to the University of North Dakota in 1981. The building was purchased through the Fellows of the University initially for use as student housing. Those plans were quickly abandoned and the building became a research center for the Department of Archeology. Minor alterations were undertaken at that time.

The University sold the building to the current owner in October 1999. Its conversion to four apartments occurred in 2000.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Grand Forks County records, Warranty Deeds No. 135545 and 136064.

Grand Forks Herald, "Hariman Sanatorium Will Be Opened Today With Public Reception During Afternoon," 6 July, 1928.

Hariman, George E. A History of the Evolution of Chiropractic Education. Grand Forks, ND: Knutson Printing Co., 1970.

Kansas Chiropractic Association website (www.kansaschiro.com), accessed May 2012

Keating, Joseph, Carl S. Cleveland and Michael Menke. Chiropractic History: A Primer. Davenport, IA: Association for the History of Chiropractic, 2004.

Kramer, Robert E. *Chiropractic: A Review of the Profession and a Study of Selected Characteristics of the Chiropractic Patient.* University of North Dakota thesis, 1965.

Diane Metzger, Diane and Teressa McCaflin. Interview notes on file at Special Collections, Chester Fritz Library, UND, November 1990.

National Institute of Chiropractic Research, website accessed September 2011.

Obituary for Dr. George Hariman, Grand Forks Herald, 13 September 1977.

Obituary for Emma Lou Hariman, Grand Forks Herald, 6 May 1995.

State of North Dakota, Journal of the Senate (1915).

To Your Health website (www.toyourhealth.com), "George Hariman, DC – Profession Builder," accessed September 2011.

The Hariman Sanatorium, brochure, no date

World Chiropractic Alliance website (www.worldchiropracticalliance.org) accessed September 2011.

www.chiro.org website article on George E. Hariman, D.C., accessed September 2011.

Hariman Sanatorium
Name of Property

Grand Forks, North Dakota
County and State

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 #_____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
__x__Local government
__x__University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	14N	645297	5309290	(NAD27)
2	Zone	Easting	Northing	
3	Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	Zone	Easting	Northing	

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property includes the entirety of the lot on which the building sits. The legal description of the property is: Lot A, replats of Lots 1, 2B1, 3, 4, 5, 6 of Kelsey's Second Addition.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary represents the lot as historically developed as the Hariman Sanatorium.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michelle L. Dennis
organization M.L. Dennis Consulting date 2012
street & number 513 Meade St. telephone 605.342.8286
city or town Rapid City state SD zip code 57701
e-mail michdenn@msm.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **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 T-Kort, LLC, c/o Gayle Kielty Clifford

street & number 2464 Augusta Dr. telephone 218.779.9950 (Tom Kenville)

city or town Grand Forks state ND zip code 58203

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

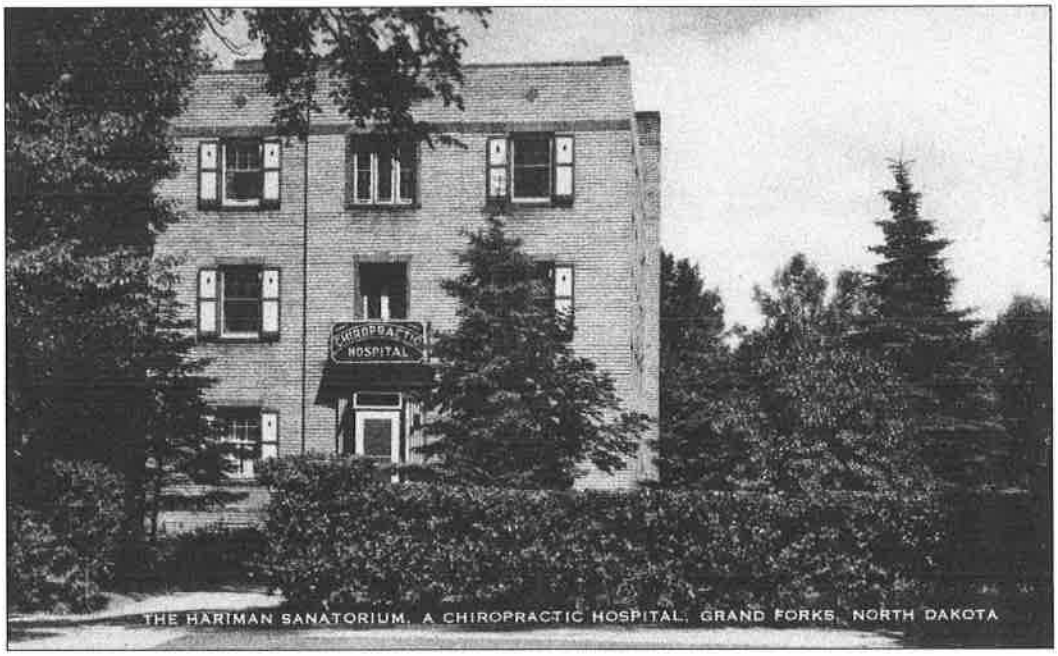
Disclaimer

The preparation of this nomination has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, United States Department of Interior, and administered by the State Historical Society of North Dakota. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the United State Department of Interior or the State Historical Society of North Dakota, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of Interior or the State Historical Society of North Dakota.

This program receives 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, NW, Washington, DC 20240.

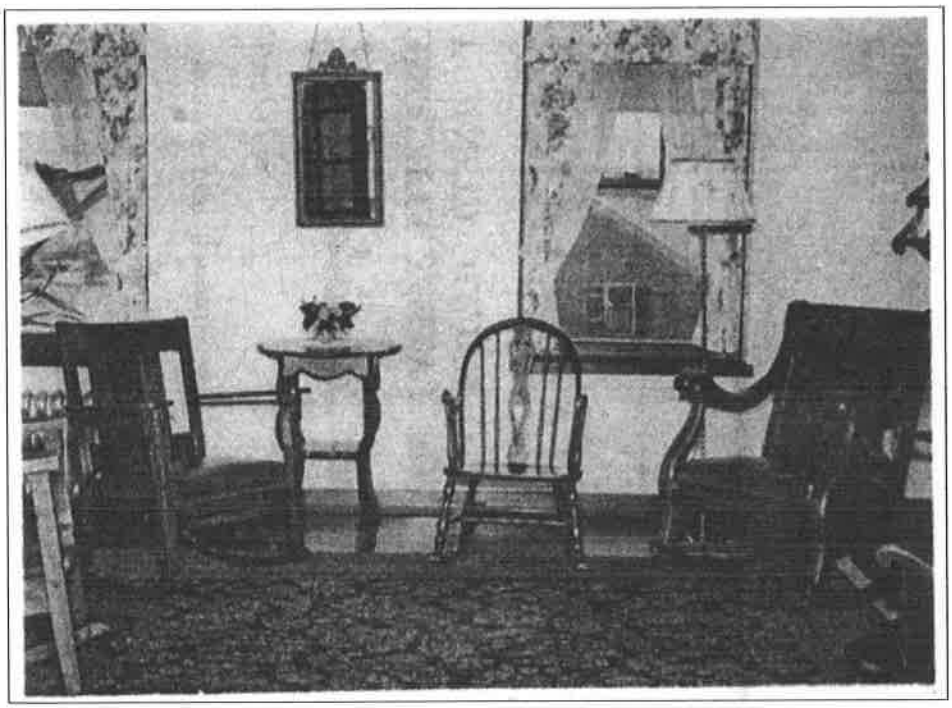
Archival Photos

Photographer: Unknown
Date Photographed: c.1940

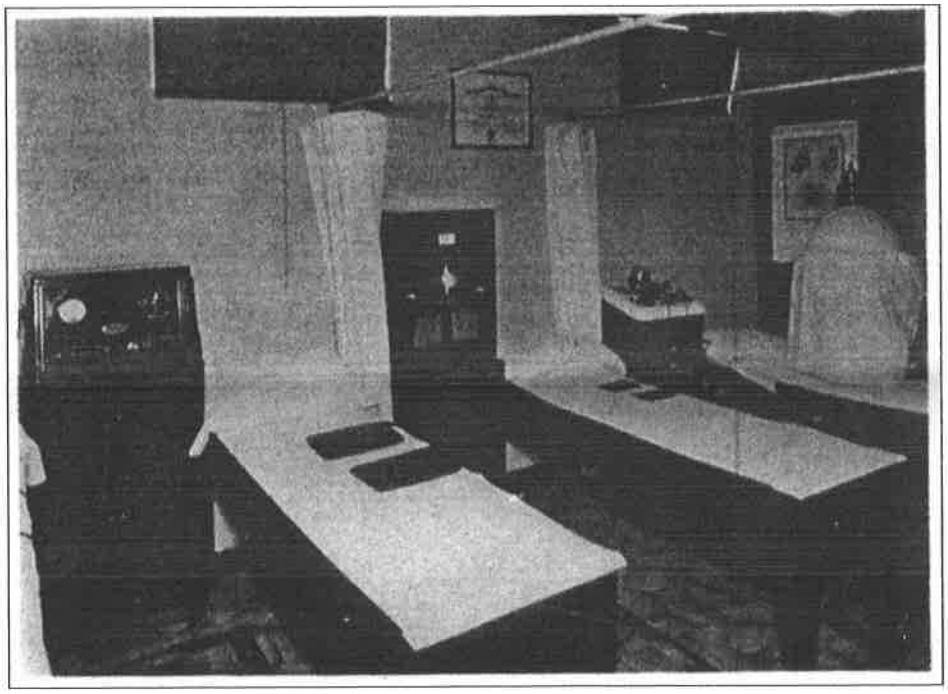


Historic photo of front elevation

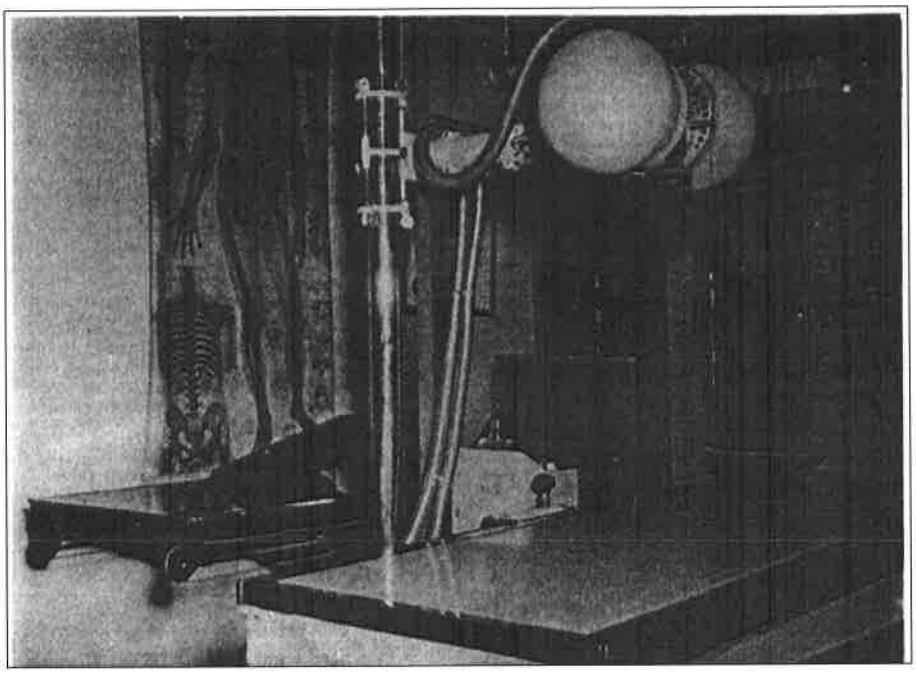
Reception room of hospital



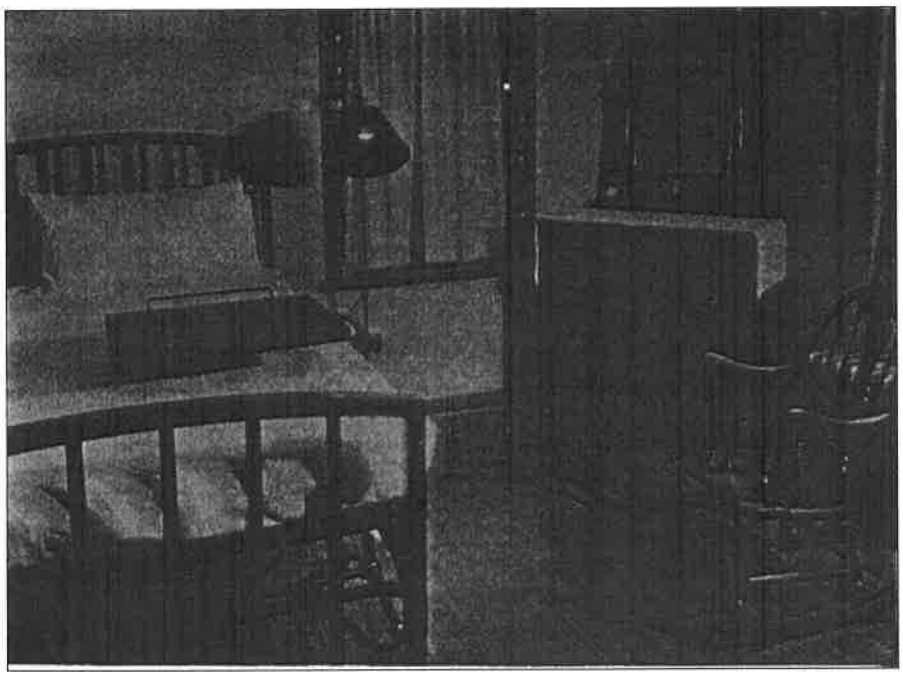
Recreation room of hospital



Physiotherapy room



X-ray room

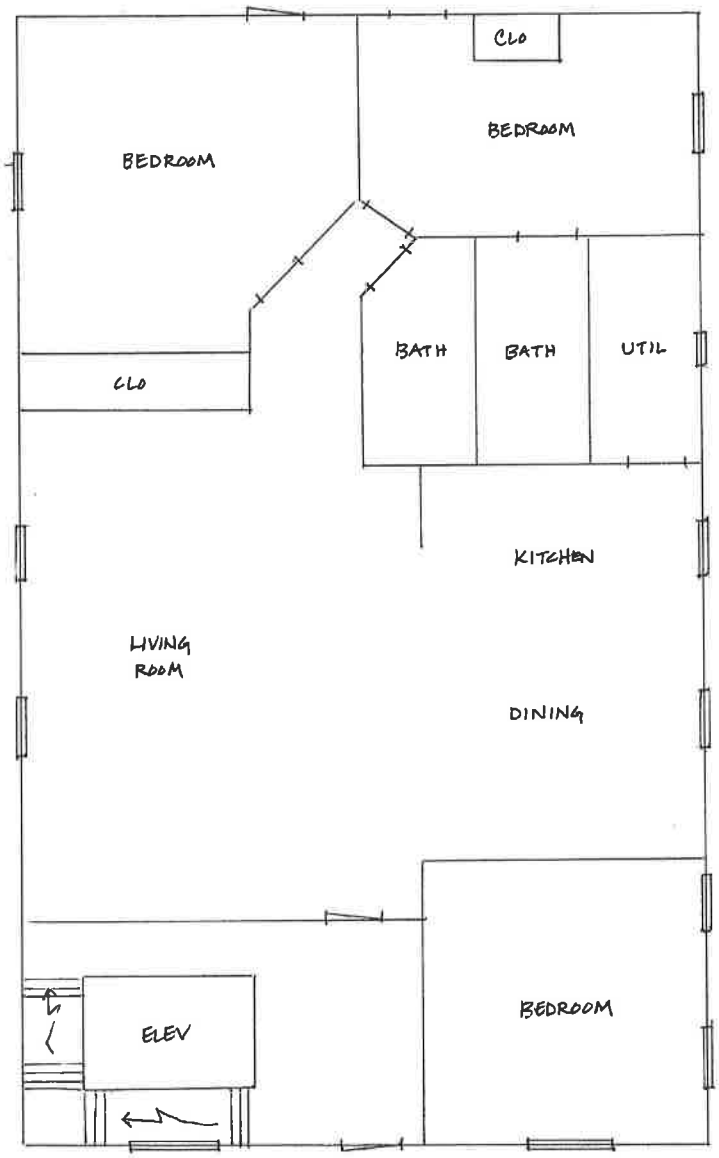


Patient's private room

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Floor Plan – Basement and Second Floor



N

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Name of Property: Hariman Sanatorium
City: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks
State: North Dakota
Location of Files: City of Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission
Number of Photos: 12

PHOTO #1
Photographer: Peg O'Leary
Date of Photo: April 2012
Description: Front (south) and west elevations

PHOTO #2
Photographer: Peg O'Leary
Date of Photo: April 2012
Description: East elevation

PHOTO #3
Photographer: Michelle Dennis
Date of Photo: September 2011
Description: Rear (north) and west elevations

PHOTO #4
Photographer: Michelle Dennis
Date of Photo: September 2011
Description: Front lobby with door to elevator shaft located between stairwell and ramp

PHOTO #5
Photographer: Michelle Dennis
Date of Photo: September 2011
Description: Living room of first floor apartment

PHOTO #6
Photographer: Michelle Dennis
Date of Photo: September 2011
Description: Kitchen and dining area of second floor apartment

PHOTO #7
Photographer: Michelle Dennis
Date of Photo: September 2011
Description: Small bedroom of first floor apartment

PHOTO #8
Photographer: Michelle Dennis
Date of Photo: September 2011
Description: Bathroom of first floor apartment

PHOTO #9
Photographer: Michelle Dennis
Date of Photo: September 2011
Description: Laundry/utility room of second floor apartment

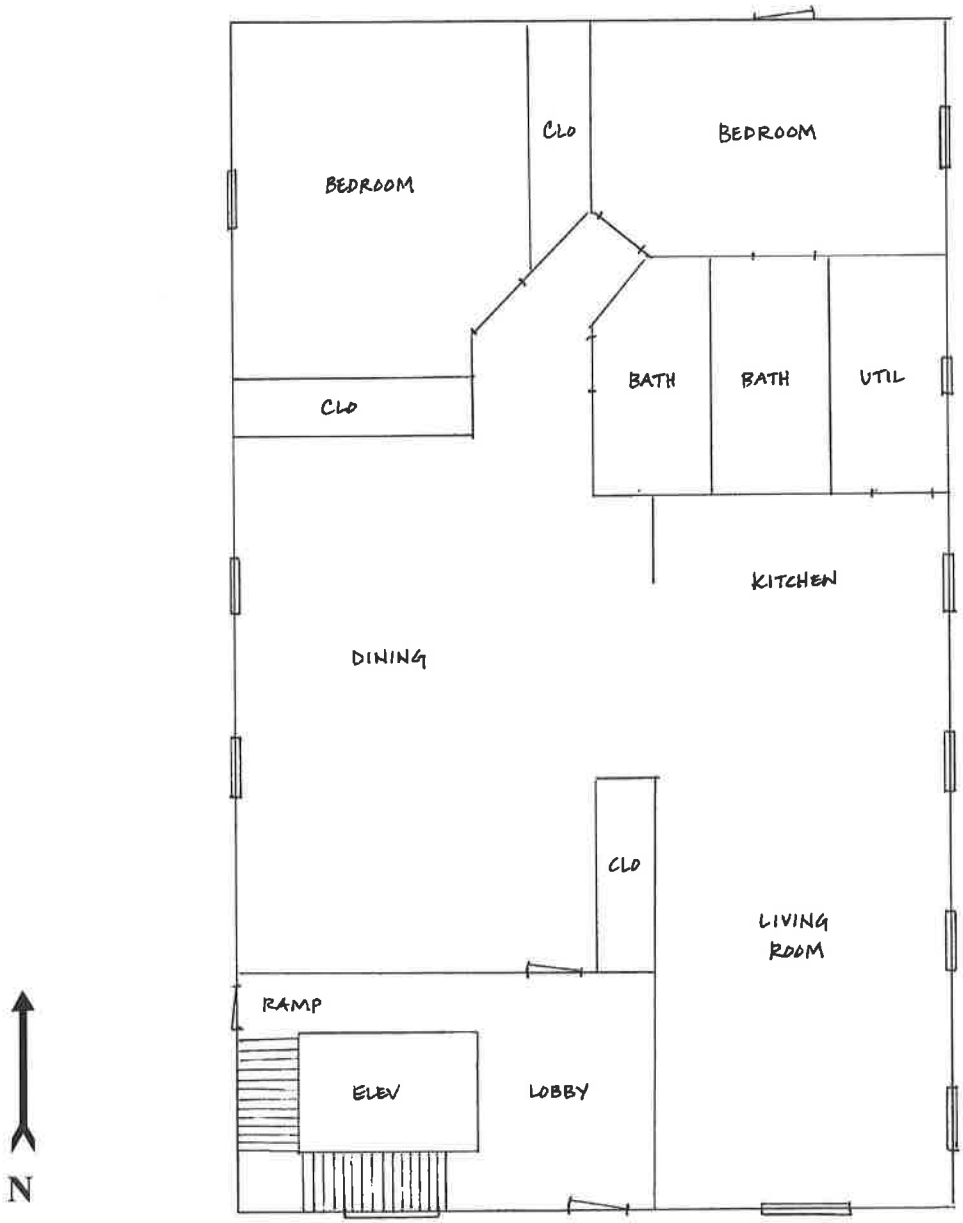
PHOTO #10
Photographer: Michelle Dennis
Date of Photo: September 2011
Description: Living room, dining room and portion of kitchen of third floor apartment

PHOTO #11
Photographer: Michelle Dennis
Date of Photo: September 2011
Description: Hallway to bedrooms and bathroom of third floor apartment

PHOTO #12
Photographer: Michelle Dennis
Date of Photo: September 2011
Description: Large bedroom and bathroom (on right) of second floor apartment

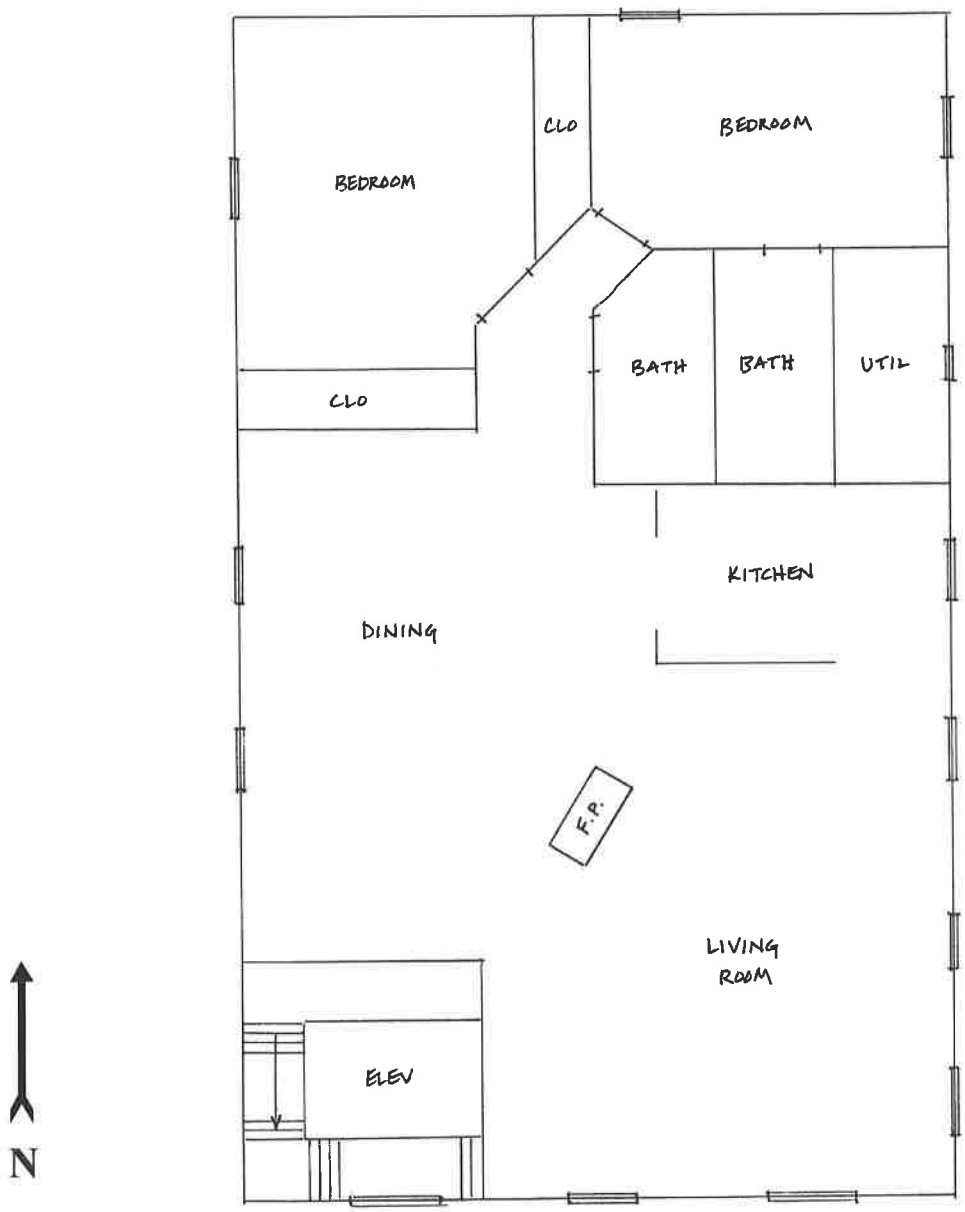
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Floor Plan – Main Floor



ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

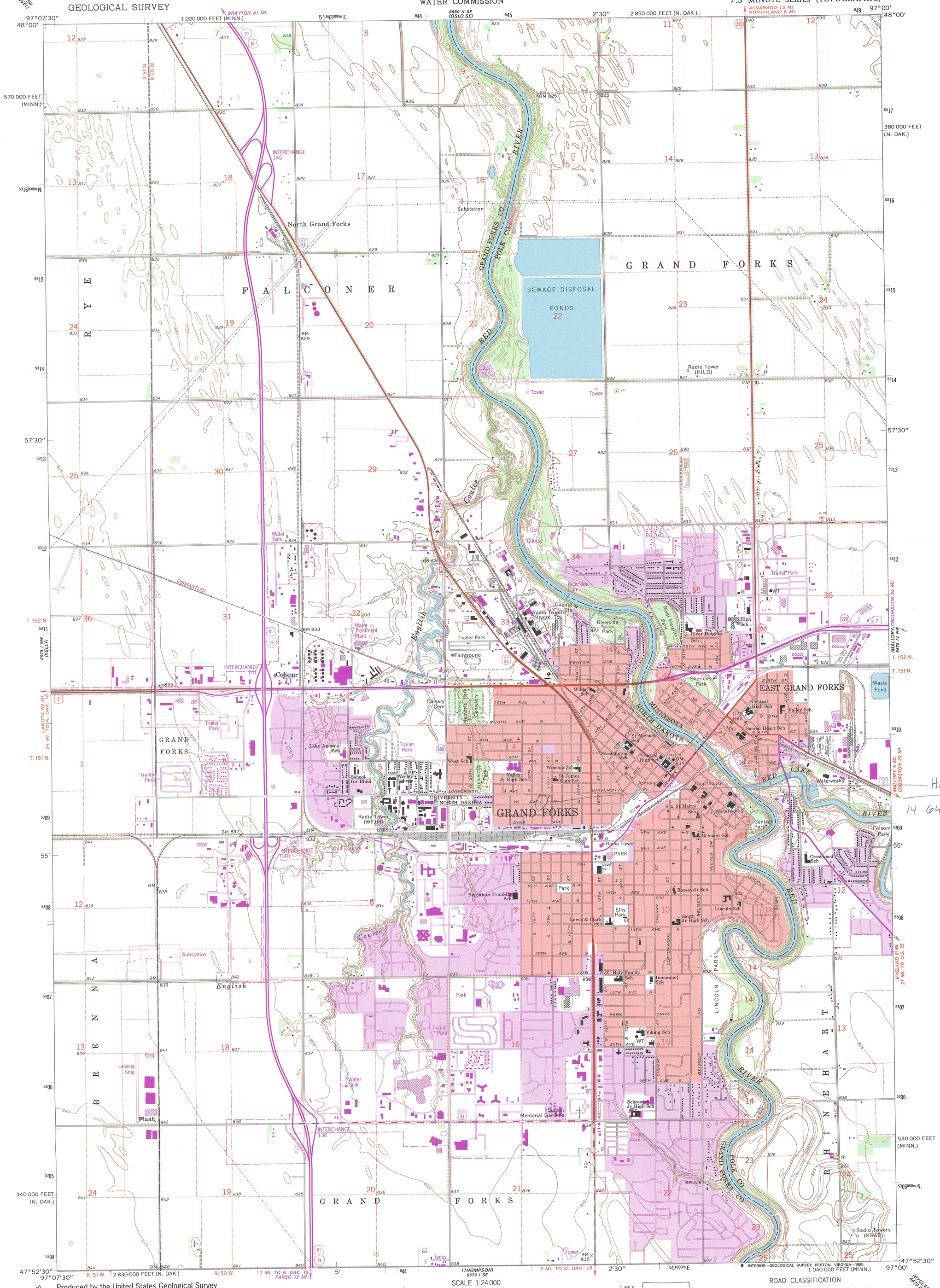
Floor Plan – Third Floor



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
WATER COMMISSION

GRAND FORKS QUADRANGLE
NORTH DAKOTA–MINNESOTA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Topography by planetable surveys 1963
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27)
Projection: North Dakota coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
10 000-foot ticks: Minnesota coordinate system, north zone and North Dakota coordinate system, north zone
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 14
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

UTM GRID AND 1994 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092 AND NORTH DAKOTA
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58505
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Minnesota agencies from aerial photographs taken 1991-92 other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1994
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1995

GRAND FORKS, ND-MN
47097-H1-TF-024
1963
REVISED 1994
DMA 6579 I NE–SERIES V871

2002

Strieger

Villandre
PLUS 90
bryant