of operation. The following were named: Oscar Fredricks, L. M. Wikre, R. J. Christgau, and Pastor Haugen, counselor and advisor. The first Building Commission meeting was held on January 24, 1938 in the Superintendent of Schools' office, and the following were present: L. M. Wikre, Oscar Fredricks, George Hagen, Pastor Abner Haugen, and Mrs. Henry Sorvig. During the next few years the commission was busy collecting and raising building fund contributions. The committee also acted with the Board of Trustees in acquiring property.

The settlement of the Steenerson estate in which each of the four congregations were involved was executed by them. On October 6, 1939 the Board of Trustees unanimously decided on the site for the new church at the corner of South Broadway and Fletcher Street, which was then occupied by the Vance Block and Dr. Sharp properties.

The “Site Committee” was authorized to bid on the Vance property with a sale of October 39 at a price not to exceed $3,000. However, competitive bidding forced the price up to $3,005, but it was purchased. The Sharp property was also purchased at a price of $3,800. The Building Commission was appointed custodian of the Vance Block.

During February and March 1940, two architectural firms, Foss of Fergus Falls, and Bard and Vanderhill of Minneapolis each presented sketches, plans, and information on church buildings. However, on September 30, 1940 the congregation authorized the Board of Trustees to engage the firm of Lang and Raaglund; architects and engineers of Minneapolis, to prepare plans for the proposed new church.

In order to raise funds, the Building Commission suggested a committee be appointed to prepare a plan to finance the new church. On October 15, 1940 a finance committee was appointed to make arrangements for and supervise a Building Fund Drive. Appointed were Oscar Fredricks, M. O. Oppegaard, R. H. Espe, L. M. Wikre, I. Peterson, and Pastor Haugen, ex-officio. The first every-member canvas was launched on September 21, 1941. With the outbreak of World War II in 1941, all building activities came to a halt.

At a congregational meeting on April 12, 1944, a motion was made that each church organization appoint one member to meet with the board of trustees to make final plans for the new church and to authorize architects to develop final plans for the interior of the church.

On February 4, 1946, the architects were authorized to advertise for bids on the complete church and for the basement. If bids were too high for the complete church, the Board of Trustees would consider only building the basement. Only one bid of $346,000, cost plus, was received. No action could be taken at this time because the Federal Government was not issuing building permits.

In November, 1947, Mr. A. C. Nasvik, a Bemidji contractor, met with the Board and recommended certain alterations, substitutions, and an estimated cost of $280,000 plus cost. Considering the economic conditions and shortage of building materials following the war period the church progressed without too many obstacles. The first estimated construction cost of $90,000 in 1940 increased to nearly $400,000 when church, furnishings, and equipment were completed.

After the morning worship services on May 8, 1949, members of Trinity marched up Fletcher Street to the new location and took part in the “Laying of the Corner Stone” of the new church. Although the church was not completely finished the first worship services were held on April 16, 1950. The following weekend the old church was inundated by the disastrous 1950 flood. The new church was dedicated on June 4, 1950.


CROCKSTON SALVATION ARMY

HISTORY

The Salvation Army was started in Crookston, Minnesota in 1889. A Captain Riddles being the first commanding officer. Among the first members were Jacob Francis and his wife. For a time a local man, Michael Maline, was an assistant with the “non-com” title of Envoy. Possibly the best remembered Corps Officers were Captain and Mrs. Orchard (about 1904) and Captain Moyne Darnell (1949-56).

In the early years a building was rented. The first was a small building almost under the old South Main Street bridge, occupied as living quarters in the 1940's by Mr. and Mrs. Walter and Lea Watson and their three children. Once a building, later used as a warehouse by the Sanitary Dairy across from the 412 Hotel, was rented; at another time a building near the old Crookston Milling Company buildings was rented. In 1932, Captain Frank Genge was in command as the Salvation Army began building its own citadel at 211 South Main Street. The building was completed the following year. Except for the foreman of the project and a few of the materials used in the construction work — everything: labor, bricks, etc. was donated.

For three meals and lodging, men were glad to work in those depression days. Officers serving this community in later years were: Captain and Mrs. Frank Larson; Captain Catherine Clark, married Captain Robert Vronacek, an Angola, Minnesota boy, in 1939; Captain Carolyn Reynolds, Captain Ethel Brewer; Captain Donald Osterman, Captain Gund Hillesland; Captain Catherine Smith; Captain Mayne Darnell; Captain Gorden Spicer; Lt. L. Dalbert (1966-68). When the Crookston Corps was closed on July 1, 1971, Captain Jean Duncan was the Corps officer.

Since 1958, Mr. George Hunter was a Soldier of the Corps. Together with Mr. Aaron Rohrer and Mrs. Gunda Gelder, he was transferred to the Soldiers’ Roll of the Grand Forks, North Dakota Corps. Mr. Hunter died in August, 1974 and Aaron and Gunda still live in Crookston and attend worship services each Sunday at Grand Forks, North Dakota.

THE MOST REVEREND TIMOTHY CORBETT — A PIONEER BISHOP

Timothy Corbett was born at Mendota, Minnesota on July 14, 1858. He was educated at Mekinieux College, France; the Grand Seminary, Montreal; and at Brighton Seminary, Boston, where he was ordained to the priesthood, June 12, 1886.

After his ordination he was appointed assistant to his former pastor, Father James McGolrick, in Minneapolis.

In 1889 Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul sent Father Corbett to Duluth, where he ministered to the people of the Sacred Heart Parish. He remained in this parish until the arrival of Bishop James McGolrick, first bishop of the new Diocese of Duluth.

Father Corbett’s next assignment was to be spiritual guide to the people of the Sacred Heart Parish in the same city. Later he became the chancellor of the diocese.

On April 9, 1910, Bishop James McGolrick received word from Rome that Father Corbett was appointed as first bishop of Crookston. Bishop Corbett’s consecration and installation by Archbishop John Ireland took place on May 19, 1910.

In 1885, Father Edward J. Lawlor of Fisher had organized St. Mary’s Parish in Crookston for English speaking Catholics previously belonging to St. Anne’s Parish of the city. A frame church had been completed in the fall of 1886 at Broadway and Fourth Street. With the erection of the Diocese of Crookston, St. Mary’s became the pro-cathedral with Father Joseph Wurm as pastor of 175 families.

It was in this humble St. Mary’s Church that Bishop Timothy Corbett was installed as first bishop of Crookston on June 7, 1910.

Within months, things began to happen. Bishop Corbett bought a house for a rectory and bishop’s residence and