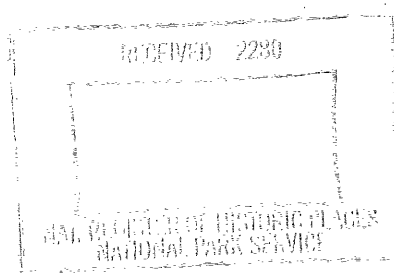


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Grady, Fred and Gladys, House

other names/site number Riggs, Grover and Mabel, House

2. Location

street & number 414 East Avenue F

not for publication

city or town Bismarck

vicinity

state North Dakota code ND county Burleigh code 015 zip code 58501

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 nationally x statewide locally.

Michael S. Gorman
Signature of certifying official/Title

6-02-06
Date

North Dakota State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
Action

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of

Frederick McCall

7/21/06

Grady House
Name of Property

Burleigh, North Dakota
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

- private
- public - local
- public - state
- public - Federal

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

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)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Nonpartisan League's Home Building Association Resources MPS

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic Dwelling: Single Family

Domestic Dwelling: Single Family

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Craftsman Bungalow

foundation: clay tile and brick
walls: horizontal lapped wood;
wood shingles
roof: composition shingles
Other: _____

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

See Continuation Sheets

Grady House
Name of Property

Burleigh, North Dakota
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1920-1927

Significant Dates

1920, 1921

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 of age or achieved significance Within the past 50 years

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Home Building Association of ND

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite books, articles, and other sources used in preparing the form on one or more continuation sheets) See continuation sheets

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Grady House
Name of Property

Burleigh, North Dakota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 14 363841 5185994
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____

4 _____

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michelle L. Dennis, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date February 2006

street & number 2690 Jackson St. telephone 541.343.6652

city or town Eugene state OR zip code 97405

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation sheets

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name David and Patricia Weisz

street & number 414 E. Ave. F telephone 701.258.9917

city or town Bismarck state ND zip code 58501

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 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Grady, Fred and Gladys, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Fred and Gladys Grady House is an excellent and well-preserved example of the houses built by the Nonpartisan League's Home Building Association. Located in Bismarck, North Dakota, construction on the house began in 1920 and was completed in 1921. It is being nominated to the National Register in association with the *Nonpartisan League's Home Building Association Resources in North Dakota* Multiple Property Submission.

SETTING

The Grady House is located at 414 E. Avenue F in Bismarck, Burleigh County, North Dakota. It is located northwest of the downtown in a residential neighborhood which appears to have been developed primarily in the late 1910s and early 1920s.

The house faces south on a lot that is 48 feet in width and 120 feet in length. An alley, adjacent to the house on the west, provides access to the non-contributing garage behind the house. Across the street to the south is a school and playground.

Bismarck, the capitol of North Dakota, is located in Burleigh County, on the east side of the Missouri River. The city has a population of approximately 55,500 people and serves as the commercial center for the larger south-central part of the state. Incorporated in 1875, Bismarck is now North Dakota's second largest city.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

The Grady House, basically rectangular in shape, is a 1½ -story Craftsman bungalow dwelling. Gabled dormers are located on both the front (south) and rear (north) elevations. A full-width porch spans the front of the house. A small one-car garage is attached to the north side of the house. A c.1990s detached garage sits north of the house on the alleyway.

The house sits on a foundation that is a combination hollow clay tile and brick and includes a full basement. The house is wood-framed. There are 1278 total square feet of space.

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Grady, Fred and Gladys, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

EXTERIOR FEATURES

The exterior walls of the house are finished with a horizontal lapped board siding with a narrow reveal on the first floor; wood shingles cover the exterior wall surfaces of the upper floor. The side-facing gabled roof is covered with composition asphalt shingles. Gabled dormers are centered on the front (south) and rear (north) elevations of the house. In keeping with the Craftsman style, decorative details include exposed rafter tails and knee braces beneath the raking edges of the roofs. Simple fascia boards are attached to the raking edges of the house and dormer roofs. The porch has a gabled roof supported by square posts resting on a knee wall. There are decorative wood shingles in a diamond pattern beneath the gable of the porch roof; knee braces are located beneath the edge of that roof.

The front porch is accessed by a short flight of steps which are flanked by half-walls that extend south from the porch knee wall; details on these half-walls match those on the porch knee wall. Metal piping has been added to create a handrail attached between the half-walls and the porch knee walls. There is a side entrance on the west elevation. The doors are wooden with windows, although they do not appear to be original to the house. Both entrances have screen doors with storm windows.

A rectangular oriel window extends from the wall plane on the east side of the house. It is covered by a shed roof that extends out over the windows creating an awning effect. This roof also has exposed rafter tails.

Both dormers are wall dormers and have gabled roofs. The front dormer projects slightly from the plane of the south wall of the house and has two pairs of windows set closely together. The dormer on the north elevation has one window, off-centered to the west, and a doorway, to the east of center, that provides access to a roof deck over the room at the back of the house. A brick chimney pierces the north roof slope near the center of the top ridge.

One the back (north) of the house is a small, one-story ell that has a flat roof that has served as a deck accessed through an upstairs bedroom. This ell appears to be original to the house, as all exterior sheathing and trim appear to be part of the original application. The decking was recently removed by the current owner due to its deteriorated condition; plans to rebuild a deck on that roof are pending. To date, it is not known if a deck was originally located on this roof, although the door accessing it appears to be original. The attached garage abuts the ell to the west.

At the bottom of the exterior wall is a simple water table with a drip cap. A simple wooden trim board marks the transition between the main floor and the upper floor, separating the lapped board siding from the wood shingles.

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Grady, Fred and Gladys, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

The windows are primarily three-over-one double-hung wood sash; most have exterior storm and screen windows. The front window on the first floor is tripartite, consisting of a centered six-over-one single hung window flanked by three-over-one double-hung windows. Another three-part window is located on the east elevation of the first floor; it consists of a bank of three-over-one double-hung windows. A pair of five-pane decorative windows are located on the north elevation, just east of the garage.

INTERIOR FEATURES

Located on the first floor of the house are the living room, dining room, kitchen, office, and stairways to the upper floor and basement. Three bedrooms and a bathroom are located upstairs. The floors throughout the house are wood. One of the bedrooms has been carpeted. The walls and ceilings are painted plaster. There are simple wood trim and moldings throughout the house; those on the first floor are stained with a dark finish; those on the second floor are painted.

The rectangular-shaped living room is located on the south side of the house. The front door enters directly into the room. The stairs to the upper floor are located at the west end of the room.

The dining room is adjacent to the living room on the north. This room has a window bay with a built-in window seat. China hutches are built into the two corners near the window bay; both are finished in a dark wood stain and include cabinets below and shelves above protected by multi-light decorative doors.

Directly adjacent to the dining room on the north is the office. Its original function is unknown, although it may have been a bedroom, sewing room or office. A small half-bath has been installed in one end of the original closet in this room.

The small kitchen is adjacent to the dining room to the west. It appears to have its original layout, although it has been modernized with new appliances, fixtures, and paint over the years. A back hallway leads from the kitchen to the stairs to the basement and back door. The basement is partially finished and includes a laundry room and furnace room with the original coal chute.

The upper floor is accessed by the stairway at the west end of the living room. The stairs end at a landing that provides access to the bedrooms and bathroom. Two bedrooms are located on the south side of the house; the wall separating the rooms splits the pairs of windows in the front dormer. The third bedroom is located in the northeast corner of the house; the door leading to the roof deck is located on the north side of this room. Each bedroom has a closet and portions of each bedroom are beneath the slope of the roof, as is part of the bathroom. The bathroom has been modernized.

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Grady, Fred and Gladys, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

OUTBUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPING

There is a single-car garage attached on the north side of the house, tucked into the corner west of the single-story ell, which appears to have been built at the same time as the house. It sits on a brick foundation and is finished with the same exterior siding material and trim as the house. The garage door, located at the north end, consists of a set of three recessed paneled doors that are hinged on the sides rather than as roll-top door. They appear to be original to the garage. Access was originally provided via the alley, but the garage is no longer used for vehicles and the driveway directly in front of the doors has been landscaped as a little patio area.

A new garage has been constructed at the north edge of the property's lot. Care was taken to design it to be compatible with the house. It has a gabled roof of the same pitch; the walls are covered with a narrow reveal lapped vinyl siding in the same color as the house; the gable ends of the garage are covered with wood shingles also in a color matching the house. Access to the garage and the driveway are via the alley.

The landscaping includes foundation plantings and street trees. Sidewalks are located in front of the house, as well as directly adjacent of the house on the west side. The backyard includes concrete and brick sidewalks and a trio of large ceramic planters are located on the patio.

ALTERATIONS AND INTEGRITY

Alterations to the house have been minimal and mostly cosmetic in nature. The kitchen and bathroom have been modernized, although the floor plans of each are intact. The small half-bath on the first floor has been added. The basement has been partially finished and a new heating system installed. *Plumbing and wiring have been updated as needed.* The roof deck over the rear ell was removed and has not been rebuilt.

Overall, the house retained a very high degree of historic integrity. With only minor exceptions, the design, materials and workmanship are intact. The house also retains integrity in the areas of location, setting, feeling and association.

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Grady, Fred and Gladys, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

INTRODUCTION

The Fred and Gladys Grady House is a well-preserved example of the houses constructed by the Nonpartisan League's Home Building Association in 1920 and 1921. It is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A with statewide significance. It is being nominated in association with the *Nonpartisan League's Home Building Association Resources in North Dakota* Multiple Property Submission.

Detailed information about the Nonpartisan League and the Home Building Association can be found in that Multiple Property document. A summary of that information follows.

THE NORTH DAKOTA NONPARTISAN LEAGUE & HOME BUILDING ASSOCIATION

The Nonpartisan League succeeded in taking over the state government in North Dakota by electing members to most major state posts in 1916 and again in 1918, when they also gained control of the legislature. Also in 1918, the voters of North Dakota endorsed the constitutional amendments that paved the way for the implementation of the Nonpartisan League's program.

The 1919 legislature passed five laws that created the framework of the Nonpartisan League's program. Four of these laws created:

1. the Industrial Commission (composed of the governor, attorney general, and commissioner of agriculture and labor) which was empowered to manage all the business enterprises of the state
2. the Bank of North Dakota, with a capital of two million dollars; the law required that all state and local government funds be deposited in the bank; its purpose was to fund rural credits, to finance state departments and enterprises, and to serve as a clearinghouse and rediscount agency for banks throughout the state
3. the North Dakota Mill and Elevator Association, which was to engage in the manufacture and marketing of farm products and to establish a system of warehouses, elevators, flour mills and factories

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Grady, Fred and Gladys, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

4. the Home Building Association, through which the state would build or buy and resell houses for a down payment of twenty percent, loaning the remainder of the cost to the borrower at a low interest rate

The fifth law amended the state hail insurance system, which was already in operation.¹

The Home Building Association of North Dakota, authorized by these laws, was placed under the Industrial Commission and empowered the Commission to buy, lease or acquire land through the right of eminent domain and to construct, repair and remodel buildings. The Commission was to appoint a manager and staff and to “employ contractors, architects, builders, attorneys, clerks, accountants and other experts, agents, and servants” as the Commission deemed necessary.²

According to the law, a “home” was defined as a “dwelling house” that was located within or adjacent to a town, village or city, and its purchase or construction was limited to \$5,000. A “farm home” was defined to mean a tract of agricultural land with a dwelling house, a barn, and other such farm buildings and its purchase or construction cost was not to exceed \$10,000. The interest rates, fixed by the Commission, could not exceed six percent per annum. The Association was to use standardized plans in the building of houses and barns. Land that was purchased by the Association could be divided into lots and developments, such as streets, sidewalks and utilities, could be provided.³

A person interested in participating in the program was required to become a member of a Home Buyers’ League. These leagues were formed in local communities and consisted of ten or more members who came together with the written consent of one another. Members of a league were jointly “liable for all contracts, debts and obligations due the Association from his league, to the extent of fifteen per cent of the price at which his home was sold to him.”⁴

Once a would-be buyer became a member of a Home Buyers’ League, he was required to make application to the Home Building Association. Upon accepting the application, the Association would

¹ Elwyn B. Robinson, *History of North Dakota* (Lincoln, NE: The University of Nebraska Press, 1966): 342.

² Laws Passed at the Sixteenth Session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota (Bismarck: Bismarck Tribune, State Printers, 1919): 211.

³ *Ibid.*, 212.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 213.

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Grady, Fred and Gladys, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

purchase or build a home or farm home and convey it to him upon receipt of a cash payment of twenty percent. The balance was secured by a mortgage with a fixed interest rate and a repayment period of not less than ten or more than twenty years.⁵

THE GRADY HOUSE

According to the Bishop, Brissman & Co. report, Fred Grady was a member of the Bismarck Home Buyers' League No. 2. There were twenty members in this league, including:

P.R. Fields (Secretary-Treasurer)	Nellie M. Flaren
Walter E. Cole	Ora L. Martin
Oscar S. Jacobson	William E. Kershaw
George E. Wallace	A.G. Verdolyack
S.F. Lambert	Charles B. Rosen
Arthur J. Arnot	Robert W. Dutton
Jennie T. Graham	Arthur A. Jones
E. Howard Light	G.R. Lipp
O.H. Lerum	F.J. Grady
C.L. Fossum	Oliver Lundquist

Grady was among several from this league for which no membership applications were found in the files at the time of audit examination. Grady's name also does not appear on the "List of Home Buying Accounts and Contract Payments Received" in that report. The Grady house is shown in the report under Bismarck Project No. 1 and is listed with an address of 416 Ave. F (apparently the street number either changed or was incorrect in the report). The report indicates that the house was not yet occupied by December 3, 1920.⁶

At the time of the Grady house's construction, Bismarck was a growing community with a population of approximately 7,500. Founded in 1872 and incorporated in 1873, Bismarck had become the capital of Dakota Territory in 1883 and the state capital of North Dakota upon its statehood in 1889. By 1920, it boasted eleven churches, a number of schools (both private and public), a strong business district, and several social and charitable organizations. As the state capital, it was well-connected to the rest of the state via railways and a growing number of highways.

⁵ Ibid., 212-213.

⁶ Bishop, Brissman & Co., *Report of Special Examination of the Home Building Association of North Dakota* (Bismarck, ND, December 8, 1920) : 23.

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Grady, Fred and Gladys, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

Fred J. Grady was a teller at the First National Bank in Bismarck in 1919. He and his wife, Gladys, lived at 423 Second St.⁷ Grady apparently joined one of Bismarck's Home Buyers' Leagues in 1919 or 1920. He is listed as participant "D" in Bismarck Project No. 1.⁸ The house he purchased was one of only five built by the Association in the State's Subdivision of McKenzie and Coffin's Addition, the only subdivision created by the Home Building Association. The subdivision was platted in August 1920. The other four houses in the subdivision face east on Fifth Street. Three additional Association-built houses were located directly across Fifth Street, although outside the subdivision plat.

It is not known exactly when the Association began construction on the Grady house, although it would have been after the subdivision was platted in August and before December 3, 1920, as the Bishop, Brissman & Co. report indicates the house was under construction at that time, but not yet occupied. It is also not known exactly when construction was completed or when the Grady family moved into their new home, although it was likely sometime in 1921. Home Building Association records indicate that the original estimated cost for this house was \$4,700.00 and that its construction included "extras" amounting to \$200.00 (there is no indication of what the "extra" cost was for – it may have been the extra room at the back of the house or perhaps the attached garage).⁹

The deed records show that in November 1924, after the Home Building Association was dissolved, that the warranty deed transferred to Grady for a consideration of \$5,600.¹⁰ In November 1927, the property was foreclosed upon.¹¹

In 1928, the city directories do not list Fred or Gladys Grady as residents of Bismarck, but do show Grover C. and Mabel W. Riggs as residing in this house. Riggs was listed as a clerk at the post office.¹² The Riggs owned and lived in the house for many years. After Grover's death in 1972 or 1973, Mabel continued to live in the house until her death in December 1979.¹³

⁷ Keiter Directory Company, Bismarck City and Burleigh County, ND 1919-1920 (Norfolk, Nebraska: Keiter Directory Co., 1919).

⁸ Bishop, Brissman & Co. Report, 23.

⁹ F.E. Diehl, *Report to the Industrial Commission*, September 15, 1922.

¹⁰ It is not clear why the amount was \$5,600; it may reflect the calculations of the costs of the construction using a formula developed following the Wallace lawsuit, in which case the costs passed on to home buyers was generally more than the original estimates, but less than the total construction costs as noted by the Association audits.

¹¹ Abstract for 414 E. Ave. F, Bismarck, ND; it does not indicate who foreclosed on the property.

¹² R.L. Polk & Co., Bismarck City Directory, 1928-1929 (St. Paul, Minnesota: R.L. Polk & Co., 1928).

¹³ R.L. Polk & Co., Bismarck City Directory, 1979 (St. Paul, Minnesota: R.L. Polk & Co.); abstract for 414 E. Ave. F

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Grady, Fred and Gladys, House
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Subsequent owners include William and Diana Garratt in 1981 and Ann Grenstiner from 1982 to 1986. The current owners, David and Patricia Weisz, purchased the house in 1986.

CONCLUSION

The Nonpartisan League, without question, has a significant place in North Dakota history. Between its early beginnings in 1915 and its fall from power, exemplified by the recall election in 1921, the League developed a strong following and implemented several reforms in the state. Not only had the League taken over politics in North Dakota, it had organized into a national program and had active membership in thirteen states by 1919. Townley was the president of the National Nonpartisan League, a position he held from its creation until his resignation in 1922. At the height of its heyday in 1919, the League boasted a membership of more than 208,000 and another 40,000 that called themselves Leaguers and supported the League politically.¹⁴ Only in North Dakota, however, did the League completely control state politics and implement a full range of programs.

The Home Building Association is significant as one of the Nonpartisan League's programs. Although the program fell short of the original intentions, the houses constructed by the Association exemplify the program and serve as the lasting legacy of this program. This home building program also appears to have been a one-of-a-kind program in the country, unique to North Dakota. No other programs like it have been found to date. While there are examples of housing cooperatives operating during that time period, none were publicly owned or managed by a state government. Likewise, while there is one example of a state-run loan program for home buyers from this time period (started in South Dakota in 1921), it appears that it was a loan program only and the state took no responsibility for building houses and no cooperatives were involved.

The Grady house is an excellent, intact example of the houses constructed by the Nonpartisan League's Home Building Association in 1920 and 1921. It is one of the original twenty-eight homes built in Bismarck and one of only about ten that retains sufficient integrity and subsequent eligibility for National Register listing. Furthermore, it is one of only five houses located within the only subdivision platted by the Home Building Association.

The Grady house meets the Registration Requirements called out in the Multiple Property document as follows:

1. it has been demonstrated to have been constructed by the Nonpartisan League's Home Building Association
-

¹⁴ Robert L. Morlan, Political Prairie Fire (St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Historic Society Press, 1985): 277.

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Grady, Fred and Gladys, House
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2. construction began in 1920 and was completed by 1921
3. the house is eligible under Criterion A, as required in the MPS, and should be considered significant on a statewide level (the house, although a good example of the style built by the Home Building Association, does not meet the requirements for listing under Criterion C, nor has it been demonstrated that it is eligible under Criterion B for an association with a person significant to local or state history)
4. the house possesses sufficient integrity to convey its significance; it retains integrity in the following ways:
 - a. it remains in its original location and has not been moved
 - b. it retains its original design, including form, plan, organization of space, structural systems, materials, and architectural style
 - c. its setting is largely uncharged
 - d. the historic materials are intact
 - e. it retains physical evidence of workmanship
 - f. it retains sufficient historic character to convey its historic feeling
 - g. it retains its association with its historic significance
5. the house's function has always been, and continues to be, single family residential
6. the historic attached garage is considered a contributing feature

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Grady, Fred and Gladys, House
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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Bishop, Brissman & Co. *Report of Special Examination of the Home Building Association of North Dakota*. December 8, 1920.
- Bismarck City and Burleigh County, North Dakota City Directory, 1919-1920. Norfolk, NE: Keiter Directory Company, 1919.
- Bismarck City Directory. St. Paul, MN: R.L. Polk & Company, Publishers, 1928-1929; 1923-1933; 1938-1939; 1940-1941; 1945 1948-1949; 1951; 1954; 1955; 1959; 1962; 1971; 1973; 1979.
- Bismarck plat maps for State's Subdivision of McKenzie & Coffin's Addition, 1920.
- Bismarck Tribune*. May 1919 – December 1922.
- Diehl, F.E. *Report of the Home Building Association to the Industrial Commission of North Dakota*. December 31, 1922.
- Morlan, Robert L. Political Prairie Fire. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1983.
- North Dakota. *Laws passed at the Sixteenth Session of the Legislative Assembly*. Bismarck, ND: Bismarck Tribune State Printers, 1919.
- Robinson, Elwyn B. History of North Dakota. Lincoln, NE: The University of Nebraska Press, 1966.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for Bismarck, 1927.

See also the Bibliographical References listed in the Multiple Property Document.

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Section number 10 Page 1

Grady, Fred and Gladys, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated parcel is located in Bismarck, Burleigh County, North Dakota and is legally defined as Lot 5 of Block 90 of the State's Subdivision of McKenzie and Coffin's Addition and is also known as parcel number 0025-090-035.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated parcel, less than one acre in size, includes the property originally purchased by Fred Grady on which the house was constructed by the Home Building Association for Grady and his family. The house and garage are considered the contributing resources on the lot.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1

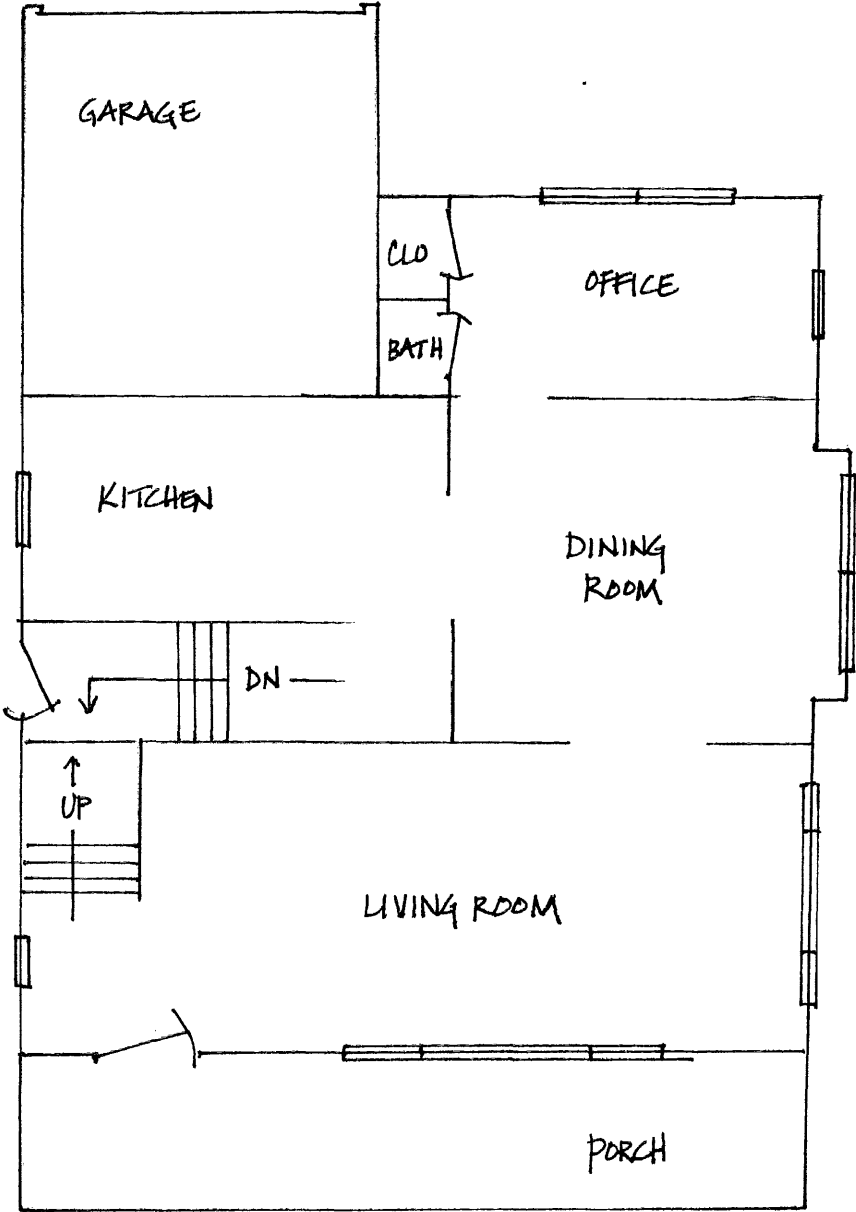
Grady, Fred and Gladys, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

The following information pertains to all photos associated with this nomination:

1. Name and address of property: Grady, Fred and Gladys, House
414 East Avenue F
Bismarck
2. County and state: Burleigh County, North Dakota
3. Name of photographer: Michelle L. Dennis
4. Dates of photographs: December 1, 2005 and April 27, 2006
5. Location of original negative: North Dakota State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office
6. Description of view: labeled on each photograph

GRADY HOUSE

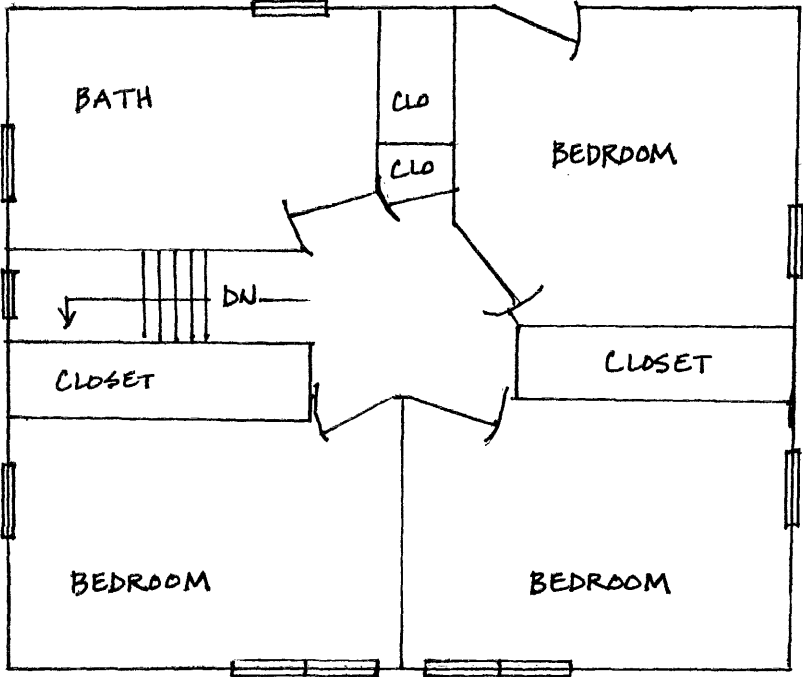
414 E. Avenue F
Bismarck, North Dakota



FIRST FLOOR
(Not to scale)



GRADY HOUSE
414 E. Avenue F
Bismarck, North Dakota



SECOND FLOOR
(Not to scale)

