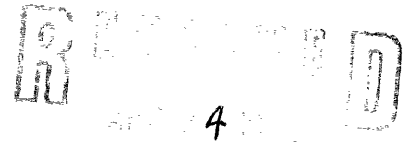


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Stuart Dunlap House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 201 7th Avenue NW not for publication N/A

city or town Mandan vicinity N/A

state North Dakota code ND county Morton code 059 zip code 58554

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James E. Sperry 4-1-92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

James E. Sperry, State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota)
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Beth Boland

6/8/92

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000587

Date Listed: 6/8/92

Dunlap, Stuart, House
Property Name

Morton
County

ND
State

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.

Beth Boland
Signature of the Keeper

6/9/92
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

The correct level of significance, which was omitted from the nomination form, is local.

This information was confirmed with Lauren McCroskey of the ND SHPO staff.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

Stuart Dunlap House
Name of Property

Morton, North Dakota
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite

walls Weatherboard

ASBESTOS (siding)

roof ASPHALT

other _____

Narrative Description

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

Stuart Dunlap House
Name of Property

Morton, 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.

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1904

1915-1942

Significant Dates

1904

1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Hoy S. Russell

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N. A. Freeburg (builder)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

The nominated property at 201 Seventh Avenue Northwest in Mandan consists of two contemporary structures, a late Queen Anne house built in 1904 and accompanying carriage house/garage. Neighboring properties within the two hundred block of Seventh Avenue Northwest, having retained essential integrity, support the home's historic context. The home's site is elevated and by a split granite fieldstone wall that continues to the north end of the block.

The Dunlap House measures approximately twenty-six feet by forty-four feet and rests on a granite fieldstone foundation roughly two feet in width. The house is essentially a two and a half story hipped roof cube with late Queen Anne influences. The stylistic attribution is suggested by the building's a-symmetry, projecting front gable and decorative shingle cladding.

A balustraded porch of Doric columns, resting on square, paneled bases, curves around the southeast corner, adding a classical flavor to the house. The porch skirt retains its original latticework. The porch theme is repeated above the front entry as a balustraded balcony capped by a boldly projecting gable. The gabled portion is ornamented with a semicircular, Colonial style window and decorative, rounded shingle butts. A secondary entry that accesses the south parlor occurs at the left side of the facade.

Queen Anne a-symmetry is further accentuated on the south facade by a deep bay that extends into an oriel. One over one wood sash occur in each of the three sides of the bay on both the first and second stories. The top half story of the bay/oriel terminates as a hipped roof and contains three small square windows with leaded glass detail. This surface is treated with rows of decorative shingle butts in the same manner as the front gable.

The rear of the house features a flat roofed, enclosed one story porch containing six, one-over-one sash. A hipped roof "mud room" or entry vestibule at the northwest corner provides immediate access to the basement staircase. At the second story, a centrally located door accesses the open porch balcony. The north side, the only flat, uninterrupted facade, contains one-over-one wood sash and terminates in a hipped roof dormer featuring small, paired one-over-one sash. This facade retains the horizontal cement asbestos siding that has since been removed from all other facades.

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Section number 7 Page 2

Exterior walls are clad in horizontal lap siding. Perpendicular walls are fitted with corner boards. The front facade features a right side entry containing the original oval windowed door leaf. Flanking to the north of the door is a small rectangular window of leaded glass. A broad plate glass window to the left of the door is ornamented by a leaded glass transom. At the second story, paired one over one sash occur at the left facade, while to the right, slender one over one sash flank a door that accesses the portico balcony.

Almost no significant alterations have been made to the house. Aside from cement asbestos siding on the north facade, and the removal of brackets or block modillions beneath the porch cornice and second story soffits, no physical changes have occurred. Based on historic photographs, the house's original color scheme, now white with dark green trim, was characterized by light colored columns, balustrades, window casings and friezes on a slightly darker ground. Window sash were painted a dark color. The balcony gable and butt shingles above the bay and oriel were given a striped effect with light and darker paint applied to alternating rows. The roof consists of wood shingles.

The only true modification occurred during the historic period, around 1910, when the previously squared wrap around porch was deepened to eight feet, nine inches and given a curved profile at the southeast corner. This resulted in the doubling of entry columns and a cut-away at the juncture of the porch and south bay.

The carriage house, located at the northwest corner of the property and partially submerged below grade at the north side, measures eighteen feet, two inches by twenty-six feet, three inches. The two story gabled building is finished in vertical drop siding at the first floor and plain shingles at the second. Originally, carriage access to the property was from the south where replacement wood siding has since in-filled the original doors. The south facade also features a small, overhanging cross gable, bracketed at cornice returns and beneath the overhang. Original paneled hay loft double doors are original. Unornamented soffit brackets, identical to those originally used on the house, as well as cornice returns, are intact. The roof is composed of wood shingles.

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At the north property boundary, as well as around the east and south margins of the lot, a thick granite fieldstone wall with tuck-pointed joints frames the house and provides stability to the elevated site. Mature deciduous trees, planted near the time of the home's the construction, line the south and east sidewalks.

Interior

The unfinished basement reveals granite fieldstone foundation walls, some of which are plastered. Brick walls frame a southwest room as well as the coal room wall located to the east. All interior trim in the upper stories, including window framing, doors and baseboards is natural finish oak. Walls are covered with floral wallpapers of recent vintage. The third, half story is unfinished, aside from a small servant's bedroom in the northwest corner.

The east main entry delivers into a front to back hallway with el shaped staircase ascending to the right. The ceiling in this space has been replastered with a rough textured finish. A long oak bench is built into the staircase wall. Paneled pocket doors on the left wall enter into a front parlor, while the entry hall continues toward the rear through a doorway into the dining room. A second, larger parlor (living room), entered again through pocket doors on the west wall of the front parlor, is contained within the bay. The large parlor, featuring a fireplace angled into the northwest corner, is ornamented with a green tile surround and flanking Corinthian capitals and mantel shelf of dark stained, quarter sawn oak.

Pocket doors on the north wall of the large parlor access the dining room. This space is illuminated by two paired sash and dominated by a large oak china/buffet cabinet with leaded glass doors along the west wall. A square, mirrored panel in the center of the cabinet locates the original sliding door that passes into the pantry.

The present pantry is the original location of the bathroom/washroom. The pantry now contains cabinets along the west wall that extend to the full height of the room. The kitchen has since been modernized, although some original cabinets have been retained above the counters. A typically steep, narrow servant's

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staircase located at the back wall of the kitchen extends to the upper stories.

At the second story, the staircase joins an east-west hallway. Along the front of the house, a small library with access to the balcony is located at the northeast corner of the house. A front bedroom accesses a large southside bedroom contained within the oriel. The present bathroom, entered from the hallway as well as from the south bedroom, features all modern fixtures aside from a linen closet with beadboard doors.

Remaining space is devoted to two bedrooms located along the north wall of the house. Decorative treatments throughout this floor are minimal, confined only to paneled doors and a synthetic, wood grained molding running along walls as a wainscot. No original light fixtures remain on this floor; ceilings throughout are covered with fiberboard tiles, presumably added within the last few decades to mask cracking plaster.

The servant's staircase, located at the rear of the first story and simply framed with fir beadboard railings, contains the major water pipe that services the second floor. A laundry chute or dumb waiter is located in the wall of the staircase. Continuous access to the third half story is through a door located immediately at the landing of this staircase. As stated, this floor is unfinished except for the small servant's room at the northwest corner.

Approximate interior dimensions for the home's first floor are as follows:

Entry hallway - 9 feet, three inches by 13 feet, six inches
Front parlor - 15 feet by 13 feet, six inches
Living room - 18 feet by 15 feet
Dining room - 15 feet, 6 inches by 12 feet
Kitchen - 21 feet by 13 feet, 6 inches
Pantry - 8 feet, 2 inches by 7 feet
Rear porch - 18 feet, 4 inches by 7 feet, 1 inch
"Mud room" - 8 feet, 2 inches by 7 feet, 4 inches

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 1

The Stuart J. Dunlap home is nominated under criterion C for design characteristics representing the transitional period between late Victorian eclecticism and turn of the century classical revival influences. Meeting the terms of criterion B, the home later became significant as the residence of Hoy Sylvester Russell, manager and founder of the Mandan Creamery and Produce Company. The dairy and meat products enterprise was renown as one of the largest independent creameries of its kind in the nation, and as such had a considerable impact on the dairy and poultry industry as practiced in Mandan and the surrounding area.

Mandan, named for the indigenous Mandan Indian group, was first platted in 1879 shortly the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Rails were extended one hundred miles west to Mott in 1880, but it was not until the first decade of the new century that Mandan emerged as a major terminus for branch lines of the railroad.¹ Investment prospects attracted a profusion of east coast elite, many from New England states and New Jersey, who acted as managers, land agents and financiers for the railroad's westward ambitions.

In the 1880s, the city's crude, dirt streets bore names commemorating giants of the Northern Pacific empire, local pioneers and major figures of military service. Tower Avenue, Ashurst Avenue, Stark Avenue, and Mitchell Avenue (the site of the nominated property), were among these. The name Mitchell, for example, recalls an association either with Major William N. Mitchell, reported to be the first white settler of Mandan, or with local attorney and real estate entrepreneur, T. J. Mitchell. Presumably one of these individuals inspired the naming of "Mitchell Avenue" (7th Avenue NW) as well as this section of Mandan's early plat referred to as "Mitchell's Addition."

In the earliest phase of settlement, Mandan's commercial and residential blocks took root in the eastern portion of the original plat, clustering between present day Collins Avenue and Fifth Avenue Northeast, and along east Main Street - somewhat remote from the peripheral west-end location of the Dunlap home at 201 7th Avenue Northwest. Residential architecture during these years consisted mostly of makeshift one story, hipped roof "cottages" and unpretentious gabled dwellings. With the influx of eastern land agents, railroad managers and money lenders around 1890 these first

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Continuation Sheet

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homes gradually became juxtaposed with grander dwellings of mostly Queen Anne design.

Unlike many communities in North Dakota, Mandan's affluent neighborhood was not exclusively high style in character, owing to the co-existence of middle class houses found throughout the "high style" district roughly bound by Collins and 6th Avenues NW, east to west respectively, and 4th and 1st Streets NW, north to south respectively. Evidence points to the considerable number of one and a half story, settlement period gabled dwellings and modest late Victorian houses that often stand side by side with the high fashion homes of bankers, investors and city officials. The Dunlap home was built at the extreme west periphery of this affluent cluster.

The early abstract history of the nominated property known as Lot 5 of Block 15 chronicles a number of ownership exchanges transacted among Northern Pacific Land agents, lawyers and real estate promoters, including mortgages that were eventually satisfied. Clearly the lot was a profitable investment for early attorneys John Fogarty in 1883, and for Eldon Steele and Henry G. Voss in 1889, all of whom, according to Polk Directories, resided at other addresses during their ownership of the lot. It was not until 1904 that the lot was passed from Lyman Cary to Stuart Dunlap for the construction, in that same year, of the two and a half story, late Queen Anne home that occupies the site today.²

The Dunlap house succeeded an earlier house that was located on the same lot as early as 1883. Little is known of this original farmhouse which appears at the corner of 1st Street and 7th Avenue NW on a bird's eye plat map produced by the J. J. Stoner Company of Madison Wisconsin.³ But the accuracy of comparable maps made of other North Dakota communities by this same firm in 1883, lends credibility to the rendering of a simple gabled house surrounded by rows of trees. An abstract for the year 1889 which records the sale of the lot by Mandan attorney, Henry G. Voss, to real estate magnate Lyman N. Cary curiously omits from the transaction, "the homestead of the party of the first part." Mention of a homestead on this lot never appears again on later abstracts nor in any other historical documents. All that can be determined is that the homestead was demolished or removed from the lot sometime during Cary's ownership, between 1889 and February 1904.

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Continuation Sheet

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Cary, a civil engineer from New Jersey, arrived in Mandan to work as surveyor for the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1881, soon becoming the railroad's major real estate agent in town.⁴ As with previous ownership of the lot, Cary's purchase was for investment purposes only and he apparently did not live in the existing homestead. Cary's name no doubt appears on many Mandan property abstracts since he routinely purchased lots for later sale and development.

Interestingly, in 1895, one year after his marriage to Anne Alison Clark, Mr. Cary is reported to have moved a homestead from a location near the original Mandan Hospital (now the site of Heartview Foundation Treatment Center), remodeling it on its present lot at 309 3rd Avenue Northwest.⁵ It can only be speculated as to whether this modest gabled dwelling is actually the original homestead pictured on the 1883 bird's eye map at 201 7th Avenue Northwest. While the nominated site was then westernmost in the Original Town plat, the address of the old Mandan Hospital at 1406 2nd Street Northwest is a remote fourteen blocks from 201 7th Avenue Northwest.

In March 1904 at the time of Cary's sale of the lot to Stuart J. Dunlap, the property was, for the first time, described as the south one half of Lot 5 in Block 15. All previous transactions had identified the legal boundaries as simply, Lot 5, Block 15. Again, the scenario may be put forth that the property was divided following Cary's removal of the original homestead to another location.

In spite of the sketchy and often undocumented events which transpired at 201 7th Avenue Northwest prior to Stuart Dunlap's ownership, the construction of the present Queen Anne home he built can be positively placed, beginning in the spring of 1904 and ending in late summer of the same year.⁶ In February of 1904, Lyman Cary sold the lot to Mr. Dunlap, a conductor for the Northern Pacific Railroad. Dunlap's career has escaped all available bibliographic sources and historical accounts and therefore, cannot be easily profiled. What can be concluded is that he was locally esteemed as a conductor, as he is referred to in society page gossip, simply as "Conductor Dunlap."

Curiously, conductors, while averaging a higher wage than other railroad laborers, presumably would not have had the financial

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capability to build a house of this stature and sophistication. Conductors during this period did enjoy considerably higher salaries than engineers, brakemen, firemen, baggagemen and mechanics. The Great Northern Railroad, for instance, after negotiated pay regulations in 1890, paid conductors \$125.00 a month, as compared to transfer engineers at \$78.00 and firemen at \$52.50, monthly.⁷

Still, Dunlap's financial status must have been buttressed either by concurrent real estate investments or by previous wealth obtained back east. Interestingly, other employees of the Northern Pacific Railway had more humble residences nearby including, conductor W. H. McCormick at 107 5th Avenue Northwest, foreman Hector Hansen at Main and 6th Avenue Northwest, and fireman Arthur Hammerel at 107 7th Avenue Northwest. Stuart Dunlap's career with the Northern Pacific Railway apparently ended when he entered the field of property development. In 1914, the year in which Dunlap left Mandan and moved to Minneapolis, his business identification in Polk directories is listed as "real estate."⁸

Stuart Dunlap's sale of the house to Hoy S. Russell in 1914 marked a new and distinguished occupancy of the house by the founder of the Mandan Creamery and Produce Company. Born in Grand Forks in 1886, Russell moved to Dickinson with his parents in 1899. Russell's career in the dairy business was kindled by schooling at the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, and later as he engaged in the produce business in Dickinson, and in Miles City and Butte, Montana. In 1913 he and his wife became attracted to the expanding dairy industry, moving to Glen Ullin where he worked at the Hess Creamery.⁹

Dairying was introduced to western North Dakota around the turn of the century, just as the state was emerging from a settlement era entrenched by single crop farming. Even as early as the 1890s periodic droughts, grain infestations and insect onslaughts had tarnished the Prairie's image as wheat empire. As farm management scrambled to regain setbacks, diversification was hailed as the remedy for an over-reliance on wheat cultivation. Between 1890-1897, agricultural journals began to encourage crop rotation and the raising of livestock and dairying as farm management practices which could hedge the risk of single commodity farming. The rich grasslands around Mandan in Morton County had proven fertile grazing for dairy herds and beef stock, and dairying gained

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

momentum with the establishment of creameries at Glen Ullin, Hebron and New Salem between 1895-1910.

Alert to the dairying potential of western North Dakota, Russell began to scout a location for his own dairy and produce business. Mandan was the logical choice with its regional emphasis on dairying, cattle and grain and desirable status as a rail center. Unable to finance the venture on his own, he convinced local lumberman and banker, W. H. Lanterman to bankroll the new creamery.¹⁰ Russell and partner Henry Schulte moved to Mandan in 1915 to manage and operate the newly established Mandan Creamery and Produce Company, at which time Russell moved into the Stuart Dunlap house.

Under Russell's guidance, the creamery turned out unprecedented amounts of butter and became nationally acclaimed for its turkey produce.¹¹ Regional impacts were felt as Russell's success preceeded the establishment of similar operations at Dickinson, Minot, Hettinger and Garrison, and in Miles City, Montana. The accomplishments of the Mandan operation led to a 1920s merger of meat suppliers, "Cloverdale Products" with the Mandan Creamery. The profitability of the creamery and subsequent demand for dairy products prompted the established of a lesser competitor, the Foremost Dairies Inc., in 1925.¹¹

Having championed the raising of pure bred fowl throughout Morton County, the creamery and produce business of Hoy Russell may have had its most significant impact on the poultry industry. Mediating between the Morton County fowl breeders and the east coast markets, the Russell creamery processed and shipped birds and encouraged the quality upgrade of this nacent industry. Russell's zeal for this new market was reflected in quotes printed in the Fargo Forum, around 1925: "We have the opportunity to till this great demand [poultry], thereby developing for ourselves a fine market, and it is certainly encouraging to see our farmers beginning to take advantage of this situation." It was also reported that, "the development of the turkey and poultry business was one of the surprising features of farming development in this section of North Dakota. Now poultry is shipped most by trainload, and North Dakota turkey has secured a market in the east, commanding premium prices because of its exceptional quality."¹²

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Section number 8 Page 6

By the 1920s poultry and dairying were regarded as staples of the small farm in this part of the state and accounts of the successful transition to diversified farming abounded. In 1925 for example, one farmer, having abandoned wheat cultivation after repeated failures, turned his talents to the raising of livestock and poultry. With substantial returns from this effort, he was able to pay off a debt previously incurred from wheat cropping.¹³ Still, after World War II, national trends toward frozen foods weakened the poultry market and the Mandan Creamery and Produce Company responded with an emphasis on meat processing and distribution.

From its founding in 1915, at least through the National Register fifty year benchmark for eligibility (1942), Russell's creamery shaped the fortunes of Mandan's poultry industry as well as the regional development of the dairy industry overall. The original Creamery, later named the Cloverdale Creamery, was demolished in the early 1980s for the construction of Bill's Super Valu grocery store. The Dunlap house, as occupied by Hoy S. Russell between 1915 and 1971 during his influential tenure as manager of the creamery, is the only known property associated with the operation's founder.

The commanding architectural stature of the Dunlap house was well suited to an individual of Hoy Russell's local repute and influence. The home's design was supplied and executed by local contractor N. A. Freeburg, a Swedish immigrant with considerable carpentry skills. Freeburg's involvement with the Dunlap property is documented in the property abstract, where in 1905, he is cited as having placed a Mechanic's Lien against Stuart Dunlap for the sum of \$627.45. At the time of the Dunlap project Freeburg's popularity among the elite had escalated and he was engaged for a number of major dwellings such as the Charles F. Ellis and A. L. Lanterman homes, also building his own Queen Anne home at 401 6th Avenue Northwest.¹⁴ He was without question, the most prominent and prolific builder of the period and advertised regularly in newspapers as a contractor and builder who could supply plans for any project desired.¹⁵

Freeburg partnered with Charles Kidd, an Englishman who arrived in Mandan in 1881. Previously an employee of the Mandan Roller Mill, Kidd had learned the carpentry business from his father.¹⁶ Significant collaborations undertaken by Freeburg and Kidd included the First National Bank building and the earlier Hiram Lyon home.

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One of Freeburg's hallmarks seems to be the wrap around classical revival porch exemplified on the Dunlap home. Although the porch on the house was first completed as a simpler feature with a squared southeast corner, Dunlap expanded the porch into a deeper, rounded configuration around 1910.

Architecturally, the Dunlap home is an embellishment of the hipped roof cube. Echoed diagonally and to the south on 7th Avenue Northwest are two modest counterparts of the basic form. What distances the home from these others in terms of profile and stylistic overlay is the use of classical revival elements and Queen Anne massing on a larger scale. In the example of the Dunlap house, the a-symmetry of earlier decades is treated with contemporary refinements in the classical tradition. Plain, Doric porch columns and the use of a Georgian, semicircular window in the third story signify the new classicism which pervaded American design after the Chicago Exposition of 1893 and which was popularized by McKim, Mead and White, among others.

Mandan was slow to shed the Queen Anne mode, still lingering even by 1904 in the projecting gables, a-symmetrical facade and decorative shingle butts of the Dunlap house. Only the Hiram Lyon home, built in the 1890s at 209 4th Avenue Northwest, had boldly taken on the new classicism, expressed therein by a symmetrical, side gabled plan with two story Neoclassical portico.

The appearance of the Neoclassical style in Mandan residential design may be viewed as a logical progression stemming from national trends such as the Chicago Exposition. However, the local debut or "renaissance" of classicism may have received its most direct infusion from the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. The influence of this fair on Mandan's neighborhoods was subtle, but lasting in its impact on several prominent residences.

That year, wealthy residents, having visited the "Louisiana Purchase" Exposition, were no doubt inspired by the classical drapery and undulating colonnades featured on most all exposition pavilions. For those unable to travel to St. Louis, the Mandan Pioneer frequently illustrated notable fair buildings and expounded on the virtues of their designs.¹⁷ Coincidentally, it was reported in that same year that "a number of Mandanites are making preparations to attend the exposition in St. Louis..." just as it

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Continuation Sheet**

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was observed elsewhere on the same page that many Mandan homes were being "beautified by attractive improvements."¹⁸

This is the period in which the Stick style porch of the W. H. Lanterman house was dramatically remodeled with a classical, collonaded porch. Shortly after, Freeburg built a home for himself that featured a porch of classical columns and composite capitals. And, as mentioned, within a few years, the Dunlap home was refitted with a more generous, wrap around porch supported by Doric columns. Freeburg's hand in similar renovations will likley prove more widespread in future research of Mandan's residential building history.

As a local landmark, the Stuart Dunlap house recalls the aspirations of its first owner, the career of prolific contractor, N. A. Freeburg, as well as the noteworthy life of an individual who had a measurable impact on Mandan's commercial history. Well preserved, the Dunlap house commemorates these accomplished leaders while offering a graceful architectural profile among Mandan's oldest streets.

Stuart Dunlap House
Name of Property

Morton, North Dakota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	4
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3	5	5	0	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

5	1	8	7	3	8	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

3

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauren McCroskey/Architectural Historian

organization State Historical Society of North Dakota date 1-22-92

street & number 900 E. Boulevard telephone (701)224-2672

city or town Bismarck state ND zip code 58505

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Mary Harris

street & number 1120 N. 1st Street telephone (701)223-1690

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. 470 *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, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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END NOTES

¹ Mandan Pioneer, "Mandan and the Northern Pacific," March 22, 1970, pp. 7.

² Property Abstracts for Lot 5, Block 15 (201 7th Avenue Northwest).

³ "Birds Eye View of Mandan, Dak. County Seat of Morton Co.," 1883, Published by the J. J. Stoner, Madison, WI.

⁴ Palma Fristad, Historic Mandan and Morton County, Early Days to 1970, Mandan, unpublished, 1970, pp. 44.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Mandan Pioneer, April 8, 1904, pp. 8, col. 3.

⁷ Ralph W. Hidy, Muriel E. Hidy, Roy V. Scott, Don L. Hofsommer, The Great Northern Railway, Harvard Business School: Boston, 1988, pp. 39, 139.

⁸ Polk City Directories for Mandan, 1912-13, 1915-16.

⁹ Morton Prairie Roots, compiled by Marion Plath Peterson, Taylor Publishing Company: Dallas, 1976, pp. 676.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Sarah Tostevin, "Mantani" A History of Mandan and Morton County 1738-1964, Mandan Chamber of Commerce: Mandan, 1964, pp. 26.

¹² Lorne Wilde, "Mandan Largest City On The Slope Is Rich In Its Historic Lore," (proof from the Fargo Forum), undated (ca. 1925).

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Mandan Pioneer, May 27, 1904, pp. 5, col, 5.

¹⁵ Ibid.

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16 Fristad, pp. 50.

17 Mandan Pioneer, April 1, 1904.

18 Mandan Pioneer, May 6, 1904, pp. 8, columns 1-2.

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Wilde, Lorne. "Mandan Largest City On The Slope Is Rich In Its
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1925).

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Verbal Boundary Description

Boundaries for the nominated property are defined as the South One Half of Lot 5, Block 15 in the Original Townsite of Mandan.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property are defined by the urban legal description of the property which has been historically associated with both the house and carriage house of 1904.