

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only
received FEB 29 1980
date entered MAY 8 1980

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name Cathedral Area Historic District

historic The Hill

and/or common The Cathedral Area Historic District (Preferred)

2. Location Roughly bounded by Hancock and N. 1st Sts, Hills C and A West

street & number See Continuation Sheet ___ not for publication

city, town Bismarck ___ vicinity of congressional district 1

state North Dakota code 38 county Burleigh code 015

3. Classification

Category <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> object	Ownership <input type="checkbox"/> public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> both Public Acquisition <input type="checkbox"/> in process <input type="checkbox"/> being considered	Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress Accessible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> no	Present Use <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> museum <input type="checkbox"/> park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious <input type="checkbox"/> scientific <input type="checkbox"/> transportation <input type="checkbox"/> other:
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4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (see continuation sheet)

street & number _____

city, town _____ ___ vicinity of state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Burleigh County Register of Deeds Office

street & number 514 East Thayer

city, town Bismarck state North Dakota 58501

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title _____ has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___ no

date _____ ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Cathedral Area Historic District is situated on and just below the crest of a hilltop four city blocks north of the west edge of Bismarck's Central Business District. To the north of the district rises another hill, which provides a degree of shelter from winter winds. The protected hilltop location, which, in the early Twentieth Century provided home-owners in the developing residential area with a panoramic view of the Missouri River valley, made it an attractive area in which to build.

The success of curbside plantings, primarily Siberian elm, hardy to the North Dakota climate, eventually eliminated the panoramic view but resulted in heavily canopied streets which embrace the neighborhood and contribute significantly to the ambience of the district as it exists today.

The hillside location accounts for another recurring feature in the district: the retaining walls necessary to keep residential lawns level enough to easily maintain as both north/south and east/west street cuts were made through the hill to serve the area. Retaining walls are primarily of concrete, but brick and stone are also in evidence. All streets within the district, including the city-owned curbside, are a uniform 80' in width. As initially platted most of the city blocks in the area were 300' x 300'; however, those blocks fronting on the east side of Washington Street, a north/south street which bisects the district, were 300' x approximately 460'. To the west of Washington Street, and forming the extreme western edge of the district is a block 300' x 600' formed when Avenue A, the southernmost east/west street in the district, was closed to provide expansion space for the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit complex, from which the district draws its name.

Those blocks to the west of Washington Street were originally platted so as to contain twenty-four lots, each measuring 25' x 150'. To the east of Washington Street, lot sizes as originally sub-divided were of 50' x 150' or 75' x 150'.

The structures in the district are predominantly double-storied single-family dwellings. On the western edge of the district an entire block is devoted to ecclesiastical use, as is approximately three quarters of the block immediately east of it. With the exception of these two blocks, structural density and facade lines are quite uniform throughout the district.

Brick, wood, and stucco, frequently found in combination, are the predominant building materials found in the district. Stone is occasionally used as a building material and for retaining walls. Variety of architectural style is, perhaps, the characteristic which distinguishes the district. While there is a recurring flavor of Prairie School influence throughout the district, inspired perhaps by two residences (120 Avenue A and 610 Raymond Street) designed by the firm of Purcell, Feick and Elmslie, examples of the Shingle Style (304 Avenue A), Art Deco (the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, 520 Raymond Street), Colonial Revival (224 Avenue A West; 204 Avenue B West), Tudor Revival (232 Avenue A West; 220 Avenue B West), and Bungalow in both the more traditional mode (520 North Mandan Street; 320 Avenue B West) and the "Tudor Mode" (515 North Washington Street; 210 West Avenue A), are also in evidence.

4. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
			<input type="checkbox"/> science
			<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
			<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
			<input type="checkbox"/> theater
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The significance of the Cathedral Area Historic District is twofold: first, it served as the area of residence for many of the most prominent and influential figures of early Twentieth Century Bismarck, several of whose fame extended far beyond North Dakota's boundaries. Secondly, the variety of architectural style and overall remaining integrity of the buildings within the district provide the City of Bismarck with its most architecturally diverse concentration of residential structures.

The district is located on portions of two early Bismarck subdivisions - the Northern Pacific Addition, platted in 1879, and McKenzie's Addition of 1882. Little residential development occurred during the nineteenth century and the real genesis of the district can be dated from 1906 when Clarence Belden Little moved into his newly constructed cut-stone and shingle-style mansion at 304 Avenue A West (#53). Little (1857-1941) arrived in Bismarck, Dakota Territory in 1882 as a young New England-educated attorney. He practiced law some years in Bismarck, but directed his energies primarily toward finance and politics. During 1885 he became a director of the Capital National Bank of Bismarck and two years later its president. He bought control of the First National Bank of Bismarck in 1895 and merged the two institutions into the First National Bank and Trust Company of Bismarck, making it one of the state's strongest financial institutions - a position maintained to this day.

Little was a staunch Republican and for many years held membership on the party's state central committee. In 1898 he was chairman of the Republican state convention. He served for twenty years in the North Dakota State Senate, 1889-1909, chairing the judiciary committee throughout his tenure. He was for many years president of the State Historical Society, Bismarck Public Library Board and a trustee of his alma mater, Dartmouth College.

C. B. Little had several good reasons for building on "The Hill," as the area was known locally. The location offered an unobstructed view of the picturesque Missouri River valley to the south; situated just a few blocks north of the western end of the business district it was within easy walking distance of the downtown area. Little acquired a substantial amount of property on "The Hill" which he was willing to sell to other prominent citizens who, following his lead, were willing to build new residences there also. During the years from 1909 until his death in 1941, Little owned from 25 to 40 per cent of that portion of the district which is residential today.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property 27.25 acres

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Bismarck

Quadrangle scale 7.5'

UMT References

A

14	362890	5185500
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

14	362955	5185540
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

14	363410	5185355
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

14	363405	5185350
Zone	Easting	Northing

E

14	363285	5185300
Zone	Easting	Northing

F

14	363120	5185315
Zone	Easting	Northing

G

14	363010	5185330
Zone	Easting	Northing

H

14	362890	5185330
Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

Frank E. Vyzralek, State Archivist
 name/title Louis N. Hafermehl, Director, Division of Archeology & Historic Preservation

organization State Historical Society of North Dakota date February 28, 1980

street & number Liberty Memorial Building telephone (701)224-2672

city or town Bismarck state North Dakota 58505

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title North Dakota State Historic Preservation Officer

date February 29, 1980

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date 5/8/80

Attest:
 Chief of Registration

date 4.30.80

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100-410 Avenue B West; 100, 110, 114, 120 Avenue A West; 201-232 Avenue A West;
304, 316, 320 Avenue A West; 514 North First Street; 502-520 North Mandan Street;
603 North Mandan Street; 510-600 North Washington Street; 420 North Raymond
Street; 508-520 North Raymond Street.

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Property Owners: Note: All addresses are Bismarck, ND 58501

Harold J. Flom
100 Avenue B West

Mr. John J. Simmons
220 Avenue B West

Myron H. Atkinson, Jr.
106 Avenue B West

Mr. Louis Linde
226 Avenue B West

Mrs. Leonard H. Fredericks
112 Avenue B West

Mr. Larry Laschkewitsch
232 Avenue B West

Duane Hummel
118 Avenue B West

Mr. Tyrone T. Clark
514 North First Street

Mr. William P. Pearce
204 Avenue B West

Mr. Michael J. Ahneman
515 North Mandan Street

Mrs. Eva Stebner
210 Avenue B West

Mrs. Adrian C. Taylor
517 North Mandan Street

Mr. George N. Kipp
216 Avenue B West

Ms. Lois Nodland
520 North Mandan Street

Mrs. Gwen W. Tucker
603 North Mandan Street

Oscar M. Lund, Jr.
514 North Mandan Street

Mr. Erik Lips
510 North Mandan Street

Mr. Roger M. Berg
219 Avenue B West

Mr. Donald Harris
502 North Mandan Street

Mr. Herbert L. Thorndal, Jr.
221 Avenue B West

Mr. Alex P. Schmalz
308 Avenue B West

Mr. J. Eastgagge
225 Avenue B West

Mr. Robert O. Wefald
312 Avenue B West

Mr. Thomas E. Levi
100 Avenue A West

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Mr. James R. Levin
318 North Mandan Street

Mr. Thomas W. Campbell
110 Avenue A West

Mr. Bruce M. Bishop
320 Avenue B West

Mr. William S. Moeller
114 Avenue A West

Rev. Dennis A. Tippett
402 Avenue B West

Mr. Richard J. Gross
120 Avenue A West

Murray R. Pearce
410 Avenue B West

Mr. Stephen P. Perry
210 Avenue A West

Mr. James R. Churchill
103 Avenue B West

Mr. William F. Bianco
214 Avenue A West

Mr. Charles M. Wagner
119 Avenue B West

Mr. Richard D. Akers
220 Avenue A West

Ms. Penelope Johnson
224 Avenue A West

Mr. Joel C. Janke
225 Avenue A West

Dr. R. Thomas Olson
232 Avenue A West

Dr. William J. Kozel
229 Avenue A West

Mr. Douglas L. Loos
102 Avenue C West

Mr. John F. Stewart
515 North Washington Street

Mr. James H. DeForest
205 Avenue A West

Mr. Joseph A. Satrom
521 North Washington Street

Mr. Robert J. Olheiser
211 Avenue A West

Diocese of Bismarck
c/o Bishop Hilary B. Hacker
420 Raymond Street

Mr. Andrew J. Schweitzer
213 Avenue A West

Mr. William Hart
316 Avenue A West

Mr. Darrell Krull
217 Avenue A West

Mr. Eugene V. Leer
320 Avenue A West

Mr. Loran L. Galpin
221 Avenue A West

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Buildings within the district are in generally good condition. Available photographic documentation indicates that few major exterior alterations have been made in the most important structures over the years. In several cases, however, wholesale remodeling has occurred to such an extent to have totally destroyed any semblance to the original structure. A well-documented case in point is the Tudor Revival dwelling at 232 Avenue A West constructed in 1910 and drastically remodeled in 1931. Fortunately, the style of the remodelling, the quality of its execution, and the importance to local history of the owner responsible for the remodelling resulted in a major change which has much significance in itself.

The district is surrounded by residential areas of lesser architectural diversity and of a less grand scale. On the southeast the district is being encroached upon by one modern apartment building and a condominium complex. To the north and west of the district lie residential areas of slightly less age but which were developed largely for speculative purposes; as such, lot sizes are smaller, building scale decreases, and overall construction quality diminishes.

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List of Contributing Structures:

Please note: Location of the buildings listed are keyed on the sketch map and photographs by numbers used below.

1. Frank A. Lahr House (100 Avenue B West): 1915, 2 story, stucco, with single story brick porch at the facade and continuing on east side of the building. Original screens placed between porch pillars have been replaced with windows.
2. Amil P. Lenhardt House (106 Avenue B West): 1915, 2 story, stucco with half-timbering treatment at gables, flush facade dormer, porch gable; high brick foundation, screened front porch.
3. J. Leonard Bell House (112 Avenue B West): 1914, 1½ story, wood-shingled gambrel roofed with full-shingled gable-roofed dormers on facade, main house block is stucco; single story flat roofed, sun-room extension to east has high field-stone foundation; field-stone chimney on west end of house.
4. M. Wilbur Neff House (118 Avenue B West): 1915, 2 story, hipped roof with flush gabled dormer centered on facade, 2 story projecting bay on east side of house terminating in a gable peak, single story shed-roof porch with gabled entry bay runs width of facade, shed roof porch runs width of house at the rear; porches have been enclosed and original wood siding covered with asbestos shingles.
5. 603 North Mandan Street: ca. 1940, 1½ story, gable roof, wood-frame, asbestos shingled. Main house block is of three bay width with entry centered on facade, two gable roofed dormers at facade roof directly above facade end bays; shed roof dormer runs approximately three quarters of main house block width on rear roof slope; single story gable roof wings, one a garage and the other a sun room, adjoin main house block on north and south.

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6. Otis N. Dunham House (204 Avenue B West): 1916, Colonial Revival, 2 story, red brick, three gable-roofed dormers at facade; non-original finials on front portico roof baluster posts.
9. Clyde L. Young House (220 Avenue B West): 1914, 1½ story, complex roof shape, simulated thatch roof, stucco with half-timbering at facade end bays; Colonial Revival element in front portico.
10. Frank E. Shepard House (226 Avenue B West): 1916, Arthur Van Horn, Bismarck, North Dakota, architect; 2 story stucco, low brick foundation, hipped-roof, colonial revival detailing on facade dormer and entry portico.
11. Lloyd A. Schipfer House (232 Avenue B West): 1916, Ashelman and Gage, Fargo, North Dakota, architects; 2 story with projecting second story at facade; ground floor of Menomonee parti-colored brick, second story of stucco; truncated double-hipped roof with eyebrow dormer at facade; low shrubbery retaining wall at facade has been removed.
12. Henry H. Steele House (103 Avenue B West): 1916, Frederick W. Keith, Bismarck, North Dakota, architect; Prairie Style influence, 2 story, stucco.
13. Joseph Breslow House (119 Avenue B West): 1916, 2 story, parti-colored brick, hipped roof broken by eyebrow at center of facade roofline, flat-roofed projecting wings at both ends of house, flat roofed projecting entry portico with cast concrete panels in wreath motif on all sides of portico at second story level.
14. William H. Bodestab House (520 North Mandan Street): 1910, Bungalow, 2½ story, wood, ½ story interlocking gable dormers pierce the facade roof line which extends without break over the full-width front porch, shed-roofed oriel at stair landing level projects from north wall; original balustrades have been removed from facade dormer window wells and facade dormer roofs have been connected just below gable peaks.
15. Leonard W. Larson House (219 Avenue B West): 1938, Colonial Revival, brick painted white, gable roof, brick quoins at house corners, recessed facade entry with surround in Colonial Revival detailing.

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16. Edward V. Lahr House (221 Avenue B West): 1919, Prairie Style influence, 2 story stucco, truncated hip roof main house block with 1 story flat roof projecting wing to east, high brick foundation, curved roof entry portico centered on facade of main house block.
18. 521 North Washington Street: ca. 1905, house was originally 1½ story with single story open porch running width of the facade, drastic remodeling in ca. 1935; remodeling designed by Robert Ritterbush, Sr. Bismarck, North Dakota, architect; house today is 2 story truncated hip roof main house block with single story flat roofed addition to west, Colonial Revival detailing at facade entry surround and windows.
19. Jessie H. Gates House (514 North First Street): 1910, Bungalow, 1½ story, wood, full width front porch, gable roof dormer at facade, fish-scale shingles in gable peaks, carved triangular bracket supports on gable overhang; non-functional decorative shutters have been added to first floor facade windows.
20. Henry J. Geierman House (100 Avenue A West): 1908, Colonial Revival; Arthur Van Horn, Bismarck, North Dakota, architect; 2 story gable roof, wood frame, projecting two story gable roofed bay on east and west sides of house, single story truncated hip roof porch with Colonial Revival detailing runs full width of facade; house has been covered with wide siding, however, original siding and panelled porch balustrade remains underneath; 3-foot high fieldstone wall is non-original.
21. 110 Avenue A West: ca. 1909, 2 story, wood shingled, double-hipped roof with hipped roof dormer at facade; hipped roof single story porch runs width of facade; porch columns are shingled; west bay of front porch has been enclosed; flat-roofed single story porch at northeast corner of main house block has also been enclosed, original baluster rail atop porch has been replaced.
22. Otis N. Dunham House # 1 (114 Avenue A West): 1906, Bungalow, 1½ story, dressed field stone foundation, narrow width wood siding, large hipped-roof dormer with three double hung sash centered on facade, dormer window well extends to lip of roof; single story full width porch across facade,

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narrow width wood siding extends to grade and presents a skirted effect, outer porch posts are "L" shaped and covered with narrow wood siding, inner porch posts in Colonial Revival motif; in 1943 screens and screen door were removed from porch; porch balustrades were faced with narrow width wood siding also ca. 1943.

23. Patrick E. Byrne House (120 Avenue A West): 1912, Prairie Style, Purcell, Feick and Elmslie, Minneapolis, Minnesota, architects; 2 story, ground story of brick, second story of stucco.
24. Henry T. Murphy House (515 North Mandan Street): ca. 1914, 2 story, dressed field stone foundation, double-hipped roof with hipped roof dormer at facade, 1 story truncated hip-roofed porch extends two-thirds the width of facade and is surmounted by a balustrade which surrounds truncation, tripled porch columns are carried on low porch wall; shed roof oriel on south wall at ground floor level supported by heavy carved brackets; house sheathed in narrow-width wood siding.
25. Leonard E. Opdyke House (517 North Mandan Street): 1913, 1½ story, with massive pedimented dormer centered on facade, dormer walls are skirted, paired double-hung sash are centered and recessed in dormer facade, dormer window well carries a simple balustrade; narrow-width siding is used at ground floor level, medium-width siding at 2nd story level, and shingles in gable peaks and on dormer; foundation is brick; center and south front porch bays were enclosed in 1940, 7' x 10' addition was added at southeast corner of house in 1953.
27. John C. Oberg House (510 North Mandan Street): 1937, 1 story, irregular in plan with complex hip roof, stucco.
28. 502 North Mandan Street: 1938, 2 story, "L" - shaped, brick (painted), and wide siding used at gable roof dormers and at one gable peak.
29. William E. Lahr House (210 Avenue A West): 1926, Tudor Revival, 1 story, complex gable roof configuration, stucco.
30. 214 Avenue A West: ca. 1909, 1½ story, wood frame, low field-stone retaining wall extends across front of house; house has been substantially altered since 1941 but retains enough of its original Colonial Revival character to warrant inclusion as a contributing building.

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31. Ervin H. L. Vesperman House (220 Avenue A West): 1910, 1½ story, dressed field stone main house block foundation, front porch foundation is of undressed field stone, "L" shaped gable roof with a narrow 1½ story, bay projecting from the angle of the "L" and slightly beyond the toe of the "L"; single story hipped porch roof is supported by turned columns and extends halfway across the facade; house originally had a single story 13' x 18' wing projecting to the rear at the northwest corner of the house - a second story has been added to this wing; 22' x 24' gable roof garage was erected in 1963; narrow width wood siding has been covered with wide wood siding.
32. Robert Orr House (224 Avenue A West): 1908, Colonial Revival, 2 story double-hipped roof, single story hipped porch roof supported by paired and, at the corners, tripled turned columns, open porch balustrade is of geometric design; at the center of the facade a circular bay rises from porch roof and is capped with a turned balustrade behind which a dormer of Palladian motif projects from the facade roof plane; centered on the west side of the house a cant-bay rises 2 stories and terminates in a cant-bay dormer; a cant-bay dormer is centered on the west roof slope; 1 story hipped roof wing constructed ca. 1945 extends east from the southeast corner of the house.
33. George Mann House (232 Avenue A West): 1910, original house (see photo # 33a) was altered beyond all recognition in 1931; house as it exists today is a 2 story brick and stucco with half-timbering at the second floor level in a Tudor Revival style; garage at rear was added in 1934.
34. 515 North Washington Street: ca. 1909, original house was 1½ story wood frame with single story front porch running width of facade and a single story extension at the rear of the house; house was drastically remodeled ca. 1935 in a Tudor Revival style.
35. 201 Avenue A West: ca. 1920, 1½ story, brick hip-roof with flush hip-roofed dormers at facade and on south, east and west sides of house, 1 story hip-roofed porch runs full width of facade; porch was originally open but was subsequently enclosed at an undetermined date.
36. 205 Avenue A West: ca. 1920, 2 story stucco, hip-roof, enclosed hip-roof portico centered on facade, enclosed hip-roof entry centered on facade, enclosed hip-roof entry centered on west wall of house.

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38. John L. Whitney House (213 Avenue A West): 1919, Bungalow, 1 story, cross gable roof, stucco with shingles used in gable peaks, open porch extends half the width of facade.
40. 221 Avenue A West: ca. 1920, 2 story, hip-roof, stucco, shed roof garage added to west side of house in 1944, low walled brick patio extending the width of the facade was added at an undetermined date.
41. 225 Avenue A West: ca. 1920, 2 story, hip-roof, stucco; single story hip-roof enclosed porch extends width of facade.
43. Reuben H. Waldschmidt House (600 North Washington Street): 1936, Tudor Revival, brick, stucco, half-timbering.
45. 312 Avenue B West: 1916, 2 story, brick, hip-roof with large hip-roof dormer centered on facade, open front porch with truncated hip roof centered on facade, simple balustrade defines truncation on porch roof.
46. Mahlon P. Moore House (318 Avenue B West): 1913, 2 story, hip-roof with hip-roof dormers centered on facade and east side of building, single story hip-roof porch extends width of facade and continues approximately halfway along the east wall of the building, ground floor is stucco, second story is shingled as are dormers.
47. Grant D. Call House (320 Avenue B West): 1913, Bungalow, 1 story, flared base, asbestos shingles applied at an undetermined date.
48. Timothy R. Atkinson House (402 Avenue B West): ca. 1910, Prairie Style, Purcell, Feick and Elmslie, Minneapolis, Minnesota, architects, 2 story gable-roofed main house block, hipped-roof single story extension at south wall of house; single story hipped-roof extension from west wall of house, cant bay extends through 2nd story from roof of this extension; house was covered with asbestos shingles at an undetermined date, original siding remains underneath; single story flat-roofed extension is being added at the north wall of house; non-original wood frame flat-roofed detached double garage located at northwest corner of house.

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49. Ervin H. L. Vesperman House (410 Avenue B West): 1926, Colonial Revival, 5 bays, portico centered on facade, single story flat-roofed extensions at east and west walls of house.
52. Clarence B. Little Carriage House (510 North Washington Street): ca. 1920, Colonial Revival, brick ground floor, gambrel roof, double window pedimented dormer centered at facade and flanked by single window pedimented dormers on either side; 4 bay ground floor with arched openings which have been bricked in at an undetermined date.
53. Clarence B. Little House (304 Avenue A West): 1906, Shingle Style, 2½ story, ground floor of dressed field stone, field cobble porch posts; early detached greenhouse originally located at northwest corner of the house has been removed.
54. William F. Cochrane House (316 Avenue A West): ca. 1909, house originally had a single story open porch extending across width of facade and then to a point mid-way along the east wall of the house where it joined a single story extension of porch width; at an undetermined date that portion of the porch running along the east wall of the house was enclosed and a two-story gable roofed addition constructed adjoining the enclosed porch portion. The open porch now extends along the west wall of the house and porch steps which were originally located at the southeast corner of the house are now located at the southwest corner. The house has also been covered with asbestos shingles.
55. Gaylord Conrad House (320 Avenue A West): 1942, International Style; a 16' x 16' addition was added at the northwest corner of the building in 1958, and in the same year a 15' x 8' garage was erected to the immediate rear of the house.
56. Bishops Residence, Bismarck Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church (420 North Raymond Street): 1945, Art Moderne, W. F. Kurke, Fargo, North Dakota architect.
58. Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, Bismarck Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church (520 North Raymond Street): 1945, Art Moderne, W. F. Kurke, Fargo, North Dakota architect.

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List of Non-contributing Structures

Please note: Locations of the buildings listed are keyed on the sketch map by number used below.

7. 210 Avenue B West: ca. 1909, single story house as originally built was wood frame with narrow wood siding at ground floor and stucco at the gable peaks of cross-gable roof, open recessed entry at south-east corner of house. Changes include extending gable walls to edge of roof line, thereby eliminating eave overhang; enclosing recessed entry; applying brick veneer to ground floor walls; removing double hung sash facade windows and replacing them with "picture" window.
8. 216 Avenue B West: 1916, house as originally built had hip-roofed dormers centered on facade and west roof planes, original roof had slight "kick" at eave-line and substantial roof overhang, open single story front porch, hip-roofed with gabled entry bay extended from center bay west to corner of house then halfway to rear of house along west wall, ground floor was stucco, second story was shingled, dormers each carried two leaded lights, triple windows in center bay at second floor level were also leaded, other windows were 1-over-1 double-hung sash. Changes include removal of dormers, straightening hip ridges resulting in elimination of "kick" at eave-line, drastic shortening of roof overhang, removal of front porch, new multi-paned windows, application of wide wooden siding over entire building wall surface. Changes to this structure have so modified its original appearance to prevent classifying it a contributing structure.
17. 225 Avenue B West: 1959, one of the latest houses built in the district, the building is 2 stories with gently sloping gable roof, narrow roof overhang; single story gable roof garage adjoins house at west wall, garage and second floor are sheathed with wide siding, ground floor of house is board and batten; 6-lite casement windows used at both ground and second story facade levels.
26. 514 North Mandan Street: 1910, original single story open front porch which ran width of facade has been removed; dressed fieldstone foundation at facade has been faced with modern brick which extends three courses above top of foundation; original double-hung sash at facade second floor level have been replaced with casement windows, original ground floor window has been replaced by "picture" window with flanking single casements.

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37. 211 Avenue A West: 1949, 1½ story, cross gable roof at facade with shed roof dormer at rear roof plane, small gable supported by carved brackets over entry at east corner of facade; 4' x 10' flat-roofed cantilevered addition at southwest corner of rear wall; house covered with wide wooden siding horizontally laid.
39. 217 Avenue A West: 1978, 2 story, brick and vertical un-planed wood siding, double-wide garage forms facade.
42. 229 Avenue A West: 1950, "Ranch Style", single story, complex hip-roof, attached garage, casement windows, wide wooden siding horizontally laid.
44. 308 Avenue B West: 1951, "Ranch Style," single story, hip roof, 4 bays wide, center bays are recessed, west bay is garage, wide wooden siding horizontally laid.
50. Cathedral Rectory, Bismarck Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church (519 Raymond Street): 1969, 90' x 78' single story brick structure with a 26' x 26' second story sheathed in unpainted roughsawn wide vertical siding.
51. Cathedral Convent, Bismarck Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church (520 North Washington Street): 1965, 79' x 96,' two story, flat roofed, brick with contrasting vertical brick panels from grade level to roof-line defining all window placements.
57. Cathedral Grade School, Bismarck Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church (508 Raymond Street): 1951, 2 story, flat-roofed, precast concrete panels with two horizontal window bands running approximately two-thirds the 200' width of the facade.

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A second house within the district, constructed in 1906 in the Bungalow Style (114 Avenue A West, # 22), for Otis N. Dunham, a retail lumber dealer, was to have significant association with important individuals. In 1917 the house was sold to Sam Clark, a newspaperman, one-time mayor of Minot, North Dakota, and then owner and editor of Jim Jam Jems, a muck-raking magazine of some stature in the region. In the early 1930's Clark began publication in Bismarck of the State Record, an organ intended to support the William Langer political machine. Langer, however, chose to operate his own newspaper and Clark, obviously resenting the turn of events, became a vigorous opponent. Clark's publications regularly attacked Langer in print up to 1934 when he moved to California.

Ironically, Clark sold the dwelling at 114 Avenue A to Langer in 1923, long before their falling out, and Langer maintained possession of the residence for the next twenty years though he only occupied it until his election as Governor of North Dakota in 1932. One of the state's most colorful and influential politicians, Langer's career included terms as Attorney General (1916-20), Governor (1933-34 and 1937-38) and United States Senator (1940-59).

Several other bungalow's were erected in the district from 1906-19. The most impressive of these is located at 520 North Mandan Street (# 14) and was constructed in 1910. Within a year of its completion it was purchased by Dr. William H. Bodenstab and has remained the family's residence until recent years. Bodenstab, who received his medical training at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, the University of Heidelberg, and Johns Hopkins University, practiced medicine for nearly half a century in Bismarck. He also was medical director for the Provident Life Insurance Company, a local firm (of which C. B. Little was founder in 1916 and president until 1941), until his death in 1962, and was medical director for the North Dakota Workman's Compensation Commission from 1924 to 1952. Bungalows of lesser scale are located at 517 Mandan Street (# 25), 514 First Street North (# 19), 320 Avenue B West (# 47), and 213 Avenue A West (# 38).

Other politically prominent figures took up residence on "The Hill" during the early twentieth century. Patrick E. Byrne, from 1907-13 private secretary to Governor John Burke, built one of the district's premier residences in 1912. This Prairie Style building, located at 120 Avenue B West (# 23), was designed by the firm of Purcell, Feick and Elmslie of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and has been very little changed. Actually, the Byrne house may have been inspired by the other Purcell, Feick and Elmslie creation in the district, a structure located at 402 Avenue B

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West (#48), and constructed for Timothy R. Atkinson, a civil engineer, around 1910. Atkinson served as the State Engineer from 1906-1914. From 1914 until his death in 1937, except for one two-year term, Atkinson was both city engineer and county surveyor while maintaining a thriving private practice designing water and sewer systems and facilities for communities throughout the state. Numerous other houses within the district reflect the Prairie Style influence of these two early structures. Chief among them are the house at 103 Avenue B West, designed by the Bismarck architect, Frederick W. Keith, for Henry H. Steele, member of the State Tax Commission from 1915 to 1919; 232 Avenue B West (#11), designed by the Fargo, North Dakota firm of Ashelman and Gage and constructed in 1916 for Dr. Lloyd A. Schipfer, a prominent local physician who lived in the house until 1926 when he sold the property to A. W. Mundy, owner of A. W. Lucas Company, then Bismarck's largest retail department store.

Another style spanning an even greater construction period within the district is the Colonial Revival, first evidenced in 1908 with the construction of 100 Avenue A West (#20). This house, designed by Bismarck architect Arthur Van Horn for Henry J. Geierman, general manager of the Bismarck district office of International Harvester, was touted in the local press as being of a style entirely different from any yet seen in Bismarck. In the same year another Colonial Revival residence was constructed at 224 Avenue A West (#32). Built for Robert Orr, Manager of the Bismarck Grocery Company from approximately 1904 until his death in 1923, and president of the Bismarck Building and Loan Association from 1917-23, the most unusual feature of the house is the circular second story bay centered on the facade and capped with a turned balustrade behind which rises an oversized dormer of Palladian motif. Following Orr's death, the property was sold to John Burke, a three-term Governor (1907-1912) and Treasurer of the United States from 1913-21. During Burke's residence at 224 Avenue A he was a member of the North Dakota State Supreme Court, and was its Chief Justice from 1929-31 and 1935 to his death in 1937. Perhaps the district's best example of the style in its purest form, however, is found at 204 Avenue B West (#6). Designed by a Minneapolis architect named Van Dyke, it was constructed in 1916 for lumberman Otis N. Dunham - the second house built for him within the district (the first is located at 114 Avenue A West, (#22)). Other examples of the style are located at 410 Avenue B West, 219 Avenue B West (#49), and 521 North Washington Street (#18). The Colonial Revival elements of the latter result from a drastic remodeling of the residence in 1935, designed by the Bismarck architect, Robert A. Ritterbush, Sr., for the owner, James Trimble, at that time Manager of the Bismarck Division, Montana-Dakota Utilities Company.

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Another Depression-period remodeling of even more drastic proportions accounts for one of the districts' best Tudor Revival examples, located at 232 Avenue A West. The house, constructed ca. 1910 (photo # 33a) for Frank J. Call, a local businessman, was remodeled in 1931 (#33b,c) for its new owner, George D. Mann, according to the design of the Minot, North Dakota, architectural firm of Bugenhagen and Molander. Mann, owner and publisher of the Bismarck Tribune from 1917 until his death in 1936, was succeeded by his widow, Stella. In her first year of management, the Tribune was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for distinguished and meritorious public service. She continued as president of the Bismarck Tribune Company, following retirement as publisher in 1962, until her death in 1973.

The earliest example of the Tudor Revival Style in the district, however, is located at 220 Avenue B West (# 9), a house built in 1914 for Clyde L. Young. Young practiced law in Bismarck for 54 years, serving from 1909-1913 as assistant attorney general and as Bismarck's City Attorney from 1923-33.

Additional, examples of the style, though less imposing, are also found at 210 Avenue A West (# 29) and 515 North Washington Street (#34).

The last architectural style constructed in pure form within the district was the Art Deco, found in the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit and accompanying bishop's residence located at 520 North Raymond Street (# 58), and 420 North Raymond Street (# 57), respectively. Designed by William F. Kurke of Fargo in the late 1920's, construction was delayed by a lack of funds until 1942; work was completed three years later. Kurke's original design called for an educational building to be located between the Cathedral and residence. It was not until 1951, however, before work on the Cathedral Grade School began and the Diocese of Bismarck had, in the meantime, decided to depart from Kurke's plan - the result being a long, low, flat-roofed structure of more contemporary design. The Cathedral bell-tower is a well-known landmark, being easily visible within the community from the hills to the north and east and from the west as one crosses the Missouri River Valley into Bismarck. The structure's physical dominance has been significant enough for the surrounding residential area to be identified with it in the local mind. The residential area to the immediate east of the Cathedral, which at its genesis and for many years thereafter was simply, though meaningfully, identified as "The Hill" is now a portion of that larger area generically termed "The Cathedral Area."

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The nominated property includes all of Blocks 17 and 18, lots 3-8 of Block 7, lots 3-6 of Block 8, and lots 1-9 of Block 19 in the Plat of the Northern Pacific Addition to the City of Bismarck, and; all of Blocks 15 and 16, lots 7-12 of Block 13, the south 100' of lots 7-12 and all of lots 13-18 of Block 14, and lots 1-5 and 11-14 of Block 27 in the Plat of the McKenzies Addition to the City of Bismarck.