

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 Lundquist, Oliver and Gertrude, House

other names/site number Ebert, George and Ada, House

2. Location

street & number 622 W. Thayer St. not for publication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.

Norm E. Cooney 6-2-06
Signature of certifying official/Title 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

Randa McCallard 7/21/06

Lundquist 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	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	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 Home Building Association 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, brick, concrete
walls: stucco
roof: composition shingle
Other: _____

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

See Continuation Sheets

Lundquist 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).

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

- 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.

Politics/Government

Period of Significance
1920-1931

Significant Dates
1920, 1921

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

- 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

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: _____

Lundquist 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 362666 5185176
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

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 Susan & Reginald Finck

street & number 622 W. Thayer telephone 701.258.9841

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lundquist, Oliver and Gertrude, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Oliver and Gertrude Lundquist 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 Lundquist House is located at 622 W. Thayer in Bismarck, Burleigh County, North Dakota. It is located west of the downtown in a residential neighborhood which appears to have been developed primarily in the late 1910s and early 1920s. The house, which sits back from the street and faces south, is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of W. Thayer and Griffin Streets. The lot measures 50 feet wide by 142 feet long.

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 Lundquist 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 small recessed entry porch is tucked beneath the roof at the southeast corner of the house. A small one-car garage is attached to the north side of the house and is accessed by the side street on the west side of the house.

The house sits on a foundation that is a combination hollow clay tile, brick, and concrete and includes a full raised basement. The exterior wall structure of the house is unknown, but because the Home Building Association built with either hollow clay tile or wood, the exterior walls are likely to be one or the other. The interior walls are wood framed, as are the floor joists and roof structure. An exterior brick chimney is located on the west side of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lundquist, Oliver and Gertrude, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

Section number 7 Page 2

There are 1,120 square feet of space on the first floor; 560 square feet of space on the upper floor; and 1,012 square feet of space in the basement

EXTERIOR FEATURES

The exterior walls of the house are finished with stucco on the first floor and the front-facing dormer. Wood shingles cover the gable ends of the house and the rear dormer. The side-facing gabled roof is covered with composition asphalt shingles. In keeping with the Craftsman style, decorative details include exposed rafter tails, knee braces beneath the raking edges of the roofs, and a slightly tapered square porch post (which is also covered with stucco). Simple fascia boards are attached to the raking edges of the house and dormer roofs.

The front entrance is located in a slightly recessed front porch, accessed by a short flight of concrete steps. There is a side entrance on the east elevation near the back of the house by the garage and an entrance doorway on the west elevation through the garage. The wooden doors are recessed panels with no windows in the front and west doors; the east door has lights in the upper portion which help to illuminate the interior stairwell to the basement. The front door has a glass storm door (not original).

A rectangular oriel window extends from the wall plane on the west 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 have gabled roofs. The front dormer is centered on the south elevation and has two pairs of windows set very closely together. It is slightly set back from the roof slope which creates a shallow flat surface beneath the windows. The dormer on the north elevation is a centered wall dormer. There is one window, off-centered to the west, in the dormer.

A brick chimney on the west side of the house pierces the roof's eave on the south slope of the roof near the ridge. The chimney is broader at the bottom with one tapered shoulder, on the south side of the chimney, approximately half-way up the wall of the first floor. At the bottom of the exterior wall, is a simple water table, also covered with stucco, which gives the house an appearance of having a bit of a "base." A simple wooden trim board marks the separation between the main floor and the upper floor, separating the stucco from the wood shingles. The metal door of the original coal chute is still in place in the foundation wall on the north side of the house west of the garage.

The windows are nine-over-one and six-over-one double-hung wood sash; most have exterior metal storm windows. A large fixed pane window on the front elevation is flanked by nine-over-one double-hung windows, somewhat in the fashion of a Chicago-style window. Another large, triple window is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lundquist, Oliver and Gertrude, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

Section number 7 Page 3

located on the east elevation; in this case, the large center window consists of fifteen-over-one single-hung wood sash flanked by six-over-one double hung windows. A pair of eight-pane decorative windows are located on the north elevation, just west of the garage (these windows are no longer visible on the interior as cabinets in the dining room have been built in front of them). The windows in the basement are primarily one-over-one double-hung wood sash.

INTERIOR FEATURES

Located on the first floor of the house are the living room, dining room, kitchen, entry hall, and stairways to the upper floor and basement. Three bedrooms and a bathroom are located upstairs. The floors throughout the house are wood with maple in the living room. The dining room and kitchen floors have a layer of vinyl over the wood, as does the bathroom. The bedrooms have been carpeted. The walls and ceilings are plaster, some walls are painted, some have been papered. There are simple wood trim and moldings throughout the house; all are painted.

An enclosed entry hall is located between the front porch and the living room. It includes a small closet.

The L-shaped living room is located on the south side of the house. A brick fireplace, which has been painted, is located on the west wall. It has a simple mantelpiece and a ceramic tile hearth. Located near the front windows is a pair of built-in bookcases, recessed into the wall. The tops of the openings are shaped in a kind of ogee arch and each bookcase is trimmed with wood. A plaster medallion on the ceiling appears to be original, although the light fixture has been changed.

A pair of multi-light "French" doors separate the dining room from the living room. The window bay has a built-in window seat. A late 20th century china cabinet fills the entire north wall (and covers the decorative windows seen from the outside).

The kitchen has been remodeled with new appliances and fixtures, although the layout appears to be unaltered. The wooden cabinets may be original. A pair of windows located on the east end of the room provide some light, although a modern florescent fixture has been installed as ceiling light.

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 a stairway located in the northeast corner 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. Access to storage under the roof slope is provided through a small doorway in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Lundquist, Oliver and Gertrude, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

southwest bedroom. The third bedroom is located in the northwest corner of the house. 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 remodeled. A small linen closet is located outside the bathroom, adjacent to it, on the landing hallway.

OUTBUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPING

There is a single-car garage attached on the north side of the house. It is finished with stucco on the main portions of the exterior walls and with wood shingles in the gable end. Composition shingles cover the roof. The garage door has eight wooden panels with a row of multi-light windows above. A pedestrian door is located just south of the garage door, providing access into the garage space. The concrete driveway and adjacent parking pad are accessed from the side street west of the house.

The landscaping includes foundation plantings and street trees. Sidewalks are located along both the south and west sides of the house. The back (north) and side (east) yards are fenced. A small patio area is located in the side yard; a pool and gardens are located in the backyard.

ALTERATIONS AND INTEGRITY

Alterations to the house have been minimal and mostly cosmetic in nature. The kitchen and bathroom have been remodeled and include new fixtures, although the floor plans of each are intact. There is newer vinyl flooring in each and in the dining room as well. Carpeting covers the original floors in the bedrooms. The basement has been partially finished and a new heating system installed.

The garage appears to have been an early addition. It does not appear on the 1927 Sanborn maps, yet its detailing and finishes match those of the house indicating that its construction occurred relatively soon after the house was built. It may have been built when the house was sold to the second owners (Eberts) and it should be considered contemporaneous with the house.

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Lundquist, Oliver and Gertrude, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

INTRODUCTION

The Oliver and Gertrude Lundquist 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 NONPARTISAN LEAGUE IN NORTH DAKOTA

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
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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lundquist, Oliver and Gertrude, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

Section number 8 Page 2

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 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

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.

⁵ Ibid., 212-213.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Lundquist, Oliver and Gertrude, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

THE LUNDQUIST HOUSE

According to the Bishop, Brissman & Co. report, Oliver Lundquist 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

Lundquist was among several from this league for which no league membership applications were found in the files at the time of audit examination. The report does indicate, however, that Lundquist had made a "home buying deposit" of \$1,400.00 but no payments toward the mortgage contract.⁶ The Lundquist house is shown in the report as under Bismarck Project No. 2 and is listed with an address of 324 Thayer (the streets numbers apparently changed soon thereafter as the house was listed at 622 W. Thayer in the 1928 city directories). The report indicates that the house was not yet occupied by December 3, 1920.⁷

At the time of the Lundquist 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.

Oliver Lundquist was the assistant postmaster in Bismarck in 1919. He and his wife, Gertrude, lived at 117 First Street.⁸ Lundquist apparently joined one of Bismarck's Home Buyers' Leagues in 1919 or 1920. On August 23, 1920 he purchased Lot 7 of Block 10 in the Riverview Addition and on

⁶ Bishop, Brissman & Co., *Report of Special Examination of the Home Building Association of North Dakota* (Bismarck: December 8, 1920): 16, 25.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 23.

⁸ Keiter Directory Company, *Bismarck City and Burleigh County, ND* (Norfolk, Nebraska: Keiter Directory Co., 1919).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lundquist, Oliver and Gertrude, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

Section number 8 Page 4

August 24, the property was transferred to the "State of North Dakota, d.b.a. Home Building Association" for the consideration of \$600.00.⁹ It is not known exactly when the Association began or completed construction on the house or when the Lundquists moved into the new house. It is known from the Bishop, Brissman & Co. report that construction had begun in 1920, but was not yet complete by December 3 of that year. This would indicate, that in all likelihood, the Lundquists were able to move into the house sometime in 1921. In 1928, the city directories indicate that Lundquist had been promoted to postmaster and that his residence was located at 622 W. Thayer.¹⁰

The deed records show that in November 1924, after the Home Building Association was dissolved, that the warranty deed transferred to Lundquist for a consideration of \$7,700 and on November 24, 1924 Lundquist was granted a mortgage for \$6,000 at a six percent interest from the "State of North Dakota, as successor of the Home Building Association." That mortgage was reassigned to the Bank of North Dakota on June 17, 1925.¹¹

Lundquist died in 1931 leaving the property to his widow, Gertrude, and their three children, Wallace, Martha and Doris. On October 15, 1931, the Lundquist heirs sold the property to George and Ada Ebert for \$1000.¹²

George Ebert was a foreman for the French and Welch Hardware Company.¹³ He and his wife lived in the house for twenty-seven years until his death in 1958. Apparently Mrs. Ebert kept an interest in the property, mostly likely by carrying a loan, when selling to Irvin A. and Hazel I. Trom in December 1958 for \$13,800.¹⁴ Trom was the Elementary Education Director for the State Department of Public Instruction; Mrs. Trom was a teacher at Highland Acres School.¹⁵

The deed records show that in 1962 Mrs. Ebert, along with the Troms, sold the house to Roy R. and Mary J. Hulm. The Hulms immediately mortgaged the house and transferred title back to Mrs. Lundquist, although they are shown as residing in the house in 1962. Hulm owned and operated

⁹ Abstract for 622 W. Thayer.

¹⁰ R.L. Polk, Bismarck City Directory, 1928-1929 (St. Paul, Minnesota: R.L. Polk & Co.).

¹¹ Abstract.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ R.L. Polk, Bismarck City Directory, 1932-1933 (St. Paul, Minnesota: R.L. Polk & Co.).

¹⁴ Abstract.

¹⁵ R.L. Polk, Bismarck City Directory (St. Paul, Minnesota: R.L. Polk & Co.), 1959.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Lundquist, Oliver and Gertrude, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

Hulm Electric contractors.¹⁶ In September 1964, the estate of Ada Ebert sold the property to D. Evelyn Stuart. Since that time there have been a number of owners, including Dayo and Henrietta Nagle, Wesley and Karol Harry, Michael and Kathleen Birrenkott, David and Beverly Stewart, James and Marie Amos, and Thomas and Deborah Schirber. The current owners, Susan and Reginald Finck, purchased the house in November 1996.¹⁷

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.¹⁸ 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 Lundquist 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.

¹⁶R.L. Polk, Bismarck City Directory (St. Paul, Minnesota: R.L. Polk & Co.), 1962.

¹⁷ Abstract.

¹⁸ Robert L. Morlan, Political Prairie Fire (St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1985), 277.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lundquist, Oliver and Gertrude, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

Section number 8 Page 6

The Lundquist 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
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 garage, which is attached to the house, is considered a contributing feature

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Lundquist, Oliver and Gertrude, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1

Lundquist, Oliver and Gertrude, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

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

1. Name and address of property: Lundquist, Oliver and Gertrude, House
622 W. Thayer St.
Bismarck
2. County and state: Burleigh County, North Dakota
3. Name of photographer: Michelle L. Dennis
4. Dates of photographs: December 1, 2005
5. Location of original negative: North Dakota State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office
6. Description of view: labeled on each photograph

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lundquist, Oliver and Gertrude, House
Burleigh County, North Dakota

Section number 10 Page 1

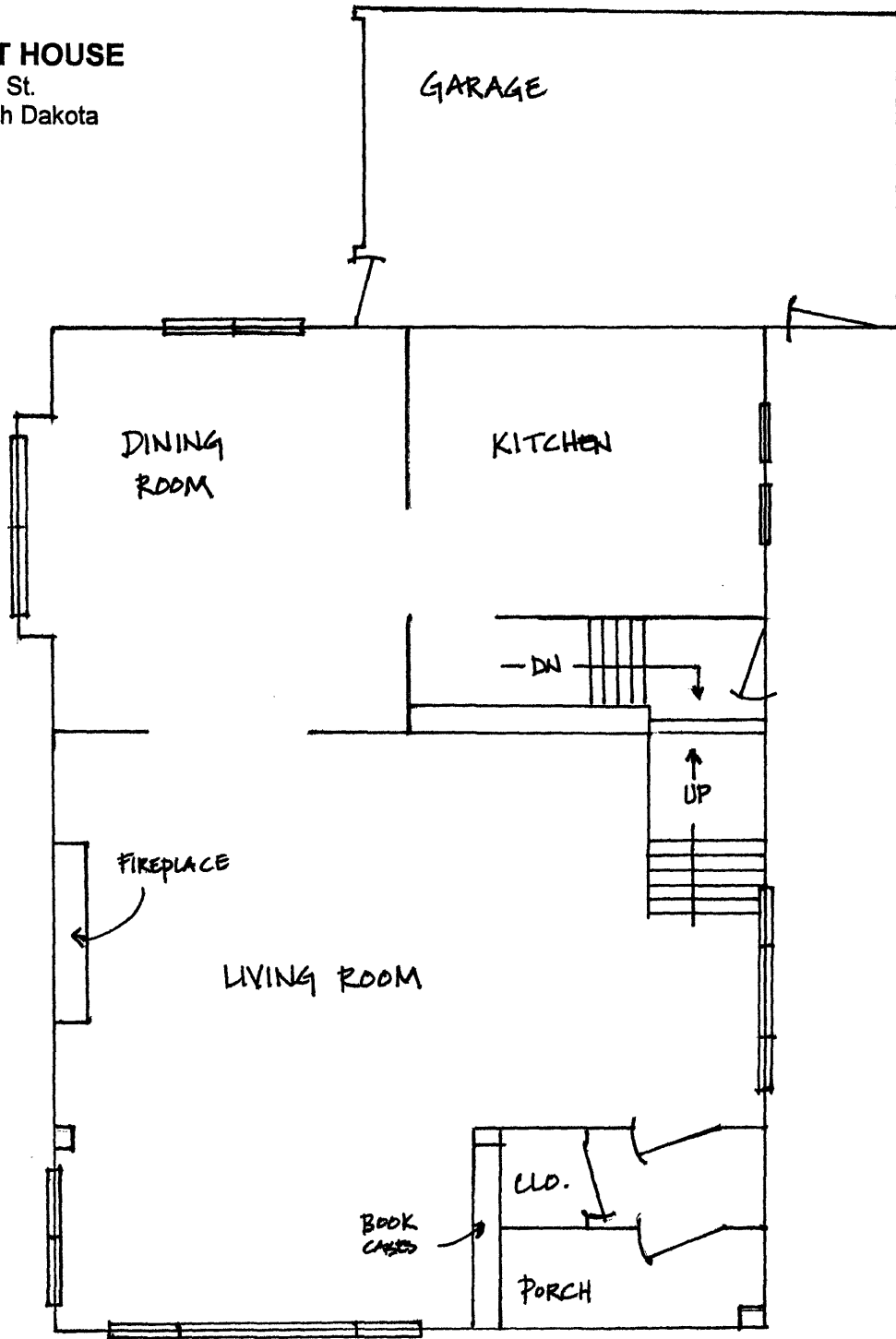
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated parcel is located in Bismarck, Burleigh County, North Dakota and is legally defined as Lot 7 of Block 10 of Riverview Addition and is also known as parcel number 0045-010-045.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated parcel, less than one acre in size, includes the lot originally purchased by Oliver Lundquist on which the house was constructed by the Home Building Association for Lundquist and his family. The house (with its attached garage) is considered the sole contributing resource on the lot.

LUNDQUIST HOUSE
622 W. Thayer St.
Bismarck, North Dakota

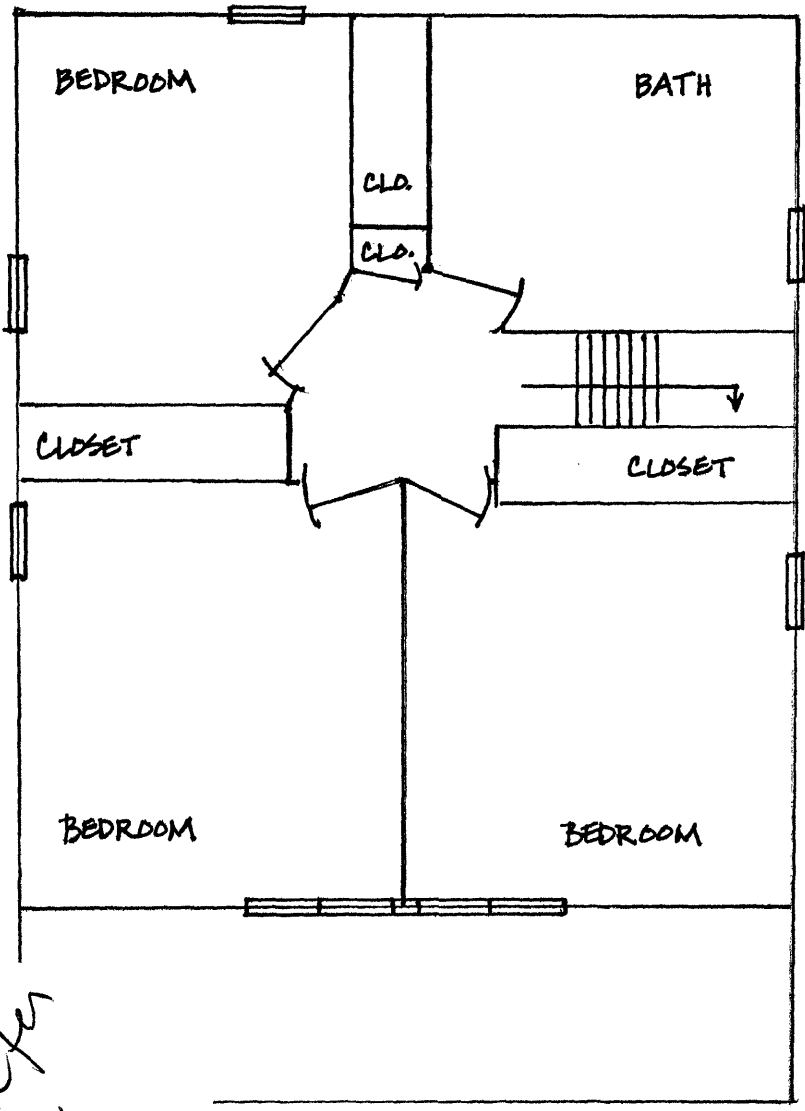


FIRST FLOOR
(Not to scale)



LUNDQUIST HOUSE

622 W. Thayer St.
Bismarck, North Dakota



*Return for
SLR*

SECOND FLOOR
(Not to scale)

