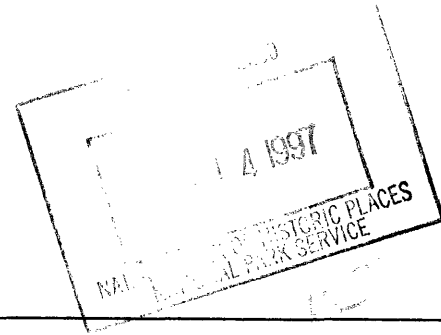


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Continuation Sheet

Section number 1, 2, 3, 4 Page 19



Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Burleigh County, ND

1. Name of Property

Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase)

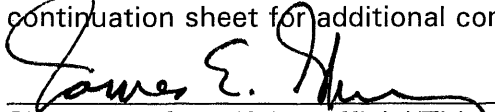
2. Location

Street and Number

519, 612, 614, 622, 716, 718, 722, 826 North First Street;
612-912 North Mandan Street; 608-723 North Washington Street;
612-623 North Raymond Street; 102-402 Avenue C West;
211-219 Avenue D West; 112 Avenue E West.

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 statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title
James E. Sperry, State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota)

11 AUGUST 1997

Date

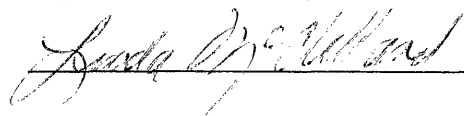
4. National Park Service Certification

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

 10/24/97

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Continuation SheetSection number 5, 6, 7 Page 20Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Burleigh County, ND

5. Classification

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
82	11	buildings
1	0	sites
83	11	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/single family
LANDSCAPE/natural feature

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single family
LANDSCAPE/natural feature

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER: Plain Residential

Materials

Foundation	CONCRETE
Walls	WOOD STUCCO BRICK
Roof	ASPHALT

Narrative Description

Amendment to the 1980 nomination. The following two properties have been reevaluated and found to be contributing resources to the Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District.

8. 216 Avenue B West: 1916, changes to the house have been the removal of dormers, straightening hipped ridges resulting in elimination of "kick" at eaves, shortening of roof overhang, removal of front porch, multi-paned replacement windows, application of wide wooden siding over entire building wall surface. From their appearance, the changes occurred during the late 1940s and are nearly 50 years old.
37. 211 Avenue A West: 1949, one-and-a-half-story house with 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' float-roofed cantilevered additional at southwest corner of rear wall; house covered with wide wooden siding horizontally laid.

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Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Burleigh County, ND

Narrative Description (continued)

List of Contributing Structures:

The following properties are within the expanded boundaries of the Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District.

59. (519 North 1st Street): 1920; Craftsman Bungalow. This one-story stone and stucco bungalow has a clipped gable roof and outstanding Craftsman features. Front roofline is clipped gable. Foundation and unusual square chimney formed by an enormous wall of field-stones, six feet high. Open rafter porch is atop six step double-wide staircase. Front door set to side of porch. Door itself is four feet wide. Rafters on porch have beam end-notches. Window opening onto porch has triple 1-over-1 panes. A front shed roof extension has triple 1-over-1 windows, exposed rafter ends and open soffit. A Craftsman design window box with notch-ended boards is under main facade window. Craftsman brackets hold up shed roof extension. On north side, a large piece of petrified wood is part of foundation facing. This was brought up from Cannonball in the 1910s by Red Tomahawk, the man reputed to have slain the famous Sitting Bull.
60. (612 North 1st Street): 1924; Gable. A four-unit apartment at present, this structure is tan brick, essentially rectangular in footprint. Darker brick detailing appears around top of foundation and at window sills. Facade features triple sets of 3-vertical-over-1 windows, original inside. The door is off-centered to right side of facade. A shed dormer extension runs nearly full width of the facade on the upper story, and has two sets of four windows. A flat roof, original extension off north side has a separate entry door and stoop. As the building was originally occupied by a dentist, it is possible that this section was for the dental practice office. A newer brick protecting wall shields front steps (double-sided) from sidewalk. A red brick chimney rises from rear of roof's west gable slope. Outside lights and inside windows are original.
61. (614 North 1st Street): 1927; Tudor Revival. This two-story house is stucco with elements characteristic of Craftsman influence in the front gable design. Stick design appears again over front door in a timbered half-circle. Centered on facade are large 8-vertical-10-paned windows canopied by a shallow, shingled projection. An arched entry at left side of facade leads into a sheltered garage area with a doorway leading into main house as well as sheltering garage doors (original). On the second story, a peaked window casing surrounds a 6-over-1 window. Shed dormers extend from both sides of the steep gable roof.

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Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase)
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Narrative Description (continued)

62. (622 North 1st Street): 1934; Vernacular. A story-and-a-half house, this building has cross gables and a front facing gable. Two chimneys are present on facade; one is exposed. Front door is under a shed entry projection and is reached by following a curved path from sidewalk on this corner lot. Windows in second story gable are 6-over-6 paned, on the ground floor is a three-paneled front window with 4-over-4 side panels and a 1-over-1 center panel. In 1992 a 16' x 20' addition was constructed off rear of house. In 1978 a detached 24' x 24' garage, behind house.
63. (716 North 1st Street): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. This building has an exposed red brick chimney on south side of house and original inside windows, 3-vertical-over-1. Shallow entry extension, gable roof is simple design. Front steps are concrete with brickwork and stucco. Stucco overcoat is roughly finished. Typical for Craftsman bungalows, the house is deeper than it is long with the gable end facing forward to street. Porch light is original. A magnificent cobblestone fireplace graces the living room. The house interior is in fine condition, with oak woodwork. A detached stucco one-stall garage was built in 1959 to match the house.
64. (718 North 1st Street): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. Building has front-facing clipped gable with a matching entry roof. The windows, 1-over-1, are the original 1929 windows; screen and storm doors are original too. Window boxes under front window typical of Craftsman influence, as are the front shutters (non-functional). Craftsman brackets support the window box and a clover design is found on both shutters and window box. Red brick chimney shows on north slope of roof, and a coal chute leads to basement off north wall of house. Detached wood frame garage is in back of house, clad in drop siding.
65. (722 North 1st Street): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. Simple, shallow entry gable extension in front gable of main house. Fancy fascia scalloping original, newer stone veneer over foundation. A basement entry is cut into front of house at "garden" level, but entry is not noticeable from street. Windows are newer on front but similar to original 1-over-1. In 1977 interior was gutted.
66. (826 North First Street): 1941; Cape Cod. A two-story house, gable roof house with a flat front and wood shingles. Two dormers project from front roof at second story. A front door overhang matches roof and is supported by brackets. Owner says large bay window on ground floor is not original, but about forty years old. Owner believes original window was a similar multi-paned pattern, but was flush to front wall. South side of house has attached shingle-sided single-stall garage with an upper forward facing dormer. Carport roof angles down from south of garage to end in square pillars. Garage doors solid panel with top row glass pane panels. Newer windows in some windows, but 4-over-4 arrangement maintained. North side of house has a one-story addition also wood-shingled, which was added in 1940.

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Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase)
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Narrative Description (continued)

67. (612 North Mandan Street): 1926; Colonial Revival. A two-story, horizontally sided frame house, rectangular with an original glassed-in front entry porch. The porch gable is pedimented and has cornice returns. A red brick chimney with simple ornamentation is exposed on south side. In 1976, an 18' x 32' shed roof addition was added off rear of house, with siding and exterior trim made to match original. A second red brick exposed chimney was added on the 1976 addition. Window pattern is 8-over-1 main level and 6-over-1 upper level. All parts of house are sided in wide wooden clapboard.
68. (615 North Mandan Street): 1927; American Foursquare. Narrow wooden clapboards side this two-story American Foursquare. Roof is hipped and asphalt shingled. Craftsman elements are also present, in the exposed rafters and open soffits which overhang house, garage, and porch extension. Centered hipped porch entry and wooden porch railings dominate facade. Windows are 3-vertical-over-1 downstairs and 4-vertical-over-1 upstairs. Garage addition has a hipped roof off south side of house and has a shed addition to the rear. Windows all have simple three-board, two-cross-piece wooden decorative shutters.
69. (618 North Mandan Street): 1928; Tudor Revival. Rectangular stucco two-story house with cross gables and a shallow entry gable facing street. The Tudor Revival style is evident in the stick work of all gable peaks and staggered arrangement of the front gables. Triple 6-over-6 window, much like an older style piano window, graces facade to left of doorway projection. Windows and exterior windows are original and 6-over-6 in pattern. Asphalt shingles are on main roof and on the cut through dormer at north side of facade. A painted brick chimney is exposed on north wall. Front screen door replaced with large sheet glass storm door. Garage matches house details and stands back of southwest corner of house.
70. (619 North Mandan Street): 1928; Craftsman Bungalow. Single story frame and stucco bungalow with an arched entry door set back into entry facade with fancy recessing. Brickwork caps concrete foundation. Typical of bungalows, building is much deeper than it is wide. Irregularly shaped because of a sunroom extension off main gable. Windows in extension have a unique glazing pattern. On gable front facade, windows to each side of entry extension are 5-vertical-over-1. An attic vent is moon-shaped. Gable peak mirrors front door casing styling. Garage at back of house is detached, with two separate stalls designed to match main house.

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Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase)
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Narrative Description (continued)

71. (621 North Mandan Street): 1927; Craftsman Bungalow. Entry is offset and slightly recessed on the frame and stucco bungalow. Craftsman brackets support entry roof and large stones form porch guard sides, face foundation and define planter built under main window of ground floor facade. Cross-gabled, this bungalow is one-and-three-quarters stories, set on a corner lot, with facade wall front facing gable end. An exposed stone fireplace on north wall matches other stone decorative elements on building. Inside home, stone fireplace is built on the diagonal into living room wall. A garage is attached at rear east side of house. A three-part front window is flanked by shutters and has a center window with 8-over-1 and side windows with a 6-over-1 pattern. Second-floor gable end has set of 6-over-1 windows.
72. (622 North Mandan Street): 1927; Craftsman Bungalow. On a corner lot this frame, brick and stucco house is an excellent example of Craftsman styling. The centrally pointed lintels over door and front window, the clipped gable roof, and the depth to width relationship are distinctively Craftsman. Exposed rafter ends, brick planter built beneath the front facade window and the flat entry roof, braced with Craftsman brackets enhance the bungalow. The main front window is topped with a transom window of multiple small square panes. Two brick chimneys are exposed along the north side of the building. A garage and screened porch addition are located on the rear west elevation and do not compromise the integrity of the house. While the addition is not sympathetic, the addition does not obscure the original Craftsman detailing and historic character.
73. (700 North Mandan Street): 1926; Craftsman Bungalow. Light tan brick with elegant darker brick detailing, this one-story house is a fine example of Craftsman style design. It features front gables of varying heights, which form a multi-layered facade. An exposed carefully detailed chimney is important part of facade's impression; it is flanked by leaded glass windows. House is set on corner lot. Main window is a piano window of three windows, center 5-vertical-over-1 and sides 4-vertical-over-1, framed in casing together. Roof projection has open soffits and Craftsman brackets. Attached garage exits onto Avenue C.
74. (704 North Mandan Street): 1928; Craftsman Bungalow. One of the few Bismarck, this small one-and-a-half story frame house is actually a Sears House Bungalow. Among its unusual features are cornice returns on centered front porch extension. Garage and house roof are wood shingled. The porch is asphalt shingled, open-sided with a rounded arch and ceiling. Porch roof gable extension supported by four rounded Ionic style columns, closely paired at each side of steps. Siding is wooden narrow clapboards on house, original shakes on detached, rear yard garage. Two skylights have been added on front roof slope. Red brick chimney shows on north rear slope of roof.

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Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase)
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Narrative Description (continued)

75. (712 North Mandan Street): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. Cross-gable bungalow, with facade formed from large forward gable end, and gable end entry projection. Typical of Craftsman style, entry gable projection is shallow and shares a roof slope with the larger front gable. Stick-like stucco pattern in gable peak harkens to the Tudor Revival influence. Windows mainly original inside and out, with a 6-over-1 pattern. Two window sets on facade, one double set and one triple set.
76. (714 North Mandan Street): 1909; Vernacular. One of the first buildings to be constructed on this city block, this two-story, frame, gable roof house was sided with metal siding in 1983. Siding width almost matches the original-width clapboards. The gable end faces the street, and a single-story front porch extension covers two-thirds of facade. Roof is asphalt shingled. Enclosed front porch has wooden steps. Front door has a transom and two narrow 1-over-1 panels beside it. Original siding shows on interior porch wall. First story has large square 16-pane window north of porch extension. Second story has two front windows with a 2-over-2 pattern. A two-stall garage, wood with asphalt shingles is detached in rear yard.
77. (715 North Mandan Street): 1929; American Foursquare. Assessor's office offers dates of 1889 or 1929 for the construction of this two-story hipped-roof frame and stucco house. Although called an American Foursquare this house is rectangular in proportion and originally had a wide wrap-around front porch. In 1967, a flat roof addition 24' x 17.5' was built at rear northeast of house. Stucco is roughly finished, which is similar to many of the surrounding houses. Front door has a flat top pediment with dentils and pilasters. Scalloped flat fascia board trims the house. Main floor has one set of three 2-over-2 windows and the second story has two similar 2-over-2 windows. All front windows have decorative shutters with a simple diamond cut-out pattern. A yellow brick chimney is centered along hipped roofline. Original 3-vertical-over-1 windows are still on the house sides and rear walls.
78. (718 North Mandan Street): 1909; Vernacular. Two-story frame, gable roof house having asphalt shingles and metal siding. Front gable of this farmhouse type building has cornice returns. An open porch extends out from first story, supported by simple Ionic columns. Ground floor tall casement windows are not original, possibly part of the 1966 remodeling. Upstairs windows are 2-over-2 panes. A red brick chimney is visible on north slope of roof. A very old addition, possibly a summer kitchen, is attached to back of house at northwest corner.

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Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Burleigh County, ND

Narrative Description (continued)

79. (719 North Mandan Street): 1937, Herman Leonhard, architect, Bismarck, North Dakota; Tudor Revival. The architect designed this home for his own family. He used a frame and stucco system with a complex gable roof. Finished with sculpted stucco, this is a two-story "Storybook Stucco" with a tall, steep roof pitch, stick-type timbering and faux stone designs formed in stucco. Second story window is rounded with a 6-over-6 pattern and old metal awning to shade it. Matching style triple set from first story 6-over-6 windows are below. The entry is flush to front of house and the doorway is arched with a log-end design. Sidewalk and driveway have a faux flagstone design in concrete. Garage is attached and set back at north side of house behind a wooden decorative gate. Windows and doors are original. Painted brick chimney is visible on roof. A stone-ringed fish pond has been retained in backyard.
81. (723 North Mandan Street): 1928; Tudor Revival. Frame "Storybook Stucco" with its irregular textured stucco, is unique in the area. When built, it was heralded as the 'house of the future' according to local sources. In appearance it could be a crazy witches' house with its two steeply pitched bay extensions. These gable extensions from connecting center gable define the front of house. The entrance is inset in center with short stairway to open porch landing. These unusual bays have bay windows topped with half-circle glass panes. Other smaller windows are 3-vertical-over-1. The house rests on a corner lot. The stucco is impressed with a faux stone design here and there. A faux stone chimney appears on ridge-line of roof and a faux stone exposed suspended chimney is against south side wall. The most unusual feature of this bungalow is the roofing--a rolled effect is achieved on gable ends in the two steep bays that is a remarkable and original design. A two-stall garage, stucco with wood doors is set back behind the house, facing Avenue D.
82. (800 North Mandan Street): 1934; Craftsman Bungalow. One-story frame and stucco gable roofed Craftsman bungalow, set on corner lot. Red brick steps lead to front door and red brick chimney is exposed on south side of house. House has the layered facade gabling common to Craftsman bungalows. The gable end is toward the street, with the length of the building extending back into lot. Stucco has a trowel-flattened finish. Inner windows original, 6-over-1, newer exterior storms. A single stall garage is attached at west side of house in the back, facing Avenue D.

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Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Burleigh County, ND

Narrative Description (continued)

83. (801 North Mandan Street): 1930; Craftsman Bungalow. Again, the layered, receding gable facade design is present. Three gables facing end forward are arranged to create a shallow depth look in this frame and stucco bungalow. The stucco has a rough finish. The small enclosed entry has a unique half-circle, almost bell-shaped door casing. This is presently being restored. One single narrow vertical 10 pane window and one double set narrow 10 pane windows are in facade. All inner windows are original. This particular bungalow shows Spanish Revival elements throughout, borrowing typical Craftsman style details. Along south side of this corner lot, the stucco wall of house has protruding Spanish style short posts around and beside windows. Original single stall garage attached at rear.
84. (802 North Mandan Street): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. One-story frame and stucco bungalow of Craftsman extraction. Typically of the style, the entrance is off-set on facade and slightly recessed. Entrance has curved wide, flat porch rails of concrete. Cornice returns are visible on both the front facing gable ends. Windows are a 6-over-1 pattern and the front door, interior windows and storm windows are all original. Red brick chimney is visible along rear ridge of roof. Front windows are piano style, a set of four 6-over-1 windows in shared casing. A wooden flower box is built under front windows. Attached garage is stucco but has newer door.
85. (805 North Mandan Street): 1934; Craftsman Bungalow. One-story house with main gable running parallel to street and a projecting, front gable extension for entry. Front entry has simplified cornice returns. Entry door has rounded casing and original doors. Windows are 6-over-6 and one casement set of two vertical eight-paned windows. Stucco chimney part of main facade forms the joint between entry gable extension and main house block. Chimney has red brick shoulders, a second chimney shows on ridge. Sidewalk is curved, stucco is roughly textured and the flat roofed wood garage is original.
86. (808 North Mandan Street): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. One-story frame and stucco house with gable roof. Stucco has troweled finish. Off-centered entry has a mock gable pediment supported by stuccoed brackets. Red brick decorates concrete stairway and a red brick chimney is exposed at south side. Front window shows piano window influence--a three part window with sets of 6-over-6 panes. Detached garage matches house in finish and design. Doors are original.
87. (810 North Mandan Street): 1928; Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, hipped roof and frame construction. Stucco exterior has textured finish and a kicked roof-line. Receding Craftsman style gables--front entry gable just slightly lower and forward of main house rooflines. Roof pitches on porch and house are identical. The door is set in same casing as the flanking two, 3-vertical-over-1 and four, 3-over-1 window sets. Entry door and window unit extends full width of porch section. A wood addition at rear of house does not affect overall appearance or integrity. In 1995 a metal-sided 24' x 28' garage was built behind house at back of property.

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Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Burleigh County, ND

Narrative Description (continued)

88. (811 North Mandan Street): 1928; Craftsman Bungalow. One-story gable roof Craftsman bungalow with stucco exterior. This bungalow is L-shaped with cross gables. Tudor Revival was borrowed for faux stick detailing in gable end peaks. Very simple, plain house with two nonoriginal window pairs in casing matching entry door woodwork details. Window boxes are under both facade windows, supported on simple Craftsman brackets. One red brick chimney is exposed on south wall, one shows on ridge of roof. Handprints and "1927" are visible in the sidewalk leading from house to rear detached stucco garage at rear of lot.
89. (814 North Mandan Street): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. Bungalow with one-story frame construction and stucco finish on exterior walls. Originally this building had a flat roof, but this was changed to a hipped roof in 1983. Matching original house, flat roof garage is set back of house. Centered entry projects forward from facade in typical Craftsman design. Door and windows cased together in woodwork that extends the width of porch extension. Small window panels by door are 3-over-1 each side, next to these sets of 4-vertical-over-1 each side. Red brick chimney shows at rear center of this plain and simple bungalow roof.
90. (815 North Mandan Street): 1935; Cape Cod. A two-story cross-gable house with three front dormers on second story. Stucco is rough textured and the gable peaks are wood-sided. Front door has elaborate arched appearance with a shallow gable feature as pediment. Dentils appears around half-circle transom window above door. One-third of facade is set back slightly from the rest. Non-functional shutters have three panels with cross-bar design and are found on all first story windows. Pattern of windows is 6-over-6, and they are original.
91. (816 North Mandan Street): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, clipped gable Craftsman bungalow with stucco exterior and asphalt shingles. Front entry is clipped gable with shingles angle in gable end. Door is slightly off-center in facade. Light fixture is original as is door with six panes over wood panel exterior porch door. Paired windows to each side of entry are original, 3-vertical-over-1. Small patio in front of house. Split steps lead to entry and to patio. Carport extends with flat roof off at north rear gable ends of main house. Backyard is extremely deep. This long but narrow Craftsman style bungalow seems tailor-made for the narrow, long and deep lots along this Bismarck block.
92. (819 North Mandan Street): 1941; Tudor Revival. Two-story frame and gable roof house shows Tudor elements mixed with Craftsman elements. Forward facing, cross-gable extension has 6-over-6 windows and decorative, non-functional shutters. A small, four-paned window is set beside front door, and has a red brick sill. Garage is incorporated in house block, occupying the lower right corner of the house, door has original vertical wood panels set with three small windows. Red brick chimney is at north end of house, and red brick decorative elements are seen on southwest corner of building.

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Continuation Sheet**

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Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Burleigh County, ND

Narrative Description (continued)

93. (820 North Mandan Street): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. One-story stucco and frame Craftsman bungalow with cross gable roof. Red brick chimney rises from hipped roof, with three tile chimney pots on top. Front facing gable extension has stickwork. One window, 1-over-1, is to left of door on main facade and has beneath it a window box supported by Craftsman brackets. Other side of facade has double window with simple casing and matching window box. Single stall wood garage with hipped roof stands behind main house. Shingles are asphalt.
94. (823 North Mandan Street): 1925; Craftsman Bungalow. One-story gable roof frame and stucco Craftsman bungalow. Irregular smooth and rough finish stucco on this simple house. The main roof is a clipped gable one, with an entry extension gable roofed. Entry front has all-of-a-piece woodwork surrounding door and two right side windows, 3-vertical-over-1. Wood clapboards form part of front entry woodwork design. On main house is a double window with 3-vertical-over-1-pattern glass panes. Flat roof garage is attached and original, arrived at via a gravel driveway. Front yard has concrete retaining wall.
95. (828 North Mandan Street): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, gable roof bungalow with steel siding (1986) over original stucco. Shallow extension front entry has cornice returns. A red brick chimney is exposed to left of doorway, as is a double window 1-over-1 with three-board, non-functional shutters. Facade north of door also features 1 over 1 window with shutters. A large extension projects rear of house. Garage in 1986.
96. (831 North Mandan Street): 1938; Spanish Revival. A large two-story, double-gable house built on corner lot, almost at top of high hill overlooking Bismarck. Craftsman influence is seen in the revival motifs. First story is both painted brick and stucco. Large brick chimney rises up facade, front casement windows to right of doorway are deeply recessed into stucco wall. Glass blocks are inset at left of door. Window pattern on second story is 6-over-6. A design of square and diamond shapes is impressed into second story wall. Second floor overhangs lower house about eight inches, and is supported with Craftsman reminiscent brackets. Bay window on south facing side of house is original, and affords a overview of Bismarck. A second story porch is also set into south side of house. Garage originally was part of house, but has been remodeled for domestic use. Another garage exiting to Avenue E is only a few years younger than the house.
97. (832 North Mandan Street): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, gable roof house is a Craftsman bungalow with stucco siding. Facade shows three receding gables with matching roof pitches. Red brick chimney visible along roof ridge. A small window is adjacent to front door, a double 3-vertical-over-1 window is to right. All are cased with simple woodwork. A low stucco bunker sits off to northwest rear corner of house.

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Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase)
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Narrative Description (continued)

98. (900 North Mandan Street): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. A single story, cross-gable, frame and stucco Craftsman house, this building has a retaining wall which defines the southeast corner of its sloping front lot. Stone and brickwork are evident on rear and front paths around house. Doorway is a simple half-circle arch. Main facade has two sets of windows which are 6-over-1, one set is in main house, other is in entry extension. Garage set at back, driveway is two original concrete tracks.
100. (910 North Mandan Street): 1941; Plain Residential. Two-story stucco and frame, gable front house with a combination stone and brick detail around garage section. House has an unusual hip curve shape to the northeast garage wall corner--one of several elements reflecting Craftsman influences. A wood frame and screen porch and a red brick exposed chimney are on south side of house. A stone retaining wall helps define the character of this property. Newer ground floor windows, but original 8-over-8 pattern.
101. Clell and Ruth Gannon House, (912 North Mandan Street): 1935; English Cottage. Stone one-story home with a complex hip roof, wood shingled. Two additions have been added, one a 1953 garage matching original house and an earlier, lean-to bedroom addition at back of house in 1938. Generally windows are 6-over-6. Windows have eyebrow eaves, and the stone is primarily granite igneous and metamorphic rock, or fieldstone. The door hinges and fireplace andirons were fashioned of salvaged iron from the old State Capitol. House is deeply set into the lot.
102. (608 North Washington Street): 1947; Modern. A low, frame, one-story hipped roof bungalow is modern by date, but shows elements found in other homes in the area - revival motif, simple on door surround, and semi-circular concrete steps to front door, for example. Four casement windows are set in south end of facade with front door. Large original picture window with double five-panel side-windows and single stall attached garage share forward gable extension. Interior intact. According to local memory, this house was the only house constructed in the town of Bismarck in 1947, due to building material shortages resulting from WWII. Only the military service status of the owner enabled him to qualify for the necessary supplies.
103. (614 North Washington Street): 1941; Cape Cod. A single story frame, shingle-sided house, gable roof. Front, recessed door is surrounded with detailed woodwork, dentil design over door, and flanking slat louver shutters. Gable ends have vertical wood siding. A bay window faces south on side wall of house near breezeway which connects house to the garage. Front window large 8-over-12 pattern. All front windows are flanked with shutters. The sidewalk winds at an angle to front door. Foundation is poured concrete.

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Narrative Description (continued)

105. (707 North Washington Street): 1928; Craftsman Bungalow. A curved walk leads up to this typical modest hipped roof stucco Craftsman bungalow. Front steps are bowed. A simple shallow front gable entry extends from sheltering main gable. Main gable facade has two shared-casing windows with a 3-vertical-over-1 pane window pattern. Left side facade has a single 3-over-1 paned window, also original. South side of house is an exposed stucco chimney. A second chimney appears above northeast roofline rear of house. An attached garage extends from south corner of house at rear.
106. (709 North Washington Street): 1930; Craftsman Bungalow. This one-story stucco Craftsman bungalow has faux fieldstone decorative design featured on chimney cap and along foundation, giving a storybook appearance. Hipped roof runs parallel to street with front facing gable entry extension. Flared columns of stucco form a double-sided bell shaped entry with arched openings. The front porch gable is a shallow projection from main house facade. Facade's double 3-vertical-over-1 pane windows are original. A second brick chimney can be seen along north exposure of roof. Stucco has rough finish except where the pattern elements are featured, these have a smoother surface. Foundation is poured concrete.
107. (710 North Washington Street): 1931; Craftsman Bungalow. A one-story house with troweled stucco finish. A centered entry with clipped gable extends from main house, and is supported by square stucco columns. Doorway is six steps above yard. Double 3-vertical-over-1 windows are featured on left facade, triple 3-vertical-over-1 are right on facade. Roof is wood shingled. Inner windows are original as are all doors. In 1967, a garage extension was placed to south of house. Newer garage double doors have been added, but extension matches house stylistically and is stuccoed to match.
108. (715 North Washington Street): 1932; Craftsman Bungalow. Simple Craftsman brackets hold up the window box under this bungalow's main double 6-over-6 window. Shingle-sided, this one-story house has simple wooden three board shutters with two crosspieces and diamond cutouts. Entry and left side facade roof is a shed extension from main roof. Exposed brick chimney on side of house. Garage has board and batten in gable and brick-stamped asphalt siding; it is detached and was added to property in 1973.
110. (717 North Washington Street): 1931; Bungalow. Originally a shake-sided bungalow, house now is sided with asbestos-cement cladding. The house has a centered shallow front gable extension for front entry to house. One-over-one original double window is set on main facade wall. A matching single 1-over-1 window balances on other side of entry. Entry steps are side oriented with a curving sidewalk leading to street. A flat roof garage is attached.

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Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase)
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Narrative Description (continued)

111. (718 North Washington Street): 1941; Modern. Shake-sided one-and-a-half story cross-gable frame modern bungalow. Facade gable has off-centered entry door. Federal style casing surrounds front door. Two wood panel shutters frame front windows with three crossbars and clipped corners. Window pattern is 6-over-6. An exposed stone chimney climbs south wall. A garage is joined to house with a breezeway, all matching house.
112. (723 North Washington Street): 1936; Craftsman Bungalow. Set on a corner lot, a faux stone stucco patio wall surrounds northwest corner of house. This frame and stucco one-story house has complicated double gable roof. Shallow gable entry has arched doorway. Facade windows are original--one double 6-over-6 and a single 6-over-6. A small rectangular window adorns front gable peak. One of the "Storybook Stucco" variation, this house has original planters set around patio which have been fashioned to look as if made of bark. All outside light fixtures are original. A double gable garage, also original has two doors set with four sets of four paned windows.
113. (612 Raymond Street): 1920; Craftsman Bungalow. The one-story house is faced with a 5' high brick foundation and horizontal siding with diagonally arranged siding pattern at gable end. Stucco sides and rear of building indicate original exterior. The entry is set on south side of front projection. Steps are concrete. Side windows are 1-over-1 with newer combination storm windows on outside, one original. Foundation is poured concrete. In 1961, this stucco bungalow was remodeled with the addition of a 8' x 18' addition at the front facade, but the original shape is still apparent. Roof is asphalt shingled.
114. (615 Raymond Street): 1938; Vernacular. Frame two-story, gable-front house with stone and poured concrete foundation. First story is faced with stone, second story is shake-sided. Windows are original in a 6-over-6 pattern. Front door is actually set at top of a long curved stone and concrete stairway on the north face of the house. A single stall garage is built into and under the house block, on street side of house, set back from forward facade wall. Garage doors are original with a side matching entrance door. A rear entrance is at top of a staircase at south side of house, behind and above garage. A large stone chimney rises up the east side of the structure.
115. (616 Raymond Street): 1913; Vernacular. This gable roofed house has a roof line running north/south. The enclosed sleeping porch extends under the shed roof on second floor. Square piers support the shed sleeping porch. A second large two-story shed addition has been added to the rear of the house. The roof is asphalt, the gable ends shingled with original wood. On east side attic gable, a wooden criss-cross design appears. Windows are 1-over-1 combination storms.

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Narrative Description (continued)

116. (622 Raymond Street): 1941; Vernacular. Two curved concrete steps lead up to this hipped roof, flat-facade house. Door casing very simple, all front windows have non-functional, simple design shutters, 1959 addition. Window pane pattern is 8-over-8. An attached garage retains its original single stall door with 22 solid panels and 2 window panels. Building is lap-sided. Chimney visible at north end of structure.
117. (623 Raymond Street): 1938; Cape Cod. Set on a corner lot, this frame, Colonial extraction two-story house has sets of 6-over-6 windows with pierced shutters on all ground floor and front side windows. A curved path leads to front door, a brick walkway surrounds the house. Two dormers are on the main house, a matching one is set over attached garage. A shed dormer extends just below rear roof line on second story. A small brick chimney is centered on ridge-line. Foundation is poured concrete.
118. (102 Avenue C West): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. Chinese elms are the front and side boulevard trees of this Craftsman bungalow. Set on a corner lot, front steps lead diagonally from the sidewalk to the porch. Porch rails are curved and topped with red brick. The rafter ends of main roof are exposed. The front entry is steeply gabled and set slightly out from sheltering main gable. Basic house shape is an irregular L-shaped cross-gable. Windows are original casement sets of narrow 8-lite windows. Front door has stick elements forming a semi-circular design above it. The stucco is semi-smooth. East end of the facade has shallow shed dormer with triple set of casement windows. Waist-high stucco and brick porch balustrade extends from doorway to end of dormer extension. An exposed painted stucco chimney with red brick cap and decorative side detail is found at east corner of facade.
119. (104 Avenue C West): 1927; Colonial Revival. Though essentially Colonial Revival in form, this two-story stucco house has numerous Craftsman elements, for instance, the stucco and shingled rain-chase which arches over into the lawn from the southwest corner of the facade, and the shallow entrance configuration. Paired 6-over-6 front windows flank front portico. Over the first story windows a shields-and-garland stucco design has been built up to resemble plaster work. Red brick chimney is visible off gable ridge to east side. The porch light fixture is original, as are the windows. A curved front sidewalk leads to house, which is set back from street.
120. (108 Avenue C West): 1905; Vernacular. This gable-front house was remodeled to be a two family dwelling in 1929. It is a large two-story house with composite siding and disparate window shapes and styles in upper facade. House has complicated gable system with a rear double gable and also a front facing gable. An enclosed porch extends the entire width of front facade. Windows are 1-over-1, most original or quite old. Side windows have more integrity than the front.

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Narrative Description (continued)

121. (112 Avenue C West): 1909; Dutch Colonial. A large gambrel roof home, this two-story building is set back in yard from sidewalk and boulevard elms. A flat roof 12' x 12' addition was appended to west side of house in 1962. Window pattern is 1-over-1. Front porch has been enclosed with a pair of 1-over-1 windows in front, flanking doorway. Both porch and rest of house have been sided with asbestos-cement cladding. A red brick chimney rises from back section of roof. A new stone and brick retained garden has been added in front of front porch.
122. (118 Avenue C West): 1935; Craftsman Bungalow. Structure is a simple Craftsman one-story bungalow with rounded steps leading into a centered front gable entry. Paired windows 6-over-1, are set either side of entry extension on main facade. Exposed stucco chimney on east, yellow brick chimney back at north end of hipped roof ridges. Porch has rounded entry arches and matching open window openings on sides.
123. (122 Avenue C West): 1917; Craftsman Bungalow. The porch of this wood-sided one-story home has recently been enclosed. An L-shaped bungalow, the original porch was sheltered under the main front facing west of gable, a common Craftsman pattern. Open stickwork design in front of gable overhang was preserved when porch was enclosed in 1991. Gable overhang is still supported with original Craftsman brackets and all but new porch casement windows are original 1-over-1. Newer combination storms have replaced exterior storms. Side-flush columns on porch have been retained as well, but the front concrete stoop has been covered with wood stairs and landing, which centers on facade. Interior doors have transoms and beveled glass. Exposed rafter ends around roof reflect early Craftsman influence in Bismarck.
124. (214 Avenue C West): 1928; Craftsman Bungalow. Tudor Revival elements are visible in the front facing gable end of shallow porch extension. Newer wooden vertical siding has replaced those integral Tudor sticks work in sheltering main gable end. Typically Craftsman in configuration, the building is not as wide at front as it is deep on its lot. The front door is original semi-circular form with newer outer door. Small 3-over-2 paned windows appear in entry porch walls. On main house facade are two windows with a 4-vertical-over-1 design. Garage set back from house was added in 1966 and is sided with vertical wood siding.
125. (215 Avenue C West): 1930; Craftsman Bungalow. Classic Craftsman styling is seen in the receding three-gable house front of this one-story building. This stucco house has simple detailing around doors, windows and fascia. A painted brick front stoop enhances the rather plain exterior of this Craftsman bungalow. Outside storm door is newer as well as window screen/storms. The original inner 6-over-1 and 8-over-1 front windows have been retained. An exposed red brick chimney is centered on east side of house, a coal chute is built into the south side of the foundation wall. Stucco finish is rough textured. A matching garage is detached off southwest rear corner of house. Remodeling was done to update interior in 1951.

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Narrative Description (continued)

126. (217 Avenue C West): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. A Craftsman-influenced house with a clipped gable front and a hipped roof open entry porch with stone sides. Stone sides grace the front steps, and a retaining wall of concrete holds yard back above city sidewalk. A doorway arch or rain-chase extends from front northwest corner of house, and the columns support ends in a stone cairn matching front porch and sidewalk details. Original 1-over-1 windows in triple set adorn facade. On the east side of house a red brick chimney is exposed. Original attached garage with original doors, is tucked away at rear of house. An enormous, rare May tree stands in rear yard.
127. (218 Avenue C West): 1928; Spanish Revival. A flat roof bungalow, this is a variation of the Craftsman style best described as Spanish Revival. Facade details include a crenelated roofline, with impressed stucco detailing, which is interrupted by two projections of faux tile roof material with exposed rafter ends. These projections shelter paired, but different sized, front windows. One pair is a double 6-on-1 window and the second is a triple set of 6-over-1 panes. Stucco texture is rough. Entry projection is centered in facade and has a two-sided entrance. Forward aspect of closed entry has 2-vertical-6 paned windows flanking two casement panels, 8-vertical-panes each, with a half circle top pane. All original windows, with newer combination storms.
129. (222 Avenue C West): 1935, Herman M. Leonhard, architect, Bismarck, North Dakota; Plain Residential "Storybook Stucco." Main gable front-facing with a smaller front-facing gable extension protecting entry stoop. This front entry porch has square pillars and is protected by the shoulder line of the main gable. Gables in both sections have horizontal wood siding with a scalloped-edge appearance. Gable window has 6-over-6 panes, as does window on main floor. Other windows also 6-over-6. Right side of facade has exposed stucco chimney, which has the sculpted stucco and impressed cut stone design that makes this house extremely distinctive. Design repeats in front entry facade below gable wood and on the garage. The garage was rebuilt in 1989 to replicate the steep pitches and gable arrangement of main house. A shed dormer comes off roof to west on second-story. Newer windows in this dormer. Front door original as are most interior windows.
130. (224 Avenue C West): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, trowel-smoothed stucco house. Gable end faces front with a small 3-over-1 gable window centered over entry projection. Entry roof has clipped gables. Door is set at side with protected sides on stairs up to house. New windows, original pane pattern 1-over-1 retained on porch. Original beehive front porch light fixture mounted on wall. Eaves and fascia have been sided and closed, so Craftsman, elements such as open rafter ends or fascia pattern, have been lost.

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Narrative Description (continued)

131. (229 Avenue C West): 1936; Craftsman Bungalow. Set back on yard terraced with stone retaining wall this one-story house is one of the few in the area sided with wood clapboards and fieldstone. From a complex hipped roof line a gable extension to accommodate an enclosed front entry on left of house nearly matches the gable extension to far right to form the garage area. A large exposed fieldstone fireplace set on front of house clearly reflects a tie to Craftsman variations used in older homes throughout this district. The double front set of windows are 6-over-6 with a window-box beneath having Craftsman brackets. Windows are set off by simple three-board, two-cross-piece non-functional shutters. Shutters have design of three different lengths cut-out vertical slots. Original interior door and outside light fixtures.
132. (230 Avenue C West): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. Like many other area one-story Craftsman bungalows built in the late 1920s, this stucco house has elaborate shallow recessing of parts of facade. In particular, the front entry way is arched and recessed atop three half-circle painted brick steps. An irregular pattern of cut stone is present around doorway arch, on the chimney and irregularly on facade wall. Chimney is part of the front facing gable, also a commonly seen Craftsman variation. Hipped roof is quite low. Inside windows are original, a 6-over-6 pattern. Along east wall of house is a bank of 4-over-4 windows is grouped in triple and quadruple sets and cased together. Painted chimney is located on rear ridge.
133. (231 Avenue C West): 1941; Plain Residential. This two story frame stucco house is unusual in that it is set back with a stone retaining wall in front along sidewalk which also defines the approach sidewalk and garden level front entry below. Scalloped fascia boards over entry area are the only adornment on this simply styled bungalow. Front facing forward right side facade gable has single set of 6-over-1 windows. On tall left front facade are placed 2 sets of 6-over-1 windows one above the other. Red brick chimney is visible along rear roof line. A detached garage, wood sided, has two stalls and is completely hidden from view behind the house.
134. (232 Avenue C West): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. Centered simple front entry projection with four steps up to recessed door. A gable roof one-story Craftsman bungalow, there are double window sets to left of entry on house front and also to the right of entry on house proper. Window pattern is 3-vertical-over-1. A newer red brick chimney is exposed on the west side of house. Metal awnings top side windows and a flat roof garage is attached at northwest corner of house. Stucco is rough-textured, lot is a corner one and original outside lights have been retained.

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Narrative Description (continued)

135. (233 Avenue C West): 1929; Craftsman Bungalow. One-story frame and stucco Craftsman bungalow sits on corner lot. Simple style with small front entry gable shallowly extending from main front gable. One large 6-over-6 original window on right facade, 1 smaller 6-over-6 window on left side. Newer storm door but heavy inner door original. Light fixtures also original. Some Craftsman elements obvious, such as the inset design of 3 open and protruding half-circles stacked one on two which decorates front facing gable. A diamond design is present on the exposed stucco chimney. Heavy metal ridge cap on roof. An elaborate stucco fence and retaining wall edge the property. Round, baseball-sized adornments sit on fence.
136. John Zuger House, (301 Avenue C West): 1937; Cape Cod. Frame house with a 14' x 14' breezeway/screened porch connecting house and garage. Six-over-six windows with louvered shutters on both sides of facade. Centered front door atop curved concrete steps. Door flush to shingled side of house. Simple Colonial style casings around door, shutters to each side. Painted brick chimney shows along ridge roof. House has bay window to rear of house, natural oak floors, 2 fireplaces and built-in oak bookshelves and hutch. Pole light at house front was the first one in Bismarck. The sundial in the back yard sits on a base made from discarded Missouri River steamboat piling. A picket fence on the east and north was constructed in the late 1940s.
137. (302 Avenue C West): 1933; Craftsman Bungalow. Originally stucco-sided, this is a typical one-story cross-gable roof Craftsman bungalow. Metal siding was added in 1974, but the fancy arching brickwork found in front entry gable around front door was left exposed. Painted concrete steps with painted brick sides lead up to front shallow entry gable. Facade has three 6-over-6 windows to the right and two 6-over-6 windows to the left of entry protrusion. Double shallow gable front is typically Craftsman, as is exposed painted brick chimney on east side of house.
138. (306 Avenue C West): 1940; Plain Residential. One-story gable roof house with wide wood clapboards and a wood shingle roof. Shutters flank 6-over-6 windows and are of a diagonal cut design. Newer storm door, but original inner door with fanlight style window remains. Front of house sports a large picture window and a shingled roof projection supported by angled wood over front stoop. On east side a sculpted stucco chimney has a whimsical chimney cap with a painted brick design. A second chimney can be seen of back of roof.
141. Dr. Engrebretson House, (313 Avenue C West): 1938; Tudor Revival. Two-story stucco and timbered building with a steep roof with cross gable construction. Second floor timbered gable projection overhangs above front door and garage. Long main facade wall set with five casement window panels of 8 vertical panes. In timbered second floor gable end a 6-over-6 window is centered. A diamond-shaped paned window is just to the left of doorway. Doorway is framed with tortured timbers as is garage entry. Exposed sculpted stucco chimney rises at east gable end

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Narrative Description (continued)

142. (316 Avenue C West): 1940; Craftsman Bungalow. A gable roof L-shaped house with wood shingles on sides and vertical board and batten in gable ends. Door set at angle of 'L' and has a fanlight transom window over door. Elaborate dentil pattern and narrow side windows flank doorway. Exterior shutters have three panels. East side window is a bay with 25 panes in center panel. Two tall front 15-lite windows are on inner 'L' walls.
143. (318 Avenue C West): 1941; Plain Residential. Wood-sided cross-gable one-story bungalow, quite modern in design, but having elements of earlier styles. Entry is set in forward facing gable, steps are concrete. Shed dormer projects out to form garage roof. A small horizontal transom window is set in dormer above garage door. Windows are original, an 8-over-8 pattern. A white painted rain-chase arches down from southwest corner of garage, and a white painted exposed stucco chimney climbs side of gable wall.
144. (320 Avenue C West): 1936; Colonial Revival. Original building has salt-box proportions, two upper front windows and three lower front windows on street side of facade. All windows have plain shutters and a 6-over-1 pattern. Steel-sided, the entrance is set off to west side of building. An attic vent has upside-down horseshoe shape. Large two-story addition was built off back of building forming cross-gable, in 1947. In 1977, a detached garage was added to the property.
145. (402 Avenue C West): 1905; Vernacular. An early gable front two-story stuccoed over original brick dwelling. Elaborately designed fascia boards, and fancy attic window with a triptych design. Attic gable has fancy bracket and horizontal wood elements defining attic from facade of second story. First floor windows modern in front, entry, and bay. Chimney is stucco over brick. A flat roof extension for a 2-bay garage extends off rear of house. Windows have stone or concrete lentils which betray the existence of original brick under the stucco finish.
149. (217 Avenue D West): 1932; Craftsman Bungalow. One-story stucco house with two sheltering forward gables and an arched and recessed front door in a shallow entry extension. A painted stucco and red brick chimney is exposed on west side. Two 3-vertical-panes-over-1 windows are in larger, forward gable end. Stucco finish is smooth and a red brick chimney is visible at rear of house.

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Narrative Description (continued)

150. George Will House, (112 Avenue E West): 1949; Arthur, Ritterbush, architect, Bismarck, North Dakota; Spanish Colonial Revival. A massive two-story house with a red tile roof and a symmetrically balanced facade. The roof is complex, with intersecting hip roofs. The walls are 12" thick concrete, and the structure itself is a industrial steel beam construction. Rafter ends are exposed in soffit overhangs. Thirteen steps rise from curving front sidewalk to recessed second floor level entry. Building has an almost U-shape with each forward leg having a five-panel casement window 5-panes high with a transom row on top, at the top story level. On the lower garden level, casement windows 3-panes high are centered beneath main floor windows. To the east, garage extension is topped by patio leading off of upper dining room. House is set back from street, well screened by trees, and angled on its lot. The plans for this house, and some of the construction begun, when World War II broke out. The building was delayed by material shortages throughout the decade, and the final touches were not made until 1951.
152. Landscaping. Approximately 350 American elms and green ash trees in the boulevards along all avenues and streets within the original and expanded district boundaries. Green ash trees make up 10-15% of the total. The American elm trees along Avenues A and B are the oldest, dating to the 1910s, while the remainder of the area was planted during the early 1920s. The trees create a visual canopy along the streets and avenues with an average spacing between trees of 20 feet. In c. 1972-77, Dutch elm disease swept through the area claiming about 20 trees. Single, pairs, and sets of three trees were lost on seven blocks (7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18). In the time since then, only three trees have been lost to the disease. The integrity of this resource is high.

List of Non-Contributing Structures:

80. (722 North Mandan Street): 1909; Vernacular. This building started as a carriage house at Fraine Barracks in Bismarck along the banks of the Missouri River. Moved to its present location during the 1930's, this frame and gable house has seen at least four major remodeling jobs, the first of which would have modified it from carriage house to dwelling. Other remodelings were undertaken in 1947, 1974, and in 1978. The second floor of the one-and-one-half story building has a centered turret with two narrow vertical 10-pane windows and two flanking 6-paned windows. Turret rises above flat roof porch upheld by brick columns. Steps to porch are concrete and brick. Main floor windows are divided diamond casement and the house has wood-shingled roof and centered red brick chimney.
99. (904 North Mandan Street): 1949; Craftsman Bungalow. Originally this one-story hipped roof bungalow was, like its neighbors, stucco in the Craftsman style. In 1983 exterior was extensively remodeled including changing window shapes and placement, and installing two-tone vinyl siding, and few if any details remain, other than the driveway boulders which line the entire approach to the house. No interior changes have occurred.

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104. (615 North Washington Street): 1939; Cape Cod. Set close to street above a flagstone wall, this gable roof house is stucco and brick. Long and low, this one-story home has an attached, slightly recessed garage to north end. A curving stone stairway curves up through the retaining wall to the front door. Facade has canopied windows with diamond panes and a set of tall casement windows. All windows are newer, and house was remodeled in 1962. Remodeling included an addition, removal of a front window and rearrangement of some interior spaces. Overall exterior design was lost. Wood shingles used to roof house and garage, now asphalt.
109. (716 North Washington Street): 1955; Modern. One-story modern hipped roofed building reminiscent of a Cape Cod style. Shake-sided with a large brick chimney exposed at north side. A garage is set forward of main house block and a picture window with casement side panes looks out over new deck. House appears to have been designed much earlier than its construction date. The design is compatible with the neighboring homes which meet the age requirement.
128. (221 Avenue C West): 1950; Modern. Set above and well back from the sidewalk, this terraced frame house is one-story, with a simple, originally L-shaped gable construction. A flat-roof rear side extension off the southeast corner of house rear is partly visible from street. A round quarter-paned window is in front facing gable aspect, as is one large 6-over-6 window. Entrance door is set facing sideways to main facade. Main facade has large triple 6-over-6 paned window.
139. (309 Avenue C West): 1941; Modern. Hipped roof, two-story building with front facing gable extension containing a large bay of modern windows. All front windows new (1961), older original windows present on house sides, 6-over-6 pattern. Steel siding and asphalt shingles added in 1981. Stucco and brick capped chimney at northeast corner. Alterations to front of building and rear done in 1961 and 1981.
140. (312 Avenue C West): 1953; Modest Ranch. Modern one-story house with hipped roof and a brick planter under front picture window. Two carpeted front steps. Attached garage set forward toward street. Original windows, wide overhanging eaves. Wide wood clapboard siding. Low pitched roof.
146. (211 Avenue D West): 1909; Vernacular. A one-and-a-half story gable roof house, this has an asphalt shingled roof, metal siding, and a gable end with wood shingles. Main first story facade has a modern casement window. The originally plain exterior has been transformed through the years. A raised platform deck surrounds front entry, and imitation cut-stone veneer covers lower part of house. A shed addition extends at rear of building.

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Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Burleigh County, ND

Narrative Description (continued)

147. (213 Avenue D West): 1949; Ranch house. Modern one-story building has a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles and a red brick chimney. Front picture window is flanked by four horizontal panes at each side. The gable extension houses garage. The front entry is protected by an overhang. Wide Masonite siding.
148. (215 Avenue D West): 1950; Modern. The house has steel-siding, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. One-story, the building has two front dormers with 1-over-1 window pane pattern. Garage is at left of facade. Front window is a modern bay. The facade is faced with stone and an exposed fake chimney is situated on west side of house. Rear elevation has a second story dormer.
151. (219 Avenue D West): 1941; Modern. The centered gable of this one-story house faces the street. Wood-sided with cross gable roof, the house has a exposed tan brick chimney on east wall and shutters on both windows and door. Windows are 8-over-8 on left side of house, 6-over-6 on right. Steps are concrete and garage is at rear southeast of building. Eliminated windows with newer asbestos-cement siding.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ 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.

Areas of Significance

Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Period of Significance

1905-1949

Architect/Builder

Leonhard, Herman M.

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Burleigh County, ND

Statement of Significance

The Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion A in community planning and development. With very few exceptions the homes within the expanded boundaries of the Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District are markers of Bismarck's growth and settlement from 1905-1949. The district is also significant under Criterion C for its architecture. The variety of architectural styles and overall remaining integrity of the buildings within the district provide the City of Bismarck with its most architecturally diverse concentration of residential structures. Remarkably intact, these homes look much the same as they would have when they were first constructed by a progressive-minded era of North Dakotans.

The period of significance for the boundaries of the increased district extends from 1905, the date of construction for the oldest homes, to 1949. Nineteen forty-nine was chosen as the ending date for two reasons: 1.) as one of the premier homes, the George Will House (150), is a late example of its style but conforms to the historical architectural styles present in the district. It was built in 1949, and 2.) stylistically, the ranch house begins a non-historic architectural form and is not compatible with the styles in the district. Ranch houses appeared nationally and in Bismarck in the latter part of the 1940s.

Forty of 84 houses were built during the 1920s, reflecting the city's population growth during this time. The census figures for Bismarck report an increase of 56% in the population. Growth continued during the 1930s but to a lesser extent with 29% of the homes built in the expanded district. Population growth slowed in Bismarck between 1930 and 1940 with growth at 39%. Examination of the streets within the Bismarck Cathedral Area shows an unusually clear picture of blending of architectural and social eras merging into the next within the confines of a geographically small area. In combination with the earlier listed sites in the original nomination, this neighborhood characteristic is intensified.

There existed an uncommonly democratic mix of residents, income ranges, and architectural styles indicative of the economic nature and social development distinguishing Bismarck's early growth. The area 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. People as important and as influential as Clarence B. Little, Clyde L. Young, and B. E. Jones (see original nomination) lived side by side throughout the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s with neighbors Erick Chesak, a barber residing at 710 N. Washington Street (107), pharmacist Theodore E. Pavalak at 612 Raymond Street (113), E. V. Lahr, treasurer of the Board of Education in 1932 and prominent civic leader at 718 N. Washington (111), and seamstress Mrs. Mary Cram at 112 West Avenue C (121). In many ways the district with its expanded boundaries, as its past is reviewed via this area's properties, retains its democratic mix today with residents who include judges, carpenters, doctors, teachers, ministers, politicians, state employees, hair stylists, and captains of regional industry.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

Buildings within the expanded Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District are smaller in size and less grand in detail than the C.B. Little House (53) or the Byrne House (23), but are nonetheless bound to the district by intent of development, architectural design, and adjacency. The properties within the district along Avenue C, Mandan, Washington, First, and Raymond streets are predominantly single story or story-and-a-half single family dwellings, of stucco, brick, and wood frame construction.

The Craftsman Style Bungalow enjoyed a long popularity in Bismarck. Examples built as early as 1906 and as late as 1946 are to be found within the Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District. The bungalow footprint was nearly square or rectangular, with the greater length running front to back. To accent the desired element of informality, bungalow facades were arranged asymmetrically, with the entrance door set toward one end of the front wall. Front porches were typically set off-center with separate gable roofs. In this area of North Dakota, the open porch frequently associated with bungalows is rare. The house at 519 North 1st Street (59), is probably the most impressive one in the district, it was built in 1920, and was the home of B. E. Jones, vice president of the Provident Life Company. Incorporated in the foundation is a large light gray fossilized-wood chunk, brought to Bismarck for use in the bungalow foundation by Red Tomahawk, the man reputed to have slain the famous Sitting Bull.

Exterior walls are finished in a variety of ways - rough-hewn stone, natural cobblestone, textured stucco, wood shingles and brick were all used. Interior finishing also encouraged use of natural materials, cobblestone fireplaces are commonly seen. A fine example of stone Craftsman fireplace design is at 716 North 1st Street (63). Bismarck's stucco bungalows tend to exhibit the utilitarian variations within the Craftsman form. Classically Craftsman Bungalow examples can be seen on Mandan Street at 621 (71), 622 (72), 802 (84), and 832 (97), and 102 Avenue C West (118).

Variations of a popular Spanish Revival Craftsman theme can be seen in the houses at 831 North Mandan Street (96), once Dr. Paul Friese's home, at 218 Avenue C West (127), and 112 Avenue E West (150). The home of George F. Will, of the Will Seed Company and a former superintendent of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, is an exaggerated Spanish Colonial home which, though built in 1949-1950, was designed by Ritterbush in the late 1930's, reflects influence of Craftsman ideas, albeit on a very grand scale.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

A very distinctive variation of Craftsman Bungalows is found in the whimsical "storybook stucco" bungalows, some of which incorporate random stone and brick impressions as stucco patterning, arched entryways and extremely steep roof pitches. Houses at 222 Avenue C West (129), 230 Avenue C West (132), 709 North Washington Street (106), 723 North Washington Street (112), 614 North 1st Street (61), 723 North Mandan Street (81) and 719 North Mandan Street (79), the Herman Leonhard House are wonderfully unique structures. The house at 723 North Mandan Street (81) is arguably the most elaborate variation. The year it was built, it was billed as the "House of the Future." The Herman Leonhard family resided for two generations at the 719 N. Mandan Street home (79) which he had designed for them. Of certain interest, given the extreme pitches of the private residence roofs he designed (81), is the fact that architect Herman Leonhard was known locally through his career as a specialist in drafting plans for flat-roof commercial structures. Criterion C would be supported by Leonhard's connection to the district.

A modest variation on the Colonial Revival style seen in the Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District is the Cape Cod. The houses characteristically have centered front entries, wood shingle siding and one to one-and-a-half stories, the latter often having dormers. Examples of this style are 603 North Mandan Street, the George Duemeland House (5) and the house of John Zuger, prominent area attorney with Provident Life and a long-time Bismarck city attorney at 301 Avenue C West (136). A two-story example is 826 First Street (66), built in 1941.

Special mention must be made of the Clell and Ruth Gannon House, 912 North Mandan Street (101). This dwelling joins Craftsman elements in a house designed by Gannon himself in a style reminiscent of a 'Norman cottage'. The house is frame with stucco and mortared fieldstone. The iron work in the main front door and the andirons in fireplace came from iron salvaged from the old statehouse in Bismarck. The yard is planted with native species, at the advice of Gannon compatriot George F. Will. Gannon, a noted artist, trained at the Art Institute of Chicago, and also a poet, named his home the "Cairn." The artwork of Clell Gannon can be seen in murals at the Burleigh County Courthouse, the Bismarck High School Library and on the covers of the seed catalogs of the Will Nursery and Seed Company.

The George Will House, 112 Avenue E West (150) is unique within the Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District. Designed by Ritterbush in the late 1930's, construction was delayed by World War II. George Will, owner of the Will Nursery and Seed Company, was a Harvard-trained ethnologist, and was responsible for recording many of the rituals, ceremonies and folklore of the Mandan Indians along the Missouri River. He published widely in anthropology journals, and is additionally credited as the father of dendrochronology, or tree-ring dating. The presence and influence of both Will and Gannon relate to qualification under Criterion B.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

Review of the properties throughout the Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District shows the shift from use of horse drawn vehicles for transportation to the rise of importance of the automobile. Few carriage houses still remain in the community in general. The C. B. Little Carriage House (52) is the only example in the Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District. Most homes within the district were indeed built during the technological transition to fuel driven vehicles, and hence exhibit structural concession to accommodate automobiles on the properties. Along Avenue C, Avenue D, Mandan Street, Raymond Street, and First Street, the homes were built with stylistically matched garages (101, 98, 70), attached garages (135, 126, 118), or carports (89).

The Cathedral Area benefits from the many trees planted in the boulevards, most of which predate the homes they shade. Tree planting was a method of bringing residential development and expansion to the neighborhood. They were a feature planned in the teens and 1920s to beautify the growing community of Bismarck. Today, the mature trees visually, physically, and economically enhance and help to define the Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District. In those early years a uniform planting of the boulevards along Washington Street, Raymond Street, Mandan Street, and Avenues A, B, C, and D was organized. American elms are the dominate landscape feature of the district. Hundreds of them form virtually intact canopies along the streets. The average spacing of the trees is approximately twenty feet. Specific to Criterion C, these trees were planted during a period when the elm tree was a popular choice in urban planting projects in the upper Midwest.

Other trees mix randomly through the area, in yards and on the boulevards. Green ash, and box elder, along with American elm are indigenous to the region and were hardy and sensible choices with an eye to survival and longevity. Several silver maples of great girth survived, but these would have been imported as they are not a native species, and do not normally flourish in the North Dakota climate. Aggressive maintenance has thus far kept at bay the Dutch elm disease which denuded many sister cities throughout the Midwest, and the valiant canopy of elm branches is most impressive along Avenue C, from Raymond Street to Second Street and up Mandan Street from Avenue A to Avenue E. The ambiance of the neighborhood is immensely enhanced by the beauty and uniformity of these trees. The pedestrian traffic through the Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District attests to the attraction they create and the comfort they provide for residents and casual visitors of the districts streets. Conscious community planning of such civic leaders as C. B. Little and T. R. Atkinson in the teens and twenties, with a vision of the future beautification of their town is certainly demonstrated in this wise, insightful use of boulevard space.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

The district's namesake, the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, is found in the original nomination but deserves further mention. An 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 education building to be located between Cathedral and residence. It was not until 1951, however, before the 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. In the 1990's a stylistically correct narthex was constructed along east side, creating a gathering space for church events. The Cathedral bell tower is a well-known landmark, 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 prominence 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 currently known as "The Bismarck Cathedral Area."

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

approximately 15 acres

UTM References

A:	Zone 14	Easting	363 210	Northing	51 85 950
B:		Easting	363 370	Northing	51 85 945
C:		Easting	363 420	Northing	51 85 700
D:		Easting	363 415	Northing	51 85 520
E:		Easting	363 020	Northing	51 85 540
F:		Easting	363 140	Northing	51 85 710
and					
G:		Easting	363 435	Northing	51 85 430

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary increase for the Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District is clearly delineated on the accompanying sketch map.

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Verbal Boundary Description (continued)

The southwesternmost corner of the expanded boundaries, in the center of block 13, including 612 North Raymond Street, abuts the northwesternmost point of the established district. The line travels $\frac{1}{2}$ block north and crosses Avenue C West, jogs east and north to include 402 West Avenue C, the corner property on block 2. The line crosses Raymond Street, travels to the center of block 1, and jogs north to Avenue D West. The line travels down Avenue D West to and including 211 Avenue D West, where it again jogs north to include 912 North Mandan Street, the northernmost property. The line travels down North Mandan Street to Avenue E and jogs east to include only one property on the avenue, 112 Avenue E West. The line continues east to include 826 North First Street the northeasternmost property in the expanded boundaries. The line continues south along the backs of the property lines on block 58. The line arrives at Avenue D West, jogs east to North First Street again, and then travels along First Street to where it abuts the northeasternmost point of the established district.

A single property, 519 North First Street, abuts the established district on the eastern boundary.

All properties are located within one of the following plat additions: Northern Pacific First Addition, McKenzie Addition, McKenzie South Addition, and McKenzie & Coffins Addition.

Boundary Justification

The increased boundaries include the properties which abut the northern boundary of the established Cathedral Area Historic District and a single property on the eastern boundary at 519 North First Street. The properties retain integrity and are associated with the established significance of the district. The boundaries exclude, where possible, properties have lost integrity and/or have no significance.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title	Amy Sakariassen
Organization	Bismarck Society for Historic Preservation
Street & Number	603 North Mandan Street, Bismarck, ND 58501
Telephone	701-258-3526
Date	1 August 1997

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Legend

Small numbers are resource numbers
keyed to addresses in the nomination.
Larger bold numbers are legal description
block numbers.
All numbered resources are contributing
to the district unless followed by "NC"
indicating the resource is noncontributing.
Scale: 1" = 200' approximately.
Dotted line indicates abutting 1980 district
boundaries.

