

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Arnold Graf House

Other names/site number: 24YL2042

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 633 Highland Park Drive

City or town: Billings State: MT County: Yellowstone

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B xC ___D

<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>
<p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>
<p>_____</p> <p>Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival (eclectic)

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Arnold Graf House (Graf House) is located at 633 Highland Park Drive in a residential neighborhood in north-northwest Billings, Montana. The house, built in 1939-40, is set back from the street and centered on a large rectangular lot. Tall hedges serve as the west and north boundaries of the lot. The Graf House is an asymmetrical, modest, one-story masonry building that retains a remarkable degree of integrity. The Graf House represents an eclectic Tudor Revival English Cottage style designed and constructed by its owner, Arnold Graf. It is a steeply side-gabled building with an intersecting gable off the north end. A steep gable-roofed entry vestibule exhibits an attenuated steep west roof slope similar to a cat-slide. The façade displays multi-light banded casement windows that flank the entrance. Distinctive ornamentation includes the usage of multi-colored bricks, marble surrounds at vestibule openings, stone window sills and extensive usage of glass blocks. A low concrete retaining wall topped by bricks separates the property from street level. From the street, brick steps access a walkway bordered by bricks to the front brick steps. A one-story detached two-bay masonry garage sits northeast of the house.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Graf House is located at 633 Highland Park Drive on a quiet tree-lined residential east/west trending street in north-northwest Billings, Montana. Billings is the largest city in Montana with a population of over 100,000 and serves as the socio-economic center for eastern Montana, northern Wyoming and western North Dakota. The City of Billings is nestled between the Yellowstone River to the south and the rimrocks to the north. The rimrocks, composed of Eagle sandstone, create a steep valley wall that serves as the prominent backdrop for the City of Billings and the Graf House.

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Situated near the base of the rimrocks, the Graf House sits on the north side of Highland Park Drive, a wide, historic residential street first platted in 1912. The street originally contained primarily modest single-family dwellings constructed in the 1940s and early 1950s. All houses, like the Graf House, on the north side of the street are set back from the street and face south towards the street. The Graf House is centered on a large rectangular lot. Tall hedges serve as the west and north boundaries of the lot while the driveway and garage define the east boundary. The front two-thirds of the lot is on one level with the back third slightly higher and separated from the front by a low concrete retaining wall.

Landscaping defines the house approach, distinguished by extensive brick accents. A low concrete retaining wall extends the width of the lot at street level, ending at a low brick pier and brick wall at the driveway apron. Stretcher brick at its top adorns the retaining wall. Brick serves as the decorative edging for the entire west edge of the driveway as it curves gently toward the garage.

Brick steps access the front walkway from the street. The steps are illuminated with lighting encased in glass blocks within small low, wide, brick knee walls on either side of the stairs. The straight walkway to the house exhibits lightly tinted concrete bordered with flush paver bricks set perpendicular to the walk. The front brick steps exhibit an abrupt edge to the west (left) while the steps curve around to the east (right).

Graf House Description

The craftsmanship of Mr. Graf is immediately evident as you approach the house from the street. This multi-colored masonry residence is formed by a steeply pitched side-gabled roof at the façade and an intersecting broad gable that spans the length of north wall of the main roof. A small projecting gable extends from the northeast portion of the rear gable. All gable roofs have metal end finials. The slightly extended enclosed eaves display curved rake returns. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles that recently replaced original cedar shingles.

Decorative half-timbering fills the gable ends, displaying white timbers with pink-tinted rough textured stucco infilling. The small projected north gable end holds a centered double casement window. An original four-over-four double-hung window is centered in the east gable end. An interior chimney protrudes from the east slope of the intersecting gable. This roof slope also holds a shed roof dormer that displays the same half-timbering and stucco as seen elsewhere. The dormer holds two multi-light casement windows flanking a fixed unit.

Exterior - South (Front) Façade

The Graf House is an asymmetrical masonry building whose walls are clad with multi-colored face bricks arranged in the running bond pattern. A steeply-gable roofed vestibule dominates the façade. The vestibule's exaggerated west roof slope extends below the house eaves. This steep gable roof exhibits an end finial. The vestibule eaves are enclosed and slightly extended with curved returns.

The front door is solid fir with decorative vertical bevels and has an accompanying 12-light/1 panel metal storm door.¹ A small square leaded glass light with an interior shutter is centered on the door at eye level. Ornamental white marble stone ashlar quoins (or blocks) surround the door entrance, topped by a flat stepped arch with centered keystone. The cut-stone accent is woven into the brick pattern. On the lower half, to the right of the door, the stone wraps around to cover a portion of the vestibule's east side wall.

¹ In 1998, Barbara Graf, the property owner, replaced the old storm and screen doors with newer units, Barbara Graf, Interview with Joan L. Brownell, July - September 2014, Billings, MT.

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On the west side of the door, the stone mimics the extended vestibule roof slope in a minimal step pattern.²

West (left) of the entrance and beneath the extended roof slope, the vestibule façade also holds a narrow vertical window filled with eight glass blocks that provide natural lighting for an interior closet. The same marble cut stone surrounds this window, exhibiting a flat arch with central keystone and a stone sill.

On the façade wall east of the vestibule is a multi-light double casement window and to the west is a ribbon of four multi-light casement windows, including one that wraps around to the west wall.³ All first story and basement windows exhibit stone sills and soldier brick lintels. Window wells below the façade windows allow for natural light to enter basement rooms. The three-light awning basement windows within these wells are in their original wood framing.

Exterior -West Wall

An exterior end-wall brick chimney stands centered on the west wall of the front gable. The chimney has a square base that rises up the wall until a soldier course separates the base from the chimney stack. As the stack rises, inward brick corbelling flanks the stack to either side until terminating where the half-timbering begins. The chimney is accented with a projecting brick soldier course and topped by a single stove cap where originally there were two. A small coal-chute metal door is centered at ground level in the chimney base. To either side of the chimney base are basement window openings filled with eight glass blocks and a brick soldier course at the head.

A single narrow casement window sits at the southeast corner of the west wall, a component of the previously described wrap-around façade casement windows. On the west wall of the intersecting north gable, an original small single one-over-one double-hung window surrounded by glass block serves as the bathroom window. However, this window is not visible from the exterior due to a free-standing decorative concrete block privacy wall. According to Barbara Graf, her mother requested this wall be constructed for privacy after the house to the west was constructed.⁴

Near the north end of the elevation is a double multi-light casement bedroom window. Small rectangular day-light window openings pierce the foundation wall under the bathroom and bedroom windows.

Exterior -North Wall

The partially exposed north gable end wall holds a slightly off-center double multi-light casement bedroom window. Two openings on the small projecting gable include a double casement window and a narrow vertical eight-glass block window that provides natural lighting for an interior closet. Daylight basement windows pierce the west and north foundation wall of the projecting gable.

Exterior - East Wall

A corner terrace defines the southeast corner of the house, a result of the south and west walls being stepped back from their respective elevations. The terrace is completely protected by the gable roof and a shallow hipped roof that projects east off the gable. A load-bearing square brick column at the southeast corner of the terrace supports the gable end wall. The east wall of the terrace (below the gable) consists of centered French doors flanked on each side by floor-to-ceiling glass blocks (six across) that form a gently curving wall. The terrace is accessed from the driveway by a wide walk (similar in design to front

² The marble used here reportedly came from the Little Big Horn Battlefield Cemetery. According to family lore, John Graf, Arnold Graf's father, removed the original grave markers at the battlefield in the 1920s for the National Park Service. Graf Interview.

³ In 1998, the property owner replaced all the original casement windows with thermal-pane energy efficient units, Graf Interview.

⁴ Graf Interview.

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walkway) and brick steps. Arnold Graf chose an abstract geometric tile design for the terrace floor. The terrace foundation holds three bands of four glass blocks each (two on opposite sides of the steps and one on the south foundation wall).

The juncture of the south and east walls of the rear gable holds a wrap-around corner window consisting of a ribbon of three six-light casements (two on the east elevation and one on the south wall (or north wall of terrace) displaying stone sills and soldier brick lintels. Flanking the corner window on each side but lower on the wall are lights consisting of ten glass blocks on the east elevation and six glass blocks on the north terrace elevation. These units feature the same sills and headers as the ribbon window. All these window openings provide natural lighting for the kitchen.

The remainder of the east wall contains a side entrance and a window opening. The side entry has a wood panel door with upper light and an accompanying storm door. The entry is approached by curved brick steps with a single wrought iron railing and provides direct access to the basement. A double multi-light casement window is north (right) of the door.

Interior

The Graf house is simple in plan, containing a living room-dining area across the front (south) of the house. A narrow hall transects the rear portion of the house, with a bath and bedroom to the west (left) and the kitchen and second bedroom to the east (right). A door between the kitchen and second bedroom accesses a steep stairway (dog-legged) that climbs to the original attic space converted into a small bedroom in the early 1950s. There is a full basement consisting of two rooms (one includes a stone fireplace), utility room and bath.

The front entry opens into a small foyer before entering the living room. Attention to detail is immediately evident with the uncased arched openings over the entry into the living room and over the hall entry on the opposite side of the room. The living room/dining bay extends across the entire front of the house. A fireplace with stone hearth is centered on the west wall and framed by fluted columns. The east wall serves as the backdrop to the dining bay and is filled with a curved wall of glass blocks and French doors that open onto the terrace. The living room walls curve gracefully upward to blend into the ceiling. The ceiling is further distinguished with a slightly recessed rectangular mid-section that adds to the feeling of spaciousness. Although carpeting covers the floor today, the original narrow oak flooring is still intact.

From the hall, an uncased arched opening leads into a small corridor to the bath. The bath retains some original tile and bathroom fixtures. The small kitchen, also accessed from the hall, is designed for the most efficient use of space. Behind a curved kitchen nook, yellow wall tile with an accent bar of narrow black tile partially covers the wall. Original built-in features in the kitchen include kitchen cabinets, a built-in bench for the corner nook, small curved corner shelves and a drop-down desk.

Most interior wood moldings are rounded, like for window and doors. Finishing touches in the house surprise and delight, like the telephone recess, linen closet, cedar closets, bath tiles and a fold-down closet wooden bench. The owner, Barbara Graf, is often struck by the inventive and efficient use of space throughout the house.

Exterior - Garage

The front-gabled masonry garage stands directly northeast of the house and stylistically matches the house with the same multi-colored brick, decorative half-timbering and enclosed eaves with curved return. A brick chimney pierces the ridge at the north end of the gable. This rectangular two-bay garage faces south towards the street and is approached by a concrete drive bordered by brick edging on its west edge. Across the north wall of the garage is a small flat-roofed addition.

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The south gable wall holds two replacement four light/sixteen panel overhead garage doors. The south gable end exhibits a centered original one-over-one double-hung wood window. The west elevation contains a two-light slab door and an original one-over-one double-hung wood window. The east wall was not visible due to a privacy fence but also holds a one-over-one double-hung unit.

The addition extends a few feet beyond the west wall of the main garage to allow for a one-light/one panel door entry from the south. The west addition wall holds a one-over-one double-hung wood window centered on the wall. Two sets of paired metal casement windows are placed symmetrically on the north addition wall.

Integrity

The Graf House retains an exceptional degree of integrity, strongly conveying its historic appearance and character. The Graf House is in its original location, removed from the street by a generous set-back that allows any visitor walking up the brick steps to imagine they are stepping into another era. The setting has been only altered slightly since construction of the house. Three elm trees that once stood across the front yard succumbed to Dutch Elm disease. A wonderful flower garden now graces the front of the house where Barbara Graf removed the original juniper bushes. Highland Park Drive remains a quiet residential street but is experiencing the loss of small historic homes being replaced with larger, more ostentatious residences.

Arnold Graf designed and built the Graf House and the architectural drawings are still in the possession of Barbara Graf. Reviewing the drawings, it appears a few minimal changes occurred during construction but overall, the house retains most of its original design elements. One notable design modification occurred in the early 1950s with the introduction of a shed roof dormer on the east slope of the rear gable. This low-profile dormer opened up a portion of the attic for a small bedroom. The dormer displays the same half-timbering and stucco visible elsewhere on the gable ends and holds multi-light casement windows. A free-standing decorative concrete block privacy wall, which protects the bathroom window from view, was constructed sometime in the 1940s.

Most of the original construction materials remain intact. Since the time Barbara Graf purchased the property in 1998 from her father's estate, she has made a conscientious effort, when necessary, to use replacement materials similar in appearance and character to retain the historic integrity of the residence. In her effort to become more energy-efficient, she replaced all of the original casements with double-pane casement windows with false muntins. She also installed new storm/screen doors. Around 2011, she replaced the original cedar shingles with red architectural asphalt shingles. She also replaced both garage doors but found doors similar to the original wood doors. Some limited brick repair work has been required at the steps and walkways.

According to Barbara Graf, her father did most of the work on the house, except when he sub-contracted for services like electrical and plumbing. It is probable that family members, who were also skilled masons, helped him during construction. The masonry work alone reflects excellent craftsmanship and workmanship, with superb attention to detail.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

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Period of Significance

1940

Significant Dates

1940

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Arnold Graf

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Arnold Graf House is eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion C. Under Criterion C, the house represents an owner designed and built home that skillfully represents the merging of Tudor Revival English Cottage architectural styles augmented by modern elements. Arnold Graf's attention to detail and his excellent craftsmanship celebrate these revival styles in a unique, eclectic way.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The City of Billings

As the Northern Pacific Railway (NPRR) pushed its way up the Yellowstone in 1881, railroad land speculators scouted in advance for suitable sites for towns to serve the line. In the summer of 1882, the NPRR's Minnesota & Montana Land & Improvement Company (MMLI) platted a city on an alkali flat

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about two miles north of Coulson, the predecessor of Billings. The company christened the city Billings after former NPRR president Frederick Billings. The Northern Pacific reached Billings in August 1882.⁵

The MMLI platted the new town of Billings in the classic Northern Pacific railroad townsite design, with the railroad corridor at the center, flanked by two parallel streets fronting the railroad and a systematic grid pattern of streets both north and south of the railroad tracks running perpendicular and parallel. Billings became known as the “Magic City” due to its surprisingly rapid growth in a relatively short period of time. The primary business district developed on the north side of the tracks, first along Montana Avenue that parallels the railway and gradually further northward.

Billings steadily grew through the late nineteenth century, becoming the economic hub for the surrounding region. By the end of 1882, it boasted a population of 1,000 people. By 1900, its population had grown threefold to 3,221 people.

The city continued to boom during the first two decades of the twentieth century. The fertile river bottoms made the Yellowstone Valley around Billings a paradise for farmers, especially after the completion of the Big Ditch in 1883 and the Billings Bench Water Association Canal in 1904.⁶ In 1905, the US Reclamation Service (USRS) established the Huntley Irrigation Project about fifteen miles northeast of Billings. The project was among the first and most successful of the USRS’s early western projects and further stimulated Billings economy.

Billings quickly became an important trading and transportation center, especially after the arrival of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in 1894 and the Great Northern Railway’s line from Great Falls in 1908. In 1909, the federal government enacted the Enlarged Homestead Act. This act, which provided 320 acres to any person willing to improve and farm it, attracted thousands of dry land farmers to south central and eastern Montana between 1909 and 1918. With this influx of homesteaders, Billings prospered as a trade and transportation center with access to three transcontinental railroads. Billings also profited by the presence of a Great Western Sugar refinery that processed sugar beets harvested in the surrounding area.⁷

Although hard hit by the collapse of the Homestead Boom by 1919 due to drought and the resulting economic depression during the early 1920s, Billings survived because of its status as a transportation hub on the northern Great Plains. While the population of Billings in 1920 numbered approximately 15,000, a 50% increase from 1910, the next ten years saw minimal growth of just a little over 1,000 people.⁸

Oil and gas developments in the surrounding region helped maintain Billings’ economy during hard times. In 1929, the Yale Oil Company constructed a refinery at Billings and manufactured gasoline, which was sold throughout the region. The discovery of rich oil fields in southern Montana and northern

⁵ The first section of this narrative is from Jon Axline and Joan L. Brownell, “Northern Hotel,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

⁶ The Billings Bench canal passes immediately south of the Mountview Subdivision where the Graf House is located.

⁷ Don Spritzer, *Roadside History of Montana*, (Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing, 1999), 359, 368; Myrtle E. Cooper, *From Tent Town to City: A Chronological History of Billings, Montana, 1882-1935*, (Billings, MT: Privately Published, 1981), 29, 42; Michael P. Malone, Richard B. Roeder, and William L. Lang, *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, revised ed. (Seattle: University of Washington, 1991), 238.

⁸ United States Federal Census, 1910, 1920, 1930; R. L. Polk, *Billings City Directory*, 1923, available at Billings Public Library, Billings, MT.

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Wyoming also provided a steady source of revenue to the area. These discoveries marked the beginnings of Billings being recognized as the region's oil and gas center.⁹

Although growth in Billings slowed in the 1920s, the town continued to expand north and west. Two hospitals erected new buildings north of downtown Billings: St. Vincent hospital opened in 1923 and Billings Deaconess Hospital opened its doors in 1927. In 1928, the opening of Billings Municipal Airport on the top of the rimrocks allowed Billings to enter the modern age of air travel and insure its continued role as a business center for the region. Tourism also gained a foothold in Billings, with the advent of the automobile.¹⁰

Billings experienced a few years of prosperity in the late 1920s until 1929 when it joined the rest of the nation in the Great Depression. Again, the cycle of depression and drought weighed heavily on the Billings economy. Beginning in 1933, New Deal relief programs like the Works Progress Administration (WPA) of President Franklin D. Roosevelt brought needed employment and improvements to the City of Billings that included roads, bridges and city parks. While everything slowed during the depression, Billings businesses began to recover by 1935.

By 1940, Billings' population had increased 42% from 1920 and totaled 23,261 but the entrance of the United States into World War II slowed economic activity in Billings. However, it appears that Billings benefited in its position as the transportation hub and trade center of the region during the war years, due both to the increased demand and production of agricultural products (from grain to livestock) and petroleum products.

The post-World War II economic boom in Billings saw the city's population grow over 30% from 23,261 people in 1940 to 31,724 residents in 1950. Billings emerged as the oil and gas capital of the region by the early 1950s. Along with the three oil refineries, five oil companies had division offices in Billings, and 43 oil companies maintained district offices in the "Magic City." The per capita and family annual average income in the Billings trade area was above the national average. The boom caused by the oil industry fueled the expansion of Logan International Airport and the city's medical facilities, and contributed to a significant increase in retail sales in the area. The city more than doubled and claimed a population of 65,000 in 1957. During the last half of the twentieth century, the diverse economy and its strategic location have combined to provide Billings a relatively steady rate of growth, and solidify its evolving significance as Montana's largest metro area.¹¹

Growth of Northwest Billings

Beneath the rimrocks and north-northwest of downtown Billings, the Graf House sits in an area that experienced limited growth in the first few decades of the twentieth century. A 1912 historic photograph of McKinley School, situated just a few blocks from downtown, shows the school building sitting at the very edge of the town. A 1925 aerial photograph looking northeast towards the rimrocks reveals mostly open space and some scattered farmsteads. It also shows some subdivision outlines (including the Graf

⁹ Carroll Van West, "Good Times, Bad Times," in *Stories from an Open Country*, ed. William L. Lang (Billings, MT: Western Heritage Center, 1995), 123-126.

¹⁰ Cooper, *From Tent Town to City*, 61, 65, 66; Sue Hart, *Billings Montana's Trailhead*, (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Press, 2009), 52.

¹¹ Spritzer, *Roadside History of Montana*, 359; Karen D. Stevens and Dee Ann Redman, *Billings A to Z*, (Billings: Friends of the Library, 2000), 88, 92; Anneke-Jan Boden, *Billings: The First 100 Years*, (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Press, 1982), 139-140; "Montana, Its Growing Says the Census," *Montana Treasure Magazine*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (August 1950), 2; "Billings, The Magic City," *Montana Treasure Magazine*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (August 1950), 6; Hart, *Billings Montana's Trailhead*, 79-80, 82; "Dynamic Billings: New Oil Center of the Northwest," *Out West Magazine*, Vol. 15, No. 7 (August 1954), 16-17, 22-23.

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House location) between two east-west trending unpaved, dirt roads (Rimrock Road, unnamed until the 1930s) and Poly Drive (formerly Polytechnic Drive). Between these two roads and west of the Graf House location, the Eaton brothers in 1908 established the Billings Polytechnic Institute (today's Rocky Mountain College) that unquestionably influenced future growth in the area.¹²

Recreational amenities also appeared in this rural area with the presence of two golf courses by the early 1920s. In 1914, the nine-hole Billings Golf and Country Club opened west and north of present-day Rocky Mountain College. The Hilands Country Club opened in 1922 southeast of the college and southwest of the Graf House location. Golf courses generally served a more affluent population and brought the same to this area.¹³

The opening of medical centers in the 1920s north of downtown Billings towards the rimrocks encouraged many Billings' businessmen to build their homes on the adjacent streets to the west. To the north of both these hospitals, the Billings Commercial Club in 1927 donated 52 acres for the State of Montana to establish Eastern Montana Normal School with the first building completed in 1935. The presence of this corridor of permanent institutions influenced further growth of residential neighborhoods towards the rims.

Mountview Subdivision

The Graf House is located in Lot 12 within the Mountview Subdivision, situated in the N1/2 NE1/4 of Section 31, T1N R26E. Section 31 was included as part of the 1864 Congressional land grant to the NPRR where the NPRR received 40 sections along either side of the right-of-way per mile of track. The NPRR's Minnesota and Montana Land and Improvement Company began to sell these lands after platting the townsite of Billings in 1882. In 1891, Benjamin W. Toole, a prominent lawyer from Helena, Montana, purchased the N1/2 NE1/4 of Section 31. The following year, Toole sold the property to his son Edwin. W. B. and Virginia George purchased the undeveloped lands from the Toole family for speculation in April 1912.¹⁴

W. B. and Virginia George platted the Mountview Subdivision in May 1912. W. B. George, a prominent Billings businessman and ardent supporter of Polytechnic Institute (today's Rocky Mountain College), was one of the first real estate developers in this area. The Mountview plat divided the subdivision into 36 lots approximately 100 feet wide and ranging in depth between 550-560 feet, with nineteen lots to the north (where the Graf House is located) and seventeen to the south. The east-west trending street, today known as Highland Park Drive, is identified on this plat as Polytechnic Avenue.¹⁵ In 1914, W. B. George and Sons declared, "We Have It 'MOUNT VIEW' Offers you the Best Location for a Beautiful Suburban Home to be Found in the Vicinity of Billings."¹⁶

¹² McKinley School photograph is found in Hart, *Billings' Montana's Trailhead*, 34; the 1925 aerial photograph is found in *The Poly 1925*, 11, "Rocky Mountain College Yearbooks," *Montana Memories*, accessed September 24, 2014 www.montanamemories.org.

¹³ Yellowstone County Club operated at this location until 1954 while Hilands remains in its original location, accessed October 14, 2014 www.yellowstonecc.com and www.hilandsgolfclub.com.

¹⁴ *Abstract* for Lot 12 N1/2 NE1/4 Sec. 31 T1N R26E Mountview Subdivision, in possession of Barbara Graf, Billings, MT (hereinafter referred to as *Abstract*).

¹⁵ The Graf House is located on Highland Park Drive. The name of the street changed four times: Polytechnic Drive (1912), Mountview Drive (1919), Highland Park Drive (1924) and then Elm Drive (1932). Highland Park Drive became the official name for this street by a city resolution in 1951.

¹⁶ Plat of Mountview Subdivision, May 1912, Office of Clerk and Recorder, Yellowstone County Courthouse, Billings, MT; *The Poly*, 1914, 24.

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In 1913, Mr. and Mrs. George sold the north portion (all nineteen lots) of the Mountview Subdivision to Albert L. Babcock, one of Billings' most prominent and influential businessmen. In 1914, Mr. Babcock sold the same to the Yellowstone National Bank, where he served as president. In 1921, G. H. and Maude Murray purchased the north half (Lots 1 - 19) of the Mountview Subdivision from the Yellowstone National Bank. Two years later, in 1923, they transferred the same to the American Securities Corporation of Billings, where Mr. Mason served as president. Mountview Subdivision appears on a 1921 City of Billings map and the 1923 Sanborn Fire Insurance map for Billings. Unfortunately, the Sanborn map does not show any street plan.¹⁷

In October 1932, G. W. and Helen Mason purchased from the American Securities Corporation the south 175 feet of available lots remaining from the original nineteen lots in the north half of the original Mountview Subdivision. This transaction resulted in the lot size that exists today (including the Graf House lot). The Mason's immediately transferred the property to the newly incorporated Elm Drive Subdivision formed to "deal in real estate." The partners of this corporation consisted of three individuals (G. W. Mason, A. A. Nicolaus, Bert Pettett) who owned adjacent lots in the Mountview Subdivision on the north side of the street. This deed also contains an interesting stipulation in which the Elm Drive Subdivision "agrees that all houses constructed on said land shall cost not less than \$4500 and that any houses constructed on any part of said lands shall cost not less than \$4500.00." They also named the street Elm Drive. After a few years, it appears that the partners of the Elm Drive Subdivision divided the lots amongst themselves. In February 1938, A. A. and Elizabeth Nicolaus sold Lot 12 to Arnold and Evelyn Graf.¹⁸

The 1935 and 1937 Polk City of Billings Directory identifies Elm Drive with two occupied dwellings. In 1940, the Graf House, under construction, is not listed in the city directory but the number of occupied residences on Elm Drive increased to six. In 1942, the Graf House, plus six others, are listed on Elm Drive. In 1944, the Graf House represents one of seventeen occupied houses along the street. By the 1950s, 27 occupied residences appear on both sides of Highland Park Drive, formerly Elm Drive. Highland Park Drive became the official name for this street by a city resolution in 1951.¹⁹

Graf House Construction

Arnold Graf drew the original plans for the Graf House, still in the possession of his daughter, Barbara Graf, who lives in the house her father built. Arnold Graf studied as an architect for a few years in Chicago but did not finish due to the Great Depression in the 1930s. A comparison between the architectural drawings and the as-built house shows only a few deviations from the original design.²⁰

After purchasing the property in 1938, presumably Arnold Graf began construction as soon as possible. He likely worked with his father during the construction of Big Horn County Courthouse in Hardin

¹⁷ *Abstract*; City of Billings 1921 map, Yellowstone County, MT, as shown in Stevens and Redman, *Billings A to Z*, 43; Sanborn Fire Insurance Co, *City of Billings 1923*, available at Western Heritage Center, Billings, MT; also at www.sanborn.uni.com.

¹⁸ *Abstract*; in 1943, the north half of the north half of the Mountview Subdivision was amended to form two blocks of sixteen lots each along a new street called Park Lane.

¹⁹ R. L. Polk, *City of Billings Directories*, various years between 1935-1970, available at Billings Public Library, Billings, MT; information on final name change taken from notation on Plat of Mountview Subdivision, Office of Clerk and Recorder, Yellowstone County Courthouse, Billings, MT.

²⁰ Architectural drawings in possession of Barbara Graf, Billings, MT.

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during the week and spent his weekends working on this house. Barbara Graf recalls that they lived in Hardin when she was born in May 1938.²¹

A historic photograph shows the Graf House still under construction around 1940. The house in the photograph is nearly complete with windows installed but still lacking a front door, front steps and porch steps. The City of Billings connected their water and sewer in October 1940 and according to Barbara Graf, they spent the first winter living in the basement while the first floor interior was being completed.²²

In February 1941, a lumber receipt identifies the Graf House as the first brick house on Elm Drive. It appears the house interior took most of 1941 to complete. Other receipts reveal they completed painting the interior by May and installed carpet by October. The 1942 Billings city directory is the first directory to list Arnold Graf residing on Elm Drive. Landscaping was not completed until 1943.²³

The completion of the Graf House coincided with the entrance of the United States into World War II. During the war, Arnold Graf worked for the Department of Defense. Barbara Graf remembers they lived in Hardin with her grandparents while her father was away during the war.²⁴

Barbara Graf recalls her neighborhood as “a lovely, mostly wild area inhabited by pheasants, meadowlarks and other wild creatures, and for us it was a wonderland.” The streets were unpaved, houses few, and land covered with native grasses and scrub cedars. To the north of their house were hay fields and pastures. According to Barbara, it was a “great place to be a child.”²⁵

Arnold Graf

Arnold Graf was born in 1906 to John and Laura Graf in Nasawauppee, Wisconsin. John Graf, a brick and stone mason, moved his family from Wisconsin in 1917 to Birney, Montana to file a homestead claim, but soon moved to Sheridan, Wyoming and in 1919 settled in Hardin, Montana. There were seven children in the family, two boys (Arnold was the oldest boy) and five girls.²⁶

Arnold graduated from Hardin High School in 1926 and immediately began to work with his father as a bricklayer. Arnold Graf studied architecture in Chicago from 1930 to 1931, at the Chicago College of Architecture (this presumably was the same as the Chicago School of Architecture at the Illinois Institute of Technology or former Armour Institute). Unfortunately, due to the 1930s depression, he was unable to continue his studies and returned to Montana. He likely worked as a bricklayer in Hardin with his father or on his own when there was work available during the depression. In 1934, Arnold laid the brick for Hardin Auto.²⁷

²¹ Graf Interview; presumably family members who were also masons, like his father, brother, uncle and cousins, assisted him in the construction.

²² Photograph in possession of Barbara Graf, Billings, MT; “Sewer Connection Book,” City of Billings Water Department, Billings, MT.

²³ Receipts in possession of Barbara Graf, Billings, MT; R.L. Polk, *City of Billings directory*, 1942.

²⁴ Graf Interview.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ *Billings Gazette*, November 23, 1997; *Lookin’ Back Big Horn County*, (Hardin, MT: Big Horn County Historical Society, 1976), 106.

²⁷ *Lookin’ Back*, 106; *Billings Gazette*, December 28, 1931; Illinois Institute of Technology, accessed September 12, 2014 www.arch.iit.edu/arch/history; Fred Quivik, “Development of the Built Environment in the Original Townsite of Hardin, Montana,” Report prepared for Big Horn County Historical Museum by Renewable Technologies Inc., 1984, 37.

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In 1933, Arnold married Evelyn Lewis from Crow Agency, Montana. Arnold and Evelyn moved to Billings around 1937, where he is listed in the city directory as a bricklayer residing on Alderson Avenue. That same year (1937), under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) program, his father received the contract to quarry, cut and lay the stone for the Big Horn County Courthouse in Hardin, MT. It seems likely that Arnold assisted his father with this substantial contract, a supposition strengthened by the fact the family lived in Hardin when they drove to Billings in a snowstorm in May 1938 for the birth of their daughter Barbara.²⁸

Arnold and Evelyn Graf purchased their property on Highland Park Drive (then called Elm Drive) in February 1938. The 1940 United States Census shows Arnold and Evelyn Graf with their two daughters, Gretchen and Barbara, and his brother Sheridan, living in Billings in a rented apartment on Yellowstone Avenue. Arnold's occupation is listed as an employed bricklayer.²⁹

By 1942, the Graf family live on Highland Park Drive (still called Elm Drive) and Arnold is listed as a mason in the Billings City Directory. However, the entrance of the United States into World War II after Pearl Harbor delayed any future business plans. During the war, Mr. Graf worked for the Department of Defense on various defense projects throughout the Northwest. Barbara Graf remembers he worked at the Heart Mountain Internment camp north of Cody, Wyoming and the Kaiser Aluminum plant in Spokane, Washington.³⁰

After his discharge, Arnold established his masonry business under the name Graf Masonry Company and operated the company until his retirement in 1972.³¹ Mr. Graf retained controlling interest but had two partners in this business, Ernie Bochy and Sheridan Graf, his brother. Arnold used a room in the basement of their house for the company office (reached directly by the side door and down the basement stairs). Graf Masonry had its material and equipment yard on 6th Avenue North where the warehouse for storing supplies still stands today. During the 1950s and 1960s commercial boom period in Billings, Mr. Graf often employed three separate crews working on different jobs.³²

Beginning in 1947, Billings architects and contractors utilized Graf Masonry for masonry projects throughout the City of Billings to complete their buildings, ranging from commercial to religious to public to medical to educational to private residential properties. His company completed over 120 large masonry projects within Billings. Examples of his work in Billings includes Rocky Mountain College buildings, the Security Bank Building, Billings Clinic additions, Cook Avenue Elementary School, Yellowstone Country Club, First United Brethren Church, First Presbyterian Church, American Lutheran Church, First Interstate Bank, the Billings Water Plant, the Cherry Tree Motel, the Exxon Office Building, Rimrock School and the Elks Lodge. Mr. Graf also supplied masonry expertise for numerous houses and chimneys in Billings and the surrounding area. While the majority of jobs occurred in Billings, he completed projects in Miles City, Laurel, Red Lodge, Hysham, Huntley, Roundup, Crow Agency and Hardin.³³

Graf Masonry became synonymous with masonry buildings in Billings and surrounding areas during its nearly 30 years in operation. Although other masonry contractors existed in Billings, it appears many architects and contractors recognized Arnold Graf's excellent workmanship and requested his services for

²⁸ *Billings Gazette*, November 23, 1997, *Lookin' Back*, 106; Quivik, "Townsite of Hardin, 37; Graf Interview.

²⁹ *Abstract*; U. S. Federal Census 1940.

³⁰ *Billings Gazette*, November 23, 1997; Graf Interview.

³¹ Efforts to locate his incorporation records in the Yellowstone County Courthouse and the Montana Secretary of State have been unsuccessful to date.

³² Graf Interview.

³³ A list of Graf Masonry projects is in possession of Barbara Graf, Billings, MT.

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their masonry projects, both commercial and otherwise. Prominent Billings architects, like Cushing and Terrell (that became CTA), Chandler Cohagen, and J. G. Link and many others came to Graf Masonry for their masonry work.

As his father before him, Arnold Graf was a Union Man, celebrating his fifty-year membership in 1978 with the International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen. His hard hat (aluminum with flat brim) was even once displayed in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. in an exhibit entitled "Symbols and Images of American Labor."³⁴

Arnold Graf's excellent craftsmanship and skilled workmanship also received acknowledgment by the local professional community. In 1959, Arnold Graf was honored, after being the runner-up in 1958, with the craftsman of the year award by the Billings Architectural Association. Vern L. Klingman, a retired United Methodist pastor, praised the brickwork for the Billings Methodist Church completed by Mr. Graf in the early 1960s, calling him "the best brick mason as well as the boss of brick masons." Mr. Klingman extolled on his "remarkable gift in brick and masonry." Barbara Graf remembers her Dad as a "kind and generous employer" who was repaid by the loyalty of those who worked for him. Most employees remained with him throughout their careers.³⁵

Mr. Graf retired in 1972 and continued to live on Highland Park Drive until his death in 1997.

Architectural Significance

The Graf House is architecturally significant as it represents a local interpretation (eclectic) of the Tudor Revival English cottage style. Arnold Graf designed and built this masonry home in 1939-1940. He combined his training as an architect with his expertise as a mason to construct this unique and picturesque one-story modest dwelling in a quiet residential neighborhood of Billings, Montana.

The Tudor Revival, based on late Medieval and early Renaissance architecture, arrived from Europe to the United States around the 1890s and became one of the most popular styles until the 1940s. The Tudor Revival provided contrast from the other prevalent Colonial Revival style. The primary characteristics of the Tudor Revival style include steeply pitched gable roofs, decorative half-timbering, bands of windows, and often elaborate chimneys. The English Cottage style, often called the "cousin" to the Tudor Revival and with similar characteristics, emerged in the early 1900s, inspired by romantic visions of English countryside and increased in popularity, especially after the First World War.³⁶

The most common building material in the Tudor Revival style is the use of brick and the Graf house was the first brick residence in the neighborhood. The multi-colored face brick expertly laid in the running bond visually delights the eye as one views the house from the street. Other Tudor Revival and English cottage characteristics are easily observed on the Graf house beginning with the asymmetrical facade. While the "dominant façade element" for Tudor houses is a steeply pitched front-facing gable, the Graf house features a steeply-pitched gabled vestibule with an exaggerated slope, a dramatic element often present on English Cottages. The vestibule's door and window surrounds with the cut-stone patterning set into the face brick presents a quoin-like effect harkening back to Medieval influences of the Tudor

³⁴ "Labor History Gift," undated article from unknown source, in possession of Barbara Graf, Billings, MT.

³⁵ *Billings Gazette*, January 15, 1958; "Craftsman Wins Award for Year," *Billings Gazette*, circa 1959; Vern Klingman correspondence to Arnold Graf's family, November 23, 1997; all materials in possession of Barbara Graf, Billings, MT; Graf Interview.

³⁶ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002), 354-369; Old House Journal, "The Romantic English Revival," May 1983, 81-83; Antique Home, "Tudor Revival and English Cottage Style," Accessed August 21, 2014 www.antiquehome.org; see also www.victorianvilla.com/sims-mitchell/local/architecture/englishcottage/

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Revival style. Decorative half-timbering in all the gable ends strongly suggests the Tudor Revival style. Here, Mr. Graf added his own accent with the faintly tinted rough textured stucco infilling. The presence of multi-light casement ribbon windows on the façade also reflects Tudor Revival influence. A brick chimney adorns the west gable end and while it does not dominate the house as many Tudor Revival chimneys do, it does exhibit decorative brickwork.

Glass block throughout the house attests to Arnold Graf's flexibility in his design to incorporate a modern element often associated with Art Moderne or Art Deco. Mr. Graf utilized glass block as an effective architectural element for admitting light, both for functionality in the basement windows and various closets, and for beauty in the curved dining bay on the east wall.³⁷ Mr. Graf also utilized an abstract geometric pattern for the porch tile, indicative of his awareness and acceptance of modern trends.

The Graf House is a testament to Arnold Graf's ability to blend seamlessly and illustrate the rich architectural tradition of the Tudor Revival English Cottage style while also incorporating some modern elements, thereby creating a home of high artistic value and a distinctive visual character.

³⁷ Mass machine production techniques for glass blocks developed in the 1930s.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 45.797161 Longitude: 108.53255949036696
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 12 | Easting: 691755 | Northing: 5074472 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Graf RHouse is located in the Mountview Subdivision, Section 31, T1N, R26E, Lot 12, W81.75' S175'

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the legal boundary description associated with the Arnold Graf House and Garage.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Joan Brownell
organization: _____
street & number: PO Box 600
city or town: Fishtail state: MT zip
code: _____
e-mail: _____
telephone: _____
date: _____

Property Owner:

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

name Barbara Graf
street & number 633 Highland Park Drive telephone _____
city or town Billings state MT zip code 59102

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Please see Continuation Sheets

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600 x 1200 pixels (minimum), 3000 x 2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of ____.

Please see Continuation Sheets

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 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

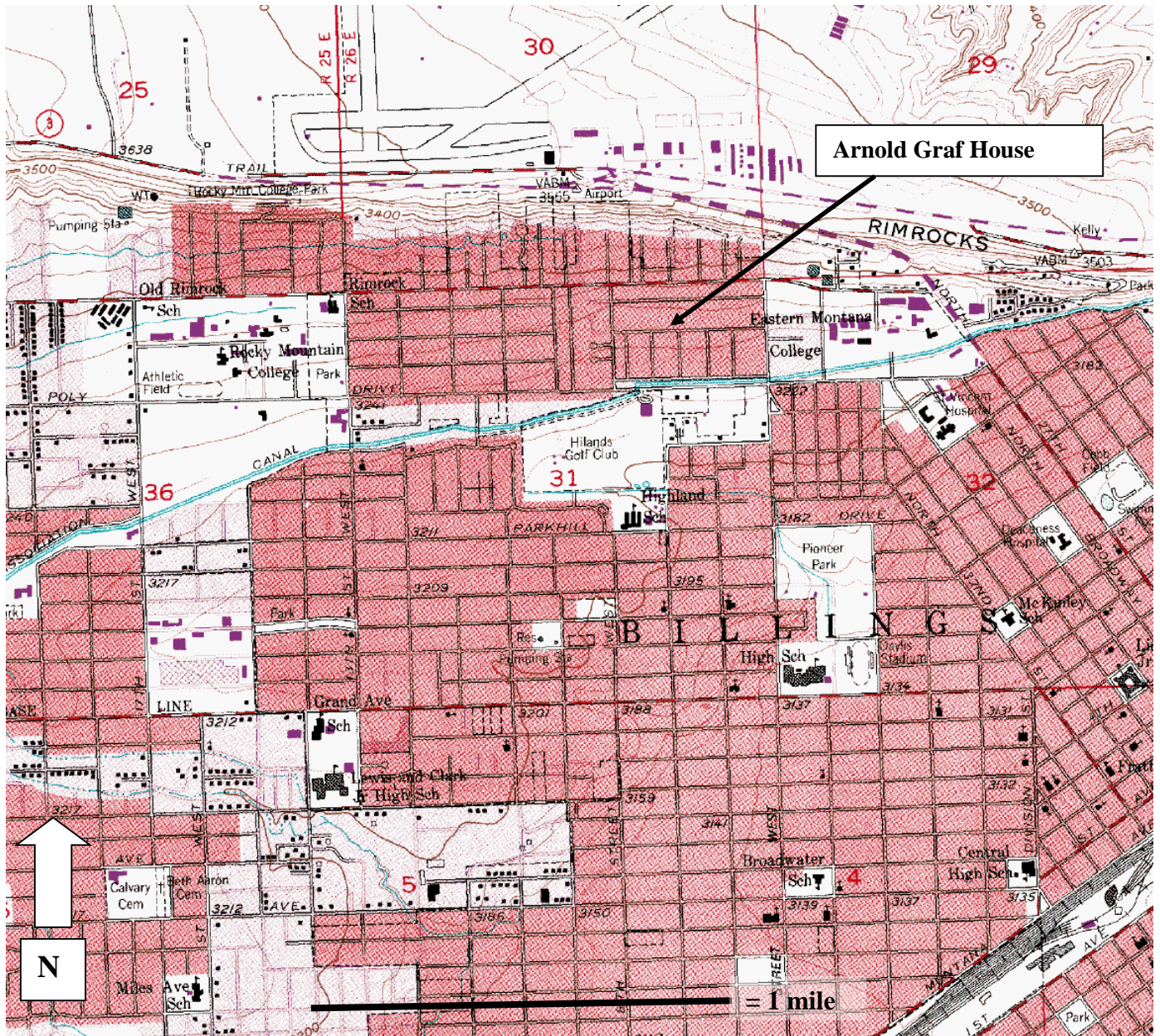
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Location of the Arnold Graf House. Found on the Billings West 1957 (photorevised 1969 and 1975) 7.5' topographic map.

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Aerial image showing location of the Arnold Graf House.

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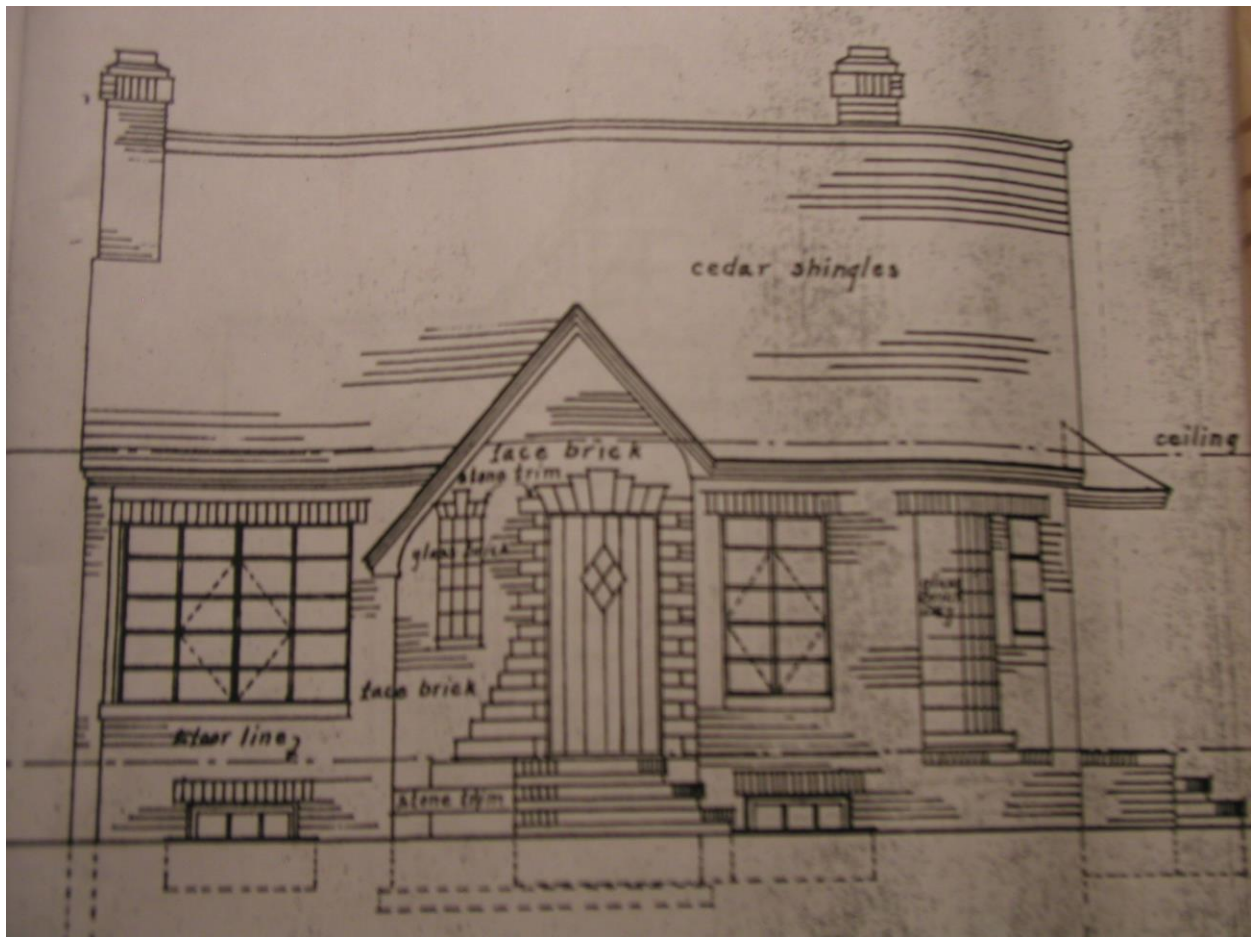
Arnold Graf House

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—Architectural Drawings Page 26



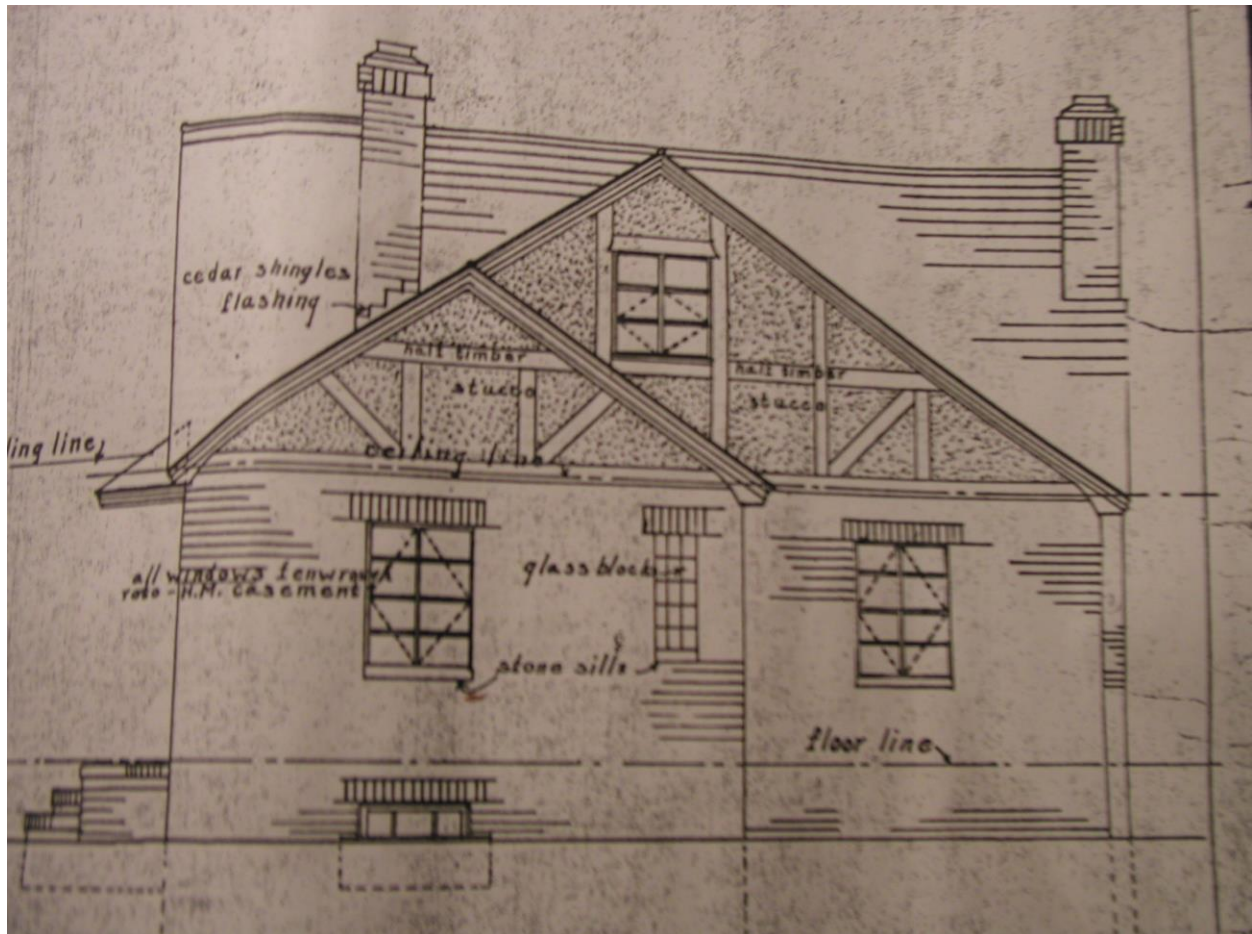
Arnold Graf House Elevation Drawing—South Elevation

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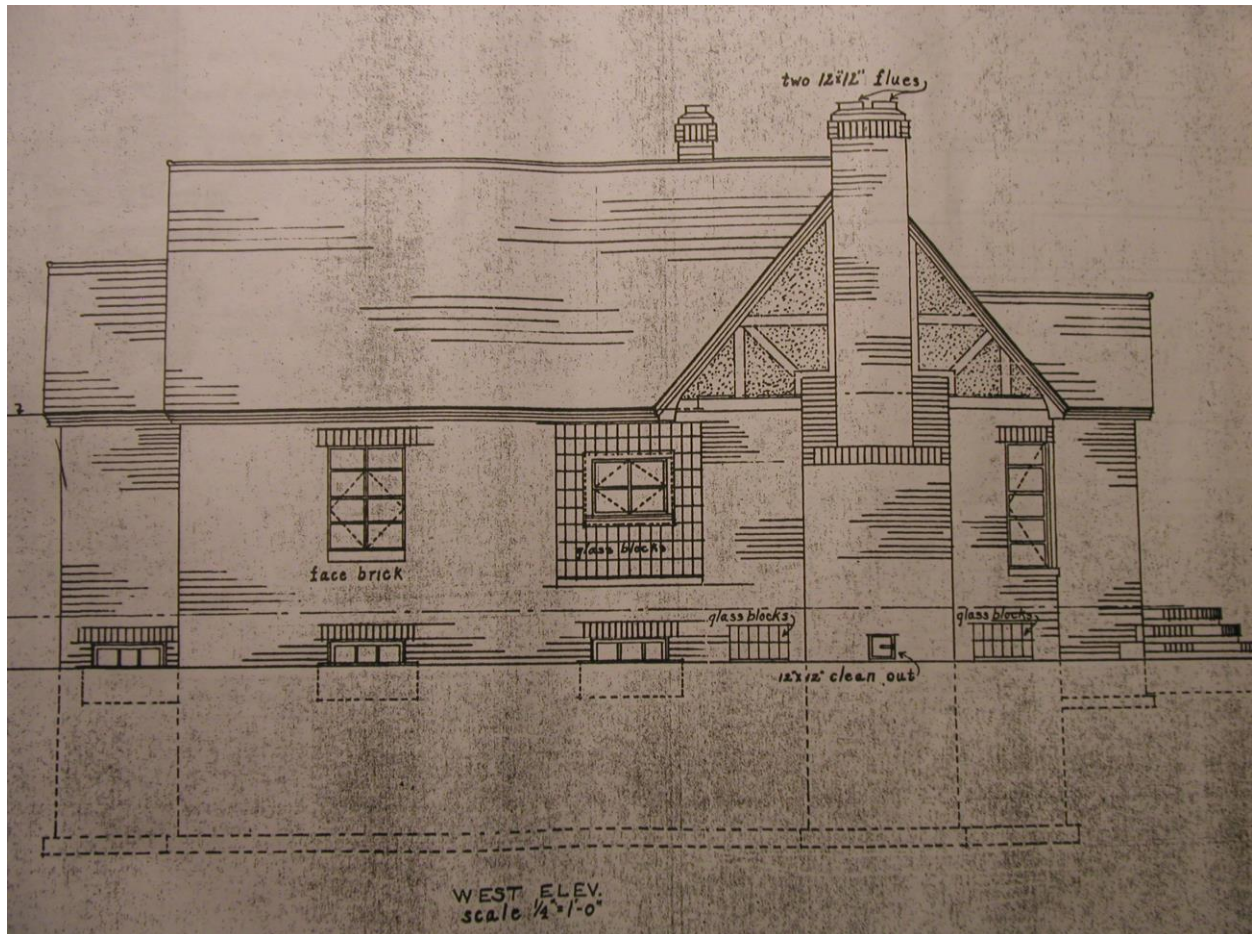
Arnold Graf House Elevation Drawing—North Elevation

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Section number Additional Documentation—Architectural Drawings Page 28



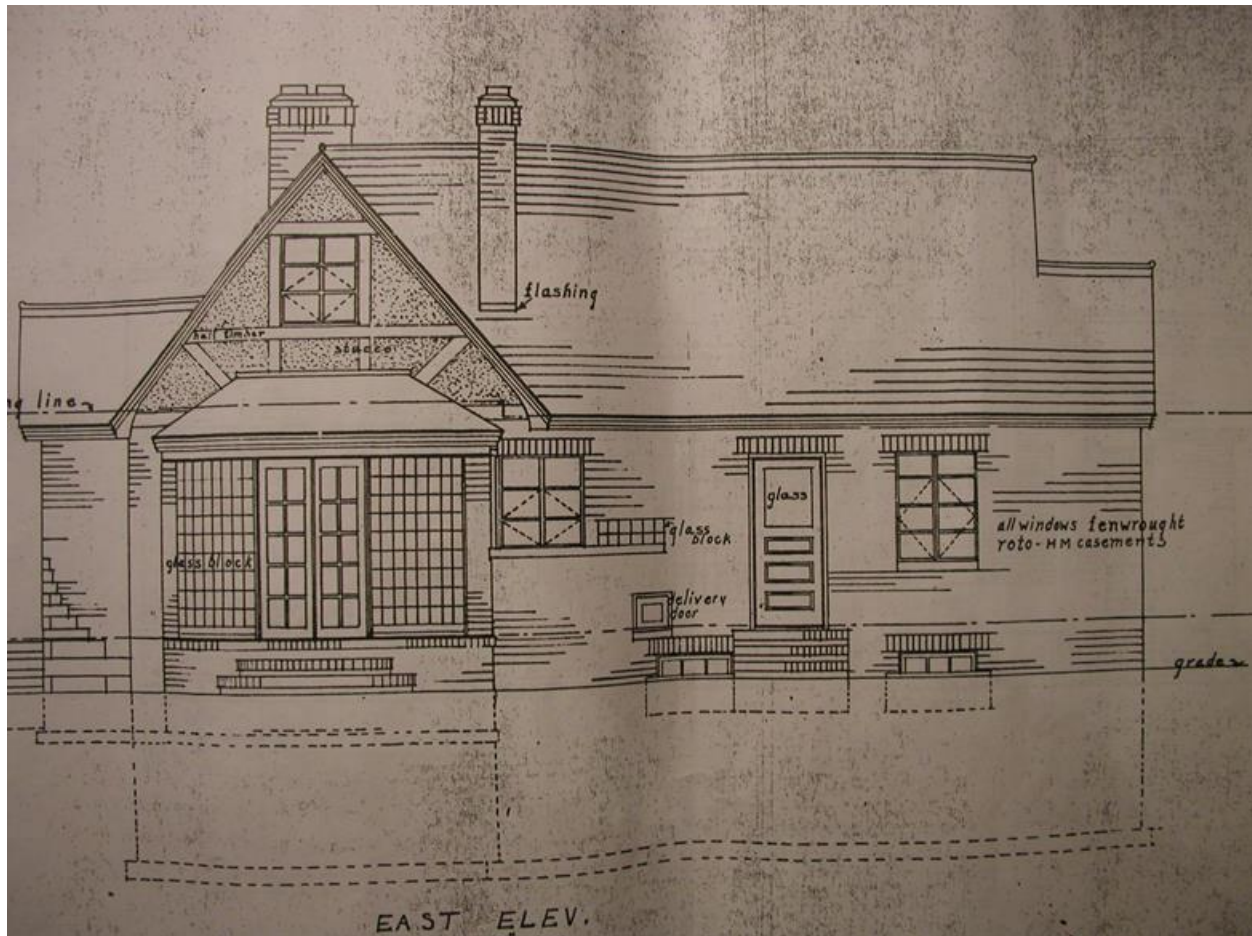
Arnold Graf House Elevation Drawing—West Elevation

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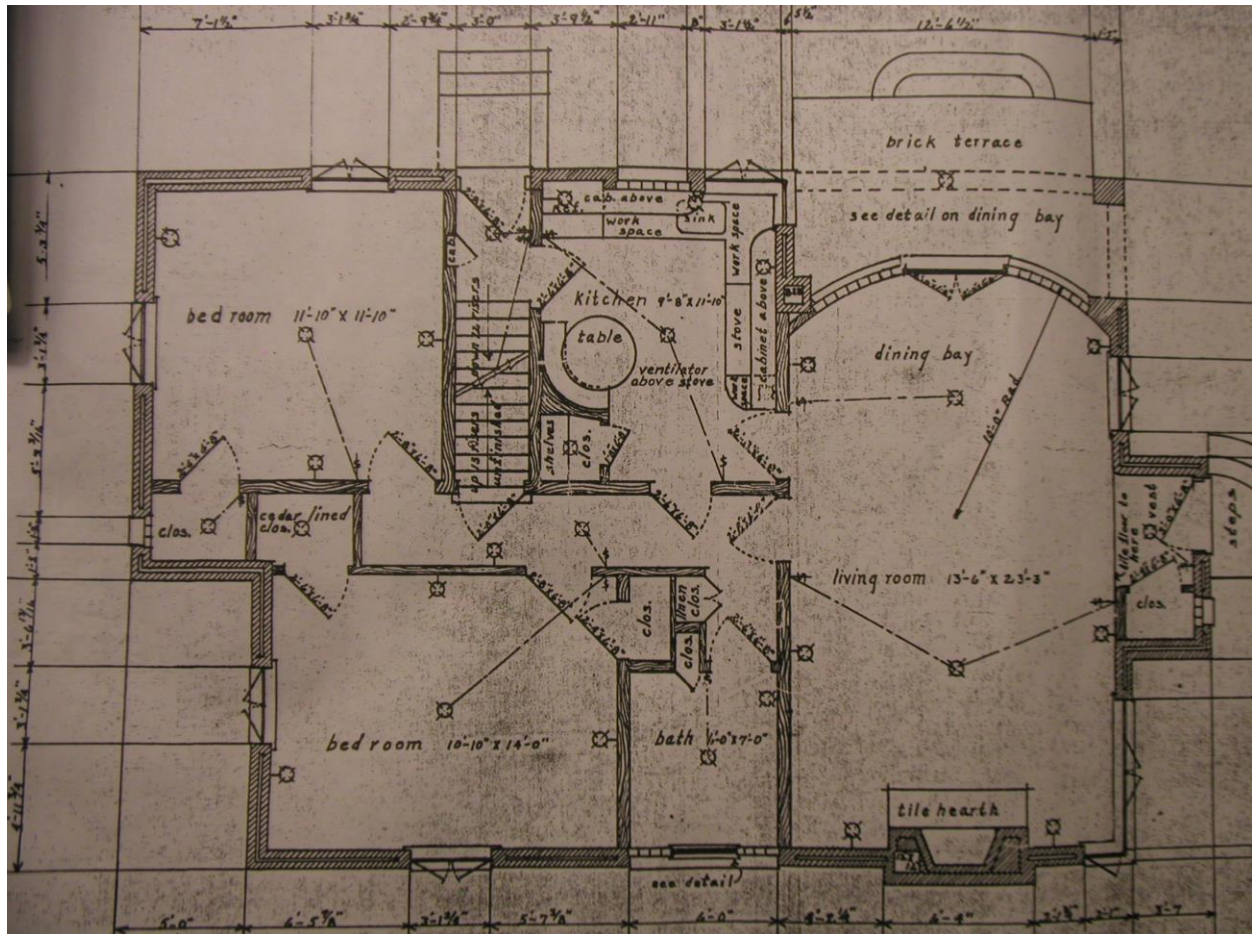
Arnold Graf House Elevation Drawing—East Elevation

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Original Floorplan of Arnold Graf House, 633 Highland Park Drive, Billings, Montana

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1940 Construction photograph, view to northwest

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All Photos:

National Register Photographs

Name: Arnold Graf House
 County and State: Yellowstone County, Montana
 Photographer: Joan L. Brownell
 Date of Photograph: July 2014
 Location of original negative/digital image: Montana State Historic Preservation Office. Helena, Montana.

Description and view of camera: South elevation from street, view to north.
 Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0001

Description and view of camera: South and west elevations, view to northeast.
 Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0002

Description and view of camera: Front vestibule, view to north.
 Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0003

Description and view of camera: South and east elevations, view to northwest
 Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0004

Description and view of camera: North and east elevations, view to southwest
 Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0005

Description and view of camera: East Terrace, view to west
 Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0006

Description and view of camera: North and West elevations, view to southeast
 Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0007

Description and view of camera: South elevation, Garage, view to north
 Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0008

Description and view of camera: North and West elevations, Garage, view to southeast
 Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0009

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National Park Service

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Section number Additional Documentation—Historic Photograph Page 33



Description and view of camera: South elevation from street, view to north.
Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0001

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Arnold Graf House

Name of Property
Yellowstone Co., MT

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—Historic Photograph Page 34



Description and view of camera: South and west elevations, view to northeast.
Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0002

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Arnold Graf House

Name of Property
Yellowstone Co., MT

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—Historic Photograph Page 35



Description and view of camera: Front vestibule, view to north.
Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0003

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Arnold Graf House

Name of Property
Yellowstone Co., MT

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—Historic Photograph Page 36



Description and view of camera: South and east elevations, view to northwest
Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0004

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Arnold Graf House

Name of Property
Yellowstone Co., MT

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—Historic Photograph Page 37



Description and view of camera: North and east elevations, view to southwest
Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0005

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Arnold Graf House
----- Name of Property
Yellowstone Co., MT
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—Historic Photograph Page 38



Description and view of camera: East Terrace, view to west
Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0006

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Arnold Graf House

Name of Property
Yellowstone Co., MT

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—Historic Photograph Page 39



Description and view of camera: North and West elevations, view to southeast
Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0007

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Arnold Graf House

Name of Property
Yellowstone Co., MT

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—Historic Photograph Page 40



Description and view of camera: South elevation, Garage, view to north
Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0008

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Arnold Graf House

Name of Property
Yellowstone Co., MT

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—Historic Photograph Page 41



Description and view of camera: North and West elevations, Garage, view to southeast

Photograph: MT_YellowstoneCounty_ArnoldGrafHouse_0009