

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 87002227

Date Listed: _____

Ramsay Historic District
Property Name

Silver Bow
County

MT
State

Multiple Name _____

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Grosvenor Boland
for Signature of the Keeper

1/14/88
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

There are 35 contributing resources in the District.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 30 1987

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Ramsay Historic District

and or common Ramsay Townsite

2. Location

street & number 6½ miles west of Butte, MT on interstate 90 N/A not for publication

city, town Butte, Montana X vicinity of congressional district # 1 Western

state Montana code 030 county Silver Bow code 093

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name multiple, see continuation sheet

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Butte-Silver Bow Clerk and Recorder's Office

street & number Courthouse, 155 W. Granite

city, town Butte state Montana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Ramsay Historic Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date December, 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Helena state Montana 59620

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Built by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company in 1916-17, Ramsay was part of a social welfare program which created first-rate housing for its employees. The physical layout of the village epitomized characteristics of the planned community and demonstrated that the DuPont Company furnished amenities better than the standard company village.

Seven miles west of Butte along Interstate 90, Ramsay lies on level ground where Brown's Gulch Creek flows into Silver Bow Creek. The original Butte-Anaconda highway now divides the village from the explosives plant to the north. Most of the plant has been torn down. However, the office, brick storage magazines, several corrugated-iron buildings and a water tower still exist among numerous foundations. Now, the interstate, with a high overpass, blocks the view between Ramsay and the remnants of the plant. Ramsay is also situated along the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railway. Still visible is the bed of the BAP railroad spur that left the mainline at the village and proceeded north for about one-half mile to the explosives magazines.

Surrounded by open pasture, Ramsay appears as an isolated village in a rural area. Constructed along a grid system of four streets, the town consists of thirty-four residences, twenty-eight of which exhibit only three original architectural styles. These dwellings line two wide streets, Palmer and Laird, which run north-south and intersect two east-west streets, Beulah and Russell. Large, regularly-spaced lots surround each house. Wide alleys down the center of the blocks divide the rear lots of each residence. On the south end of the village, Laird Street extends beyond the grid system. In this area, locally known as "Wilmington Row," three residences sit apart from the rest of the village. Homes for DuPont Company managers, the buildings are larger than other dwellings in the village and have a different architectural style. Across the street from the superintendent's house is a park with a warming shelter, obviously used for a skating rink in the winter. The Ramsay Consolidated School stands on the west side of the village, behind the two rows of residences. To the north of the school, is a large open park area. Four original communal garages still exist within Ramsay, three in the southeast corner and one in the northwest corner of the town.

Twenty-eight of the homes fall into three architectural categories. The DuPont Company named each style after one of their company towns where apparently the design arose. Most of the dwellings (nineteen) are DuPont-style cottages including all of the Palmer Street residences. These are rectangular-shaped, wood-frame residences with a hip roof. Half-hip roofed dormers extend from the roof on the fronts of the buildings, making the cottages one-and-a-half story. Under roof eaves are slightly-curved eave brackets. Originally, all windows were double-hung sash. Characteristically, in the front was a wooden cut-away porch with shingled posts and a small balustrade with turned

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spindles, square posts and wooden steps. Although initially DuPont-style houses had wood shingle siding, a few later owners have covered their homes with metal siding. The house at 2 Laird is the best example in Ramsay of the DuPont style. DuPont, Washington features many residences of this architectural design. As the company erected DuPont earlier than Ramsay, it probably used the same architectural plan when it built Ramsay. Of the nineteen DuPont-style cottages, mostly along Palmer Street, sixteen retain their historic integrity despite minor alterations such as the addition of metal siding.

Six Hopewell-style cottages clump together on the southwest end of Laird Street. These buildings have a distinctly east coast flavor, their design originating in the DuPont Company town of Hopewell, Virginia. They are rectangular-shaped, wood-frame dwellings with a gable roof. Protruding from the gable roof is a dormer with a shed roof. Eave brackets extend under the dormer and main roofs. Windows are six-light double-hung and are framed with decorative shutters. Originally, Hopewell-style cottages were wood-shingled but over time most have been sided with metal. Apparently, the front porches consisted of wooden steps and a shed roof with eave brackets over the main entrance supported by plain wood posts. In Ramsay, 22 Laird best represents the Hopewell style. Although the Hopewell cottages have sustained minor alterations such as siding, all six retain their historic integrity.

Only three Louviers-style cottages exist in Ramsay, all sitting together on the northeast side of Laird Street. One of the most basic designs for worker housing, these houses are square, wood-frame and have hip roofs. Windows are double-hung sash. In the front of the houses are porches which initially had shed roofs and wooden posts. Now, all of these porches have been enclosed to provide additional space. All three have recently been covered with lapped metal siding which resembles the original wood siding. The DuPont Company built Louviers, Colorado, just south of Denver, in 1908. There, the square, hipped-roofed workers' cottage predominates and presumably set a precedent for a building type in Ramsay. Two Louviers-style cottages retain their historic integrity. However, 9 Laird has lost its integrity with an addition which obscures its original shape.

Other original residences which do not fall into these three design categories are the homes of the DuPont executives at the south end of Laird Street. Largest and most elaborate is the superintendents' house at 21 Laird. This two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival residence with a hip roof has wood shingles on the first floor and beveled lap siding on the second. The double-hung windows have six-lights, exist in pairs

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and are flanked by decorative shutters. To the south, is a one-story sun porch with twelve-light windows. A dormer with a shallow-arched roof and two 8/8 double-hung windows projects from the roof. On the west side of the building is a polygonal bay with five 4/4 double-hung windows and a porch consisting of concrete steps, a gabled overdoor and Tuscan posts. This residence retains a very high degree of historic architectural integrity.

Next door to the south of the superintendent's house is the assistant manager's residence at 23 Laird. Smaller than 21 Laird but larger than the workers' cottages, this bungalow-style dwelling is rectangular in shape with a gable roof. Under the eaves are simple eave brackets and knee braces. A dormer with a shed roof and two pairs of double-hung windows runs the full length of the west pitch of the gable roof. Also on the west side is a porch that has an extended gable roof, Tuscan posts and a wooden balustrade. Despite the recent application of lapped siding, this residence very nearly retains its original historic appearance.

Across the street from the assistant manager's house is another residence at 26 Laird that also is somewhat larger than the workers' housing. Along with the two executives' residences, this building sets at the south end of the village, slightly apart from the rows of cottages. Although the style of this house is unique in Ramsay, the exact design is found throughout the planned community of DuPont, Washington. One-and-a-half stories, the structure has a rectangular shape with a gable roof. Projecting from the east pitch of the gable is a dormer with a shed roof and two double-hung windows. The gable extends on the east side to form the roof of the front porch. Decorative knee braces support the porch roof. The wooden porch has a wooden balustrade with turned spindles. This house retains excellent historic architectural integrity.

Each house is an intrinsically significant component within a planned community of similar buildings. In order to be considered a contributing element of the historic district, a residence must retain its original lot location, setting within the village, basic architectural design and visual appearance, which permits each residence to be identified readily as one of the many houses of the same style. Due to the maintenance of uniform facades, Ramsay still conveys a strong sense of being a company town. The houses set in three rows on evenly spaced lots with identical setbacks from the street. Therefore, location, design and setting become especially important elements in establishing historic integrity in Ramsay.

Most of the buildings in Ramsay have sustained some alterations since their period of significance from 1916-1921. Within the townsite, some original double-hung windows have been modified by the removal of the original sash and replacement with single fixed-panes. Such a minor alteration is not considered to seriously detract from the integrity of a residence in cases

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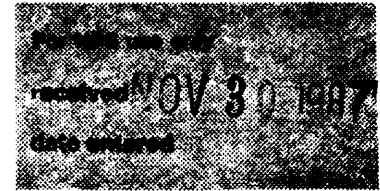
where the new window has filled the exact same opening as the original window and all original framing remains intact. Modern additions to the small cottages of Ramsay have the potential to obscure the original style of the building. When small additions have been constructed to the side or rear of residences, and the original shape and floor plan of the historic building was still clearly evident, the residence was judged to still make a positive contribution to the historic district, with the most important elements of the building's historic architectural integrity remaining essentially intact.

The application of modern siding materials, asbestos roofing and the replacement of wooden front porches with concrete stoops with wrought iron porch roof supports are fairly common alterations to Ramsay's historic buildings. Although these changes do compromise the historic material integrity of the district, they very often do not affect the more important elements of integrity of location, setting, feeling, association and design. An excellent example of such an altered residence is at 8 Laird. Despite the addition of lapped metal siding, new roofing and the replacement of wooden porch posts with iron posts, the structure still clearly exhibits the essential characteristics of a Dupont-style cottage, as does the residence at 2 Laird, which Ramsay's most pristine example of the DuPont-style. Another example of relatively minor alteration to a pair of historic buildings are the Louviers-style cottages at 5 and 7 Laird, which have had their front porches filled in. These two residences still make very positive contributions to the historic character of the district because they both retain their basic shapes, fenestration, setbacks, historic fabric and clear design elements of the standardized Louviers-style cottage.

Careful evaluation of the historic architectural integrity of each building within the Ramsay Historic District was undertaken by Janet Ore, historic preservation officer for the Butte-Silver Bow Consolidated Government, in consultation with the staff of the State Historic Preservation Office. When original setbacks, floor plans, fenestration patterns, entrances, building shape, and essential decorative design elements of each of the three basic standardized house plans remained clearly evident, residences altered by the construction of additions, application of siding, or minor window replacement were judged to still make a positive contribution to the historic character of this unusually well preserved company town.

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CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS WITHIN RAMSEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

DuPont-style residences:

- 2 Laird photographs #1 and #21
- 4 Laird
- X 5 Laird
- 6 Laird
- 8 Laird
- 15 Laird
- 19 Laird
- 27 Palmer
- 28 Palmer
- 29 Palmer
- 30 Palmer
- 31 Palmer photograph #16
- 32 Palmer photographs #2 and #16
- 33 Palmer photograph #16
- 34 Palmer
- 35 Palmer

Hopewell-style residences:

- 10 Laird
- 12 Laird
- 14 Laird
- 16 Laird
- 18 Laird photograph #4
- 22 Laird photograph #3

Louviers-style residences:

- 5 Laird photograph #15
- 7 Laird photographs #5 and #15
- 11 Laird photograph #15

Other residences and structures:

- 21 Laird photographs #6, #9 and #19
- 23 Laird photographs #7, #9, and #20
- 26 Laird photograph #8
- four garages on Russell Street photograph #11
- garage behind Laird Street
- three stone explosives magazines photograph #10

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS WITHIN RAMSAY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Modern residences:

- 1 Laird
- 3 Laird
- house behind School

Altered historic buildings:

- 9 Laird photograph #15
- 13 Laird photographs #12 and #15
- 17 Laird photograph #13
- 20 Laird
- Ramsay School Building photographs #14 and #22

TOTAL

36
31 contributing resources
8 non-contributing resources

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1916-1921 **Builder/Architect** Builders: Clifton, Applegate & Toole

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The historic town of Ramsay, Montana is significant because it is an intact example of an early twentieth-century, planned, DuPont Company town. Built by the E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company between 1916 and 1917, Ramsay was part of the company's employee housing program and just one of many such villages DuPont erected nationwide. It is the only DuPont Company town in Montana. The firm constructed the village and explosives plant during World War I to supply dynamite for the nearby copper mines at Butte.

By the early twentieth century, the DuPont Company had risen to become a leader in the explosives industry and had developed a social welfare program for its employees. Company-provided housing was a prevalent concept among many large companies at the time. Firms such as DuPont wanted to attract skilled stable workers, promote greater efficiency and exert more control over their labor force through management of employee living conditions.

Although DuPont constructed some worker housing earlier, by 1900 it had refined its program and had erected numerous villages adjacent to explosives manufacturing plants. In its pre-World War I phase, DuPont built two communities which set a precedent for later buildings in Ramsay. In DuPont, Washington, a one-and-a-half story, rectangular, hip-roofed dwelling with a cutaway front porch became standardized as the "DuPont-style cottage." This same architectural style predominates in Ramsay. At Louviers, Colorado, the DuPont Company fabricated a town with many square, hip-roofed, wood-frame residences, known throughout the United States as workers' cottages. The company named this design the "Louviers' cottage" and used it for three houses in Ramsay. Also concerned about infrastructure, landscaping and social amenities in its towns, the DuPont Company tried to provide quality living in its towns.

During World War I, the DuPont Company greatly increased its production of explosives, both to supply munitions and industries supporting the war effort. During this period, the company erected new plants and expanded its existing facilities. With shortages of workers in these isolated explosives manufacturing locations, DuPont found it necessary to build more employee housing. Hopewell, Virginia became the site of both a large munitions factory and a vast new DuPont town. In addition to other established styles, the rectangular, gable-roofed residence from Hopewell provided a template for housing in other World War I era DuPont towns, such as Ramsay.

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 25 acres

Quadrangle name Butte North, Montana

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References

A	1 2	3 6 9 6 5 0	5 0 9 6 0 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 2	3 6 9 4 0 0	5 0 9 6 0 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 2	3 6 9 2 5 0	5 0 9 5 7 0 0
---	-----	-------------	---------------

D	1 2	3 6 9 4 5 0	5 0 9 5 6 0 0
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E	1 2	3 6 9 6 0 0	5 0 9 5 6 0 0
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F			
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G			
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H			
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Verbal boundary description and justification

see continuation sheet

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ section 14 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ section 23, T3N;R9W

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet Ore, Butte-Silver Bow Historic Preservation Officer

Consolidated City-County

organization Butte-Silver Bow

date January 15, 1987

street & number Courthouse, 155 West Granite

telephone (406) 723-8262 Ext. 216

city or town Butte

state Montana 59701

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title SHPO

date 11-24-87

For NPS use only

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

for Beth Grovener Boland
Keeper of the National Register

date 1/14/88

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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The tremendous boom in copper mining in Butte, Montana during World War I prompted the DuPont Company to erect an explosives plant near the Mining City. Reviewing various potential locations, DuPont selected the Ramsay site for its geographic advantages, its proximity to three railroad lines and the mines at Butte, and because DuPont and its subsidiaries already owned some property at the site. Construction of Ramsay facilities began in the spring of 1916 and continued into 1917. The result was a small factory with a capacity of 750,000 pounds of dynamite a month situated north of the Anaconda highway. Next to the railroad lines a half a mile south of the plant was the village of Ramsay with thirty-one new residences, a boarding house and school.

Ramsay contained characteristics of the standard early twentieth-century company town as well as typifying the DuPont style of village. Because most dwellings DuPont erected fell within only three architectural designs and stood on a grid system of wide streets, Ramsay's general appearance was one of uniformity. The DuPont Company owned all the residences and rented them only to its employees. As in many company towns, these houses were detached wood-frame cottages. Standard architectural styles from earlier DuPont towns linked Ramsay with other similar communities across the nation. DuPont provided its villages with a good infrastructure and utility system. A water system, sanitary sewers, electric lights and streetlights serviced Ramsay. Sidewalks lined the wide streets. Concerned about cultural and aesthetic amenities, DuPont proved landscaping, parks and recreational facilities within the village.

After World War I, the nation sank into a business depression. By 1920, the economic situation had seriously affected both copper mining and the explosives industry. The DuPont Company found that it was cheaper to ship in explosives to the Butte copper mines from its other plants than to keep its Montana facilities in production. As a consequence, in 1921 the company shut down the Ramsay plant, laid-off its laborers and transferred men in managerial positions to other DuPont factories.

Except for several men left to care for the village and magazines, former DuPont employees vacated the village. Throughout the 1920s, only three or four families lived in Ramsay. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, DuPont opened up the houses for non-company tenants. Most of these families found Ramsay rents less expensive than in Butte and commuted by automobile to the Mining City. In the early 1940s, DuPont decided to divest itself of Ramsay. Rather than dispense of the property individually, in 1942 the company sold the entire village to a former employee, George Russell. Throughout the 1940s and early 1950s, Russell improved the houses and re-sold them to

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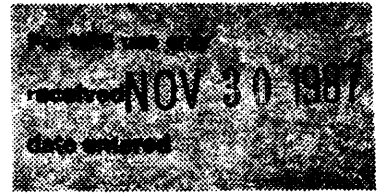
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individuals. Today, Ramsay is little changed from its original appearance despite metal siding on many of the houses.

Ramsay's significance stems from its purpose, location and its uniformity. The characteristics of a DuPont Company town link it with other communities throughout the nation. Construction of DuPont's Ramsay facilities in 1916 was directly related to World War I and the tremendous industrial growth it inspired. Copper mining in Butte during the war required enormous quantities of explosives which encouraged DuPont to erect a plant nearby. When industry and especially copper mining slumped after World War I, DuPont decided to close its Montana plant. Most DuPont employees left Ramsay in 1921, thus ending Ramsay's significance as a DuPont Company town.

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"Anaconda." Fortune. December 1936.

Butte Miner. 23 July 1916.

Butte Polk City Directories, 1885-6, 1889, 1900-1915.

Deeds located in Butte-Silver Bow Clerk & Recorder's Office, Courthouse, Butte, Mt.
85-277, 27-234, 67-317, 85-275, 143-52, 126-173, 125-431, 93-108, 67-317, 188-225.

DuPont Company Papers. Hagley Museum & Library, Wilmington, De. includes:
Brown, J. Thompson. "Welfare Work of the High Explosives Operating Department," and
"Living Conditions of Our Workmen." In Minutes of the High Explosives Operating
Department Superintendent's Meeting, 11 May 1916, 23 April 1912; Report to H.M. Barksdale
from Harry F. Pierce, Chief Engineer, 26 May 1914, W.C. Howard, Manager to Charles
Patterson, Vice-President, 22 April 1913; "Montana Dynamite Plant," Memo for Report
to Executive Committee, 19 December 1913; "Advice of Action," 30 January 1914; un-
signed letter to Coleman duPont, President, 2 June 1914; Work Order Cards; Depart-
mental Meeting Minutes.

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"History of Explosives." Author unknown. Title unknown. Xerox copy in writer's possession.

Interview with William Cullen, October 10, 1986.

Interview with Pat Mullins, October 9, 1986.

Interview with William Mullins, October 1, 1986.

Linn, Jr., Mott. "The E.I. DuPont De Nemours and Company's Housing for its Workers." Honors
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Location Map--Ramsay Works. 19 September 1916. Located in Butte-Silver Bow Surveyor's
Office, Courthouse, Butte, Montana.

Magnusson, Leifur. Housing by Employers in the United States. U.S. Bureau of Labor
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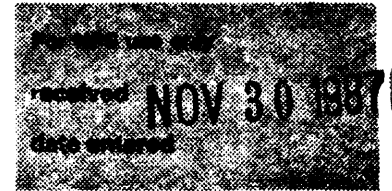
Mining & Scientific Press, 3 March 1917.

Montana Standard, 3 March 1966.

Munyon, May. DuPont--The Story of a Company Town. Puyallup, Wa.: Valley Press, Inc., 1972.

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Photographs 5, 19 September 1916, 17 October 1916. Pictorial Collections at Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, De.

Ramsay Townsite Plat. Butte-Silver Bow Clerk & Recorder's Office, Courthouse, Butte, Mt.

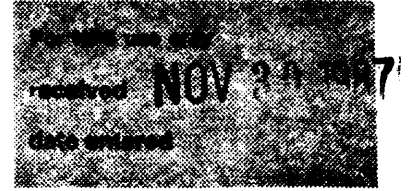
Toole, K. Ross. Twentieth-Century Montana; A State of Extremes. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972.

Van Gelder, Arthur Pine & Schlatter, Hugo. History of the Explosives Industry in America. New York: Columbia University Press, 1927.

Wedin, Jim. "Ramsay." Xerox copy in author's possession, N.D.

Wright, Gwendolyn. Building the Dream: A Social History of Housing in America. New York: Pantheon Books, 1981.

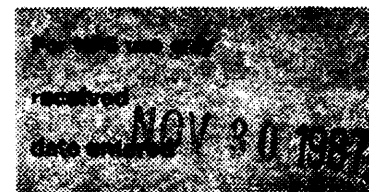
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From a cement monument marking the S.E. corner of S.W.¼ of S.W.¼ Sec. 14 and N.E. corner of N.W.¼ of N.W.¼ Sec. 23 T3NR9W thence S. 67°42'E. 245.52 ft. to a point of beginning thence N61°51'E. 423.1 ft, thence S0°03'E. 108.3 ft, thence N89°57'E. 148.0 ft, thence N0°03'W. 295.0 ft, thence S89°57'W. 148.0 ft, thence N0°25'W. 658.8 ft, thence N89°45'E, 371.0 ft, thence N89°47'E. 377.5 ft, thence S0°01'W. 965.67 ft, thence S0°05'E. 377.0 ft, thence S89°55'W. 374.0 ft, thence N89°33'W. 55.9 ft, thence S89°48'W. 166.0 ft, thence N0°12'W. 337.6 ft, thence S89°48'W. 50.0 ft, thence S 61°51'W 429.0 ft, thence S60°27'W 237.0 ft, thence N29°33'W. 81.0 ft, thence N32°47'E. 138.8 ft, thence N60°27'E. 114.0 ft, thence N29°33'W. 394 ft. to the point of beginning and including the school lot said tract being in Sections 14 and 23, T3NR9W to be known and designated Ramsay Townsite, Silver Bow County, Montana.

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Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Multiple Ownership

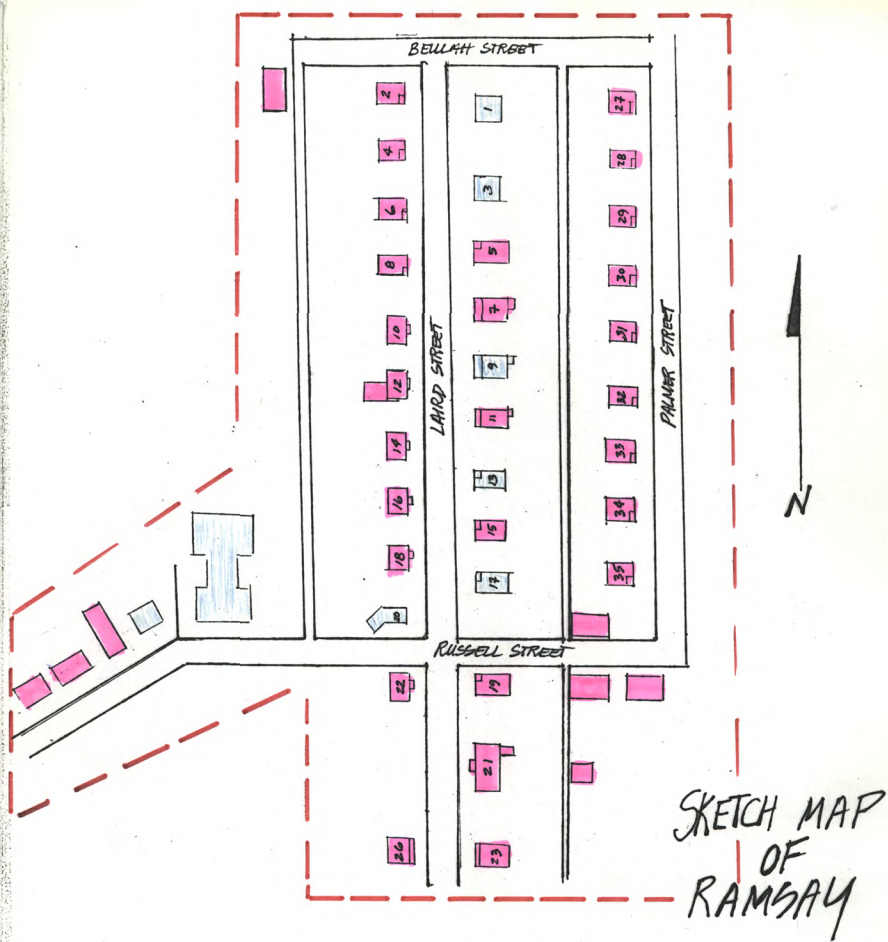
Item number 4

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LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS IN THE RAMSAY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Charles and Denise Hazlett, 1 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
William Hazlett, Jr., 3 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Robert and Nancy Hanson, 5 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
R. David Williams, 7 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
William W. and Gloria Hazlett, 9 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
James Cochrane, 11 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Sam J. Keith, 13 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Mrs. Agnes Chamberlin Witt, 15 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Homer Earhart, 17 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Joseph and Jean Seymour, 19 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Park E. and Dorothy J. Conley, 21 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Katy R. and Alma E. Hammond, 23 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
William Mullins, 2 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Henry Kruzich and Kathleen M. Cassidy, 4 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Wallace and Harla Jean Fitz, 6 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Maynard Hanson, 8 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
James L. and Audrey N. Cramer, 10 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
James and Donna Stevison, 12 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Jack Piipo, c/o Maynard & Margaret Hanson, 14 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Dimitri and Josephine Nowikow, 16 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Dan P. and Karen L. Kraft, 18 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Sidney Atkins, c/o Renne and Rhonda Earhart, 20 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
William and Elva Hawke, 22 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Henry L. and Loretta Tierney, 26 Laird, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Irene McLaughlin, 28 Palmer, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Eugene and Rae Clark, 27 Palmer, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Paul and Laurel Ripley, 29 Palmer, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
George Gluck, 30 Palmer, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Gerald and Carol Pushard, 31 Palmer, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Marie Mee, 32 Palmer, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
Lazlo Tetmajer, P. O. Box 546, Butte, Mt. 59701
Patricia A. Gilbert, c/o Howard Brunji, 34 Palmer, Ramsay, Mt. 59748
James and Shirley Wedin, 35 Palmer, Ramsay, Mt. 59748

Homer Earhart, 17 Laird, Ramsay--Garages facing south on Russell
Maynard and Margaret Hanson, 8 Laird, Ramsay--Garages behind Laird St.
Sam J. Keith, 13 Laird, Ramsay--Garages facing north on Russell St.
Jerry Earhart, Ramsay, Mt.--3 stone magazines in Ramsay, new house behind school



Pink: Contributing buildings
 Blue: Non-contributing buildings

--- Historic district boundary

NOT TO SCALE