

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: 91000729 Date Listed: 6/18/91

Fred Buck House                      Ravalli      MT  
Property Name                      County              State

Stevensville MPS  
Multiple Name

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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.

*for* *Outwater Lee*  
Signature of the Keeper

6/20/91  
Date of Action

=====  
**Amended Items in Nomination:**

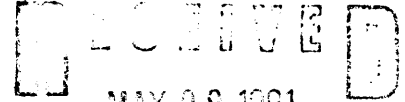
**Statement of Significance:** Commerce is added to the Areas of Significance. The entries for Period(s) of Significance and the Significant Dates are reversed to read 1886-1891 for the former and ca. 1886, ca. 1889 for the latter.

This information was confirmed with Patricia Bik of the Montana SHPO.

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

127

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name: Buck, Fred, House

other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: 217 Buck

not for publication: n/a  
vicinity: n/a

city/town: Stevensville

state: Montana code: MT county: Ravalli code: 081 zip code: 59870

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Buildings

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	_____ building(s)
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>2</u>	_____ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of Stevensville, Montana: 1866-1941.

**4. Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.

Maurelle Day MTSHPO 4-9-91  
Signature of certifying official Date

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

\_\_\_ See Continuation Sheet

**5. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register Autonico's Place 6118a1

\_\_\_ See Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ See Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_ removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ See Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

for \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

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## 6. Function or Use

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Historic: Domestic/single dwelling

Current: Domestic/single dwelling

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## 7. Description

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Architectural Classification: Gothic Revival/Italianate

Materials:        foundation: stone  
                  walls: wood  
                  roof: asphalt shingle

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Fred Buck House is an interesting residence stylistically, as it combines the forms and detailing of both the Italianate and Gothic Revival architectural movements. It appears from the overall design and configuration of the building that the 1½-story, gable-roofed, Gothic Revival portion of the house was likely built first, and the 2-story, hipped-roofed Italianate portion was added later. A small porch nestles between these two large building blocks. Access to both sections of the house is provided from this porch, although the door to the Gothic Revival section has been closed off. The remaining front door is a 6-panel, single-light historic wooden door with decorative spoon carving. The house likely rests on a stone foundation, although this is not visible from the exterior. Brick chimneys punctuate the roof at the center of each section of the building. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The house is sheathed with clapboard on all sides except the south, which is covered with weatherboard. The wall surfaces are finished off with wooden water table, frieze board and simple cornerboards with rounded corners. Window openings feature wooden lug sills and entablatures above the lintels.

The windows are 2-over-2, double-hung units that are regularly placed singly or in pairs. A square bay with four double-hung window units protrudes from the facade of the Gothic Revival portion of the house. Decorative cut-out brackets are set in pairs beneath the roof of the square bay and the 2-story Italianate block. A decorative wooden finial ornaments the apex of the gable end.

A one-story frame addition to the rear that originally was used for wood storage has been closed and made into a kitchen. The upper floor of the Italianate section has only recently been finished off into bedrooms. Likely the original interior stairs were reversed to allow access from the Italianate section to the upper floor. Interior woodwork consists of 4-panel wooden doors, 6" tongue and groove flooring and simple, flat moldings around doors and windows. A syma-curve molding further ornaments the door and window surrounds in the Gothic Revival section. The original dining room wainscotting also remains in place in the Italianate portion.

A wood frame storage building with a gable roof sets at the northeast edge of the property. The roof is covered with corrugated galvanized metal. Wooden double doors are set in the gable end facing east. The shed is sheathed in weatherboard and is considered to be a contributing part of the historic property.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Locally

Applicable National Register Criteria: B, C

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): n/a

Period(s) of Significance: ca. 1886, ca. 1889

Significant Person(s): Buck, Fred

Significant Dates: ca. 1886-1891

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: unknown

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State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Fred Buck House is of primary significance to the history of Stevensville for its association with Fred Buck, a member of an important early mercantile family in the community, and as an unusual example of the combination of two divergent architectural styles: Gothic Revival and Italianate. The original portion of the house is the small, gable-roofed Gothic Revival cottage with front facing bay window that was built ca. 1886. Before 1890, Fred Buck enlarged the house with an enormous, rectilinear Italianate style block, to create a most incongruous composition.

The Stevensville community felt the great influence of the Buck family. Fred Buck, along with his brothers Amos, Henry and George, became involved in the early Montana freighting, ranching and most importantly, retail businesses. The Buck brothers were born in Belleview, Ohio and raised near Monroe, Michigan. Amos Buck travelled to Virginia City, Montana in 1864. One year later, Amos was in charge of a stage station east of Salt Lake. Fred Buck joined him there in 1866. Soon thereafter, the Bucks left Salt Lake, headed north and ultimately located an older brother, George, in California Gulch, Montana. After a trip back to Michigan, Amos and Fred returned to Montana with their youngest brother Henry. Initially drawn to the Cedar Creek mines, the Bucks eventually moved to Florence and took up ranching.<sup>1</sup> In January, 1876, the Buck brothers moved to Stevensville after purchasing a mercantile business from Joe Lomme, a French trader. Amos Buck operated the freighting portion of the business, selling supplies to the mining camps and then continuing to Corrinne, Utah to restock merchandise for the Stevensville mercantile. The business, "The Buck Brothers," operated until 1885 in the 200 block of Main Street. That year, the brothers dissolved their partnership and Amos and George established "Amos Buck and Company" on the northeast corner of Third and Main Streets. Henry and Fred Buck remained in the original location as "The Fred and Henry Buck Store."<sup>2</sup>

Fred Buck acquired lots 9, 11 and 12 from John B. Catlin and Zebb M. Harris in 1885. He also acquired lots 8 and 13. Fred Buck died in 1891, leaving the property to his wife Dell. In 1900, Dell acquired lot 10 from Mary S. Armstrong. The land went to Fred Sybrant Buck in 1913. He owned the property until 1946.

X See Continuation Sheet

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<sup>1</sup>Buck, Charles Amos, "Seventy-fifth Anniversary, Buck Brothers," 1951.

<sup>2</sup>Montana Genesis, pp. 98-99, 172.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Fred Buck House

Page 1

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There is no existing information to document the construction date, the architect or the builder of the Fred Buck residence. Mrs. Dell Buck lived in this residence until her son, Fred Sybrant, attended the University of Montana. Both Dell and her son then lived in Missoula. During this time, Dell Buck rented her Buck Street residence. Mrs. and Mrs. John Goodnough rented the house until January, 1912.<sup>3</sup> The Goodnoughs were followed by the John Overstreet family and the Harris family. Both of these lived at the residence at the same time. These families relocated when the house caught fire in April, 1912. The house was not destroyed, but the interior was damaged.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Northwest Tribune, January 12, 1912.

<sup>4</sup>ibid., April 12, 1912.

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## 9. References

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Missoula Herald, Missoula, Montana, Special Edition, January 1, 1909.  
Missoulian, Missoula, Montana, December 15, 1912; June 12, 1949; August 14, 1949.  
Stevensville Historical Society, Montana Genesis (Missoula: Mountain Press, 1971).  
Stevensville Register, Stevensville, Montana, Special Edition, December 23, 1909.  
Western News, Hamilton, Montana, December 19, 1911.

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State historic preservation office  
 Other state agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other -- Specify Repository:

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: Less than one acre

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
	11	722940	5154620

Verbal Boundary Description:

Stevensville Townsite, Block 17, Lots 9 and 10.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the lots upon which the historic buildings are situated.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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Name/Title: Kathleen Olson

Date: revised October 1990

Street & Number: 237 South 2nd West

Telephone: 406/728-7523

City or Town: Missoula State: Montana

Zip: 59801