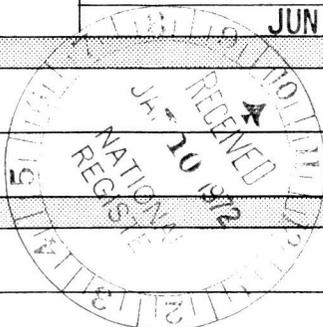


**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Montana	
COUNTY: Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUN 2 1972



1. NAME

COMMON:
Helena Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Last Chance Gulch

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Boundaries as marked on map

CITY OR TOWN:
Helena,

STATE: Montana 59601 CODE: 30 COUNTY: Lewis & Clark CODE: 049

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Multiple, public and private

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Helena STATE: Montana CODE: 30

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Lewis & Clark County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Helena STATE: Montana CODE: 30

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic Architectural Survey / State Inventory

DATE OF SURVEY: 1968 / 1968 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Jacobson and Shope, Architects / Montana Fish & Game Dept.

STREET AND NUMBER:
LaLonde Building, Room #6 / Mitchell Bldg.

CITY OR TOWN: Helena STATE: Montana 59601 CODE: 30

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: _____

COUNTY: _____

ENTRY NUMBER: _____

DATE: _____

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Last Chance Gulch, south from Pioneer Park, is primarily a residential neighborhood bounded on the east and west by steep terrain as the gulch narrows. The architecture here is small scale and indigenous, consisting of brick and frame, early stone and log construction. Some of these buildings, dating from the mining camp era of the mid 1860's, are grouped in tight clusters, while others are strung out along the gulch. Anchor points on the north are the restored Pioneer Cabin and Reeder's Alley; on the south, the Brewery Theatre, drawing crowds at its summer stock performances; and the Tatum House.

North of State Street to Broadway and Edwards, along the Gulch and the first two blocks up Broadway and State, is the commercial district of early Helena. Original frame false front construction was destroyed by fires in 1869, 1872, and again in 1874. The old timbered fire lookout stands on Tower Hill to the east as a reminder. After the 1874 fire, buildings were replaced by structures of the indigenous "Western Commercial" type.

Prominent features are masonry bearing walls, cast iron columns and glass display area at the first level, three to five bays of windows at the second level, capped off with a decorative galvanized iron cornice of Italian Renaissance design. Continuing the tradition of the false front era, they are typically small scale and house a single function, as Goodall Bros. Assay Office, the Murphy and Neal Store, and the Walker Building.

Principally and strongly Western Commercial in character, this area nevertheless contains a few good examples of the flamboyant architecture of the 1880's and 1890's. The Novelty Building and the Boston Block are a composite of architectural styles with elaborate facades and a wealth of detail. The French Renaissance - Beaux Arts Parchen Drug Building, the Colwell Building, and the recently demolished Penn Block-Bristol Hotel, are distinguished by mansard roofs and attic dormers. The Denver Block and the Sands Bros. Dry Goods Store are good specimens of rough stone faced neo-Romanesque styling.

Above Broadway along the Gulch, and its steep cross streets, a canyon-like atmosphere of multi-storied buildings prevails. Here in the heart of present day downtown Helena, much like the heart of her business district eighty and ninety years ago, stand the remaining examples of her "Fabulous Business Blocks." The growing optimism of the new state, and the wealth from her mines, combined to produce imposing commercial buildings, most of which display the influence of the then popular Richardsonian Romanesque. Typical features include massive masonry work on the ground floor and scaled down progressively on upper floors, rough dressed stone columns and carved capitals, decorative stone frieze and corbelled cornice, and particularly heavy round arched openings.

Clock towers, another distinguishing feature which originally dominated some of these blocks, for example the Securities Building, were lost after the 1935 earthquake.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUN 2 1972

(Number all entries)

7. Description (continued)

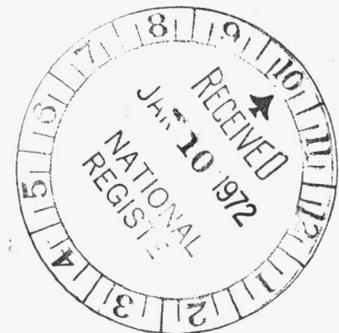
The Power Block, the Atlas Block, Wheat Building (Merchants National Bank Building) and the Diamond Block remain in unaltered condition.

Farther north, the buildings are of comparatively less interest. One exception is the Odd Fellows Hall-Templeton Hotel building, originally used as a general merchandise and hardware store and office in the late 1860's. Its cast iron front is similar to buildings done by James Bogardus in New York City in the 1850's.

North and west of downtown on gently sloping Mount Helena, is an established residential neighborhood of tree-shaded streets, stone retaining walls, and many homes of 1880's and 1890's vintage. Among modest brick cottages and frame dwellings are the mansions of the men who built Helena - men like T.C. Power, B.H. Tatum, D.A.G. Floweree and S.T. Hauser, to mention a few. The architecture of these mansions is individual and varied; in general, most are elaborate with turrets and curving verandas, carved woodwork and ornamental wrought iron fences. The majority are still maintained as private residences and are in excellent condition.

Although there is less feeling of a distinct residential neighborhood, the east side also boasts its quota of mansions including the Dahler and Governor Toole homes, together with the W.A. Chessman residence (the old Governor's Mansion) and the Child and Chessman flats. The Richardsonian Romanesque Lewis and Clark County Court House, and the architecturally austere U.S. Assay Office, in 1875 the seat of the principal federal government function in Helena, are located along Broadway.

Each of the above areas has individual characteristics, but as their architecture spans the less than thirty years of Helena's mining prosperity, there is distinct unity in their general character of flamboyant and unbounded enthusiasm. In this respect, Helena is exceptional among western cities.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Montana	
COUNTY Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUN 2 1972

(Number all entries)

7. Supplement to Description



DETAILS ON MANY OF THE SIGNIFICANT HELENA BUILDINGS

from a survey by Jacobson & Shepe, Architects - Helena

The discovery of gold in Last Chance Gulch in 1864 touched off a building boom in the gulch that resulted in a street of log and frame buildings, much the same as those one can see falling apart in the various ghost towns around here that have long since been abandoned. Helena would look like that today if the seat of our state government had not been moved here from Virginia City in the early 70's. Several large fires destroyed many of the early frame mining camp buildings and these were rebuilt of more permanent masonry wall construction. Some of these buildings are still standing between Edwards and Wall Streets on Last Chance Gulch. They are mostly a collection of brick and stone fronts with standard sheet metal cornices that appear to have been stock items from fabricators' catalogues.

In 1883, the time of the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Helena was still a rather crude town but by then well established in a magnificent setting. Gold and silver hardrock mining had largely replaced the older placer methods. This combined with the new possibilities of transport and distributing along with the likelihood of becoming a new state, seems to have resulted in a feeling of boundless optimism. The leaders in Helena were ready to hire architects expressing this enthusiasm in a new and flamboyant architecture. No less than eighteen architectural firms established themselves here or were called in from St. Louis, Minneapolis, Chicago and New York to design the new buildings. Fortunately this building boom coincided with the development of the first indigenous architecture in the United States. This was largely due to the work of a Boston architect, Henry Hobson Richardson, who, more than anyone else, adopted the old Romanesque forms to the building techniques of the last half of the nineteenth century. This evolved into the Chicago School which was dominated by men like Louis Sullivan and Charles McKim. Frank Lloyd Wright was a disciple of these architects.

Helena architects evidently were well acquainted with the work of Richardson and the Chicago School because it shows up repeatedly on the facades of their buildings. A few that exhibit this characteristic include the Securities Building, the Court House, the Power Block, the Atlas Block, the Wheat Building and the Pittsburgh Block. At the same time the City of Chicago experienced a great building boom that coincided with the development of the Central and Northern States. The same architecture that we see today in Helena was to be found in Chicago at the time on a much larger and grander scale, but most of that has since been demolished and replaced with newer and higher buildings.

The panic of 1893 and the Chicago World's Fair, the same year, were events that had much to do with the course of architecture and building. The panic which shut down the silver mines and closed the banks practically ruined many of the fortunes in Helena and brought business building to a standstill. In Chicago, the World's Fair initiated a return to the neoclassical architecture using detail and form from the time of the Renaissance. Very little of the neoclassical architecture exists in Helena because the silver crisis practically stopped all building in Helena for twenty or thirty years and Last Chance Gulch remained virtually unchanged until today. Normally, one does not like to see a business district of a city remain like this while other cities grow and prosper. However, we do find that the prosperous cities have gone through the neoclassical, federal, Bauhaus, and now a new period, that some people call the new brutalism, and these cities have now developed an likeness that tends to tire the visitor and seems to



represent the troubled urban situation of our time. There is now a chance for Helena to capitalize on our past misfortune and revive the feeling of flamboyance and unbounded enthusiasm we once knew, by the restoration of our many remaining buildings of that period and the addition of new building of a compatible motif. With a booming tourist industry and an outstanding convention and visitor center we should work toward capturing this, and other new business.

It must be remembered that Helena is the history of Montana. The men who developed this state, Samuel Hauser, Colonel Broadwater, A. M. Holter, Wilbur F. Sanders, Thomas C. Power, Henry Sieben, Conrad Kohrs, Thomas Cruse, C. W. Cannon, and many others, were residents and transacted their business here. The exciting struggle to keep the Capitol in Helena, the early day political maneuvering, and the establishing of substantial fortunes are this history and the scene of these activities should be preserved and retained where at all possible.

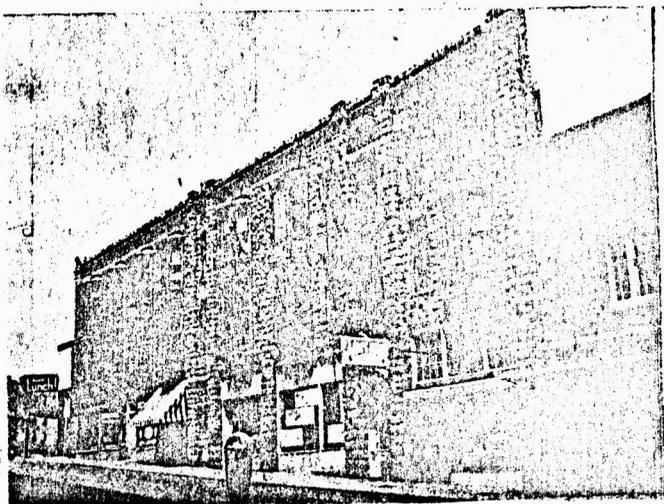
Visitors from Minneapolis, Fargo, Salt Lake City, Seattle or anywhere else are not particularly interested in another city that looks similar to what they see at home every day. We will be able to show them something that is different, part old, part new, but all interesting, alive and useful. This is not the easiest and cheapest way but the rewards to our community will be proportionately greater.



1480

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No.	40-52 West 6th Avenue
Original Owner	Power & Sullivan, Maginnis & Phelps
Original Use	Apartments
Present Owner	T. C. Tobin
Present Use	None
Wall Construction	Stone and Brick
No. of Stories	3

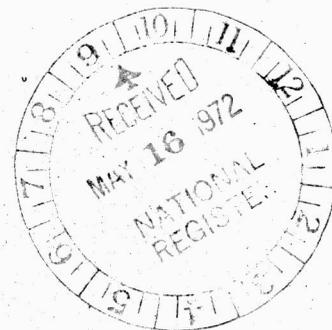


Name	Diamond Block
Date or Period	1889
Style	Not identifiable
Architect	Shaffer & Stranahan
Builder	

Notable Features, Historical Significance,
and Description

This building is the first real departure from the more formal architecture of the Richardsonian era and the Chicago School. The unequal spacing of the bays, the arrangement of entrance pilasters, the small balconies, the copper faced bay windows, the three centered arches and the careful handling of the stone cornice and stone grillwork at the principal entrance all show some originality of composition. Louis Sullivan may have coined the phrase that "form follows function" and here the principal entrance to this triangle shaped plan is offset to one side as the floor space requires. The secondary entrance is smaller as fits its importance and located at its proper place on the triangle. The widest window bay which does not match the others, is at the apex and was made necessary because the end rooms had to be much longer than the others because of the triangle shape.

The addition of decorative copper work and the tiny sparkling fasceted mirrors make this facade a very interesting composition in stone, glass, copper and wrought iron that certainly deserves a place on the list of buildings that show the architectural history of Helena.



Present Physical Condition:	Interior	VERY POOR	Historical Value	2
	Exterior	FAIR	Architectural Value	10

Published Sources, Records, Etc.

- "From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch", Wm. Campbell, Vol.1
- Helena Illustrated
- Montana Magazine of Western History, Winter, 1968

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON & SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

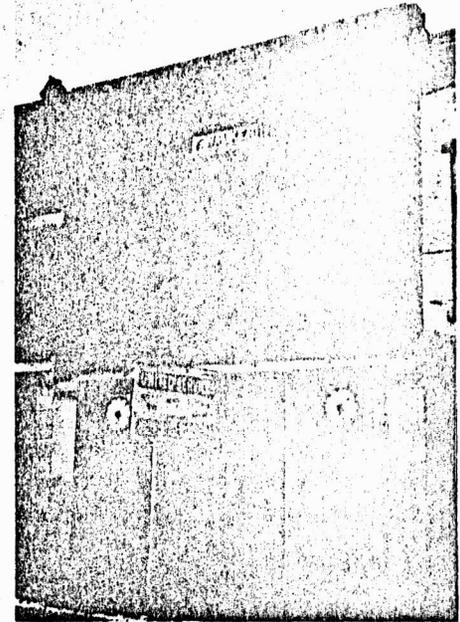
Street No. 22 So. Last Chance Gulch
 Original Owner F. Walker (?)
 Original Use
 Present Owner Mr. Lamping
 Present Use Cleaning Supplies Wholesale
 Wall Construction Brick
 No. of Stories 2

Name Walker Building
 Date or Period 1883
 Style Western Commercial, circa
 Architect 1880
 Builder

**Notable Features, Historic Significance,
 and Description**

The front of the Walker building has large glass display windows between cast iron columns on the first floor. These columns support an exposed steel lintel beam which in turn supports the brick facade of the second floor. Just above the display windows are smaller stained glass, leaded windows typical of the period. These windows are nicely done and are complete at present. The second floor face is of brick entirely with four bays of windows surmounted by segmental brick arches. The cornice is of corbelled brick and shows signs of deterioration.

Refer to building No. 20-41 for further description of this type of building. It is complete as originally constructed, at present.



Present Physical Condition: Interior
 Exterior GOOD

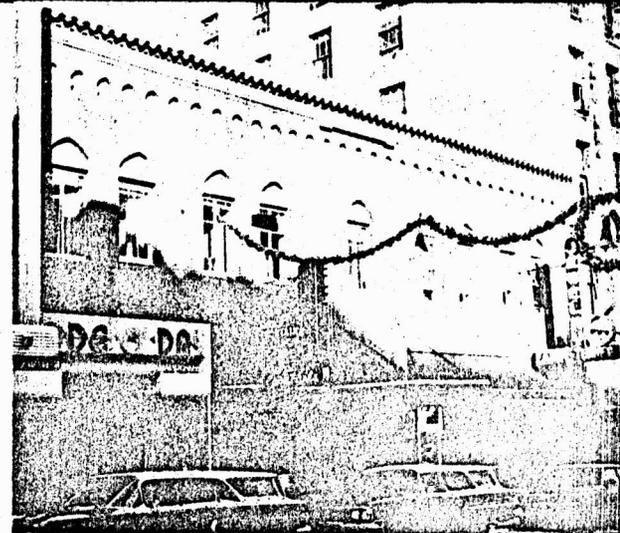
Historical Value
 Architectural Value $\frac{1}{8}$

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 Lewis & Clark County Assessor

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
 CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
 JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 50 No. Main
 Original Owner
 Original Use Office and small shops
 Present Owner Tobin Family
 Present Use Office and small shops
 Wall Construction Reinforced concrete and brick
 No. of Stories 2

Name Gold Block
 Date or Period 1929
 Style California Mission
 Architect
 Builder



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description

No particular historical or architectural significance. Building is in good condition and exterior architectural treatment is such that it represents the time in which it was built.

Architects often use forms that are not particularly indigenous to the country such as the Spanish Mission influence during the 1920's. This is another building that does not clash with the older neighbors. The earthy colors and gentle forms tend to keep it compatible even though it is different.



Present Physical Condition:	Interior	GOOD	Historical Value	_____
	Exterior	GOOD		

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 Lewis & Clark County Assessor
 Sanborn Map Company

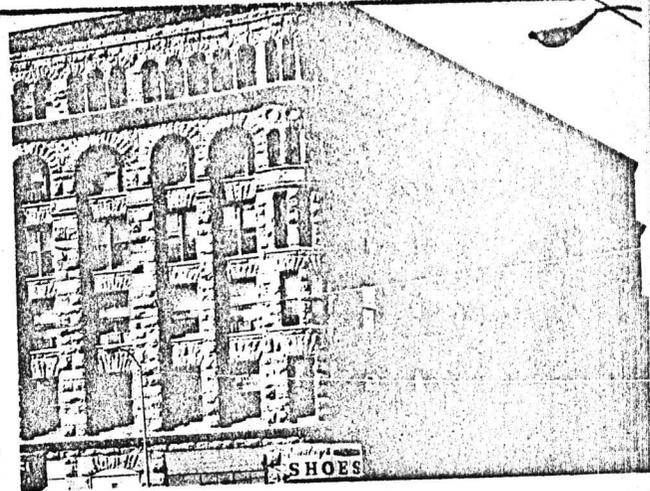
1880's

Building No. 30-1.1

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No.	58,60,62 No. Last Chance
Original Owner	T. C. Power & H. M. Keefe
Original Use	Offices and Small Shops
Present Owner	Power Family
Present Use	Offices and Small Shops
Wall Construction	Stone
No. of Stories	6

Name	Power Block
Date or Period	1889
Style	Richardson Romanesque
Architect	Shaffer & Read
Builder	



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
and Description

An old landmark in Helena. The best example of the rugged Romanesque type of architecture popularized by H. H. Richardson. Other examples of this exist in Chicago in the Marshall Field Store and in Hartford Connecticut in the Cheney Block. The Auditorium in Chicago by Adler and Sullivan is also of this basic design.

F. E. Read is probably the real designer of this building, as Shaffer was more of a practical builder. Some of the features often used by Richardson are the battered base of heavy stone, and the scaling down of the masonry proportions on the upper floors. More than any other building this tends to establish the character of the Last Chance Gulch.

The exterior is of heavy timber, probably the first in Helena. This type of mill construction is still valid today.

In 1893, the State Senate met in this building.



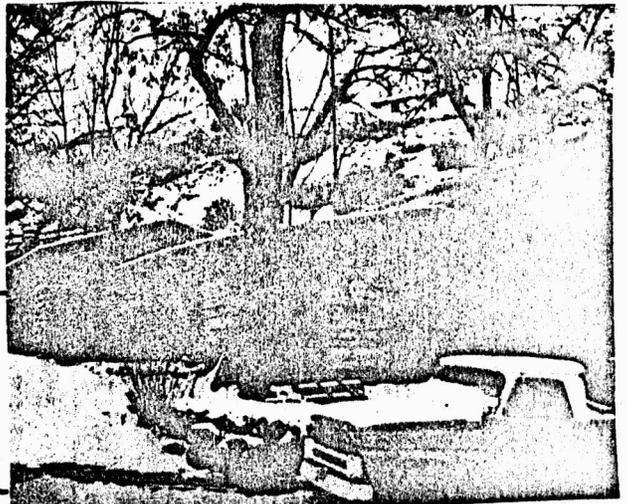
Present Physical Condition:	Interior	GOOD	Historical Value	<u>9</u>
	Exterior	GOOD	Architectural Value	<u>10</u>

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
Montana Magazine of History - Winter, 1968
Helena Illustrated - 1890
Lewis & Clark County Assessor

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEETS
 CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
 JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 208 So. Park Avenue
 Original Owner
 Original Use Residence
 Present Owner LCG Preservation Society
 Present Use Tourist Attraction
 Wall Construction Log
 Stories 1

Name Pioneer Cabin
 Date or Period 1865
 Style
 Architect
 Builder



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description

Built in the spring of 1865 of hand-hewn logs, the cabin exemplifies the typical miner's home of that era, and its quaintness is greatly enhanced by two large locust trees which shade the worn timbers from the front yard. The trees, brought across the plains in a covered wagon from Wisconsin, are the parents of all of Helena's locust trees. The cabin has been retained as a typical early-day residence with only pieces of furniture that arrived in Helena by overland trail or Missouri river freight boat.



Present Physical Condition: Interior
 Exterior

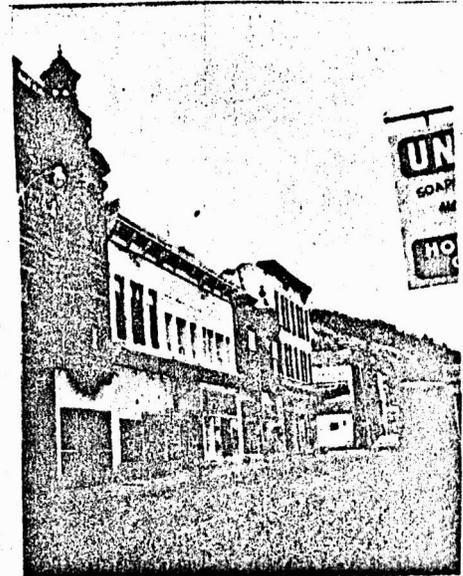
Historical Value 10
 Architectural Value

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 Lewis & Clark County Assessor
 Sanborn Map Co.
 Helena Independent, June 1947

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
 CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
 JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 17-19 So. Last Chance Gulch
 Original Owner
 Original Use Gamer's Boots & Edwards
 Present Owner Dorothy Baker Crockery
 Present Use Rooming House
 Wall Construction Brick
 No. of Stories 2

Name Dorothy's
 Date or Period 1880's
 Style None
 Architect
 Builder



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description

Lower floor is unsightly. Second floor could be painted and refurbished. Has interesting cornice. The building needs further investigation to determine any historical interest.



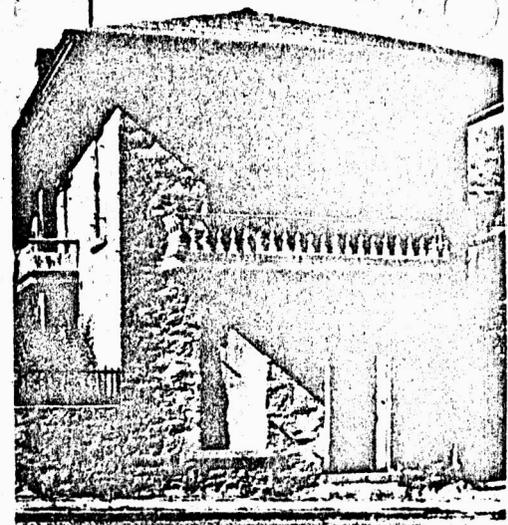
Present Physical Condition:	Interior	PROBABLY GOOD	Historical Value	
	Exterior	FAIR	Architectural Value	<u>6</u>

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 Lewis & Clark County Assessor

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
 CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
 JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 440 West Main
 Original Owner Tatum Family
 Original Use Residence
 Present Owner Walter Marshall
 Present Use Vacant, Part time dorm
 Wall Construction Stone
 No. of Stories 2

Name Tatum House
 Date or Period 1870's
 Style None
 Architect
 Builder



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description

This is a house built early in the development of Helena. The early masonry technique shows a rough stone cutters work such as was characteristic of the early downtown commercial buildings. The round brick arch here is not the heavy ornamental arch used by Richardson. The character of this building is that of roughly fitted stone, wide mortar joints, plastered over to bring faces flush and sharply cut corners and jambs. The wide eave hip roof was unusual among the early builders; a feature that became a trade mark of Frank Lloyd Wright a generation later. The small balcony was hardly useful but adds immensely to the facade. This must have been a time when brick were relatively expensive because they were used only for arches and chimneys.

This house has interesting setting which is enhanced by stone retaining walls. The placement on the property line gives this something of a tropical or Mediterranean feeling.

The exact date of the construction of this house is not known and the property has had a long succession of owners. It is known however, that in 1875 the property belonged to Benjamin H. Tatem and A. J. Davis who operated the Davis and Tatem Foundry, on part of the property. Later, it was known as the Helena Iron Works. The Tatem family occupied the house in the 1870's until 1888.



Present Physical Condition:	Interior	POOR	Historical Value	9
	Exterior	POOR		Architectural Value

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 Helena Weekly Herald, January 9, 1879

2

1880

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No.	13 & 15 So. Last Chance Gulch
Original Owner	Auerbach and Beveridge
Original Use	Confectionery & Clothing Str.
Present Owner	Lewis & Clark County
Present Use	Vacant
Wall Construction	Brick and Stone
No. of Stories	3

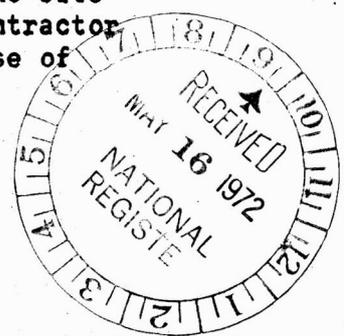
Name	Novelty Building
Date or Period	1888
Style	Flambouyant composite
Architect	John Paulsen
Builder	Paulsen, Auerbach & Beveridge



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
and Description

This building is a composite of many kinds of architecture; some sublime, some grotesque. The name "Novelty" existed at this site before this building was designed but apparently John Paulsen, architect and builder had the name in mind while at work. Paulsen reached deeply into his repertory of classic detail to achieve the result. There is the mansard roof and segmental arch roof over the balconies reminding one of the Second Empire architecture of Napoleon III. The frieze, as part of the roof cornice, is Classical Greek. The band courses of stone mixed with brick and the twin towers are Sarcenic in origin. A Renaissance balustrade and oriel windows along with Gothic bosses over the pilasters complete the composition. The Historic American Buildings Survey, has established numerous criteria for evaluating buildings and one is the uncommon-ness. This building rates high in that catagory.

Mr. M. L. Auerbach, one of the owners, said he intended to erect one of the "handsomest buildings, one that will be a credit to the city". Colonel Sanders, an early settler and civic leader had named the original building on the site because of the assortment of goods sold on the site. An unnamed subcontractor who was to excavate the basement area had to be discharged in the course of the work and another subcontractor hired.



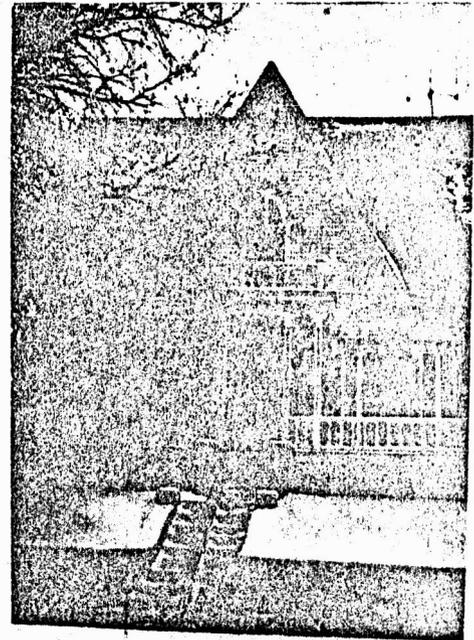
Present Physical Conditions:	Interior	POOR	Historical Value	5
	Exterior	POOR		Architectural Value

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 Helena Daily Herald, April 18, 1888, col.3, p.5
 "Quarries of Last Chance Gulch", Wm. Campbell, vol. 1, p. 207-208

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No.	303 Broadway
Original Owner	C. W. Cannon
Original Use	Residence
Present Owner	
Present Use	Residence
Wall Construction	Frame
No. of Stories	1½

Name	Cannon Residence
Date or Period	1868
Style	Mid 18th Century Frame House
Architect	
Builder	



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
and Description

This house is notable as a house of the very early period in Helena's development. This kind of house is typical of mid 18th century American small homes so well illustrated by the recent painter Grant Wood. The gothic windows, the high pitched roof, the high narrow windows, the severely plain lap siding; the simple cornice and frieze, the double hung windows and the entrance porch with transomed door all indicate midwest America at that time. This little jewel of a house has been added to and made into a duplex but the architectural interest remains.

The Cannon family who lived here were early settlers and had much to do with the development of the territory and the State. C. W. Cannon was interested in mining, railroads, gas works, electric power, cattle and sheep ranching. His first home thus acquires historical interest and should be preserved. It is fortunate that this building has been well maintained during the past one hundred years and we are not faced with the problem of restoration or finding a use for it.

(From the Helena Weekly Herald, November 12, 1868)

"Chas W. Cannon's gothic residence, corner of Broadway and Ewing street is receiving its finishing touches and is one of the beautiful structures of its kind in the west. It will be entirely completed within the next week."



Present Physical Condition:	Interior	GOOD	Historical Value	10
	Exterior	GOOD		Architectural Value

Published Sources, Records, Etc.

"From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch", Vol. 1, Wm. Campbell

"Progressive Men of the State of Montana", 1901 (?)

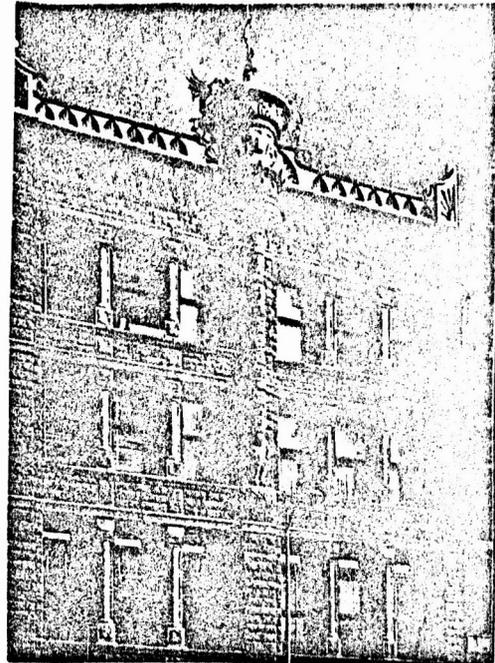
Helena Weekly Herald, November 12, 1968, p. 7, col.1

1880

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No.	7-9 No, Last Chance Gulch
Original Owner	S. J. Jones
Original Use	Insurance Office Building
Present Owner	K.C.A.P. Broadcaster's
Present Use	Broadcast Station & Office
Wall Construction	Brick and Stone
No. of Stories	4

Name	Atlas Block
Date or Period	1888
Style	Richardson Romanesque
Architect	Shaffer & Stranahan
Builder	



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
and Description

Extremely interesting example of the architecture of that time. The single round arch is reminiscent of the detail by Richardson on the Crane Library at Quincy, Mass, built in 1883. The second, third and fourth floor column structures also resemble to some extent the detailed bases and capitals of the Crane Library.

The owner, S. J. Jones seems to have been unhappy with the finished building and particularly with the figure of Atlas. The architect was asked to rebuild the front and apparently an extra \$5,000.00 was spent for changes. Fortunately, the figure of Atlas stayed on the facade as well as the salamanders around the bowl. This bit of fantasy is a priceless piece of old Helena art, grotesque as it may be.



Present Physical Condition:	Interior	PARTLY GOOD	Historical Value	
	Exterior	FRONT GOOD	Architectural Value	<u>10</u>

Published Sources, Records, Etc.

From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch, Wm. Campbell, vol.1

Architecture of the 19th Century, H. R. Hitchcock

Space, Time and Architecture, S. Gideon

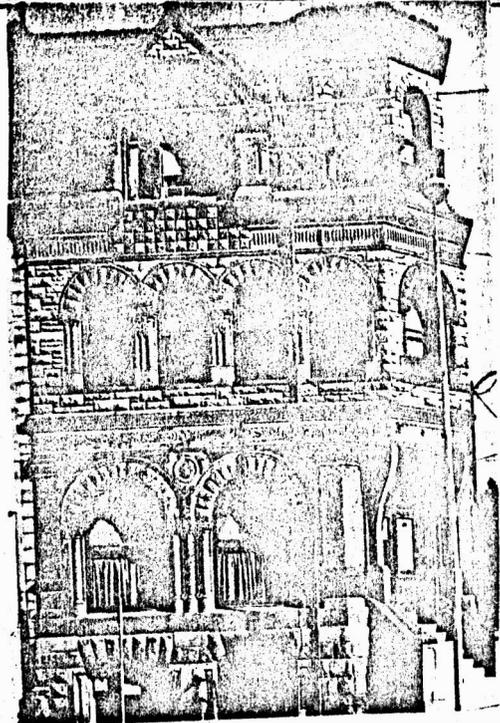
"Helena's Fabulous Building Blocks", Willard B. Robinson, Western Magazine of History.

1880's

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No.	101 No. Main
Original Owner	First National Bank
Original Use	Bank and Office Building
Present Owner	Helena First, Inc.
Present Use	Rental Offices
Wall Construction	Brick and Stone
No. of Stories	3

Name	Securities Building
Date or Period	1886
Style	Romanesque Revival
Architect	Hodgson, Wallingford & Stem
Builder	Shaffer & Weller



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
and Description

Best example of Romanesque Revival architecture, no doubt, influenced by the work of H. H. Richardson of Boston, who more than anyone else instituted a revival of these ancient forms. The round stone arches, the stone columns and the stone capitals along with the decorative stone frieze and cornice are the best examples of that style of architecture that we have in Helena. The dormers and the mansard roof are not Romanesque features but show the influence of French architecture during the period of Napoleon III, and the Beaux-Arts school of architecture. The tower which dominated the corner is gone but the building is still a valid expression. Architects of the 1880's were inclined to meld numerous classical styles as suited their fancy. This was a flamboyant period when architects and owners would often vie with each other to produce more striking and arresting buildings. This is a good example.

The granite stone used in the Securities Building is of local origin and the sandstone is Bayfield brown from Bayfield, Wisconsin.

The top floor of this building was once the long distance telephone exchange.

The Board of Directors of the original First National Bank reads like a roster of most of the prominent citizens of Montana. They were; S. T. Hauser, A. M. Holter, Granville Stuart, E. W. Knight, T. H. Kleinschmidt, John C. Curtin, R. S. Hamilton, C. P. Higgins, A. J. Davis, Henry M. Parchen, and T. C. Power.

Present Physical Condition:	Interior	GOOD	Historical Value	<u>10</u>
	Exterior	GOOD - needs repair	Architectural Value	<u>10</u>

Published Sources, Records, Etc.

- Montana Magazine of Western History, Winter 1968
- Helena Illustrated, 1890
- From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch, Wm. C. Campbell, vol.1
- Helena Weekly Herald, June 10, 1886
- Lewis & Clark County Assessor
- A History of Architecture, Bannister Fletcher

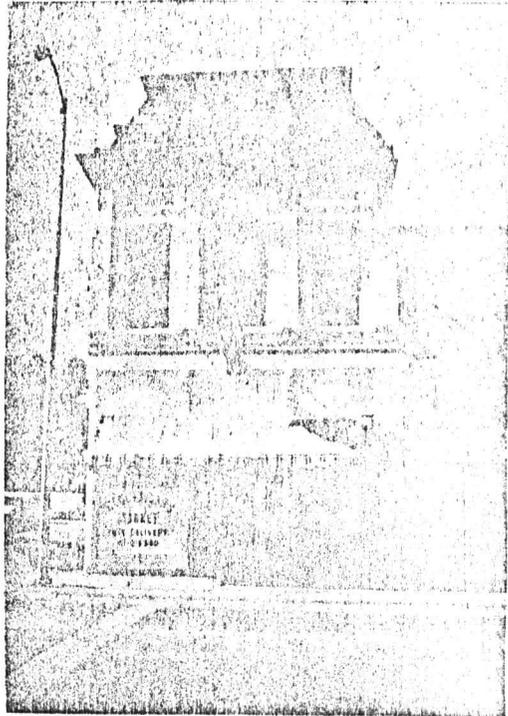


1888

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 62 South Last Chance Gulch
Original Owner
Original Use Store and Apartments
Present Owner Robert K. Colwell
Present Use Grocery Store
Wall Construction Brick
No. of Stories 3

Name Colwell Building
Date or Period 1887
Style French Renaissance
Architect
Builder



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
and Description

The plan of this three story brick building is a rather long rectangle. This generates a very positive three-dimensional form characteristic of the French Chateaus of the 17th century. The front elevation facing Last Chance Gulch (short side of rectangle) is done with the typical cast iron columns on the first level supporting the brick of the upper levels. Between the columns are large sheets of glass for display. The second level of the front has three bays of flat arched windows with brick decoration above. The roof is of the Mansard style, named after Louis XIV's architect for the Versailles. The roof, which makes up the third level, has a pair of dormer windows on the front. The south elevation (long side of rectangle) which faces Wall street, is the most imposing. The first level has two round arched brick entrances and four other openings. The second level has twelve bays of windows, above each window is a renaissance pediment rendered in galvanized iron. The twelve bays of windows are repeated again in dormers on the third level.

The white painted brick of the first two levels capped off with the dark metal Mansard roof combined with the renaissance windows makes this building a very positive architectural statement.

Gold was first discovered by the Four Georgians in the alley directly behind this building.

(From Helena Daily Herald, 1888)

". . . Building improvements at the corner of Main & Wall Streets leaves very little by which the original house, so many years occupied by the 1st National Bank can be recognized by old timers. The modest unpretentious one story brick is giving way to a modern 3 floor business edifice that will be an adornment to that part of the city. "Uncle Sam" is enterprising with the rest."

Present Physical Condition: Interior
Exterior EXCELLENT

Historical Value 9
Architectural Value 8109

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
Lewis & Clark County Assessor
Helena Daily Herald, Aug. 14, 1888, p. 8

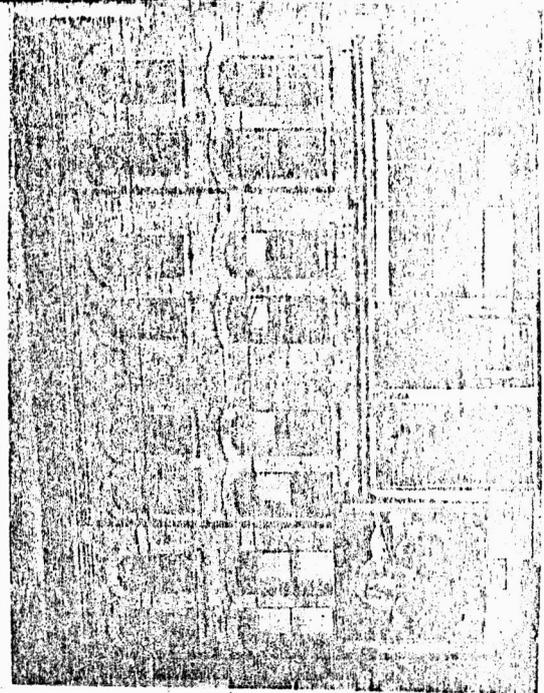


1890

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 52-48 So. Last Chance
Original Owner Gluch
Original Use Shops, 1st -Offices 2nd & 3rd
Present Owner Union Bank (for Mr. Neill)
Present Use Vacant
Wall Construction Brick and Stone
No. of Stories 3

Name (Old) Independent Record Office
Date or Period Before 1890
Style Western Commercial 1880's
Architect
Builder



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
and Description

The influence of the industrial revolution on the building trades is reflected here as in many other of Helena's buildings, in the use of cast iron columns on the first level supporting a heavy masonry facade on the upper levels. The second and third levels of the front facade are constructed of brick done in a clean manner with eight full round arched windows grouped in four bays and capped with a corbelled brick cornice.

The north 1/3 of the ground floor housed a pawn shop in 1890, owned by Barnett Hepner. His sign, which was painted on the face of a brick column can still be seen today. Nick Kessler, prominent businessman, had his office (brewery) there in 1890 also.



Present Physical Condition:	Interior	POOR but sound	Historical Value	<u>7</u>
	Exterior	GOOD	Architectural Value	<u>6</u>

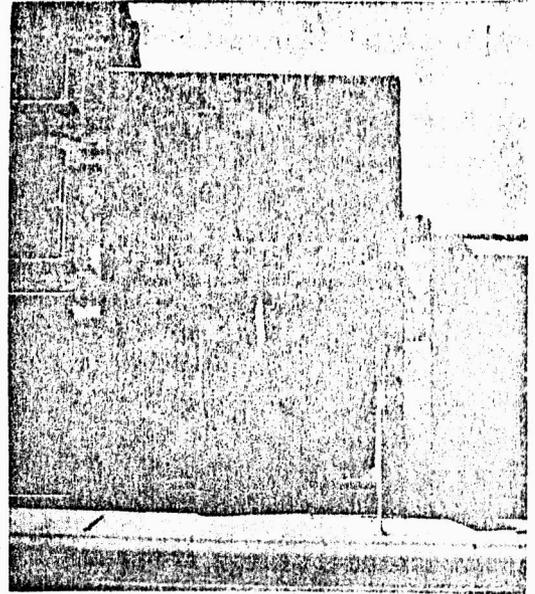
Published Sources, Records, Etc.
Lewis & Clark County Assessor
Polk's Directory, 1890

1880

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 46 So. Last Chance Gulch
Original Owner August Fack
Original Use Fack Cigar Store
Present Owner Thomas Cruse Estate (?)
Present Use Assay Office
Wall Construction Brick
No. of Stories 2

Name Assay Office-Goodall Bros.
Date or Period Before 1890
Style
Architect
Builder



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
and Description

A well maintained, small brick, building. Cast iron columns and display windows on first floor. Three bays of segmented arched windows on second floor with granite sills. Extremely simple corbelled cornice. A fair example of this period of construction. Refer to building No. 20-41 for a complete description of characteristics of this type of building.



Present Physical Condition: Interior
Exterior EXCELLENT Historical Value 6
Architectural Value 7

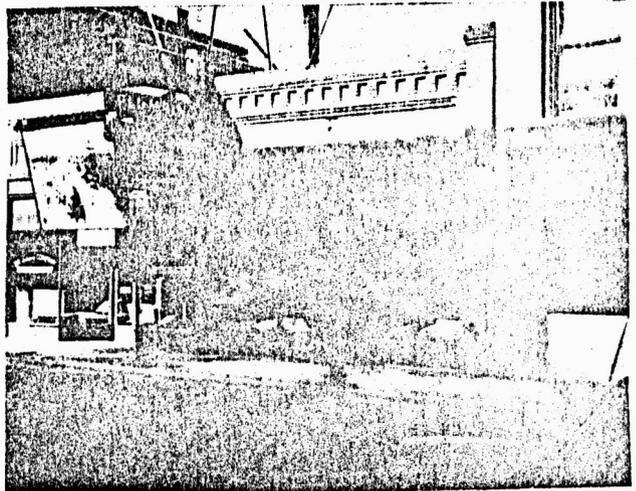
Published Sources, Records, Etc.
Polk's City Directory, 1890
Lewis & Clark County Assessor

1880

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No.	44-42 So. Last Chance Gulch
Original Owner	
Original Use	
Present Owner	E. P. Lorz
Present Use	Lorz Plumbing & Heating
Wall Construction	Brick
No. of Stories	One

Name	Lorz Plumbing Building
Date or Period	Late 1880's
Style	Western Commercial - 1880's
Architect	
Builder	



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
and Description

A one story brick building designed to house two retail stores. Large sheets of glass span between cast iron columns which support the brick parapet. The facade is complete and fairly well maintained.



Present Physical Condition:	Interior	GOOD
	Exterior	

Historical Value	<u>6</u>
Architectural Value	<u>4</u>

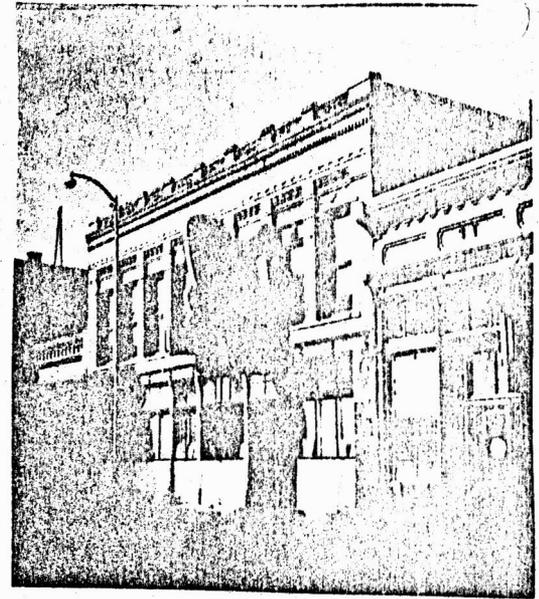
Published Sources, Records, Etc.
Lewis & Clark County Assessor

1885
1954

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 40-38 So. Last Chance Gulch
Original Owner E. M. Dunphy
Original Use
Present Owner Eagles, Helena Aerie
Present Use Lodge Hall
Wall Construction Stone & Brick
No. of Stories 2

Name Dunphy-Bently Block
Date or Period 1885
Style
Architect
Builder



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
and Description

Mr. Dunphy is credited with having constructed the first two-story stone building on Main Street. It is conjecture that the original stone walls on the north, west and east were left intact when the building was renovated in 1890. This rebuilt structure is intact today.

The first floor front is composed of cast iron columns and glass as are many of its neighbors. The second floor front is of brick with eight bays of windows. Above each window is some corbelling. The cornice is of brick with simple details.

E. M. Dunphy came to Helena in 1862. In 1865 he started a mercantile business and then a saw mill in Unionville. This mill produced nearly all the lumber that was used to rebuild Helena after the fires of 1868. He later engaged in other business and mining interests throughout the state.

Helena's first bowling alley was located in the basement of the Dunphy-Bently Building in 1869.



Present Physical Conditions:	Interior	Historical Value	5
	Exterior		GOOD

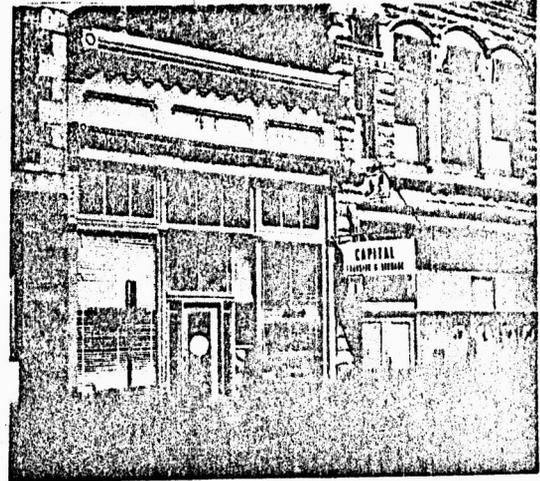
Published Sources, Records, Etc.

From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch, Wm. Campbell, vol.1
Lewis & Clark County Assessor

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
 CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
 JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 36 So. Last Chance Gulch
 Original Owner Raleigh & Clark
 Original Use Raleigh & Clark Retail
 Present Owner Capital City Storage
 Present Use Office
 Wall Construction Brick
 No. of Stories 1

Name City Transfer Office
 Date or Period 1890
 Style Western Commercial
 Architect circa 1880
 Builder



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description

Very small, well proportioned, nicely detailed building. Cast iron and glass on lower facade with brick corbelling above, topped by a galvanized iron cornice. Facade is complete as originally constructed, but needs a new coat of paint.



Present Physical Condition: Interior
 Exterior

Historical Value 1
 Architectural Value 6

Published Sources, Records, Etc.

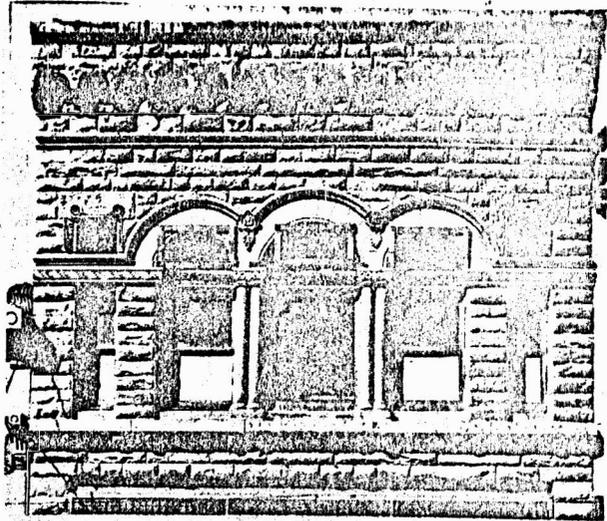
Lewis & Clark County Assessor
 Helena, Montana - "It's Past, Present & Future", Wide & Runsey, 1891, p. 67

1890

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 32 So. Last Chance Gulch
Original Owner J. & M. Sands
Original Use Dry Goods Store
Present Owner Eagles, Helena Aerie
Present Use Storage Warehouse
Wall Construction Stone Exterior, Brick Interior
No. of Stories 2

Name Sands Bros. Dry Goods Store
Date or Period 1890
Style Romanesque
Architect Shaffer & Read (Conjecture)
Builder

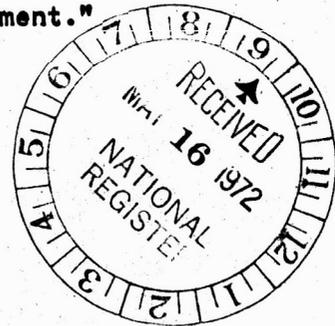


Notable Features, Historical Significance,
and Description

The facade of this building, facing Last Chance Gulch, is of granite done in the Neo-Romanesque style, just then becoming popular through out America. Although much smaller in size, this building shows a marked resemblance to the Power Block and the Power Block Annex done by Shaffer and Read, also in 1890.

The entrance was in the center of the ground floor flanked on either side by large glass display windows. Granite piers (still existing) rise on either side of the display windows to carry the heavy granite face of the second floor. The most imposing portion of the facade is the three Romanesque arched windows on the second story. These are supported on pairs of round granite columns with capitals. The cornice, consists of fourteen granite arches corbelled approximately 18" out from the face of the building and capped with an eave of dressed granite. The overall detailing of the facade is well executed.

" their beautiful building is one of the features of Main Street. It is 30 feet front and 125 feet deep, with 2 stories and a fine basement."
(From Helena Souvenir Edition, 1891)



Present Physical Condition:	Interior	EXCELLENT	Historical Value	2
	Exterior		Architectural Value	9
(Thanks to pigeon screens)				

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
Helena Illustrated, Helena Board of Trade; pgs. 11, 58
City of Helena, 1891, Lyman, p. 67
Lewis & Clark County Assessor
Helena Daily Herald, Souvenir Edition, July, 1891

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
 CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
 JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

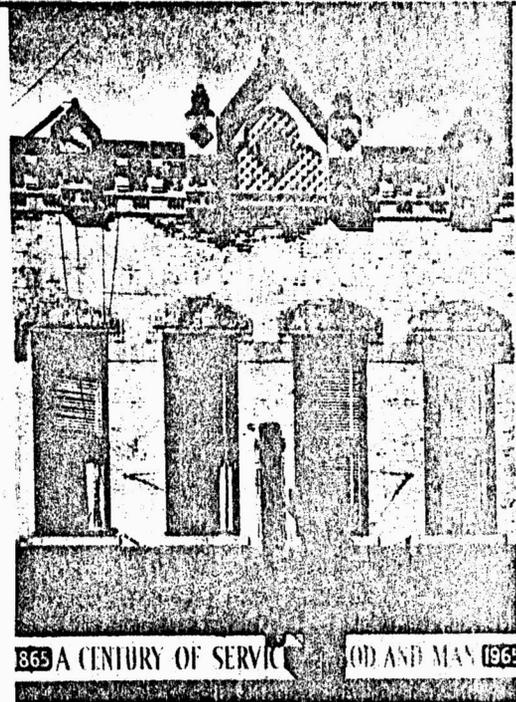
Street No. 30 So. Last Chance Gulch
 Original Owner Murphy & Neal
 Original Use Store
 Present Owner Salvation Army
 Present Use Salvation Army
 Wall Construction Brick and Stone
 No. of Stories 2

Name Murphy & Neal Store
 Date or Period 1889
 Style Western Commercial
 Architect circa, 1880
 Builder

Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description

The first floor face of this building was originally all glass display windows. Cast iron columns supported the second floor. The expanse of glass has been replaced with painted concrete blocks sometime in the 1940's. This building and its neighbors (20-42, 20-43, 20-44) reflect the character of the commercial buildings of the West in the 1870's and early 1880's. It was during this period that the wood framed, false-fronted structures were replaced by one and two story buildings of stone and brick. They continue the character of their wood predecessors in that they are of but two stories in height and house only one function. The wooden Italianate cornices of the false front period are retranslated into galvanized iron. These cornices are a prominent feature as are the three-to-five bays of windows on the front of the second story.

This particular building has a finely detailed cornice in the center of which is a false gable with the date (1889). There are four bays of windows with rounded granite lintels and false granite scewbacks. A granite band cuts across the brick facade at the top of these windows.



Present Physical Condition: Interior
 Exterior GOOD

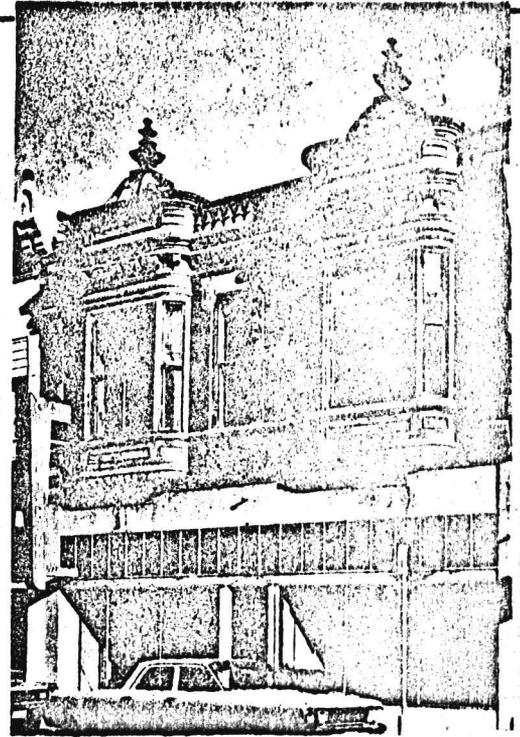
Historical Value 1
 Architectural Value 7

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 Lewis & Clark County Assessor

1880^a

Building No. 26-8

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS



Street No. 21-25 So. Last Chance Glch.
Original Owner 23 & 25 Auerbach
Original Use Clothing Stores
Present Owner Ben McKinney
Present Use Furniture Store
Wall Construction Brick
No. of Stories 2

Name Boston Block
Date or Period 1887
Style Composite
Architect
Builder

Notable Features, Historical Significance,
and Description

First floor construction not attractive. Upper floor and cornice is very interesting work. This is not a building that can be identified with any architectural style nor does it seem to have any value historically. The facade, however, presents something special in the way of visual impact. Bay windows are well proportioned and crowned with delightful and interesting cornice detail. Two small towers provide a well balanced terminal over each unit. A continuous baluster flanks and divides these two salient features and forms the roof parapet.



Present Physical Condition:	Interior	POOR	Historical Value	<u>1</u>
	Exterior	POOR		Architectural Value

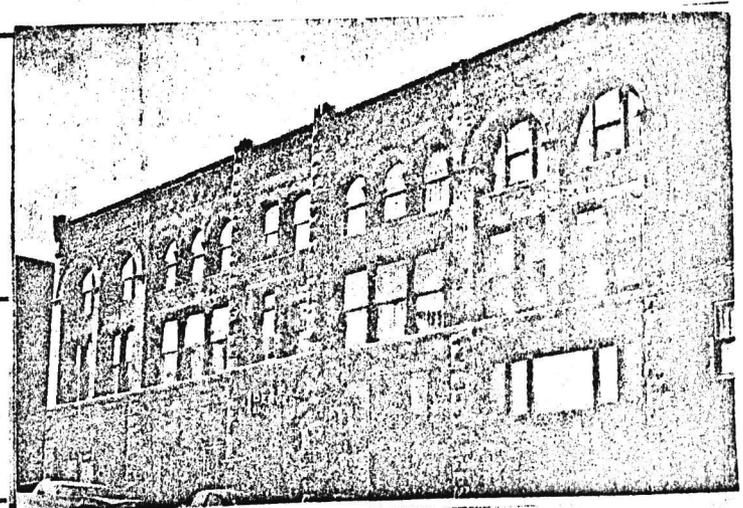
Published Sources, Records, Etc.
Lewis & Clark County Assessor

1880's

Building No. 27-1 thru 6
No. 27-6 thru 29

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 103-129 Broadway
Original Owner Peter Winnie
Original Use Apartments
Present Owner Leona Jones
Present Use Apartments
Wall Construction Brick and Stone
No. of Stories 2



Name Denver Block
Date or Period 1890
Style Partly Romanesque
Architect Wallace Thornburgh
Builder

Notable Features, Historical Significance,
and Description

There are 5 buildings here that exist somewhat as a unit. The only building in the group that is in good condition is the Denver Block. This building has considerable architectural character and has been maintained as a continuing business, in the midst of a group of deteriorating buildings and failing business ventures. This building of a certain period of architecture can be maintained with original facade, by constant maintenance and interior remodeling, as a profitable business, without a subsidy or grant in aid. The properties at 105 and 109 Broadway are of equal value as specimens of architecture but appear to have deteriorated beyond the point of recovery.

Buildings 7 through 29 are mostly dilapidated old structures. No. 16 is an old stone house sometimes erroneously referred to as the castle. This house was once a rather flamboyant place but was badly damaged by the earthquakes of 1935. Probably this is impossible to restore to a usable condition. The remainder of this block has nothing of any consequence that can be considered historically or architecturally significant except the old fire tower.

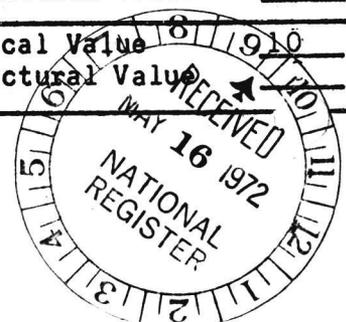
The old fire tower on Watchtower hill was a sentinel of early day settlers. Manned night and day by volunteer watchers, who at the first sight of smoke warned inhabitants of approaching disaster, the tower is still in good, though weathered condition. The first wardens sounded the alarm by striking a high triangle and later improvements provided a 2,200 pound bell. The wardens would point out the direction of the fire so that volunteers in the gulch below could form a bucket brigade. In later years wardens shouted directions through a large brass horn.

27-1 Historical Value 5
Architctural Value 8

Present Physical Condition: Interior GOOD
Exterior GOOD

(Blk. 27 Historical Value 8
Firetower) Architectural Value 8

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
Lewis & Clark County Assessor
Helena Record Herald, September 18, 1890
Helena Record Herald, February 5, 1900



ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
 CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
 JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

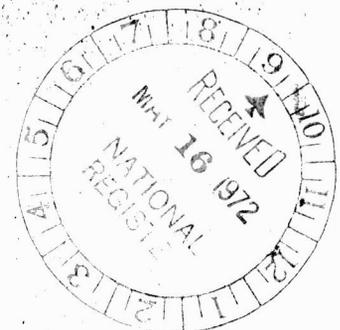
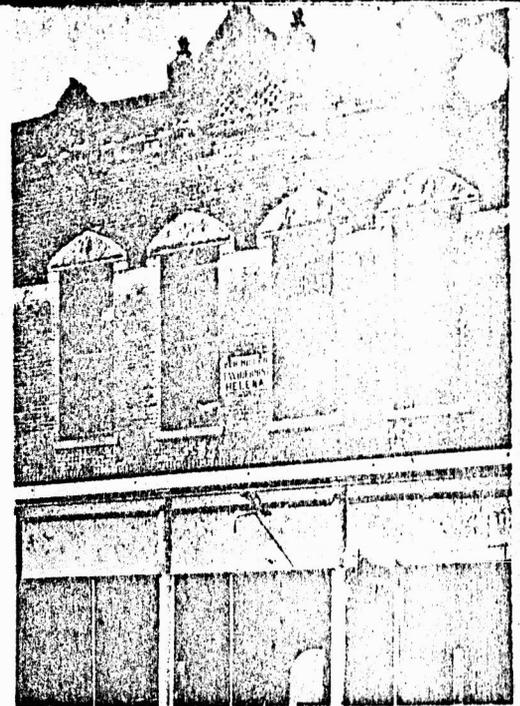
Street No. 24 So. Last Chance Gulch
 Original Owner
 Original Use
 Present Owner Robert & Roberta Miller
 Present Use Second Hand Store
 Wall Construction Brick and Stone
 No. of Stories 2

Name
 Date or Period 1883
 Style Western Commercial Circa
 Architect 1880
 Builder

Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description

This building and building No. 20-41 are exactly alike from the second floor up. The first floor elevation is original with large display windows between cast iron columns. The columns are topped with an exposed steel beam which supports the brick facade of the second story. For a complete description of the second story refer to building No. 20-41.

The building is a complete example of this period of construction.



Present Physical Condition: Interior
 Exterior GOOD

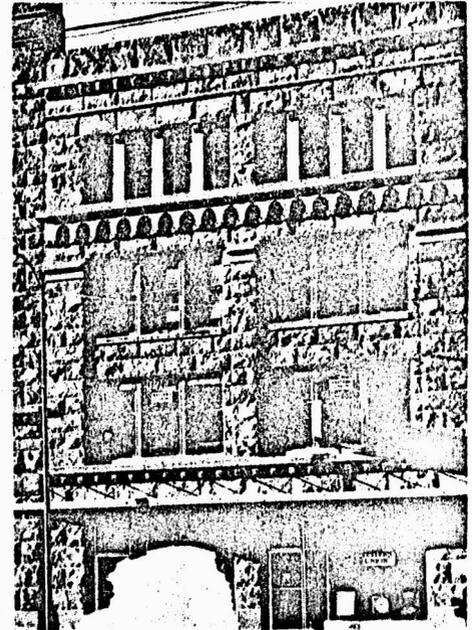
Historical Value 1
 Architectural Value 8

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 Lewis & Clark County Assessor

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
 CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
 JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 13-15 W. Sixth Avenue
 Original Owner
 Original Use Offices and Shops
 Present Owner Tobin Family
 Present Use Offices and Shops
 Wall Construction Reinforced concrete stone
 No. of Stories 4 and brick

Name Power Block Annex
 Date or Period 1914
 Style None, but matches Power Blk.
 Architect
 Builder



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description

This building is unusual in that a stone front somewhat similar to the Power Building was used. Apparently the architect attempted to match the Power Block's massive masonry work even though this is actually a reinforced concrete and brick building. The stone work, however, is really more like the pre-Richardson era of Alexander Parris of Boston in the early 19th century, when plain, massive square cut elements with sharply cut openings were the order of the day.



Present Physical Condition: Interior GOOD
 Exterior GOOD

Historical Value
 Architectural Value

9

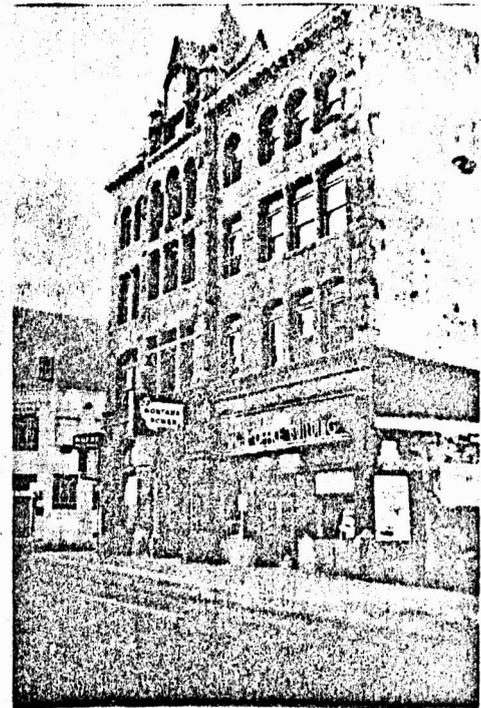
Published Sources, Records, Etc.

Sanborn Map Co.
 Lewis & Clark County Assessor

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
 CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
 JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 2 No. Last Chance Gulch
 Original Owner Merchants National Bank
 Original Use Bank Building
 Present Owner Hal Wheat
 Present Use Office Building
 Wall Construction Brick and Stone
 No. of Stories 4

Name Wheat Building
 Date or Period 1890
 Style Conglomerate of eclectic
 Architect Heins & LaFarge detail
 Builder



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description

Notable collection of various bits of architectural detail. The round arches of the first and fourth floors show a definite Romanesque influence. The horizontal frieze has a Romanesque flavor. The cornice is derived from renaissance detail and this in turn is of Greek and Roman origin. This building shows very definitely the influence of the so-called "Chicago School", which produced some of the first real architecture with some characteristics that could be truly branded United States of America. The heavy stone first floor construction, the stone mullions and transom bars over the entry at the second story and the clock tower are all details of H. H. Richardson. Heins and LaFarge were from New York but at that time Richardson and the Chicago School were the primary form givers. The segmental arches on the second and third floor windows are characteristic of another period that more closely resembles the work of the French Architects of the Beaux-Arts School.

(From the Helena Daily Herald, May 30, 1889)

"The polished marble columns and the carved capitals, just raised at the entrance of the New Merchants Bank building, were attracting much attention. The marble columns are to support the granite arch."



Present Physical Condition:	Interior	FAIR	Historical Value	5
	Exterior	GOOD		Architectural Value

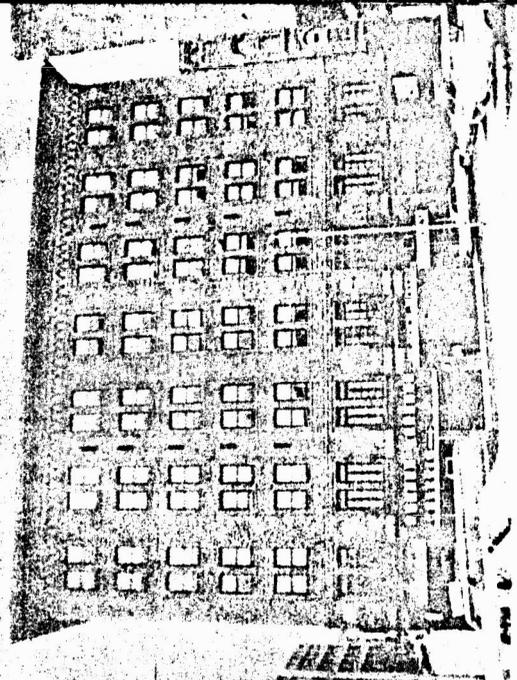
Published Sources, Records, Etc.

Helena Daily Herald, 1889
 Helena Illustrated, 1890

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 15-27 No. Last Chance Gulch
 Original Owner Helena Hotel Co.
 Original Use Hotel
 Present Owner Helena Hotel Co.
 Present Use Hotel
 Wall Construction Reinforced Concrete
 No. of Stories 7

Name Placer Hotel
 Date or Period 1913
 Style Not identifiable as such
 Architect
 Builder



**Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description**

This is of a much later period than the Richardsonian architecture of the 1880's. There is some resemblance to the later work of Louis Sullivan such as the Wainwright Building in St. Louis, which is considered an outstanding example of architecture that is not of an identified style. Decorative frieze and spandrel work is not characteristic of Sullivan, but seems to be of various classic origin like Greek, Roman and Romanesque. This is probably the best building in the Urban Renewal area and although it does not match the earlier Richardson Romanesque architecture of the 1880's and 1890's, it is compatible and does not clash or fight with its surroundings. It is hoped that any new construction will fit as well as this.



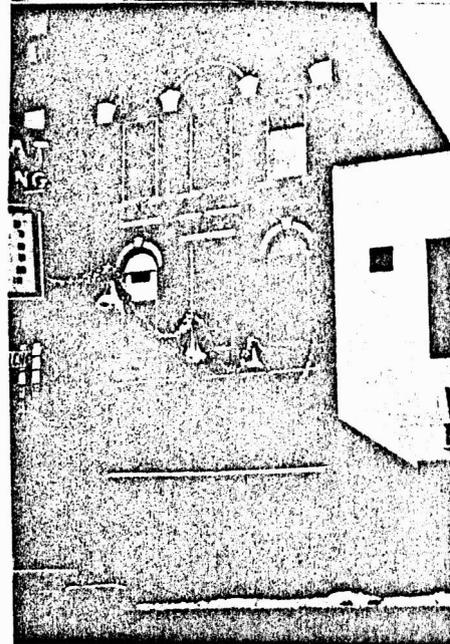
Present Physical Condition: Interior FAIR
 Exterior FAIR
 Historical Value
 Architectural Value 9

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 Lewis & Clark County Assessor
 "Space, Time and Architecture", S. Gideon

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
 CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
 JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 13 No. Last Chance Gulch
 Original Owner Montana Phonograph Co.
 Original Use Retail Music Co.
 Present Owner Helena Hotel Co.
 Present Use Wholesale Tobacco Co.
 Wall Construction Brick
 No. of Stories 3

Name Sheehan Building
 Date or Period 1880 or early 1890's
 Style Some Richardson detail
 Architect
 Builder



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description

Typical building for retail store and offices of this period. Interesting window treatment derived from early Richardson era. This detail shows up on the Brown-Thompson Department Store built in 1870 in Hartford, Connecticut.



Present Physical Conditions: Interior
 Exterior FAIR

Historical Value
 Architectural Value

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 Lewis & Clark County Assessor
 Polk's Directory, 1890

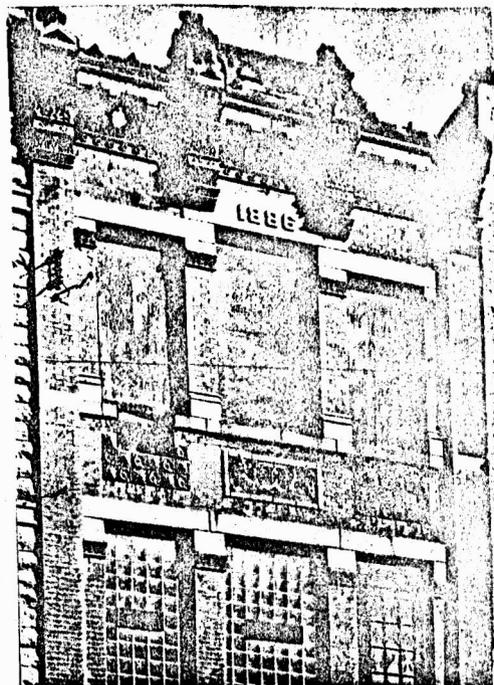
2

1890²

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

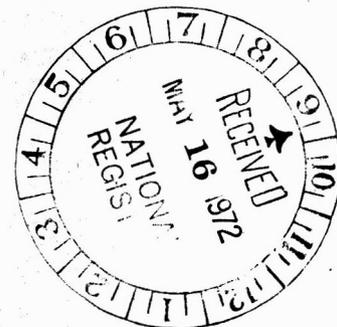
Street No.	5 No. Last Chance Gulch
Original Owner	
Original Use	Restaurant
Present Owner	Veterans of Foreign Wars
Present Use	Bar and Storage
Wall Construction	Brick
No. of Stories	3

Name	V. F. W. Building
Date or Period	Prior to 1890
Style	Flambouyant Western Front
Architect	
Builder	



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
and Description

There are some parts of this building that are interesting. Lower floor has been remodeled in an unattractive manner. Upper 2 floors of store front have some interesting architectural detail that is worth preserving. The first floor front would have to be removed and rebuilt. This is a building that has possibilities for remodeling that could fit into an overall scheme of urban renewal.



Present Physical Conditions:	Interior	POOR
	Exterior	FAIR

Historical Value	
Architectural Value	<u>8</u>

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
Polk's Directory, 1892
Lewis & Clark County Assessor

1885

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 104-112 Broadway
Original Owner Masonic Lodges
Original Use Masonic Temple
Present Owner State Publishing Co.
Present Use Publishing House
Wall Construction Brick
No. of Stories 3

Name State Publishing Co.
Date or Period 1885
Style Flamboyant combination
Architect Mathias & Heinlein
Builder L. F. Evans

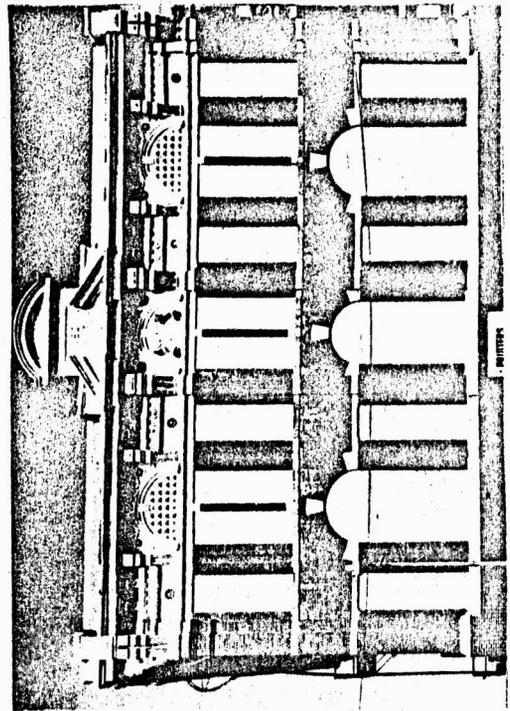
Notable Features, Historical Significance
and Description

Meeting place of Montana and Helena Masonic groups from 1886 to 1942. Site of many Shrine and Masonic ceremonial functions. Most of the early leaders in Helena were members of the Masonic lodges.

The architecture is a composite of several architectural periods. The round arches are reminiscent of the Romanesque period but not that of H. H. Richardson. The ornamental cornice over the entry is derived from Italian Renaissance. Column capitals that are part of the roof cornice are highly decorated. Some with a dual appearance, some single. Some of the charm of the building has been lost in remodeling but enough remains of the original building to make it a facade worth preserving.

The lower floor of the building housed several doctors' offices and at one time served as the Post Office.

The Architects were paid \$250.00 as the result of a competition and were awarded the work of supervising architect during construction.



Present Physical Condition:	Interior	FAIR	Historical Value	9
	Exterior	FAIR		Architectural Value

Published Sources, Records, Etc.

"From the Quarries Of Last Chance Gulch", Wm. Campbell, vol.1

Helena Illustrated, 1890

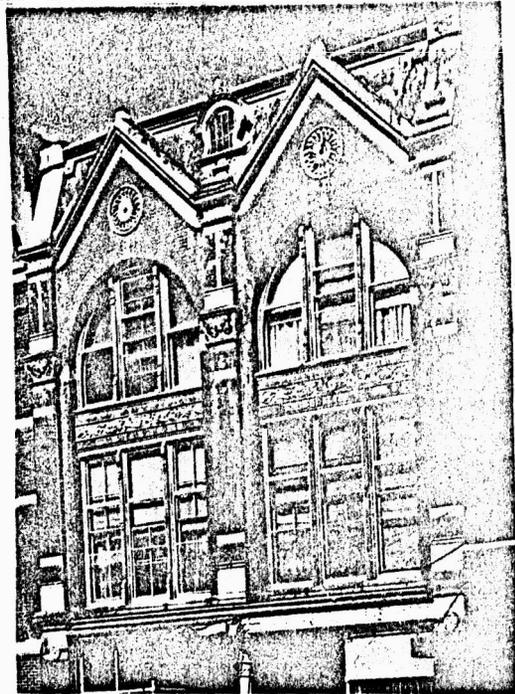
Lewis & Clark County Assessor

1880's

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 106 Broadway
 Original Owner Henry Parchen
 Original Use Newspaper Office
 Present Owner Sophia Marino
 Present Use Grocery
 Wall Construction Brick
 No. of Stories 3

Name Parchen Building
 Date or Period 1886
 Style
 Architect Shaffer & Welter
 Builder Shaffer & Welter



**Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description**

One of the more charming and interesting building fronts in Helena. The mansard roof and the small round roof attic dormer along with the 2 large gables makes this form appear to be from the Second Empire of France under Napoleon III. The large brick arches are Romanesque in form but not as massive as most of Richardson's work. The carved stone capitals and spandrel ornament resemble the work of Louis Sullivan, but lack the grace of feeling exhibited by him.

Henry M. Parchen was a prominent businessman in the 1880's and 90's. He built two other business blocks, operated a retail and wholesale drug company and was a member of the Board of Directors of S. T. Hauser's First National Bank.



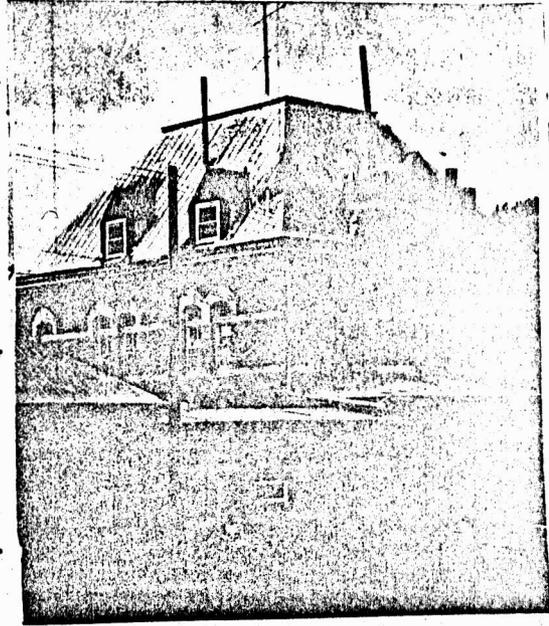
Present Physical Condition:	Interior	FAIR	Historical Value	9
	Exterior	FAIR		Architectural Value

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 Helena Weekly Herald, May 20, 1886
 "From the Quarries Of Last Chance Gulch", vol. 1
 Lewis & Clark County Assessor

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 206 Broadway
Original Owner U. S. Government
Original Use Assay Office
Present Owner
Present Use Apartments
Wall Construction Brick
No. of Stories 2½

Name Assay Office
Date or Period 1875
Style No particular style
Architect James W. Hathaway
Builder



Notable Features, Historical Significance
and Description

The Assay Office is probably the first substantial building erected in Helena. At the time it was built, it was a very important building to the mining people, in and around Helena. It is interesting to note none of the influence of H. H. Richardson and the Chicago School is evident here. Most of the detail here is from the rather austere pre-civil war period in the mid-west where the influence of the greek revival did not penetrate. American architecture prior to the Richardson era had been mostly characterized by plain surfaces, windows trimmed with stone but little or no ornament. The stone belt courses at window sills and heads are a continuation of those sill and head elements.

One must conclude that the territorial history in connection with this building is more significant than its architecture. When it was built it was considered important enough for the Grand Lodge of Masons of Montana to call a special communication for the laying of the corner stone. This also happened at the building of the court house and the capitol. President Harrison's son was in charge of the office for some time. This was at the time, the principal Federal Government function in Helena.



Present Physical Condition:	Interior	POOR	Historical Value	10
	Exterior	FAIR		Architectural Value

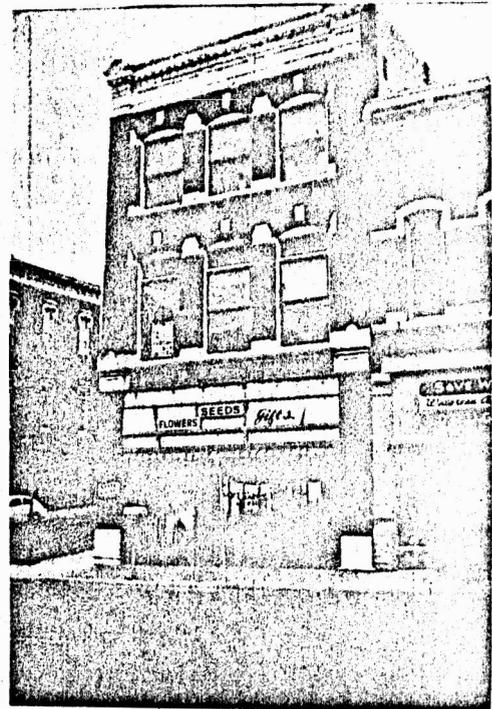
Published Sources, Records, Etc.

"From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch", Wm. Campbell, vol.1
Helena Illustrated, 1890

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
 CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
 JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 139 No. Main
 Original Owner Broadwater & Ashby
 Original Use Store and Offices
 Present Owner Goodkind
 Present Use State Nursery Retail Store
 Wall Construction Brick
 No. of Stories 3

Name Goodkind Building
 Date or Period 1884
 Style
 Architect F. D. Lee, St. Louis, Mo.
 Builder Shaffer & Welter



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description

"A beauty and no mistake". (Quotation from Helena Independent, 1884)

The glass front was intended to be that way, but seemed to surprise people at the time the building was erected.

Typical metal cornice. Stone keystones and skewbacks to match window sills - carved stone. Some ornamental brickwork. According to contemporary news story, the large amount of glass for display on Last Chance Gulch and 6th Street was something different about this building. The deeply recessed entry and the generous amount of glass along 6th Avenue seems to be the first building that was planned to emphasize this importance of window display. This is a trend that has continued until today. Retail stores fill hundreds of feet of window with display items and in addition everything inside the store is also on display. We do not have any existing earlier examples of this.



Present Physical Condition:	Interior	FAIR	Historical Value	<u>5</u>
	Exterior	GOOD, but needs cleaning and painting	Architectural Value	<u>9</u>

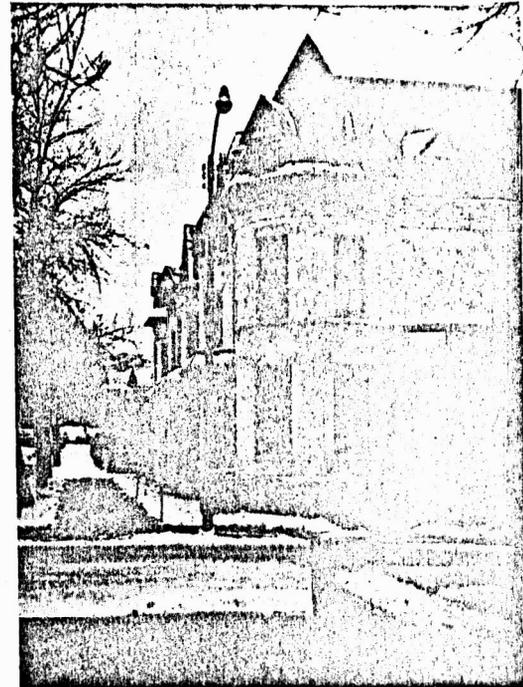
Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 Helena Independent, December 18, 1884
 Lewis & Clark County Assessor

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
 CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
 JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 210-216 No. Ewing, 229 E. 6th
 Original Owner W. A. Chessman
 Original Use Apartments
 Present Owner Catholic Charities
 Present Use "Halfway House"
 Wall Construction Brick
 No. of Stories 2½

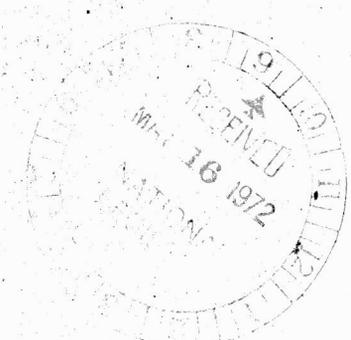
Name Chessman Flats or New Horizon
 Date or Period 1892
 Style None
 Architect
 Builder

Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description



This building has no particular historical significance other than it was built and owned by W. A. Chessman, one of the most prominent men in the territory of Montana.

This is also a good example of early Montana residential architecture. The bay windows, the circular corner tower and decorated brick frieze along with the varied dormers and wood porches, provide a pleasing facade. This is a good example of a tasteful restoration of an old building that was considered practically worthless a few years ago. This should serve as a model for other owners to upgrade property that is practically written off and bring it back to a useful, profitable, taxpaying unit while maintaining the architectural flavor of the original structure.



Present Physical Condition: Interior
 Exterior

Historical Value
 Architectural Value

8

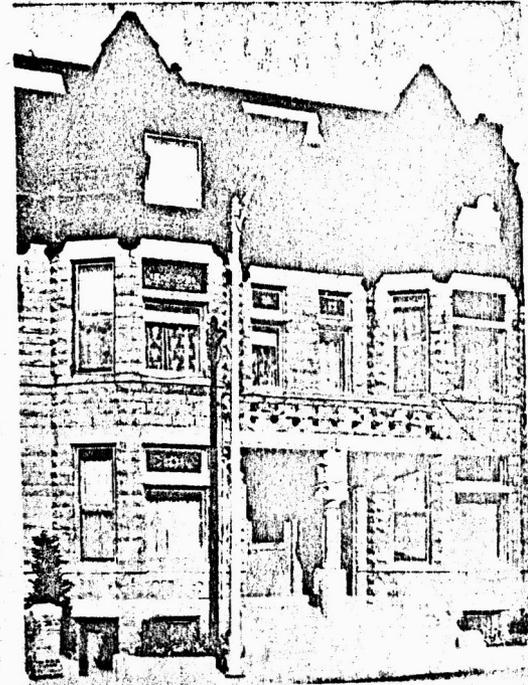
Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 "From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch", Vol. II
 Lewis & Clark County Assessor

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
 CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
 JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 310 Fifth Avenue
 Original Owner Childs Family
 Original Use Apartments
 Present Owner Lloyd R. Roach
 Present Use Apartments
 Wall Construction Brick and Stone
 No. of Stories 2 1/2

Name Mrs. W. C. Childs Flat
 Date or Period 1887
 Style None
 Architect
 Builder

Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description



This building has slight historical significance in that the Childs family were the original builders and owners.

This apartment is a good architectural example because they had an unusual concern about the appearance of a rental property. The twin towers, the stained glass, the bay windows, the ornamental stone, the decorated cornice and the mansard roof all indicate an attempt to provide a better quality apartment.



Present Physical Conditions: Interior
 Exterior FAIR

Historical Value
 Architectural Value 8

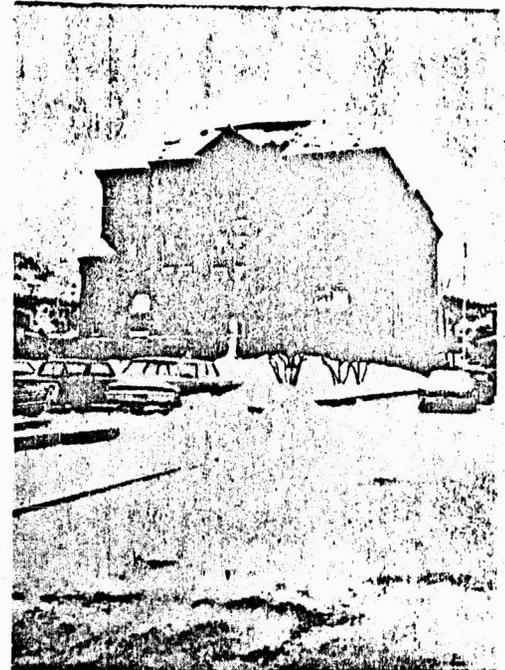
Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 "City of Helena", by W. O. Lyman

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
 CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
 JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No.	Court House - Entire Block
Original Owner	Lewis & Clark County
Original Use	Court House & State Capitol
Present Owner	Lewis & Clark County
Present Use	Court House
Wall Construction	Brick & Stone
No. of Stories	3

Name	L & C County Court House
Date or Period	1887
Style	Richardson Romanesque
Architect	Hodgeson, Wallingford & Stem
Builder	Ryan and Brunton

Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description



This building probably has the most historic significance and is also one of the best examples of the architectures of that period. The influence of H. H. Richardson is evident in the massive granite stonework. The two-color stone spandrel, a Richardsonian feature is evident here as on the Securities Building. The exquisitely carved stone capitals and the bases for the round Romanesque arches at the spring line show the influence of Louis Sullivan. The gray granite is no doubt of local origin and the brown sandstone is that same Bayfield brownstone that became the mark of Fifth Avenue mansions. The brownstone detail around the windows is as fine as that of Richardson on the famous Crane Library in Massachusetts. The workmanship in the laying of the granite is of especially good quality.

This building was the scene of the enactment of much of Montana's history, because it was the Territorial Capitol and later the State Capitol building until the present capitol building was completed about 1902. The Legislature met here in 1889. The administrative offices and the Supreme Court were also housed here. There is no question about retaining this building as a historic landmark in Helena.



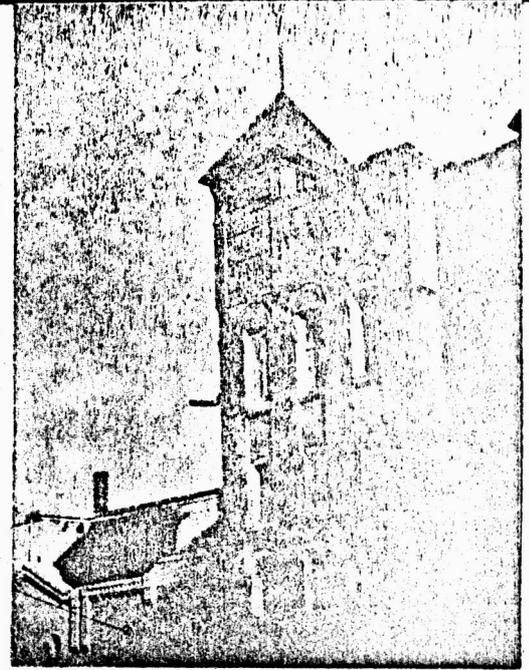
Present Physical Condition:	Interior	FAIR	Historical Value	<u>10</u>
	Exterior	FAIR	Architectural Value	<u>10</u>

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 From the Quarries of Last Chance Gulch, vol. 1
 Helena Illustrated, 1890

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEET
 CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA
 JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS

Street No. 400 Blk, W. Last Chance Glch.
 Original Owner Helena Brewery
 Original Use Brewery
 Present Owner Helena Unlimited
 Present Use Summer Theatre
 Wall Construction Brick
 No. of Stories 4

Name Brewery Theatre
 Date or Period South end prior to 1890
 Style None
 Architect
 Builder



Notable Features, Historical Significance,
 and Description

This building is not of historic or architectural importance.

Its present use as a theatre for quality plays and musicals imparts considerable significance to the building. The hodge-podge of roofs and brick walls somehow manages to form an interesting composition. This building would undoubtedly require an enormous amount of work to bring it up to code from both a structural and life-safety standpoint. Nevertheless, a certain aura has developed in connection with this building and the theatre that probably cannot be recreated in any other place, and for that reason it is imperative that it be restored and made into a safe and usable building.



Present Physical Condition:	Interior	POOR	Historical Value	<u>8</u>
	Exterior	POOR	Architectural Value	<u>2</u>

Published Sources, Records, Etc.
 Lewis & Clark County Assessor

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1860's - 1900

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

On July 14, 1864, the "Four Georgians" in a last chance effort, discovered gold in what is now an alley just north of Wall Street. Their strike touched off a boom era of optimism and vigorous growth. In less than 30 years, Helena had become the "Queen City of the West" and the Montana State Capitol. One can still trace her evolution along her main street, Last Chance Gulch. Changing from a narrow road of log and stone buildings with mining camp atmosphere at its southern end, it progresses north through a district of small masonry commercial buildings of the 1870's and 1880's. It culminates downtown among the remaining large business blocks of the late 1880's and 1890's, built in the then predominant neo-Romanesque of Henry H. Richardson and the architects of the Chicago School. With its massive stonework and round arched openings, Richardsonian Romanesque is considered to be the first major architectural style indigenous to America. The many excellent examples in downtown Helena are in fair condition and reasonably compatible surroundings. This is in a large part due to the panic of 1893 which forced closure of the silver mines and brought business building to a virtual halt. Few major downtown buildings were erected after that date.

In more prosperous cities, the business districts have run the gamut of various architectural styles and have achieved a tiresome tendency toward alikeness, without much distinctive city character. Helena is now in a position to capitalize on the unique domination of a single period of architecture and to preserve and highlight her remaining good buildings in a well governed and compatible framework of newer construction.

Apart from a purely architectural significance, many buildings in this area have played important historic roles. The history of Helena is in essence the history of Montana. Men who developed the state - Samuel Hauser, Colonel Broadwater, A.M. Holter, Wilbur F. Sanders, Thomas C. Power, Henry Sieben, Conrad Kohrs, Thomas Cruse, C.W. Cannon, and many others - were residents and transacted their business here. The exciting struggle to keep the capitol in Helena, the early day political maneuvering, and the establishment of substantial fortunes, are Helena's history.

The Electric and Power Blocks, the Helena Athletic Association and Auerbach Buildings, the Merchants Hotel (Monticello Apartments), and the Lewis & Clark County Court House, contain the echoes of early state and territorial legislative sessions. The scene of these and the social and business activities of everyday Helena in its mining boom era, should be preserved where at all possible.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Helena Architectural Survey of the Urban Renewal Area, City of Helena, Montana
Jacobson and Shope, Architects, Helena, Montana

Historic Helena, Home Building and Loan Association, Thurber's Printing Company.
Helena, Montana, 1964

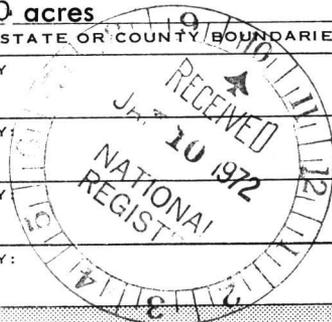
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	46°	35'	33"	112°	02'	49"			
NE	46°	35'	33"	112°	01'	57"			
SE	46°	34'	58"	112°	01'	57"			
SW	46°	34'	58"	112°	02'	49"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **200 acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **HERBERT L. JACOBSON / NORMAN GUYAZ**

ORGANIZATION: **JACOBSON AND SHOPE, ARCHITECTS/ Montana Fish & Game Dept.** DATE: **11-24-71**

STREET AND NUMBER: **#6 LaLonde Building / Sam W. Mitchell Bldg.**

CITY OR TOWN: **Helena** STATE: **Montana 59601** CODE: **30**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Wes Woodard

Title Chief, Recreation & Park Division - Montana Fish & Game Dept.

Date 12-21-71

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Robert W. Utley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 6/2/72

ATTEST: William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Date 6-1-72

No
UTM
MA

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Montana	
COUNTY Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUN 2	1972

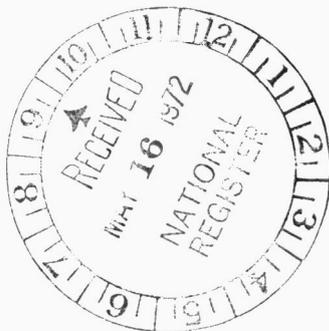
(Number all entries)

10. Geographical Data

Boundary description

The Helena Historic District is composed of the following two parts:

- (1) **Downtown**
Beginning at the southwest corner, the boundary runs north-east just west of West Main, then north on Howie Street, then west on Lawrence, north on Madison, east on first alley, south on Dearborn, east on Lawrence, northeast on Last Chance Gulch, east on first alley, southwest on Jackson, east on Lawrence, southeast through parking lot on north side of St. Helena Cathedral, southwest on Ewing, southeast on 7th, southwest on first alley, southeast on 6th, southwest on Rodney, northwest on first alley after Broadway to Warren, southwest on Warren, northwest on Miller, southwest on Water, then continuing southwest on Cliff to behind the brewery, thence west to starting point.
- (2) **West Residential**
Beginning at corner of Hauser and Monroe, the boundary runs south on Monroe, east on Stuart, north on first alley past Madison, east cutting across block, south on Dearborn, east on Floweree, south on first alley, west on Gilbert, south on Dearborn, west on first alley to Madison, south on Madison to first alley past Power, west on alley to Monroe, north on Monroe, west on Stuart to alley, north on alley, east on Hauser to starting point.





1114 20 1114

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Montana	
COUNTY Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER JUN 2 1972	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: **Helena Historic District**

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

boundaries as marked on map

CITY OR TOWN:

Helena

STATE:

Montana

CODE

30

COUNTY:

Lewis & Clark

CODE

049

3. PHOTO REFERENCE **Denny W. McCall, Photography**

PHOTO CREDIT: **Denny W. McCall, Photography**

DATE OF PHOTO: **1968**

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Photographers Studio - 607 Carol Drive, Great Falls, Montana

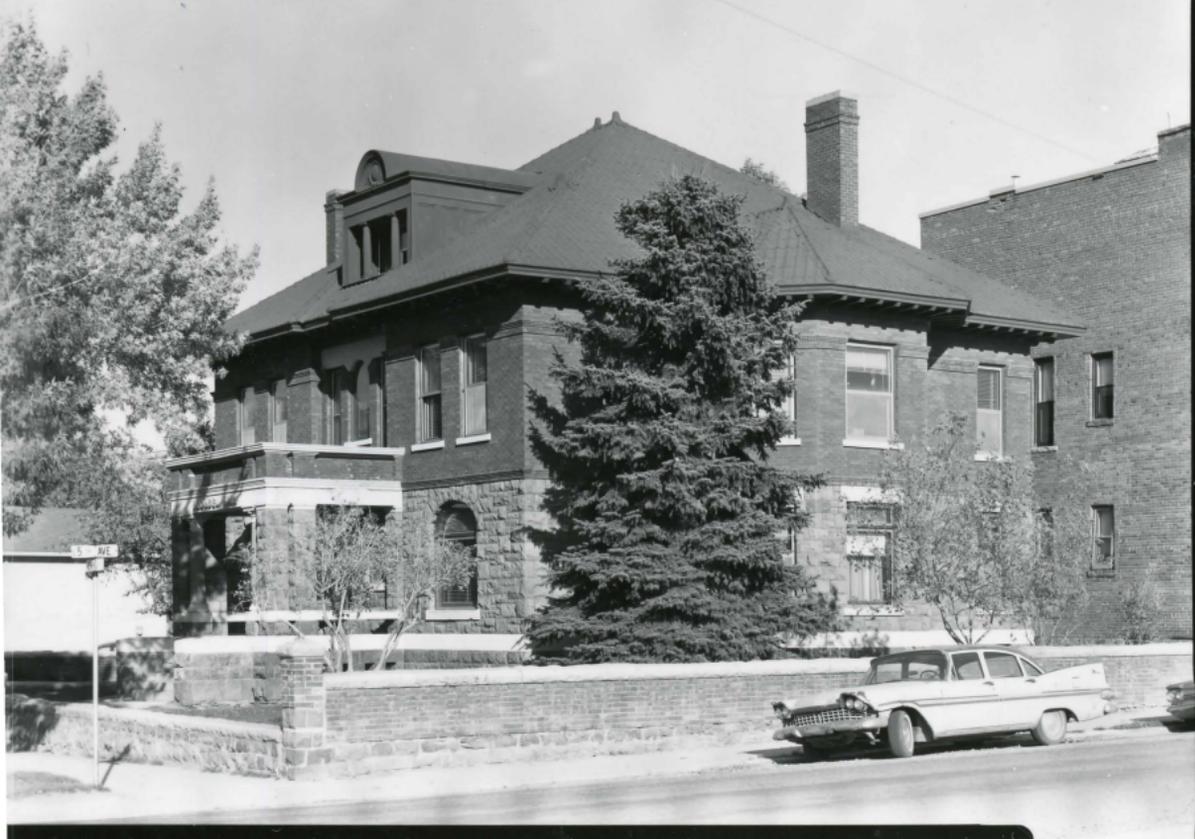
4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

**Helena Brewery - now Brewery Theater
North from West Main Street**



114 8



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Montana	
COUNTY Lewis & Clark FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER JUN 2	DATE 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: **Helena Historic District**

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

boundaries as marked on map

CITY OR TOWN:

Helena

STATE:

Montana

CODE

30

COUNTY:

Lewis & Clark

CODE

049

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: **Denny W. McCall, Photography**

DATE OF PHOTO: **1968**

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Photographer's

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

**Governor Toole House, looking north east from corner
of Fifth Avenue and Ewing**



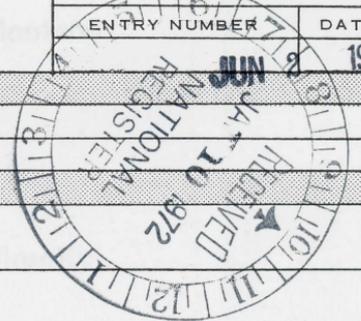


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Montana	
COUNTY Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUN 2 1972



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:	Helena Historic District		
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
boundaries as marked on map			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Helena			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	30	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	Denny W. McCall, Photography		
DATE OF PHOTO:	1968		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	607 Carol Drive, Great Falls, Montana		
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Downtown Helena			
Looking North from cliffs directly east of Last Chance Gulch (south)			



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUN 2 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Helena Historic District
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
boundaries as marked on map

CITY OR TOWN:
Helena

STATE: Montana 59601

CODE COUNTY:
30 Lewis and Clark

CODE
049

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Denny W. McCall, Photography

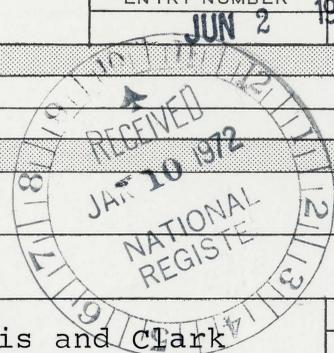
DATE OF PHOTO: 1968

NEGATIVE FILED AT:
607 Carol Drive, Great Falls, Montana

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

DIAMOND BLOCK
44 West Sixth Avenue - looking west





Denny W. McCall, Photography
607 Carol Drive, Great Falls, Montana

1968

F-3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

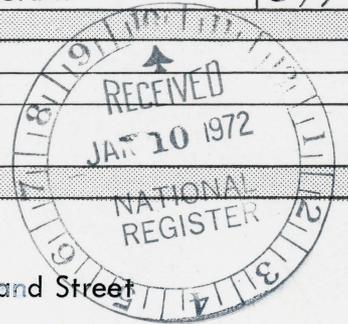
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Montana	
COUNTY Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER JUN 2 1972	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Helena Historic District	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
boundaries as marked on map			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Helena			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	30	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		Denny W. McCall, Photography	
DATE OF PHOTO:		1968	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		607 Carol Drive, Great Falls, Montana	
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Securities Building Northeast corner Last Chance Gulch and Grand Street			





KCAP

Fashionette
BEAUTY SALON

ONE WAY

STOP

Denny W. McCall, Photography
607 Carol Drive, Great Falls, Montana

1968

Atlas Block and VFW Building
Last Chance Gulch, looking east

F4



PHOTOGRAPH BY
DENNY W. MCCALL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Montana	
COUNTY Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER JUN 2	DATE 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Helena Historic District	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
boundaries as marked on map			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Helena			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	30	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		Denny W. McCall, Photography	
DATE OF PHOTO:		1968	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		607 Carol Drive, Great Falls, Montana	
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Atlas Block and VFW Building Last Chance Gulch, looking east			





YAT
SON
Chinese food

COUGILL

Denny W. McCall, Photography
607 Carol Drive, Great Falls, Montana

1968

F-2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Montana	
COUNTY Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER JUN 2 1972	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Helena Historic District
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: boundaries as marked on map

CITY OR TOWN: Helena

STATE: Montana CODE 30 COUNTY: Lewis & Clark CODE 049

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Denny W. McCall, Photography

DATE OF PHOTO: 1968

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 207 Carol Drive, Great Falls, Montana

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Novelty Building
South Last Chance Gulch, looking east





Denny W. McCall, Photography
607 Carol Drive, Great Falls, Montana

1968

Cannon Residence
Ewing and Broadway

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Montana	
COUNTY Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER JUN 2 1972	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Helena Historic District	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: boundaries as marked on map			
CITY OR TOWN: Helena			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	30	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		Denny W. McCall, Photography	
DATE OF PHOTO:		1968	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		207 Carol Drive, Great Falls, Montana	
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Cannon Residence Ewing and Broadway, looking south			





Denny W. McCall, Photography
607 Carol Drive, Great Falls, Montana

F-1

1968

Old Blue Stone House and ruins
on Tower Hill, facing North

PHOTOGRAPH BY
DENNY W. MCCALL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Montana	
COUNTY	
Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUN 2	1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Helena Historic District	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
boundaries as marked on map			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Helena			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	30	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		Denny W. McCall, Photography	
DATE OF PHOTO:		1968	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		607 Carol Drive, Great Falls, Montana	
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Old Blue Stone House and Ruins on Tower Hill, facing North			





Denny W. McCall, Photography
607 Carol Drive, Great Falls, Montana

1968

Fire Lookout on Tower Hill



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Montana	
COUNTY	
Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUN 2 1972	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:	Helena Historic District		
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:	boundaries as marked on map		
CITY OR TOWN:	Helena		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	30	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	Denny W. McCall, Photography		
DATE OF PHOTO:	1968		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	607 Carol Drive, Great Falls, Montana		
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.	Fire Lookout on Tower Hill		





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Montana	
COUNTY Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUN 2 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:	Helena Historic District		
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Last Chance Gulch		
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:	Boundaries as marked on map		
CITY OR TOWN:	Helena		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	30	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	Tom Warren		
DATE OF PHOTO:	April 28, 1972		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Montana Fish & Game Film Center Helena, Montana		
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View North up Last Chance Gulch Wheat Bldg. (upper half) on extreme left. <u>Prominent build- ings</u> (left to right) on right side of street: Securities Bldg. (left center background - 3 stories); Placer Hotel; Sheehan Bldg.; unimportant bldg.; Atlas Block; VFW Bldg.			





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Montana	
COUNTY Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUN 2	1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:	Helena Historic District		
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Last Chance Gulch		
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Boundaries as marked on map			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Helena			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	30	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	Tom Warren		
DATE OF PHOTO:	April 28, 1972		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Montana Fish & Game Film Center Helena, Montana		
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
View Southwest from Floweree Street. Tatum House left foreground Tracy House center middleground			



PARKING

RAVE LODGE

McDONALD'S

LEWIS

EATON - TURNER

Flory SHOES

DENTIST

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR

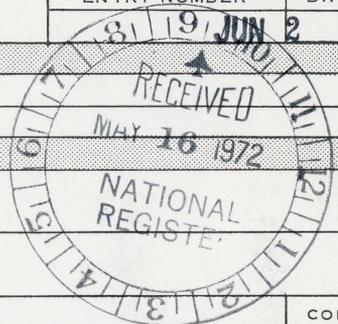


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Montana	
COUNTY	
Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	81 19 JUN 2 1972



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:	Helena Historic District		
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Last Chance Gulch		
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:	Boundaries as marked on map		
CITY OR TOWN:	Helena		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	30	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	Tom Warren		
DATE OF PHOTO:	April 28, 1972		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Montana Fish & Game Film Center Helena, Montana		
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View South up Last Chance Gulch. <u>Prominent buildings</u> (right to left): Power Block (right foreground); Gold Block; (unimportant bldg.); Lalonde Bldg.; Granite Bldg.			



CLAFILDS

WESTERN UNION

NATURE HOUSE

BOOK END

NO PARKING
ANY TIME
ON CORNER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

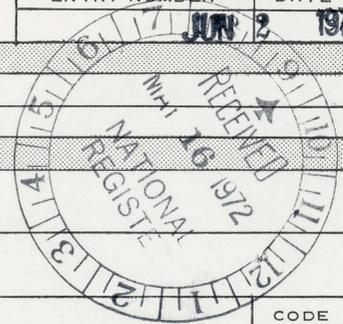
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Montana	
COUNTY	
Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUN 2 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:	Helena Historic District		
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Last Chance Gulch		
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:	Boundaries as marked on map		
CITY OR TOWN:	Helena		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	30	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	Tom Warren		
DATE OF PHOTO:	April 28, 1972		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Montana Fish & Game Film Center Helena, Montana		
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View South up Last Chance Gulch			
<u>Prominent buildings</u> (left to right):			
Novelty Block (3 story, highly ornamented)			
Dorothy's Rooming House			
Boston Block			





DRINK
Coca-Cola
and refreshing

PALACE
GAR
BURGERS
Good Eats Quick!

YAT SON
Chinese food

LEAD
SOME
HERE

CITY OF
HELENA
CITY HALL
ANNEX

TAXIDERMIST

1963
FC-3382

NO
PARKING
HERE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Montana	
COUNTY	
Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUN 2 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:	Helena Historic District		
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Last Chance Gulch		
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Boundaries as marked on map			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Helena			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	30	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	Tom Warren		
DATE OF PHOTO:	April 28, 1972		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Montana Fish & Game Film Center Helena, Montana		
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View South up Last Chance Gulch. Prominent Bldgs. (right to left): Walker Bldg. (rt. foreground); Commercial Bldg.; Murphy-Neal Bldg.; Sands Bros. Dry Goods; City Transfer Office; Dunphy-Bently Block; Loranz Plumbing Bldg.; Goodall Bros.-Assay Office; Old Independent Record Bldg. (3 stories).			





CITY
CIRCLE
TOUR
9
SEE MAP 12101

BEEDERS
ALLEY
ARTS & CRAFTS
ANTIQUES

PICTURE
RENTAL
GALLERY
PHOTOGRAPHY
LIVERY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

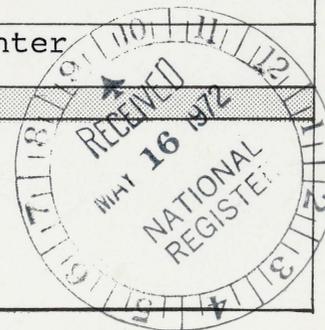
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Montana	
COUNTY Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUN 2	1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:	Helena Historic District		
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Last Chance Gulch		
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:	Boundaries as marked on map		
CITY OR TOWN:	Helena		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	30	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	Tom Warren		
DATE OF PHOTO:	April 28, 1972		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Montana Fish and Game Film Center Helena, Montana		
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
View West up Reeder's Alley			





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Montana	
COUNTY	
Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUN 2	1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:	Helena Historic District		
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Last Chance Gulch		
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:	Boundaries as marked on map		
CITY OR TOWN:	Helena		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	30	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	Tom Warren		
DATE OF PHOTO:	April 28, 1972		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Montana Fish & Game Film Center Helena, Montana		
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
View Northwest, Gilbert St. running up the hill. Bichett House right foreground Tatum House center background			





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Montana	
COUNTY Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUN 2	1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:	Helena Historic District		
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Last Chance Gulch		
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Boundaries as marked on map			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Helena			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	30	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	Tom Warren		
DATE OF PHOTO:	April 28, 1972		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Montana Fish & Game Film Center Helena, Montana		
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
View Southeast looking down on Reeder's Alley Pioneer cabin on extreme left			



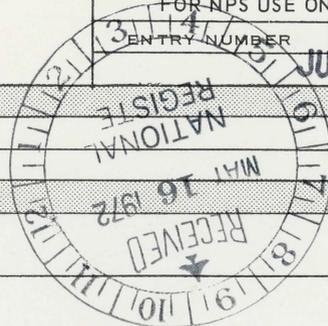


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Montana	
COUNTY Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 31475	DATE JUN 2 1972



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:	Helena Historic District		
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Last Chance Gulch		
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as marked on map			
CITY OR TOWN: Helena			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	59601	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	Tom Warren		
DATE OF PHOTO:	April 28, 1972		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Montana Fish & Game Film Center, Helena, Montana		
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View North up Dearborn Avenue. Carter House on extreme left.			



Evie's
Lunch

ARMY-NAVY
Stores Inc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

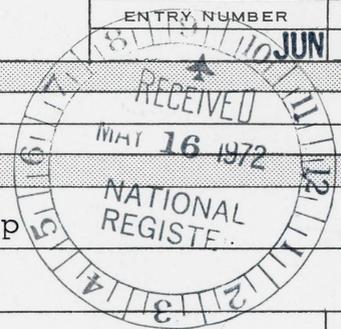
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

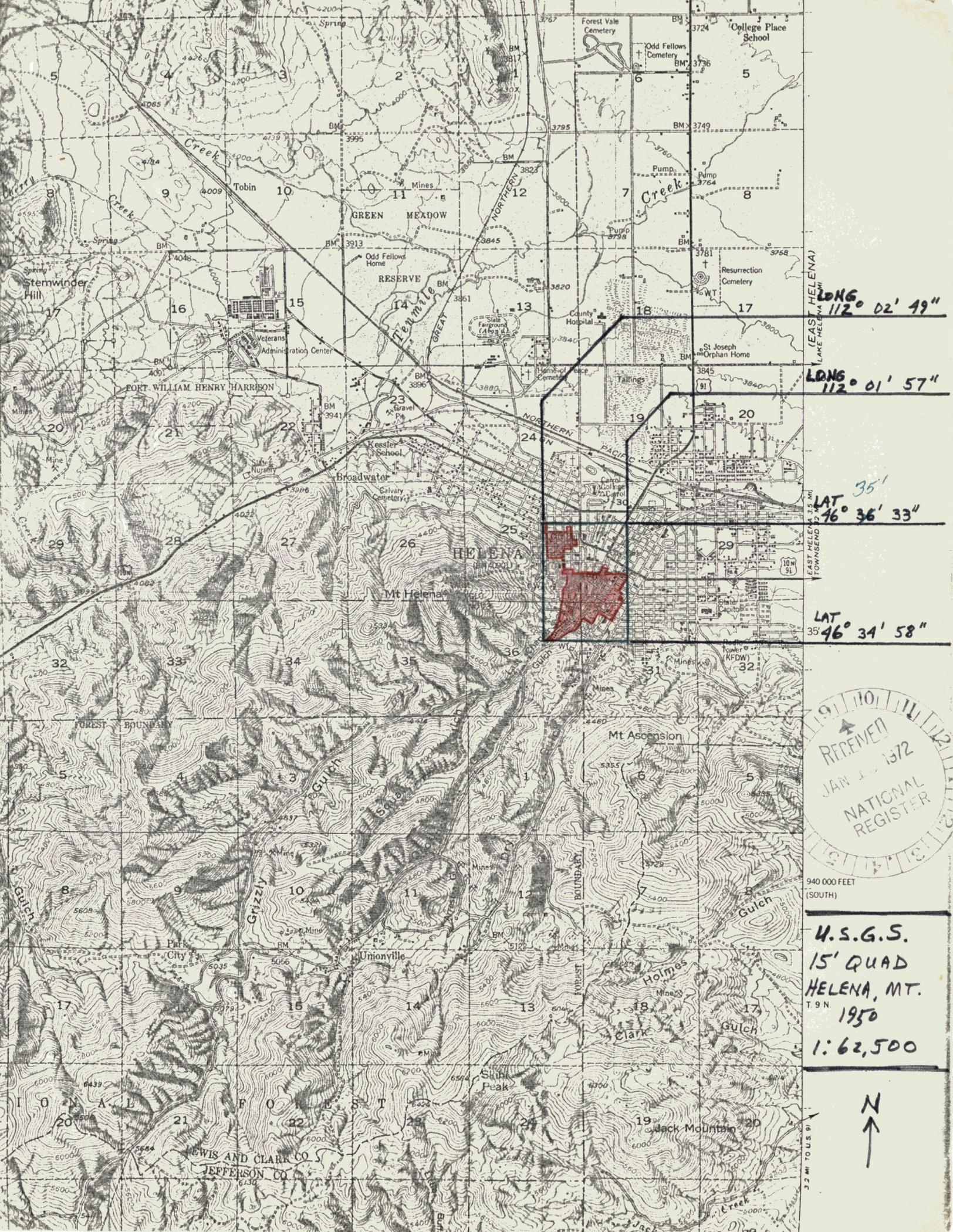
STATE	
Montana	
COUNTY	
Lewis & Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	

ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUN 2 1972



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:	Helena Historic District		
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Last Chance Gulch		
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:	Boundaries as marked on map		
CITY OR TOWN:	Helena		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	30	Lewis & Clark	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	Tom Warren		
DATE OF PHOTO:	April 28, 1972		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Montana Fish & Game Film Center Helena, Montana		
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View Northwest up 6th Avenue <u>Prominent buildings:</u> Power Block Annex (extreme left foreground); Electric Block (left background - five stories); Federal Bldg. (right portion only, at end of 6th Ave.); Montana Club Bldg. (right foreground); Diamond Block (right center, background).			



LONG 112° 02' 49"

LONG 112° 01' 57"

LAT 35' 46° 36' 33"

LAT 35' 46° 34' 58"



940 000 FEET (SOUTH)

U.S.G.S. 15' QUAD HELENA, MT. T 9 N 1950 1:62,500



Stemwinder Hill

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

HELENA

Mt Helena

Mt Ascension

Unionville

Holmes

Clark

Jack Mountain

LEWIS AND CLARK CO. JEFFERSON CO.

EAST HELENA 3.5 MI TOWNSHIP

3.2 MI TO U.S. 91

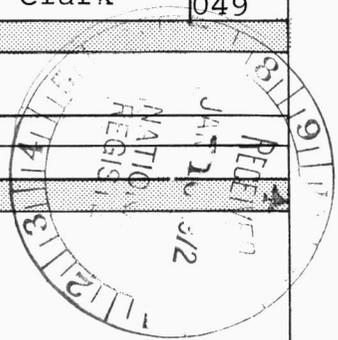
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUN 2	1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Helena Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Last Chance Gulch			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as marked on map			
CITY OR TOWN: Helena			
STATE:	Montana	59601	CODE
			30
COUNTY:	Lewis and Clark		CODE
			049
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U. S. G. S. Helena, Montana quadrangle			
SCALE: 15 minute series 1: 62,500			
DATE: 1950			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUN 2 1972	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: **Helena Historic District**
 AND/OR HISTORIC: *Last Chance Gulch*

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Boundaries as marked on map

CITY OR TOWN:
Helena

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Montana	59601	Lewis and Clark	049
	30		

3. MAP REFERENCE

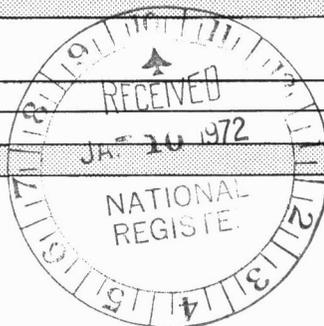
SOURCE:
City Of Helena - City Engineer

SCALE: **1" = 500'**

DATE: **1969**

4. REQUIREMENTS

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
 2. North arrow.
 3. Latitude and longitude reference.



KEY TO HELENA MAP

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Barbour Mansion | × | 30. | State Publishing (2d Masonic Temple) |
| 2. | Johnson | | | |
| 3. | Tracy | | | |
| HABS 4. | Power | | × | 31. Atlas Block |
| 5. | Tatum | | × | 32. Sheehan Bldg. |
| 6. | Cox | | × | 33. Wheat Bldg. |
| HABS 7. | Seligman | | × | 34. Securities Bldg. |
| HABS 8. | Hauser | | × | 35. Power Block & Annex |
| 9. | Bichett | | × | 36. Goodkind Bldg. |
| HABS 10. | Neill | | | 37. Montana Club |
| HABS 11. | Kohrs | | × | 38. Diamond Block |
| HABS 12. | Carter | | | 39. Iron-Front Bldg. |
| 13. | Stadler | | | 40. Old High School (1891) |
| 14. | Kaufman | | | 41. Cathedral |
| 15. | Walsh | | | 42. Dahler House |
| 16. | Brooke | | | 43. Chessman - Old Gov.'s Mansion |
| 17. | Reeder's Alley | | | 44. Gov. Toole House |
| × | 18. Tatum House (Old) | | × | 45. Child Flats |
| × | 19. Brewery Theatre | | × | 46. Court House |
| 20. | Blue Stone House | | × | 47. Cannon House |
| × | 21. Colwell Bldg. | | × | 48. Assay Office |
| × | 22. Old Independent Record Bldg. | | × | 49. Chessman Flats |
| × | 23. Goodall Bros. - Assay Office | | × | 50. Placer Hotel |
| × | 24. Loranz Plumbing Bldg. | | × | 51. Parchen Drug Bldg. |
| × | 25. Dunphy-Bently Block | | × | 52. Denver Block |
| × | 26. City Transfer Office | | × | 53. Novelty Block |
| × | 27. Sands Bros. Dry Goods | | × | 54. Dorothy's Rooming House |
| × | 28. Murphy-Neal Bldg. | | × | 55. Boston Block |
| × | 29. Walker Bldg.-Commercial Bldg. | | | 56. Fire Tower |
| | | | × | 57. Gold Block |
| | | | × | 58. VFW Bldg. |
| | | | × | 59. Pioneer Cabin |

× = Detailed coverage of above buildings so marked is included. Survey was done by Jacobson & Shope. Detailed coverage of other buildings is not presently available.

HABS = These residences so marked have been recorded in the Historic American Buildings Survey in the Library of Congress. Please refer to this document.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

Montana

COUNTY

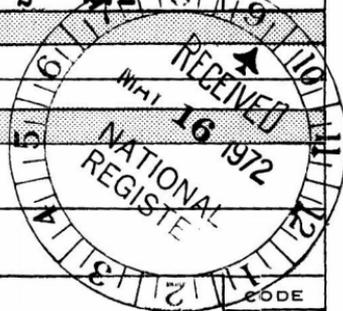
Lewis & Clark

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

JUN 2 1972 18 19



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Helena Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC: Last Chance Gulch

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as marked on map

CITY OR TOWN: Helena

STATE:	Montana	CODE	30	COUNTY:	Lewis & Clark	CODE	049
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3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Tom Warren

DATE OF PHOTO: April 28, 1972

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Montana Fish & Game Film Center
Helena, Montana

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View Southeast up Broadway.
State Publishing Building center
Parchen Drug Building next on its left
Monticello Apts. right center background (being demolished)

LATITUDE 46°36'33"
LONGITUDE 112°02'49"

LATITUDE 46°36'33"
LONGITUDE 112°01'57"

LATITUDE 46°34'58"
LONGITUDE 112°02'49"

LATITUDE 46°34'58"
LONGITUDE 112°01'57"

 BOUNDARY - HELENA HISTORIC DISTRICT

 SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS WHICH ARE IDENTIFIED ON THE KEY

 SECONDARY BUILDINGS WHICH ADD TO THE HISTORIC ATMOSPHERE OF THE DISTRICT

SCALE: 1" = 500'

FROM CITY OF HELENA - CITY ENGINEER MAP 1969



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark County, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

RECEIVED 2280

OCT 25 2013

NAT. REG. OF HISTORIC PLACES

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 3, 4 Page 1

This addendum to the Helena Historic District, listed in 1972 (NR# 72000737, amended in 1990 (NR# 90000934, and updated with a boundary increase in 1993 NR# 93001001) serves to clarify the status of the two buildings standing on the Helena's Central School property, consisting of Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium, as two contributing resources within the District. Though the two buildings lie within the district boundaries, the nomination, addenda, and boundary increase documentation do not include a discussion of their significance.

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:

x A ___ B x C ___ D

<u>Mark F. [Signature] / SHPO</u>	<u>10/1/2013</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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:) **Additional Documentation Approved**

Joe Edson H. Beall 12-11-13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

The clarification of Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium as contributing properties within the Helena Historic District does not result in a different resource count, but instead singles out and highlights the resources' significance.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: school, education related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/ NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Italian Renaissance

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival/Collegiate Gothic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

- BRICK**
- STONE/Granite**
- TERRA COTTA**
- STUCCO**
- WOOD**

Summary Paragraph

Situated within the Helena Historic District boundaries, Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium retain a commanding view of the city from a west-facing hillside at the eastern edge of a historic residential neighborhood. One of the most prominent sites in Helena, the earliest residents located the city's first cemetery there in 1865, with the burial of Rodney L. Pockocke, whose name lives on in the history of Helena through a street named in his honor. In response to the territorial capital moving to Helena in 1875, the site was considered so important that the city undertook the troublesome business of moving the cemetery so that the first graded school in the territory could be built there. The block these buildings occupy fronts Warren Street to the east, Seventh Avenue to the south, Cruse Avenue to the west, and Lawrence Street to the north.

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Narrative Description

Helena sits at an elevation of nearly 4100 ft. in the Helena Valley of western Montana. The north-south trending Continental Divide lies 12 miles to the west while the Missouri River (now Canyon Ferry Lake) lies approximately the same distance to the east. The Central School property sits near and within the northeast edge of the Helena Historic District and contains two contributing buildings. The contributing buildings include the Collegiate Gothic style Central School, constructed in two phases in 1915 and 1921, and the earlier constructed 1907 Italian Renaissance Revival style Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. For additional information regarding the Helena Historic District, please see the earlier prepared National Register nomination forms.

The Helena Historic District and its associated addendum and boundary increase encompass much of the original Helena Townsite and nearby areas. It is roughly delineated by Davis and Ewing Streets, and West Main Street on the east, Neill Avenue and East Lawrence Street on the north, North Park Avenue and Howie Street on the west (and extending south on each side of West Main Street for about ¼ mile beyond the southern extent of Howie), and the area just south of Broadway Street on the south. A smaller discontinuous portion of the district lies immediately northwest of the main area of the district just described; this discontinuous portion is roughly bordered by Stuart Street on the north, Monroe Avenue on the west, the alley between Power and Holter streets on the south, and Dearborn and Madison avenues on the east.

The location of Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium is an oversized block overlooking downtown Helena to the west. The school fronts North Warren Street to the east. East Lawrence Street, Cruse and Seventh Avenues border the property to the north, west and south, respectively. The Seventh Avenue Gymnasium fronts Seventh Avenue.

Central School (one contributing building)

Central School stands at mid-block along North Warren Street, and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium rises at the corner of Seventh and Cruse avenues. Historically, the original, 1880s-era Central School building, Helena High School, the Helena Public Library and Auditorium, and a Helena School District administration building also occupied this block. Each of these was demolished in the twentieth century.

The block features a terraced landscape established by treated lumber, stone, and concrete retaining walls. A play area fills the open space west of Central School; blacktopped parking and play areas lie south of the school; and a grass and soil playfield occupy the west side of the block. Chain-link fencing runs along the west, north, and south sides of these areas. Offering a genteel entry to the grounds, a grass lawn with concrete walks and mature coniferous and deciduous trees lies east of the school, between the edifice and the Warren Street sidewalk.

Several styles of retaining wall ring the block and form the perimeter of the property. Across the front of the school, retaining walls of random rubble Helena limestone, capped with granite, parallel Warren Street. A semi-coursed granite wall at the location of the former High School runs along the north end of Warren Street and wraps around Lawrence Street. From Lawrence Street, a gracious flight of granite stairs provides access to the north side of the property. A granite retaining wall and stair face Cruse Avenue as well, at the south end of the block immediately adjacent to the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. This wall abuts a non-historic concrete retaining

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wall that runs along Cruse Avenue to the block’s north end.

The length of Central School’s symmetrical and roughly “I”-shaped footprint runs north-south. Each elevation features projecting bays. Its masonry construction displays stone, brick, and terra cotta ornamentation, though non-historic, synthetic, beige stucco is incorporated at each building entry. Two upper stories sit atop a raised foundation. The grade slopes down from east to west such that the west elevation has a daylight basement with a grade level entry. The semi-coursed, porphyry stone, raised foundation displays beaded mortar joints, granite lintels, and a granite water table.

Polychromatic, extruded brick laid primarily in a running bond makes up the building’s walls above the watertable. A variety of brick bonds and decorative terra cotta, glazed to resemble the adjacent granite, articulate each elevation. Mortar joints have a flush profile.

The predominant window configuration is horizontal, multiple groupings of ribboned units vertically aligned at each level of the building. Less predominant are vertically aligned side-by-side units, and single units at all three levels. Typical granite details for basement window openings include granite lintels, sills, and mullions. Ribboned window openings on the upper floors vary in their materials and detailing. With the exception of windows flanking second floor emergency egress doors on the north and south elevations, no historic windows remain on the school, instead, all window assemblies are of extruded, unpainted aluminum set within the original openings. The upper third of all units on the building have burgundy painted metal panels topping double-hung sash units.

The flat roof features asphalt-clad, shallow-pitched mansards on each elevation that overhang the wall plane by approximately two feet. The school district applied these mansards as part of the building repair process following severe earthquakes that struck the city in October 1935. Flat stock wood with an ogee detail makes up the fascia at the roof’s drip edge. The soffit is flat stock wood with a cove detail where it joins the wall plane.

East Elevation

Central School’s east elevation features the building’s main entrance centered on a symmetrical façade composed of five bays: the center bay containing the main entrance; two recessed flanking bays with banks of windows; and two projecting, flanking, end bays with brick diaper-work.

A wide sidewalk flanked by a low wall, made of porphyry and capped with granite, leads to the main entrance. The sidewalk forms a vault that shelters a below-grade, basement entry and storage room. Symmetrical sets of winding, concrete stairs provide access to these spaces from the opposing sides of the sidewalk. A boarded window with a granite sill and lintel punctures the façade at basement level at the landing of each winding stair. Segmental arches of porphyry support the openings as the stairs descend into the vaulted space under the sidewalk. The basement entry contains a historic wood assembly with non-historic, flat-panel wood doors, each with a narrow, vertical lite. Wood plinths and sidelites flank the doors. A three-part transom tops the assembly. Divisions of the transom align with the door and sidelites below. Opposite the basement entry, a moden, flat-panel door within a painted plywood wall provides access to a storage vault beneath the sidewalk.

Above the basement level, three distinct segments at each floor level make up the center bay. These segments include the main entry, second floor fenestration, and a cornice of synthetic stucco that interrupts the mansard

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roofline.

A pointed arch of moulded terra cotta decorated with floral ornamentation and shields at its haunches highlights the main entry. The arch shelters a deep set entry with a non-original, extruded aluminum storefront system featuring double doors, sidelights and a transom infilled with a painted plywood panel. Above the arch a wood sign with metal letters spells *Central School*. Buttresses with terra cotta caps, quoining, and panels flank the entry arch and stand between it and single windows. Terra cotta quoining, sills, and lintels frame these windows.

The center bay’s second floor contains three ganged windows at its center, framed by terra cotta quoining, sill, lintel and drip stone. The buttresses flank these windows and stand between it and single windows directly above and identical to the single windows at the first floor. These second floor windows share terra cotta quoining with the windows below them and are separated by a terra cotta spandrel panel bearing a four-leafed flower.

A stepped cornice of synthetic stucco comprises the center bay’s top segment. The original, ornate terra cotta cornice fell victim to the 1935 earthquakes, but the replacement cornice has panels in the stucco in the spirit of its ancestor. Each panel in the cornice corresponds to the vertical lines of the center bay beneath it.

Single, identical, recessed bays flank the center bay. These bays feature vertically-aligned ribbons of five ganged windows and a lone window at each floor. Basement window openings have granite detailing described earlier, and canted Plexiglass panels shelter the window wells. The five ganged windows and the lone window at the basement level have the same extruded aluminum sill and granite header as all the other basement window openings. Continuous terra cotta quoining frames each slightly recessed set of five ganged windows on the upper two stories. Lintels, window sills at both floors, and a recessed brick running bond spandrel panel butt into the vertical lines of the quoining. A horizontal drip stone caps this two-story terra cotta composition. The lone windows at the upper floors have simple terra cotta sills and lintels.

Two identical end bays at the north and south ends of the east elevation project significantly forward of the adjacent bays. The only windows on these bays, a gang of three partially below grade within window wells, reside within the raised foundation. Brickwork of these bays features running bond with a flush central panel. Stack bonded bricks, vertically-laid soldier coursing, and square, red terra cotta tiles articulate this panel and frame diaper work of dark header bricks. A terra cotta drip stone frames the bottom of this panel. Mounted to the surface of each bay are three vertically oriented steel channels that run from the watertable to the soffit. Each is stamped *Colorado*.

South and North Elevations

The north and south elevations mirror each other with single bays at the east and west configured on two wall planes. The east bay of each elevation projects significantly beyond the west bay. Each floor level of the east bays on the north and south elevations have vertically aligned banks of five ribboned windows. Openings for the ribboned windows at the basement level have typical granite detailing. Canted Plexiglas shelters the window wells. Continuous terra cotta quoining frames each ribboned set of five windows on the upper two floors. Lintels and window sills at both floors and a recessed brick running bond spandrel panel butt into the vertical lines of the quoining. A horizontal dripstone caps this two story terra cotta composition.

Immediately west of the ganged windows on the north and south elevations is a vertical alignment of lone

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windows at each floor. Boarded with painted plywood, the basement window in this column on the south elevation does not occupy a window well; but instead features a granite header and granite sill at grade. Concrete block infills the corresponding basement window opening on the north elevation. It displays a granite header, but its sill rests below grade. The single window units on the upper floors exhibit terra cotta sills and lintels.

The west bays of the north and south elevations contain vertically aligned banks of five ganged windows flanked by diaper work in the bricks that runs from the water table to the roof soffit. To their east is a basement level entry vestibule aligned vertically with single windows on the upper floors. This is followed to the east by a vertical alignment of entries to the building’s upper floors.

The five ribboned windows at the basement level are all above grade and display granite detailing typical of Central School’s other ribboned basement windows. The two sets of vertically aligned, five ribboned windows on the first and second floors occupy openings detailed only with rowlock sills and soldier course lintels.

A frame-constructed vestibule, clad with synthetic stucco, shelters the basement level entry east of the ganged windows. Access to the vestibule is through a flat-panel, metal, single-lite door. Above this vestibule, a vertical alignment of single windows, detailed with rowlock sills and soldier course lintels, provide light to the interior’s upper floors.

East of the basement entry and column of single windows on the north and south elevations are entries to the school’s upper floors. A single flight of concrete stairs flanked by brick parapets capped in concrete provides access to the first floor. The entrance at these stairs is a non-historic, extruded aluminum storefront system with flat-panel, single-lite double doors; sidelites with aluminum panels in their lower half; and a three-part transom with divisions aligned with the doors and sidelites. A non-historic, flat, synthetic stucco-clad awning on steel posts shelters the entry. The awning obscures much of the transom.

Above the first floor entrance at the second story, a historic door opening provides emergency egress. This wood, modern flat-panel door, topped with a transom opening infilled with a painted metal panel, opens out to a landing and metal stairs running tight against the building to the west. Historic, wood, double-hung windows flank the door and transom. The windows display a one-over-one configuration with ogee profile lugs.

West elevation

Central School’s west elevation is a symmetrical configuration of three bays with its grade-level basement entry centered on the middle bay. The two end bays are identical. The building’s raised porphyry foundation with a granite watertable continues on this elevation and rises to an approximate height of eight feet. Brickwork on the upper floor walls is running bond accented with diaper work.

A centered, modern, synthetic stucco-clad vestibule provides entry through the west elevation. The vestibule contains a west-facing, metal, flat-panel, half-lite door, and a row of glass block on its north and south sides. Above the west entry is a vertical alignment of two windows at the upper floor levels, separated by running bond brick and detailed with rowlock sills and soldier course lintels.

Flanking the centered entry and vertically aligned windows above are banks of vertically aligned sets of five ribboned windows; one ribbon assembly at each floor level. At basement level this assembly displays the granite

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detailing typical of other ganged basement units. The ganged assemblies on the first and second floor occupy openings detailed with rowlock sills and soldier course lintels. Diaper work rising from the water table to the roof soffit flanks each set of windows.

Beyond the ganged assemblies are vertically aligned single windows at each floor level. Single unit openings at basement level have granite sills and lintels. Single unit openings on the upper floors have rowlock sills and soldier course lintels.

Seventh Avenue Gymnasium (one contributing building)

Exhibiting an Italian Renaissance Revival style, the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium faces south fronting Seventh Avenue with the west elevation paralleling Cruse Avenue. Supported by a mortared, random-coursed stone foundation, the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium features a rectangular footprint. As the building is built into the side of a hill, the western half displays more of the mortared stone foundation than the eastern portion, where the foundation virtually disappears from view. The building is protected by a gable-on-hip roof topped with asphalt shingles. It features open eaves with exposed rafters and decorative brackets supporting a wooden beam that encircles the building. A full-height centered entrance bay topped with a gable roof projects off the south elevation. Originally, an elaborate arched parapet topped the entry, but fell victim to the 1935 Helena earthquakes.

The predominantly red brick building displays a running bond pattern with dark red and decorative near-black brick quoining detailing. The darker brick quoining also occurs on slightly projecting pilasters that extend from the basement/first floor interface to the eaves. The projecting pilasters provide the illusion of individual bays providing visual depth to the elevations. Parallel belt courses, comprised of the same color brick as the quoining, wrap around the building between the basement and first floor levels. A higher belt course, interrupted only by windows, occurs just below the roof line and roof brackets.

South Elevation

The main entrance into the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium is situated on the south elevation in the form of a full-height centered entrance bay. Modern steel one-light double doors topped with a three-light transom window provide ingress. A small pediment gable-hood supported by two decorative brackets rests immediately above a stone lintel above the transom light. A ribbon of fixed 8-light windows sits immediately above the hood; the interior five display single lights, while the western-most sports two lights, and the eastern-most contains a single light, possibly the result of a missing muntin. Immediately above the ribbon window sits an original concrete transom bar.

A stepped-out pilaster displaying a single decorative column of protruding vertical rowlock brick extends to the bottom of the hood brackets on each side of the entry doors. On each side of the pilasters occur narrow recessed panels with recessed eye-level decorative inlays of herringbone bond brick; these recessed panels align with the ends of the ribbon window above. On each side of the recessed panels occur stepped-out pilasters with an eye-level recessed decorative brick inlay of herringbone bond brick; these pilasters extend to the base of the concrete transom bar. Darker red accent brick occurs both horizontally and vertically within the recessed and protruding

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pilaster sections. Large regal pilasters with dark red and near-black brick decorative quoin detailing complete the outer extent of the bay; each of these pilasters displays a vertical granite accent with the year of construction of the gymnasium—"19" on the left (west) pilaster and "08" on the right pilaster. A ten-step granite staircase with mortared stone sidewalls leads to the entry. The west and east elevations of the entry bay display the previously described dark red and near-black brick decorative quoining seen around the building.

The four main story window openings consist of coupled segmentally arched window hoods situated above paired rectangular one-over-one double-hung wood windows; a decorative spandrel bar separates the upper and lower lights. All main floor windows exhibit brick sills with a modified common bond pattern and most display elliptical arch brick lintels. Concrete insets occur immediately above the brick arches. Paired one-over-one, wood double-hungs occur on the west end of the south basement-level elevation. The east half of the south basement elevation (where the foundation becomes increasingly enveloped by the ground) contains two windows, possibly single-hung, one-light windows similar to the eastern-most window in the north basement elevation; however, specific identification of the window type is impossible to discern from the exterior as the window well surrounds are protected by a metal cover.

The west and east elevations of the entry bay's main story contain a single double-hung window with transom light with a concrete inset immediately above the upper belt course. A one-over-three wood double-hung window is in the west basement-level entry bay elevation. A small hipped-roof (covered with metal roofing) brick extension, with similar belt coursing as the rest of the building, projects off the east elevation of the entry (and the south elevation of the main block). It appears original to the building. The darker colored brick of the lower belt course extends to ground-level on this extension. A small single opening covered with painted-white plywood occurs in the south and east elevation of this extension.

West Elevation

Three main story window openings consist of coupled segmentally arched windows situated above paired rectangular one-over-one double-hung wood windows; a decorative spandrel bar separates the upper and lower lights. Paired one-over-one, wood, double-hungs and a single one-over-one, wood, double-hung windows are located on either side of the entry in the basement-level of the elevation.

A secondary entrance occurs at the basement level of the west elevation and consists of paired wood doors (the southernmost contains a small rectangular light) topped by a six-light transom window. The door is encompassed by a complex brick surround constructed in an English bond pattern that steps out progressively. Slightly darker molded (pressed) ogee brick detailing brackets the surround.

North Elevation

The four main story window openings consist of coupled segmentally arched windows situated above paired rectangular one-over-one double-hung wood windows; a decorative spandrel bar separates the upper and lower lights. Although the eastern-most window contains the same upper unit style, the lower rectangular paired windows are replaced by a sheet of plywood and battens. Below this plywood sheet is a modern entrance comprised of paired wood doors that allow access to the main floor of the gymnasium.

The center of the elevation contains an arched door with fixed 3-light side-lights above a fixed ribbon window

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consisting of a 6-light center window (the same size as the door above) bracketed by two smaller 10-light windows; a steel fire escape leads to this door. Similar to the general main floor window arrangement, a decorative spandrel separates the Palladian door arrangement from the fixed windows below.

The basement-level windows include two paired one-over-one, wood double-hung, a single one-over-one, wood double-hung, and a fixed 1-light window situated near the center of the elevation. Immediately east of the fixed window is an extension that projects north and is of recent construction. It is constructed from plywood and is covered with a shed roof. The plywood is painted brown. A metal door located below grade on the west elevation of the extension provides access to the basement.

East Elevation

Two of the east elevation’s main story window openings consist of coupled segmentally arched windows situated above paired rectangular one-over-one double-hung wood windows; a decorative spandrel bar separates the upper and lower lights. In addition to these two windows consistent in design with the majority of the main story windows, the east elevation also contains two, single, one-over-one wood double-hung windows over one-over-one, wood double-hung windows separated by a decorative wood transom bar.

Perhaps one of the most distinguishing features of the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium is the hexagonal running bond brick chimney on the east side of the building. The top surrounding edge of the chimney are capped with concrete. Rebar and steel flat bar, installed after the 1935 earthquakes, reinforce the chimney.

A small brick extension, which appears original to the building, projects off the east elevation. The extension is covered by a modified hipped-roof topped with metal. Similar belt coursing as the east elevation bay extension and the rest of the building is present on this extension. Two square openings occur on the east elevation of the extension; one contains a metal grate and the other a one-by-one sliding window. A small plywood door immediately north of the window is accessed by a small two-step staircase and provides ingress to the basement.

Integrity

The integrity of both Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium are very good. Both buildings sit in their original locations and footprints and thus retain integrity of location. Although the area of town west of the school property has witnessed significant changes in terms of building removals and additions, the area to the east still greatly exemplifies the neighborhood at the time of construction of both the school and the gymnasium and thus retains integrity of setting and feeling. The property possesses very strong integrity of association as both the school and the gymnasium easily project their intended purposes, which both served until very recently due to their temporary closure regarding seismic concerns.

A review of the few historic photos available and architectural drawings of the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium indicate changes to the building are limited to those associated with damage from the 1935 earthquake. After the quakes, officials removed the original arched parapet of the entry bay exposing the original gabled roof that’s visible today. The Seventh Avenue Gymnasium retains excellent integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Reinforcement fasteners are visible on the exterior elevations to provide support in the case of any seismic activity.

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Central School also sustained damage from the 1935 earthquakes, which resulted in several changes to the exterior. On October 31, 1935, the ornate terra cotta parapet above the east elevation entry fell and crashed to the sidewalk below. After the quakes, the school board removed building parts with the potential to collapse or crumble from seismic activity. The parapet's brick and terra cotta walls above the second story ceiling line were removed and replaced with copper-roofed "sloping wood construction." The flat roof features asphalt-clad, shallow-pitched mansards on each elevation that overhang the wall plane by approximately two feet. Roof chimneys were removed. Brick and tile porches were replaced with light wood hoods. Other safety measures included strengthening and anchoring the building and installing new basement exits. Like the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium, reinforcement fasteners are visible on the exterior elevations. The majority of changes observable on the school occurred in response to the 1935 quakes; these changes, for the most part, have now become part of the historic fabric of the school. Central School retains above average integrity of design and materials and excellent integrity of workmanship.

Both Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium display more than enough integrity to be contributing resources of the Helena Historic District.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1908-1948

Significant Dates

1908, 1915, 1921

Architect/Builder

George Carsley (architect, Central School)
Ira T. Brown and Co. (builder, Central School)
Link and Haire (architects, Seventh Avenue Gym)
Frank Jacoby and Son (builder, Seventh Avenue Gym)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Central School and the associated Seventh Avenue Gymnasium are eligible for listing in the National Register at a local level as contributing resources of the Helena Historic District under criteria A and C. The period of significance, 1908 to 1948, encapsulates the time from the opening of the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium in 1908, includes the construction of the 1915/1921 Central School, and terminates in 1948, as defined in the earlier National Register nominations for the district.

Central School and the earlier constructed Seventh Avenue Gymnasium serve as a lasting symbol of the growth of city of Helena. Under Criterion A, the construction of the gymnasium and school continued the community's educational commitment to its citizens and underscore the generous community spending on educational facilities in the still young and affluent town. Their roles in the continuous educational development of the city contribute to their significance. Both the gymnasium and school also contribute to the Helena Historic District under Criterion C. The school, designed by well-known Montana architect George Carsley, stands as an important local example of Collegiate Gothic Revival style. The gymnasium, designed by the Link and Haire, is a significant Italian Renaissance Revival edifice that housed athletic facilities surpassing any in the state at that time including those of the state university in Missoula.¹

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

Bounded by North Warren Street to the east, Seventh Avenue to the south, Cruse Street (originally Allen Street) to the west, and East Lawrence Street to the north, Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium occupy an oversized block historically used for educational purposes. In addition to the Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium, the lots originally hosted the Helena High School immediately north of Central School, an auditorium and public library just south of the school and east of the gymnasium, and a domestic science/administration building located north of the gymnasium.² The Cathedral of St. Helena sits across North Warren Street, northeast of the school and gymnasium. The residential area east of the school and gymnasium is heavily treed while the edge of the commercial business area of Helena lies immediately to the west and displays significantly less vegetation.

Physical Development of Helena

(The following is from Helena: A Historic City, by Herbert L. Jacobson, Donald L. Byrd, and Chere Jiusto, commissioned for the City of Helena and the MTSHPA, January, 1982.)

Helena's physical growth, that is the actual buildings, was largely determined by its topographical features. By virtue of the rich gravel bars extending from the surface to bedrock located at the lowest levels of the gulch, placer mining usurped that location as building sites for the first year. Bridge Street (now State Street), located

¹ "Athletics," in the *Helena High School Nugget* (Helena, Montana), November 1907, p. 14.

² Sanborn Map Company, "Insurance Maps for Helena, Lewis and Clark County, Montana," (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1930), Sheet #104.

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to the east side of the gulch, became the first commercial area of the mining camp.³ The earliest pictures of Helena in 1865 show the original porch footprint business establishments extending from Main Street to the top of the hill at Rodney Street. Nearly all of the structures were constructed of log. Bridge Street was also the center of Helena's first residential neighborhood because there were building sites available there and because the proprietors of its first businesses lived in the back portions of their stores. It was impossible for the town to develop to the west because of the steep hillsides that comprised the gulch's western edge. Main Street was extended north, down the gulch as mining was terminated, claim by claim, and it was here that the first permanent structures of stone and brick were located.

The old Fire Tower, known as the "Guardian of the Gulch," is now the symbol for the City of Helena, and with good cause. From its prominent location, a person could have witnessed nine fires in a period of five years, from 1869 to 1874. The last most general and disastrous fire of all occurred January 9, 1874. It began in Chinatown. The wind was blowing furiously. The magnificent International Hotel, one of the finest buildings ever erected in Helena, costing \$75,000, burned and Bridge Street to Grand Street was gutted. Following the 1874 fire, the Lewis and Clark County commissioners passed a fire ordinance forbidding the erection of frame buildings on Main Street below Wood Street on May 22, 1874.

The delivery of water to the area immediately east of Last Chance Gulch was an added advantage for its development as Helena's first residential area. The first water system consisted of a series of hollowed-out logs that transported water from Grizzly and Oro Fino Gulches. In 1869, the Helena Water Company improved and expanded the system by extending pipes along Warren Street to Fifth Avenue and east on Fifth to Rodney Street. Finally, the construction of the Hale Water Works reservoir above Pine Street in 1884 assured the east side of an adequate water supply.

As far as Helena's early business district is concerned, it should be remembered that as late as 1884, it was only four blocks long, extending from the corner of Bridge Street, north on Main Street to Sixth Avenue, and only two blocks deep, from Jackson Street on the east to Clore (Park Avenue) on the west. The site now occupied by the Power Block (southwest corner of Sixth and Main), was taken up by the Holter's Lumber Yard and Mill.

A number of the early merchants who built buildings in the original business district had a great deal of faith in future events in that they didn't have title to the land upon which they built. The United States Land Office was first established in Helena in September 1867, and until then no titles other than possessory right, could be acquired. It was not until sometime after this, March 20, 1868, that the Helena townsite was filed on by Probate Judge Truitt. The patent was dated June 15, 1872, and it became possible to acquire title to the ground on which stood at least \$2,000,000 worth of improvements.

The development of local industries in Helena was largely a response to the construction needs of the community. The first industry was lumbering and by the summer of 1865, two sawmills and a planing mill were operating at capacity. Stone quarries were opened both east and west of Helena and by 1867, brickyards had been constructed. The basic bedrock formation in the Helena area is limestone and lime kilns were built in Oro Fino and Grizzly Gulch just a mile south of town.

³ Bridge Street became State Street in 1890 to commemorate Montana's statehood.

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By 1884, several other basic industries had been added. There were three sawmills and a planing mill, four breweries, two foundries, two brickyards, an electric light company, a soda water factory, and a sash, door and blind factory. Within six years, two more sawmills and planing mills had been established, another electric light company, a vinegar works, a sampling works and a gas works (coal-gasification plant).

The height of Helena’s building boom was 1889. No less than 425 homes were built in 1888. The City Directory of 1889 lists nine architectural firms, four brick manufacturers, two stone quarries, eight lumber companies, three tile manufacturers, five stone contractors, fourteen carpenters, eight painters, four wallpaperers, and three calciminers. There were also four cornice manufacturers, three mantel firms, and two skylight manufacturers.

Although the townsite of Helena was laid out in 1864-65, there was a definite need to have it resurveyed, which was done by a professional in 1884. There is relatively little difficulty in tracing the ownership of various lots within the original townsite. However, it is a far different question in the adjoining land that was incorporated into the city later. A definite pattern of the original ownership emerges. Nearly all of it was first a mining claim. With little or no thought to actually mining the land, filing a claim upon it was tantamount to gaining ownership. And enterprising miners, with an eye to the future and ambition to establish a permanent city, quickly claimed all of the land surrounding the townsite. The government land office, established in Helena 1867 deeded the title of the land to those having filed claims, creating the basis for a quick fortune in real estate development. The next step in the process was the surveying, sub-dividing and filing of addition plats to the city with the county commissioners. Then, sale of lots to prospective builders and real estate investors and speculators completed the process.

A study of the additions to the city and the dates they were filed reveals its pattern of growth. However, like every other city, large portions of each division were not built upon before other additions were added. That is, there were many unoccupied city lots even as the perimeter of the city was being enlarged. For example, both the Lennox Addition on the eastside and the Kenwood Addition on the westside were created in 1890 –at least two miles from the extremities of the city. Yet it was not until the late 1950s and 1960s that the town eventually built out to join them.

The first addition to the original townsite was the Mauldin Addition on Helena’s southwest side in 1879. In both 1883 and 1887 there were eight additions added, the former caused by the coming of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Helena in June of that year. During the years 1888 and 1889, six more were added each year. By the year 1893, a watershed had been crossed in the development of Helena. From that date until 1948, only two small additions were added to the city.

Up to 1893, the city of Helena witnessed unprecedented growth, and a huge expansion of economic, political, and social influence. This optimism and fiscal reward translated into the physical development of the town with substantial construction within and outside the newly-formed additions to the town.

However, the Panic of 1893, followed a severe national depression, and marked an end of an era.

By the latter part of the 1880’s, Helena, with a population of 15,000, was the foremost commercial city in the Territory. Prosperity and growth continued until the Panic of 1893, which coincides with the termination of the most energetic and opulent era of architecture in Helena’s

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past...the depression of 1893 eliminated many fortunes in Helena, thereby terminating that period of romantic commercial building – the most productive architectural period in Helena’s past. It had lasted less than a decade, from 1886 until 1893, but in no other Montana city was the romanticism and optimism of Nineteenth Century businessmen so clearly and boldly expressed.⁴

The real estate developers, speculators, and their unwitting customers were hard hit:

A real estate boom in the late 1880’s triggered the rapid expansion of Helena. Suddenly people began to buy vacant lots. There were few of these in the original townsite so owners of adjacent property laid out “additions”, subdivided them into lots and sold their acreage at prices, if they could sell their entire holdings, would net them 100% to 200% on their investment.

One of the first to sense the possibilities of the boom was Charles Cannon, proprietor of the leading grocery store in Helena. “Charlie Cannon”, as he was locally known, was gifted with imagination, and he envisaged a greater Helena, with additions and suburbs which would accommodate a much larger population. So he laid out his acre property adjoining Helena into town lots and began advertising in the papers. One of the favorite advertisements read: “Lots-lots of lots in the Cannon Addition at lowest prices.”

The newspapers began featuring real estate. They carried stories everyday about the property sales and thus helped along the boom. In a year the people were real-estate mad, paying hundreds of dollars for a lot which probably cost the owner only a few dollars. The craze lasted two years, and in that time the owners of land adjoining the Helena townsite made millions. When the boom subsided, many purchasers found themselves loaded up with lots which they could not put to profitable use. The town did not grow fast enough to justify the inflated values. Several speculators lost all they had invested and those able to hold on had to wait years before their lots became marketable.⁵

Helena Up To The Mid-Twentieth Century

Helena’s economy and population declined after 1893 and building construction regressed. The town slowly changed from a commercial and transportation center to an economy based on the government. Centralization of federal and state government resulting from the New Deal legislation of the 1930s spurred the change; Helena administered public works projects and relief programs. Highway and bridge construction increased in importance as the first system of paved highways were constructed.

Population figures throughout the history of Helena truly reflect its history. Three thousand six hundred twenty-four people lived in Helena in 1880. By 1890, only 10 years later, the population exploded to 13,834, reflecting the associated building boom of the town. This dramatic population increase symbolized Helena’s greatest

⁴ Willard H. Robinson, “Helena’s Fabulous Business Blocks,” *Montana the Magazine of Western History*, Vol. XVIII, No. 1, p. 46.

⁵ James Blair Walker, *A Boy Pioneer in the West and Other Remembrances*, (Helena, MT: self-published, 1963), n.p. On file at the Montana Historical Society Research Center, Helena, MT.

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decade of growth and its greatest building period. The Panic of 1893 ravaged Helena's economy, demonstrated by the sharp 35 percent population decrease the following decade to 10,770 in 1900. An additional 40 years passed before Helena witnessed a population similar to that of 1890.⁶

Natural disasters also played a part in Helena's development. On October 18th and 31st, 1935, Helena witnessed major earthquakes that shook the city. Numerous larger buildings were severally damaged; many sustained structural damage and were lost. The earthquakes' effects weren't limited to larger buildings as smaller buildings such as houses also incurred damage. No pattern was evident regarding damage from the quakes; some homes were completely destroyed while other nearby houses suffered no apparent ill effect. Because of the quakes, the use of stone and brick in construction decreased dramatically.⁷

By 1940, Helena again achieved a population similar to that of its 1890s glory. New construction increased, dominated by homes east and west of the downtown business district, near the older more established neighborhoods. The entry of the United States into World War II greatly aided Helena's and the surrounding area's economy. The East Helena smelter operated at full capacity processing lead, a critical material in the war effort. The increase in rail transport resulted in the hiring of more train crews and maintenance personnel. The smelter and the railroads crews were considered as part of the strategic labor force, and, exempt from the draft. Fort Harrison, west of town, served as an Army training camp for the First Special Forces, a combined American and Canadian paratroop regiment. After the War, the return of veterans sparked another building boom in Helena with hundreds of homes built in both the eastside and westside areas of the city.

The Beginning of Formal Education in Montana

Some of the earliest formal education efforts in the Montana Territory occurred in the first half of the nineteenth century with the arrival of the Catholic missionaries. Additional education opportunities arose with the arrival of miners in the early 1860s. However, the true impetus toward some form of public support for education began with the Federal Organic Act of 1864, which created the Territory of Montana. The Act also stipulated sections 16 and 36 of each township be set aside for public education and support. The Act's provisions proved inadequate in terms of actual financial education support. However, revisions for the thinly populated territory in 1872 witnessed positive changes toward that goal. On February 7, 1865, the first Montana Territorial legislature passed "An Act of Establishing a Common School System for the Territory of Montana".⁸

Elementary Education in Helena

Continued growth in the Montana Territory and through statehood in the late 1880s reflected the continued growth of Helena, requiring the town to address its educational needs. The first school in town opened on Rodney Street in spring of 1865. Opened under the tutelage of A.B. Patch, the school became known as the

⁶ U.S. Bureau of the Census. Decennial Censuses of Population, 1890-2000.

⁷ Jacobson, Herbert L, Byrd, Donald, L. and Jiusto, Chere, *Helena: A Historic City*, (Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society, 1982), p. 14.

⁸ James M. Hamilton, *From Wilderness to Statehood*, edited by Merrill G. Burlingame (Binfords and Mort, Portland, OR, 1957) p. 489.

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Helena Academy with the location bearing the name of Academy Hill.⁹ Patch apparently served not only as the principal, but also the faculty.¹⁰ By the end of 1865, Helena boasted two self-sustaining schools (including the Helena Academy).¹¹

On July 9, 1866, the Helena Academy hosted a meeting of Helena School District No. 1 to select a clerk, a site for a district school house, and to discuss levying taxes to build the school. The meeting authorized the newly-elected clerk to begin collecting taxes, beginning on September 1866 of that year, toward a \$3000 goal toward construction of a new school.¹²

The placement of the early Helena schools reflected the residential nature of the city. The home of T.F. Campbell served as the first public school in Helena, opening September 3, 1866. While considered a public school, students were still required to pay tuition as that continued to be the means of support at that time. The log building occupied a lot on the corner of Rodney Street and Broadway Street. The following year, Campbell constructed a schoolhouse south of his home on Rodney Street.

By October 1867, four schools operated in Helena, three private and one which received funding from the county. The partially funded public school still required additional private funding in the amount of a \$1 and \$1.50 per student (dependent on grade) to operate. However, the apportionment of the school fund in November allowed the additional private funding to decrease to 50 cents/\$1.00. This partially publically-funded school served nearly half (60) of the student population in Helena at the time.¹³

In 1868, the district constructed the first regular schoolhouse operated in Helena at 28 South Rodney Street. The two-room frame building measured 20 ft. by 30 ft. and accommodated 50 students. Including a later addition, the building cost \$4000 to construct.¹⁴ Some confusion exists regarding if this building is the same as that credited to Campbell. As the population of Helena grew, additional educational housing often occurred by renting cabins and church basements. One of these rentals, located on Cutler Street, subsequently became the second official school of the district.¹⁵

That year, 1868, the district added a third school, located on Broadway Avenue in the home of instructor Mrs. Anderson who was paid \$200 month from which she was required to furnish seats and desks. For a fee of \$1.00

⁹ David Hilger, *Early Day Schools of Helena, Montana*, n. pub., Helena, Montana, n.d. On file at the Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

¹⁰ Bernard Lyle Hartman, *A History of Helena's Public Elementary Schools* (Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Education Degree in the School of Education, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT, 1968) p. 10. On file at Helena High School Library, Helena, MT.

¹¹ *Montana Post* (Virginia City, Montana Territory), November 4, 1865.

¹² *First Record Book of Helena School District Number 1, July 9, 1866-November 9, 1875* (as noted in Hartman, 1968)

. Unpublished (Available at the Office of the Clerk of School District No. 1, Helena, MT).

¹³ *Helena Herald* (Helena, Montana Territory), October 10, 1867.

¹⁴ *Montana Record Herald* (Helena, Montana), July 12, 1929.

¹⁵ *First Record Book of Helena School District Number 1, July 9, 1866-November 9, 1875*. Unpublished. (Available at the Office of the Clerk of School District No. 1, Helena, MT).

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per week and signed permission from two board directors and the clerk, students from outside the district were allowed to attend the local schools.¹⁶

The earliest school statistics from 1873 recognized 658 school age children in Lewis and Clark County. By 1880, this number blossomed to almost 1100 in Helena alone. The Annual Report of the Helena Public Schools for 1885-1886 states that it "usually takes weeks or months of study and practice to become proficient in teaching."¹⁷ When employed as a teacher in Helena, salaries ranged from \$600 to \$800 compared to approximately \$450-\$600 in other states.¹⁸ To the end of better equipping their future teachers, and to meet the demand of the growing student population, Helena drew up their own course of study in 1879. These guidelines provided standardization for teachers of differing skills. A comparison of the curriculums from the 1879-1880 school year and the 1882-1883 school year demonstrates revisions highlighting a more detailed and advanced curriculum for the latter period.¹⁹

The piece-meal attempt to educate students in ad-hoc schools finally resulted in discussion of construction of a large brick school building to address long-term student growth. A taxpayer meeting on April 22, 1871 to levy a three mill tax for the upcoming school year passed and provided \$4000 for the construction of a new building. The money was invested in county bonds in an attempt to raise additional monies for a new brick building. These monies, along with funds from a new tax proposed in 1875, resulted in enough funding to construct a new school building capable of housing the burgeoning student population of the town.²⁰

Growth of School District Number 1

The site of the future Central School and Seventh Avenue Gymnasium was selected when Probate Judge M.F. Truett set aside an entire block bounded by Lawrence, Warren and Hoyt²¹ Streets. The block, purchased for \$90,000, accommodated the town cemetery.²² The construction contract was signed on July 26, 1875 with construction commencing soon after. Completion of the school occurred around New Year's Day, 1876 with the official ceremonial opening on January 5.²³ The newly completed brick Graded School Number 1 (original Central School) contained seven class rooms with a capacity of 60 students per room and an auditorium that held up to 450 people.²⁴ James Sanders, who served as Recording Secretary of the Society of Montana Pioneers in

¹⁶ Hartman, p. 14.

¹⁷ *Annual Report of the Helena Public Schools, 1882-1883*, n. pub., Helena, MT, on file at the Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

¹⁸ *Catalogue of Helena Graded Schools, 1878-1880*, n. pub., Helena, MT, on file at the Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

¹⁹ Hartman, p. 25.

²⁰ Hartman, pp. 16-17.

²¹ Hoyt Street appears on the 1890, 1892, and 1930 Sanborn maps as a short unpaved "undefined" path on the northwest side of the block. After the 1970s, Hoyt became incorporated into Cruse Avenue.

²² Hartman, p. 17.

²³ *Independent Record* (Helena, Montana), November 9, 1947.

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1886, noted that at \$25,000, the school cost as much as all the other school buildings in the territory. Other than its size and cost, the original Central School also holds the distinction of being the first to successfully integrate graded levels of education in Montana, including kindergarten and high school.²⁵

Despite the fanfare that accompanied the opening of the large school, it wasn't long until, much to the chagrin of the entire community, Helena outgrew the school's capacity. To make matters worse, insufficient operating funds threatened to truncate the 1876-1877 school year. After failed attempts to find additional space for teaching, a special election was held where a one mill tax passed to finish the school year. To solve the overcrowding problem, the district implemented a ban on children under the age of six from attending school.²⁶ Continued growth of the Helena student population resulted in the addition of a west side and south side school in 1879; the west side location corresponds to the present Hawthorne School and the south side hosted the Lissner School.

By 1881, overcrowding again became an issue. Partially alleviating some of the overcrowding was the construction of the Lincoln School on the east side in 1883, originally a single story but modified to a two-story building in 1885.²⁷ However, as one school building emerged, another was closed and the property sold; though some confusion exists, it appears the selected closure was the Lissner School. The same year, 1885, witnessed the start of construction of Bryant School in the Sixth Ward, with an addition built three years later. Replacement of the Lissner School proceeded rapidly and by 1887 the First Ward School, which partially served the south side, received first and second graders.²⁸ By 1887, the district constructed an addition to Hawthorne School on the west side that more than doubled its capacity.²⁹

By 1890, the value of all school property in the district totaled \$349,500. This included the preceding two years when Helena reportedly spent \$200,000 on her public schools, a reflection of the vast wealth of the city at the time. Acquiring monies for education almost became routine in Helena as indicated by the easy passage in 1890 of a proposition to issue \$100,000 in bonds to purchase property and construct at least three elementary buildings, which eventually led to the construction of Emerson, Jefferson, and Sheridan schools.³⁰ Passage of another \$100,000 bond on April 4, 1891 was used to off-set completion costs of the Jefferson and Sheridan

²⁴ The original Helena High School, completed in 1893, sat immediately north of Central School, at the corner of Lawrence and North Warren. A grass and soil open playground presently occupies the area. As previously mentioned, the city's first cemetery occupied the location Central School and the original high school; although remains were moved to Benton Avenue Cemetery, Forestvale Cemetery and Home of Peace Cemetery, it is believed that some remains still exist on the property. A new Helena High School constructed on Rodney Street and Helena Avenue was built in 1935. The 1893 building remained in use until for various activities before demolition in 1976, following a legal battle to save it.

²⁵ James U. Sanders, *An Historic School House*, n. pub., Helena, Montana, 1921.

²⁶ *Helena School Board Minutes*, unpublished, Helena, MT, available at the Office of the Clerk of School District Number 1, Helena, MT.

²⁷ Hartman, p. 28.

²⁸ *Helena School Board Minutes*, unpublished, Helena, MT, available at the Office of the Clerk of School District Number 1, Helena, MT.

²⁹ Hartman, p. 31.

³⁰ *Public Schools of Helena, Montana, Rules, Regulations, and Course of Study, 1890-1891*, (Helena, MT: Journal Publishing Company, 1890); Hartman, pp. 34-36.

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schools as well as a litany of alterations and changes to existing educational buildings in the district. Just two months later, in June 1891, the city passed additional \$150,000 bond measure with the funds put to the same uses.³¹

In 1892, a school board appointed-committee met with city representatives regarding leasing a portion of the Central School lot for purposes of building a public auditorium and city library.³² The resulting massive, turreted brick building occupied the corner of Seventh Avenue and Warren Street. By 1933, the city planned to move the library holdings to the former Unitarian Church on the corner of Park and Lawrence. When the original library and auditorium sustained heavy damage in the 1935 earthquakes, they were torn down soon thereafter.³³

Continued overcrowding in Hawthorne School resulted in the construction of the Broadwater School in 1893. Broadwater School, for all intents-and-purposes, served as the end of the construction boom of educational facilities in the city in the 1800s. The original Central School served the most students of all the elementary schools in 1893, with 500 attending.³⁴

In addition to education, the School Board tackled numerous other issues in the early 1900s. The board was not blind to the potential danger from fires. An ever present (and thrice-witnessed) danger to the town, the board added provisions for unannounced fire drills twice a month to the district bylaws. The board also ordered the disinfection of all school buildings prior to their openings in the autumn. For the board's efforts, the State Legislature noted that School District Number 1 of Helena had become a "first class" school district.³⁵ Part of the "first class" distinction was represented by the attendance at the schools; Helena elementary schools often hovered in the mid-to-high 90 percentile; the only exception being 1936, the year after the earthquakes, when attendance dropped to 90 percent.³⁶

Continuing to juggle their numerous schools, the district closed the Lincoln School soon after the turn-of- the twentieth century; a neighborhood petition resulted in opening and using one room in 1910 with a second room opened in 1911. The early 1900s also witnessed the shuttering of Sheridan School, possibly due to the continued expense associated with its upkeep. Eventually, the original Bryant School was torn down and replaced with a new two-story building; this occurred in 1913. Also in 1913, a new kindergarten building was built on the Hawthorne School grounds.³⁷

The Seventh Avenue Gymnasium

³¹ *Helena School Board Minutes*, unpublished, Helena, MT, available at the Office of the Clerk of School District Number 1, Helena, MT.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Hartman, p. 38; “

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 40.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 43, 44.

³⁶ *Statistical Report of the School Districts in Lewis and Clark County, Montana (1907-1959)*. On file at the Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

³⁷ Hartman, pp. 42, 46-48.

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On December 10, 1906, a committee assembled to investigate the possibility of constructing a new building near Central School to provide a gymnasium as well as a central heating plant that would serve the high school, the elementary school and the auditorium/public library. Cost of such a building, sans actual heating machinery, was estimated at \$20,000. A June 1907 levy passed for the appropriation of \$26,000 in bonds for the building, which was to be constructed on the corner of Seventh Avenue and Allen Street. Prominent Montana architects John Gustave Link and Charles Haire designed the Italian Renaissance Revival style building. F. Jacoby and Son submitted the winning bid to construct the heating plant and gymnasium, and construction began that year and finished around May 1908.³⁸ This building, the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium, was used consistently by Central School students and staff after the 1893 high school ceased operation in its educational capacity in 1935.

The *Helena High School Nugget* provided a glimpse of what awaited the students at Helena High in the new gymnasium: "Most people probably do not realize how large a structure it will be and how much it will mean to the High School of Helena." The paper trumpeted the ordering of the gymnastic equipment for installation in the building to coincide with the completion of the structure.³⁹

When completed, the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium proved to be a gem of an athletic-oriented building. It housed a regulation size basketball court, banked running track, manual training room, showers with hot and cold water, and lockers made of perforated steel allowing for a high degree of sanitation. As stated at the time, the facility was "the best equipped gymnasium in the state, not even excepting the State University at Missoula".⁴⁰

Helena High School students and faculty sought to reach the highest possible standards in athletics, and that desire served as an impetus for the building's construction. The writers of the November 1907 edition of the *Helena High School Nugget* explained: "Particular stress will be laid this year on the training of the basket-ball teams and track teams. Basket-ball practice will begin as soon as arrangements can be made to have the High School use the auditorium."⁴¹

As designed, the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium consists of two stories, the main level houses the gymnasium floor and mezzanine track/gallery. The basement houses the training room, boilers, lockers and showers. The mezzanine oval track and gallery, constructed around the edges of the main story, measures ten feet wide with the track comprising four and one-half feet of the width. The track displays banked curves with the interior sitting a foot lower than the outer edge. Eighteen laps comprise one mile. Iron rods attached to iron girders suspend the track and gallery. Steel girders anchored gymnastic equipment for use on the floor below.⁴²

The New Central School

By 1914, the Helena School District determined that the original Central School reached the point of being too small to adequately serve the educational needs of the area. The continued growth of Helena's population and

³⁸ Hartman, p. 44; *Helena High School Nugget* (Helena, Montana), January 1908, p. 1.

³⁹ *Helena High School Nugget* (Helena, Montana), January 1908, p. 1.

⁴⁰ "Athletics," in *Helena High School Nugget* (Helena, Montana), November 1907, p. 14.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

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the commensurate increase in school-aged children necessitated additional space. The board discussed building an addition. To this end, a sale of \$50,000 in bonds occurred for the construction of an addition. George Carsley, a noted Montana architect, designed the Collegiate-Gothic style free-standing addition. The plans went to bid and Ketchum and Berg won the construction contract for \$36,973. The Western Engineering Company won the bid for wiring the building.⁴³ Coming in under the estimate at \$36,165, the addition was completed off the west side of the original building in early 1915.⁴⁴ The original Central School sat for another six years before being razed.

By 1920, the school board began discussion of building a second Central addition (in addition to a new school on the Hawthorne property) with bids let almost immediately. Part of the construction bid included the tear down of the old Central School, which created quite an uproar. The estimated cost of the addition, including fixtures, was \$75,000. Ira T. Brown & Company served as the contractor.⁴⁵ To accommodate construction of the new building, students needed to be moved from the original Central School to other locations around Helena including the high school, Lincoln School, the Baptist Church, and the Grandon Hotel.⁴⁶

The addition was built on the east side of the 1915 addition, facing Warren Street. Also designed by George Carsley, the Collegiate Gothic addition sported two stories with a brick finish and terra cotta trim. The addition contained nine classrooms, a principal office suite, and additional teacher rooms; combined with the existing building, the school boasted a total of 19 classrooms (two rooms were added to the existing building). The partially-above-ground basement contains an assembly room with a 300-person seating capacity.⁴⁷ Final construction cost of the second addition to Central School totaled \$69,433. With the inclusion of the original addition, the cost for both additions totaled \$105, 598.⁴⁸ The Seventh Avenue Gymnasium boilers continued to provide heat to the existing school and new addition.

October 1935 witnessed a rash of earthquakes in the Helena area. During that month, the community endured 710 tremors. November experienced another 371, and December witnessed 268.⁴⁹ The earliest occurred on October 3 and were very light. The small quakes continued for several days in a row until October 18 when the first major quake jolted the town. While Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium suffered only minor damage, mostly to plaster and firewalls, the nearby High School sustained damage of an estimated 30 percent of its \$500,000 value. Small tremors continued intermittently during the latter part of October as repairs progressed around the town on buildings damaged by the October 18 event. However, Helena began property repairs a bit too soon as on October 31, a large two-event earthquake rattled the town and the surrounding area.

⁴³ "Central School Contract Is Let," *The Helena Independent* (Helena, Montana), June 2, 1914.

⁴⁴ Hartman, p. 49.

⁴⁵ "Unit of Central School," *The Helena Independent* (Helena, Montana), September 4, 1921.

⁴⁶ Hartman, p. 52.

⁴⁷ "Unit of Central School," *The Helena Independent* (Helena, Montana), September 4, 1921.

⁴⁸ Hartman, pp. 51-52.

⁴⁹ Melvin P. Martinson, "Helena Earthquakes of 1935," in the *Central School Citizen—Earthquake Edition*, February 1, 1936.

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Unlike the earlier large earthquake, which lasted a few seconds, the October 31 earthquake lasted much longer.⁵⁰

Extensive damage to property extended beyond private property. School buildings sustained such damage as to make the immediate use of many of them questionable. The High School and Bryant School suffered major damage. Central and Hawthorne schools, which suffered light damage during the earlier quake, sustained heavy damage from the October 31 quake.⁵¹ While the value of school facilities had risen or stayed mostly level every year since 1907, the year after the quakes, the values dropped from \$854,768 in 1934 to \$256,806 in 1935. They quickly increased, however, as only two years later, the value jumped to \$950,000 following repairs.⁵²

Declaring an emergency, the school board assembled the principals of the respective elementary schools to obtain input regarding the possibility of continuing classes while the schools underwent repair. Central, Hawthorne, Jefferson, Emerson, and Broadwater schools rose to the top for immediate repairs. However, the board justly felt that hiring a qualified engineer to determine the exact damage to the buildings was a necessity prior to any of their reopenings. The consulting engineer, H.J. Brunier, recommended rebuilding and repairing several of the existing schools. The board moved forward with repairs to Central, Broadwater, Jefferson, and Emerson. Public Work Administration personnel assisted in the repairs. Repairs to Central School occurred in the early spring of 1936. With only \$6378 spent on the repair of Central, Broadwater, Jefferson, and Emerson school, the buildings required a relatively small investment to come on-line again and serve in their intended capacity, a testament to their sturdiness and quality construction despite the large quakes of October 1935.⁵³

Damage to Central School occurred predominately in the partition walls and the main entry's terra cotta parapet. The foundation and the retaining walls sustained little damage. Based upon the recommendations of Brunier, Central School received structural reinforcement making it quake resistant and safe for use. Measures taken by construction architects and engineers on Central School included: strengthening and anchoring existing and newly installed diaphragms; reinforcing foundation and outer walls with concrete, cement, and steel channel beams; reinforcing floor slabs with steel columns and knee braced beams; removing the parapet brick and terra cotta walls above the second story ceiling line and replacing with copper-roofed, "sloping wood construction." Other changes included: removal of all building parts that may fall during a tremor (hence the removal of the parapet wall); removal of the chimneys on the roof; removal of the brick and tile porches replaced with light wood hoods; and the addition of new exits from the basement. After the work, the engineers and architects stated "Your Central school building has been made more earthquake resistant and safe for occupancy."⁵⁴

Central's importance to the community was further displayed by it serving double-duty during this time. Because of the almost-total loss of Bryant School, those children began receiving instruction in the basement of Central

⁵⁰ Hartman, pp. 55-56.

⁵¹ Hartman, p. 57.

⁵² *Statistical Report of the School Districts in Lewis and Clark County, Montana (1934-1937)*. On file at the Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

⁵³ Hartman, pp. 57-59.

⁵⁴ Melvin P. Martinson, "Helena Earthquakes of 1935," in the *Central School Citizen—Earthquake Edition*, February 1, 1936.

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School, and kept warm by the boilers in the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium.⁵⁵

Since the earthquakes of 1935, the Historic Central School and Seventh Avenue Gymnasium have continued serving Helena to the present. Literally thousands of children passed through their doors receiving a first-rate education. The buildings have survived time and some of nature's most destructive forces to serve the community for close to a century. They represent an important and remarkable chapter in Helena's history. They are intimately associated with the surrounding neighborhood, a reflection of time when Helena rose from a small mining community to one of the most prosperous towns in the entire United States. They reflect the giving nature of the Helena community when education was of paramount importance to the residents of the town. Indeed, Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium have reached a near iconic status in the community.

Architectural Significance

Central School

Prominent Helena architect George H. Carsley designed Helena Central School in the Collegiate Gothic style, an evolution of the Late Gothic Revival period.⁵⁶ Influential architects Walter Cope and John Stewardson introduced this architectural idiom to America on the campus of Bryn Mawr in the 1890's. Collegiate Gothic soon found its voice at Ivy League schools such as Yale and Princeton, where President Woodrow Wilson once pronounced, "Gothic architecture has added a thousand years to the history of the university, and has pointed every man's imagination to the earliest traditions of learning in the English-speaking race". The ascendance of Collegiate Gothic coincided with a rapid expansion of college campuses that occurred after the turn of the 20th century, making it the style of choice among campus architects throughout the country. The style soon filtered down to secondary and elementary schools and enjoyed a long-standing popularity among American architects.⁵⁷

Collegiate Gothic was employed in both symmetrical and asymmetrical building forms, with the unifying feature being the emphasis on mass and the Gothic detailing on key building elements. Central School exhibits its stylistic references to the formal symmetry of the façade, a vertically proportioned entrance tower, a gothic-arched main entry, terra cotta ornamentation, and detailed brick work.

Carsley's restrained interpretation of the style at Central School focused on the symmetrical fenestration, detailed brick, terra cotta, and granite elements, rusticated stonework at the foundation, and the ornate, buttressed, recessed entry. Unfortunately, the Helena earthquake of October 31, 1935 brought down the highly decorative terra cotta parapet above the entry, and damaged part of the roofline, diminishing the stunning nature of the original design. However, the essential elements remain intact, and the building stands as an excellent example of style. The technical execution of the beautifully designed details and interior plaster work exhibit high levels of craftsmanship and engineering.

⁵⁵ Hartman, p. 59.

⁵⁶ "Late 19th & 20th Century Revival Period", Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide – Collegiate Gothic Style 1890 – 1940: Duke University http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.ptcommunity/late_19th_&_early_20th_century_revival_period.

⁵⁷ Philip M. Faccenda and Darrell A. Swanson, "Great Falls High School National Register Nomination Form," on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT, p. 14.

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George Carsley

A native of Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, George H. Carsley was born on April 7, 1870. He spent his early youth in St. Paul, Minnesota, and briefly lived with his draftsman/builder father and family in Helena. His father, George A. Carsley, worked for another prominent Helena architect, George Appleton, until Appleton left the city in 1893. The family returned to St. Paul, where the younger George attended the University of Minnesota, graduating with a degree in architecture. For more than twenty years, Carsley worked with Cass Gilbert, one of the foremost architects in the country at that time. Carsley served as supervising architect in Gilbert’s firm, and oversaw extraordinary projects, including the Minnesota State Capitol. Carsley returned to Helena in that capacity to work on designs for Helena’s Montana Club, Placer Hotel, and the Metals Bank Building in Butte.

Carsley designed several prominent buildings – civic and residential alike – across the state, and often in collaboration with other Montana firms, including Link and Haire. A member of several fraternal organizations, Carsley contributed to the designed Helena’s Moorish-style Algeria Shrine Temple as well as the Scottish Rite Consistory Shrine Temple. Examples of school design include, with Gilbert, the master plan for Montana State University-Bozeman, as well as several buildings on that campus, and in partnership with Link and Haire, three Wesleyan College buildings in Helena. He lived in the house he designed on Mound Street in Helena until his death July 5, 1933.

Seventh Avenue Gym

The Seventh Avenue Gymnasium reflects architectural design trends of the early twentieth century, particularly the Italian Renaissance Revival Style. Sometimes called the “Second Renaissance Revival,” the style has its roots in 14th and 15th century designs for wealthy Florentine merchant buildings in Italy. Urban palazzo such as those constructed for the Medici family, were used as direct inspiration of the rebirth of the style during the early 20th century. The word “Renaissance” means “rebirth,” and designers of the original Renaissance style studied Greek and Roman building forms and details to employ a feeling that a building could display wealth, artistic knowledge, and pride. During this time, many designers rediscovered a theory of proportional perfection in architectural design called the Golden Section.⁵⁸

Five hundred years later the style reemerged as architects began to look for new architectural inspiration. In 1907, project architects Link and Haire adopted elements of the style for the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. Across the United States, Italian Renaissance Revival was utilized primarily for commercial and civic buildings such as libraries, social lodges, courthouses or banks.

Usually rectangular in plan, the style features symmetrical facades, with masonry or stone exterior walls highlighted by cast stone or terra cotta detailing. Often, the formal design is distinguished by a rusticated ground level and quoining at the corners of the main facade.

Other distinguishing elements include rows of round topped windows composed of two lights under one arch separated by a colonette; and a deep articulated cornice. Windows of a different type are often found on each

⁵⁸ Washington State Historic Preservation Office, “Italian Renaissance Revival, 1910-1930,” <http://www.dahp.wa.gov/styles/italian-renaissance-revival>, accessed June 27, 2013, also referred to as the "Golden Ratio."

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floor and are commonly highlighted by strongly marked vousoirs, pilasters, spandrel panels or pediments.

Most Italian Renaissance Revival Style buildings display low pitched or flat roofs hidden by cornices, short parapet walls or balustrades. Small scale examples such as depots and dwellings, utilize hip roofs with wide overhanging eaves. The gymnasium serves as an example of the latter, with a hipped roof and gabled dormers, as well as deep eaves with paired decorative brackets. The gable ends and pedimented entry reflect measurements associated with the ‘Golden Ratio,’ providing balance and aesthetic appeal. The rusticated granite raised foundation complements the smooth surface of the Western Clay Manufacturing Company extruded brick walls. Arched window openings house pairs of tall one-over-one double-hung windows at each story. Corbelled bricks function as keystones within the elliptical arches. Rather than a colonette, simple wood framing separates the paired window sets. Decorative spandrels separate the window sets between stories. Ornate brickwork mimics quoining around the pilasters that set off the bays on each elevation. Each of these elements combine to make the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium a fine local example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style.

Link and Haire

Born in Bavaria on May 13, 1870, J. G. Link attended the Royal Academy at Landau before immigrating to the United States. He taught three years before going to work for the Union Pacific Railroad in 1886, and for the Great Northern Railroad the following year. While working for these railroads he studied architecture, and was later hired by the firm of Wallace and Thornburn, a real estate and building company. He went into partnership with Charles Haire in 1906. After Haire’s death, he formed his own firm J.G. Link & Co. in Billings in 1927. Link served as president of the Board of Architectural Examiners, and a member of the Silver Bow and Montana Clubs, and the Scottish Rite in which he attained the thirty third degree honorary. He died in Billings in 1956.

Charles S. Haire was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1857, the son of George W. and Catherine (Porter) Haire. While teaching school, he studied drafting and architecture. He came west in 1886 as a draftsman for the Union Pacific Railroad. The following year he went to work as a draftsman for the Great Northern Railway in Butte. After moving to Helena, he began working as an architect, first for the real estate firm of Wallace and Thornberg, and later on his own. He went into partnership with J.G. Link in 1906. He died in 1925.

After 1906, the firm of Link and Haire designed a majority of Montana’s most important historic buildings. The firm’s most important credits include the new wings of the state capitol, the Algeria Temple, the Scottish Rite Temple (both with George Carsley), and the Montana Life Insurance Building, all located in Helena; the Northern Hotel in Billings; state hospitals at Boulder and Warm Springs; as well as Butte’s largest and most elaborate civic and commercial structures.

Frank Jacoby and Son

Frank Jacoby was a pioneer, arriving in Helena before 1878. He worked as a carpenter and formed a company with his son, Charles, called "Frank Jacoby and Son." In 1915, Charles formed a partnership with his brother Frank under the same name. George Jacoby worked for the firm until forming his own business in 1929 (Helena Sand and Gravel).

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Frank Jacoby and Son built many buildings in Helena during the first half of the 20th century, including St. Johns Hospital, the YWCA, the old Western Life building, Shodair Hospital, Colorado Building, LaLonde Block, Granite Block, Seventh Avenue Gym, and Carroll College.

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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: _____

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10. Geographical Data

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1) Central School Latitude: 46.5893629423378 Longitude: -112.035482199087
- 2) Seventh Avenue Gymnasium Latitude: 46.5891383596013 Longitude: -112.036430853317

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

The following UTM's correspond to the center points of Central School (1) and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium (2).

- 1. Central School Zone: 12 Easting: 420676 Northing: 5160054
- 2. Seventh Avenue Gymnasium Zone: 12 Easting: 420603 Northing: 5160030

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John Boughton, Peter Brown, Kate Hampton
organization: Montana State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 1410 Eighth Avenue
city or town: Helena state: MT zip code: 59620-1202
e-mail jboughton@mt.gov
telephone: (406) 444-7715
date: July 1, 2013

Property Owner

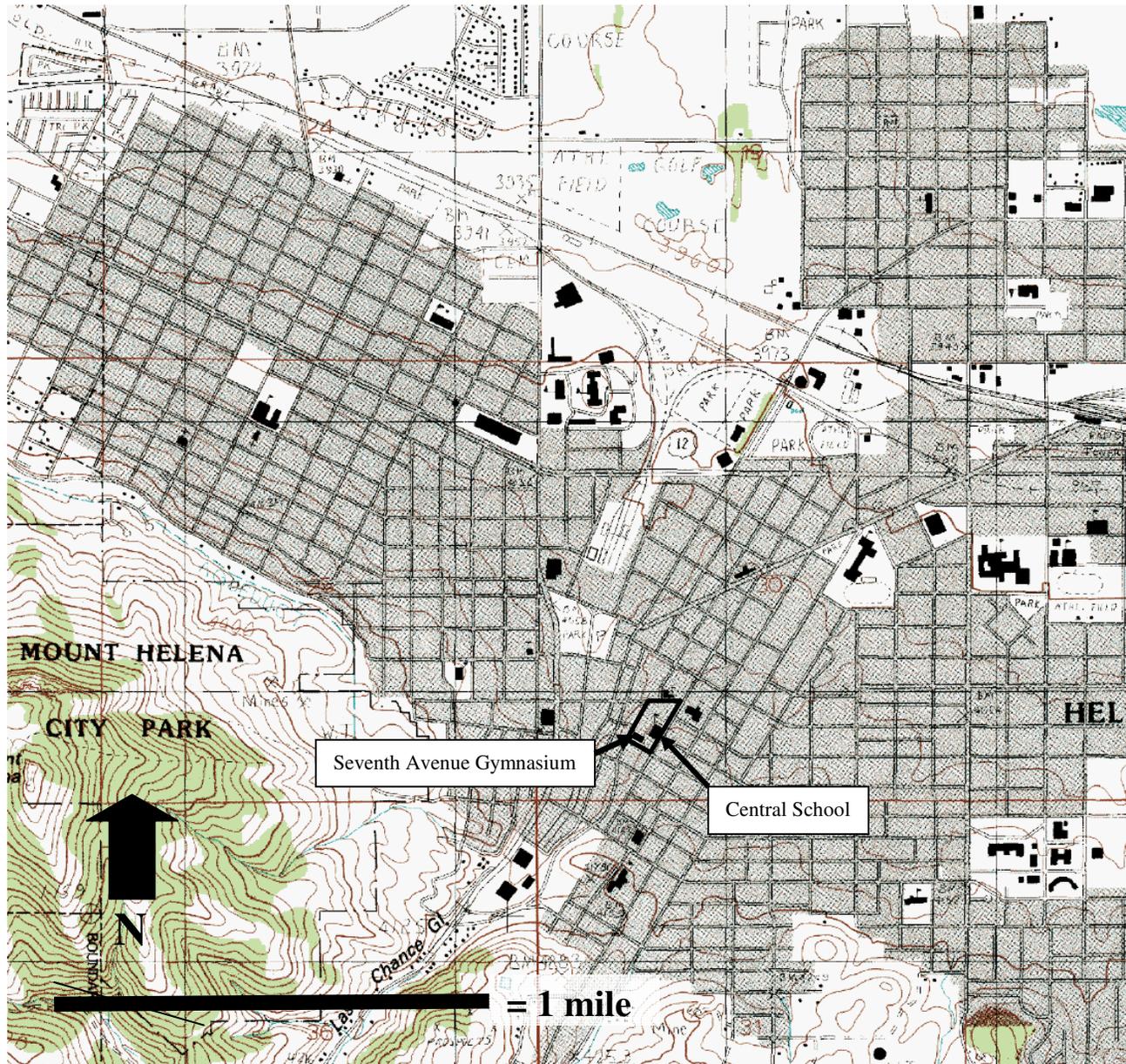
name/title: School District #1
street & number: 55 South Rodney St.
city or town: Helena state: MT zip code: 59601-5763

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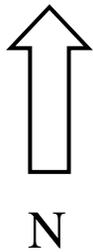
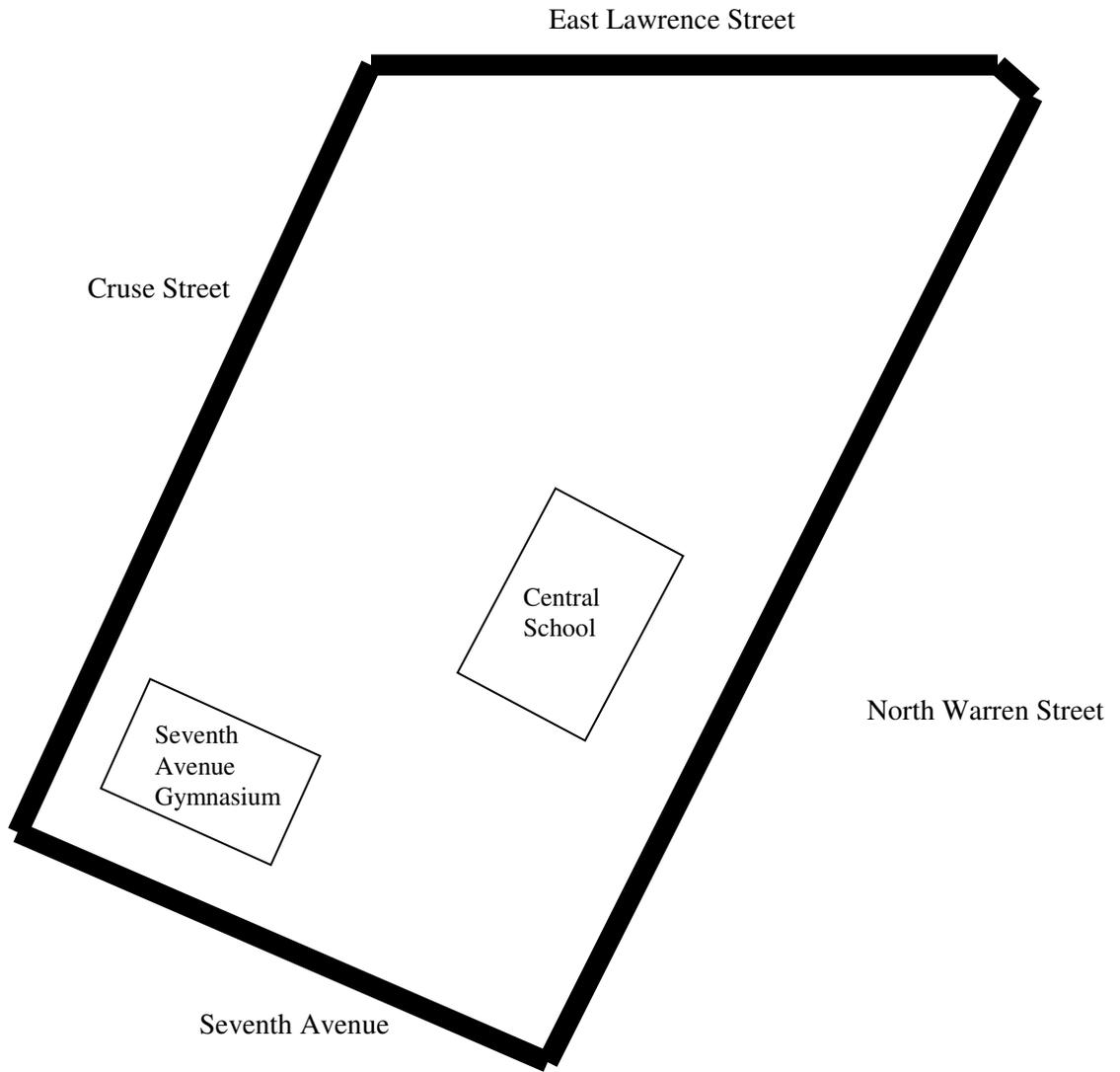
Location of Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. Black outline conscribing the buildings corresponds to the lot associated (historically and to the present) with education. Buildings found on the Helena, MT (Provisional Edition) 1985, 7.5' topographic map.

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————— = 100 ft.

Map Showing Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium in relation to surrounding avenues and streets

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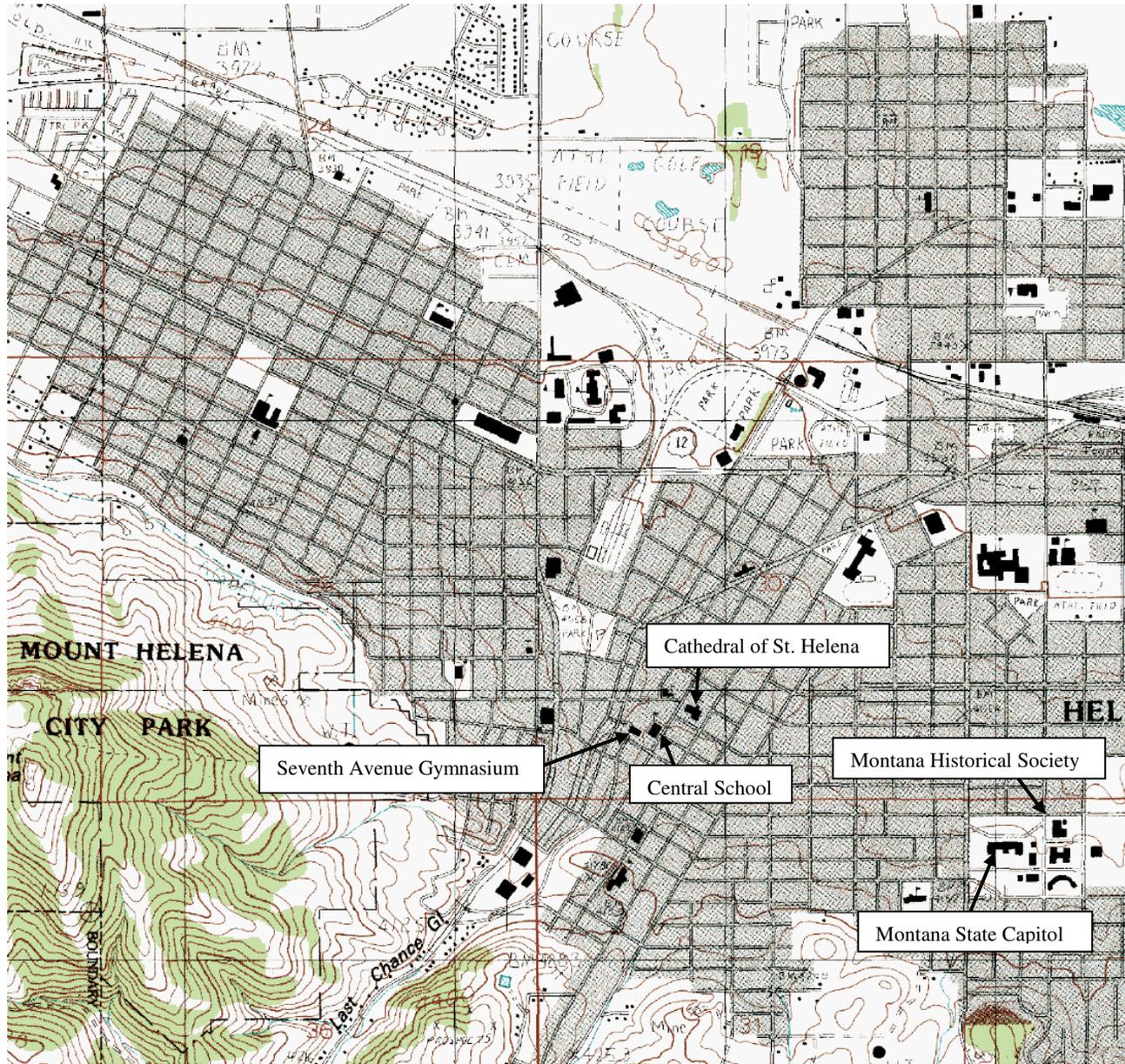
Aerial overview of the South Portion of the Helena Historic District. The Central School and Seventh Avenue Gymnasium are located within the existing boundaries of the district, in the hatched portion in the northeast corner of the map. The hatched portion represents the lot associated (historically and to the present) with education.

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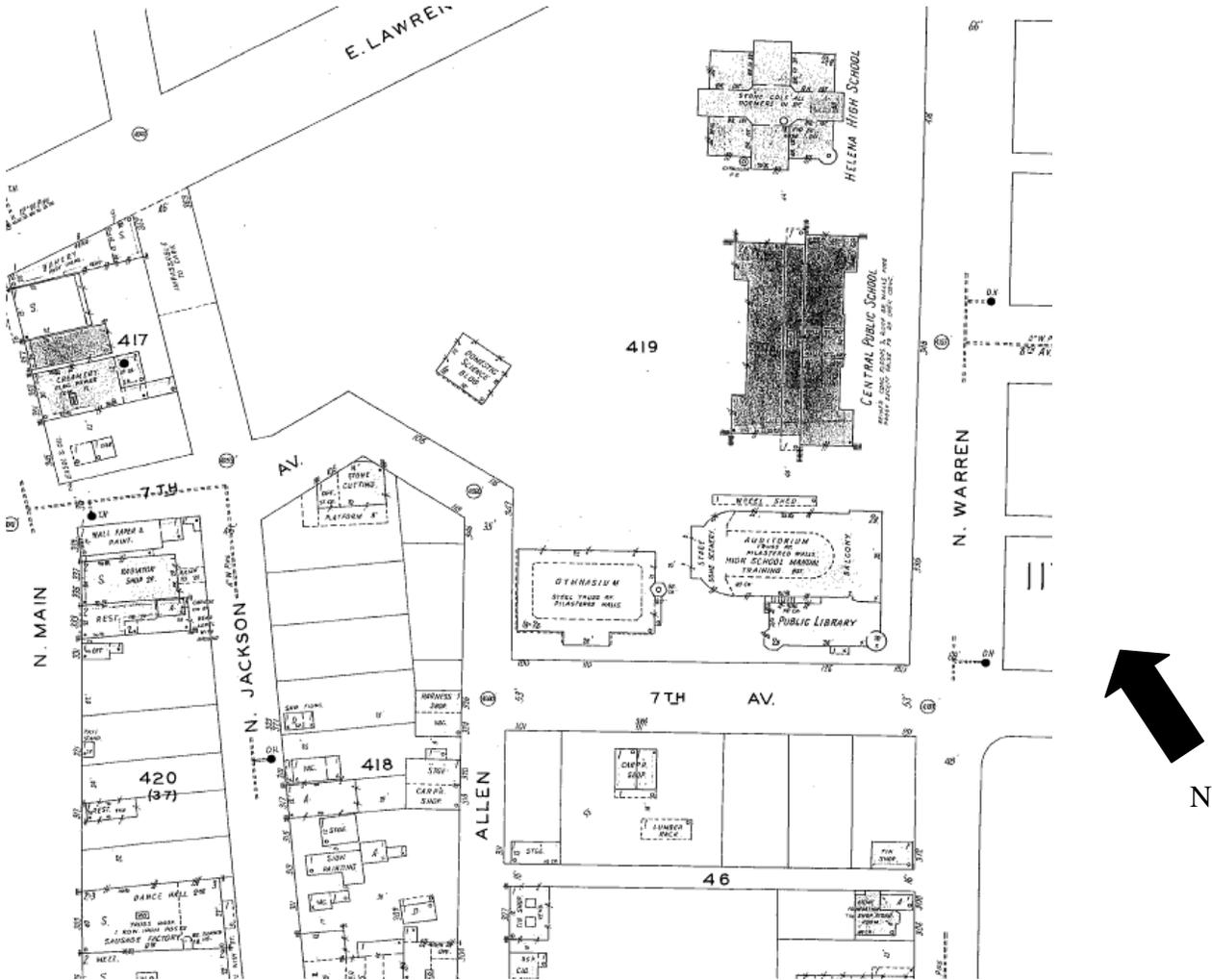
Map showing location of Central School in Relation to other Helena, Montana landmarks. Found on the Helena, MT (Provisional Edition) 1985, 7.5' topographic map.

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1930 Sanborn Map showing location of Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium.

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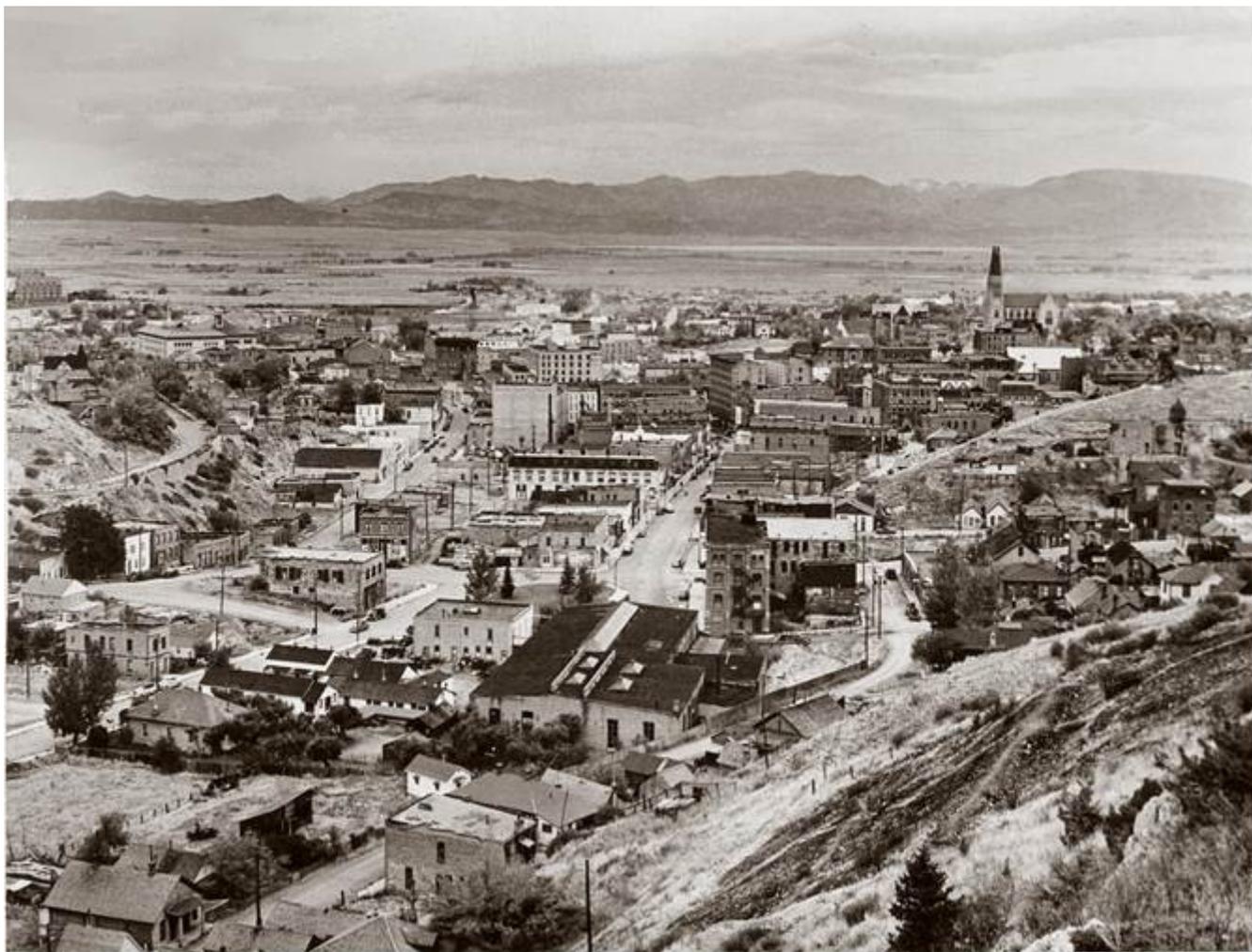
1908 Overview of Helena. Seventh Avenue Gymnasium under construction near upper center of photograph. Photograph from *Helena As She Was* (<http://www.helenahistory.org/>).

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1940 Overview of Helena. Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium in top right corner of photograph. Photograph from *Helena As She Was* (<http://www.helenahistory.org/>).

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Pre-1921 Overview of Central School. High School in background (left) and original Central School in background (right) behind present Central School. Photograph from *Helena As She Was* (<http://www.helenahistory.org/>).

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George Carsley as a young man.



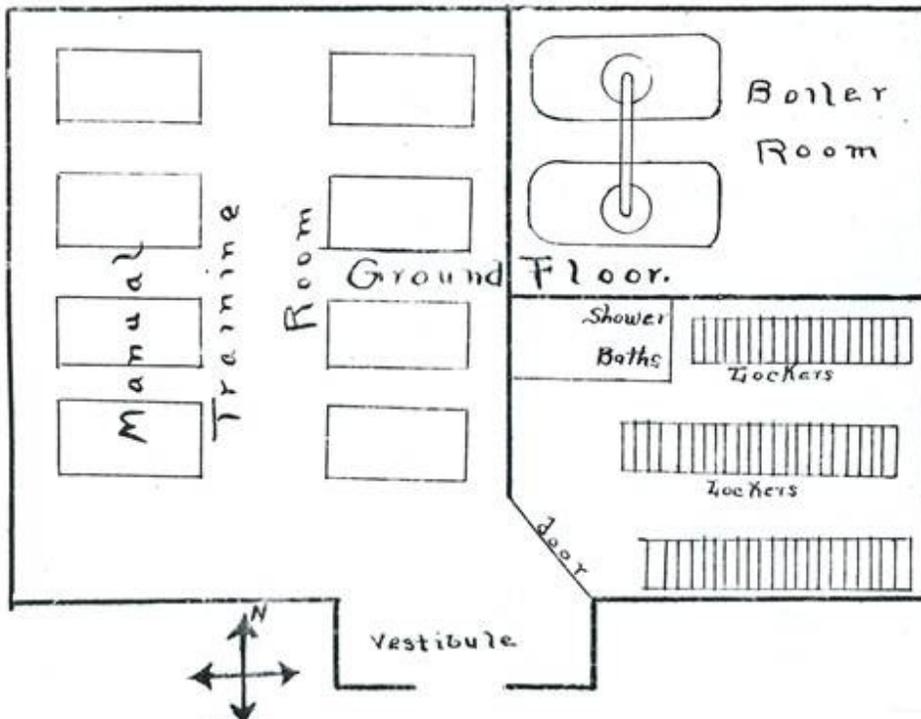
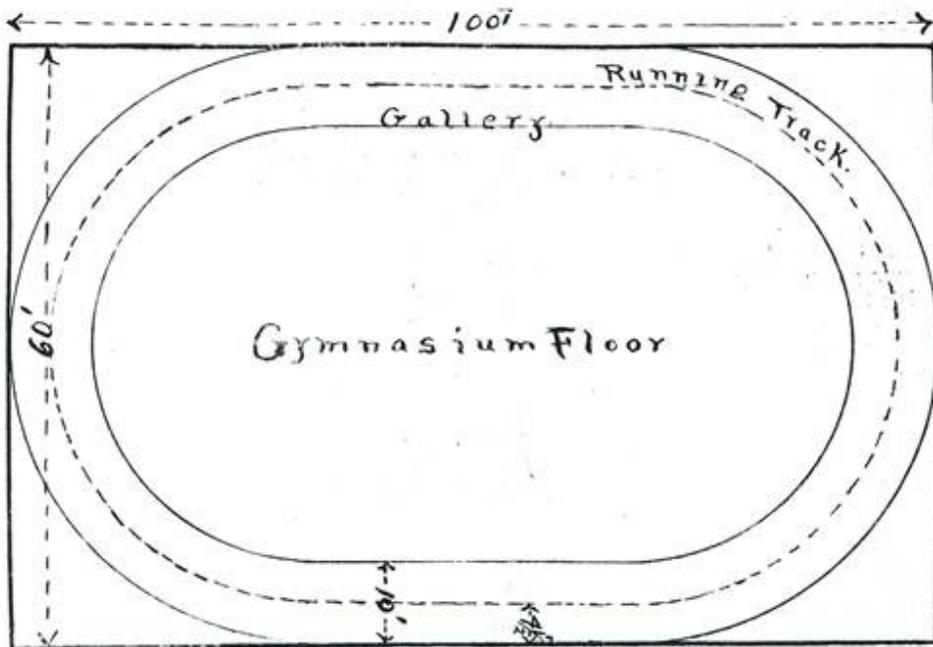
George Carsley later in life.

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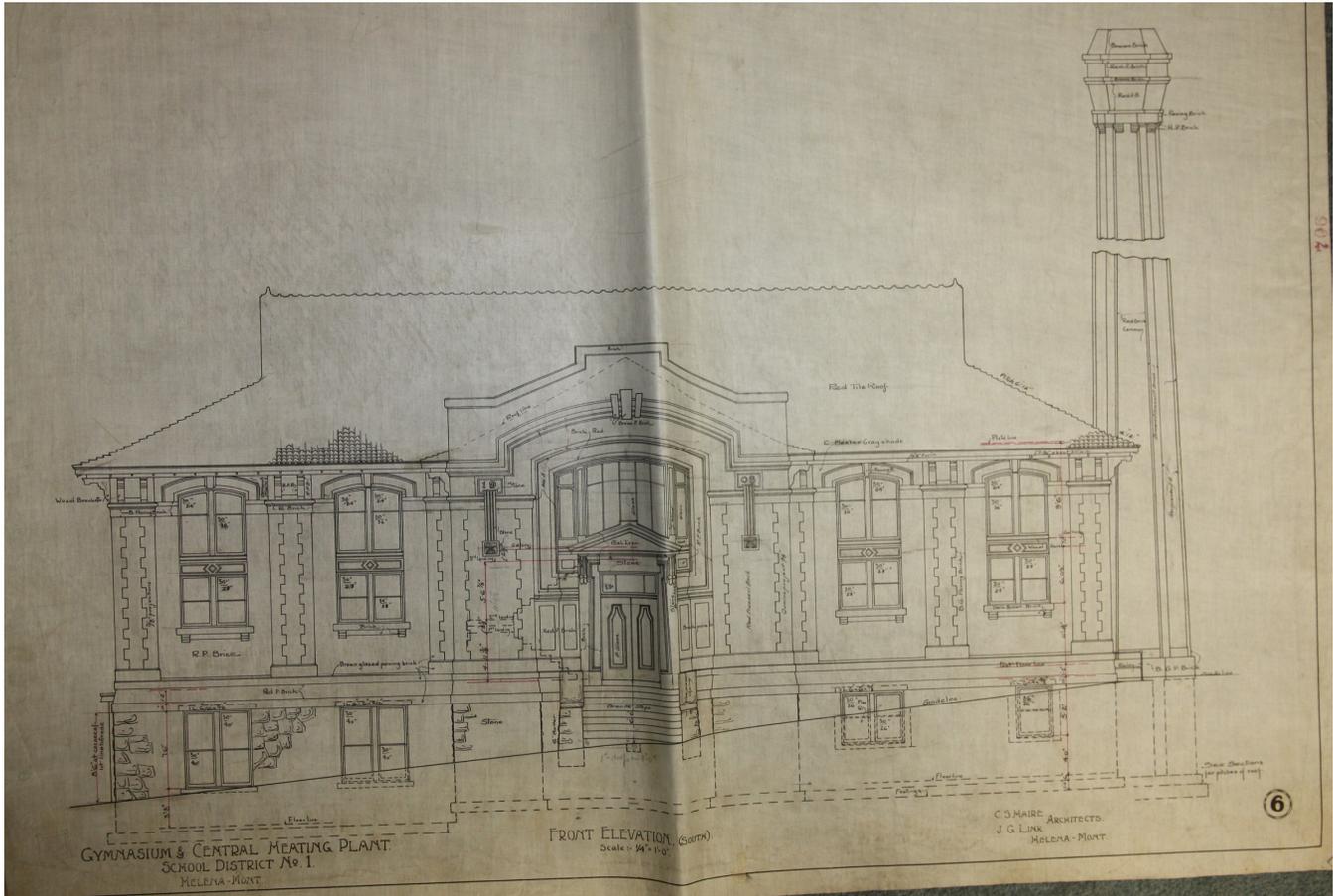
Floorplan of Seventh Avenue Gymnasium

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South elevation of Seventh Avenue Gym. Link and Haire, Architects, "Front Elevation, Gymnasium and Central Heating Plant, School District No. 1, Helena, MT," 1907, Montana State University Library Special Collections, Collection 2040, Drawing Set Number 041.

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Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: May 1, 2013

Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena

Description of Photograph: Central School. East and south elevations. View to the Northwest.

Photograph Number: 0001

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: May 1, 2013

Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena

Description of Photograph: Central School. South elevation. View to the North.

Photograph Number: 0002

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: May 1, 2013

Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena

Description of Photograph: Central School. West Elevation. View to the Northeast.

Photograph Number: 0003

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: May 1, 2013

Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena

Description of Photograph: Central School. North and west elevations. View to the Southeast.

Photograph Number: 0004

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: May 1, 2013

Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena

Description of Photograph: Central School. North elevation. View to the Southeast.

Photograph Number: 0005

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 2

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. North elevation. View to the Southwest.
Photograph Number: 0006

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. East elevation. View to the Southwest.
Photograph Number: 0007

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. Close-up of North entry. View to the South.
Photograph Number: 0008

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. South elevation. View to the North.
Photograph Number: 0009

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. West and South elevations. View to the Northeast.
Photograph Number: 0010

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register PhotographsPage 3

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: May 1, 2013

Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena

Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. North elevation. View to the Southeast.

Photograph Number: 0011

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: May 1, 2013

Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena

Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. North elevation. View to the Southwest.

Photograph Number: 0012

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: May 1, 2013

Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena

Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. East elevation. View to the West-northwest.

Photograph Number: 0013

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: May 1, 2013

Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena

Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. East elevation. View to the West..

Photograph Number: 0014

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: May 1, 2013

Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena

Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. North elevation. View to the southwest.

Photograph Number: 0015

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 4

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
 City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
 Photographer: Kate Hampton
 Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
 Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
 Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. East elevation. View to the west-southwest.
 Photograph Number: 0016

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
 City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
 Photographer: Kate Hampton
 Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
 Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
 Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. East elevation. View to the west-northwest.
 Photograph Number: 0017

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 5



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
 City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
 Photographer: Kate Hampton
 Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
 Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
 Description of Photograph: Central School. East and south elevations. View to the Northwest.
 Photograph Number: 0001

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 6



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
 City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
 Photographer: Kate Hampton
 Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
 Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
 Description of Photograph: Central School. South elevation. View to the North.
 Photograph Number: 0002

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 7



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
 City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
 Photographer: Kate Hampton
 Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
 Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
 Description of Photograph: Central School. West Elevation. View to the Northeast.
 Photograph Number: 0003

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 8



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
 City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
 Photographer: Kate Hampton
 Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
 Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
 Description of Photograph: Central School. North and west elevations. View to the Southeast.
 Photograph Number: 0004

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 9



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
 City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
 Photographer: Kate Hampton
 Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
 Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
 Description of Photograph: Central School. North elevation. View to the Southeast.
 Photograph Number: 0005

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 10



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
 City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
 Photographer: Kate Hampton
 Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
 Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
 Description of Photograph: Central School. North elevation. View to the Southwest.
 Photograph Number: 0006

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 11



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
 City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
 Photographer: Kate Hampton
 Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
 Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
 Description of Photograph: Central School. East elevation. View to the Southwest.
 Photograph Number: 0007

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 12



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
 City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
 Photographer: Kate Hampton
 Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
 Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
 Description of Photograph: Central School. Close-up of North entry. View to the South.
 Photograph Number: 0008

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 13



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
 City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
 Photographer: Kate Hampton
 Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
 Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
 Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. South elevation. View to the north.
 Photograph Number: 0009

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 14



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
 City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
 Photographer: Kate Hampton
 Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
 Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
 Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. South elevation. View to the northeast.
 Photograph Number: 0010

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 15



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: May 1, 2013

Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena

Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. West elevation. View to the northeast.

Photograph Number: 0011

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 16



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
 City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
 Photographer: Kate Hampton
 Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
 Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
 Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. West and north elevations. View to the southeast.
 Photograph Number: 0012

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 17



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
 City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

Name of Property

Lewis and Clark, MT

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 18



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: May 1, 2013

Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena

Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. North elevation. View to the southeast.

Photograph Number: 0014

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 19



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: May 1, 2013

Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena

Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. North elevation. View to the southwest.

Photograph Number: 0015

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 20



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)

City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: May 1, 2013

Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena

Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. East elevation. View to the west-southwest.

Photograph Number: 0016

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

Page 21



Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
 City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
 Photographer: Kate Hampton
 Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
 Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
 Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. East elevation. View to the west-northwest.
 Photograph Number: 0017













PARKING ONLY





ENTRY
3



ENTRY
3



NO
PARKING
EXCEPT
FOR
LOADING
UNLOADING





357

CRUISE AVE



357
2nd Ave

357

357







ENTRANCE
2

Planned
Access



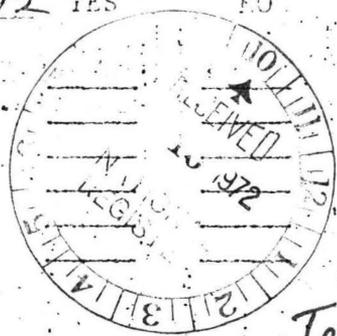


Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

Helena Historic District



DATE OF RECEIPT 1/10/72 YES NO NUMBER

12/19/72

- DATA PAGE
- PHOTO (S)
- PHOTO DESCRIPTION (S)
- MAP (S)
- MAP DESCRIPTION (S)
- LOGGED
- ACKNOWLEDGE 1/11/72

Pictures (2) are quite small!

RESUBMIT 5/16/72

Tech ok 3-21-72 j/j JUN 2 1972

REVIEW Nice district but needs verbal boundary description. OK 5/10/72
Means 3/21/72

HISTORIAN Agree with Betsy & al
Sailer 4/5/72

OK
Sailer 5/17/72

ARCHAEOLOGIST

ARCHITECT Great bldgs. - and the latest Atlas I've ever seen. However, Betsy brings out good points - and I doubt that we can really put on half of the city. Suggest return & recommend they justify better and/or reduce acreage, or consider several districts, which the form indicates may exist - downtown, west residential, etc. Chamber 5-30-72

OK
OK Muller 5/24/72
Wester

DEPER

EDITOR/EDITOR

OK
Proceed
5-17-72

IEF, OAHF

HISTORIAN PROCESSING, EDITOR I have been to Helena. Undoubtedly a historic district exists, but they have photographed (and mentioned briefly) only the highlights. I think they have included too many non-descripts in a loose district. Either they should reduce the boundaries or
Federal Registry Entry 7-72 Annual Edition Entry

CDA
3/31/72

Filed JUN 2 1972 Card JUN 2 1972

give us a much more detailed coverage (verbal & street scenes) of this 60 or so block area. No!

REMARKS: returned 4/18/72
per Ad + Betsy
also streetscape photos

WORKING NUMBER 1.10.72.80

Mem

The attached National Register Inventory-Nomination form is being returned to your office for clarification of the information indicated below.

*Rec'd
5/16/72*

1. Name. _____

2. Location. _____

3. Classification. _____

4. Owner of Property. _____

5. Location of Legal Description. _____

6. Representation in Existing Surveys. _____

We have reduced the historic area involved, breaking it into two relevant parts, and have given you verbal and photographic coverage of most of the significant buildings of the district.

XX 7. Description. *If you elect not to reduce the acreage we must have much more detailed coverage both verbal + photographic of the important buildings of the district. See our Handbook II, distributed at the SIC meeting.*

XX 8. Statement of Significance. *Please supply stronger justification for the inclusion of such a large area of downtown Helena. You may wish to consider several districts, such as downtown, west residential, etc.*
We have reduced the area of relevancy as shown on the maps.

9. Bibliography. _____

XX 10. Geographical Data. *Please supply a short verbal boundary description*
a. Longitude and Latitude Coordinates. *{ Has been done as requested.*

b. Acreage. _____

11. Form Prepared By. _____

12. Certification. _____

XX Photographic Coverage. *Minimum size of 5' x 7'*
Some streetscapes that show the quality of the district would be extremely helpful.
Map Coverage. *{ We have provided some streetscapes of both parts of the district which show some relevant buildings.*

Other. _____

Clarification or correction of the above items must be made prior to the initiation of our professional review. Correction of these technical errors does not necessarily insure that the nomination will then satisfy National Register criteria in full.

Thank you for your attention to the above items checked.

SIGNED: *Arif Huntly*

STATE OF MONTANA



DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Helena, Montana
December 20, 1971

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
801 19th Street NW
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

Enclosed are the forms and documentation in support of our official request for the nomination of the Helena Historic District to the National Register.

This will certify that the proposed nomination has the approval of the Governor's Advisory Council on the preservation of historic sites for the State of Montana.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Wesley R. Woodgerd
State Liaison Officer
Recreation and Parks Division

WRW:sd
Enclosures



COMMISSIONERS

DAVID A. LEWIS, MAYOR
JOSEPH M. MUNGER
STEPHEN F. KEIM
ARTHUR W. SCRIBNER
EWARD P. LORANZ

WALTER ANDERSON
CITY MANAGER



MODEL CITY DEPARTMENT
CITY HALL ANNEX
38 SOUTH LAST CHANCE GULCH
HELENA, MONTANA 59601
AREA CODE 406/442-5850

City of Helena, Montana

January 17, 1972

Honorable Senator Mike Mansfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Mansfield:

The Helena Model Cities Historic Preservation Committee wishes to solicit your support in its efforts to preserve the numerous Helena buildings of architectural and historical significance, which are so much a part of this community.

It has become obvious that preservation of structures identified by this committee as having architectural and historic significance will require collaborative action between interested parties. The total cost of restoration cannot be met by the city's urban renewal project; apparently only a small part of the cost can be met by the budget allotted to the Helena urban renewal agency. This committee is therefore exploring as many funding possibilities as possible and wishes to inform you of this effort.

This committee also desires your support of the approval of funds for the National Park Service for the preservation of historic sites.

Sincerely,


John Schroeder, Chairman
Helena Model Cities Historic
Preservation Committee

JS/jc

United States Senate
Office of the Majority Leader
Washington, D.C. 20510

Action Office FNP
For info only

January 28, 1972

To: Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton
Secretary of the Interior
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

From: Senator Mike Mansfield *M. M.*

Subject: Correspondence from Honorable John Schroeder, Chairman,
Helena Model Cities Historic Preservation Committee,
38 South Last Chance Gulch, Helena, Montana 59601

I would appreciate your advising me with respect to the matter referred to in the attached correspondence, and your returning the enclosure with your reply.

Thank you for your courtesy and consideration in this matter.

Enclosure

CI-27049

006500

DEPT. OF INTERIOR

JAN 31 10 40 AM '72

OFF. OF THE SECRETARY

28 January 1972

United States Senate

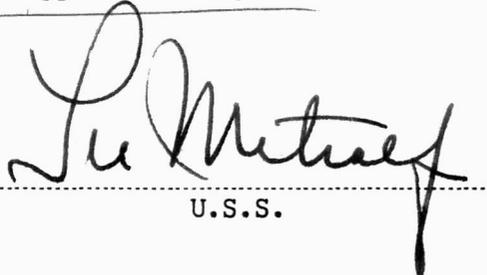
Letter from:

Mr. John Schroeder
Helena Model Cities Historic Preservation
Committee
Helena, Montana 59601

Respectfully referred to:

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Because of the desire of this office to be responsive to all inquiries and communications, your consideration of the attached is requested. Your findings and views, in duplicate form, along with return of the enclosure, will be appreciated by


U.S.S.

FEB 2 1972

Hon. Mike Mansfield
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Mansfield:

Secretary of the Interior Morton has asked us to acknowledge your inquiry in behalf of Mr. John Schroeder concerning the availability of Federal financial assistance to the City of Helena, Montana, to preserve several buildings of architectural and historical significance.

Secretary Morton appreciates your interest in this matter, and we will provide you a reply at our earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR.

Director

FNP:HCGilley:1jp:2-2-72

CL-27049

FEB 3 1972

Hon. Lee Metcalf
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Metcalf:

We are pleased to acknowledge your inquiry in behalf of Mr. John Schroeder concerning the availability of Federal financial assistance to the City of Helena, Montana, to preserve several buildings of architectural and historical significance.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and will provide you a reply at our earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR.

Director

FNP:HCGilley:ljp:2-3-72

*Lewis & Clark
Co.*

CG 2/16

H34-HR

FEB 23 1972

mont.

*Sarles
Murtagh
Utley*

*T. Wood
2/16*

*Utley 2/17/72
Whitaker*

Hon. Mike Mansfield
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Mansfield:

Secretary of the Interior Morton has asked us to thank you for your inquiry in behalf of Mr. John Schroeder, Chairman, Helena Model Cities Historic Preservation Committee, concerning the possibility of Federal funds for historic preservation.

Mr. Schroeder is referring to the grants-in-aid program authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, which is described in the enclosed folder, "The National Register of Historic Places," and the fact sheet on the grants-in-aid program. Historic properties listed on the National Register and included in an approved statewide historic preservation plan are eligible for matching grants for acquisition and development.

At present, the National Register includes two historic properties in Helena: the Former Executive Mansion at Sixth Avenue and Ewing Street and the Klinge House at 540 West Main Street. The National Register staff is currently reviewing the nomination form for the Helena Historic District; we will expedite this review and will be pleased to inform you when a decision has been reached.

Since recommendations for grants-in-aid generally originate with the States, the Helena Model Cities Historic Preservation Committee will wish to work closely with the Montana State Liaison Officer for historic preservation on this matter. He is Mr. Wesley R. Woodgerd, Chief of Recreation and Parks Division, Department of Fish and Game, State of Montana, Mitchell Building, Helena, Montana 59601.

We appreciate your continuing interest in the National Register program.

CL-27049

✓

(BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR)

*hty
2-16*

A similar reply is being sent to Senator Lee Metcalf who also inquired in behalf of Mr. Schroeder.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY W. HULETT

ASSOCIATE Director

Enclosures (Constituent's letter returned) *to each Senator*

cc:

Mr. Wesley R. Woodgerd
Chief of Recreation and
Parks Division
Department of Fish and Game
State of Montana
Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana 59601)w/c of inc.

CL

Director, Midwest Region)w/c of inc.

I - Mr. Winge
HR)w/c of inc.
LS)

SIMILAR REPLY SENT TO:
Hon. Lee Metcalf
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

FNP:FBSarles:maj:2/14/72

STATE OF MONTANA**DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND GAME**

Helena, Montana
May 9, 1972

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
801 19th Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

We have made the necessary changes to comply with your request and are resubmitting the nomination for the Helena Historic District.

Sincerely,

Wesley R. Woodgerd
State Liaison Officer for the
Preservation of Historic Sites

NG:WRW:op
Enclosures

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE MONTANA

Date Entered JUN 2 1972

Name

Location

Helena Historic District

Helena
Lewis and Clark County

Also Notified

Hon. Michael J. Mansfield
Hon. Lee Metcalf
Hon. Richard G. Shoup

State Liaison Officer
Mr. Wesley R. Woodgerd
Chief of Recreation & Parks Division
Department of Fish & Game
State of Montana
Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana 59601

Director, Midwest Region

HR NRowland:bc 5/31/72

27
Interiors

FVP

J

P. O. Box 753
Helena, Montana 59601
November 17, 1972

President Richard M. Nixon
White House
Washington, D. C. 20013

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed with my letter please find two copies of a newspaper article from two Montana dailys dated November 12, 1972. The article describes an old building, the Old Brewery Theater, here in Helena which is slated to be destroyed very soon in our Model Cities Urban Renewal Project.

It appears to be a general consensus of opinion that the building should be left and restored as an important part of our heritage in Helena. However, our pleas for saving this beautiful relic are being unjustly ignored by local officials. In order to save our condemned building, I ask your help, Mr. President, immediately.

Being in the architectural profession, and having some experience in building restoration, I can safely say that the building should be saved and claims to structural weakness are greatly exaggerated.

For the sake of future generations
and the cultural heritage of our town,
state, and country, too, I beg your
assistance and order to save this
landmark in our community. Thank you.

Best personal regards,
Daniel C. Negetton

0 2 9 1 0

DEPT. OF INTERIOR

NOV 27 8 23 AM '72

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Old Brewery Theatre fights toward its impending doom

By JIM KLAHN
Associated Press Writer
HELENA (AP) — The Old Brewery Theatre, about as far off-Broadway as you can get, is to be crushed to rubble next month.

Although the old brick structure cradled at the south end of Last Chance Gulch has been the only a stage for the Bandit Players, the argument over its destruction threatens to wipe out one of Montana's highest cultural achievements.

Out here, where culture wears cowboy boots, the small theater for 18 seasons offered something akin to Broadway in a way for both the stage-struck and theater-goers alike.

No Barbra Streisands ever performed in the leaky old structure — but its creaky stageboards offered sanction and heady ego-building for talents that would have otherwise been acted out in school yards or have gone unnoticed.

Some 750 persons, most of them young, have acted out parts in the theater since its establishment at the old brewery in 1954. Most years four plays were put on by the Bandit Players and one by their junior partners, the Rocking Horse Players. In the ambitious first productions were played out in a season.

The names of the players reflect something of the theater building's past. The Bandit Players take their name from the area around the structure — known as Bandit's Alley for the type of characters that once frequented the south end of Helena.

The building itself was put up

in 1878 and produced an array of brand-name beers until its brewery function was dismantled some 45 years ago. The latest brewer, Capital Malt and Brewing Co., is attested to by weathered paint marks high on the outside brick walls.

That concern produced Rocking Horse Brew—which the children's players used in naming their summer company, Rocking Horse Players.

As the heyday of the brewery passed, so did the good times on Helena's once-fashionable south side. The slum that eventually developed is now giving way to an ambitious Urban Renewal project and therein lies the rub.

While city fathers and redevelopment people have condemned the 94-year building that houses the theater and suggest the players can act elsewhere, those who made the theater known across the county insist the building is strong as ever — and its destruction will destroy the theater.

"Christ, this thing will last another 150 years," said Walter Marshall, treading up precariously steep stairs in the seven-story brewery.

He and his wife, Doris Marshall, have been producer and director, respectively, since 1954. They have poured their own money into the theater over the years, got most of it back recently, and are opposed to tearing the brewery down.

"It would be physically impossible to move this thing anywhere else," said Marshall, pointing out antique furniture stacked high. Makeup paint was strewn across the floors

and walls of what had once been rooms filled with beer kegs and cooling pipes and more recently housed bubbly, exciting backstage dressing rooms.

A 25,000-piece wardrobe, some Paris originals nearly 100 years old and brought by steamer and horseback to Helena when the town was young and rich with gold, stood along moldy walls high in the towering brewery.

Marshall tours around the floors of the old building, pointing out what he says are strong brick walls and steel beams enough to withstand the rigors of many more years.

"Do you know what they are going to build here?" he snorted. "High-rise apartments, that's what."

Don Kerns, the director of community relations for the Urban Renewal project conceded the area has been zoned for high-density housing developments — and said developers were waiting in the wings for the brewery's final scene so they could begin building.

The chances for a last-minute grandstand act to save the structure, said Kerns, were "zero."

"It has been declared a dangerous structure by the city Building Department," he said. And since the city has purchased the building, "the city either corrects or demolishes."

Marshall said he has put over \$54,000 in the building, and bank statements proved him out. But he was paid nearly that amount for the structure by the city, taking a \$263 loss.

Kerns said plans were made

prior to 1969 to tear the old brewery down. "Why wasn't Walter Marshall saying something then instead of standing with his hand out at the pay window," he said.

Both sides in the argument over the building say they "will do everything" they can to keep the theater operating.

But the city insists that the old theater building will have to be sent tumbling—before it tumbles on someone's head. And theater people say to wipe out the building would be to end the theater that has helped to put Helena on the map.

Marshall said a study of the structure indicates it can be made to comply with present day structural standards for about \$100,000—which includes tearing the larger part of the building down.

Kerns said he has heard about the study, never seen it. For the city's part, he said it would be willing to offer the theater companies the use of the civic center for the next season while the enterprise gets back on its feet. Kerns said that offer was spurned.

Although theater-goers will be hurt by the loss of the theater, as evidenced by numerous letters to the local newspaper for the past year, it will be the potential actors and actresses that will be affected.

Perhaps no one has worked harder to make the theater a reality than Mrs. Marshall, who also taught dramatics at Helena High School for many years.

"It's a great disappointment

to me," she said. "Everyone involved with it worked so hard and it meant so much to the community."

Mrs. Marshall, carried on the rolls of Melrose Press of London's "Women of the World," said there is no other theater like the non-profit, amateur-oriented group in the United States.

"We're giving young people a chance," she said. "Some theaters go in for the star system, where their lead parts go to recognized stage personalities."

She said the Bandit Players are all amateurs, and some have gone on to paying roles in television and theater.

Despite amateur standing, however, "we maintain extremely high semi-professional standards. And we get letters from all over the world for summer schedules."

Asked whether or not the theater can be continued, she

said, "I don't know. I don't know. At the present time there are no plans."

She said alternate plans to the existing building were begun a couple of years ago, but did not come about.

Public opinion has been mixed. While some persons have complained about the loss of the building, others insist the stage can be moved.

If anything is to be done, it

will apparently take a new face that threatens to sour what took



DESTRUCTION IMMINENT — The Old Brewery Theater, which served as a stage for the Bandit Players for 18 years, has been condemned to make way for high-rise housing. Helena city fathers say the old building must be knocked down before it knocks someone down—and theater buffs say it is as strong as ever. The arguments threaten to destroy a summer theater known across the nation. (AP Photo)

Brewery's final scene

Theatre may become rubble next month

By JIM KLAHN
Associated Press Writer

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C. SHULL
S. ROGERS FOR
MURTAGH
UTLEY

T. G. Wood/cg 12/21
Whitcomb 12/21

DEC 26 1972

Lewis & Clark
Co.

H34-PHR

Mr. Daniel C. Negethon
Post Office Box 753
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Mr. Negethon:

On behalf of President Nixon, thank you for your letter concerning the historic preservation of the Old Brewery Theater in Helena, Montana.

The Old Brewery Theater as part of the Helena Historic District was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on June 2, 1972. The enclosed green brochure describes the National Register program, expansion of which was authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915). Under Section 106 of this act, National Register properties are entitled to a degree of protection if a federally funded or licensed project is to have an effect on the property or its environs.

Since the possible demolition of the Old Brewery Theater involves a Model Cities Urban Renewal Project, you should write the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, 1522 K Street NW., Suite 430, Washington, D.C. 20005, which handles Section 106 questions. You should also consult Montana's State Liaison Officer for historic preservation, Mr. Wesley R. Woodgerd, Chief of Recreation and Parks Division, Department of Fish and Game, State of Montana, Mitchell Building, Helena, Montana 59601.

We appreciate your interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,
Robert M. Utley

Director, Office of Archeology
and Historic Preservation

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Wesley R. Woodgerd, Chief of
Recreation and Parks Division
Department of Fish and Game, State of Montana
Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana)
s.c. of inc.

Handwritten initials and date: 12-21

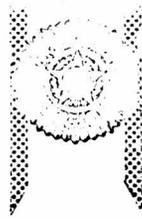
(BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PHR)

FNP:CSbull:1.jp 12-18-72

Dir., Midwest Region) w/c of
LI - Mr. Winge
PHR)
DDG)
LOS)

AMERICAN

THE SPIRIT OF '73



LEGION

CARBON POST NO. 17
RED LODGE, MONTANA 59139

Box 486

July 1, 1974

Senator Mike Mansfield
Majority Leader, United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Mansfield:

Thank you so much for your letter of June 24th. It was greatly encouraging to learn that you are still working to see that justice is done in the case of John Johnston (Liver Eating Johnston).

All evidence we have points to the fact that Mr. Johnston was highly esteemed and respected in Red Lodge and wanted to be buried here. Further, as near as I can tell, there were a number of federal laws violated in this case. It is sad that an operator of a pseudo commercial enterprise (soon to become a commercial enterprise) can buy the body of one of Americas early heroes and exhibit the grave as a tourist attraction.

I have sent Representative John Melcher a good deal of material on the case and requested that he share this material with your office. I don't know if he has done so, but hope that he is working with you.

The great problem for me is cost. If I can afford to keep our attorneys, Ayers, Alterowitz and LaRoche, until the case is completed, I am sure that justice will prevail. If we fail, I shall have no more faith in the American Judicial System, because this is a case where we are right in every way, both morally and legally.

I am also interested in knowing the procedures for having Mr. Johnston's old cabin designated as a National Historic Site or a National Monument. If one of your staff can help me with this, I would be most grateful.

Again, Senator Mansfield, I would like to thank you for your help. I realize that you are busy, so your taking the time to aid is appreciated so very much. I only wish I could talk with you in person and really explain the matter fully.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Harry J. Owens, Post Adjutant and Service Officer

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF

FISH AND GAME

Helena, Montana 59601
July 9, 1974

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

As per your phone request of July 8, enclosed are:

- 1) Photos of Helena's Federal Building/Post Office,
- 2) A map showing the location of the building within the Helena historic district,
- 3) Our letter regarding this building sent to the General Services Administration, and
- 4) A G.S.A. inventory form for the building.

As you can see on the map, the building is an integral part of the historic district and lacking further detailed studies has at least some significance from this standpoint.

Also, while reviewing the National Register nomination form for the Helena Historic District, we have found an error which I hope you will report to the right person. On form 10-300 under item 10 on page 4 (Geographical Data), the latitude for the NW and NE corners was incorrectly listed as 46° , 36' , 33". The correct latitude for the NW and NE corners is 46° , 35' , 33".

Do not hesitate to call or write if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ashley C. Roberts

Ashley C. Roberts
State Historic Preservation Officer
Recreation and Parks Division

ACR:DGC:jp
Enclosures: Helena Map
6-21-74 letter
2 photos
1 Xerox photo

*Carbon Co,
Montana*

29 1974

H30-PR
65-19744

Honorable Mike Mansfield
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Mansfield:

Secretary Morton has asked us to thank you for your inquiry in behalf of Mr. Harry J. Owens concerning preservation of John Johnston's cabin.

Mr. Johnston's cabin may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The enclosed leaflet describes the National Register program.

Nominations to the National Register are made through the State Historic Preservation Officer. Mr. Owens may wish to consult the Montana State Historic Preservation Officer, Mr. Ashley C. Roberts, Administrator, Recreation and Parks Division, Department of Fish and Game, State of Montana, Mitchell Building, Helena, Montana 59601, concerning the cabin.

Historic sites and buildings established as units of the National Park System must be judged to possess national significance and to meet standards of suitability and feasibility for park purposes as well. The determination of national significance is made by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Such determinations are usually based on the recommendations of the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. The criteria applied in making this determination are listed on pages 13-15 of the enclosed copy of "BIS Criteria for Parklands." Legislation in the Congress is generally required to authorize the establishment of areas administered by the National Park Service.

We appreciate your and Mr. Owens' interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ Ernest Allen Connally

Associate Director

Enclosures (Constituent's letter returned)

cc:
Mr. Ashley C. Roberts
Administrator
Recreation and Parks Division
Department of Fish and Game, State of Montana
Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana 59601)w/c of inc.

(BASIC FILE RETINED IN PR)

FNP:CSnull:maj:7/24/74

Regional Director Rocky Mountain Region)w/c of inc.
Director's Reading File

DI P PH PR)
IS)
CL

OLD EDDY CAKE PLANT

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY **40 south Park Ave.**

HISTORIC DISTRICT

STATUTE **1972** **HELENA HISTORIC DISTRICT**

STATE **MONTANA** COUNTY **LEWIS AND CLARK**

NAME OF OWNER **MYRE ADVERTISING**

ADDRESS OF OWNER **4225 2nd AVE. NORTH
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59401 59403**

DATE CERTIFIED AS: **JUN 21 1979**
 CONTRIBUTING NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

DATE OF REQUEST **6/5/79 1093**

SHPO OPINION:
 CONTRIBUTING
 NON-CONTRIBUTING
 NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155 (9/77)

THE MONTANA CLUB BLDG

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY **SIXTH & FULLER STS.**

HISTORIC DISTRICT

STATUTE **HELENA H.D. 1972**

STATE **MONTANA** COUNTY **LEWIS & CLARK**

NAME OF OWNER **THE MONTANA CLUB, INC.
PETER PAULY, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF GOVERNERS**

ADDRESS OF OWNER **SIXTH & FULLER STS.
HELENA, MONTANA 59601**

DATE CERTIFIED AS: **JUN 20 1979**
 CONTRIBUTING NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

DATE OF REQUEST **6/11/79 1088**

SHPO OPINION:
 CONTRIBUTING
 NON-CONTRIBUTING
 NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155 (9/77)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY **314 FULLER AVE.**

HISTORIC DISTRICT

HELENA H.D. 1972

STATUTE

STATE **MONTANA**

COUNTY **LEWIS & CLARK**

NAME OF OWNER

THOMAS C. POWER

ADDRESS OF OWNER

**702 HARRISON
HELENA, MT. 59601**

DATE CERTIFIED AS:

JUL 23 1979



CONTRIBUTING

NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

DATE OF REQUEST **7/18/79 1208**

SHPO OPINION:

CONTRIBUTING

NON-CONTRIBUTING

NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155
(9/77)

THE BOSTON 30 BLOCK

23 s. last chance gulch mill

8/2/79

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC DISTRICT

helena h.d. 1972

STATUTE

STATE **MONTANA**

COUNTY **LEWIS & CLARCK**

NAME OF OWNER

**JOSEPH E. REBER
P.O. BOX 54 5225**

ADDRESS OF OWNER

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

DATE CERTIFIED AS:

AUG 27 1979



CONTRIBUTING

NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

DATE OF REQUEST

SHPO OPINION:

CONTRIBUTING

NON-CONTRIBUTING

NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155
(9/77)

Lolanta Building

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY **38-42 Last Chance Gulch, Helena**

HISTORIC DISTRICT
Helena Historic District

STATUTE

STATE
Montana

COUNTY
Lewis & Clark

NAME OF OWNER
Stanley N & Elizabeth Eischen

ADDRESS OF OWNER **641 Almirante
West Covina, California 91791**

DATE CERTIFIED AS: **SEP 27 1979**

CONTRIBUTING NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

DATE OF REQUEST **9/25/79**

SHPO OPINION:

- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155
(9/77)

Parchon Building

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY **106 Broadway Helena**

HISTORIC DISTRICT
Helena Historic District

STATUTE

STATE
Montana

COUNTY
Lewis and Clark

NAME OF OWNER
Richard L. Bourke, Parchon Partnership

ADDRESS OF OWNER **902 Hauser Blvd.
Helena, MT 59601**

DATE CERTIFIED AS: **OCT 11 1979**

CONTRIBUTING NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

DATE OF REQUEST **10/9/79**

SHPO OPINION:

- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155
(9/77)

34 & 36 Last Chance Gulch Helena
(Sands Brothers & Capitol Transfer Bldg.)

NAME
NAME OF DISTRICT:
Helena Historic District

STATE Montana COUNTY Lewis & Clark

ADDRESS OF OWNER: Keith H. & Georgia M. Stokes
Box 865

FEDERAL AGENCY REQUESTER Helena, MT 59601

DATE DETERMINED ELIGIBLE
CERTIFIED AS CONTRIBUTING MAY 28 1980

FA CD OTHER SI HABS HAER

REMARKS:

DATE OF REQUEST 5/13/80
DATE OF DOCUMENTATION REQUEST

DATE DOCUMENTATION RECEIVED

SHPO OPINION
 YES NO

DATE REQUESTED

DATE RECEIVED

Tax Reform Act

NATIONAL REGISTER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY CONTROL

WASO-167A
(9/75)

USDI-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Senate
Office of the Majority Leader
Washington, D.C. 20510

To: Honorable Rogers C.B. Morton
Secretary
Department of the Interior
Interior Building
Washington, D.C. 20240

From: Senator Mike Mansfield

M. M.

Subject: Enclosed correspondence from Mr. Harry J. Owens, Carbon Post No. 17,
The American Legion, Box 486, Red Lodge, Montana 59068.
With special reference to paragraph 5, re: National Historical Site.

I would appreciate your advising me with respect to the matter
referred to in the attached correspondence, and your returning the
enclosure with your reply.

Thank you for your courtesy and consideration in this matter.

Enclosure

J. Rogers 1/29/73
Not an official document

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

BREWERY THEATER

Renovate Existing Structure 2300 sq. ft. @ \$ 3.00 / sq. ft.	= \$	6,900.00
Demolish & Remove Remainder of Building 6400 sq. ft. @ \$ 2.50 / sq. ft.	= \$	16,000.00
Concrete Floor & Footings 4840 sq. ft. @ \$ 1.50 / sq. ft.	= \$	7,260.00
Dormitory Floor Slab & Footings 1680 sq. ft. @ \$ 1.50 / sq. ft.	= \$	2,520.00
8" Concrete Block Walls (Reinforced) 7808 sq. ft. @ \$ 1.75 / sq. ft.	= \$	13,664.00
Roof Construction (Structural System with Roofing & Insulation) 6520 sq. ft. @ \$ 2.65 / sq. ft.	= \$	17,278.00
Exterior Stone Veneer 3900 sq. ft. @ \$ 5.00 / sq. ft.	= \$	19,500.00
Interior Gyp Board & Steel Stud Walls 6300 sq. ft. @ \$ 2.50 / sq. ft.	= \$	15,750.00
Interior Walls Theater 2790 sq. ft. @ \$ 2.50 / sq. ft.	= \$	6,975.00
Ceilings Theater 2650 sq. ft. @ \$ 1.50 / sq. ft.	= \$	2,650.00
Ceilings (Acoustical Tile) 2680 sq. ft. @ \$ 0.80 / sq. ft.	= \$	2,144.00
Stair to Dormitory 1 @ \$ 1,000.00 / Stair	= \$	1,000.00
Exit Stairs 2 @ \$ 750.00 / Stair	= \$	1,500.00
Floor Covering Theater (carpet) 2650 sq. ft. \$ 1.50 / sq. ft.	= \$	3,975.00
Floor Covering Dormitory 1680 sq. ft. @ \$ 0.40 / sq. ft.	= \$	672.00
Doors (Exterior) 13 @ \$ 225.00 / door	= \$	2,925.00
Doors (Interior) 26 @ \$ 150.00 / door	= \$	3,900.00

Windows		
6 @ \$ 200.00	= \$	1,200.00
Painting Gyp Board walls		
12,000 sq. ft. @ \$ 0.30 / sq. ft.	= \$	3,600.00
Vinyl Base		
1200 Lin. Ft. @ \$ 0.40 / Lin. ft.	= \$	480.00
Paint exposed Concrete Block Outside		
3900 sq. ft. @ \$ 0.40 / sq. ft.	= \$	<u>1,560.00</u>
	TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 131,453.00</u></u>

Mechanical		46,008.00
Electrical		15,774.00
Structural (Existing Building)	\$	<u>59,855.00</u>
	TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 253,090.00</u></u>

THIS ESTIMATE DOES NOT COVER

1. Architects Fee
2. Contingencies
3. Inflation

PRICES GOOD UNTIL JUNE 1, 1973.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION <i>Leave Blank</i>		a. NUMBER -		3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER		a. NUMBER 75-06-53	
1. TYPE OF ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> PREEFFLICATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPLICATION <small>(Mark appropriate box)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opt.) <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION		b. DATE <i>Year month day</i> 19 76 10 14				b. DATE <i>Year month day</i> ASSIGNED 19 75-06-26			
4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT						5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. 81-6001683			
a. Applicant Name : Ronnie G. Holliday b. Organization Unit : Montana Fish and Game Dept. c. Street/P.O. Box : 1420 Sixth Avenue d. City : Helena e. County : Lewis & Clark f. State : Montana g. ZIP Code: 59601 h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.) : Al Thompson 449-3750						6. FRO-GRAM <i>(From Federal Catalog)</i> a. NUMBER 1 5 9 0 4 b. TITLE Historic Preservation			
7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT Helena Historic District: Antique Block. Restore and stabilize street facade plus restoration of walls and stabilization of building structure. Source of non-federal match is Community Development Funds.						8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT A-State H-Community Action Agency B-Interstate I-Higher Educational Institution C-Substate District J-Indian Tribe D-County K-Other (Specify): E-City F-School District G-Special Purpose District <i>Enter appropriate letter</i> <input type="checkbox"/> A			
10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT <i>(Names of cities, counties, States, etc.)</i> City of Helena, Lewis & Clark Cty.						11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING Statewide		9. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE A-Basic Grant D-Insurance B-Supplemental Grant E-Other C-Loan <i>Enter appropriate letter(s)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> A	
13. PROPOSED FUNDING						14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:		12. TYPE OF APPLICATION A-New C-Revision E-Augmentation B-Renewal D-Continuation <i>Enter appropriate letter</i> <input type="checkbox"/> A	
a. FEDERAL \$ 46,400 .00		b. APPLICANT 46,400 .00		c. STATE .00		d. LOCAL .00		e. OTHER .00	
f. TOTAL \$ 92,800 .00		a. APPLICANT #1		b. PROJECT #1		16. PROJECT START DATE <i>Year month day</i> 19 See 34		17. PROJECT DURATION 36 Months	
18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY <i>Year month day</i> 19 76 10 15						15. TYPE OF CHANGE <i>(For 12c or 12e)</i> A-Increase Dollars F-Other (Specify): B-Decrease Dollars C-Increase Duration D-Decrease Duration E-Cancellation <i>Enter appropriate letter(s)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST <i>(Name, City, State, ZIP code)</i> Nat. Park Service, Dept. of the Interior, Wash. D.C. 20240						19. EXISTING FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 30-76-00079-18			
21. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No									
22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT		a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved.		b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached: (1) Budget and Program Planning Office <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2) <input type="checkbox"/> (3) <input type="checkbox"/>		c. DATE SIGNED <i>Year month day</i> 19 76 10 15		23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE Ronnie G. Holliday State Hist. Pres. Officer	
24. AGENCY NAME Department of the Interior						25. APPLICATION RECEIVED <i>Year month day</i> 19 76 10 22			
26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT National Park Service						27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE Division of Grants			
29. ADDRESS 18th & C Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240						30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION 30-76-00079-18			
31. ACTION TAKEN		32. FUNDING		33. ACTION DATE <i>Year month day</i> 19 76 12 16		34. STARTING DATE 19 76 12 16		35. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION <i>(Name and telephone number)</i> Peter D. Herrick (202) 523-5054	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. AWARDED		a. FEDERAL \$ 46,041 .00				36. ENDING DATE 19 79 12 15		37. REMARKS ADDED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<input type="checkbox"/> b. REJECTED		b. APPLICANT 46,041 .00							
<input type="checkbox"/> c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT		c. STATE .00							
<input type="checkbox"/> d. DEFERRED		d. LOCAL .00							
<input type="checkbox"/> e. WITHDRAWN		e. OTHER .00							
		f. TOTAL \$ 92,082 .00							
38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION						a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made. b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL <i>(Name and telephone no.)</i> same as #35			

SECTION I—APPLICANT/RECIPIENT DATA

SECTION II—CERTIFICATION

SECTION III—FEDERAL AGENCY ACTION

SECTION IV-REMARKS *(Please reference the proper item number from Sections I, II or III, if applicable)*

Block 32 shows figures lower than originally proposed by State Historic Preservation Officer in block 13, as the Federal grantor agency review process resulted in adjustment to administrative charges to correspond to the grantee's provisional indirect cost rate. State Historic Preservation Officer was notified and concurred.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		2. APPLI-CANT'S APPLI-CATION		a. NUMBER	3. STATE APPLI-CATION IDENTIFI-ER		a. NUMBER 76-7-36
1. TYPE OF ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> PREAPPLICATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPLICATION <small>(Mark appropriate box)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opt.) <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION		Leave Blank		b. DATE Year month day 19 77 7 25	b. DATE Year month day ASSIGNED 19 76 6 29		
4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT					5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. 81-6001683		
a. Applicant Name : Kenneth L. Korte b. Organization Unit : Montana Historical Society c. Street/P.O. Box : 225 North Roberts d. City : Helena e. County : f. State : Montana g. ZIP Code: 59601 h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.) : Kenneth L. Korte 406 449-2694					6. PRO-GRAM (From Federal Catalog) a. NUMBER 1 5 9 0 4 b. TITLE Historic Preservation		
7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT Helena Historic District: Colwell Bldg. Development, Phase I Restore and preserve facade. Stabilize structure. Helena, Lewis and Clark County Source of non-federal match: Community Development Funds					8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT A-State H-Community Action Agency B-Interstate I-Higher Educational Institution C-Substate District J-Indian Tribe D-County K-Other (Specify): E-City F-School District G-Special Purpose District Enter appropriate letter <input type="checkbox"/>		
					9. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE A-Basic Grant D-Insurance B-Supplemental Grant E-Other Enter appropriate letter(s) <input type="checkbox"/> A C-Loan		
10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, States, etc.) City of Helena				11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING Statewide		12. TYPE OF APPLICATION A-New C-Revision E-Augmentation B-Renewal D-Continuation Enter appropriate letter <input type="checkbox"/> A	
13. PROPOSED FUNDING		14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:		15. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 1st or 1st) A-Increase Dollars F-Other (Specify): B-Decrease Dollars C-Increase Duration D-Decrease Duration E-Cancellation Enter appropriate letter(s) <input type="checkbox"/>			
a. FEDERAL	\$ 67,330 .00	a. APPLICANT	b. PROJECT				
b. APPLICANT	67,330 .00	I	I				
c. STATE	.00	16. PROJECT START DATE Year month day 19 See 34		17. PROJECT DURATION 36 Months			
d. LOCAL	.00	18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY		Year month day 19 77 7 25		19. EXISTING FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 30-77-00088-00	
e. OTHER	.00	20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code) National Park Service, Dept. of Int. Wash. D. C. 20240					
f. TOTAL	\$ 134,660 .00	21. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No					
22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT		a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved.		b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached:		No response attached	
		(1) Budget and Program Planning				<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		(2)				<input type="checkbox"/>	
		(3)				<input type="checkbox"/>	
23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE		a. TYPED NAME AND TITLE Kenneth L. Korte State Hist. Pres. Officer		b. SIGNATURE 		c. DATE SIGNED Year month day 19 77 7 25	
24. AGENCY NAME Department of the Interior				25. APPLI-CATION RECEIVED		Year month day 19 77 07 29	
26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT National Park Service				27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE Grants Administration Div		28. FEDERAL APPLICATION IDENTIFICATION	
29. ADDRESS 18th and C Streets NW, Washington, D.C. 20240				30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION		30-8156	
31. ACTION TAKEN		32. FUNDING		33. ACTION DATE		34. STARTING DATE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. AWARDED		a. FEDERAL \$ 67,330 .00		Year month day 19 77 11 07		Year month day 19 77 11 10	
<input type="checkbox"/> b. REJECTED		b. APPLICANT 67,330 .00		35. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number)		35. ENDING DATE	
<input type="checkbox"/> c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT		c. STATE .00		Stephen D. Newman		Year month day 19 80 09 30	
<input type="checkbox"/> d. DEFERRED		d. LOCAL .00				37. REMARKS ADDED	
<input type="checkbox"/> e. WITHDRAWN		e. OTHER .00				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION		f. TOTAL \$ 134,660 .00		a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.		b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.) same as #35	

SECTION I - APPLICANT/RECIPIENT DATA

SECTION II - CERTIFICATION

SECTION III - FEDERAL AGENCY ACTION

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION	a. NUMBER	3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER	a. NUMBER SAI 77-08-02
1. TYPE OF ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> PREAPPLICATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPLICATION <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opt.) <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION <small>(Mark appropriate box)</small>	Leave Blank	b. DATE <u>1978 11 08</u> <small>Year month day</small>		b. DATE ASSIGNED 1977 08 02 <small>Year month day</small>	

4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT			5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. 81-0302402		
a. Applicant Name State of Montana	b. Organization Unit Montana Historical Society	c. Street/P.O. Box 225 North Roberts	d. City Helena	e. County Lewis & Clark	f. State Montana
g. ZIP Code 59601	h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.) Edrie Lee Vinson 406-449-2694	6. PROGRAM a. NUMBER 150904 b. TITLE Historic Preservation <small>(From Federal Catalog)</small>			

7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT Helena Historic District: Montana Club The present structure was erected in 1903, replacing the former building which was lost to fire. The Montana Club remains the social center of Helena. The project is to restore the facade, bring the building up to code, and introduce adaptive uses to upper floors.		8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT A-State B-Interstate C-Substate D-County E-City F-School District G-Special Purpose District H-Community Action Agency I-Higher Educational Institution J-Indian Tribe K-Other (Specify): Enter appropriate letter <input type="checkbox"/> A	
9. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE A-Basic Grant B-Supplemental Grant C-Loan D-Insurance E-Other Enter appropriate letter(s) <input type="checkbox"/> A		12. TYPE OF APPLICATION A-New B-Renewal C-Revision D-Continuation E-Augmentation Enter appropriate letter <input type="checkbox"/> A	

10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, States, etc.) Helena, Lewis & Clark County		11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING Statewide	
13. PROPOSED FUNDING		14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:	
a. FEDERAL \$ 75,000 .00	b. APPLICANT 75,000 .00	a. APPLICANT #1	b. PROJECT #1
c. STATE .00	d. LOCAL .00	16. PROJECT START DATE Year month day 1978 12 15	17. PROJECT DURATION 36 Months
e. OTHER .00	f. TOTAL \$150,000 .00	18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY Year month day 1978 11 08	
20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code) DOI, HCBS, OAHF, Washington, D.C. 20240			15. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 12c or 12e) A-Increase Dollars B-Decrease Dollars C-Increase Duration D-Decrease Duration E-Cancellation F-Other (Specify): N/A Enter appropriate letter(s) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT: Program		a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved.		b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached: No response <input type="checkbox"/> Response attached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE		a. TYPED NAME AND TITLE Kenneth L. Korte State Historic Preservation Officer	b. SIGNATURE 	c. DATE SIGNED Year month day 1978 11 08	
24. AGENCY NAME DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE		27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE GRANTS ADMINISTRATION DIVISION	
25. APPLICATION RECEIVED 1978-11-13		28. FEDERAL APPLICATION IDENTIFICATION		29. ADDRESS WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240	

31. ACTION TAKEN		32. FUNDING		33. ACTION DATE Year month day 1979 1 8	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. AWARDED	<input type="checkbox"/> b. REJECTED	a. FEDERAL \$ 75,000 .00	b. APPLICANT 75,000 .00	34. STARTING DATE Year month day 1978-1-01	
<input type="checkbox"/> c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> d. DEFERRED	c. STATE .00	d. LOCAL .00	35. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number) Stephen D. Newman 202-343-4941	
<input type="checkbox"/> e. WITHDRAWN	f. TOTAL \$ 150,000 .00	36. ENDING DATE Year month day 1980-09-30		37. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION	a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.	b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.) SAME AS #35
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SECTION I—APPLICANT/RECIPIENT DATA
SECTION II—CERTIFICATION
SECTION III—FEDERAL AGENCY ACTION

1979

1979

SECTION IV-REMARKS (Please reference the proper item number from Sections I, II or III, if applicable)

Item 13. The State of Montana proposes to fund this project from its FY 79 apportionment. The project was approved as a part of the FY 78 work program. We are requesting review of project application and plans and specifications for assurance that this project meets the Secretary's Standards. The work is scheduled to begin about December 1978. We are requesting tentative approval to begin work. The project application should be processed as soon as our apportionment has been awarded.

APPROVED	
Signature	<u>Bill Brooker</u>
Date	<u>December 5, 1978</u>

Correspondence

associated with the Additional Documentation

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Helena Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MONTANA, Lewis and Clark

DATE RECEIVED: 10/25/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/11/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 72000737

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12.11.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



October 1, 2013

Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye St. NW
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull,

Enclosed please find the following nomination for your consideration for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Helena Historic District (Addendum II), Helena, Lewis and Clark County, Montana

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the National Register nomination for the Helena Historic District (Addendum II) to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please be advised that I submit the enclosed nomination under your revised procedures. I notified the owners and public officials in excess of 30 days prior to the Preservation Review Board meeting. Please note the Helena School District respectfully objected to the addendum. Because confusion exists regarding the National Register status of Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium, the subject of the addendum, the Montana State Historic Preservation Office chose to proceed with the addendum to clarify their status as contributing resources of the previously National Register-listed Helena Historic District. Both Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium were originally and continue to be publically-owned. The Review Board unanimously recommended that this property be nominated and I concur with its recommendation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Mark Baumlner, PhD
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure

225 North Roberts Street
P.O. Box 201201
Helena, MT 59620-1201
(406) 444-2694
(406) 444-2696 FAX
montanahistoricalsociety.org