

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **SEP 26 1985**
date entered

OCT 24 1985

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

1. Name

historic Warila Boarding House and Sauna

and/or common Danichek Residence

2. Location

street & number 20 North Haggin

N/A not for publication

city, town Red Lodge N/A vicinity of

state Montana code 030 county Carbon code 009

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Eleanor Danichek

street & number 20 North Haggin (Box 424) phone 446-2200

city, town Red Lodge N/A vicinity of state Montana 59068

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carbon County Courthouse, Clerk & Recorder

street & number 102-104 North Broadway

city, town Red Lodge state Montana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Resources of Red Lodge has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date September, 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Helena state Montana

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Warila Boarding House and Sauna, located in the eastside residential neighborhood of Red Lodge that was known historically as "Finn Town," is situated on a maturely landscaped lot between a pair of the two-story "salt box" worker's boarding houses built by the Rocky Fork Coal Company in 1892. The house and sauna were constructed in 1903 by Henry Honkala, a local Finnish builder. The site is composed of three buildings: the main house, the sauna located behind the house to the south, and a carriage house at the rear of the lot. The residence/boarding house retains excellent historic architectural integrity. The sauna was converted to a beauty parlor in 1953 and the interior has been extensively remodeled, but the building retains sufficient integrity to be able to accurately evoke its historical associations. The present owners of the property managed the sauna for a time before its closing in 1952 and were able to provide a clear description of the original floorplan. (See continuation sheet).

The main house is a 1 1/2 story wood frame building set on a high uncoursed stone foundation with a daylight basement. Designed in a cross axial plan, the gable roof forms two-story bays on the north, west, and south facades and is covered with red asphalt shingles. The building is an excellent example of the late Victorian period, irregular plan patternbook design. The original detailing and ornamentation is still in place. A number of houses in this neighborhood in Red Lodge were built during the first decade of the 20th Century that follow a similar plan and incorporate the same covered corner detailing, scroll work, embrication in the gable ends, flared wall surfaces, return eaves, and porch ornamentation.

The stone foundation exhibits a very high quality of craftsmanship and descends at least 15' below grade. Daylight windows on the north facade of the house are 2-light fixed panes, while the windows on the west and south facades are 1/1 wood frame double hung sash set in stone window wells. The basement historically was divided into sleeping rooms that were rented to Finnish boarders. The sleeping rooms were accessed by a front stairway that descended below the porch at the northwest corner of the building and by a back stairway that entered from the side to the back porch. In 1909 the front portion of the basement was used as a barber shop.

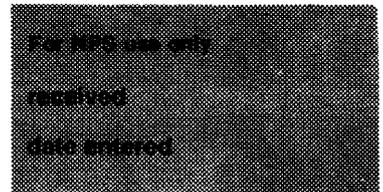
The body of the house is narrow lap siding. The corners are covered with capiteled corner boards that meet the wide fascia board that runs between the first and second stories. A wood water table encircles the building above the foundation. The soffits are enclosed. Between the first and second floors, there is a slight flair in the wall. The upper gable ends are finished with embrication and feature return eaves. Decorative spindle and scroll work vergeboards are set in the gable ends.

The windows are primarily 1/1 wood frame double hung sash. On the north facade a square bay protrudes, matched by a half-hexagonal bay on the south facade. The front (west) facade and the south bay windows on the first floor are composed of central, rectangular fixed panes with beveled clear glass transoms above, flanked by narrower 1/1 double hung sash. Decorative scroll brackets are set at either end of the clipped corners of the south bay. Paired 1/1 double hung windows are set in the gable ends.

Finely ornamented wooden porches are located at the northwest and southwest corners of the building. These porches feature turned support columns and turned wooden balustrades. Decorative spindles set in half-circles are placed between the column tops and the face boards. The aprons are finished with wood lattice work. No entrance to the main floor of the house is provided from the northwest corner porch, but a stairway descends beneath

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Continuation sheet

Item number 7

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this porch to the basement. The southwest porch has two entries, providing access to the front parlor and the dining room. Both doors feature Colonial Revival detailing with beveled plate glass insets.

The interior of the house is composed of a parlor at the front, a dining room to the south, a bedroom to the north and a kitchen to the east on the first floor. Three bedrooms are found on the second floor. Original wood baseboards, picture molding, and corner block door and window moldings are still in place. Historically the owners of the house resided on the first floor and rented the rooms of the basement and the second floor to Finnish workers. Access to the second story is provided on the rear enclosed porch. This stairway is lighted by a 13-light square fixed pane window. As many as fifteen people resided in this house at any given time.

The sauna is a hipped roof, rectangular, wood frame building on a stone foundation. The building is sheathed in ship lap siding and features covered corners, fascia boards, and enclosed soffits. A gable roofed dormer is set above the central entrance. The dormer has a 2/2 wood frame, double hung window. The wood shingled roof is now covered with asphalt shingles. The large brick chimney of the sauna furnace protrudes from the center of the roof. Two large wooden vents that once aired the men's and women's changing rooms have been removed. Originally the building's central entry was flanked by 2/2 wood frame double hung windows that lighted the men's and women's dressing rooms. The twin sauna rooms were located at the back end of the building and were also lit by 2/2 wood frame double hung windows. The men's sauna and changing rooms were located in the north half of the building; the women's was on the south. A small office for the sauna manager was placed just inside the front door. The changing rooms were heated by small coal-fired stoves. The center of the building housed the enormous coal-fired furnace that was made of concrete and brick, reinforced with railroad ties. Small openings were cut off center in the men's and women's saunas and opened to the top of this furnace where rocks would be placed and cold water spigots were provided for bathers to create steam at their pleasure. The sauna rooms had concrete floors and showers in the corners that drained in the center of the floors. A one story shed roofed addition to the rear of the sauna building served as a coal storage room and was the place from which the furnace could be stoked. Once fully fired, the furnace would burn for three days.

In 1952 the public sauna closed. The building was converted into a beauty parlor and the interior was repartitioned. The original 2/2 double hung windows of the front of the building were replaced with large sliding casement aluminum windows. A vestibule was constructed in front of the original entry. No access is provided to the upper floor of the building and it appears that this portion of the structure was never used.

The one story, wood frame carriage house sits on the back of the lot near the alley. The wood shingled gable roof is now covered with rolled asphalt roofing. The building is sheathed with ship lap siding and painted white. A hayloft door is cut into the upper portion of the east facade. Two wood panel doors are placed on the west facade. Stable doors were later cut into the east and north facades. Originally a large barn was located on the lot behind the property. This barn has been torn down.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Finnish Culture
Specific dates	1903	Builder/Architect	Henry Honkala, Builder	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Warila Boarding House and Sauna are of local historical and architectural significance because the form, construction, and historical use of these buildings well illustrate important aspects of the Finnish culture in Red Lodge, Montana. Built in 1903 by a Finnish carpenter named Henry Honkala, the boarding house is one of the best preserved examples of Victorian period patternbook architecture in Red Lodge. The main floor of the house, composed of a kitchen parlor, dining room and bedroom served as the residence for the owner and his family. The second floor bedrooms and basement rooms were rented to Finnish workers, who generally boarded two to a room. Finnish miners made up an estimated one-fourth of the population of Red Lodge at the turn of the century. The underground coal mines attracted a large number of single Finnish men and boarding house life was customary in the Finnish community. The sauna was one of the three public bath houses that operated in Red Lodge during the historic period from 1900–1935. Although the building was converted into a beauty parlor in 1952, sufficient physical evidence exists to accurately depict its historical use. The traditional Finnish steam bath was designed for personal hygiene and the Warila sauna served the needs of the Finnish coal mine workers and others in the community at a time when few residences had fully equipped bathrooms. The public sauna was also an important place for socializing. Men and women used separate accommodations. The price was ten cents, or fifteen cents if the proprietor furnished the towel. The Warila Boarding House and Sauna was in operation from 1906–1952 and contributed significantly to the preservation of Finnish cultural traditions in Red Lodge.

The land upon which the Warila Boarding House and Sauna were constructed was owned by the Rocky Fork Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. At the turn of the century, Rocky Fork was the major employer and major producer of coal in Red Lodge. Henry Honkala purchased lot 11 in 1901 and finished the construction of the boarding house and sauna by 1903. Honkala, a carpenter by trade and Finnish by nationality, came to Red Lodge with his wife Liiza in 1896. The Honkalas lived across the street and the Warila Boarding House and Sauna likely were rented to Finnish miners during the first years, as were all other dwellings on that block. Honkala constructed another bath house in Red Lodge by 1913 at 24 North Platt (this building burned down in 1954). Unlike most of the Finnish men in Red Lodge, Honkala was able to make his living above ground by building, renting, and selling houses. Liiza Honkala worked as a midwife. Many of the lots in the east side residential area, historically known as Finn Town or Canadian Pera, were owned and developed by Henry Honkala during the early 20th Century.

The property was sold by the Honkalas to Isaac and Mary Orni, also Finnish immigrants, in 1906. Isaac worked as a miner for the Northwest Improvement Company (formerly the Rocky Fork Coal Company), but by 1909 he is listed in the city directories as the operator of a barber shop in the basement of the boarding house. Isaac Orni died in 1916 and later the following year his wife Mary sold the property to Otto and Senia Warila. Otto came to Red Lodge in 1906 from Kanstinen, Finland, and went to work in the coal mines. Senia operated the bathhouse. When Otto Warila died in 1954, the property was passed on to the present owner, Eleanor Danichuk, and Ethel Renko, daughters of Otto and Senia. Four generations of the Warila family have lived in the boarding house.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Red Lodge Picket: 01/02/1914
Red Lodge Weekly: 12/10/1981
Red Lodge Voter's Registration: 1919, 1928
Polk Directories of Red Lodge, MT: 1905-1922

Red Lodge: Saga of a Western Area,
Shirley Zupan and Harry Owen, Carbon
County Historical Society, 1979,
p. 179-187.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one

Quadrangle name Red Lodge East, MT

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	2	6	3	9	9	6	0	5	0	0	5	0	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

T7S;R20E Section 27

Lot 11 of block 32 of the Original Townsite of Red Lodge, Montana

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edrie Vinson, Carbon County Historic Preservation Officer

organization Carbon County Historic Preservation Office date May, 1985

street & number Courthouse Annex

telephone (406)446-3157

city or town Red Lodge

state Montana

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Maella Shoff

title SHPO

date Sept 23, 1985

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date 10-24-85

for Allouez Byer
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration