

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED DEC 15 1978  
DATE ENTERED DEC 15 1978

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC **MARCUS DALY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**

AND/OR COMMON

**LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER **211 SOUTH FOURTH STREET**

CITY, TOWN

**HAMILTON**

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

\_\_\_ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

**#1**

STATE

**MONTANA**

CODE

**30**

COUNTY

**RAVALLI**

CODE

**081**

**CLASSIFICATION**

| CATEGORY  | OWNERSHIP                                   | STATUS  | PRESENT USE   |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT               | <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC             | <input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED                     | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED        | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE              | <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH               | <input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS             | <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SITE                   | <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION | <input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE                   | <input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT                 | <input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS         | <input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED              | <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC         |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION     |
|   |   | <input type="checkbox"/> NO                           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: TO BE CONVERTED                      |

**OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME **JEROME BORKOSKI**

STREET & NUMBER **P. O. BOX 108**

CITY, TOWN

**HAMILTON**

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

STATE  
**MONTANA**

**LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. **RAVALLI COUNTY COURTHOUSE**

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

**HAMILTON**

STATE  
**MONTANA**

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE **NONE**

DATE

\_\_\_ FEDERAL \_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

| CONDITION                                |                                       | CHECK ONE                                     | CHECK ONE   |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input 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    |   |   |

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Marcus Daly Hospital is one of the most impressive structures in the entire Bitterroot Valley. Construction on the structure, considered to be the most fireproof possible, began in August, 1930. The design was prepared by H. E. Kirkemo, architect, of Missoula, Montana. Patients entered the new building on June 30, 1931. The two-story structure on elevated basement cost approximately \$200,000. Mrs. Daly also established a substantial endowment fund to assist in the maintenance of the building.

The building, 151 ft. by 43 ft., faces east & occupies the southern 2/3 of a city block, removed from the traffic arterials. A church occupies the remainder of the block. There is a service ambulance entry on the west. The hospital is built of Lewistown red rug-faced brick in slightly variegated colors and rests on a basement of cream-colored, smooth pressed brick. Quoins are of this latter brick, also. The entire structure rests upon a granite foundation which is visible above grade. The brick walls are non-load-bearing, the structure being reinforced concrete.

The neo-colonial style composition has a large central portico on the east with a triangular pediment having a single central circular window in the wooden tympanum. The pediment is supported by four pressed steel Corinthian columns, 23 feet high. The porch, its abutment, and the steps are of Montana granite. At the ends of the building on the front, there are slightly projecting wings, each capped with a triangular-pediment having a semi-circular fan window in the center. The balanced composition is slightly altered by the extension (which is original) beyond the south wing.

The entry portico features wrought iron railings, and on each side of the entrance steps, there are two large cast iron light standards. Three equal-sized arched openings look into the east wall of the portico. The sides and arches of these openings are the smooth cream brick and each features a matching terra cotta keystone. The central opening has double doors and the flanking openings have large fixed panes of glass. Semi-circular fan windows fit within each arch. The other windows of the building are primarily three-over-one double hung sash, enhanced by sills of colored terra cotta. The first floor windows feature jack arch lintels of the cream brick, with the keystone of terra cotta. The windows in the extension beyond the south wing are casements with metal sash.

The hip roof & pediments are covered with green asbestos shingles accented by the copper ridges. Centrally located on the main ridge is a ventilating cupola that has wood louvres and a hip roof, also shingled. Along the main ridge there is a wrought iron railing. The entablature features a frieze of the smooth cream brick and a wood cornice with dentils and brackets. The wall of the south extension rises above the cornice and has terra cotta coping.

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The portico entry leads into a vestibule. From the vestibule a half-flight of stairs leads to the main reception area, known as Memorial Hall. The reception desk and office are to the north of Memorial Hall, and to the south is a small waiting room. Notable are the ornate classical mouldings on the ceilings and walls. The walls are of gypsum tile and are plastered, the tile being selected to serve as a sound deadener as well as fireproofing. The floors have a 6" high and 12" wide terrazzo coved base and border throughout all the rooms and corridors. The remainder of the floor area is of various-colored resilient tile flooring in a checker-board pattern. The double-loaded corridors run north and south with patient rooms to each side, solarium on each floor in the south extension, and in the north end, wards on the main floor and operating suites on the second floor.

The laundry is located in the northwest corner of the basement, projecting outward to the west. Adjacent to the laundry is the boiler room and the fuel room. The building has an elevator that serves all three floors; it opens off the ambulance entry landing. This entrance leads into the basement on grade level and was once covered by a canopy. It is not enclosed.

Although the building is vacant today, (a new hospital was opened and this one vacated on April 16, 1975), it is in very good condition. The building remains a landmark in Hamilton. Plans are underway to convert the building into apartments for active senior citizens.

# 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/HUMANITARIAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799        | <input type="checkbox"/> ART                     | <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING            | <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC                  | <input type="checkbox"/> THEATER                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899        | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE                | <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY             | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS          | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY               | <input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT    | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)                |
|   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION              |   |   |

SPECIFIC DATES 1930-31

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

ELLIOTT CONSTRUCTION CO., BUILT  
H.E. KIRKEMO, ARCHITECT / ERS

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Marcus Daly was truly one of the men of Montana who shaped its destiny. Born in Ireland in 1841, he emigrated to the United States in 1856. After five years in New York, he went to California where he engaged in mining. The year 1870 found him in Utah working for Walker Brothers and in 1876, he was sent by them to Butte, Montana, to inspect a mine. The following year, he moved his family to Butte. At that time, silver was the metal being extracted in Butte, but with the development of smelters to handle copper, that ore built Daly's fortune. Daly laid out the town of Anaconda and had a smelter built there to process the ore from his mines in Butte.

By the 1880's, Marcus Daly sought an escape from the mining towns he had done so much to build. In 1886, he made an inspection trip to the Bitter Root Valley in western Montana and bought a small ranch. Seemingly unable to pursue even a hobby half-heartedly, he purchased the finest racing stock he could obtain and brought them to the Bitter Root Stock Farm. He acquired more land (final total approximately 28,000 acres) and established breeding, racing and training stables. Daly also had constructed an extensive irrigation system that reclaimed and made fruitful the bench lands of his estate.

The town of Hamilton was established by Marcus Daly and platted in 1890 by James Hamilton, a young civil engineer in the employ of Daly. When the town was incorporated in 1893, Daly asked that it be named for the man who laid it out. Daly had established a lumber mill nearby and needed homes for his workers. He built a general store to serve them, houses for his foremen, a hotel and a bank, and brought in electricity and water for the new town. Ravalli County was carved out of Missoula County in 1893, and Stevensville was named county seat. However, two years later, with Daly's help, the county seat was moved to Hamilton. The lumber mill grew to be one of the biggest in the northwest. Soon a railroad spur was brought south from Hamilton to serve it and the booming area. During this period, when Marcus Daly was developing his thoroughbred stables, building up his Bitter Root Stock Farm to a showplace and establishing a new town, he was also relentlessly carrying on his feuds with Clark and Heinze, the other two "Copper Kings".

Marcus Daly died in New York in 1900, but Mrs. Daly and the children continued to spend at least part of every year in the Bitter Root Valley.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Western News (newspaper), Hamilton, Montana, July 2, 1931.  
The Western News (magazine supplement), Hamilton, Montana, May, 1910  
 (The Bitter Root Valley Illustrated)  
The Western News (newspaper), Hamilton, Montana, May 20, 1954.  
Ravalli Republican (newspaper), Hamilton, Montana, June 6, 1972.

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1 Acre

QUADRANGLE NAME Hamilton, South, Montana QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

|   |           |                |                  |   |      |         |          |
|---|-----------|----------------|------------------|---|------|---------|----------|
| A | <u>11</u> | <u>7189.80</u> | <u>512.500.0</u> | B |      |         |          |
|   | ZONE      | EASTING        | NORTHING         |   | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING |
| C |           |                |                  | D |      |         |          |
| E |           |                |                  | F |      |         |          |
| G |           |                |                  | H |      |         |          |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 3 to 10, Block 39, Original Townsite of Hamilton

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

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

JOHN N. DeHAAS, JR.  
ORGANIZATION

REVISED NOV. 15, 1978  
DATE

STREET & NUMBER

1021 SOUTH TRACY  
CITY OR TOWN

TELEPHONE

406-586-2276  
STATE

BOZEMAN, MONTANA 59715

MONTANA

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL     

STATE     

LOCAL XX

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

*Ken Korte* .KEN KORTE

TITLE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

DATE 11-17-78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*William Belovich*

DATE 12/15/78

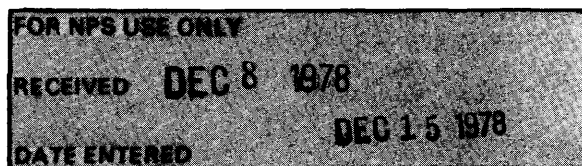
ATTEST: William Belovich

DATE 12/15/78

for CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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In 1910, she had a large imposing mansion built there. In 1929, she resolved to build a memorial hospital in Hamilton in honor of her late husband. The following year, construction began according to plans and specifications prepared by H. E. Kirkemo, an architect in nearby Missoula. The contractor was Elliott Construction Company, also of Missoula. Her son, Marcus Daly II, was made a member of the board of trustees of the Hospital, but died before it was completed.

The first babies born in the Marcus Daly Hospital arrived July 5, 1931. They were duly named Roy Marcus Daly Brady, James Daly Carver, and Margaret Daly Rouse.

The dedication address at the formal opening of the hospital was given by James W. Gerard, son-in-law of Mrs. Daly. In concluding, he said, "As the best possible memorial to the memory of her dear husband, Mrs. Margaret Daly presents to the people of the Bitter Root, this fully equipped hospital, together with a sum of money to help maintain it. And, she makes it the only condition, that this hospital shall always be free to those of all races, nationalities, and to all creeds, and that politics shall never interfere in its management. Long may this hospital administer to the inhabitants of this happy valley."

Thus, long before the civil rights movements of the 1960's and 1970's, Mrs. Marcus Daly showed a consciousness of the inherent worth of all persons. She gave the hospital in memory of her husband, but it became a symbol in itself of service and was a monument to the oneness in diversity of all people.

The hospital was a much-needed gift to the people of this part of the state. Without it, the nearest hospital would have been some sixty miles away in the city of Missoula. The Marcus Daly Memorial Hospital provided the latest, most up-to-date facilities close at hand to attend to the needs of the sick and injured.

Up until recently, when a new and larger hospital replaced this one, it was considered equal to many being built in much larger communities. It is a tribute to the benevolent spirit of Mrs. Daly.

The building itself is not only a functional structure, but is also an interesting piece of Colonial Revival Architecture. A quotation from the Pacific Builder and Engineer, November 21, 1931, praises the building's architectural merit:

"Full appreciation comes as one approaches the main entrance

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of the hospital. The four pressed steel columns that guard the doorway are each 23 ft. in height and they lend an impressive air to the entrance of the building. Wide steps lead up from the street to the entrance porch which is surrounded with a wrought iron railing. The main entrance steps and porch floor as well as the abutments are of Montana granite. At each side of the entrance steps is placed two large cast iron ornamental lamp standards illuminating the main entrance. The architecture is a well balanced compromise between utility and beauty."

The Marcus Daly Memorial Hospital was designed by H. E. Kirkemo, an architect of Missoula. Kirkemo received his architectural training at the University of Minnesota and had worked in Great Falls, Montana and Alberta, Canada before settling in Missoula. There he joined the architectural firm of Ole Bakke who had earlier been a partner of A. J. Gibson, Missoula architect. Gibson had designed the Missoula County Courthouse, the Bass Mansion in Stevensville, and other buildings of outstanding interest in the area. After Gibson's retirement, Bakke led the firm until he left it shortly after Kirkemo's arrival. H.E. Kirkemo continued the Gibson tradition and style. He was an active practicing architect in western Montana for nearly fifty years, specializing in schools and hospitals.

This building, while showing influence of the Gibson heritage, is nevertheless a modern fireproof building. It is an example of the blending of traditional forms with modern technology.