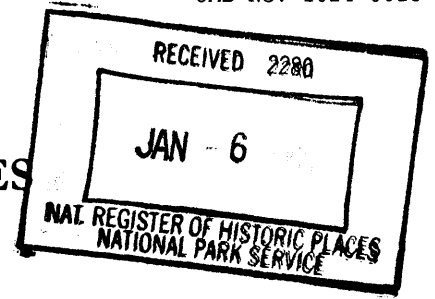


41

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Residence for Charles Boles

other name/site number: Jack and LeEtta Carver Residence; United Way Building

2. Location

street & number: 40 Appleway Drive

not for publication: n/a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

city/town: Kalispell

state: Montana code: MT county: Flathead code: 029 zip code: 59901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.

Signature of certifying official/Title

John Wilmoth Date 1/3/06

Montana State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency or bureau

(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 see continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
 see continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
 see continuation sheet
- removed from the National Register
 see continuation sheet
- other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

2/14/06

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:	Private	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
Category of Property:	Building		
		<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> building(s)
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:	n/a	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
Name of related multiple property listing:			
Historic and Architectural Properties of Kalispell, Montana		<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> TOTAL

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:	Current Functions:
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	COMMERCE/TRADE/organizational
DOMESTIC/secondary structure, cold storage	COMMERCE/TRADE/storage
DOMESTIC/secondary structure, garage	COMMERCE/TRADE/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification:	Materials:
LATE 19 TH AND 20 TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival	foundation: CONCRETE
	walls: BRICK; STUCCO; WOOD
	roof: ASPHALT/shingle
	other: IRON; BRICK

Narrative Description

The Residence for Charles Boles is located on the western edge of the city of Kalispell. Constructed in 1932, the handsome building was originally set “in the country” but commercial development along nearby Highway 2 has encroached on the house. Despite this, the setback, lawn, and mature trees on the property still convey a decidedly residential feeling. The property includes three buildings, two of which were designed by architect Fred Brinkman and date to 1932. The residence and cold storage building retain a remarkably high degree of integrity, and each contributes to the significance of the property. A third building, the garage, was not designed by Brinkman, and though non-intrusive and worthy of preservation, does not contribute to the context put forward in this nomination. The barn associated with the residence is no longer standing, and was located on a parcel now owned by another party.

Residence: (one contributing building)

The Charles Boles Residence is an impressive, one and one-half story blond brick building with an intersecting gable roofline. The rectangular building rests on a raised concrete wall foundation that houses a 1287 square foot daylight basement. The basement level, however, is obscured by a large wheelchair ramp on the east (front) and south sides. The main floor and second floor combined are 2166 square feet. The taller south gable runs east-west, while the north gable runs north-south. A tall brick chimney with a wide, formed concrete cap protrudes from the east slope of the north wing. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. The foundation walls are stuccoed, as are the gable ends. False half-timbering in the gable ends, the steep 12x12 pitch of the roof, decorative wrought iron, and wooden finials are indicative of the Tudor Revival style.

The east elevation serves as the façade, and is oriented toward the private driveway off of Appleway Drive. A wide, one-story gabled entry protrudes from the front elevation wall, just off-center to the south. This entry steps down from the taller one and one half story gable end that defines the south wing of the building. The side gable of the north wing is visible north of the entry, and its east slope terminates in a shallow-pitched shed extension that covers the breakfast nook within. A modern concrete ramp with iron rails leads from the southeast corner of the house to the entrance at the south side of the gabled entry. Quioning and keystones highlight the arched doorway. The space within the arch is stuccoed and painted with the United Way insignia. A modern, one light door within the

(see continuation sheet)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): n/a

Period(s) of Significance: 1932

Significant Person(s): n/a

Significant Dates: 1932

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: Fred Brinkman

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Residence for Charles Boles, constructed in 1932, represents not only a distinctive type of architecture but also Fred Brinkman's unique interpretation of that style. As an architect, Brinkman was integral to the physical development of the city of Kalispell. Displaying his architectural versatility, Brinkman designed the Charles Boles Residence in the Tudor Revival Style. The main building features many Tudor characteristics such as decorative half-timbering, a steeply pitched roof, a cross-gable roofline, multi-light windows and finials. The interior arches, a signature of Brinkman, the ornamental ironwork, the cold storage shed and the garage give this "country house" an attractive appearance with a functional atmosphere.

Charles Boles

Irish-born Samuel and Ursula Boles immigrated to Albany, New York, and later welcomed the birth of their son, Charles, on September 14, 1875. In 1905, Charles married a 28-year old Iowan named Helen. They were parents to daughter Eleanor by 1911. Soon after Eleanor's birth, the young family moved west to Montana. Their son Charles was born in 1917. By 1918, Boles was working as a saloonkeeper in Havre, Montana. According to World War I draft notices, Boles had had his left leg amputated, and was not required to serve in the military.

The family lived in Havre for nine years, but moved to Kalispell after 1920. By 1930, Charles owned a farm just east of Kalispell. Census records indicate that the property was worth \$9000, far more than others in the immediate area. Indeed, Boles was apparently so successful that he was able to hire a prominent local architect, Fred A. Brinkman, to design a house and outbuildings for the property in 1932. It is unclear how long the family resided in the lovely Tudor Revival House, but Charles died on January 31, 1950 at his home on 494 First Avenue East North in Kalispell. Brinkman served as a pallbearer at Boles' funeral.

Since the Boles family left the property on 40 Appleway Drive, the land has been subdivided. The barn, burned by city order in 2003, was on parcel separate from the tracts that bound the property today. Despite increased traffic and commercial infill, the mature trees and deep setback help to retain the "country house" feeling of the property.

History of the Tudor Revival Style

The Tudor style has a long and rich heritage; beginning in 15th century England; it was revived in the United States after 1880, and residential applications reached their peak of popularity in the late 1920s and early 1930s. England's Tudor monarchy began in 1485 when Henry Tudor won the Battle of Bosworth against Richard III. Tudor became Henry VII. Twenty-four years later (1509), Henry VIII ascended the British throne. Henry VIII's conflict with the Roman Catholic Church is legendary. In order to obtain a divorce from Catherine of Aragon, establish his sovereignty over the Church, and benefit from the wealth of the Church, Henry ordered the dissolution of the monasteries (c. 1534). However, it was not the king who benefited from the monastic dissolution but a newly arisen class - the gentry - which bought former-Church lands from a monarch in need of cash.

The style of architecture that arose during this period was a sort of rebellion against the Gothic architecture frequently associated with the Catholic Church. Structures were smaller, more intimate rather than spacious and awe-inspiring. Tudor architecture focused on details. Doors and windows were smaller but more ornate. Pointed Gothic arches were rounded and the oriel emerged.¹ Chimneys and enclosed fireplaces became more common due to the widespread adoption of coal as fuel. Like the windows and doors, chimneys could be decorated.

(see continuation sheet)

¹ An oriel is defined as a bay window projecting from an upper floor, supported from below with a corbel or bracket.

Residence for Charles Boles

Name of Property

Flathead County, Montana

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested. previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____**Primary Location of Additional Data:** State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other -- Specify Repository:**10. Geographical Data****Acreage of Property:** less than one

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
	11	698059	N 5341456

Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)): tracts in SE ¼ SE ¼ and SW ¼ SE ¼ of Section 12, T28N, R22W**Verbal Boundary Description**

Tract 1AA in the SE ¼ SE ¼ and Tract 7BCA in the SW ¼ SE ¼ of Section 12, Township 28 North, Range 22 West.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is drawn, based on legally recorded boundary lines, to include the land surrounding the building that has been historically associated with the building and conveys the property's historic setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title:	Rachel Manley	date:	March 23, 2005
organization:	MTSHPO	telephone:	(406) 444-7715
street & number:	1410 8 th Ave	city or town:	Helena
city or town:	Helena	state:	MT
		zip code:	59620-1202

name/title:	Stacia Moore	date:	March 23, 2005
organization:		telephone:	(406) 257-2273
street & number:	#22 Village Loop	city or town:	Kalispell
city or town:	Kalispell	state:	MT
		zip code:	59901

Property Owner

name/title:	United Way of Flathead County		
street & number:	PO Box 7217	telephone:	
city or town:	Kalispell	state:	MT
		zip code:	59904-0217

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 5

original opening leads to the vestibule. A ribbon of three nine-over-one double hung windows is set to the south of the door. Above, a tall, narrow, arched vent is centered in the story's gable end. The vent is decorative, as its wooden louvers are placed on a solid wooden panel within. The breakfast nook, located at the north side of the east elevation, contains a pair of smaller six-over-one double-hungs.

On the roof slope of the south elevation, there is a single dormer gable faced with stucco on metal lath and half-timbering. Within the dormer is a pair of six over one double hung windows. There are four double-hung windows on this side of the building: one twelve-over-one to the west and a ribbon of three nine-over-ones to the east. Placed between the windows is a United Way sign. The eastern three windows feature a shallow, decorative wrought iron balcony beneath, which is intact but covered by the wheelchair ramp. Wooden steps lead to a basement entrance behind the ramp. Decorative and functional downspouts punctuate both the right and left side of the southern elevation.

One, half-timbered stuccoed gable end, topped by an ornamental finial, dominates the western elevation. A ribbon of four, six-over-one double hung windows is located within this gable end. On this first story, there are four multi-light double-hung windows: a pair on the left, a small one in the center, and one on the right. Below these windows are three more windows looking into the basement. A decorative yet purposeful downspout is attached to the north side of the western elevation.

The north elevation is also dominated by one gable end (half-timbered and stucco on metal lath). The gable end contains two, six-over-one double hung style windows. There are four windows below the gable: two on the left, one in the center, and one at the bottom to the basement. The north elevation also contains two side entrances that are without the quoin-like decoration at the main entryway. The one on the left (east side), leading to the kitchen is reached by a flight of stairs with a wooden handrail.² The shed roof of the breakfast nook area extends to cover this entry. A second entry is ground level at the west side of the elevation, and opens to a mudroom/hall that leads to the kitchen.

Interior: An interior architectural signature of Brinkman was the use of arches; Brinkman's designs almost always included three main interior arches. These arches have been maintained in the Boles Residence. One divides the kitchen from the nook; another stretches over an alcove; the third is in the first floor hall next to the laundry chute. Other original interior features include square-paned windows, a beveled mirror, light fixtures, heaters and cabinets. The kitchen cabinets, the china cabinet and the living room bookcase are intact and in use. The living room fireplace, complete with stone shield, is also intact and the Great Falls #1 face brick has never been painted. Throughout the residence, there is a sense of intimacy typical of Tudor style architecture. The kitchen has many cabinets, some ordinary and some complex but all practical. Next to the fireplace is glass door hutch that could be used to display items or as a bookcase. An alcove beneath an interior arch acts as an area to set file cabinets.³

Cold Storage Shed: (one contributing building)

The Boles property also includes an octagonal cold storage shed. The shed however, is longer than it appears from the front extending far past the western end of the main building. It has an asphalt shingle roof, wooden drop lap siding, and a wooden door facing east. Its foundation is stucco on concrete like the main building. Two metal chimneys are situated at the east and west ends of the shed. A brick path from the south leads to the cold storage entrance that can be seen from the kitchen of the primary building. The west end of the building is nestled in the trees behind the property.

Garage: (one non-contributing building)

The garage, likely constructed after the Boles' tenure and not a Brinkman design, sits on the north side of the main building facing east. It is a two-bay garage with a "T-lock" asphalt shingle roof and a concrete foundation. The siding is rolled asphalt, pressed to

2 Frederick A. Brinkman, Blueprints for the Boles House, on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, Montana (MTSHPO).

3 Montana Historic Property Record for Boles House, on file at the MTSHPO, Helena; Brinkman, Blueprints for the Boles House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 6

look like brick. The east elevation boasts three openings: a 12-light over 12-panel overhead garage door to the south, a centered pedestrian entrance, and a pair of side-hinged, X-braced vertical tongue and groove doors immediately north of center.

Integrity:

Through the years, the property has witnessed commercial development and subdivision of this once-rural area, diminishing the amount of land associated with the property and precipitating the demolition of its associated barn. Its latest incarnation as the United Way offices has resulted in an ADA-compliant ramp constructed to the front door of the residence. Despite this, the Residence for Charles Boles retains a high degree of integrity. Compromises to the setting's rural feel are mitigated by the mature trees and deep setback, which shelter the property from traffic and modern development Appleway Drive. The modern accessibility ramp extends from the southeast corner of the building, obscuring the view of the raised basement. While large, this ramp does not directly impact the overall design, workmanship, or materials of the residence. The interior has been converted for office use, but the original floorplan, built-ins, and distinctive design features remain intact. The cold storage building retains its unique octagonal form, as well as materials. It stands today as it did at the time of its construction. The garage, though not designed by Brinkman and therefore non-contributing under the context presented here, blends with the design and materials of the cold storage building, and is not an intrusive element on the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 7

For the wealthier members of the gentry, brick, originally a luxury item, became increasingly popular. For those with smaller budgets, wood, usually oak, frames filled with plaster were common. This gave rise to the typical “black and white” houses associated with the Tudor style. Because properties on the streets were expensive, due to their commercial value, architects built upper floors that were larger than the lower levels using oak timbers for support. “Fanciful gatehouses” or porte-cocheres were another common feature of Tudor architecture. A porte-cochere acted as carriage port and added to the impressiveness of an entryway. On the interior, oak paneling in the linen-fold pattern or *lignum undulatum* (“wavy wood”) pattern was frequent.⁴

Other typical characteristics of Tudor architecture include half-timbered gables, steeply pitched roofs, prominent cross gables, tall, narrow windows with small windowpanes, and massive chimneys with decorative chimney pots. It was not unusual for the lower story to be made of stone or brick and the upper story to be half-timbered. Sometimes the wood beams were carved, depending on the wealth of the inhabitants.⁵ Each of these design elements is present on the Boles Residence.

By 1603, Tudor architecture was past its peak of popularity and other styles such as Elizabethan and Jacobean architecture came to the fore. In the last few decades of the 19th century, Tudor, along with other period styles of architecture, experienced a revival through the Eclectic Movement. The Eclectic Movement (1880-1940) started when fashionable, European-trained architects began building landmark period houses for their wealthy clients. The most popular styles were Italian Renaissance, Beaux Arts, Tudor and Colonial Revival. Prior to World War I, Eclectic architects and their clients stressed the importance of accurate recreations. Following World War I, appearance was more important than accuracy.⁶ The Tudor revival began in the 1920s and 1930s. During the 1920s, Tudor architecture was known as “Stockbroker Tudor” due to the achievements of the stock market on Wall Street. The Tudor style was popular in suburban areas throughout the country. “Tudor” was really a combination of two period styles, late Medieval and Tudor. However, some houses draw from Renaissance and modern Craftsman traditions.

Today, the Tudor style can be broken into six principal subtypes: stucco wall cladding, brick wall cladding, stone wall cladding, wooden wall cladding, false thatched roof, and parapeted gables. The Boles Residence is an example of brick wall cladding. The first stories are brick while the upper stories are stucco and half-timbering. Within these six subtypes, Tudor style houses can be further categorized depending on the types of gables they have, the design of the half-timbering, the style of chimneys, the door decorations, the materials used to construct the walls and the casements and patterns of the windows.⁷

Toward the end of the 1930s, the Tudor style swiftly faded in popularity but reemerged for a short time while during the Neo-eclectic Movement of the 1970s and 1980s.⁸ Evidence of the Tudor Revival in the early to mid-20th century can be seen in Montana where Fred Brinkman built his reputation as a noteworthy member of the Kalispell community and as an outstanding architect.

Fred Brinkman, Architect

Frederick Adolph Brinkman, born in 1892 in Spokane, Washington, came to Kalispell Montana with his parents, Gustav and Amelia, when he was one year old. Both of his parents were German-born. His father was a carpenter. Frederick graduated from Kalispell High School in 1912, an A average student and went to the University of Wisconsin for one year where he earned a civil degree in engineering. By 1916, Frederick had obtained his Bachelor of Science in Architecture from the University of Michigan. He was an exceptional student winning the American Institute of Architecture Medal for General Excellence when he graduated. From 1918-1919, Frederick was a member of the 219th Engineers during World War I. In 1920, he married Aral J. Linthacum, an interior decorator, and they lived in Billings where he worked as an architect. They had one daughter named Rosalie in 1922.

After the sudden death of Marion Riffo, Kalispell’s local architect, in September of 1921, Brinkman moved from Billings back to his hometown. Frederick opened his own business in 1922. The firm remained open until 1942 when all the personnel joined the armed

4 English Architecture: A History, *Britain Express*. www.britainexpress.com/architecture/tudor.htm. February 22, 2005.

5 Jackie Craven, *House Styles*. www.architecture.about.com/library/bl-tud.htm. February 22, 2005.

6 Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000, 319.

7 Tudor Revival, Pelham Preservation and Garden Society. www.pelhampreservationsociety.com/id28.html. February 22, 2005; McAlester, 355-56.

8 McAlester, 358.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 8

forces for World War II. In 1946 he partnered with Percy Lenon. Their business was known as "Brinkman and Lenon, Architects and Engineers". His wife Aral died in 1945, and Frederick remarried in 1951. He married Irma R. O'Connell, Aral's sister. Irma had divorced her husband Francis O'Connell in 1949. Frederick was very involved in the Kalispell community; he served on the Chamber of Commerce; he was a member of the Kiwanis Club, the County Airport Commission, the State Board of Architectural Examiners and the American Institute of Architects. He lived, in a house he designed at 700 1st Avenue East from 1936 until his death in 1961.⁹

Frederick Brinkman designed over eighty business buildings, residences and churches for the city of Kalispell including the Trinity Lutheran Church he attended. His other projects include: the First Presbyterian Church (1925), the Kalispell Water Department Building (1927), the Waggener and Campbell Funeral Home (1929), the east addition to the Kalispell hospital, St. Mathew's Catholic School (1956-58), and several residences that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as contributors to the East Side and Westside Historic Districts. Brinkman's work is not limited to Kalispell. He was involved in the construction of buildings in the state universities at Havre and Missoula beginning in 1949.¹⁰

According to the *East Side Historic District* nomination form for the National Register of Historic Places, "Irma Brinkman commented that her husband was 'particularly well suited for his profession because, -in addition to native ability and talent, he was a lover of Nature and took advantage of natural surroundings in his architectural planning.' As Fred Brinkman himself wrote, 'man has built his hopes, dreams, and ideals into the structures which he has erected, and has thereby left tangible evidence of his development.' Brinkman's designs have had a tangible influence on the shape of Kalispell and many other Montana towns. He designed modest homes for individuals, large residences for the well-to-do, hospitals, schools, churches, and so on."¹¹

Frederick Brinkman designed many structures in varying architectural styles from Colonial Revival and Classical to Villa or Craftsman. Brinkman excelled in designing structures in the Tudor Revival style. Some of his Tudor projects include the First Presbyterian Church (1925) at 524 Main and the Bethlehem Lutheran Parsonage (1941) at 621 Main. Brinkman also designed numerous Tudor style residences, like the Boles House: the Ford Residence, the Agather House, the Green/Bjorneby House, the Gould House and, his own residence, the Fred Brinkman House. Most of these structures were constructed between 1920 and 1940. Each of these structures incorporates characteristics unique to the Tudor style such as: faux half-timbering, stucco siding, steeply pitched roofs, oriel windows, finials, brick chimneys, decorative ironwork, and multi-paned glass windows.

The Ford Residence at 715 Main was designed by Brinkman in 1929 but constructed by the Ford family. The Tudor style design had a front-gabled rectangular plan with mock half-timbering and stucco at the gables, a steeply pitched composition shingle roof with finials on the front gables, and multi-paned windows. The Agather House, built from 1949 to 1961, at 604 5th Avenue East, is a Tudor style with varied exterior sheathing, half-timbered gables, brick chimneys, an oriel window and ornate ironwork around the entryway and doors to the residence.¹²

The Green/Bjorneby House at 312 6th Avenue East, built 1891-94, had originally been a Queen Anne style residence but was remodeled in the Tudor style by Brinkman from 1940-45 showing his versatility. The Gould House, 444 Woodland, was built in 1938. It also incorporates pseudo half-timbering, stucco siding, a steeply pitched roof, decorative iron-work, diamond paned and double-hung windows, and two brick chimneys.¹³

In designing his own house from 1936-37, Brinkman opted to build in the Tudor style. His home has a steeply pitched gabled roof

⁹ East Side Historic District (24FH675), nomination form for the National Register of Historic Places, section number 8, page 2, Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

¹⁰ Kathy McKay, Architect Fred Brinkman's Known Projects in Kalispell, Montana, February 1995, architects biographical-files, Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

¹¹ *East Side Historic District*.

¹² East Side Historic District National Register Nomination Form, prepared by Kathy McKay, *Kalispell Eastside Historic District, Kalispell MPD 24FH675*, March 1993.

¹³ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 9

with cross gabling dominating the façade, tall, narrow casement windows with multi-paned or diamond glazing, and arched transoms, a massive stucco chimney with multiple shafts and a decorative terra cotta shield, stucco wall siding with wavy cedar lap siding under upper gable ends, a shingle roof, decorative quatre-foils, and a mahogany board and batten door with wrought iron hinges. The Fred Brinkman House is located at 700 1st Avenue East.¹⁴

In many ways, the Boles House is a classic example of Frederick Brinkman's Tudor designs. The Boles House has stucco on metal lath and half-timbering a chimney with a cement cap, decorative wrought ironwork and finials, and a quoin-like design around the door. The roof is steeply pitched and gabled with stained shingles.

The Boles Residence is eligible for listing under Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places. This property embodies the distinctive characteristics, such as faux half-timbering and a steeply pitched roof, of the Tudor Revival Style prominent during the early 20th century. It also represents the work the master architect, Fred Brinkman, whose credentials can be seen throughout the city of Kalispell. As a quintessential example of Tudor Revival architecture, the Boles Residence also possesses high artistic values.

¹⁴ Kathy McKay, *700 1st Avenue East*, 1992 revision, 700-800 1st Avenue East, Kalispell Eastside Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 10

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McKay, Kathy. "East Side Historic District (24FH675) National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form." Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 11



Fred Brinkman House, 700 East 1st Ave, Kalispell (above) and
M.F. Gould Home, 444 Wooldand, Kalispell
Both are examples of other Tudor Revival style homes designed by architect Fred Brinkman.

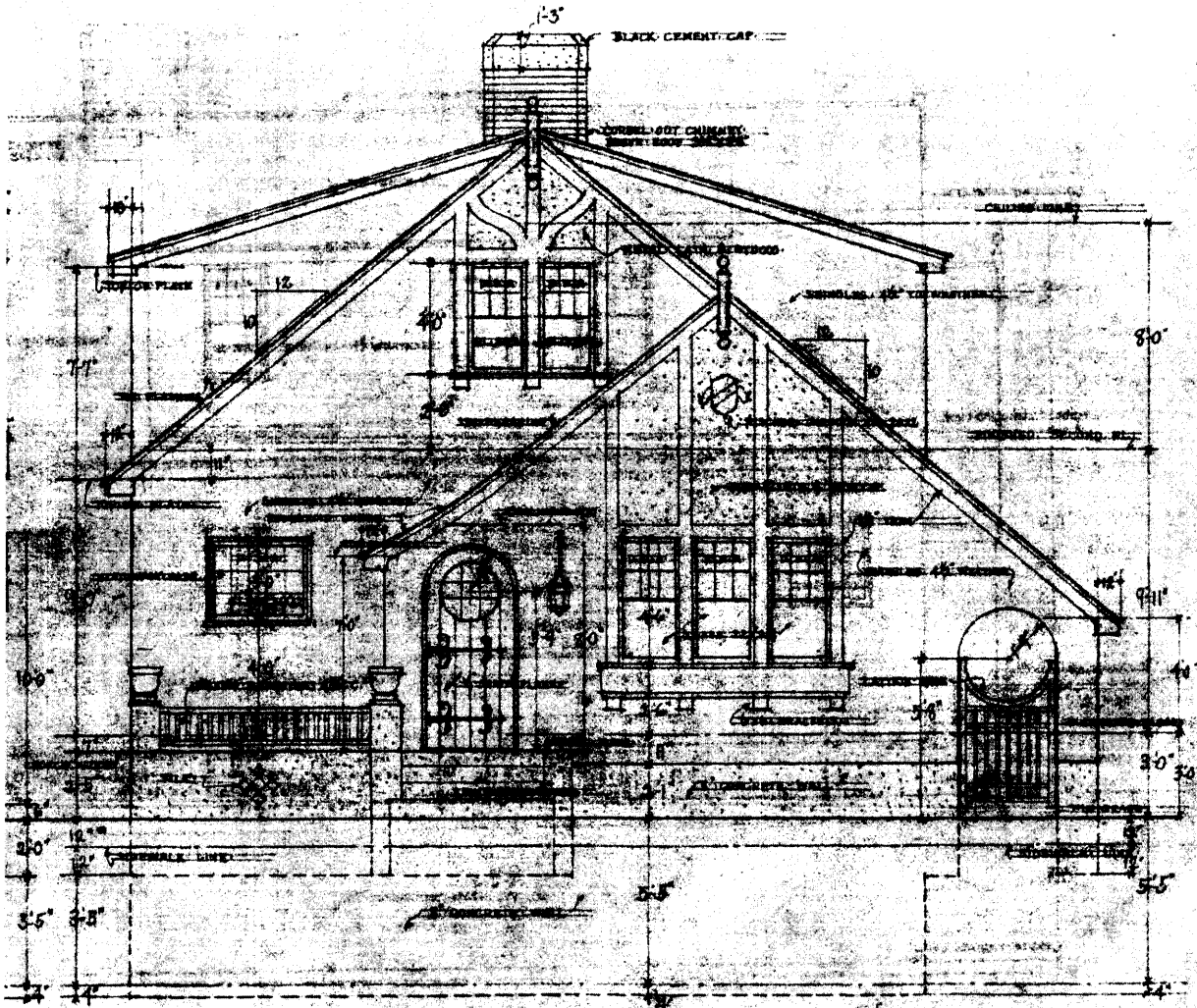
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 12



WEST ELEVATION

PLANS FOR RESIDENCE
FOR MR. NELS FORD
KALISPELL MONTANA

Blueprints for Nels Ford Residence, 715 Main St., Kalispell, another example of Brinkman's work with the Tudor Revival style.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

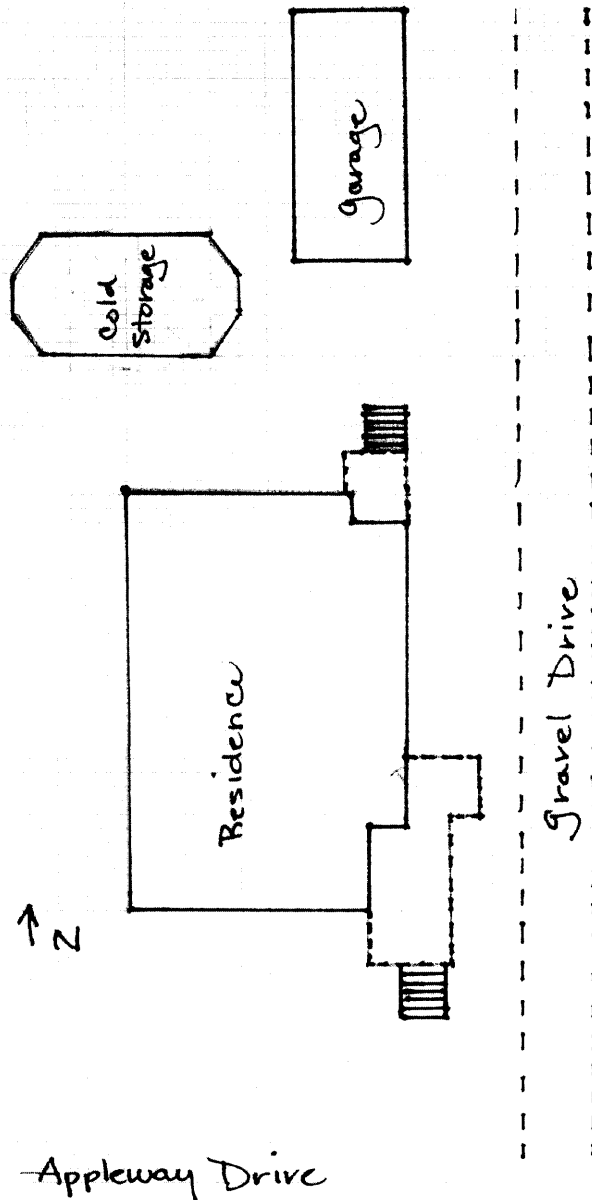
Plans

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 13

Residence for Charles Boles
Site plan

not to scale



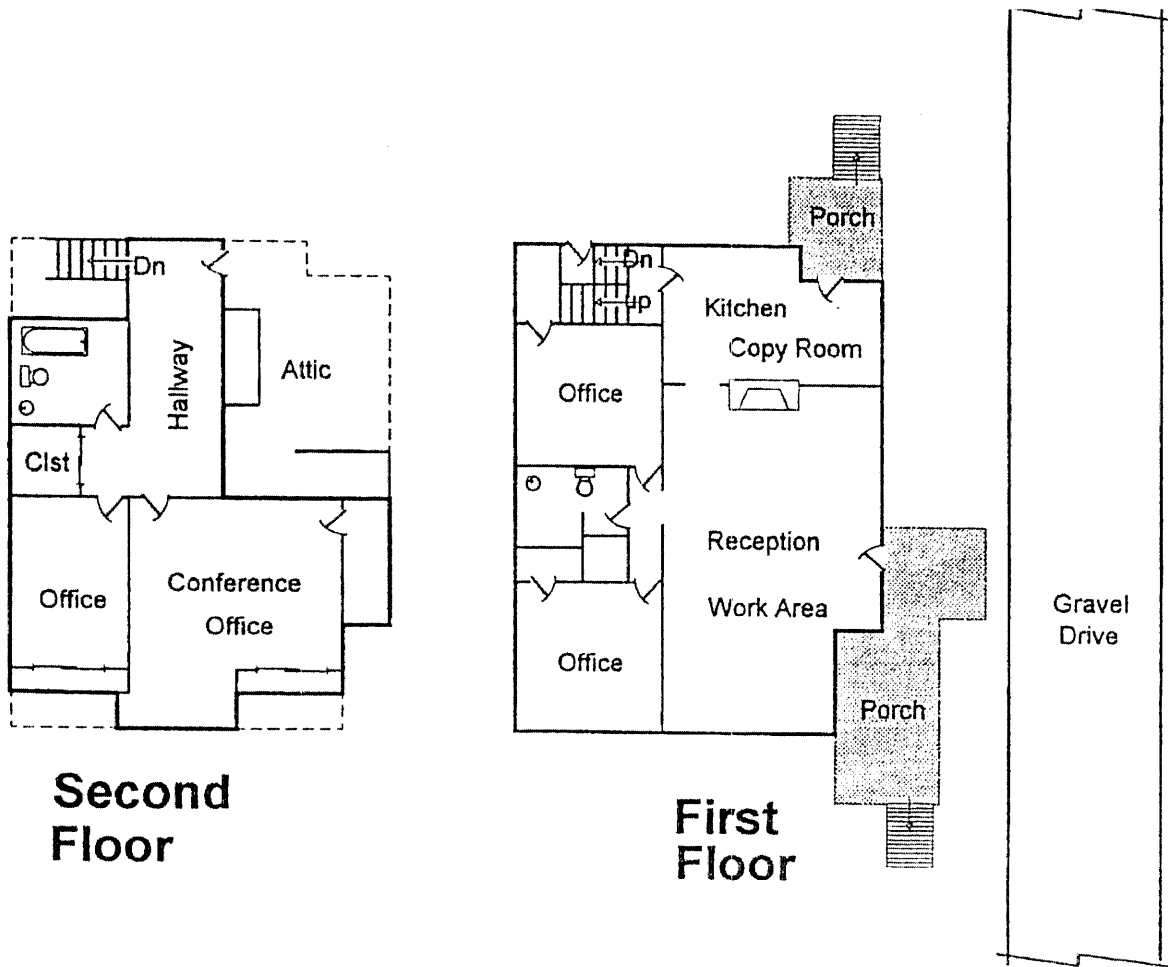
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Plans

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 14



Residence for Charles Boles, current floorplans

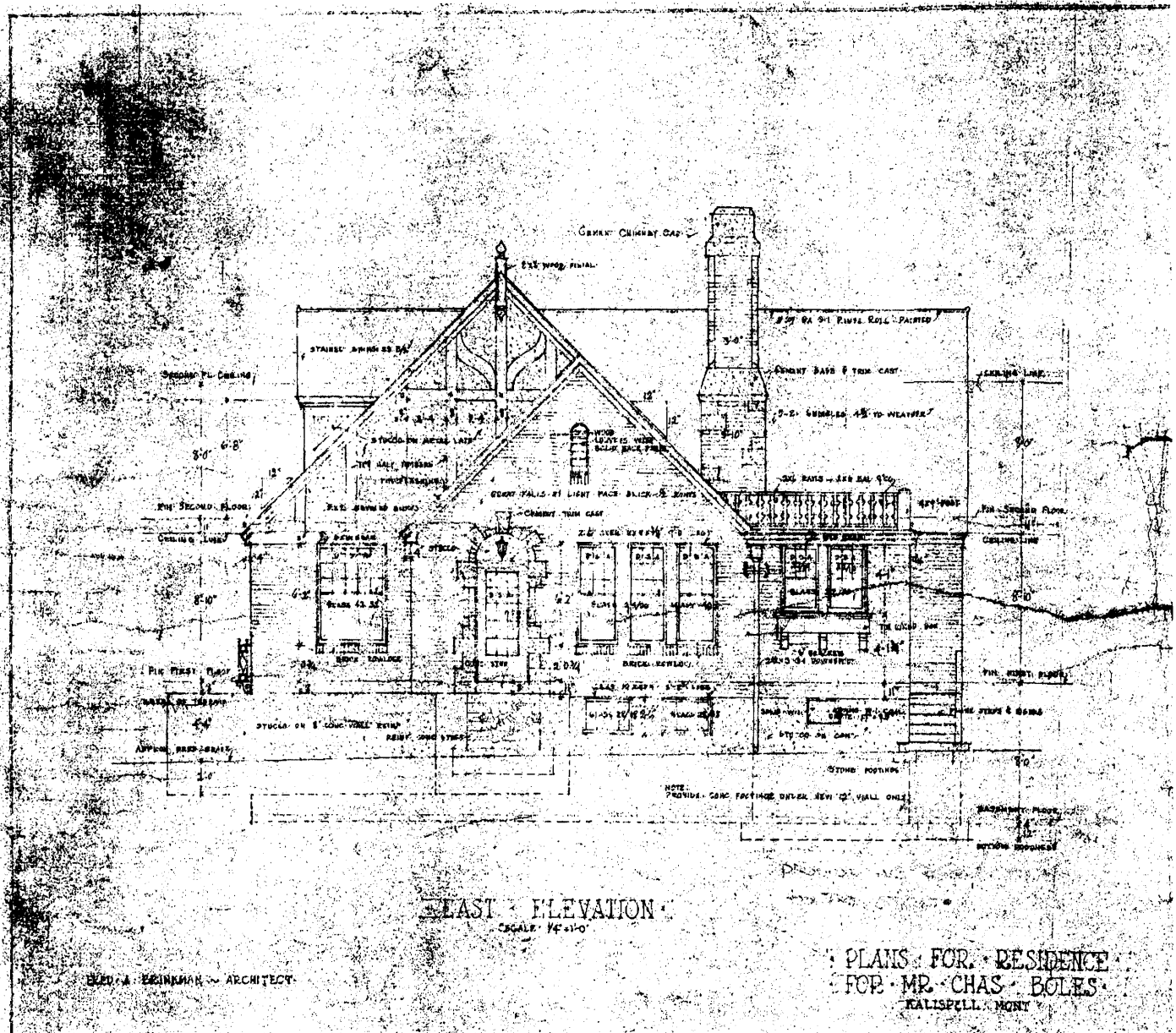
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Plans

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 15



East elevation blueprints for Residence for Charles Boles

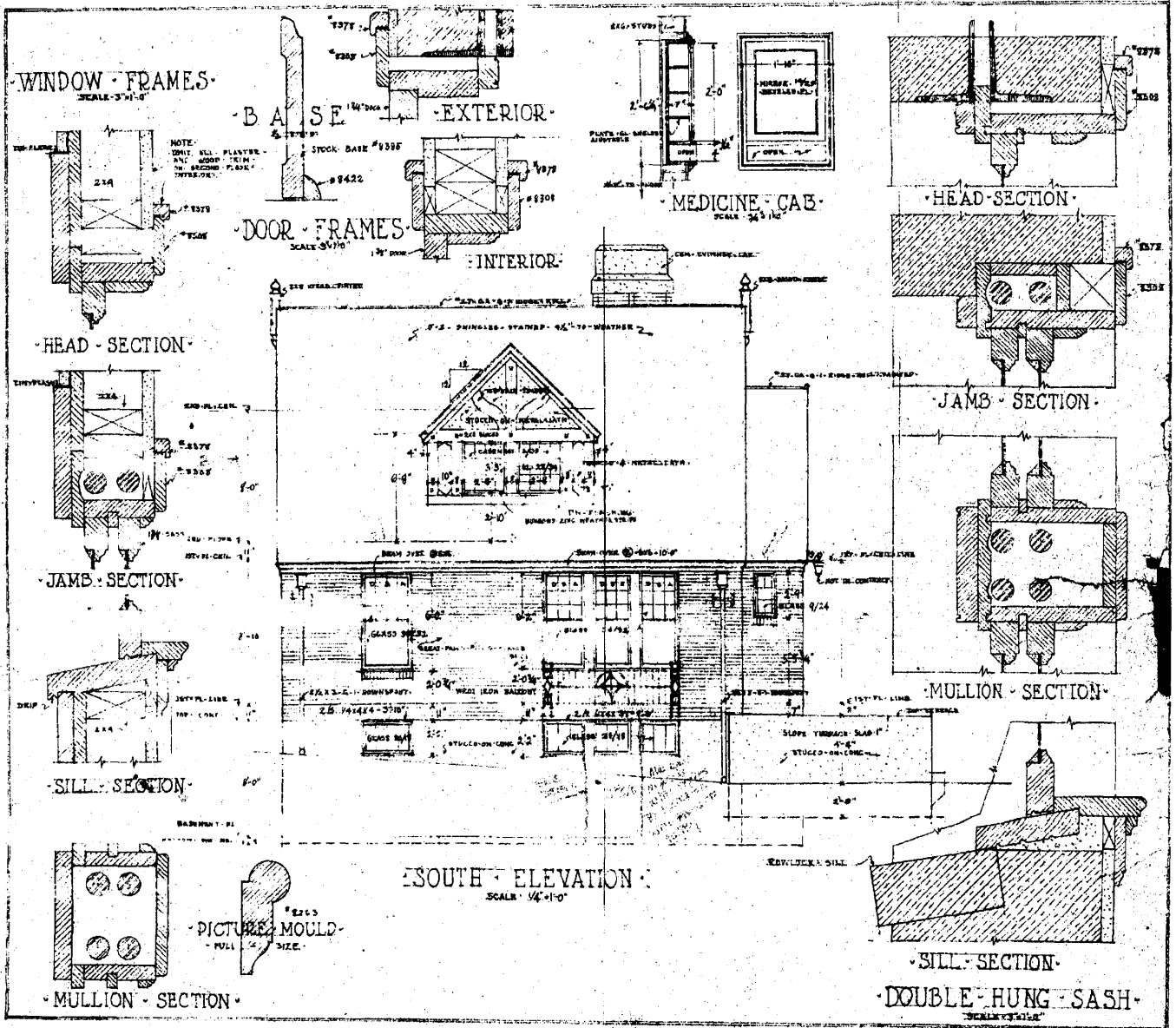
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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Plans

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 16



South elevation and window detail blueprint – Residence for Charles Boles.

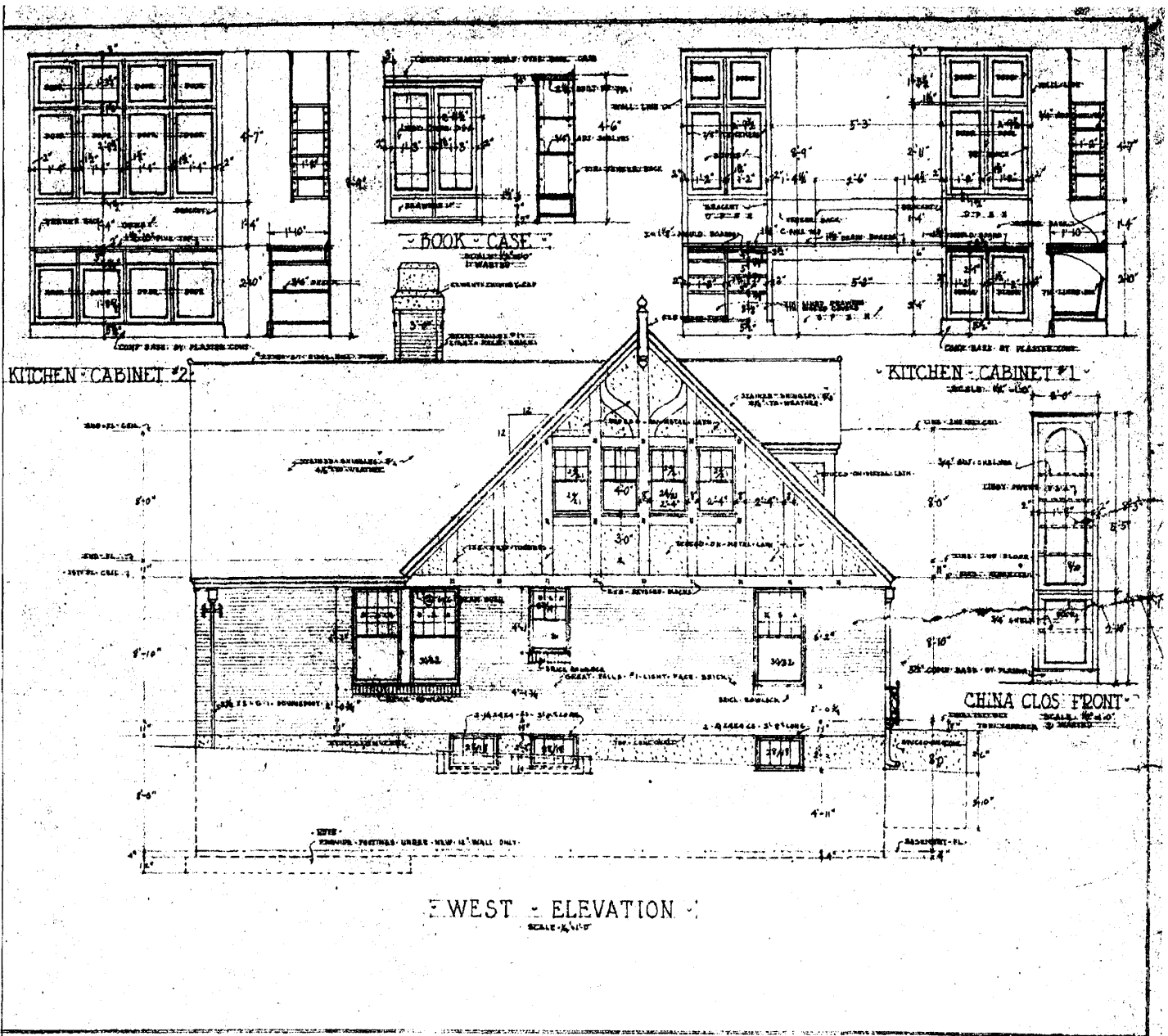
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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Plans

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 17



West elevation and kitchen cabinet detail blueprint – Residence for Charles Boles.

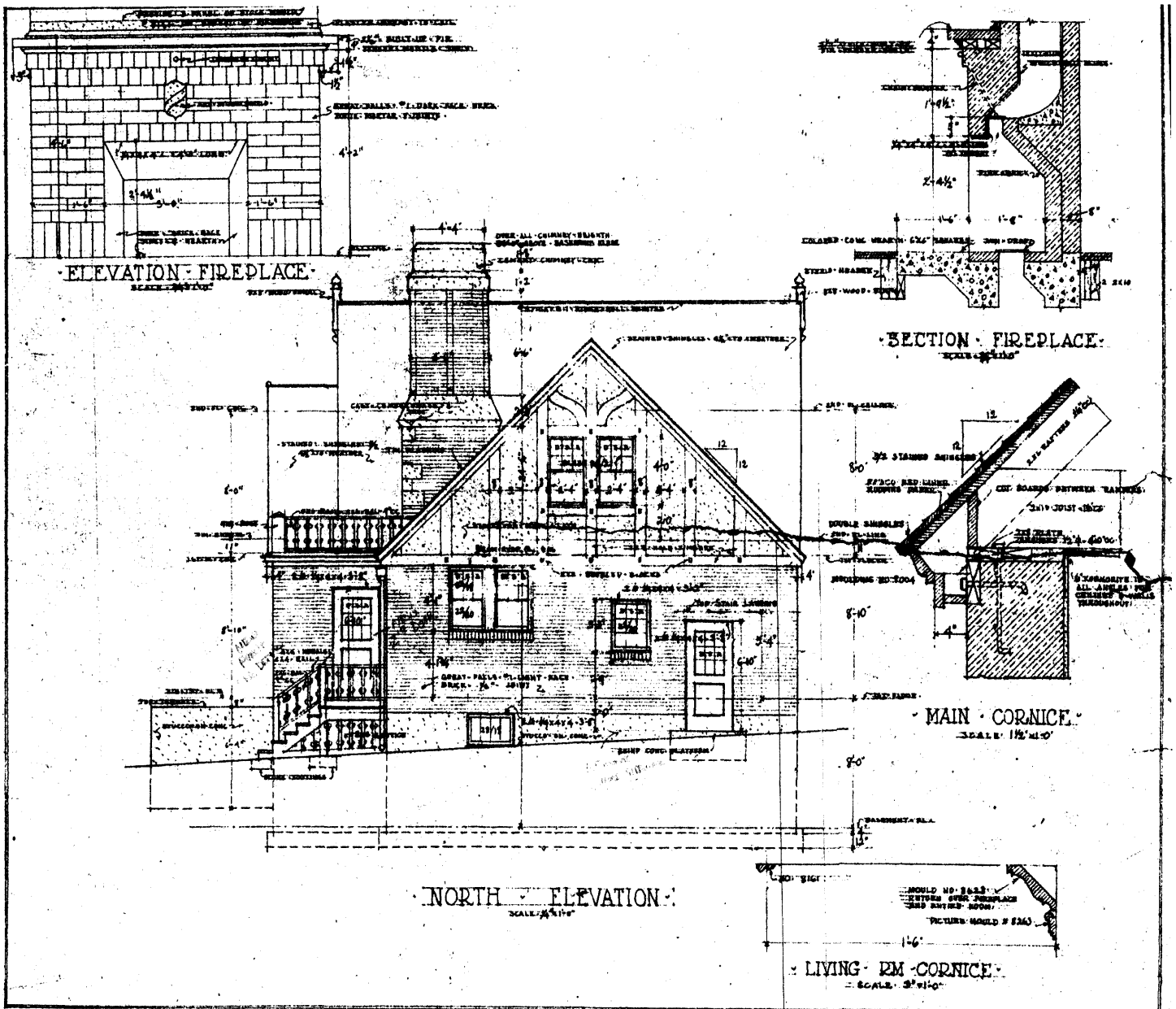
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Plans

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 18



North elevation and fireplace detail blueprint – Residence for Charles Boles.

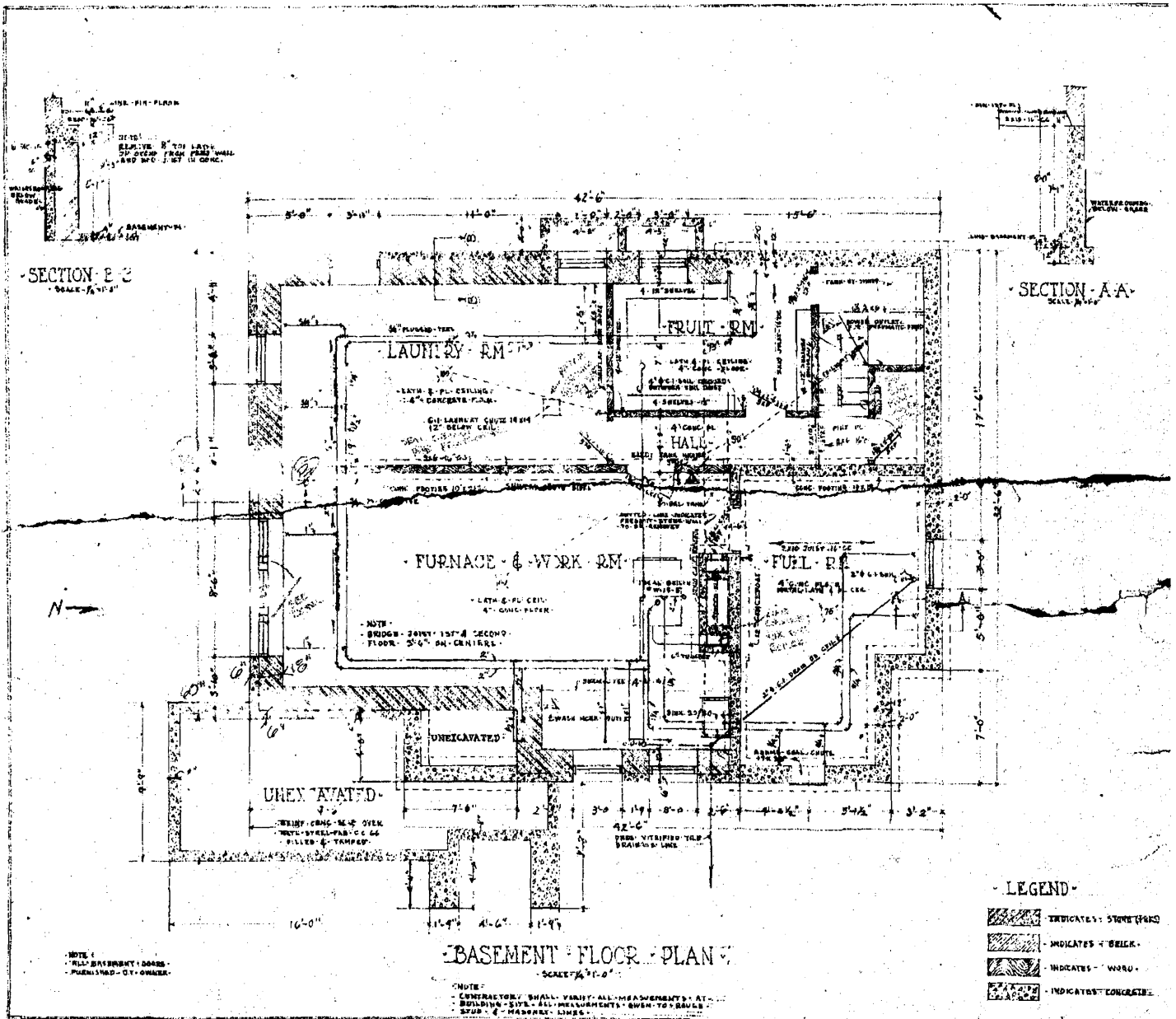
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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Plans

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 19



Original basement floorplan – Residence for Charles Boles.

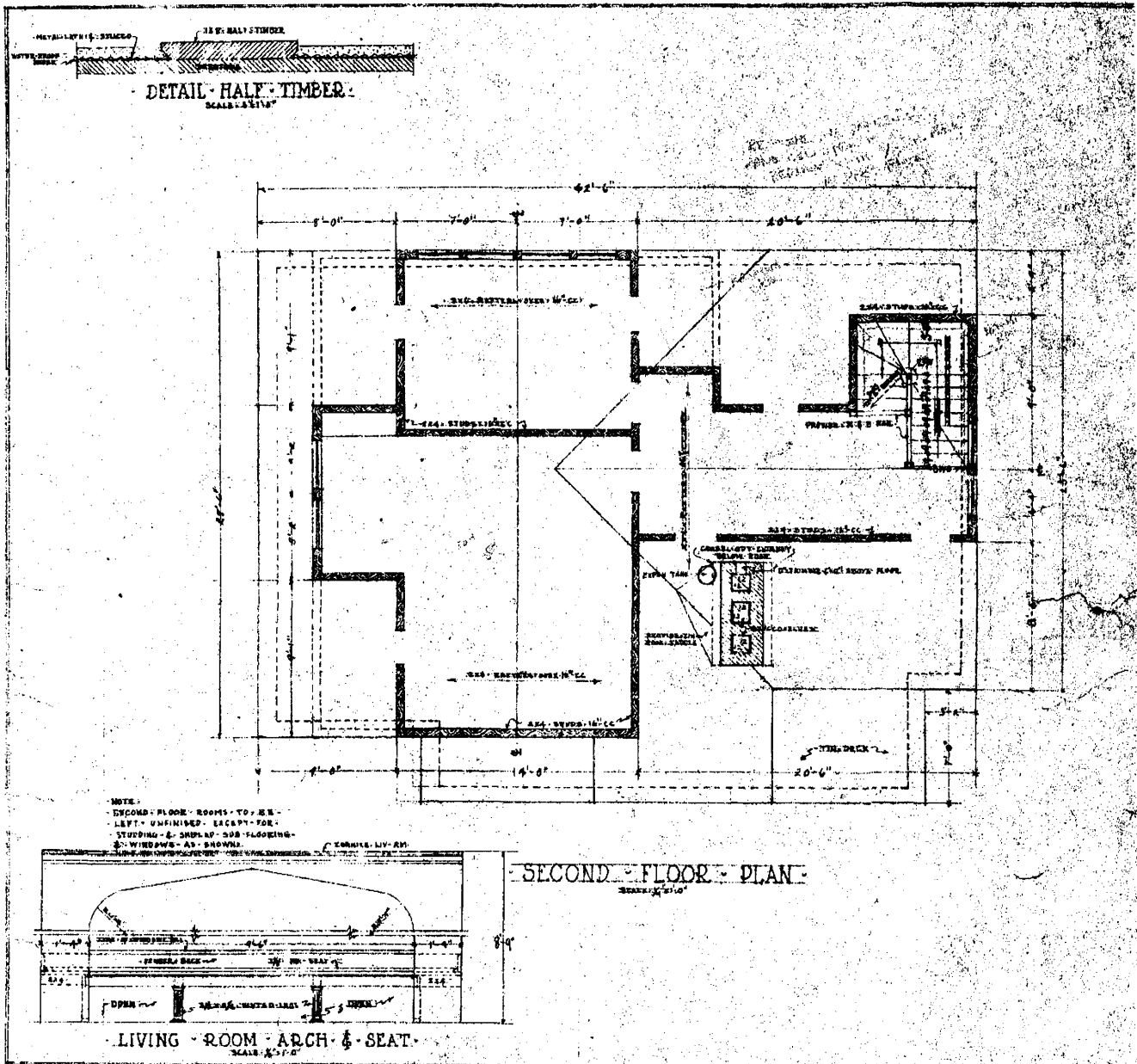
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Plans

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 21



Original second floor plan – Residence for Charles Boles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maps

Residence for Charles Boles
Flathead County, MT

Page 22

