FHR-8-300A (11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET Property	ITEM NUMBER PAGE 57
Name:	Detention Hospital Photo #57
Map number:	325 East Gallatin Street
Location:	
2 22	Livingston
Owner and address:	Toby Undem
	325 East Gallatin Street
	Livingston, Montana 59047
Construction date:	c. 1900
Style:	Vernacular
Verbal boundary description:	Original Plat, Block 24, lots 8-12
Acreage:	eity lots /z acre
U.T.M. reference:	11,21 1513,413,0,01 15,015,710,0,01
Bibliography:	Oral interview, Bill Gonder, May, 1979.
TTOTTO OT albert	Livingston Enterprise, February 3, 1900;
	November 17, 1904.

Description:
The house is a 2-story brick structure with a fat T-shaped plan and a gable at each end. Double wythe walls are of common running bond, with headers every eighth course. Foundations appear to be concrete. A 1-story porch, wood frame with concrete and window infill, projects at the front from a short arm of the T. Above it, originally, was a balcony on the roof of the porch; a door opens onto it from an upper room. The balustrade has been removed, but pieces are preserved. Details are simple. One-over-one windows fill openings spanned by brick flat arches, except where structural failures have required insertion of metal plates. Raking cornices are thick, but simply molded. Interiors are largely remodeled, but some woodwork remains upstairs. Two (original?) wood stoves provide the only heat.

Significance:
Contagious diseases that could lead to epidemics posed a potentially serious threat to public health in early Livingston. With a progressive sense of community health protection, public officials maintained a detention hospital or "pest house" at least as early as 1900, when a private residence was rented to house patients. In 1904, a house was erected on the "poor farm" east of Livingston. In 1908, the city bought this northside residence, built about 1900 as a single family home. For the next nine years, the city operated the pest house here, caring for patients confined both on a voluntary and involuntary basis. In 1917, because it was no longer desirable for use as a detention hospital, the house was sold to the highest bidder, Dominico Gendicossi.

This structure meets the following National Register criteria:

A. The structure played an important role in the public health movement at the local level.