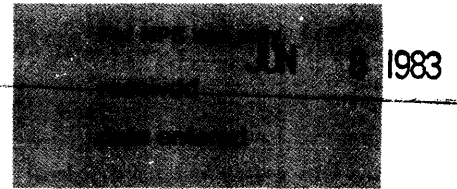


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Sterling, Fred T., House

and/or common Worden Apartment House or Kintner Apartment House

2. Location

street & number 1310 Gerald Avenue ~~_____~~ n/a not for publication

city, town Missoula n/a vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state Montana code 030 county Missoula code 063

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 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
	n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: apartments

4. Owner of Property

name H. O. and Tomme M. Worden

street & number 208 Pattee Canyon Drive

city, town Missoula n/a vicinity of state Montana 59803

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Missoula County Courthouse

street & number West Broadway

city, town Missoula state Montana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Fred T. Sterling home, situated on land purchased in 1910 from the South Missoula Land Company, is located near the University of Montana in Missoula. The two story bungalow style home has a rock faced ashlar masonry foundation, with large ground level muntined windows on all four sides of the basement. The exterior of the main story is faced with amber-rose brick veneer. The second floor and attic areas are half timbered with beige stucco. The front of the house (west facade) has three pane plate glass windows, the center one has the top fourth leaded and the side sash windows are leaded in the top half. These windows are located on both sides of the large covered porch. The entrance door is oak with corresponding stepped partial walls flanking the wooden steps leading to the front entrance.

The house has a hip roof with four gabled dormers with exposed rafter ends. Originally shingled, today the roof is covered with red-toned asphalt shingles. A half drive on the north of the house is covered by a porté cochere. The side porch, which entered into a small entry hall, has been closed in for a room and there is now no direct access from the interior of the porté cochere. There were two leaded glass doors at the east end of the dining room that opened onto a square patio with steps leading down into the yard. This area is closed-in and is used currently as a music room. In the center and on the south-east side exist the original entrances to the kitchen and the basement. Another exit on the south-east was bricked in and this, too, was part of the original kitchen which ran across the east end of the house.

There are two exterior stepped chimneys with corbelled tops. The one on the south side of the house is three flue, serving the billard room fireplace (basement level), the original living room and the master bedroom on the second floor. The billard room fireplace is faced with large lava rock and is impressive in size and decor, trimmed in brass. The main floor fireplaces are pebbled tiles and the master bedroom imported tiles. All fireplace fronts have been painted.

The second floor is reached by a wide stairway that rises to a large landing. To the right is the stairway to the servants' quarters in the attic and to the left are two steps which lead to the bedroom area. On the south is the master bedroom and dressing room, with bath, and on the west is the guest bedroom and on the north are two bedrooms, with a bath between them. These two rooms also had access to a sleeping porch, which now is glassed in. All of the doors entering the bedrooms, except the one to the master bedroom have been changed. The guest room was divided into two rooms when the house became an apartment house in 1938.

The landing is graced by a spectacular, three paneled window with leaded glass on the lower portion and a stained glass leaf design at the top. The side windows open. The windows on the main floor and second floor are leaded on the top portion and, with the exception of the large, fixed middle panels, all the windows are operable. The lifts for the windows are silver plated to match the exterior door knobs, which are heavy and silver plated with an ornate design. On the interior doors, the knobs are crystal, with lock coverings.

The floors are maple, except the attic floors which are fir. Mahogany is the primary wood used for doors and bannisters. The original built-in china closet, which remains in the building, is mahogany with floor to ceiling paneled doors of leaded and stained glass. The east end of the dining room also has a large stained glass window flanked by two doors to the outside patio area.

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 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 type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	1912	Builder/Architect	A. J. Gibson, Architect
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Fred T. Sterling House, built in 1912, is significant because it was designed by the prominent Missoula architect A. J. Gibson and due to its association with Fred T. Sterling, one of the more influential businessmen in Missoula during the first decades of the Twentieth Century. This fine example of Arts and Crafts bungalow style architecture has been well maintained and, although converted from a single family dwelling to an apartment house in 1938, the building retains a very high degree of historic architectural integrity.

Fred T. Sterling was a native of New Brunswick, Canada and came to Montana in 1883 to join the Eddy Hammond Company (forerunner to the Missoula Mercantile Company). Sterling started as a clerk and moved steadily up through the ranks of management until he was appointed a vice-president of the firm in 1906. He left Missoula Mercantile in 1918 and became president and part-owner of the Western Montana National Bank. His other commercial interests in Western Montana included a partnership in the A. M. Sterling Store in Ronan and a store in Quigley. Little documentation has been found on F. T. Sterling's exploits, but he is remembered by local people as the president of the Western Montana National Bank.

A. J. Gibson, the architect of the Fred T. Sterling House, had a long and productive career in Montana. "When Mr. Gibson first settled in Missoula, he saw the possibilities of the town, and as soon as he was able to do so, he began purchasing business lots. He put up the handsome brick block, the Gibson block. . . [T]oday the Gibson Block is the heart of the town of Missoula's busiest corner. To drive over Missoula is to see on every hand, evidence of his skill and ability. He built the High School, the Hawthorne School, the Sacred Heart Academy, the Harnois Theatre, all of the University of Montana buildings, and innumerable others." In 1886, Missoula was little more than a village; by the time Gibson retired in 1909, with his help Missoula was transformed into a stable and prosperous city. Moreover, Gibson's impact reached far beyond Missoula; his influence can be seen throughout the State of Montana in his many impressive private and civic buildings.

In A. J. Gibson's earliest work, one can see the influence of his mentor, H.M. Patterson of Butte who was well known for his fine examples of Richardsonian Romanesque design. Gibson's University Hall (1898) at the University of Montana incorporates the general massing and stylistic features of the Richardsonian style. By the turn-of-the-century, classical design aspects may first be noted and soon emerge dominant in Gibson's work, as evidenced by the progression from the minor classical detailing of the Ravalli County Courthouse (1901), to the Hamilton Town Hall (1906-07), the Bass Mansion (1908) and the George May House (1909) in Stevensville, and culminating in the fully developed Beaux Arts classicism of the Missoula County Courthouse (1908-10). Shortly after the completion of the Courthouse project, A.J. Gibson retired from his professional offices due to increasing deafness. Finding the time to turn to domestic design, Gibson set to work on his own house and studio in Missoula, refashioning the building from a 19th Century Queen Anne cottage into a Prairie style bungalow. Gibson's later residential designs reflect his major shift from classicism to the more popular styles of the early Twentieth Century which were influenced by the Arts and Crafts and Prairie School movements. The Fred T. Sterling House is one of Gibson's finest, most well maintained and preserved examples

9. Major Bibliographical References

Koelbel, Leonara. Missoula the Way It Was, Gateway Printing & Litho, Missoula, MT 1972
 Kvale, Velma R. Where the Buffalo Roamed, Mission Valley News, Ronan, MT 1976
 PACIFIC NORTHWEST QUARTERLY, Vol. 40 No. 3 July 1949, "Frank L. Worden, Pioneer Merchant",
 by Albert J. Partoll

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Southeast Missoula

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property occupies the west 139 feet of lot 1, Block 26 of the Hammond Addition #3 of the City of Missoula. T13N;R19W Section 27

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 Tomme M. Worden, Co-owner

organization n/a date 11/20/82

street & number 208 Pattee Canyon telephone 406-549-7676

city or town Missoula 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 Marcelle Steffy

title Deputy SHPO date 5-24-83

For NPS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.
John A. McChesney date 7/7/83
 Keeper of the National Register
 Attest: _____ date _____
 Chief of Registration