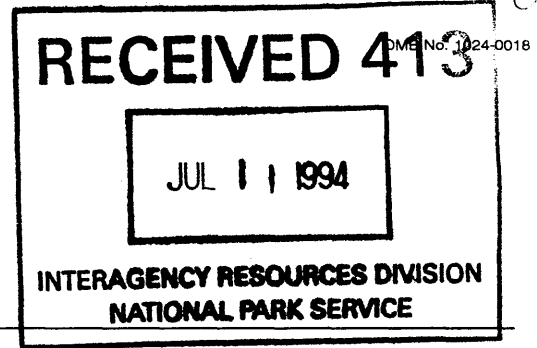


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name: Courthouse Historic District

other name/site number: 24FH

2. Location

street & number: 500 - 800 blocks of Main Street

not for publication: n/a  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 X 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 X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant    nationally    statewide X locally. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Maurell Shep MTSHPD 6-28-94  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency or bureau

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): \_\_\_\_\_

for  
Signature of the Keeper Edson K. Beall Date of Action 8.24.94

Entered in the  
National Register

---

**5. Classification**

---

**Ownership of Property:**  private  public-local  public-State  public-Federal

**Category of Property:**  building(s)  district  site  structure  object

**Number of Resources within Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>18</u>	<u>8</u> building(s)
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>19</u>	<u>8</u> Total

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:** 0

**Name of related multiple property listing:** Historic and Architectural Properties of Kalispell, Montana

---

**6. Function or Use**

---

**Historic Functions:**

GOVERNMENT/courthouse  
GOVERNMENT/correctional facility  
DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
DOMESTIC/secondary structure  
RELIGION/religious facility  
RELIGION/church-related residence  
COMMERCE/professional  
FUNERARY/mortuary  
LANDSCAPE/park

**Current Functions:**

HEALTH CARE/clinic  
GOVERNMENT/courthouse  
DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling  
DOMESTIC/secondary structure  
RELIGION/religious facility  
RELIGION/church-related residence  
COMMERCE/professional  
FUNERARY/mortuary  
LANDSCAPE/park  
VACANT

---

**7. Description**

---

**Architectural Classification:**

Tudor Revival  
Colonial Revival  
Late Gothic Revival  
Bungalow/Craftsman  
other: Chateausque, English Cottage  
Mission  
Moderne

**Materials:**

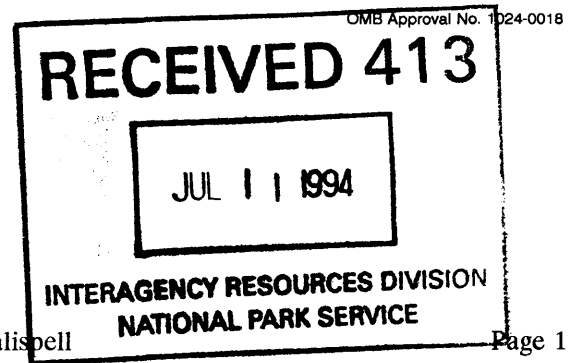
foundation: CONCRETE, STONE  
roof: WOOD/shingle; ASPHALT;  
CONCRETE; CERAMIC TILE  
walls: BRICK, STUCCO, WOOD/weatherboard  
other: N/A

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Courthouse Historic District, Kalispell



Page 1

### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Courthouse Historic District encompasses five blocks of a residential and commercial neighborhood in Kalispell, Montana, a small portion of the original townsite's approximately 300 platted blocks. The district contains 26 extant structures. The focal point of the district is the Flathead County courthouse, jail and park, located in the center of Main Street on the south end of the district. Although the courthouse and jail were completed in 1903, the blocks to the north fronting Main Street were not developed until the late 1920s and 1930s. Besides the courthouse complex, the district contains two large churches, a parsonage, a funeral home, a medical clinic, an apartment building, and residences built in the 1920s and 1930s. Most of the residences have been converted to office use, but the district retains much the same appearance and feel it had during the 1930s. The streets within the Courthouse Historic District are level and paved and are arranged in blocks approximately 300' square, with a north-south alley bisecting each block. The blocks are divided into 25'- or 50'-wide lots. Non-contributing buildings include a private school, a juvenile detention center, a church youth center, and an office building.

The courthouse and jail are Kalispell's only Chateausque-style buildings. The courthouse is a three-story building constructed of cream-colored brick with a 60' central tower on the front (north) elevation. Typical features of the Chateausque style include the steeply pitched, slightly flared hipped roof, brick construction with contrasting horizontal belts of concrete, parapeted gable dormers, and spires, and the finials and pinnacles on the roof line. Decorative belts of orange concrete stamped with a swirling pattern run horizontally at the heads and sills of the windows on each floor. Above the front arched window is a terra cotta plaque bordered in egg-and-dart molding that reads "FLATHEAD COUNTY" in large letters. The native rock pilasters on either side of the front entrance are surmounted by flat and broad Ionic capitals, and the high foundation of the courthouse is coursed native rock.

The jail was originally a two-story building with a hipped roof, built in the same style and materials as the courthouse. Called an "architectural gem" by the *Kalispell Bee*, it is constructed of cream-colored brick and had a slate roof (now composition shingles) and a native rock foundation. The foundation is much lower than on the courthouse and is random rubble rather than coursed. The jail's plan is irregular, with the offices and residential portion on the west end, the kitchen on the southeast, and the jail on both stories of the northeast. Originally the jail and the courthouse were 50' apart; there is much less space between the two structures now because of additions to the jail. The jail has had several small additions since it was constructed, including a one-story brick wing on the north, a garage (1955), and a boiler room (1964). The two non-contributing buildings flanking the courthouse are wood frame two-story office buildings housing the county extension office and the county commissioners' quarters. Constructed since 1963, they detract from the historic feel of the courthouse complex.

In 1903, the courthouse was on the southern outskirts of town. The business district of town extended south to 5th Street and north to the railroad tracks (Main Street was not opened for travel across the tracks until 1908). The two blocks on either side of Main Street between 4th and 5th streets contained the C. I. O'Neil Lumber yards, and the blocks to the south were vacant. (Even as late as 1927, according to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, most of these blocks were occupied by "scattered piles of cord wood" along Main Street.) The city built wooden sidewalks along south Main Street down to the site of the proposed courthouse in 1901, and the *Kalispell Bee* commented, "This will be a fine summer promenade." The neighborhood was not developed until much later, however. Residences were built to the east, west and south of these lots on Main Street before they were built just north of the courthouse. For many years Main Street north of the courthouse had a meridian strip that significantly narrowed the street.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Courthouse Historic District, Kalispell

Page 2

In 1928 Main Street, the side streets around the courthouse, and the driveways through the courthouse park were improved by the city and the county as part of the Main Street Project. On Main Street between 6th and 8th streets a 16' center grass plot was constructed and double ornamental light posts were placed in the center parkings three to the block. On the two blocks to the north, alternating single ornamental lights were placed. In addition, the County installed 16 ornamental lights around the courthouse drives and on 8th and 9th streets. Thirty-seven copper water services were installed, and in 1928 the American Legion placed a 6'-high bronze Doughboy statue in the center of Main Street between 5th and 6th Streets in memory of Flathead County residents who died in World War I (this was moved to the Veterans' Home in the mid-1950s). All the lots acquired by the Main Street Development Association were sold to defray their pro rata share of the cost of these improvements, and the privately owned property paid its share. The first residence constructed in the Main Street Project was built in 1928 at 635 Main Street.

Builders and architects constructing residences within the district drew on architectural styles and detailing popular during the 1920s and 1930s. Many are English cottage style, some with Tudor detailing. The earliest residence (the Fox House at 735 Main Street, 1920-25) is a very good example of the Craftsman style. One church is Gothic Revival, the other is a "rustic" Tudor style. Many of the residences have stucco exteriors or some brick veneer. Common features are fireplaces in the basement (reflecting the use of the basement as a recreation room or a den), cubbyholes in the walls, decorative tilework in the floors and bathrooms, and attached garages.

The north end of the district is anchored by two substantial structures, the First Presbyterian Church at 524 Main Street (1925/1957) and the Waggener & Campbell Funeral Home at 525 Main Street (1929).

The 1½-story First Presbyterian Church was built in a Tudor style that shares decorative details with the rustic chalets in Glacier National Park, particularly in its use of water-smoothed rocks for chimneys and entries, exposed log rafters, and peeled fir rails in a lattice pattern. The L-shaped building has hipped and gabled roofs, with a shed-roofed addition (1957) attached on the west end. There are half-timbering and quatrefoil designs in the stucco gable ends. The doors have decorative wrought-iron hinges and slightly arched multi-paned stained glass windows in the transoms. Today, the covered entry remains but the slightly curving shed roof has been extended out over a curving sidewalk. The chimney on the north of the original building, very noticeable from Main Street, is free-standing and is faced with river rock. An unusual feature on the interior is a fireplace on the north end of the basement. It has a slightly arched fireplace opening, a wood mantel, projecting peeled logs under the mantel, and a distinctive stone facing. Members of the congregation contributed the stones for this structure; the rocks came from the shores of Flathead and Bitter Root Lakes, Lake McDonald, and other sites across the valley.

The two-story, flat-roofed Waggener & Campbell Funeral Home was designed by architect Fred Brinkman with an H-shaped plan with a four-car garage attached on the east. The Colonial Revival-style building features a symmetrical plan with a central door, six-over-one double-hung windows (some in adjacent pairs), quoins, sidelights around the main door on the west, and a broken pediment over the central window and door on the west, and two porte cocheres. The building is constructed of Great Falls tan/orange variegated brick with terra cotta ornamentation. The interior of the mortuary has changed little over the years; it is still in use as a funeral home.

The Bethlehem Lutheran Church is located across the street to the south of the Waggener & Campbell Funeral Home at 603 Main Street. Built between 1932 and 1937, the Gothic Revival-style church features an offset spire. The brick veneer church has dramatic windows with slight Gothic arches with cement trim and sills. Many of the windows have elaborate tracery, some forming the quatrefoil design favored by Brinkman. The east elevation has a parapet roof topped by a terra-

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Courthouse Historic District, Kalispell

Page 3

cotta cross. The large stained glass window on the east elevation has three slit windows below it. The steeple tower rises above the entry door and features brick pilasters, long vertical Gothic-arched windows, and cement and terra-cotta trim.

The Bethlehem Lutheran parsonage just to the south of the church at 621 Main Street was built in 1941. The one-story Tudor-style dwelling has a side-gabled roof with two front gabled dormers and one rear gabled dormer. The building is of wood frame construction with brick veneer that is slightly paler than the tan-orange brick of the church on the lots to the north. The dormers and gable ends are decorated with tan-orange stucco and half timbering. The front door is constructed of wide vertical planks with decorative wrought-iron hinges.

Across the street from the Bethlehem Lutheran church and parsonage is the large St. Matthew's School built in approximately 1958. On the block to its south is the Wright-Hodgkin Clinic, which was built in 1937 at 704 Main Street. The one-story clinic has decorative details from the Mission style of architecture, notably the curved parapets on the east and north facades of the main roof. The building is rectangular in plan, with stucco siding, a flat roof and a tile-roofed entry supported by brackets. Decorative exterior wall details include recessed semi-circles above some windows with a single tile inside the recesses and an ornamental terra cotta shield on the north elevation.

The one-story McConnell house at 705 Main Street (1939) is a variegated brick Tudor-style residence with composition shingles rolled over the vergeboards to create a false thatched effect (unique in the survey area). The entry is in the inside corner formed by the two wings of the house and has a turreted roof and an arched board-and-batten door with ornamental metal grillwork and a brick tabbed door surround. A detached two-car garage matches the house.

The Sykes House at 720 Main Street (1932) is a two-story, four-square residence with a pyramidal hipped roof covered with concrete tiles. The exterior wall cladding is stucco. Some of the three-over-one double-hung windows have recessed semicircular areas over the tops with tiles as decoration. The entry is parapeted and has a tile roof, and there are terra-cotta columns on either side of the door. The two front windows have decorative wrought-iron below them.

The district retains excellent historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. The historic feeling is compromised somewhat by two factors: modern additions and buildings in the courthouse complex, and the conversion of almost all the residences on Main Street to professional offices.

The district is bounded on the east and west by the East Side and West Side Historic Districts, and on the north and south by blocks containing buildings with poor historic architectural integrity or less than 50 years old.

The Courthouse Historic District contains the following property types: Residences and Associated Outbuildings, Architect-designed Resources, Resources Associated with Government, Resources Associated with Social and Cultural Development, and Parks and Gardens.

---

## 8. Statement of Significance

---

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Areas of Significance: Architecture  
Community Planning and Development  
Social History  
Politics/Government

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A

Period(s) of Significance: 1903-1941

Significant Person(s): n/a

Significant Dates: 1903, 1928

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: Brinkman, Frederick A.; Bell, C. E.; Ford, James A.

### NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Courthouse Historic District contains five blocks of a residential and commercial neighborhood in Kalispell, Montana, a small portion of the original townsite's approximately 300 platted blocks. The district contains 26 extant buildings and one site, Courthouse Park. The focal point of the district is the Flathead County courthouse, jail and park, located in the center of Main Street on the south end of the district. Although the courthouse and jail were completed in 1903, the blocks to the north fronting Main Street were not developed until the late 1920s and 1930s. Besides the courthouse complex, contributing buildings in the district include two large churches, a parsonage, a funeral home, a medical clinic, an apartment building, and residences built in the 1920s and 1930s. The district qualifies for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (patterns of settlement of the community) and Criterion C (for buildings that are eligible for listing because of their architectural significance). The district's period of significance extends from 1903, the year the courthouse and jail were completed, to 1941, the completion of the construction of the Bethlehem Lutheran Parsonage. Significant dates are 1903 (the construction of the courthouse and jail) and 1928, the year the City initiated development of the Main Street Project. The areas of significance for the district are community planning and development (tied to the construction of the county courthouse and jail and the Main Street Project), architecture, government (the significance of Kalispell's designation as the county seat), and social history (the physical evolution of mortuaries as shown by the Waggener & Campbell Funeral Home). The district retains excellent historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. The historic feeling is compromised somewhat by two factors: modern additions and buildings in the courthouse complex, and the conversion of almost all the residences on Main Street to professional offices.

For information on the general setting and on associated historic contexts, see the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic and Architectural Resources of Kalispell, Montana.

The Courthouse Historic District differs from the rest of Kalispell in that most of the district was developed as an early community improvement project organized by the City of Kalispell. The Main Street Project covered 52 lots that had been delinquent for taxes and for the original pavement and special improvements. The Kalispell Townsite Company had held on to many of these lots on the south end of Main Street for years, hoping they would later sell for high prices as business blocks. All improvements were neglected and, according to City Engineer A. L. Saunders, no "sane man" would take delinquent tax title to property on that end of Main Street because of the anticipated high cost of repaving that section of Main Street. The 1927 Water Department report described the Main Street Project as follows:

For lack of funds, the street was not maintained and the pavement gradually disintegrated and dangerous holes pitted its surface until it became dangerous for the unsuspecting tourist. It became notorious as being the roughest Main Street in the Pacific Northwest...Kalispell became the butt of much unfavorable comment among travelers...after some little time it was decided to make a private development out of the affair...Several public spirited men...agreed to buy lots and build residences, thereby creating a beauty spot out of what is now a disgrace to an otherwise beautiful city.

...the county took title to the delinquent property, which, after being advertised as required by law, was sold with the understanding that any bonded or special improvement indebtedness against the property

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Courthouse Historic District, Kalispell

Page 1

would be paid, the street improvement made and the lots sold to the individual purchaser at the cost of improvement and without profit....

All necessary concrete walks and curbing will be built, center parking constructed with automatic watering device, ornamental street lights placed and the street re-surfaced and a warranty deed given to each individual purchaser at a cost of the pro rata share of the improvement. In these deeds will be inserted a certain reasonable building restriction, which will protect the purchaser from the liability of having another party build anything but a modern desirable residence on the neighboring lots...covering a three-year period many fine residences will be built, thus converting an important street into a revenue-producing area.

Architect Fred Brinkman drew a sketch of the two blocks north of the courthouse with the anticipated structures and landscaping. This sketch was published in local newspapers and city publications describing the project (see attached copy).

One of the main promoters of the Main Street Project was Dr. Clarence Hamel, who during this period was renting the Nollar residence at 29 East 8th Street. Once all the property within the project area that had become delinquent on taxes was advertised for sale, Dr. Hamel took a tax deed as trustee for the holding company formed by Kalispell residents. Kalispell residents who purchased lots were J. M. Garey, Fred Brinkman, C. M. Reddick, W. M. Parker, A. J. Dean, the Kalispell Lumber Company, Henry Good, William Nollar, Addie C. Nollar, the Flathead Commercial Company, W. H. Lawrence, Gus Kossoff, and R. N. Ford. Of these, Nollar and Ford built residences within the project area, and Brinkman sold his lots and built just outside of the project area. His residence is within the East Side Historic District. Pre-1927 owners of Main Street property within the project area were the First Presbyterian Church, St. Matthew's School, the O'Neil Lumber Company and Antone Fox; they all joined the company and pledged their support.

When the lots were sold, development of Main Street between 6th and 8th Streets was restricted to residences for a number of years, and the houses were supposed to be built within three years, cost at least \$4,500, and sit a certain distance from the street line. Corner lots sold for \$650 each and inside 50' lots for \$500 each.

Most of the residences within the Main Street Project remained with the original or second owners for many years. Quite a few homeowners rented out rooms over the years, often to single teachers. Some rented out space to the nearby St. Matthew's School. A relatively high proportion of the pre-World War II inhabitants of the residences were county or school employees or retirees.

The Courthouse Historic District is also significant under Criterion A because it reflects Kalispell's important role as the county seat. The designation of Kalispell as the county seat in 1894 was an important factor in the development of Kalispell as the regional trade and government center for northwestern Montana. From the establishment of Montana as a territory in 1864 until 1893, the upper Flathead Valley was part of Missoula County, with the county seat at Missoula. Flathead County was created in 1893, and at that time it included the entire northwestern corner of Montana. In 1894 Kalispell beat Columbia Falls by approximately 400 votes to become the county seat of the recently created Flathead County.

The district is also significant under Criterion A because of its significance in the social history of the area, particularly in the development of funerary practices in the region. Most of Kalispell's early funerals were conducted out of the deceased person's residence, as was the practice throughout the United States in the 1800s. The undertaker's primary role was as a provider of funeral and mourning paraphernalia. After about 1900, undertakers began to take on new roles as the providers of services, not just of material goods. The newly named "funeral director" might embalm the corpse in the residence, help arrange the funeral, organize pall bearers, transport the coffin and mourners from the residence to the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Courthouse Historic District, Kalispell

Page 2

cemetery, and take care of the filling of the grave. He provided space in his undertaking parlors for the increasing numbers of families to whom a residence no longer was appropriate or suitable for the laying out of the dead. Gradually, undertakers around the country began to construct larger funeral parlors to meet the need for new facilities such as a large reception area, a laboratory, a casket salesroom, and a chapel. American funeral directors thus evolved from the role of storekeepers simply providing merchandise and equipment to that of licensed professionals providing a variety of services to their communities. At the same time, three separate functions - the laboratory, the residence, and the chapel - were consolidated in the funeral residence run by a funeral director. The Waggener and Campbell families, who constructed the Waggener & Campbell Funeral Home in 1929, followed this pattern closely.

The Courthouse Historic District is significant under Criterion C because it contains some of the largest, finest, and most diverse historic buildings in the community. Architecturally significant buildings include the Flathead County Courthouse and Jail, the First Presbyterian and Bethlehem Lutheran Churches, the Bethlehem Lutheran Parsonage, the Waggener & Campbell Funeral Home, and several residences. Architect Fred Brinkman had an important influence on the overall influence of the district. He designed at least 9 of the 18 contributing buildings.

The district contains two churches and one parsonage. These buildings are integral parts of the district (although they were not constructed as part of the improvement project) and so are considered contributing even though they fall under Criteria Consideration A as religious properties. The other criteria considerations do not apply, as the district contains no structures moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, or properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years.

The property types in this district, as defined in the Multiple Property Document, are as follows: Craftsman-style and other styles of residences, architect-designed residential, commercial and public resources, brick resources associated with commerce, health-associated resources, resources associated with religious groups, resources associated with government, and parks and gardens.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Courthouse Historic District, Kalispell

Page 3

COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Building List

p: primary significance c: contributing n: non-contributing

*Note: All buildings are residences unless otherwise indicated.  
Small, portable sheds are not listed.*

<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Style</u>
524 Main St.	First Presbyterian Church	1925/1957	p	Tudor
525 Main St.	Waggener & Campbell Fun. Hm.	1929	p	Colonial Revival
" "	(garage)	1975	n	utilitarian
602 Main St.	St. Matthew's School	ca. 1958	n	utilitarian
603 Main St.	Bethlehem Lutheran Ch.	1932/1937	p	Gothic
621 Main St.	Bethlehem Lutheran Parsonage	1941	p	Tudor
627 Main St.	Hjortland Memorial Youth Ctr.	1953	n	contemporary
635 Main St.	Grawe House	1929	c	English Cottage
645 Main St.	Oldenburg Apartments	1940	c	Art Moderne
704 Main St.	Hodgkin-Wright Clinic	1937	p	Mission
705 Main St.	McConnell House	1939	p	Tudor
" "	(garage)	ca. 1939	c	utilitarian
715 Main St.	Ford House	1928	c	Tudor
720 Main St.	Sykes House	1932/1984	p	two-level foursquare
" "	(garage)	ca. 1984	n	utilitarian
725 Main St.	Robbin House	1931	c	Tudor
728 Main St.	Gies House	1939	c	English Cottage
735 Main St.	Fox House	1920-25	c	Craftsman
736 Main St.	Nollar Rental Property	1930	c	Tudor
744 Main St.	Anderson House	1933	c	Tudor
745 Main St.		ca. 1968	n	contemporary
800 S. Main St.	Flathead County Courthouse	1903	p	Chateausque
800 S. Main St.	Flathead County Jail	1903/'55/'64	p	Chateausque
800 S. Main St.	Flathead County offices	ca. 1970	n	utilitarian
800 S. Main St.	Flathead County offices	ca. 1970	n	utilitarian
800 S. Main St.	Juvenile Detention Center	1972	n	contemporary

---

### 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 (City of Kalispell)
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: Flathead County Library, Kalispell

---

### 10. Geographical Data

---

**Acreeage of Property:** approximately 10 acres

UTM References:		Zone	Easting	Northing
M N O P	A	11	699870	5341020
	B	11	700075	5340740
	C	11	699840	5340680
	D	11	699770	5341070

NW 1/4 Section 17, NE 1/4 Section 18, Township 28 North, Range 21 West, Montana Principal Meridian

---

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The northeast corner of the Courthouse Historic District is located at the intersection of 5th Street East and the alley between Main Street and 1st Avenue East. From that point, the boundary proceeds south to 8th Street East; east to 1st Avenue East; south to 9th Street East; west to 1st Avenue West; north to 8th Street West; east to the alley between 1st Avenue West and Main Street; north to the north boundary of 524 Main Street; east to Main Street, north to 5th Street East; and east to the starting point at the intersection of 5th Street East and the alley between Main Street and 1st Avenue East.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries for the Courthouse Historic District were chosen to include the courthouse complex and lots developed as part of the Main Street Project initiated in 1928, plus a few other buildings to the north that were constructed during the same period. A non-contributing office building on the north end of the west side of Main Street was excluded from the district. The district is bordered on the west by the West Side Historic District, on the east by the East Side Historic District, and on the north and south by buildings that lack sufficient historic architectural integrity or age to be included within the district.

---

### 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title: Kathy McKay, Historian  
organization: \_\_\_\_\_ date: March 1993  
street & number: 491 Eckelberry Dr. telephone: (406) 892-1538  
city or town: Columbia Falls state: Montana zip code: 59912

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

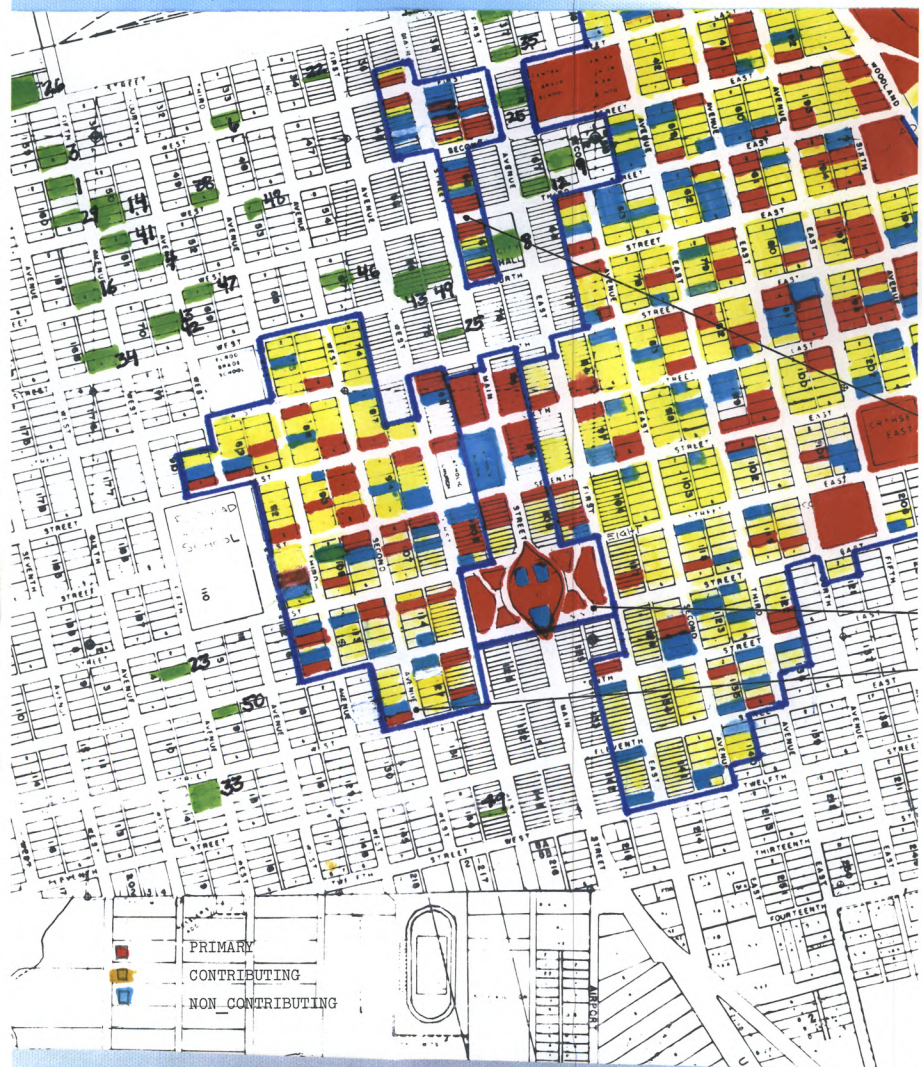
Section number 9

Courthouse Historic District, Kalispell

Page 1

### MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

- Brinkman, Fred, "Buildings in Kalispell," in Brinkman papers, file 13, folder 1, Architects Design Group, Kalispell, Montana.
- Daily Inter Lake*: "Irma Brinkman Mayer, 75," February 3, 1982.
- Elwood, Henry, *Kalispell, Montana, and the Upper Flathead Valley* (Kalispell, MT: Thomas Printing, 1980) , p. 43; \_\_\_\_\_, *The Train Didn't Stay Long* (Kalispell, MT: Thomas Printing, 1982), p. 54.
- Flathead Monitor*: "Plan Advanced for Reclaiming and Beautifying Lower Main Street," July 14, 1927, p. 1; "Main Street Improvement Is Started," June 7, 1928, p. 1; "Lights Being Installed on South Main," August 23, 1928, p. 1.
- "Frederick Adolph Brinkman," Baldwin Memorial Archive of American Architects, compiled by Mrs. Fred Brinkman in 1962, available in Brinkman papers file 13, folder 1, Architects Design Group, Kalispell, Montana.
- Heinecke, Rosalie Brinkman, "Gustav Brinkman Family" (1983), unpublished manuscript available from author, Kalispell, Montana.
- Kalispell Bee*: April 30, 1901, p. 3; "The New Courthouse," March 13, 1903, p. 8; "City Council," January 7, 1908, p. 8; June 11, 1912; "Local Architect Wins His 'Spurs'," January 2, 1917, p. 4;
- Kalispell Times*: "Fred Brinkman Married to Billings Lady," December 30, 1920; "Fred Brinkman's Court House Plan Pleases Pan-American Architects," September 8, 1921; October 13, 1921.
- Kalispell Water Department, "Main Street Improvement," in "14th Annual Water Department Report" (1927), p. 40. \_\_\_\_\_, "15th Annual Report" (1928), pp. 23-24, 39.
- Pine, Vanderlyn R., *Caretaker of the Dead: The American Funeral Director* (New York: Irvington Publishers, Inc., 1975), pp. 17-18; Habenstein, Robert W. and William M. Lamers, *The History of American Funeral Directing* (Milwaukee: Bulfin Printers, 1955), pp. 393-404, 435-439.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Kalispell, Montana, 1903, 1910, 1927, 1956.*



■ PRIMARY CONTRIBUTING  
■ NON CONTRIBUTING  
■ NON CONTRIBUTING

COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT