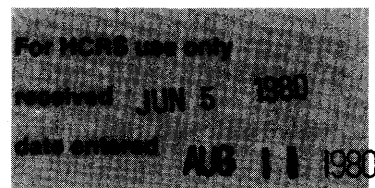


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**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 A. J. Dean House
and/or common Halvorson Residence

2. Location

street & number 244 Woodland Ave not for publication
city, town Kalispell vicinity of congressional district 1st
state Montana code 30 county Flathead code 029

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u>X</u> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture	<u> </u> museum
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial	<u>X</u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational	<u> </u> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment	<u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government	<u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial	<u> </u> transportation
		<u>X</u> no	<u> </u> military	<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Stanley and Ora J. Halvorson
street & number 244 Woodland Ave
city, town Kalispell vicinity of state Montana

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Flathead County Courthouse
street & number S. Main St. and 9th St. W.
city, town Kalispell state Montana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes X 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 1928

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The 1899 Sanborn Insurance map reveals that a large $1\frac{1}{2}$ story shingle style structure stood east of the Conrad Mansion across Woodland Avenue. The building is labeled "C.E. Conrad's Private Barn." The large post and beam framed structure, approximately 38'x77' faced to the southwest and was built parallel to Woodland Avenue. A one-story addition extended to the southeast, on the right as viewed from the front. To the left, or northwest, there was a one-story storage building attached to the barn by a drive-through. A hen house was built onto the north of this.

The 1927 Sanborn Map indicated that the central section was vacant. The south extension had been enlarged in the East-Northeast direction. Similar changes had been made on the buildings to the north; the storage building had been extended to the east-northeast and was then called the "Carriage House".

In 1928 the barn was cut into several portions which were moved and several residences contrived from the parts. A distinct feature of the original carriage house that appears on the Sanborn maps is a large round turret, "grafted" onto a steep gable. The front center section, which included the turret, was moved across the intersection to the north and was converted into a house. It is now located at the corner of Third Street East and Woodland Ave and is the structure nominated herein.

A concrete foundation for the newly conceived A.J. Dean House was built to accept the center section of the original shingle covered frame barn building. A new basement contained a billiard room, vegetable storage room, laundry room, a boiler, and a fuel storage room. An Adam coal chute was installed in the concrete wall. The new structure took the appearance, then, of a gabled roof, rectangular detached one-story frame residence.

A new one-story entry built of stone was added next to the turret on the south, and a back entry containing stairs down to the basement and up to the upper floor was added to the northwest corner of the building. A brick fire place was constructed in the first floor library.

The first floor contains the vestibule, living room (with the turret alcove located in one corner), the library, an open staircase to the upper floor, half bath, dining room, breakfast nook, kitchen, and a back entry and stairs located behind the attached garage. The library walls are plastered and it features a fireplace faced with art stone and with an ornate panel breast of fir. The library, alcove and stairway are separated from the living room by archways. The living room and dining room are separated by arched French doors -- creating an "open plan".

The second floor has three bedrooms and two baths, front and back staircases, and a short hallway plus a storage room contained in the lower portion of the gabled room. The second floor room with the turret is labeled "Boudoir", and an archway links this with the master bedroom.

The working drawings show that the building originally had exterior walls of shingles (like the Conrad Mansion and barn). The house is now covered with stucco and boards in a quasi-half-timber treatment, which functionally expresses the actual framing system within.

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Continuation sheet

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The east elevation features a one-story ashlar stone entry; this has a shed roof. The entry door is set in a semi-circular opening, the door is constructed of 2" planks with strap hinges, and there is a large light with three-over-three panes set in a semi-circular opening. This entry was added onto the "barn" when it was remodeled into a residence.

The turret is located next to and just north of the entry, and it was part of the original structure. It has three separate casement windows of six lights each on the second floor. The first floor casement windows, three in number, are taller and have eight lights each. There is a single basement light set in the concrete foundation. The turret has a conical roof with "slate surface shingles-thatched", the same material covering the gable roof of the house and the hip roof of the attached garage.

The first floor east facade has four continuous casement windows forming a horizontal window band, each window having twelve lights. Above the window heads the gable has a half-timber simulation of furred boards and stucco. The second story projects about 18" beyond the first story wall on this side. There are also four casement windows on the upper level. Beneath each upper window is a square panel containing a counter-sunk quatrefoil pattern. A tall chimney of ashlar stone projects above the roof between the house and the "new" attached garage. The garage doors are constructed of 2" planks similar to the entry door and have similar decorative strap hinges (false). These are double doors. The outer edges of the doors are rounded at the corners and each door has three separate windows of four lights each.

The south facade facing onto Third Street East is equally well composed. The ashlar stone entry vestibule projects from the main building at the east corner and its roof continues the slope of the main gable. There is a single narrow stationary window of six lights. In addition, there is a single casement window of twelve lights on the first level and three stationary sash continuous units in the main stairwell. These units contain leaded art glass of diamond shaped panes. There are two basement windows on this facade.

The west facade (back of the house) has the same half-timber simulation as the east facade. The upper windows have quatrefoil panels below them and the first floor windows are identical to those of the front facade. There are four continuous basement windows that have the same overall horizontal dimensions as the windows of the first and second floors.

The north facade has a single door (rear entry) behind the projecting attached garage. Above the doorway on the second level there is a single casement window of six lights. The garage has three continuous stationary sash windows, each containing nine lights.

All of the exterior walls of the house and garage are metal lathe and stucco, except for the dark stained half-timber treatment in the gable ends of the house and the random course ashlar stone entry. All-in-all, the end result is a pleasing composition that preserves the most pronounced feature of the "tower-gable" form from the Conrad barn, yet presents an original interpretation of a late 1920's English tudor cottage "Period House". It is this reinterpretation, a now 50 year old adaptive use, that is the focus of this nomination. The A.J. Dean maintains its full integrity as an adapted building and has been basically unaltered since 1928.

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 checked="" 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 1895/1928 **Builder/Architect** Kirkland K. Cutter/ Fred A. Brinkman

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

When the Conrad Estate in Kalispell, Montana was sub-divided and gradually sold off during the 1920's, the barn and carriage house building underwent a very interesting conversion. Purchased by A.J. Dean who engaged the young Kalispell architect, Fred A. Brinkman, the Conrad Barn and Carriage House was divided into five sections which in turn were used to construct five separate houses. The sections were moved from the original site on the estate; parts were salvaged for materials and parts were moved intact. The central portion of the old carriage house was relocated diagonally across the street from the original site and become A.J. Dean's private residence in 1928.

Although the Dean House retains an historical association with the Conrad mansion and is sited within very close proximity to the original house, its chief significance lies apart from the Conrad Estate. The Dean House is an excellent example of adaptive re-use dating back over fifty years and remains a fine example of a Tudor revival cottage "period house". Structurally, the building is significant in its use of post and beam construction (rare in this region), and in the use of heavy Oak timber brought in by the Great Northern Railroad from out of state. The heavy timber framing, which is symbolically reflected in the exterior stylistic handling of Tudor half-timbering, is visible in the attic. The hay bale pulley system lines from the original barn are still visible along the ridge.

The mansion, barn and carriage house of the Conrad Estate were designed by Kirkland K. Cutter of Spokane, Washington. Cutter also designed the Davenport Hotel in Spokane and Lake MacDonald Hotel in Glacier Park. Constructed in 1895, the Conrad mansion is now a community museum and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The mansion and estate buildings at one time formed an architecturally coherent, shingle style grouping.

According to the working drawings of the architect Fred A. Brinkman, the general shape, turret, and gable end of the original section of the carriage house are retained in the Dean House. However, the entire character of the carriage house changed in the rehabilitation: The shingle siding was replaced by metal lath and stucco the entrance was re-eked in ashlar stone, the simulated half-timbering was added to the gable front. The shingle style carriage house section became a Tudor revival cottage with Prairie School glasswork and built-in woodwork detailing in the library. The Dean House is a fine period piece, demonstrating the innovative spirit of its owner who, while president of the Kalispell Chamber of Commerce, was responsible for initiating the construction of numerous residential home in the area during the 1920's.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Sanborn Insurance Maps, Kalispell, MT 1899 & 1927
 Working Drawings by Fred A. Brinkman for A.J. Dean
 Halvorson, Ora J., "Charles E. Conrad of Kalispell: Merchant Prince with a Gentle Touch",
 Montana, the Magazine of Western History, 1971 p. 57-67 (Continued)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 0.75 acres **UTM NOT VERIFIED**
 Quadrangle name Kalispell Quadrangle scale 1:25000
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED
 UMT References

A	<u>111</u>	<u>701041010</u>	<u>51341141010</u>	B	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	D	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
E	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	F	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots 4, 5 and 6 of Block 193 of Kalispell Townsite Co. Addition No. 2 to Kalispell, MT

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>None</u>	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia Bick, edited by Kingston Heath
 organization State Historic Preservation Office date 4/20/80
 street & number 225 N. Roberts telephone 449-4584
 city or town Helena 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]
 title SAPO date 5-29-80

For NCRS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
 date 8/11/80
 Keeper of the National Register [Signature]
 Attest: [Signature] date 7/25/80

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Continuation sheet

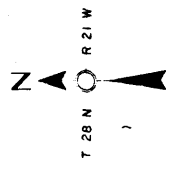
Item number 9

Page 1

Murphy, James E., The Story of the Conrad Mansion, 1976, Publ. by Author
Fifteenth Annual Report of the Water Department, City of Kalispell, Year ending
December 31, 1928.

LEGEND

- FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY SYSTEMS
- PROJECTED ROAD
- GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD
- GRAVEL OR STONE ROAD
- PAVED ROAD
- DIVIDED ROAD - TRAFFIC FLOW
- FEDERAL AID INTERSTATE SYSTEM
- FEDERAL AID PRIMARY SYSTEM
- FEDERAL AID SECONDARY SYSTEM
- INTERSTATE ROUTE MARKER
- U.S. NUMBERED ROUTE MARKER
- STATE ROUTE MARKER
- OTHER ROUTE MARKER
- CORPORATE BOUNDARY LINE
- NON-EXISTENT DEDICATED STREET
- CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- RAILROAD AND STATION
- POST OFFICE
- COURT HOUSE
- ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- HIGH SCHOOL
- HOSPITAL
- ELEVATION
- X 8000

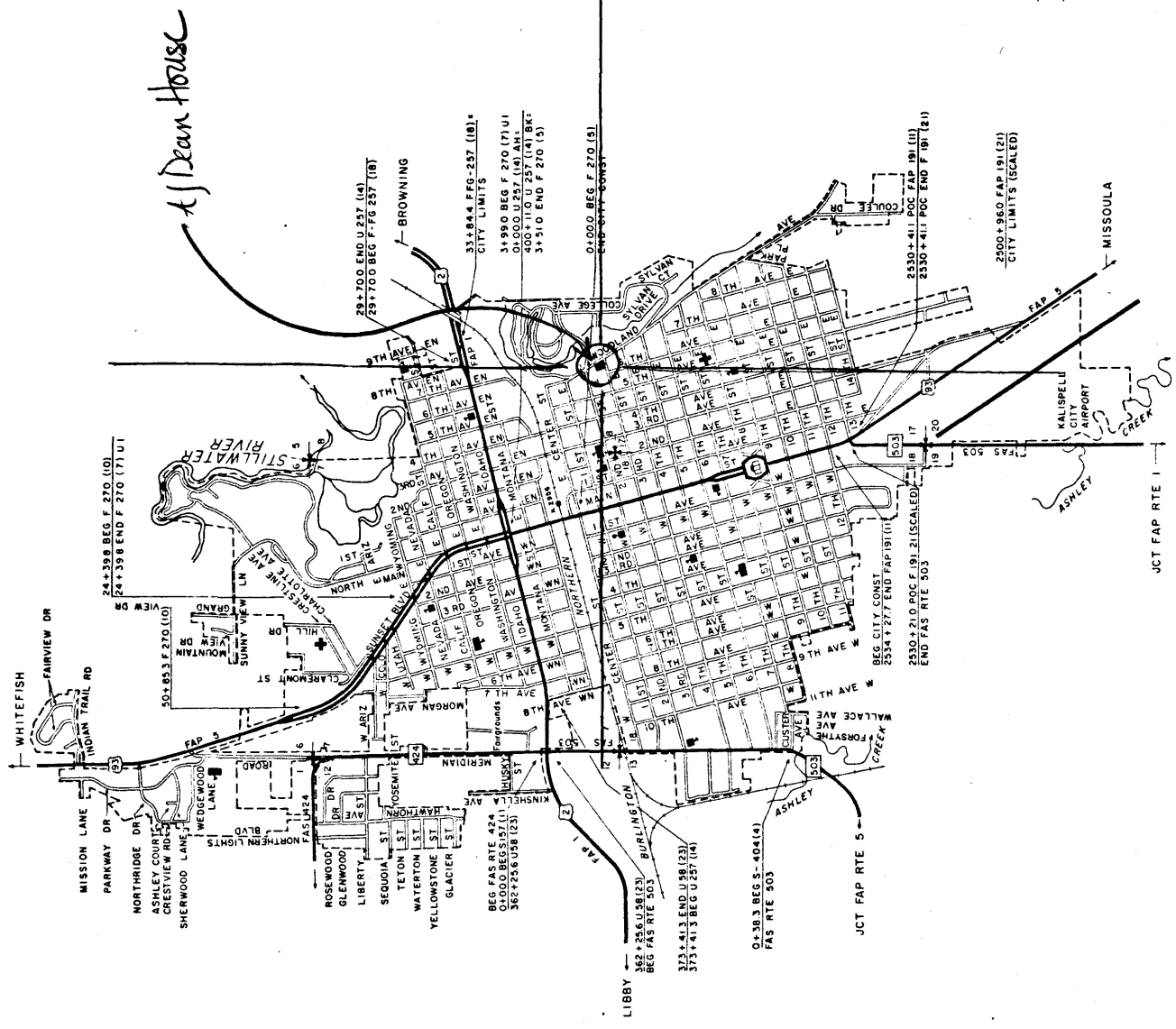


KALISPELL
FLATHEAD COUNTY
MONTANA
1970 CENSUS 10,526



REVISED DEC. 31, 1971

1962 USGS BASE



Copies of this map are available for a nominal cost at the Montana Department of Highways—Helena, Montana 59601