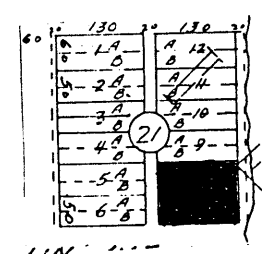


JUL 18 1988 #15

MONTANA HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY

Site#
Legal Description:RV, Block 21, Lots 7,8
Address:701 N. 2nd
Ownership: Name: Imma G. Finsley
private address: W. 303 Canyon Drive, Colfax, WA 99111



Location map of building plan with arrow north

Roll#12 Frame#15
Historic Name:F.H. Drinkenberg's first home
Common Name:none
Date of Construction:1895 x estimated
Architect: unknown
Builder: unknown
Original Owner:F. H. Drinkenberg
Original Use: residence
Present Use: residence

RESEARCH SOURCES:
Title Search: yes Tax Records: yes Bldg. Permit: no-
Census Records: no Sewer/Water: no Sanborn Maps:1909-1944
Directories: yes Newspapers: yes

TITLE SEARCH
Martha J. Allison
Frank Drinkenberg-1895
Lennot Treloar-1904
Samuel H. Treloar-1941
Maude Drinkenberg-1946

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

RAVALLI REPUBLICAN, August 16, 1967

Personal Interview with Lena Bell

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This building is a one and one-half story brick building resting on a random rubble stone foundation. Windows are very tall, narrow proportion double-hung windows with flattened arches above. Doorways have similar detail. There is a broad frieze board surrounding horizontal soffit that wraps around the entire house. Plan is basically square with varied projecting bays. There is an octagonal turret on the southeast corner of the building with a tent roof and a square bay that projects toward North 2nd Street. Bays, hips and dormers have steep pitched 12/12 roofs. Fascia is sculptured, moulded, fascia board. Windows in the turret are double-hung with small multi-pane lites above in the uneven proportion double-hung. There is a small shed dormer projecting to the south and double-hung windows in the gable dormer. Gable ends are finished with imbricated shingles. Roof shingles are asphalt seal down. Steps toward 2nd Street are wood. On the south, toward Franklin Street, are five concrete risers with a pipe rail and a fiberglass shed cover over the entry. Brick is laid in common bond pattern. Window sills are concrete. A doorway into the bay, near 2nd Street, has been infilled. There is an asphalt shingle style, asphalt brick style siding covering the entryway. Adjacent to the entry is a beautiful sculptured relief panel wood door that faces 2nd Street. Outbuildings include a beautiful weathered board, tall, gable roof, wood frame barn with a diamond pattern window in the gable and herringbone pattern wood shutters.

INTEGRITY

There has been some alteration to this bulding. A full wrap around porch has been removed. The joist ends are still visible imbedded in the brick above the stone foundation. It has been replaced by a wood frame porch and concrete stoop with a fiberglass canopy. Asphalt shingles have replaced the wood shingles on the main roof. A doorway has been infilled and one aluminum storm door has been added. With the exception of the missing porch, which would have contributed a lot to this bulding's character, the house has very good Queen Anne massing and integrity. The grounds are very nice. The property is surrounded by a beautiful pipe rail wire fence. The house sits well back on the lot.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This residence was built when the north side of Hamilton was all vacant grassland. Martha J. Allison sold all of Block 21 to Drinkenberg on March 18, 1895 for \$25,000.00. Drinkenberg built this residence on three lots. He sold it to Samuel H. and Lemmah Treloar of Butte. Treloar was the famed director of the Boston Montana Band, Butte's top musical group in the early 1900's. Local historians say that Treloar played at Marcus Daly's horse races. The family commuted back and forth from Hamilton to Butte. In 1946, Maude Drinkenberg bought this home back and remodeled it into three apartments.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Areas of significance: architecture, settlement

Specific Dates: c. 1895-1912

Contributing buildings: 3

The F.H. Drinkenberg House meets criteria B and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is an important example in Hamilton of a 1 1/2-story, Queen Anne style cottage, which gains additional significance as the first substantial brick house to be built in this community that was founded and controlled by the Amalgamated Mining Company's lumber milling operations. Distinctive Queen Anne stylistic features of the Drinkenberg House include the irregular massing; the octagonal, corner turret, with its pyramidal roof covered with decorative shingles; and the tall, 1-over-1 double hung windows with decorative stained glass surrounds on the upper turret. Although the wrap-around porch was removed during the 1940's when the building was converted into apartments, the house otherwise retains sufficient integrity to accurately recall its historical associations and depict the important architectural features of the style. The large, wood frame carriage house/barn located to the rear of the lot is an unusual survivor from the historic period and contributes to the historic character and value of the property.

Frank Drinkenberg was of primary historical significance in Hamilton history as a person who played an important role in shaping the development of the city. He began as an early real estate entrepreneur, buying major portions of the newly platted additions to the north of the original townsite from Martha Allison-Reinkeh (see inventory #6). In Drinkenberg's obituary, he is credited as "being largely responsible for the platting of Riverview and Riverview Addition." The historic record shows that Drinkenberg sold both developed and undeveloped lots, and built several brick residences on speculation on the north side. It is thought locally that Drinkenberg operated in defiance of the Amalgamated Copper Mining company that founded and employed most of Hamilton's residents in the company's lumber business and mill.

Drinkenberg prospered through the early development period from 1892-1900 and, in 1909, was president and founding member of the First National Bank of Hamilton. That year, he built the Drinkenberg Block and, in 1910, was a partner in the construction of the First National Bank building, the Drinkenberg-Bell Block, and the Drinkenberg-Coulter Block. In addition to his influence on residential construction patterns on the north side of Hamilton, Drinkenberg left a clear legacy within Hamilton's commercial district, and all of the buildings mentioned above remain in existence today. Drinkenberg was a progressive man and owned one of the first automobiles in the city. He was also civic minded and actively participated in city politics, being elected mayor for four terms.

F.H. Drinkenberg lived in this 1895 home for over a decade, when he built a new brick residence at 505 North 2nd St. in 1912. His second residence has lost architectural integrity due to extensive alterations, and the earlier, Queen Anne cottage is the best residential property to represent the importance of this early Hamilton developer.

The two outbuildings located to the rear of the Drinkenberg House are contributing buildings. The one-and-one-half-story carriage house is a finely detailed building with an asphalt covered gable roof with eave returns, ship lap siding with corner trim, wooden, hinged double doors, and a small door to the hay loft on the north elevation. The small, gable roofed shop building adjacent to the carriage house has 6-lite fixed windows and a 4-panel wooden door. This building is covered with shingles. Both outbuildings are well preserved examples of typical, period ancillary buildings that add much to the historic character of the property.

Acreage: less than one
UTM Reference: 11/719100/5125920

Form prepared by Kirk Michels and Ada Powell, 205 Bedford, Hamilton, MT
September, 1987