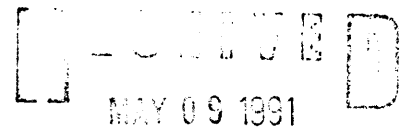


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name: Young, Benjamin, House

other name/site number: Cole House

2. Location

street & number: 523 Main

not for publication: n/a  
vicinity: n/a

city/town: Stevensville

state: Montana code: MT county: Ravalli code: 081 zip code: 59870

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Buildings

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>4</u>	_____ building(s)
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>4</u>	_____ Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of Stevensville, Montana: 1866-1941.

4. 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.

Maude Steff MT SHPO 4-9-91  
Signature of certifying official Date

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
State or Federal agency and 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

\_\_ See Continuation Sheet

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Entered in the  
**National Register**

entered in the National Register Alana Byrne 6/19/91

\_\_ See Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_ See Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_ removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_ See Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

fu  
Signature of Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

---

## 6. Function or Use

---

Historic: Domestic/single dwelling

Current: Domestic/single dwelling

---

## 7. Description

---

Architectural Classification: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Late Gothic Revival

Materials:        foundation: stone  
                  walls: wood  
                  roof: asphalt shingle  
                  other: clapboard

---

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Benjamin Young House is a one-and-one-half story, wood-framed, cross-gabled, Carpenter Gothic cottage. According to the present owner, the original, eastern portion of the building was constructed using the vertical plank-wall framing.<sup>1</sup> The style, materials, and decorative details indicate that the original building was rectangular with a single-story west wing offset to the south of center. The house is sided with clapboard trim with simple corner pilasters. Gable ends are pedimented and set above a plain cornice which belts the house at the roof line. The gables are embellished with cut-out vergeboard ornamentation in the gable peaks, decorative shingle cladding and hip knobs at the ridge lines. Original fenestration is characterized by double-hung, wooden sash windows, arranged 1-over-1 and 6-over-6. Original openings have wooden frames with molded heads. The house is roofed with composition shingles which replace the original wooden shingles; the building sets on a concrete and stone foundation.

The original west wing appears to have been expanded at different times in three directions, altering the house floor plan from a T to a rectangle. A shed roofed porch on the south elevation has been enclosed. The west wall was moved ten feet west and the north wall was extended to the north edge of the front section of the house. As a result, in stark contrast with the east elevation, the west elevation has a very low-pitched, off-center, gable with no decorative features. The windows in the west wing are quite different from those in the east.

The principal facade faces east onto Main Street. This elevation is symmetrical, with a central focus achieved by a central entrance and porch with a gable above. The gable is covered with imbricated shingles. A single-story open porch spans the center two-thirds of the facade. The porch is covered by a hipped roof supported by four turned porch posts with scroll brackets. The base of the porch is plain wooden decking. Double-hung, 1-over-1 windows are located within the porch to each side of the doorway.

On the south elevation, the front gable end terminates in a large, central bay window on the ground level. The bay has a hipped roof and is lit by a double-hung, 1-over-1 window, paired at the center, single at the sides. Above this, an historic double casement window is located at the center of the gable end, which is covered with imbricated shingles.

X See Continuation Sheet

---

<sup>1</sup>Interview with Dolla Cole by Patricia Bik, November 28, 1990.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Young House

Page 1

Located on the south side of the west wing is a large 24-pane, fixed window. An open porch with a hipped roof wraps the southwest corner of the building; the roof is supported by five non-original 4"x 4" posts and a 2"x 2" balustrade. A single-paned, fixed window looks onto the porch on the south side. Access to the porch is gained from the west elevation.

The gable peak of the west elevation is located south of center creating an extended roof line to the north. The resulting horizontal lines are in sharp contrast to the vertical lines of the east elevation of the house. Two small, non-original, casement windows are located in the house wall within the porch. A long, horizontally-divided, non-original, fixed window is located toward the north.

On the north elevation, the front gable has a non-original casement window in the center. A tall internal brick chimney protrudes from the far west side of the roof. A double-hung, 1-over-1 window is located at center on the first story, under the gable. Two casement windows are located in the side of the west wing, a small unit at the east side and a large unit on the west.

The integrity of the east wing of this building has been well-maintained. The present structural and decorative features appear to be part of the original building. The integrity of the west wing, however, has been seriously compromised. The original wing is completely hidden. The low offset gable and the absence of decorative features is in sharp contrast to the symmetrical gables and decorative wood detailing of the east wing. However, the east portions of the building retain enough integrity to reflect the original design, and to strongly convey a sense of the history associated with the property.

#### OUTBUILDINGS

The three outbuildings associated with the Young House date to the historic period and each make a positive contribution to the historic character of the property.

#### Root House

A small, historic, cast concrete block root house with a north-south gable roof is located just north and west of the house. The only door is located to the east of center on the south elevation. The gables are covered with vertical board and batten. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a boxed cornice and return gable ends.

#### Root Cellar

Immediately to the west of the root house is an underground cellar that is accessed by a set of steep stairs enclosed beneath a steeply-pitched north-south gabled roof. The eaves of the roof reach almost to the ground. The exterior above ground is covered with wide clapboards. A wooden door is located at the center of the south elevation. The walls of the underground section are of river stone. The roof is insulated with sawdust.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7

Young House

Page 2

---

Garage

A single-car garage is located at the southwest corner of the property. It has a north-south gable roof, with the garage doors opening onto South Avenue. An entrance door is located at the north end of the east elevation. The walls are sheathed in weatherboard and the roof is covered with rolled asphalt.

---

## 8. Statement of Significance

---

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Locally

Applicable National Register Criteria: C                      Areas of Significance: Architecture

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): n/a                      Period(s) of Significance: 1900-1909

Significant Person(s): n/a    Significant Dates: 1900, 1909

Cultural Affiliation: n/a    Architect/Builder: Young, Benjamin

---

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Benjamin Young House is an excellent example of early Gothic Revival architecture in Stevensville. The use of the rare plank-wall construction method adds to the architectural interest and importance of the building. This house is one of a very few houses in the area that exhibit the picturesque features of Gothic Revival styling.

The design of the Benjamin Young House is an excellent representative of the folk variant popularly known as Carpenter Gothic, which references the Gothic Revival style of architecture. Often lacking the extremely-pitched roof, the unbroken wall surfaces on the gables, and gothic-arched windows, Carpenter Gothic houses, such as this one, do exhibit ornamental vergeboards, and ornate cut woodwork on prominent porches. This suggests that the builder wanted to display an obvious and popular feature of Gothic Revival architecture on what is in fact an eclectic house.

Because the outbuildings on the property comprise a historic, architectural ensemble, the period of significance has been defined to include not only the construction date of the house, but the addition of the root house and root cellar just nine years later. When viewed together, the buildings reflect an historic continuum, reflecting changing ownership and property use. In addition, the outbuildings contribute by representing turn-of-the-century concrete block construction, as well as technology for food storage.

Ben Young and his wife Mattie came to Montana from Missouri around 1896. They had one daughter, Helen.<sup>2</sup> Two more daughters, Abigail and Emma, and a son, Sherman, were born to them in Montana.<sup>2</sup> It is not known when the family arrived in the Stevensville area, but in 1899 the Youngs purchased these lots.<sup>3</sup> Apparently, Ben Young, who was a carpenter, built the house.

In 1906 Young traded this house for the "little pink house" near the Mission owned by G.L. Bruce, a salesman and cement worker. Bruce planned to make some improvements on the young house before moving into it.<sup>4</sup> A year later a newspaper report indicated that Bruce had made a number of improvements on his home including a concrete block root house.<sup>5</sup>

X See Continuation Sheet

---

<sup>2</sup>1910 Census.

<sup>3</sup>Chain of Title.

<sup>4</sup>Stevensville Register, October 10, 1906.

<sup>5</sup>Stevensville Register, December 12, 1907.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Young House

Page 1

---

In 1909, Moses Baker purchased the home from Bruce. The Baker family lived there until 1921, when they sold it to George A. Smith. In 1925 Smith sold it to Mabel E. Chilcott, who owned it until 1970.<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>6</sup>Chain of Title.

---

## 9. References

---

Abstract of Title, Stevensville, Pleasantvale Addition, Block 10, Lots 13-14  
Missoula Herald, Missoula, Montana, Special Edition, January 1, 1909.  
Missoulian, Missoula, Montana, December 15, 1912; June 12, 1949; August 14, 1949.  
Sanborn Map Company, Ltd., "Map of Stevensville, Montana", 1909, 1927 (New York).  
Stevensville Historical Society, Montana Genesis (Missoula: Mountain Press, 1971).  
Stevensville Register, Stevensville, Montana, October 10, 1906; December 12, 1907; Special  
Edition, December 23, 1909.  
U.S. Department of Commerce, Twelfth U.S. Census, 1910, U.S. Government Printing Office,  
Washington, D.C.  
Western News, Hamilton, Montana, December 19, 1911.  
Interview with Dolla Cole by Patricia Bick, November 28, 1990.

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  
 University  
 Other -- Specify Repository:

---

## 10. Geographical Data

---

Acreeage of Property: Less than one acre

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
	11	723080	5154060

Verbal Boundary Description:

Stevensville Townsite, Pleasantvale Addition, Block 10, Lots 13 and 14.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the lots historically associated with these buildings.

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

---

Name/Title: Frank Grant	Date: revised October 1990
Street & Number: 544 Hastings	Telephone: 406/549-2468
City or Town: Missoula State: Montana	Zip: 59801