

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received SEP 22 1986

date entered

001 23 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Calvary Episcopal Church

and or common same

2. Location

street & number 9 N. Villard Avenue

N/A not for publication

city, town Red Lodge

N/A vicinity of

state Montana

code 030

county Carbon

code 009

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	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Bishop of Montana Diocese, Episcopal Church

street & number Park Street

city, town Helena

N/A vicinity of

state Montana

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carbon County Courthouse

street & number 106 N. Broadway Avenue

city, town Red Lodge

state Montana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Red Lodge Historic Survey

has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date August 1981

federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Montana State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Helena

state Montana

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The small one story, wood frame Calvary Episcopal Church has a gable end main block and a wing extending to the north. The church occupies a single lot in an irregularly-shaped residential block in the northwest section of Red Lodge, Montana.

A projecting gabled entrance vestibule is centered in the main facade. Nearly residential in scale, the building is sheathed with drop siding and trimmed with corner boards with rounded corner moldings. The cut rubble stone foundation is roughly coursed and edged with a watertable and skirt. The asphalt shingle clad gable roof has open, overhanging eaves with closely-set shaped rafter ends. The entrance roof is similarly detailed and, like the main roof, has a decorative keystone-like form at the roof apex and purlin braces with pyramidal caps at plate height. The gable ends are shingled with alternating rows of fish scale and octagonal shingles which are also used as a frieze edging. Molded cornices close the gables. A cross extends from the roof near the front facade.

The front entrance features a lancet arch surround framing the double paneled doors, and a lancet-shaped leaded and colored glass window above with "CALVARY CHURCH" in the design. An applied cross design with quatrefoil stops and flanking quatrefoil highlights the top of the window. The gable end has lancet-shaped windows with leaded and colored glass designs; a scrolled sill board underscores each window. Three of these windows light the north facade and four in the south facade of the main block. In the west gable end a triple unit of lancet-shaped windows is set high in the wall.

An intersecting gable roofed ell extends to the north from the west (rear) end of the main block. This wing also has a rubble stone foundation and is sheathed with drop siding. The rafters have the same exposed, shaped tails as the main block. There is a lancet-shaped doorway in the east facade that has been blocked, and a single leaded glass window to the north. Set high in the north facade is a transom-shaped window.

Attached to the west gable end is a small, gable roofed addition which is covered with drop siding; the foundation is poured concrete. The exposed rafter tails are not shaped. A hip roofed addition extends further to the east and has a shed roofed addition on the north. This area is also sheathed with drop siding; the windows are 1/1 double hung units.

The original form of the main block and rear wing remains unchanged in ground plan and elevation with the exception of a small addition constructed in 1918, financed by the Calvary Women's Guild to provide space for meetings and Sunday School. The diminutive addition, located at the back of the church, is sheathed with drop siding and compatible with the original structure. Door and window openings retain their original appearance, and the building exhibits a high quality of carpenter workmanship in its decorative window frames and sill boards, shaped rafter ends, patterned shinglework and applied religious motifs. The interior of the building retains its historic period appearance as well.

The design, setting and historic feeling remain virtually unaltered from the historic period. The association of the building with early community use is facilitated through the appearance, as well as by the documented construction and use of the building.

## 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 checked="" 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** 1900 **Builder/Architect** E.S. Donnell, B.B. Baker, builders

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Calvary Episcopal Church is architecturally significant as a distinctive representation of vernacular, ecclesiastical construction, built by local carpenters in the city of Red Lodge, Montana. The building was erected during an early period of prosperity and population growth in this south-central Montana coal mining town. It was the last of six, small, carpenter-built churches constructed during the last decade of the 19th century in the community. Of these six, three remain standing, and two, the Calvary Episcopal Church and the Congregational Church, retain an exceptionally high degree of architectural integrity.

The six small, wood frame churches built in Red Lodge from 1890-1900 by local contractors were nearly residential in scale, and were similar in form and detailing. All of them were important social institutions which reflected the respectability and affluence of the city. The six churches built in Red Lodge from 1890-1900 were very similar in scale and design. The small Episcopal Church, the last to be erected, did not have a steeple but was quite similar to the Adventist Church and the original design of the Methodist Church. All three were quite small, had steeply pitched gable roofs, and projecting gable entrance porches flanked by lancet or Gothic arched windows. All six of the wood frame churches were gable front designs and had leaded, colored glass windows.

### 19th Century Red Lodge Churches

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Contractor</u>
Congregational	1890	Sawyer Bros., Billings
Finnish Lutheran	1891	Finnish Carpenters
Methodist	1892	James Cooper
St. Agnes Catholic	1896	P.A. Alvin
Calvary Episcopal	1900	E.S. Donnell, B.B. Baker
Adventist	1900	Undetermined

The Reverend Charles H. Linley, an Episcopal minister, delivered the first sermon given by a minister in Red Lodge in 1889 and began to visit Red Lodge once a month for services. In 1900 the Trustees of the Diocese of Montana purchased Lot 7, Block 28 from the Rocky Fork Town and Electric Company for a church and later that year purchased Lot 8 from Walter Lewis for \$60.

The July 4, 1900 edition of the Carbon County Democrat noted that the committee of the Episcopal Mission would submit plans for a "pretty stone church" to builders for bid. On July 18, 1900, the same newspaper reported that the contract for the erection of the new church building had been let to Donnell and Baker. By August the church had been enclosed and ready for plasterers; plans for the stone building were disregarded for unknown reasons.

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Continuation sheet

Item number 8

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The Episcopal Church appears on the 1901 Sanborn Fire Insurance map complete with the vestibule and small vestry wing extending to the north. A ca.1907 photograph shows the church yard edged with a picket fence and the steps enclosed with a similar balustrade. The shingled gable face and corner boards appear to be painted a dark trim color.

At the time the building was erected, and for many years after, the congregation of the Episcopal Church was very small. In 1920 there were 100 members affiliated with the church and a Sunday School of 45. The pulpit was filled by both resident clergy and visiting pastors who served neighboring towns. The church did not have a rectory. In 1913-1914 Reverend Royal Tucker was rector of the church and resided at 603 N. Hauser Avenue. From 1916-1918 the Reverend Allen Prescott boarded with the Provinse family at 117 W. 17th St.

The construction of church buildings in Red Lodge in the 1890s was the physical expression of the need for residents to establish and belong to the church organization of their choice. Besides providing spiritual leadership, the churches played an important role in the social activities of the community. Church fund-raising activities and socials were often occasions for local talent to perform, and the evenings with recitals and musical numbers were performed and enjoyed by members of various congregations.

Through its virtually unaltered appearance, the Calvary Episcopal Church provides a good example of ecclesiastical architecture crafted by local carpenters. The well-preserved interior and exterior, seen through numerous decorative details, combine to present a strong design for the building.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

"Carbon County, Montana. Its Resources and Its Future", The Holiday Supplement, The Red Lodge Picket, pp. 15-17, 71., 1909.  
Zupan, Shirley and Harry J. Owens, Red Lodge: Saga of a Western Era, The Frontier Press, Billings, Montana, 1979.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Red Lodge East

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A 

1	2	6	3	7	5	7	5	5	0	0	5	0	7	5
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C 

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D 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property occupies lots 7 and 8, block 28 of the original plat of the city of Red Lodge, MT.

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Bradley, Survey Coordinator

Edrie Vinson, Carbon County Historic Preservation Officer

organization Carbon County Historic Preservation Office

date December, 1985

street & number Carbon County Courthouse Annex  
5 East 9th Street

telephone (406) 446-3157

city or town Red Lodge

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 *Maurelle* *Shelby* <sup>MK</sup>

title SH PO. date Sept 19, 1986

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register date 10-23-86

*Robert Dyer*  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration