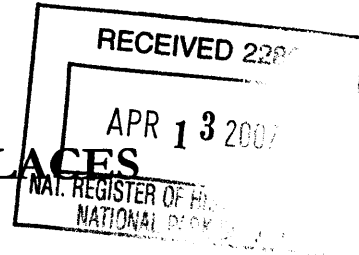


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM



### 1. Name of Property

historic name: Abraham and Mary Walton Hogeland House

other name/site number: Fort Maginnis Bachelor Officer's Quarters; Frank and OlaMay Hogeland House

### 2. Location

street & number: 620 West Montana Street

not for publication:  NA

vicinity:  NA

city/town: Lewistown

state: Montana code: MT county: Fergus code: 027 zip code: 59457

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally.

Signature of certifying official/Title: *Mark T. Sauer/SITPO*

Date: *4/9/2007*

Montana State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency or bureau

(  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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

Signature of the Keeper: *Carson H. Beall*

Date of Action: *5-24-07*

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property:** Private

**Number of Resources within Property**

**Category of Property:** Building

Contributing      Noncontributing

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National**

  1                          1   building(s)

**Register:** na

  0                          0   sites

**Name of related multiple property listing:**

  0                          0   structures

Historic Resources of Lewistown, MT

  0                          0   objects

  1                          1   TOTAL

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions:**

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**Current Functions:**

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification:**

OTHER: Folk Victorian

**Materials:**

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD; ASBESTOS/shingle

roof: ASPHALT/shingle

other:

**Narrative Description**

Lewistown is an agricultural community located at the geographic center of Montana in the vast Judith Basin. Nestled amid rolling prairie, farms and ranches, the Lewistown area features three beautiful mountain ranges, the Snowy, Moccasin, and Judith. From there, grand 100-mile vistas stretch out below. Picturesque landscapes, mountain terrain, and small quiet towns typify the area. Lewistown's townsite streets are angled southwest to northeast and northwest to southeast. On a tree-lined residential street just two blocks northwest of the Lewistown Courthouse Historic District (NR listed 6/27/1985) sits the Abraham and Mary Walton Hogeland House.

The L-shaped building features an intersecting gable roof covered with modern asphalt shingles. The roof features boxed eaves, with full gable returns and raking molding. Its gable-front and wing, two-story plan is interrupted by a c. 1945 two-story, wood-frame garage. While the garage reads as a separate building, it is connected to the house at its southeast corner. Wood clapboard, original to the residence, covers the exterior walls. In 1942, asbestos shingle siding was added to the front (southeast) and side (southwest and northeast) elevations. On the northwest elevation, the original narrow clapboard and cornerboards are exposed.

The home faces southeast onto West Montana Street. The front elevation features a gable-front wing to the west, and a side-gable wing to the east. A shed roof between the first and second stories shelters the porch area within the ell. The west bay features an entry off-center to the east, covered by a bracketed, gabled roof. A rectangular, hipped bay window to the west features a pair of tall, one-over-one, double-hung, wood-frame windows at the southeast plane, and single windows of the same style at the sides. At the second story, there are two, evenly-spaced, single, two-over-one, double-hung wood frame windows within the gable end. The east bay of the façade features the shed-roofed porch across the first story. The porch shields another entry, set just off-center to the west, and a single, two-over-one double-hung, wood-frame window to the east. At the second story, a gabled dormer window, two-over-one style, protrudes from the center of the side gable. West of the dormer is a small, diamond-shaped, fixed, stained glass window.

The southwest (side) elevation is symmetrical, with a centered brick exterior chimney flanked by single, two-over-one double-hung wood-frame windows at the first story. Above, single gabled dormer windows, similar to that on the façade, area centered on either side of the chimney. The northeast (side) elevation is dominated by the gable-end of the east wing, and the garage attached to the north corner of the building. Two single, two-over-one wood windows are evenly spaced across both the first and second stories of the gable-end bay.

**8. Statement of Significance**

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Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):

Significant Person(s):

Cultural Affiliation:

Areas of Significance: EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT;  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Period(s) of Significance: 1900-1956

Significant Dates: 1900, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1947

Architect/Builder: William Cruse, carpenter

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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The Abraham and Mary Walton Hogeland House originally stood as officers' quarters at nearby Fort Maginnis. After the fort closed at the end of the nineteenth century, Abraham Hogeland purchased and dismantled two buildings, and had them reconstructed in Lewistown in 1900. This property at 620 West Montana is the larger of the two buildings, rebuilt as closely as possible to the original design. Abraham and Mary Hogeland were early settlers in Central Montana, with a ranch on Spring Creek. Their purchase of property "in town" provided opportunities for themselves and their children during a time of burgeoning development. Indeed, the Hogeland's decision to reconstruct the house and establish tangible ties to the town is indicative of the increased permanence of the community and patterns of development. Specifically, the family's tenure there is a significant representation of historic local trends as defined in the Historic Resources of Lewistown Multiple Resource Area (NR approved 6/27/1985). Though located just two blocks outside the inventory area of the MRA, the property embodies the same historic contexts developed in that document. The house's transition from a frontier fort building to a residential neighborhood is indeed uniquely reflective of the settlement patterns and community development in Lewistown. Particularly, the property is representative of the transition of Lewistown from a trading post to thriving social, economic, and civil center. The historic alterations in design and materials to the building are significant representations of economic and design trends through the first half of the twentieth century. For these reasons, it is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

**Central Montana in the Late Nineteenth Century***Much of this context taken from the Historic Resources of Lewistown MRA*

In its infancy, Lewistown existed only as a trading post for a nomadic way of life, serving Indian traders, hunters and trappers. Company F., of the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry, selected a site near Story's Fort for Camp Lewis, in 1874. Established to protect commerce on the Carroll Trail, the temporary military post was named in honor of a former Major W. H. Lewis, and it is likely the name "Lewistown" selected ten years later, was derived from the post.

In 1879, some 25 Metis families, descendants of the French and Indian, established the first permanent settlement and before any appreciable white migration occurred, "Big Spring Creek" had 150 Metis families. The present site of Lewistown was taken as homesteads by Francis A. Janeaux and Paul Morase. Many Lewistown streets bear the French names of these first settlers.

Cattleman began to take advantage of the "open" range in Central Montana in 1880 and the timely discovery of gold in the Judith and Moccasin Mountains spurred the growth of several nearby mining camps. Janeaux was encouraged by these developments to build a store and to plat a portion of his land for a village. Dr. L. A. Lapalme, Lewistown's first M.D. laid out the townsite in 1882 using a fence for a starting line, which is probably the reason the streets of Lewistown run southeast – northwest.

The sheep industry, which began around 1882, was a major contributor to the permanent prosperity and the steady development of the area, and many sheep ranchers were to enter banking, land, and/or commercial ventures in Lewistown. George W. Cook, David Hilger, Bernard Stack, James Fergus. William Fergus, S.S. Hobson, J.D. Waite, F.R. Warrem. J.S. Huntoon, R. B. Thompson, Samuel Phillips, John Brooks, A. C. Green, and G. M. Stone were among the pioneers sheepmen whose names are linked to many businesses and residences within the Multiple Resource Area. Abraham Hogeland is also counted among the early influential ranchers with connections to town.

**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
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property:** less than one

<b>UTM References:</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
	A 12	619026	5213395

**Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)):** SW ¼ SE ¼ NW ¼ Section 15, T15N, R18E

**Verbal Boundary Description**

Lot 4, Block 1, Stafford Addition #2, Lewistown, Montana.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary is drawn, according to legally recorded lines, to include the buildings and real property historically associated with the Hogeland family residence.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kate Hampton  
organization: MTSHPPO date: August 2006  
street & number: 1410 8<sup>th</sup> Ave. telephone: (406) 444-3647  
city or town: Helena state: MT zip code: 59601

**Property Owner**

name/title: Marjorie R. Mackey  
street & number: 5504-A Tunitas Ave. telephone: (805) 466-1811  
city or town: Atascadero state: CA zip code: 93422

name/title: Nancy Wagner  
street & number: 10809 NE 157<sup>th</sup> . telephone:  
city or town: Bothell state: WA zip code: 98011

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The northwest (rear) elevation contains two bays: the front-gable bay to the west, and the side-gable to the east. The east end of the elevation contains a narrow hipped, one-story kitchen extension within the ell. This extension is original to the house, and connects the garage to the residence. It originally featured a centered window opening at its northwest elevation; the window remains, but is obscured by a modern, plywood lean-to. The gable-end bay features a centered brick exterior chimney with single two-over-one wood windows to either side, at both stories. On this rear elevation the original details and materials, such as gable boards and corner boards, present throughout the building exterior, are not obscured by mid-20<sup>th</sup> century siding.

**Interior Architectural Features of the Hogeland House**

*Written by Marjorie Mackey, granddaughter of Abraham and Mary Walton Hogeland, and current co-owner.*

Inside, the house is a basic Victorian home with wide baseboards, several transoms and ten foot ceilings in most of the rooms.

Right of the front door is an open stairway to the second floor. The stairs have two turned posts for each of the fifteen steps. The banister continues around the hall to the front bedroom with the same turned posts. There is a transom over this doorway. The front bedroom has two windows facing Montana Street and there is one dormer window facing Seventh Avenue. The adjoining bedroom on the west side of the house is configured the same with a dormer window facing Seventh Avenue and two windows facing to the north. Both bedrooms have a chimney piece and a large walk-in closet.

On the other side of the stairway is a small hallway with a bathroom with a diamond shaped window and a claw-foot bathtub, across that hall is a small linen closet. At the end of this hall is the third bedroom; a much smaller room with three windows and a chimney but lower ceiling so the windows on the east side are much closer to the floor. The dormer window is facing Montana Street. This room has an added closet, not the original closet.

Back downstairs to the left of the front door is the living room with a bay window facing Montana Street. This room has a chimney for a wood stove used in an earlier day. After central heating was installed in the late 1940's, some of these chimney places were converted to cupboards or display cabinets. Except for the main chimney in the dining room, the other chimneys were blocked (without my knowledge) when a new roof was put on several years ago. The living room has a fake mantel, and there was never a fireplace in the house. Between the living room and dining rooms there is a functioning pocket-door. In the dining room there is a built-in buffet with glass doors above and drawers and cupboards below. There is a pass through to the kitchen where the same cupboards continue clear to the ceiling. In the dining room is a walk-in closet, used as a coat closet. The living room has one window in addition to the bay window. The dining room originally had the three windows like the upstairs bedrooms, but a tenant installed a wood burning stove and vented it out one window; this is now used for a gas stove. The kitchen has the usual three windows and four doors, one leading to the front porch.

There is an out-kitchen off the kitchen where my grandmother cooked on a kerosene stove when it was too hot to have the old wood range going. My parents moved into the house in 1945 and up-graded the house for their comfort. Where there had been a small cellar with a dirt floor, my Dad dug out, poured concrete walls and floor for four rooms.; a furnace room and laundry, a knotty pine recreation room, a bedroom, a toilet and shower, and a cement coal bin. He also built a one and one-half-story garage that is attached to the northeast corner of the house.

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**Garage (one non-contributing building)**

Abraham Hogeland's son, Frank Hogeland, constructed a one-and-one-half-story garage for the residence c. 1960. The rectangular garage is located at the north corner of the house, at the terminus of the concrete driveway, and rests on a concrete pad foundation. The wood-framed building has a shallow-pitched, front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. Rafter ends are visible beneath wide eaves. A narrow pent roof crosses the base of the gable end of the front elevation, providing some shelter to the garage doors. Narrow clapboard, similar to the original siding of the residence, covers the exterior walls. The garage also features cornerboards. Like the residence, the garage faces southeast. A centered pair of side hinged wooden garage doors, two-panel style with X-bracing at the lower half, provides vehicular entry. Above the doors at the upper story is a single boarded over window opening. The northeast elevation has only one opening: a one-by-one sliding window at the south side of the second story. The southwest elevation attaches to the residence at its south corner, via an interior door to the one-story kitchen extension. The plywood lean-to is attached to the garage as well, just north of the kitchen. At both the first and second story, there are two evenly-spaced six-light fixed frame window openings. The second story also features another single window of the same style is slightly off-center to the south in the south half of the elevation.

**Integrity**

The Abraham and Mary Walton Hogeland House's integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association are high, as the home still clearly reads as a Late Victorian residence, but displays the influences of mid-twentieth century design and material trends. The interior of the house, with its built-ins and woodwork, adds to the significance and integrity of property. Since its construction the house has witnessed the application of asbestos shingles on two elevations, and the removal of the front entry. These changes occurred during the period of significance. The design, form, and ornamentation of the house remain intact.

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By 1883, Janeaux was indebted to his supplier, T. C. Power and Brother of Fort Benton, for over \$50000 and he agreed to turn over all buildings, merchandise and land necessary to settle his debt to "The Merchant Prince of the Plains". N.M. Erickson was dispatched to the settlement to manage the operation for the Power Brothers in 1883 and began work immediately to build a town, succeeding in establishing a hotel and some mercantile enterprises. He petitioned for a post office designation for "Lewistown" and abandonment of Reed's Fort, a nearby opposition settlement that had been serving as post office for "Big Spring Creek". Erickson was successful in this effort and was named Lewistown's first postmaster on March 10, 1884. His efforts to "boom" the town and the political connections of T. C. Power paid off in Lewistown being designated county seat when Fergus County (named for James Fergus) was created from the eastern end of Meagher County in 1885.

**Abraham and Mary Walton Hogeland's Arrival in the Late Nineteenth Century**

By the early 1880s, European-American settlers had not only arrived, but had become dominant. One of the earliest was Abraham Hogeland, a surveyor for the Northern Pacific Railway, the first transcontinental line through the state, and the instigator for the first land rushes through Montana.

Hogeland's family roots were in Pennsylvania and he was graduated with honors from the estimable LaFayette College. An educated and optimistic man, Abraham established his sheep ranch and took advantage of several other opportunities and positions to support his family. He had married Mary Walton back East, and left her and his infant son to embark on his western adventure very soon thereafter. As a surveyor, Abraham became very familiar with the land, and chose his homestead in the Judith Basin. His great granddaughter, western writer Mary Clearman Blew explains: "Family legend confirms his love for the basin – how he first surveyed it for the railroad and, having seen no better country between Pennsylvania and Montana, decided to make it his."<sup>1</sup>

He worked and lived and settled for two years before Mary and their son Albert joined him at the homestead. His appointment as county land surveyor after he left the railroad established him in the position of formally transitioning the landscape around him into a place for non-Indian settlement:

For a number of years he had been the Fergus County Surveyor...Surveying is the application of geometry and trigonometry to achieve a representation of the land on a reduced scale. Surveying exchanges one perspective for another; it exchanges the physical for the abstract. As land is measured, it shifts into its dollar equivalent. It can be purchased or sold. With its conversion into capital, land loses its primacy; it becomes a resource. Part of this process in Montana in waning years of the nineteenth century was the conversion of land from a place where the Blackfeet, Assiniboine, Crow, and other northern plains tribes lived into sections and half- and quarter-sections that white settlers owned.<sup>2</sup>

Abraham controlled the space that stretched beyond his imagination by measuring and mapping it for settlement. As he wrote about that external world he was pinning down and mapping and limiting, he seems not to have been aware how much he was concealing in the telling, or how much, in the process of his mapping, he was erasing of a landscape and a way of living.<sup>3</sup>

While Abraham and Mary worked on their ranch and raised their large family, Lewistown was becoming the business and trading center for the growing stock, farming and mining community. In August of 1899, after several attempts had failed, Lewistown was incorporated as a city. By the turn of the century the population of the fledgling community was 1096.

1 Mary Clearman Blew, *All But the Waltz*, (New York: Viking Penguin, 1991), pp. 29.

2 Ibid. pp. 21-22.

3 Ibid. pp. 33-34.

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The land rush was on, and Lewistown was to experience tremendous growth as a result. During this “emergent” period, as identified in the Historic Resources of Lewistown MRA, sophisticated and enduring buildings were constructed in the city. These buildings mark Lewistown’s move from trading post to permanent city.

**The Hogelands and Lewistown in the Early Twentieth Century**

The population of Lewistown nearly tripled between 1900 and 1910 and the streets were rapidly lined with buildings to meet the needs of the growing community. Abraham Hogeland’s investment in the city of Lewistown is significant, particularly as the home he built there is a physical representation of that transition. The house was dismantled from Fort Maginnis, approximately twenty miles northeast of Lewistown.

Fort Maginnis was one of a new series of forts to take care of the expansion into the central and eastern Montana. A number of state newspapers, especially the *Rocky Mountain Husbandman*, advocated as early as 1878, the location of a fort in central Montana to protect the stockmen and settlers in the area. The D-S ranch was considered to be particularly influential in this movement. The fort was located on the southeast flank of the Judith Mountains, and was named for Martin Maginnis, the Montana delegate in Congress. This is said to have been the only military fort in our history which was named for a living person. It had accommodations for 13 officers and 184 men. During the ten years of its existence it served as the headquarters for patrol activities of the army against the Blackfeet, Sioux, Piegan, Cree and Bannack Indians. The complete disappearance of the buffalo, the creation of the reservation system, and the development of population and regular civil government caused its abandonment April 10, 1890.<sup>4</sup>

Marjorie Mackey, Abraham and Mary’s granddaughter, explains:

By this time there was not much for the Army to do so the fort was short-lived. By 1890 it was declared surplus and before 1895 plans were to dismantle the whole fort. My grandfather purchased two of the bachelor officer quarters and hired a carpenter, William Cruse, to take the buildings apart, move them into Lewistown and reconstruct them. He first built them into a smaller house on the corner of 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Evelyn Street for the family to live in while Mr. Cruse built the larger house at the corner of 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Montana Street where it is today. At the time my grandfather owned the entire block so it was the first house on that block...The family moved into the larger house in time for Pete to be born there in 1900.<sup>5</sup>

Marjorie’s father, Frank Hogeland, noted in a newspaper article about the house:

‘Everything was constructed the same as it had originally been,’ said Hogeland. ‘Doors, archways and most of the detailed top quality wood carvings were saved and brought along with the house to help in maintaining its early American appearance.’ According to Hogeland the open staircase was left in one piece and transported to Lewistown and put back in the house.<sup>6</sup>

By 1900, the Abraham and Mary Hogeland family included farm laborer Albert (18), dress maker Caroline (Carrie-16), Elizabeth (Bess-15), Theodore (Theo-11), Frank (6), Ella (Rebie) (2) and infant Horace (Pete). The youngest, Harold (Barney), came three years later. The house at 620 Montana was not a full-time residence for the family, but instead their “city house.” “Many ranchers rented houses in Lewistown where their wives lived during the week while the children went

4 Merrill G. Burlingame and K. Ross Toole, *A History of Montana*, Volume II, (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc.), p. 149.

5 Marjorie Mackey, “Montana Historic Property Record: Hogeland House,” on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

6 Vonnie Cornett, “19<sup>th</sup> Century Officers Never Had It So Good!,” *Lewistown News-Argus*, April 29, 1979.



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to high school and the men stayed out on the ranches and fed the cattle. Others sent their high-school age children to board alone in town during the winter.”<sup>7</sup> Granddaughter Marjorie Mackey, current owner of the property writes:

By 1900 they had children who needed to attend school regularly so they needed a house in town. [Abraham] bought the whole block from 6<sup>th</sup> Ave. and 7<sup>th</sup> Ave. and Montana and Evelyn St. He said people said ‘Why did he buy way out in the country?’ It is only four blocks to the Courthouse and about seven blocks to downtown.

As the family grew up, the older children filed their own homesteads, and Abraham and Mary continued to expand their own ranch holdings. Competition for the best agricultural land became fierce through the 1910s. Transportation was most important to the development of the community. Before the Montana Railroad, known as the “Jawbone”, gave Lewistown its first train service in 1903, there were about 52 arrivals and departures of stages per week. The Montana Railroad put in several years of strenuous existence before it was purchased and improved by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Railroad in 1908. The “Milwaukee Road” provided convenient access to a prairie with regularly scheduled train service. Since the railroads, which were major landholders, encouraged homesteading and the consequent expansion of wheat farming, both the Milwaukee and Great Northern railroads were operating branch lines into Lewistown by 1913. The Hogelands had the advantage of having surveyed much of the lands, and had well-established holdings already along the creeks and springs that could help support more marginal parcels.

As a singular influence, the “homestead” phenomenon had the most significant impact on the growth of the Lewistown community. In a short period of time, the town went through the stages of emergence as a growth area, maturing into an established “permanent” city, and finally, stabilized as a centralized exchange for area resources and needs. Abraham and Mary’s house at 620 West Montana, which had been one of only a few buildings in the surrounding blocks, found itself within a growing residential neighborhood. The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of 1901, 1908, 1916, and 1922 show a remarkable increase in the number of houses nearby.

By the late 1910s, however, the fortunes for homesteaders and farmers in Montana began to turn. Widespread drought began in 1917. In 1919 eastern Montana homesteaders faced humidity that averaged four percent, massive grasshopper infestations, and prairie fires. The effect was devastating. Homesteaders enticed by boosterism about the fertile lands of Montana saw their investments literally blown away by the dry wind. Historian Joseph Kinsey Howard described the continuing disaster:

In the spring of 1920, however, it rained...but the rain stopped and the wind came. These winds were the first “dusters” the northern plains farmer had ever seen. Day after day he watched, first incredulous, then despairing, as the gale whipped his fields into the sky...The ruined homesteaders gathered in little groups in the towns to compare notes...the fourth dry year, and now the wind! Nothing like it had happened before...But the stockmen grinned wryly, knowing it had happened before and would happen again...<sup>8</sup>

By the early 1920s, over 11,000 Montana farms “blew away,” leaving more than 40,000 people in eastern and central Montana destitute. Some farmers turned to the towns for alternate employment; others moved on to more fertile locales out of state. Compounding the natural disasters were the strains on the national economy following World War I, and the resultant constriction of extractive industries in Montana, such as logging and mining. This combination of factors resulted in a keen economic depression that brought “upon the State and its banking structure an almost complete breakdown.”<sup>9</sup>

7 Clearman Blew, p. 53.

8 Joseph Kinsey Howard, *Montana: High Wide and Handsome*, (Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press/Bison Books, 2001), p. 202.

9 Clarence W. Groth, *Montana Banking History 1864-1954*, Helena Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, (Helena Montana: Montana

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During the period 1919-25...twenty thousand mortgages were foreclosed, and half of Montana's farmers lost their land. The average value of farmlands fell by 50 percent. During the flush times prior to 1918, Montana had become heavily overstocked with banks, and many of them had been reckless in their lending policies. Now the overextended banks fell like dominoes. Between 1920 and 1926, 214 of Montana's commercial banks - over one-half the state's total - failed, carrying thousands of family savings accounts with them.<sup>10</sup>

In Lewistown, this economic downturn is evidenced in that very few buildings, particularly residences, were constructed there after 1923. The 1943 Sanborn Map for the Hogeland's neighborhood is identical to that of 1922. Abraham and Mary Walton Hogeland, together with their family, weathered the tough times. They had purchased and proven up their ranches before the land rush of the 1910s, and their dependable water supplies and sheltered landscapes sustained them. The family was able to keep their house at 620 West Montana, and continue with their diversified jobs and schooling.

Abraham, while still a rancher, became increasingly involved in the Lewistown community. In addition to his job as County Surveyor, he went on to become Superintendent of Schools and a Justice of the Peace. Mary Walton Hogeland died in 1927, and afterward, various members of the family, including youngest daughter Ella - Mary Clearman Blew's "hot headed" Aunt Rebie - lived there. Rebie raised four boys in Lewistown, and moved to Great Falls in 1942. At that time, the community of Lewistown, like much of Montana, witnessed resurgence in agriculture and economy.

...real prosperity returned to Montana farmers only with the high food prices and abundant rainfall that came during World War II...the war brought vastly increased profits to those who had held on through the Depression. High food prices and generous federal price supports kept Montana's farms prosperous for several years after the war's end.<sup>11</sup>

**Frank Hogeland's Family Transitions the House into the Mid-Twentieth Century**

Because of waning demands for mutton and the introduction of synthetic fibers, the sheep industry, so important to Lewistown's early growth and prosperity, did not fare as well as other agricultural endeavors in the late 1940s. Despite this, the city prospered. In 1942, Marjorie Mackey made improvements to her grandparents' home at 620 West Montana. The asbestos tiles she used were immensely popular at the time, and gave the house a more "modern" appearance:

At this time I bought the house and Mom, Dad, and I painted and papered inside and Dad put on a new roof and I bought and Dad installed that wonderful invention asbestos shingles. Luckily I ran out of money and couldn't afford to put shingles on the back of the house..<sup>12</sup>

Marjorie and her parents, Frank and OlaMay Hogeland, in modernizing the house, were following a familiar trend in design. The ornamental bargeboards and narrow clapboard common to Late Victorian residences, had, by the 1940s, become dated and "old fashioned." Throughout Montana and the United States, a more streamlined, modern aesthetic had emerged, and modern materials offered sleek design, lower maintenance, and fireproofing advantages.

The United States was always recognized as the largest consumer of asbestos. During the war, however, the use of cement-asbestos siding and roofing rose to new levels, primarily as a result of the need to enclose munitions supplies with an easily assembled, inexpensive fireproof material..<sup>13</sup>

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Historical Society, June 1955) pp. 42-3.

10 Michael Malone, Richard B. Roeder, and William L. Lang, *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, rev. ed. (Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 1991), p. 283.

11 Malone, Roeder, and Lang, pp. 319-20.

12 Mackey, Property Record submission.

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Frank Hogeland, Abraham and Mary's fifth child, followed in his father's footsteps. Like Abraham, he worked as county surveyor, and kept that position for fourteen years. After that, he worked in the Soil Conservation Service for 16 years. He and wife OlaMay, together with Marjorie, "brought the house into the twentieth century." In addition to the siding, the original four-by-four foot covered front entry stoop was removed at that time. In 1947, they installed central heating, supplanting the need for fireplaces in each room. They converted the fireplaces and chimneys to built-in bookshelves and cabinets. The knotty pine-clad basement rooms belie their construction in the 1940s. Frank dug the basement by hand, carrying out buckets of dirt and pouring the concrete floor and foundation for the house. Indicative of the rising importance of the automobile, Frank also constructed a large garage at the southeast corner of the house by the early 1960s.

Frank and OlaMay enjoyed the house for nearly forty years. Frank served as President for the Association of County Commissioners for Montana for two years and State Commander for WWI Veterans for one year. His wife, OlaMay was active in many organizations including PTA, American Legion Auxiliary, DAR, and many more and she was Children's Librarian for 25 years in the City Library. OlaMay passed away in 1981, and Frank passed just a year later. Marjorie now co-owns the house with her sister, Nancy Wagner.

**Conclusion**

The Abraham and Mary Walton Hogeland House still displays the windows, gable end returns, raking molding, and floorplan of the original late nineteenth century Fort Maginnis design, as well as important mid-twentieth century remodeling in materials and details. Indeed, the property is uniquely representative of the development of Lewistown. The Hogelands, a pioneering family in Central Montana, played an important role in the settlement patterns of the area – as both Abraham and his son Frank were county surveyors. Abraham's decision to reconstruct a house from Fort Maginnis in town speaks to the transition of the area from a remote trading post to an emergent residential, social, civic, and economic center. Use of the residence as a "city house" so that the children could attend high school and its convenience for their father in performing his county government job, is also typical of period. After the matriarch, Mary Walton Hogeland, died in 1927, the house was used by various family members, and came to Frank and his wife OlaMay, and their daughter Marjorie's possession after 1942. Claiming the house as their own during an upswing in Lewistown's economic fortune, Frank's family modernized it according to contemporary design trends.

As ranchers, surveyors, engineers, and even a librarian, – the Hogeland family held positions on which the community of Lewistown was founded, and careers that lead them to interact with all community members. The Hogeland family is an institution in Lewistown, and the residence in which they lived is strongly associated with the patterns of settlement and community development. For its important associations with the development of Lewistown, the Abraham and Mary Walton Hogeland House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A.

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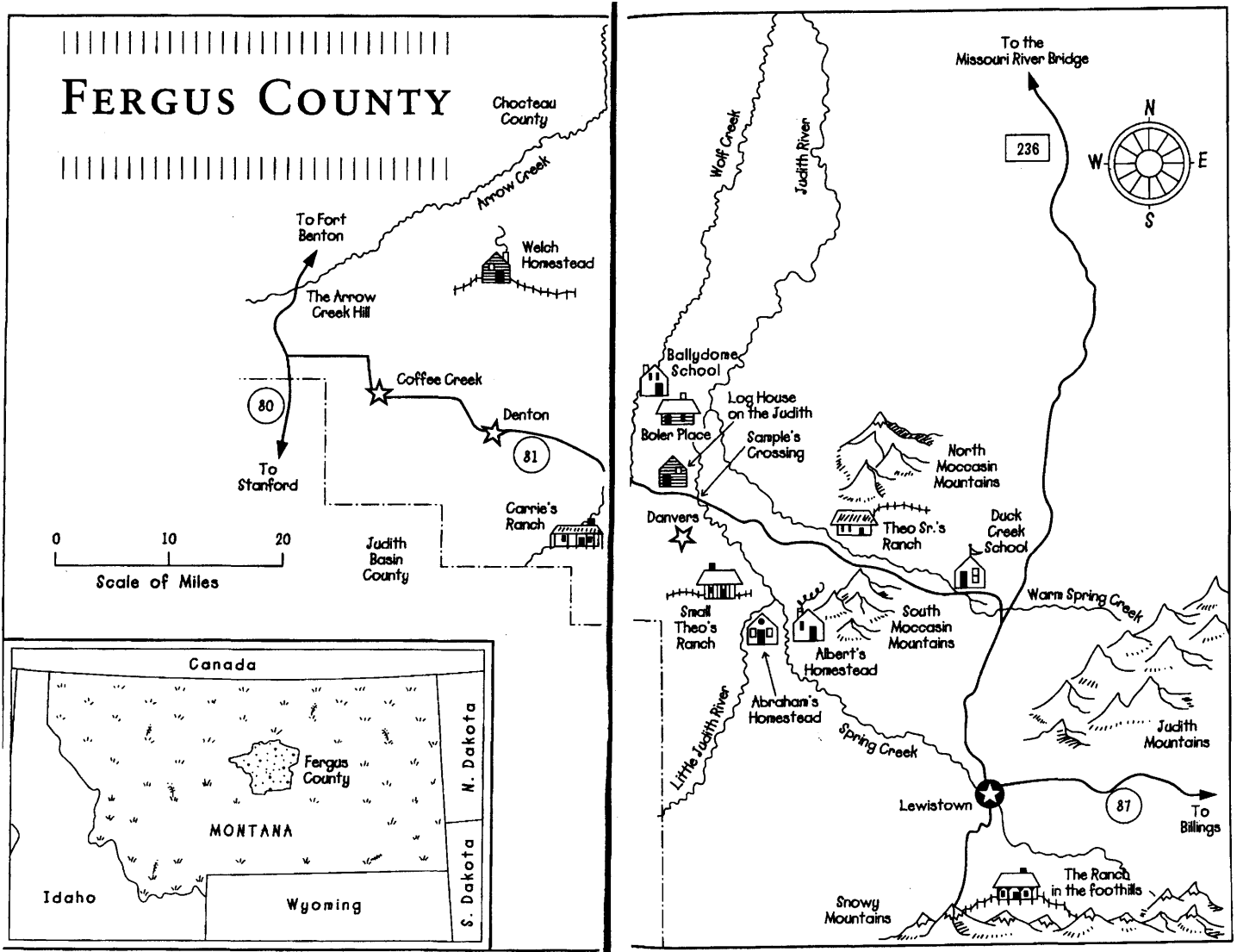
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Map of Hogeland Family Ranches in Fergus County, copied from Mary Clearman Blew's *All But the Waltz*.

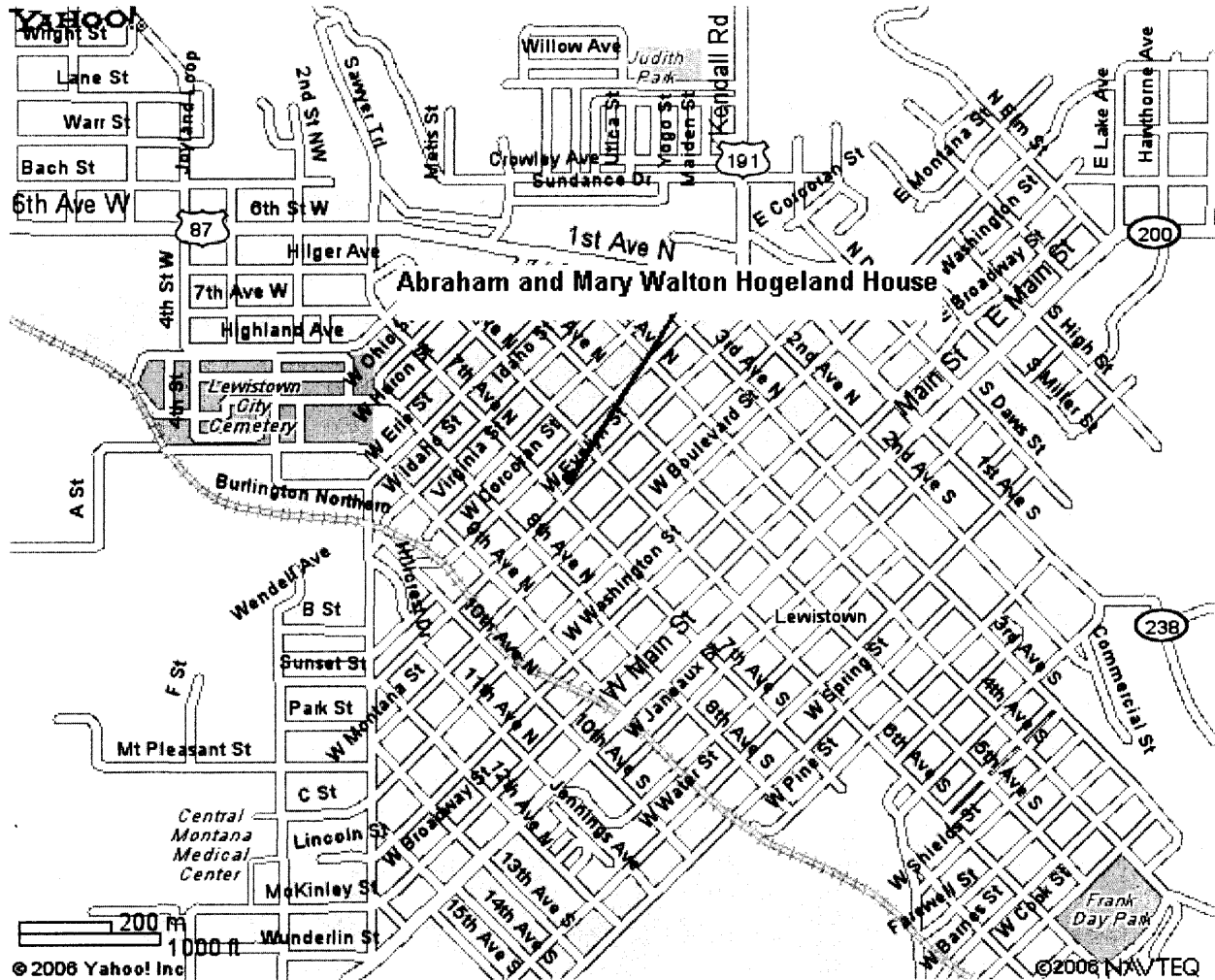
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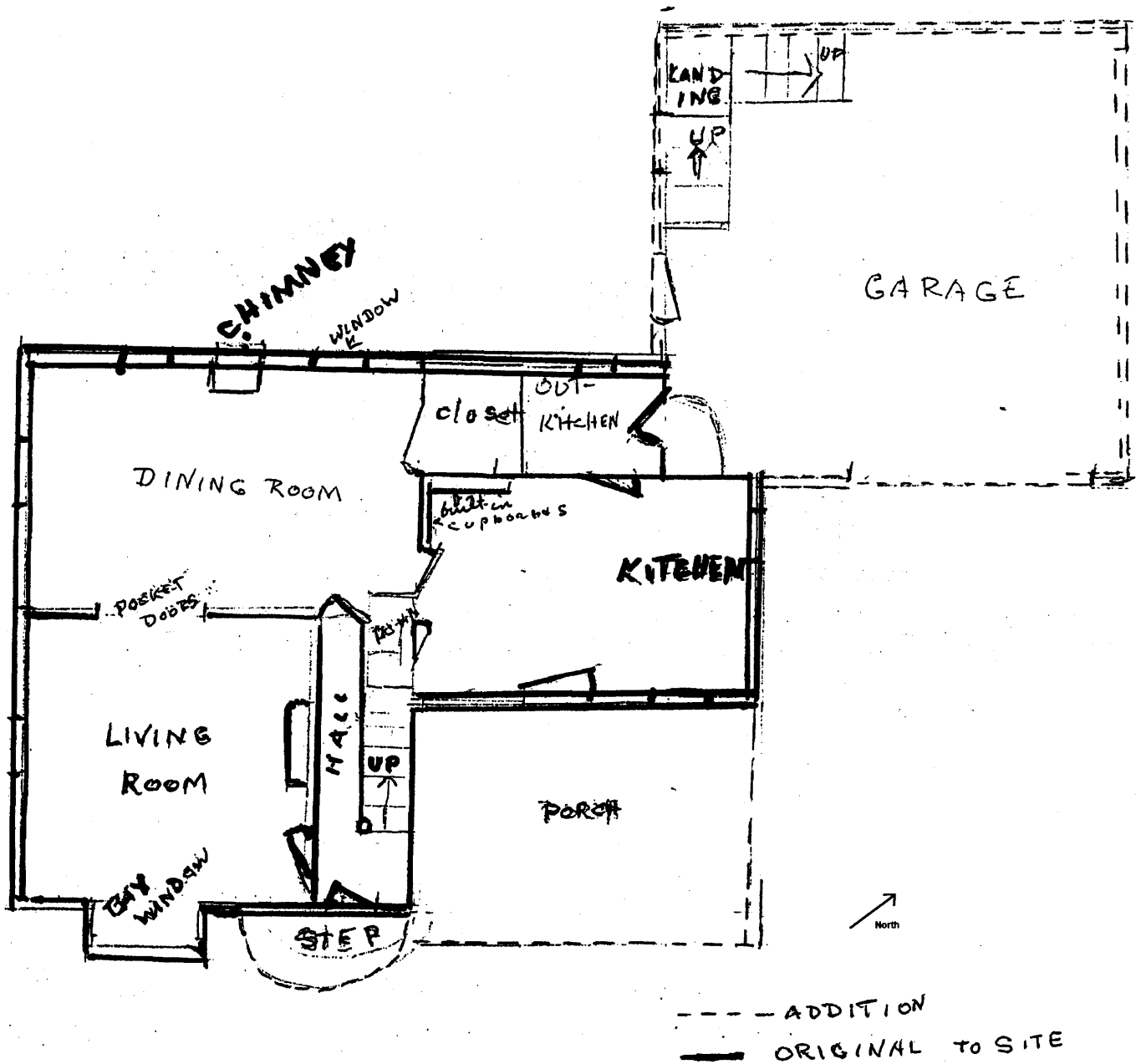
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Floorplan, 2006.

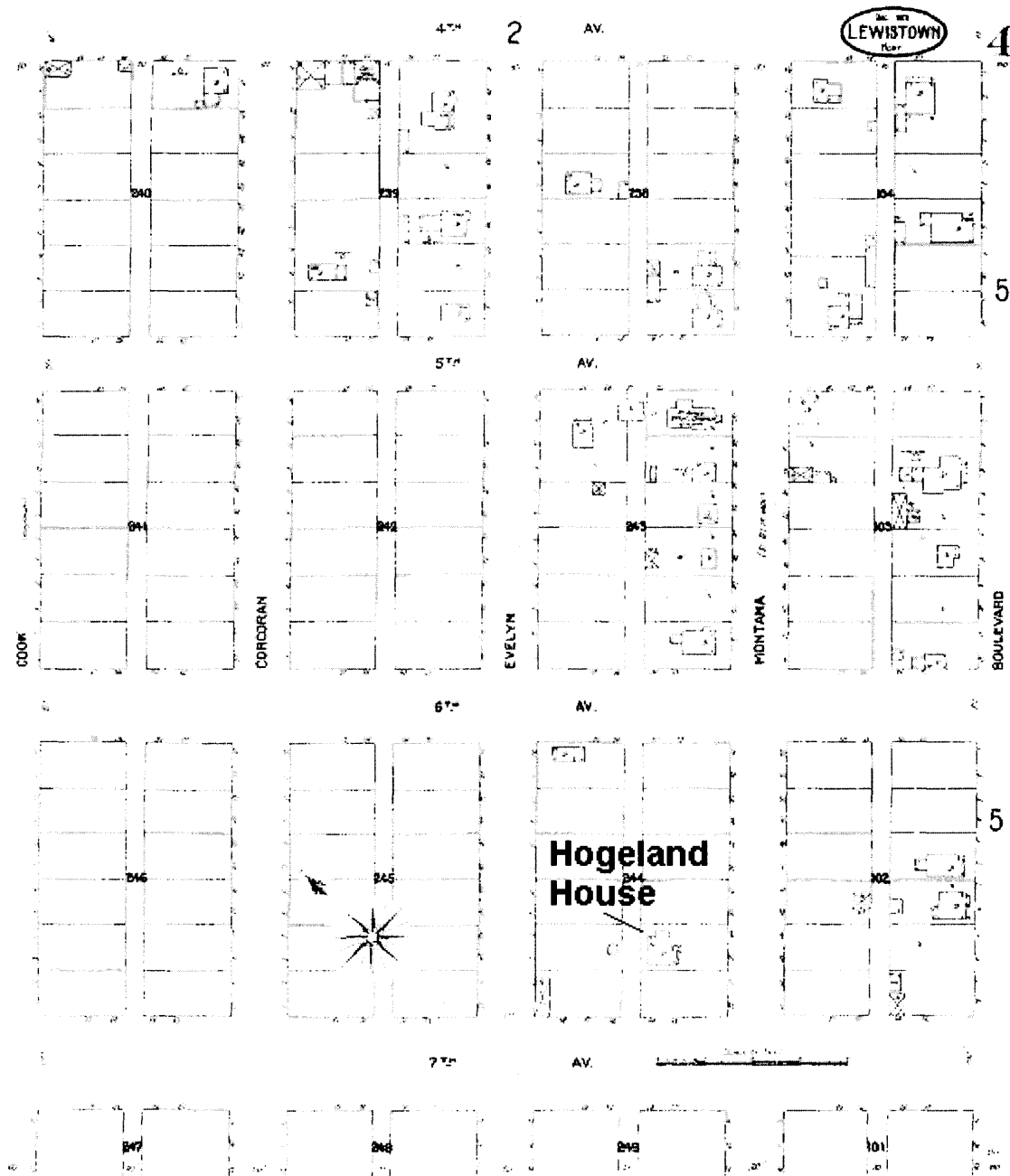
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Lewistown Sanborn Map, 1901, Sheet 4.

Note the Abraham and Mary Walton Hogeland House on W Montana, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.



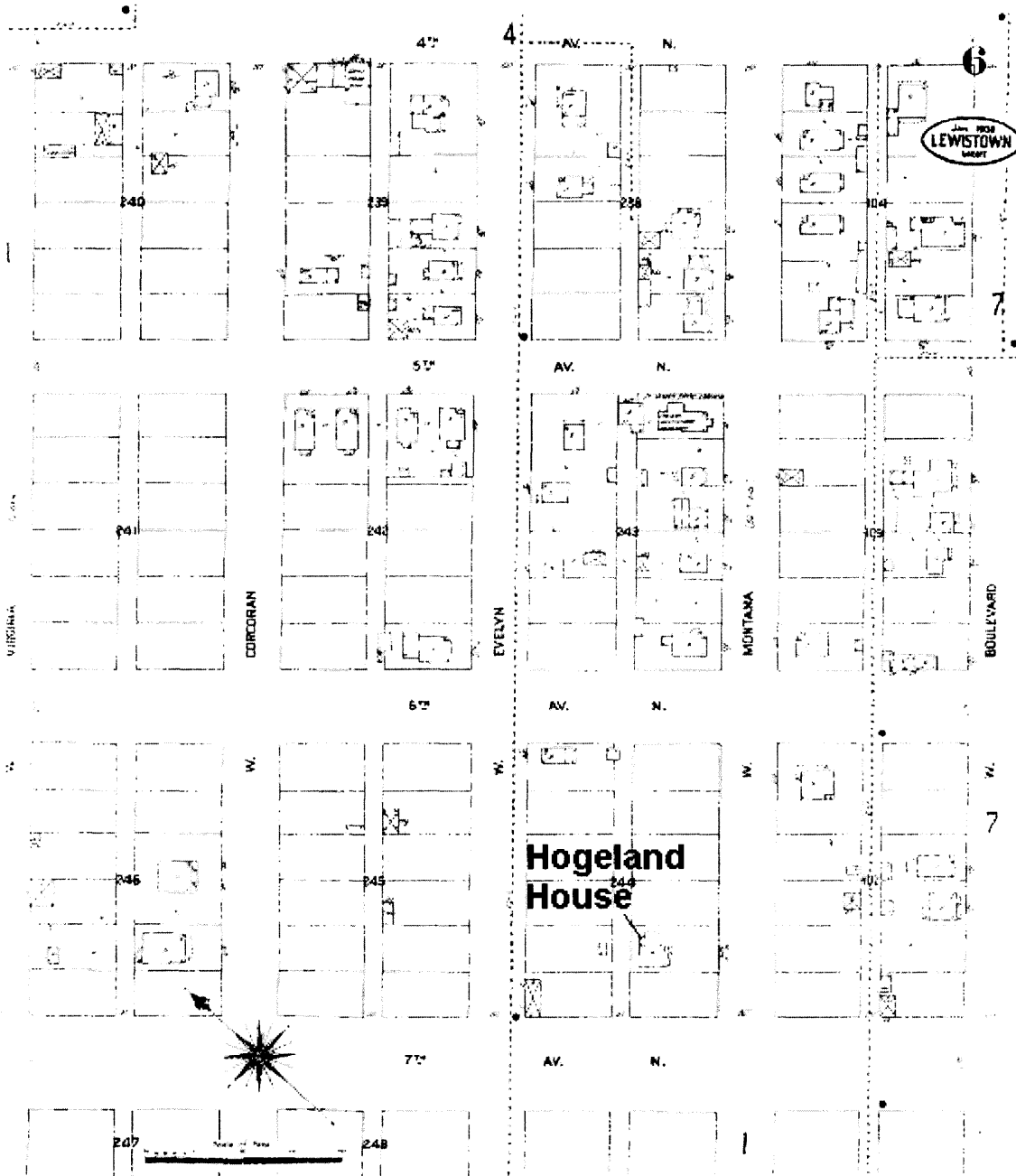
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Lewistown Sanborn Map, 1908, Sheet 6.

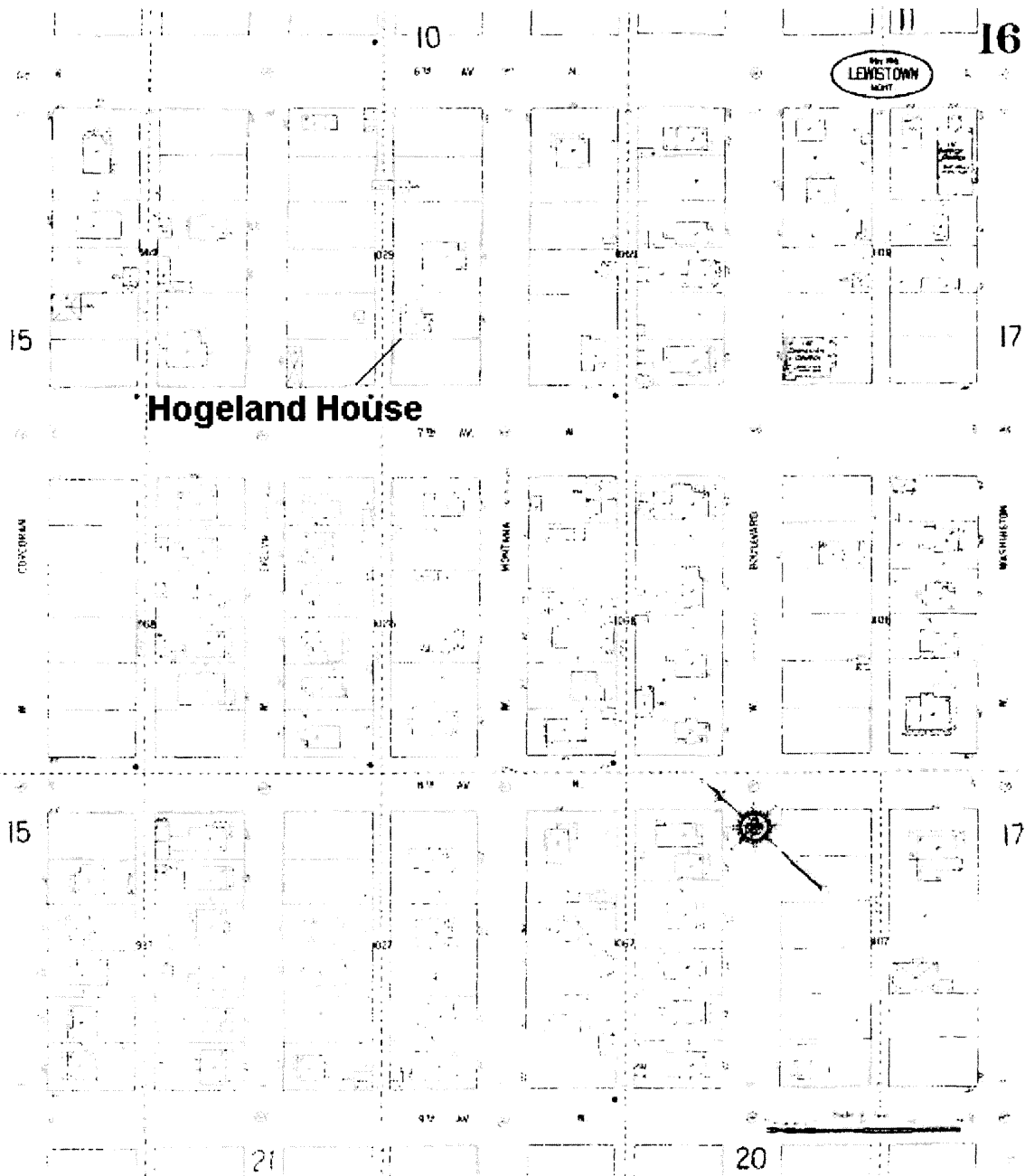
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Lewistown Sanborn Map, 1916, Sheet 16. In 1908, Eighth and Ninth Avenues between Boulevard and Corcoran had so little development, that no Sanborn map was drawn for those blocks. By 1916, however, the Hogeland's neighborhood had filled in considerably.

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The photographs that accompany this nomination were taken with a high-resolution digital camera. In accordance with the March 2005 Photo Policy expansion, the photos are printed on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, using a Hewlett Packard 100 gray photo cartridge. This combination of paper and inks is included on the NR's list of "Acceptable Ink and Paper Combinations for Digital Images." The images are also recorded on a CD as uncompressed .tif files, with a resolution at least 1200x1800 pixels, 300 dpi in "true color" 24-bit format. Figure numbers correspond to the figure number in the Photograph and Maps Section of this form, the image label is the image label located on CD-R.



Co Rd W. Mountain St. Lewistown MT

C. 1903

Abraham and Mary Walton Hogeland House c.1903. Mary and her youngest daughter, Rebie, at the entry.

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*620 W. Montana St Lewistown C. 1942*

Hogeland House in 1942, when Abraham and Mary's granddaughter, Marjorie, and her parents, Frank and OlaMay Hogeland, purchased the property. Within three years, Frank, OlaMay and Marjorie had installed asbestos shingle siding on the front and southwest elevations and removed the front entry.

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Fort Maginnis, 1886. Photo courtesy of Fergus County Library.

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(Courtesy of Montana Historical Society.)

**OFFICERS' QUARTERS** were large duplexes at Fort Maginnis in the eighties, just about as grand as the dress uniforms of its soldiers. Commanding officer's residence was third house from left.

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Abraham and Mary Walton Hogeland family. Photo likely taken at oldest daughter Carrie's wedding in 1908.

Back row: Theo, Bess, Albert, Carrie, Carrie's new husband Martin.

Front row: Rebie, Harold (Barney), Abraham, Mary, Frank, and Horace (Pete).