NPS Form 10-900 United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Prop	perty
Historic name:	Charles and Gladys Pelton House
Other names/site	number:
Name of related n	nultiple property listing:
N/A	
(Enter "N/A" if pr	operty is not part of a multiple property listing

	nificance, enter only
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Na	tl. Rog. of Historic Pizces National Park Service

510-916

OMB No. 1024-0018

2. Location

 Street & number: _303 West Rosebud Road

 City or town: __Fishtail_State: __MT___County: __Stillwater__

 Not For Publication: __N/A
 Vicinity: __N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \underline{x} nomination \underline{x} 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 \underline{x} meets $\underline{\ }$ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

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AB	<u>_x_</u> CD		
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	ertifying official/Title: STATE H1(TOPIC Peter	DA WATION OFFICE	ite
	al agency/bureau or Tribal Go		

In my opinion, the property meets	_ does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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Charles and Gladys Pelton House Name of Property Stillwater Co., MT County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Ventered in the National Register

- _____ determined eligible for the National Register
- _____ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ____ removed from the National Register
- ____ other (explain:)

ignature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxe Private:	es as apply.)
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

((Check	only	one	box.)	
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Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count) Contributing Noncontributing 1 buildings sites sites objects 1

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>N/A</u>

6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

_DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.) ______DOMESTIC: single dwelling____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.) OTHER: Vernacular, Four Square

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>COBBLESTONE, CONCRETE, METAL</u>

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Charles and Gladys Pelton House is a distinctive cobblestone American Foursquare house located on the West Rosebud Road, south of the small town of Fishtail in southcentral Montana. It lies within one mile of the Stillwater/Carbon county line. The house is set back from the road and situated near the edge of the riparian area of West Rosebud Creek. The Pelton House is an impressive two-story square cobblestone masonry building built in 1927-28. It illustrates the classic characteristics of an American Foursquare home and retains a high degree of integrity. It has a square plan, low pyramidal hipped roof with wide overhangs and a full-length front porch. The entire house displays cobblestones of varying sizes, shapes and hues. Built by a local contractor, most of the cobblestones were locally sourced at the site and skilled workmanship is visible throughout the building.

Narrative Description

The Charles and Gladys Pelton House is located on the West Rosebud Road, a sparsely populated county road south of Fishtail, Montana in southcentral Montana. Fishtail is a small rural agricultural community situated approximately 20 miles south of Columbus, the county seat of Stillwater County, and 60 miles southwest of Billings, the largest city in Montana.

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The Pelton House sits back from the West Rosebud Road to the east and is approached by a gravel drive. The house stands alone on the first terrace above West Rosebud Creek and near the edge of the riparian area to the east. A three-tier pole fence that runs east/west separates the yard from the drive, and concrete walkways approach both the front and rear entries. Landscaping is limited with shrubs along the fence and the south foundation. A lone spruce tree stands near the northwest corner of the house and further to the northwest stands a double row of mature spruce trees. An existing irrigation ditch once defined the edge of the front yard, but today no constructed features remain west of the house making it open to the road. Across the road to the west are hay fields. To the south of the Pelton House are numerous agricultural outbuildings, both historic and modern.

Pelton House Description

The two-story cobblestone Pelton House features a square plan, low pyramidal hipped roof with extended eaves, and a full width front porch. It also has a full basement and attic space. The cobblestone masonry exhibits irregular stone courses of varying sizes, colors and shapes. The cobblestone walls measure at least 20 inches thick and lack insulation between the stones and the interior lathe and plaster.¹ Several individuals mentioned many of the cobblestones came from the basement during its excavation. Two wide concrete belt courses wrap around the sides of the house to support the cobblestone masonry with a third smaller course directly below the eaves. The lower foundation belt course is approximately 22 inches above ground level with the second belt course approximately 10 feet above the lowest course. Both belt courses appear similar measuring approximately 8 ½ inches in height, and taking into consideration the thickness of the walls, at least 20 inches wide.

The pyramidal hipped roof is covered with composite shingles. The east and west roof slopes hold identical hipped roof dormers, both with paired double-hung windows and clad with lapped siding. An interior brick chimney protrudes from the south roof slope. The roof displays wide overhanging enclosed eaves.

The majority of windows (except for daylight basement windows and a few one-by-one sliders) hold replacement three-over-one double-hung units similar to the historic windows and within the original plain casings. All windows have concrete lug sills and utilize the existing concrete belt course for lintels.

Exterior – Façade -West Wall

The Pelton House façade is symmetrical and retains its original appearance and character. A full width front porch covered by a low hipped roof displaying wide overhangs dominates the façade. Centered on the porch are broad concrete steps that access the porch. The bottom step measures 25 inches wide and has curved ends. The porch has a concrete floor, a beaded wood ceiling, and is finished with quarter-round molding at various junctures. The porch's closed railing has a height of approximately 23 inches from the porch floor. The concrete railing cap is about twenty

¹ Jeff Guckenberger, interview with Joan L. Brownell, Fishtail, MT, December 16, 2016; Tom Heyneman, interview with Joan L. Brownell, Fishtail, MT, December 5, 2016. The thickness of the walls is further demonstrated by the difference between the exterior wall and interior wall measurements resulting in a loss of 200 square feet, Mike Dailey, personal communication with Joan L. Brownell, November 14, 2016.

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The exterior cobblestone façade is symmetrical and holds a central entrance flanked on each side by paired windows. The entry holds a wood door and an accompanying screen door. The door has a lower single panel and three divided upper lights accentuated by three dentils between the panel and the lights. The paired windows display three-over-one double-hung units with concrete lug sills and original plain casings. The previously mentioned concrete belt course above the windows serves as a lintel. The second story exhibits a centered small three-over-one double-hung window flanked to each side by paired three-over-one double-hung windows.

Exterior – North wall

A massive cobblestone wall chimney dominates the north elevation where it stands slightly right (west) of center. The top of the chimney base (where the chimney stack begins) is balanced with two unique almost identical circular stones at either end. At the base of the chimney is a cast iron clean out door that reads "ADAMS 8 x 10 Dubuque Iowa." A tapered concrete cap finishes the very tall chimney stack. On both sides of the chimney is a solid cast iron "Majestic" coal chute hinged door, which pierces the foundation wall. The foundation also holds a recessed one-by-one slider left (east) of the chimney.

On the first floor, two small double-hung windows flank the chimney on each side (these windows sit above interior built-in cabinets), and a single one-over-one double-hung window is situated near the east corner of the north wall. The second story fenestration features three window openings: two left (east) of the chimney, including a small closet window for natural light, and one window right (west) of the chimney. All window openings hold three-over-one double-hungs with concrete lug sills and the concrete belt courses serving as lintels.

Exterior – South wall

Fenestration on the south wall is asymmetrical with varying size windows at each level. The first floor holds a ribbon of three three-over-one units left (west) of center, and a one-by-one slider window (kitchen window) right (east) of center. The second story holds paired double-hung windows near the east corner and two single double-hung windows in the west half of the elevation. The south foundation wall holds three daylight basement windows across its length.

Exterior – East wall

A small enclosed hipped roof porch projects from the center of the east wall. The porch features cobblestone half-walls on the lower portion (with concrete facing on the interior walls). The upper portion of the porch features a ribbon of three removable four-light units fronted by screens on the east and north elevations, and a screen door entry and two removable four-light units on the south elevation. The removable window units allow use of the area as a summer porch. The porch has a beaded ceiling and concrete floor. A recently installed replacement modern door within the porch provides access to the interior basement stairs and stairs up to the kitchen.

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North (right) of the porch on the first floor is a one-by-one slider window. South of the porch is a larger one-by-one slider. The second story holds two double-hung windows plus a door entry that replaced an original window opening. The entry presently holds a modern door and opens onto a wood deck reached by exterior wood stairs.

Interior

The interior of the Pelton House retains a typical foursquare configuration of four rooms on each floor with a bath on the second floor. Since the 1980s, the house interior has experienced remodeling, but still retains original historic elements. The intact fireplace on the north wall is faced with polished cobblestones and displays a simple cornice. The original room division on the first floor has been altered slightly but interior partitions remain for the front rooms, as does the hardwood flooring. Original wood built-in cabinets flank the fireplace on the north wall.

All doors are solid five-panel oak units painted white. Centered on the east interior wall, a door opens onto the stairway featuring a half-landing plan to the upstairs. The attic stairway has the same plan. Along the south wall by the stairs are several built-in cabinets. Cabinets also fill the entire east wall of the upper hall. A hinged laundry chute door is also found in the upstairs hall. Basement stairs from the kitchen and rear door reach the partially finished basement. The large unfinished pantry reveals 2-inch x 10-inch floor joists on two-foot centers.

Integrity

The Charles and Gladys Pelton House retains an exceptional degree of integrity that strongly conveys its historic appearance and character. The Pelton House is in its original location, set back from the rural county road with the dense riparian vegetation of the West Rosebud behind the house. The setting remains basically unchanged except for the growth of evergreens, loss of apple orchards that once stood west of the house, flower gardens, and the introduction of newer walkways and fencing. A small one-story white house (where the Pelton family lived during the construction of their house) once sat immediately south of the house but has been relocated offsite. The agricultural unit to the south still contains numerous outbuildings and corrals. The Pelton House stands as a testament to the pride the Pelton family took in their ranch and no intrusive outside elements disturb its dignity.

It appears that the Charles and Gladys Pelton House design and plan took advantage of readily available house designs and plans through companies like Sears, Roebuck and Company. The Pelton House is a classic American foursquare displaying many characteristics of this vernacular form, such as a low hipped roof with hipped dormers, full-width front porch, simple square plan, and wide over-hanging eaves. Pattern book companies encouraged individuals to modify any designs to their own preferences. Obviously the Peltons took advantage of this option with the cobblestone construction and the incorporation of some Craftsman style influences like the flared porch posts.

A door opening has replaced an original single window at the south end of the second story east wall. Exterior wood stairs and a wood deck access this door. This modification affects integrity of design but as it occurs on the east (rear) wall, it is not intrusive and does not disturb the overall appearance of the house.

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The cobblestones of the Pelton House remain in excellent condition, reflecting the superb workmanship of local contractor Vern Garoutte. Mr. Garoutte was a skilled mason as well as an experienced builder. His expertise with cobblestone construction was exacting in its precision and craftsmanship.

Materials for the Pelton House, dominated by the cobblestone walls and concrete belt courses that also serve as window lintels, remain wonderfully intact after over 85 years. It appears some attempts have been made to repoint some mortar in spots with various materials not exactly compatible to the original mortar, but these spot-repairs are not overly intrusive or excessive. An effort made in the mid-1980s to increase energy efficiency resulted in the installation of replacement window units that retained the original three-over-one double-hung configuration. Around 2010, "traveling gypsies" replaced wood shingles with composite shingles but the low roof profile minimizes this new element.²

The house interior generally retains its original plan, though remodeling over the years has somewhat compromised some of the original historic features.

The Charles and Gladys Pelton House is still locally referred to as the "Pelton Place" despite not being owned by the Pelton family for almost 50 years. The Pelton House retains its historic association and feeling and Pelton family members living in the area hold fond memories of growing up in the house on the West Rosebud. The Pelton House reflects its original historic appearance and character and is viewed by the locals as a southern Stillwater County landmark, exemplifying skilled craftsmanship.

² Heyneman interview; Guckenberger interview.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
 - D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.) <u>ARCHITECTURE</u>

Period of Significance

1928-1967

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Charles and Gladys Pelton House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C. The Charles and Gladys Pelton House represents a unique American Foursquare House that displays all the distinctive characteristics of the popular early twentieth century vernacular style. It stands as a fine local interpretation of a cobblestone foursquare home in a rural setting constructed by a skilled local craftsman, while displaying the personal preferences of Gladys and Charles Pelton. Completed in early 1928, the Charles and Gladys Pelton House strongly retains its historic appearance and character in its rural setting in southern Stillwater County, Montana.

The period of significance begins in 1928, with the construction of the Charles and Gladys Pelton House and ends in 1967, the end of the historic period.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Crow traditions tell of their people residing in the Montana-Wyoming area for generations including where the Pelton House now stands. The 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty designated much of this same area as Crow Territory, but in 1868, the Crow lost millions of acres with the establishment of the Crow Indian Reservation. From 1875 to 1884, the second Crow Indian Agency operated on the West Rosebud a few miles south of present-day Absarokee and northeast a few miles from the Pelton House location. When the agency was abandoned in 1884 after the federal government relocated the Crow Agency further east, many white settlers came into the area, thinking the land would soon open for settlement. These early settlers became squatters since southern Stillwater County was not opened for settlement until October 15, 1892.³

Necessary government surveys further delayed settlers from obtaining formal land patents within the Stillwater region into the twentieth century. By 1900, the General Land Office completed its survey for T5S R18E where the Pelton House is located. The surveyor's field notes described "valley lands" that "are of considerable extent and rich soil and are occupied by a large number of resident settlers." The survey map show extensive settlement along the West Rosebud indicated by fence lines, residences, cultivated fields, roads and irrigation ditches.⁴

Stillwater County grew gradually during the first decade of the twentieth century. After the passage of the Enlarged Homestead Act, settlement increased more rapidly as the area experienced the homesteading boom from 1909 to 1918 like the rest of Montana. By 1918, the

³ An 1890 agreement with the Crow, not ratified until 1892, reduced the Crow Reservation once again and established a new reservation boundary many miles further east of the West Rosebud.

⁴ United States Surveyor General, 1900 General Land Office map and survey notes for T5S R18E, <u>www.glo.org</u> (accessed October 28, 2016).

Charles and Gladys Pelton House

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Charles and Gladys Pelton Family

Charles "Charley" Lyle Pelton was born in December 1892 in Dubois, Nebraska, in Pawnee County in the southeastern part of Nebraska. Gladys Pelton, his wife, was also born in Dubois in March 1893. Charles and Gladys married in March 1915 and their first child, George, was born in January 1917.⁵ It was after the birth of George that the Peltons moved to Montana. Kathleen Ostrum and Bill Pelton, grandchildren of Charles and Gladys Pelton, remember that Charles Pelton left Nebraska because he didn't want to be a farmer.⁶

Charles Pelton, therefore, was not a homesteader who obtained his lands through federal land patents but was a later arrival to Stillwater County in the second decade of the twentieth century. The first recorded land transaction of Charles Pelton along the West Rosebud occurred in September 1917 when he purchased lands, including the Pelton House location, from Osmond O. Anderson.⁷ Charles Pelton first appears in the Stillwater County directory in 1919, where he is identified as a rancher in the Fishtail area with 480 acres and an "assessed valuation" of \$32,150.⁸ Charles Pelton continued to increase his acreage in the immediate vicinity, accumulating nearly 750 acres by 1920. Other Pelton family members like his father-in-law George W. Potts and his brother Arthur and Arthur's wife Jane acquired lands to the south and north respectively of the Pelton property. Such family clustering was a common occurrence in land settlement in the West.⁹

Charles Pelton became a successful sheepman in Stillwater County. He first grazed sheep under a forest service permit on the West Stillwater Plateau Allotment in 1922, and held grazing permits on forest lands until the early 1950s. In the first half of the twentieth century, livestock grazing, both sheep and cattle, dominated agriculture in the upper Stillwater region. Sheepmen

⁵ Lois Marjorie Pelton Hamilton and David John Pelton, "The Family History of the Charles L. Pelton Family," August 20, 1977, on file, Museum of the Beartooths, Columbus, MT.

⁶ Bob Pelton, "The Pelton Family," *Montana Free Press*, January 1996, 20-21; Kathleen Ostrum and Bill Pelton, interview with Joan L. Brownell, Absarokee, MT, August 11, 2016.

⁷ Daniel McKay Sr. received a homestead patent for 160 acres in 1904 including the Pelton house location and passed it to his son, Dr. Daniel McKay Jr. in 1909. McKay's house is shown on the 1900 GLO survey across the West Rosebud from the Pelton House location. Ole Eggen purchased the same in 1909 for \$4000 and two years later sold it to Anderson for the same amount; Deed Books, Clerk and Recorder's Office, Stillwater County Courthouse, Columbus, MT (Book 3 page 384; Book 9 page 14; Book 6 page 340; Book 18 page 115, 181; Book 19 page 547).

⁸ A cursory review of the other land assessments show Mr. Pelton to be one of the wealthier residents in Stillwater County. This suggests he came to Montana with some capital to invest in his new location. His brother Arthur, twelve years his senior, was a Bank President in Nebraska before he moved to Stillwater County around the same time. R. L. Polk & Company of Montana, *Directory of Billings and Red Lodge Yellowstone, Carbon, Stillwater and Big Horn Counties,* (Helena, MT: R. L. Polk & Co., 1919).

⁹ The author can personally attest to this. Her husband's family, who homesteaded west of Fishtail, included his grandfather and two sisters and his grandmother and her brother. Deed Books, Clerk and Recorder's Office, Stillwater County Courthouse, Columbus, MT (Book 15 page 446; Book 17 pages 219, 445; Book 18 page 114).

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Charles Pelton's annual grazing permit applications provide a good indication of his ranching operation. In 1933, he owned 920 acres with 200 irrigated and 720 for grazing. He raised hay and leased 1440 acres from adjoining neighbors. His livestock included 90 head of cattle, 15 horses and 1500 sheep. By the early 1940s he held over 5240 acres (having purchased additional lands north of the Yellowstone River) and had 40 head of cattle, 30 horses and 1300 sheep with 35 bucks. At one time, he served as president of the Stillwater Wool Growers Association and the Beartooth Stock Growers Association.¹¹

While Charles Pelton's ranch operation expanded, so did his family. Charles and Gladys Pelton had five children: George Potts born in 1917 in Nebraska, Lois Marjorie born in 1921, Miriam Louise, born in 1923, Robert Lyle born in 1926, all born in Fishtail, and Marilyn Ruth born in 1933 in Columbus. All of the children attended the West Rosebud School, riding their horses back and forth every day (weather permitting) about a mile or so up the West Rosebud. All the girls' weddings were held at the Pelton House.¹²

In June 1950, Charles Pelton renamed his operation C. L. Pelton and Sons and began phasing out his sheep business, possibly a reaction to a decline in the sheep industry in Stillwater County at this time. In 1959, Charles and Gladys retired to Absarokee and their son George operated the ranch as a cattle ranch. Charles and Gladys eventually transferred ranch ownership to George Pelton who sold the property to Jack Heyneman of the Bench Ranch in 1966.¹³

The Bench Ranch "has been owned and operated by the Heyneman family since 1959, and since they set foot on the property, they developed a holistic philosophy and a mission to become stewards of this land. They follow a Holistic Resource Management (HRM) plan and also focus on conservation in order to preserve the raw beauty of the landscape for generations to come" The Bench Ranch management practices provide "a healthier ecosystem for the animals, the land, and the surrounding community."¹⁴

Construction History

In the 1920 U.S. Census, Charles and Gladys Pelton and their son George lived with Charles's brother Arthur and his family along the West Rosebud. By 1927, Charles and Gladys had four

¹⁰ Pelton Allotment File, 1930-1950, Beartooth Ranger District, Custer-Gallatin National Forest, Red Lodge, MT; United States Department of Agriculture, Department of Agronomy and Soils, "Soils of Stillwater County," *Montana State College Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 529* (March 1957), 27.

¹¹ Pelton Allotment File; *Billings Gazette*, "Charles Pelton," January 9, 1979.

¹² Bob Pelton, "The Pelton Family," *Montana Free Press*, January 1996, 20-21; *Stillwater County News*, "Weiler," September 27, 2012; "Marilyn P. Holbert," January 30, 2014.

¹³ Pelton Allotment File; *Billings Gazette*, "Charles Pelton," January 9, 1979; Deed Books, Office of Clerk and Recorder, Stillwater County Courthouse, Columbus, MT (Deed Book 77, Page 930).

¹⁴ The Torgrimson Place, <u>http://torgrimsonplace.com</u> (accessed December 2, 2016.)

Charles and Gladys Pelton House

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In September 15, 1927, the *Absarokee Enterprise* announced "Mr. Pelton intends building one of the most modern of farm residences the same to be two stories with a large basement." Vern Garoutte began work on the building and by the end of October the work "is progressing nicely on the new residence which when finished it will be one of the finest and best in Stillwater County." By November, the house "is enclosed and the second story plastered."¹⁶

In February 1928 the Pelton family "are happily ensconced" in their new house. The *Absarokee Enterprise* exclaimed the house "is a fine cobblestone two-story structure with basement, and has all modern conveniences, such as electric lights and waterworks and a fine fireplace. It is an ideal country home." Bill Pelton recalls that they installed a Delco Light Plant and wired the house right away.¹⁷

George Pelton hired local contractor Vern Garoutte of Absarokee to construct the Pelton House. Little information is known about Vern Garoutte except for the work he did in southern Stillwater County in the 1920s. The 1916 county directory lists him as a cement worker in Absarokee but by 1922, he is identified as a contractor. Recreational properties in southern Stillwater County, like the Beartooth Ranch on the Stillwater River above Nye and the Branger Ranch resort on East Rosebud Lake, kept him busy erecting fireplaces, chimneys and cabins. When the Beartooth Ranch hired Garoutte to replace their tent cabins with log bungalows, the *Absarokee Enterprise* praised Garoutte, saying he "painstaking and thoroughly understands that class of work, and his charges are always reasonable." He reportedly burned limestone at the old lime kiln above Nye to create mortar for the Beartooth Ranch cabins.¹⁸

While the Charles and Gladys Pelton House must have been one of Garoutte's major accomplishments, he also constructed both public and private cobblestone buildings in southern Stillwater County. Beatrice Lesnick, who grew up outside of Fishtail, remembered he probably built the Fishtail "Rock School" around 1923 from rocks found on the hill behind the school. He also erected the cobblestone Nye School around 1930. In Absarokee he constructed the Cobblestone Garage in 1923, and presumably the Absarokee State Bank around 1919.¹⁹

¹⁵ United States Census, 1920, database with images, *FamilySearch*

⁽https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:ML4T-J14 : accessed 5 December 2016); Kathleen Ostrum and Bill Pelton interview; Ed Hamilton, interview with Joan Brownell, Absarokee, MT, November 22, 2016. The white house remained next to the cobblestone house for many years and eventually was moved to another location along Fiddler Creek.

¹⁶ *The Absarokee Enterprise*, "Items of Local News," September 15, 1927; October 27. 1927; November 10, 1927.

¹⁷ *The Absarokee Enterprise*, "Items of Local News," February 16, 1928; Bill Pelton interview.

¹⁸ Ancestry.com U.S. City Directories (database on-line, Provo, Utah, http:/ancestry.com, (accessed December 1, 2016); *Absarokee Enterprise*, May 17, 1923; April 9, 1925; May 28, 1925; April 8, 1926; June 3, 1926; April 9, 1925.

¹⁹ Beatrice Lesnick, "Fishtail Schools," circa 1998, unpublished manuscript in possession of Rita Westrum, Fishtail, MT; Patty Hooker, *Moccasins, Mining & Montana 34th County*, (Virginia Beach, WV: The Donning

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Mr. Garoutte constructed the Pelton House from September 1927 to February 1928. Even before he completed the house, he advertised in the Absarokee newspaper about his ability to construct "all kinds of buildings." In the winter of 1930, Vern Garoutte took his family to Phoenix Arizona "to pry [sic] his trade as he figured carpenter and mason work will be scarce during winter months in Montana." It is unknown how many more years he stayed in Montana, but he eventually left and settled in Oregon.²⁰ During his time in Montana, Mr. Garoutte's construction efforts resulted in a lasting legacy of skilled craftsmanship in Stillwater County.

Vernacular Architecture: American Foursquare House

The Charles and Gladys Pelton House is a classic vernacular American Foursquare home. Vernacular architecture can be defined as architecture of the common or more simply "ordinary buildings of ordinary people."²¹ It often borrows from different styles to suit an individual's needs. The American Foursquare emerged at the turn of the century and became one of the most popular styles or forms through the 1920s.²²

The distinctive characteristics of the Foursquare House include a boxy, nearly cubist shape; two or two and one-half stories; a hipped or pyramidal roof, often with hipped roof dormers on one or more roof slopes; wide eaves; a full-width porch across the façade with wide stairs, and a central or side entry. Foursquare houses also often "incorporate" design styles from other architectural styles, like Colonial Revival and Craftsman.

During the early twentieth century, many considered the American Foursquare "the best blend of practicality, simplicity, and value in a home."²³ The foursquare was an economical choice, providing the "greatest amount of space for the least amount of materials and labor." Secondly, "the two-story form set on a high basement gives foursquare house a sense of solidity and massiveness without the complex rooflines and projections typical of the earlier Queen Anne

Company Publishers, 2013), 84, 118; Michael Koop, "Sandstone and Cobblestone Schools," National Register of Historic Places nomination (listed January 15, 1987, NR #86002949); *Absarokee Enterprise*, May 17, 1923. ²⁰ *Absarokee Enterprise*, December 15, 2016; October 30, 1930.

²¹ Thomas Carter and Elizabeth Collins Cromley, *Invitation to Vernacular Architecture*, (Knoxville: the University of Tennessee Press, 2005), 2. Chapter 1 provides a discussion of the definition of vernacular architecture.

²² There is some discussion on whether the foursquare is a style or type. One author dismisses the debate since the foursquare existed for a short period of time approximately from 1900 to the 1930s. Virginia and Lee McAlester in their *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1990), 439-440, classify the foursquare as a subset of the Prairie Style originally created by Chicago architects lead by Frank Lloyd Wright and Louis Sullivan. The Prairie style expanded outside of Chicago and spread throughout the Mid-West, receiving further attention with the introduction of design and plans available through pattern books and catalogues like Sears, Roebuck and Co. Other architectural historians describe the foursquare simply as a hipped cottage, defining it as a generic house type that is "substantial and dignified." Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Design 1970-1940*, (New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1985), 194.

²³ Roger L. Ciuffo, "Charles R. Palmer House," Burlington, VT, National Register of Historic Places nomination, [listed August 30, 2005, NR #05000947],

https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/sites/default/files/PZ/Historic/National-Register-PDFs/palmerhouse.nr.pdf, (accessed November 26, 2016).

Charles and Gladys Pelton House

Stillwater Co., MT County and State

Name of Property County and State style." And thirdly, the foursquare "generously promoted by mail-order companies, magazines and other plan peddlers as uniquely American and perfectly suited to the American Family."²⁴

Although undocumented, the design of the Foursquare Pelton House was presumably influenced by mail order companies. Sears, Roebuck and Company and many other similar companies provided designs, plans and complete houses for the individual. A review of Sears house plans from 1900 to 1930 show numerous variations of the Foursquare house. Owners using pattern books "were encouraged to make modifications and to express their individuality," and the Pelton house is an obvious example of this.²⁵

The Foursquare was popular both in urban neighborhoods and rural settings, and "were economical to build, comfortable to live in, and aesthetically pleasing in their simplicity."²⁶ They utilized locally available natural materials in keeping with the desire to blend into the surrounding landscape.

Cobblestone construction in Stillwater County

One primary element of vernacular architecture is the utilization of locally available natural materials. The use of locally available materials, like stone and log, was a common practice during early land settlement in Montana and the West. The cobblestone construction of the Charles and Gladys Pelton House reflects this in the purest form and is one of the most impressive examples of a wonderful regional tradition that existed in Stillwater County in the 1920s. The use of locally available materials extended beyond log to utilize the readily available cobbles found on the ground surface or in subsurface deposits. Stillwater County actually became famous for its sandstone derived from a quarry north of Columbus; these blocks were quarried and used for buildings all over the state, including the Montana State Capital in Helena.

In the 1920s, dude ranching in Montana and elsewhere experienced a golden age for eastern tourists to enjoy the outdoors and western hospitality. Several dude ranches opened their doors to visitors in Stillwater County. True to the aesthetic of the area, many utilized a combination of locally accessible natural materials like stone and log to construct their lodges and cabins in a western rustic architecture to blend with the natural surroundings. These dude ranches employed local craftsmen familiar with stone and log construction.

Cobblestones also became the preferred method of construction for southern Stillwater County schools in the early twentieth century. The earliest known cobblestone school was the Limestone School constructed in 1912. The Absarokee High School in Absarokee was erected in 1921. Soon after, the Fishtail "Rock School" was constructed in 1923. The latest cobblestone school built was the Nye School on the Stillwater River around 1930. The local communities

²⁴ Darlene Anderson and Scott Myers, "William F. and Julia Crome House," Clinton, MO, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, [listed March 25, 1999, NR #99000380], Section 6 Page 7; <u>https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/99000380.pdf</u>, (accessed November 26, 2016).

 ²⁵ Sears Archives, "Historic Homes," <u>http://www.searsarchives.com/homes/</u>, (accessed December 1, 2016).
 ²⁶ Antique Home, "American Foursquare," <u>http://www.antiquehome.org/Architectural-Style/foursquare.htm</u>, (accessed October 28, 2016).

Charles and Gladys Pelton House

Stillwater Co., MT County and State

Name of Property County and Stat supported their schools and helped minimize costs by collecting the stones from the nearby creeks or hillsides for the construction.

Conclusion

The Charles and Gladys Pelton House represents the quintessential story of the American West and its architectural traditions. The cobblestones for the house exhibit a wonderful array of shapes, sizes and colors with the smooth texture and rounded edges managing to soften the massive two-story building. The cobblestone house harmonizes with the surrounding riparian vegetation of West Rosebud Creek and the hillsides to the east. Charles and Gladys Pelton constructed an enduring example of one of the major building tradition in the Great Plains - the Foursquare house. This house illustrates the functional and logical traditions of utilizing local natural materials for building construction, in this case the ubiquitous cobblestones left behind by the Pleistocene glaciers. The building was constructed in such a substantial manner that it has survived intact for almost 100 years, while many other farm residences of the same period have disappeared from the landscape.

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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 #_____
- _____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

- <u>x</u> State Historic Preservation Office
- ____ Other State agency
- _____ Federal agency
- ____ Local government
- _____ University
- ____ Other
 - Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ______

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property <u>less than one acre</u>

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places) 1. Latitude: 45.407869	– Longitude: -109.524469
2. Latitude:	Longitude:
3. Latitude:	Longitude:
4. Latitude:	Longitude:

Stillwater Co., MT County and State

Or UTM References Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or	NAD 1983	
1. Zone: 12	Easting: 5029320.1	Northing: 615466.2
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.) SE1/4 SE1/4, Section 8, T5S, R18E

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.) The boundary encompasses the footprint of the Pelton House

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Joan L. Brownell organization:			
street & number:			
city or town: <u>Fishtail</u> state: <u>MT</u>	_ zip code:	59028	
e-mail	_		
telephone:			
date:			
Owner			
name/title: <u>Bench Ranch</u>			
organization:			_
street & number: <u>West Rosebud Road</u>			
city or town: Fishtail state: MT_ zip code:	<u>59028</u>		
e-mail	_		
telephone:			

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Please see Continuation Sheets

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of ____.

Please see Continuation Sheets

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property Stillwater County., MT County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable) Page _____ 24

Charles and Gladys Pelton House

Section number Additional Documentation—Maps and floorplans





Location of the Charles and Gladys Pelton House Found on the Fishtail 7.5 Quadrangle map T5S R18E SE1/4 SE1/4 of Section 8

Charles and Gladys Pelton House		
Name of Property		
Stillwater County., MT		
County and State		
N/A		
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)		

Section number Additional Documentation—Maps and floorplans

Page _____25



Close up of location of the Charles and Gladys Pelton House Found on the Fishtail 7.5 Quadrangle map T5S R18E SE1/4 SE1/4 of Section 8

Charles and Gladys Pelton House	
Name of Property	
Stillwater County., MT	
County and State	
N/A	
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)	

Section number Additional Documentation—Maps and floorplans

Page _____26



Aerial View of the Charles and Gladys Pelton House

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation—Maps and floorplans

Page 27

Charles and Gladys Pelton House

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name of Property

County and State N/A

Stillwater County., MT



Main Level Floor Plan of the Charles and Gladys Pelton House

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation—Maps and floorplans

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Charles and Gladys Pelton House

Name of Property Stillwater County., MT

County and State N/A

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		Deck	rcase
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32'	Hallway	Bath	1A.321
Bedro	om	Bedroom	
nar a	Anna Cabalabana Barra Tata Ia Ma 1972 Iwali	#rg	
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Second Story Floor Plan of the Charles and Gladys Pelton House

Sections 9-end page 28

Charles and Gladys Pelton House		
Name of Property		
Stillwater County., MT		
County and State		
N/A		
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)		

Section number Additional Documentation—Maps and floorplans Page _____





Image of a Sears Roebuck and Company House, Hillrose (Model No. C189) similar exterior to the Charles and Gladys Pelton House (Sears Archive: http://www.searsarchives.com/homes/1915-1920.htm, accessed February 28, 2017).

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Charles and Gladys Pelton House Name of Property Stillwater County., MT County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 30

All Photos

National Register Photographs Name: County and State Photographer Date of Photograph Location of original negative/digital image

The Charles and Gladys Pelton House Stillwater County, Montana Joan L. Brownell September-November 2016 Montana State Historic Preservation Office. Helena, MT



Description and view of camera: Photograph:

South and West elevations, view to northeast MT_StillwaterCounty_CharlesGladysPeltonHouse_0001

Charles and Gladys Pelton House Name of Property Stillwater County., MT County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Description and view of camera: West elevation (façade), view to east Photograph: MT_StillwaterCounty_CharlesGladysPeltonHouse_0002

Charles and Gladys Pelton House Name of Property Stillwater County., MT County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Description and view of camera: North and West elevation, view to southeast Photograph: MT_StillwaterCounty_CharlesGladysPeltonHouse_0003

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Charles and Gladys Pelton House Name of Property Stillwater County., MT County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Description and view of camera: North and East elevations, view to southwest Photograph: MT_StillwaterCounty_CharlesGladysPeltonHouse_0004

Charles and Gladys Pelton House Name of Property Stillwater County., MT County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Description and view of camera: South and East elevation, view to northwest Photograph: MT_StillwaterCounty_CharlesGladysPeltonHouse_0005

Charles and Gladys Pelton House Name of Property Stillwater County., MT County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Description and view of camera: North elevation, view to south Photograph: MT_StillwaterCounty_CharlesGladysPeltonHouse_0006

Charles and Gladys Pelton House Name of Property Stillwater County., MT County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Description and view of camera: East elevation, view to west Photograph: MT_StillwaterCounty_CharlesGladysPeltonHouse_0007
Charles and Gladys Pelton House Name of Property Stillwater County., MT County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Description and view of camera: South elevation, view to north Photograph: MT_StillwaterCounty_CharlesGladysPeltonHouse_0008

Charles and Gladys Pelton House Name of Property Stillwater County., MT County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Description and view of camera: View from West Rosebud Road, view northeast Photograph: MT_StillwaterCounty_CharlesGladysPeltonHouse_0009

Charles and Gladys Pelton House
Name of Property
Stillwater County., MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Description and view of camera: Interior, fireplace, view to north Photograph: MT_StillwaterCounty_CharlesGladysPeltonHouse_0010

Charles and Gladys Pelton House Name of Property Stillwater County., MT County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 40



View to east with white house on left in background, circa 1948 (courtesy of Ethel Pelton) Photograph: MT_StillwaterCounty_CharlesGladysPeltonHouse_0011

Charles and Gladys Pelton House Name of Property Stillwater County., MT County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



South Side of Pelton House, view to north, 1976 Photograph: MT_StillwaterCounty_CharlesGladysPeltonHouse_0012

Charles and Gladys Pelton House Name of Property Stillwater County., MT County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Marjorie Pelton and Art Hamilton in front of Pelton House, circa 1938 (courtesy Ed Hamilton) Photograph: MT_StillwaterCounty_CharlesGladysPeltonHouse_0013

Charles and Gladys Pelton House Name of Property Stillwater County., MT County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 43



Miriam "Mim" Pelton in front of Pelton House, circa 1938 (courtesy Ed Hamilton) Photograph: MT_StillwaterCounty_CharlesGladysPeltonHouse_0014

Charles and Gladys Pelton House Name of Property Stillwater County., MT County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 44



Gladys and Charles Pelton, circa 1950 (courtesy Ed Hamilton) Photograph MT Si

MT_StillwaterCounty_CharlesGladysPeltonHouse_0015































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination
Property Name:	Pelton, Charles and Gladys, House
Multiple Name:	
State & County:	MONTANA, Stillwater
Date Rece 3/10/207	
Reference number:	SG10000916
Nominator:	State
Reason For Review	
X Accept	ReturnReject 4/24/2017 Date
Abstract/Summary Comments:	Meets Registration Requirements
Recommendation/ Criteria	
Reviewer Edson	Beall Discipline Historian
Telephone	Date
DOCUMENTATION	see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



MAR 1 0 2017

Historic Preservation Museum Outreach & Interpretation Publications Research Center

March 6, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs National Park Service 1201 Eye St. NW 8th Floor (MS 2280) Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether,

Enclosed please find the following nomination for your consideration for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

<u>Charles and Gladys Pelton House</u> <u>Stillwater County, Montana</u> The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the National Register nomination for the Charles and Gladys Pelton House to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please be advised that I submit the above nomination under your revised procedures. I notified the owners and public officials in excess of 30 days prior to the Preservation Review Board meeting, and received no notarized objections. The Review Board unanimously recommended that this property be nominated and I concur with its recommendation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely, umle

State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure

225 North Roberts Street P.O. Box 201201 Helena, MT 59620-1201 (406) 444-2694 (406) 444-2696 FAX montanahistoricalsociety.org