

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUL 25 1986  
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Red Lodge Commerical Historic District

and or common same

2. Location

street & number South Broadway between 8th and 15th Streets n/a not for publication

city, town Red Lodge n/a vicinity of

state Montana code 030 county Carbon County code 009

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carbon County Courthouse

street & number 102 North Broadway

city, town Red Lodge state Montana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Resource Survey of Red Lodge has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1981 and 1985 (revision) \_\_\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ county  local

depository for survey records Montana State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Helena state Montana

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <del>poor</del> <sup>mod</sup> S	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>n/a</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

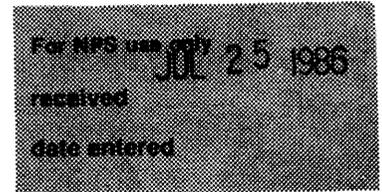
The Red Lodge Commercial Historic District is composed of twelve opposing blocks that include a high concentration of intact buildings dating from the late 1890's through 1936, which form a commercial corridor along Broadway through the middle of Red Lodge, Montana. These buildings exhibit a level of design sophistication and detailing that stand out in the context of the smaller communities of central Montana. Brick and stone one, two, and three story structures were primarily built after the city passed a fire protection ordinance in the late 1890's that prohibited the construction of frame buildings within the commercial core. A number of smaller, wood frame commercial structures still exist; most are located at the southern end of the district, which presumably was considered beyond the pale of the ordinance. Some of these one story, wood frame buildings were moved to Broadway from their original locations within the initial commercial area near West 16th Street. The architectural integrity of the Red Lodge Commercial Historic District is enhanced by the high percentage of surviving historic structures built to lot lines, which lends a distinctive sense of scale and rhythm to the district. Almost complete retention of historic fabric exists on the upper portions of the facades of the buildings. A limited number of facade remodelings in the Streamline Moderne style and neon signage erected during the 1930's have achieved significance and contribute to an appreciation of the evolution of popular commercial construction patterns and changes in the economic basis of the community.

At an elevation of 5,557 feet above sea level, Red Lodge is located in a long, narrow north-south drainage through the broad foot hills of the Beartooth Mountains in southcentral Montana. The town grew up between the coal mines located in the benches to the east and the west. Although initially settled in the early 1880's, the present townsite of Red Lodge was platted in 1889 by the Rocky Fork Town and Electric Company, a subsidiary of the largest coal mining company, which was owned by the Northern Pacific Railroad, operating in the community at the time. As a result of a city ordinance that directed all property owners to line up their haphazardly clustered buildings with the new city lots, building owners in 1895-96 such as W.A. Talmage accommodated by adjusting their buildings a few feet while other businessmen needed to move their structures a number of blocks from the early commercial center that came to be known as "Old Town" to the present commercial corridor of Billings Avenue (Broadway). The majority of the business owners were soon to replace their wood frame or log buildings with new, one and two story, frame, stone, or brick structures as the commercial district of Red Lodge prospered.

Red Lodge's commercial district is now located in the blocks immediately east of the Northern Pacific Railroad tracks. Like most linear commercial districts in Montana towns, development was compact on both sides of Broadway with residential development occurring behind the commercial buildings. The Northern Pacific rail line ran at an acute angle to the main street, with a crossing at 6th Street. Whereas the major public buildings and primary commercial structures were oriented toward Broadway, ancillary service industries such as blacksmith shops, liveries, lumber yards, and laundries occupied the rear portions of the blocks closest to the railroad right-of-way.

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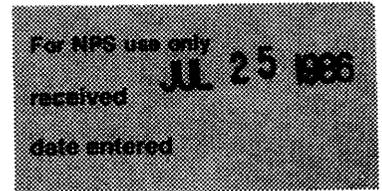
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The Red Lodge Commercial Historic District is characterized by its modest, western vernacular commercial architecture. The vast majority of the buildings incorporate locally procured or manufactured building materials, including brick, cast concrete block, cut sandstone and milled lumber. Very few of the buildings were designed by professionally trained architects. Notable among the architect-designed buildings is the Spofford Hotel, which was built in 1893 by the Rocky Fork Coal Company. This building claims a prominent position at the intersection of Broadway and 11th Ave., the road that leads to the East Side Mine, and was designed by the Hancock Brothers, a Fargo, North Dakota firm that had a branch office in Bozeman. Butte architects, P.J. Donahue, W.T. Perham, and Fennel and Glove, were involved in the design of Carbon County Courthouse (1899), A.H. Davis Jewelry Store (1902, 1906), and the Spofford Hotel Annex (1903), respectively. The prolific Montana firm of J.G. Link and C.S. Haire drew the plans for the Meyer and Chapman State Bank (1908). C.C. Oehme, a Billings architect, won the commission for the B.P.O.E. Lodge Hall (1914), a small Craftsman style building, and W.K. Dedrick, also of Billings, designed the Carnegie Public Library (1919). The majority of the commercial buildings, however, were erected by local builders and masons who followed the simple, formula patterns for storefront design and interior plans of the period. Local stone mason, "King" McManus, who enjoyed a reputation for raucous behavior, design sophistication, and consummate skill, designed and built the two story, stone Freiman Block (1900), the elaborately detailed Red Lodge State Bank (1901), and a number of smaller stone buildings within the district. McManus' plans for a grand, three story, Classically ornamented Masonic Temple (1909) were never realized beyond McManus' foundation work because financial constraints dictated that a pared down design drawn by local Commercial Club president Frank A. Sell, another amateur architect, be erected instead. Sell can also be credited with the design of the two story Picket Block (1902) and the opposing two story brick Red Lodge Improvement Co. Building (1900). Local hardware store owner, William A. Talmage, designed and built his own business block in two stages (1894, 1902) as well as the cast concrete block Church Building (1906). Bozeman brick masons, John and Leslie Devitt, were hired to build the Spofford Hotel (1893), and returned to Red Lodge to erect the D. G. O'Shea Block (1899), the W.R. Hall Building (1900), and Albert Budas Building (1900) during the city's greatest construction boom. Detailing was not limited to the masons' arts of brick corbeling, stone quoining, belt coursing, etc., but generally included manufactured materials brought on the Northern Pacific Railroad, such as pressed metal cornices, leaded transom glass, and cast iron storefront supports. Many of the buildings retain highly ornate interior decorative pressed metal ceilings.

Corner locations were chosen by early entrepreneurs and developers for the most outstanding buildings. The entrance to the historic district is marked by the massive, three story brick Labor Temple (1909), with the Classical, brick Carnegie Library (1919) and the standardized plan, wood frame, Northern Pacific Railroad Passenger Depot (1899) located across the street. At Broadway and 9th Streets, the once elegant Savoy Hotel (c.1910) is situated across the street from the two story, brick Carbon County Hospital and Sanitarium (1910) with its two story corner turret. The next intersection features the two story, stone and brick

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W.A. Talmage Building (1895,1902), the two story, brick and concrete Masonic Temple (1908) and the Romanesque, brick Carbon County Courthouse (1899). At the next corner to the south, the Rocky Fork Coal Company's large, two story brick hotel (1893) is complemented by the Romanesque/Gothic Carbon County Bank (1901) and the Meyer and Chapman Bank (destroyed by fire in 1986) across the street. The two story, stone and brick Red Lodge State Bank (1901) is found at the next corner and the large, wood frame Finnish Hall and Opera House (1898) is located at the southernmost intersection of the district.

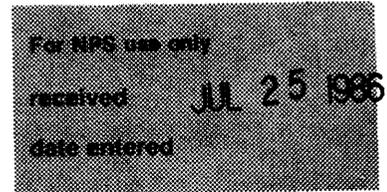
A solid concentration of historic buildings of generally smaller scale and massing, constructed to lot lines, infill the streetscape between the pivotal corner structures. Older wood frame, false fronted buildings were replaced one by one with masonry structures throughout the first two decades of the 20th Century. By 1915, the streetscape consisted of solid blocks of construction; replacement construction after that time was most often due to fire damage. Two examples of the ultimate infill buildings exist within the district. The Meyer Filomino Tin Shop (ca.1903) and the tiny shop adjacent to the Bullard Building (post 1927) both measure less than 8' in width. These buildings share party walls with the adjacent wood frame buildings and consist only of small false fronts with roofs built across the overhanging eaves of their neighbors.

Prohibition during the 1920's had little impact upon the architectural integrity of the historic district. Over 20 buildings within the district housed saloons when a statewide prohibition law was passed in Montana at the end of 1918. Most of these establishments continued to operate as pool halls, card rooms, or euphemistically as "soft drink parlors". Red Lodge's reputation for its locally brewed barrels of beer, Italian wines, and distilled spirits persisted through the prohibition era. Period newspapers listed the weekly efforts of the Federal revenue agents to curtail the illegal liquor trade. The city government passed an ordinance to prohibit the erection of screens or curtains that blocked the sidewalk view into the interior of the pool halls or soft drink parlors. A significant number of historic saloon interiors, complete with back bars and highly ornate pressed metal ceiling and wall coverings, survived the period intact.

Very little new construction occurred in the historic district during the 1930's as Red Lodge emerged as a town that was increasingly dependent upon trade with automobile travelling tourists. Independent little gas stations appeared on the three remaining undeveloped corner lots within the district by the 1930's. The Continental Oil Company's diminutive gas station at the north end of the historic district is the only one of the early stations still in existence. This building conforms to a popular, standardized, picturesque domestic design, with a steeply pitched roof, multi-paned metal casement windows, and a false brick chimney. The gas station at the corner of 10th and Broadway was replaced circa 1932 by a small dentist's office in the Streamline Moderne style. Another fine example of the Streamline Moderne style is found in the Standard Oil Service Station, built in 1940 to replace the third early station. This building is less than fifty years old therefore is considered to be a non-contributing structure

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at this time. At the south end of the historic district, the small false fronted cobbler's shop at 211 S. Broadway received a very significant, new Streamline Moderne facade in 1932. Across the street, the Blue Ribbon Bar followed suit after World War II with a Streamline Moderne facade remodeling fashioned by local builder Leo Ranta, although this alteration also is less than fifty years of age and cannot be considered as a significant alteration at this time.

The Red Lodge Commercial Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 14, 1983. An addendum to this district consisting of four opposing blocks was added to the National Register listing on May 31, 1984. A major downtown revitalization project was initiated in Red Lodge in early 1985. It was soon discovered that the historical documentation for many of the buildings within the district was inadequate for tax certification and planning purposes and that the prior assessments of historic architectural integrity were inconsistent. The district was re-surveyed by Patricia Bick of the State Historic Preservation Office staff in 1985. Revised inventory forms were drafted that provide additional information on the historical associations of the buildings and a re-evaluation of the quality of the contribution that each building makes to the historic district. This nomination presents slightly enlarged boundaries for the historic district, which encompass all of the previously listed land area as well as two opposing, one-half blocks of commercial construction located to the south of the previously listed district, the two story, stone and cast concrete block blacksmith shop located on the west half of block 17, the stone and frame Craftsman Style Red Lodge City Hall and Fire Station situated across the street from the Theatorium building on 11th St., and the overlooked Continental Oil Gas Station located at the entrance to the historic district adjacent to the Labor Temple. Historical land use patterns in Red Lodge are clearly defined; at all edges of the historic district, commercial development ceases and residential use begins.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		

**Specific dates** 1895-1936 **Builder/Architect** multiple

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Red Lodge Commercial Historic District is historically and architecturally significant due to the ability of this coherent grouping of one, two, and three story, masonry and wood frame, late-19th and early-20th Century buildings lining Broadway to accurately reflect the distinctive patterns of both the commercial and social development of this relatively remote, coal mining town in south-central Montana.

The period of significance of the Red Lodge Commercial Historic District spans the years from 1895, when local business people moved their buildings and businesses from the early commercial center near West 16th Street to the new commercial district platted by the Rocky Fork Town and Electric Company, and 1936, when the Red Lodge to Cooke City Highway opened for public use, which gave a tremendous boost to the newly prospering tourist industry in the town. During the period of significance, the city of Red Lodge grew from a small company coal town to a prosperous, ethnically mixed city of about 4,800 by 1910, marking its height of prosperity. During the 1920's, the Northern Pacific Railroad opened its coal mines in Colstrip, Montana, and began to close down its operations in Red Lodge. Red Lodge's East Side Mine closed in 1924, followed by the closure of the West Side Mine in 1932. Although the local economy fell into a severe decline, the development of tourist facilities in the 1930's partially filled the gap left by the cessation of coal mining.

The buildings of the historic district clearly reflect each phase of the commercial development of the city. Little in the design and use of materials of the buildings can be attributed directly to ethnic preferences or building practices. Rather, the Red Lodge commercial architecture accurately reflects the evolution of popular facade plans and interior design formats of commercial construction during the forty year period of significance. During the late 19th and early 20th Century, the majority of the two and three story buildings were constructed of stone or brick with a first floor storefront and residential rooms, offices, or lodge halls on the second and third floors. These buildings exhibit a relatively high degree of ornamentation, such as elaborate sheet metal cornices, decorative corbeling, cut sandstone lintels, sills, coping, and quoining, cast iron storefront supports, spandrel leaded transom glass, and often highly detailed pressed metal ceilings and wall coverings on the interior. The buildings of the 1910's and 1920's followed a similar pattern of facade organization but were characteristically more subdued in detailing. The exuberent Theatorium, built in 1920, was a clear exception to this generalization. Streamline Moderne influences are evident in the buildings of the 1930's. These later buildings are typically one story structures that were built to infill the few remaining, small, undeveloped lots.

The first coal mines in Red Lodge opened in the late 1880's. By 1889, the Northern Pacific Railroad had completed its branch line and expanded its mining activity, which directly spurred the rapid growing of this new town. The wholesale relocation

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 14 acres

Quadrangle name Red Lodge, MT

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UTM References

A	<u>1 2</u>	<u>6 3 7 6 9 0</u>	<u>5 0 0 5 4 0 0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1 2</u>	<u>6 3 7 8 0 0</u>	<u>5 0 0 5 3 8 0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1 2</u>	<u>6 3 7 8 5 0</u>	<u>5 0 0 4 7 2 0</u>
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D	<u>1 2</u>	<u>6 3 7 7 2 0</u>	<u>5 0 0 4 7 2 0</u>
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E	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>
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F	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>
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G	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>
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H	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>
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### Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet for complete boundary description and justification.  
Township 7 South; Range 20 East; Section 27

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

state	n/a	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia Bick, Deputy SHPO/ Survey and Registration

organization Montana State Historic Preservation Office date May, 1986

street & number 102 Broadway telephone 406-444-7715

city or town Helena state Montana

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national     state     local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Marvella Shaff*

title SHPO date 7-17-86

### For NPS use only

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

Entered in the  
National Register

*William Byron* date 8/28/86  
Keeper of the National Register

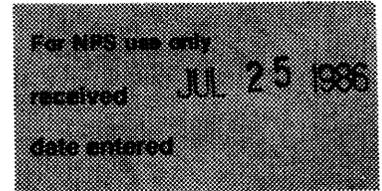
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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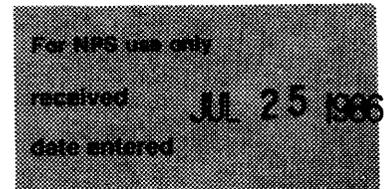
of Red Lodge's business district in the mid-1890's to the newly platted lots adjacent to the railroad right-of-way reflected a major change in the commercial orientation and economic status of the community. Most of the early frame and log commercial buildings that were moved to Broadway from "Old Town" along West 16th Street to Billings Avenue (Broadway) were replaced during the 1910's with more substantial masonry buildings. The few documented examples of moved buildings still in existence include the Bullard Building, the Barlow and Lane Meat Market, and the Losekamp Store, which add an interesting dimension of time to the historic district.

The Red Lodge Commercial district developed rapidly after the city relocated its commercial center from "Old Town" in 1895-96. Although the townsite was platted by the secretary of the Rocky Fork Coal Company, and the Company initially declared that bachelors were to use the company boarding houses and families were to live in company duplexes, these housing requirements evidently were never strictly enforced. Red Lodge did not develop into a "company town," likely due in part to the fact that a number of smaller coal mines were in operation years before the Rocky Fork Coal Company took control of the East Side Mine in 1887. Also, early promoters of Red Lodge's commercial development, primarily Dr. J.M. Fox, manager of the Rocky Fork Coal Company from 1889-1900, encouraged the development of a competitive commercial community. In addition to the residential hotels, such as the Southern Lodging House and the Elmen Hotel, the upper floors of a number of the commercial buildings along Broadway served as rooming houses for immigrant miners. The crowded historic housing conditions in Red Lodge are highlighted by the fact that 13 men lived in the 1/2 story space above the Slavonia Saloon in 1910. Commonly miners working on 8-hour shifts shared sleeping rooms with other miners who worked alternating shifts, each occupying a bed for a set number of hours.

European immigrants came to work in the coal mines in large numbers. By 1910, half of the residents of Red Lodge were of foreign birth, one-fourth being from Finland. The balance of the immigrants came from England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, Italy, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Austria, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Each group tended to retain close ethnic ties, forming social and fraternal organizations, cooperative mercantile shops, opera and entertainment clubs, and special neighborhood service industries. Many of the commercial structures located within the downtown district were occupied by early businesses with distinctive ethnic associations, such as the Saari and Renlund Co. Grocery, Kaleva Cooperative Mercantile, Finnish Drug Co. Store, Slavonia Saloon, Dimich and Yelich Grocery, Elmen and Salo Grocery, Montana Bakery, Imperia Americana Mercantile, Neithammer Bros. Meat Market, J. R. Smedburg Saloon, and the Holppi General Mercantile. The organized social activities of the Red Lodge immigrants tended to center upon the social and fraternal clubs, such as the Finnish Hall and Opera House, the Italian Hall, and the Labor Temple, which was frequented by miners from Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Prior to the statewide prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverage on January 1, 1919, as many of twenty saloons operated on Broadway at any given time and the majority of the saloons attracted patrons from particular ethnic groups.

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Little construction occurred within the commercial district of Red Lodge after the closing of the coal mines. The depressed economic condition of the community is portrayed accurately by the Theatorium building, which was constructed in 1920 during the last burst of prosperity, but ceased to house regular performances by mid-decade. The building today stands as a deteriorated relic of its original grandeur. However, the construction of the Beartooth Scenic Highway between 1931-1936, financed in large measure by the Federal work programs of the Depression era, ameliorated the economic situation and enhanced Red Lodge's position in attracting tourist trade. This roadway connected Red Lodge to Cooke City and Yellowstone National Park. The Beartooth Highway provided a major link with other recreational areas, rising to 10,967 feet and crossing a mountain wilderness abounding with dude ranches, hunting, fishing, and skiing. A limited number of new buildings, facade remodelings, and gasoline service stations along Broadway, some in the Streamline Moderne style and others with striking neon signs, depict the increased reliance of the Red Lodge commercial community upon trade with the new, automobile-traveling tourists.

The turn-of-the-century western vernacular architecture of the Red Lodge Commercial Historic District has been affected by common trends in facade alteration. During the late 1950's and 1960's, a number of sheet metal facades were placed over the historic fabric of some of the most outstanding examples of early-20th Century masonry architecture in the district. A brief flirtation with Swiss Chalet/Alpine facade reworking occurred during the 1970's. The current popularity of the "Environmental Look" has resulted in the construction of a number of Mansard-type awnings and the sheathing of historic facades with vertically or diagonally placed, unpainted wood. Newer signage very often has been placed to conceal original transom lighting. The large plate glass window openings of many saloons have been infilled and replaced with small fixed units. The majority of the facade alterations have occurred on the street level only. The second floor of the main facades of most of the buildings have retained a high degree of architectural integrity overall and serve to maintain the scale and rhythm essential to the character of a western main street. Many of the alterations to the original building facades are reversible and a number of the property owners within the district have begun or have expressed interest in restoring or simply uncovering hidden architectural elements. Carbon County presently supports a local historic preservation office in Red Lodge and a major downtown revitalization planning project is nearing completion. Within the past three years, five owners of business blocks on Broadway have taken advantage of the investment tax credits available for historic building rehabilitation.

Although the cultural diversity of the Red Lodge community cannot be read in the physical attributes of the buildings that form the Broadway commercial corridor, the historical ethnic associations of these structures have been clearly documented and provide an unusual insight into the close relationship of the social, cultural and economic development patterns of the community.

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Progressive Men of the State of Montana. Chicago: A.W. Bowen & Company, 1902.

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Primary Sources

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Tax Records in the Carbon County Courthouse, Red Lodge, Montana.

Red Lodge Business License Register, 1900-1910.

Red Lodge City Directories, years 1905-06, 1907, 1909, 1912, 1913-14, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1922.

Red Lodge Voters Register, 1928, 1st Ward, Precinct 8.

Red Lodge Water Renters Registers, years 1902-08.

Sanborn Maps of the city of Red Lodge, years 1891, 1896, 1901, 1907, 1912, 1927.

Newspapers: The Red Lodge Picket, The Carbon County Chronicle, The New Idea, The Carbon County Gazette, The Carbon County Democrat, The Bridger Times, The Picket-Journal, The Republican Picket, The Carbon County Journal, The Big Timber Pioneer, and The Stinking Water Prospect.

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## Boundary Description and Justification

Twelve opposing half-blocks of one, two, and three story commercial and public buildings facing on Broadway are included within the boundaries of the Red Lodge Commercial Historic District. Six of these half-blocks were listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 14, 1983. Four additional half-blocks and two additional properties were listed as an addendum to the original nomination on May 31, 1984. Lack of owners' concurrence in nomination prevented the inclusion of the additional four half-blocks as a part of the original nomination. Re-survey of the historic district in 1985 resulted in the recommendation that twelve additional buildings be included in the nomination, extending the Broadway portion of the district by one-half block of facing buildings.

The concentration of historic buildings within the Red Lodge Commercial Historic District is extraordinarily high, especially near the center of the district, as defined. The Northern Pacific Passenger Depot, the Red Lodge Carnegie Library, the Continental Oil Gas Station, and the Labor Temple serve as northern anchors for the district. Since new one story construction and a car dealership parking lot occupy the northern half of block 41, it is the Savoy Hotel that acts as the major focus for that block. One, two, and three story, historic masonry buildings line Broadway in an almost uninterrupted sequence. The southern end of the historic district is marked by the historic Finnish Opera House, a building of very large proportions that has experienced some alterations but still makes a very positive contribution to the district and the State Bank building, an outstanding, two story, very finely articulated masonry structure. The southern two & one-half opposing blocks that will be appended to the district as a result of this nomination include a series of smaller wood frame commercial structures, anchored by the masonry Neithammer Brothers Meat Market at the corner of 13th Street and Broadway. Also included in this revised historic district boundary are the historic Red Lodge City Hall and Fire Station located directly across the street from the Theatorium and the east half of block 26 upon which is situated an important early blacksmith shop and livery. The complementary opposing half-blocks of the commercial construction in Red Lodge lend the historic district a high degree of coherency of architectural and historic feeling.

All properties included within the Red Lodge Commercial Historic District are located within the Original Townsite of Red Lodge. The legal description follows:

Block 14, Lots 15-18; Block 15, Lots 1-6; Block 17, Lots 1-12; Block 18, Lots 7-18; Block 25, Lots 1 and 7-18; Block 26, Lots 1-24; Block 29, Lots 1-12; Block 30, West 1/2 of lots 4,5,6 and lots 7-18; Block 37, Lots 7-18; Block 38, Lots 1-12; Block 41, Lots 1-11; Block 42, Lots 7-18; Block 51, Lots 7 and 8;

and including a parcel of land that measures 200' x 200' and centered at the southeast corner of the Northern Pacific Railroad passenger depot on Eighth Street.

**Red Lodge Commercial Historic District  
Building List**

**Block 14**

208 S. Broadway	Slavonia Saloon	1 1/2 story wood frame	c.1910	c
206 S. Broadway	Dimich and Yelich Grocery	1 story wood frame	1905	c
204 S. Broadway	Elmen and Salo Grocery	1 story wood frame	1900, 1946	nc
202 S. Broadway	Guido's Meat Processing	1 story CMU	1983	nc

**Block 15**

211 S. Broadway	Dr. Beaumont's Office	1 story wood frame	1918, c.1932	c
209 S. Broadway	Imperia Americana	1 story wood frame	c.1922	c
207 S. Broadway	La Hacienda	1 story wood frame	1983	nc
205 S. Broadway	Southern Lodging House	1 1/2 story wood frame	c.1900	nc
203 S. Broadway	Darlene's Beauty Parlor	1 1/2 story wood frame	1982	nc
201 S. Broadway	Neithammer Bros. Meat Mkt	1 story masonry	1916	c

**Block 17**

123 S. Broadway	Finnish Hall & Opera House	2 story wood frame	1898	p
119 S. Broadway	Palace Saloon	1 story wood frame	c.1899	c
117 S. Broadway	Nalali's Lounge	1 story masonry	c.1930	c
115 S. Broadway	Albert Budas Building	2 story masonry	1900	p
113 S. Broadway	W.R. Hall Building	2 story masonry	1900	p
107 S. Broadway	J.R. Smedburg Saloon	1 story wood frame	c.1900	c
109-111 S. Broadway	Montana Power Co. Building	1 story CMU	1957	nc
105 S. Broadway	Holppi General Mercantile	2 story wood frame	c.1900	c
103 S. Broadway	Lesman's Second Hand Store	1 story wood frame	c.1900	nc
101 S. Broadway	Red Lodge Drug	1 story wood frame	1980	nc
110 S. Hauser	Red Lodge City Shops	1 story wood frame	c.1938	nc
120 S. Hauser	Weaver's Blacksmith Shop	2 story masonry	c.1910	p
24 West 13th St.	Red Lodge Post Office	1 story CMU	1962	nc

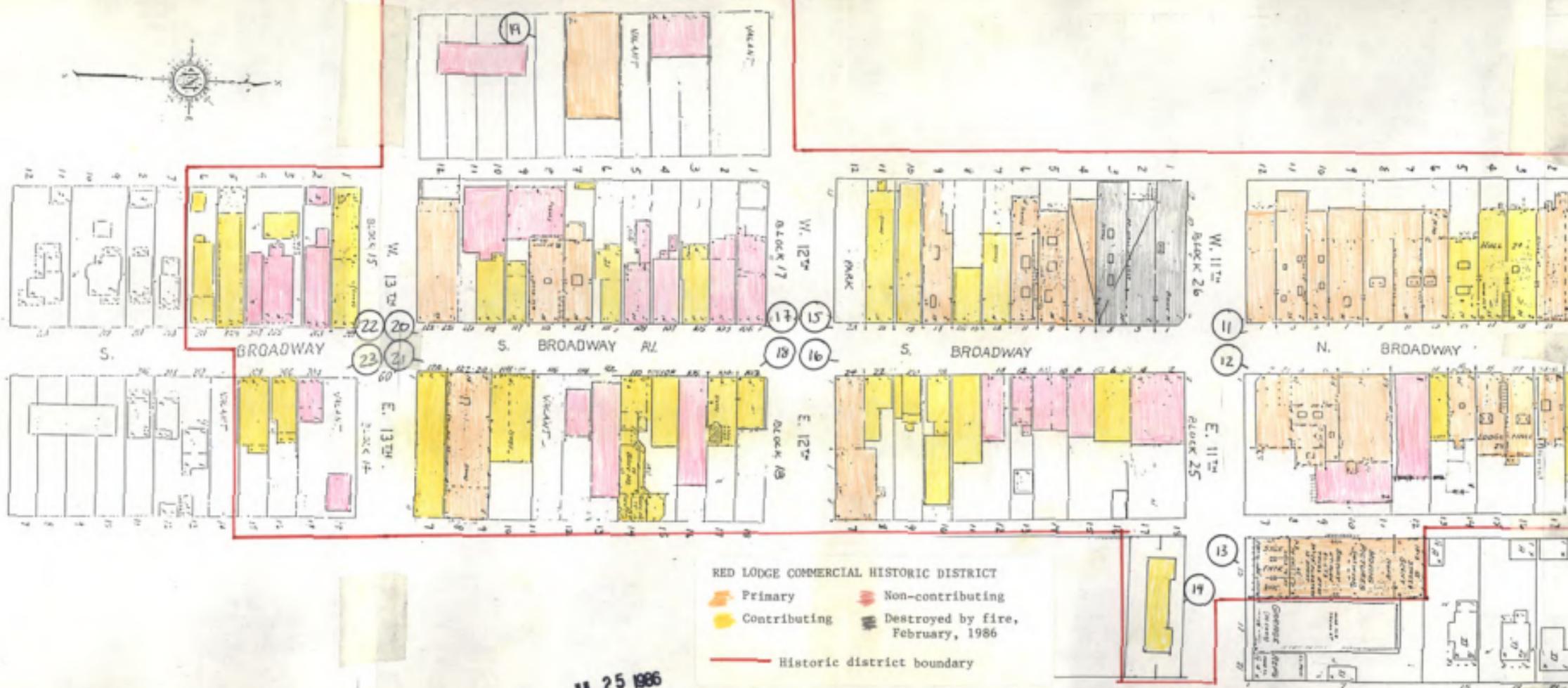
**Block 18**

124 S. Broadway	Saari and Renlund Co.	1 story wood frame	c.1900	c
120 S. Broadway	Roman Theater	2 story masonry	1917, 1935	p
118 S. Broadway	Hoffman's Store	1 story masonry	c.1915	c
114 S. Broadway	FmHA Office Building	1 story CMU	1974	nc
112 S. Broadway	Ayers and Alterowitz, Atty.	1 story CMU	1962	nc
110 S. Broadway	Montana Bakery	1 story wood frame	1900	c
108 1/2 S. Broadway	Miyer Filomino Tin Shop	1 story wood frame	c.1903	c
108 S. Broadway	Byrne's Plumbing Shop	2 story wood frame	1900	c
106 S. Broadway	Beartooth Insurance Co.	1 story wood frame	1966	nc
104 S. Broadway	City Bakery	1 story wood frame	c.1910	c
102 S. Broadway	Victor Aho & Co. Building	1 story masonry	c.1905	c

**Block 25**

24 S. Broadway	Red Lodge State Bank	2 story masonry	1901, 1908	p
22 S. Broadway	Hanrahan's Cigar Factory/ Peter's Tailor Shop	1 story wood frame	c.1898	c
20 S. Broadway	Bullard Building	1 story wood frame	(moved) 1895	c
18 S. Broadway	Red Lodge Cafe Lounge	1 story masonry	c.1930	c
16 S. Broadway	Burton's Cafe	1 story masonry	1930	c
14 S. Broadway	Red Lodge Mini Mall	1 story CMU	1984	nc
10-23 S. Broadway	First Meyer and Chapman Bank/ Barlow and Lane Meat Market	1 story wood frame	1895, 1897	nc
8 S. Broadway	Bruursema's Jewelers	1 story wood frame	1983	nc
6 S. Broadway	Iarussi Building	1 story masonry	1930	c
2 S. Broadway	Stoney's Bar	1 story CMU	1979	nc
11th Street	City Hall and Fire Station	1 1/2 story wood frame	1898, 1939	c

<b>Block 26</b>				
21 S. Broadway	Plunkett's Hardware	1 1/2 story masonry	1917	c
19 S. Broadway	Mrs. Reeder's Salon	1 story wood frame	c.1896	c
17 S. Broadway	Charles Antilla Building	2 story masonry	1908	p
15 S. Broadway	Losekamp's Store	1 story wood frame (moved)	1895	c
13 S. Broadway	Adam's Confectionery	1 story masonry	c.1918	c
11 S. Broadway	Marino and Blackburn Bldg	2 story masonry	c.1905	p
9 S. Broadway	Alcazar (Star) Theater	2 story masonry	1908	p
7 S. Broadway	Iris (Park) Theater	2 story masonry	1925	p
<b>Block 29</b>				
1 N. Broadway	Carbon County Bank	2 story masonry	1899	p
3-5 N. Broadway	R.L. Davis Building	2 story masonry	1897,1900	p
7 N. Broadway	Freiman Building	2 story masonry	1900	p
13 N. Broadway	Red Lodge Improvement Co.	2 story masonry	1900	p
15 N. Broadway	D.G. O'Shea Block	2 story masonry	c.1899	c
17-19 N. Broadway	Larkin and Fleming Hall/ Italian Hall	2 story masonry	c.1899	c
23 N. Broadway	W.A. Talmage Co. Hardware	2 story masonry	1894,1895,1902	p
<b>Block 30</b>				
15 East 11th St.	Theatorium	2 story masonry	1920	p
2 N. Broadway	Spofford Hotel and Annex	3 story masonry	1893-1903	p
10 N. Broadway	Hagen Plumbing	1 story CMU	1947	nc
14 N. Broadway	JK Jewerly	1 story masonry	c.1900	c
16 N. Broadway	A.H. Davis Jewelry Store	2 story masonry	1902,1906	p
20-22 N. Broadway	Picket Building	2 story masonry	1902	p
22 N. Broadway	Frank Church Building	2 story masonry	1906	p
26 N. Broadway	Dr. Stace's Dentist Office	1 story masonry	c.1930	c
<b>Block 37</b>				
102 N. Broadway	Carbon County Courthouse	2 story masonry	1899	p
104 N. Broadway	Carbon County Jail	1 story masonry	1903	c
114 N. Broadway	B.P.O.E. Lodge	1 story masonry	1914	p
116 N. Broadway	The Motor Inn	2 story masonry	c.1916	nc
120 N. Broadway	Whitcomb Motors	2 story masonry	c.1922	c
124 N. Broadway	A.D. Whitcomb Garage	1 story masonry, CMU	c.1935	c
<b>Block 38</b>				
101 N. Broadway	Masonic Temple	2 story masonry	1909	c
105 N. Broadway	Carbon Co. Abstract & Title	1 story masonry	1914	c
107 N. Broadway	Dennis' Body Shop	1 story CMU	1952	nc
109 N. Broadway	Scovill and Kienitz	1 story masonry	1912	nc
113 N. Broadway	Hawkes & Son Photographers	1 story masonry	1909	c
115 N. Broadway	Parker Amusement Co. Theater	2 story masonry	1907	c
125 N. Broadway	Montana Bank Drive-up	1 story CMU	1981	nc
<b>Block 41</b>				
201 N. Broadway	Savoy Hotel	2 story masonry	1907-12	c
211 N. Broadway	Savoy Hotel Annex	2 story masonry	c.1910	c
213 N. Broadway	Red Lodge Garage	1 story masonry	c.1948	nc
217 N. Broadway	Standard Oil Service Station	1 story masonry	c.1940	nc
<b>Block 42</b>				
206 N. Broadway	Carbon County Hospital and Sanatarium	2 1/2 story masonry	1910	p
210 N. Broadway	Mountain Chevrolet	2 story CMU	c.1948	nc
214 N. Broadway	Labor Temple	3 story masonry	1909	p
<b>Block 51 vicinity</b>				
302 N. Broadway	Continental Oil Co. Gas Station	1 story masonry	c.1930	c
Eighth Street	Red Lodge Carnegie Library	1 1/2 story masonry	1919	p
Eighth Street	NPRR Passenger Depot	1 story wood frame	1899	c



RED LODGE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Primary	Non-contributing
Contributing	Destroyed by fire, February, 1986
Historic district boundary	

JUL 25 1986