

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 98000155

Date Listed: 2/25/98

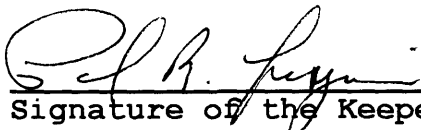
Anaconda Commercial Historic District
Property Name

Deer Lodge
County

MT
State

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda, Montana MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

2/25/98
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Resource Count:

The count is revised to read: 63 contributing buildings, 40 noncontributing buildings, and one contributing structure. [The revised count reflects the removal of the 4 previously listed properties, the correction of the status of the noncontributing (1948) building at 225 E. Commercial, and the addition of the historic street lamp system as a single contributing element.]

Period of Significance:

The period of significance is revised to read: 1887-1945. [The revised period begins with the date of construction of the oldest contributing resource (the period cannot predate the extant resources) and ends with the 1945 period of sluggish development documented in the cover context statements.]

Photographs:

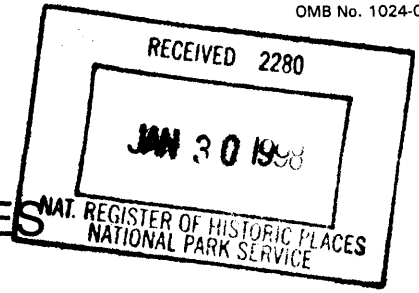
The State has verified that the 1994 photographs still adequately convey the condition and integrity of the historic district.

This information was confirmed with Lon Johnson of the MT SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Anaconda Commercial Historic District

other name/site number: None

2. Location

street & number: Roughly bounded by Commercial Avenue to the south, Main Street to the West,
Chestnut Street to the east and East Park Avenue to the south.
city/town: Anaconda

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

state: Montana code: MT county: Deer Lodge code: 023 zip code: 59711

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency or bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 see continuation sheet

determined eligible for the
National Register

see continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the
National Register

see continuation sheet
 removed from the National Register
 see continuation sheet

other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

[Handwritten Signature]

Date of Action

2/25/98

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private, Public-Local, Public-Federal

Number of Resources within Property
Contributing Noncontributing

Category of Property: District

 68 39 building(s)
____ ____ sites
____ ____ structures
____ ____ objects

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register: 4

Name of related multiple property listing:
Historical and Architectural Properties of Anaconda, Montana

 68 39 TOTAL

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

COMMERCE/Business
COMMERCE/Professional
COMMERCE/Organizational
COMMERCE/Financial Institution
COMMERCE/Specialty Store
COMMERCE/Department Store
COMMERCE/Restaurant
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Hotel
GOVERNMENT/City Hall
GOVERNMENT/Post Office
HEALTH CARE/Medical Office

Current Functions:

COMMERCE/Business
COMMERCE/Professional
COMMERCE/Financial Institution
COMMERCE/Specialty Store
COMMERCE/Restaurant
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Hotel
GOVERNMENT/Post Office
HEALTH CARE/Medical Office
SOCIAL/Meeting Hall
RECREATION & CULTURE/Museum
VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/French Renaissance
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
Commercial Style
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
Bungalow/Craftsman
LATE VICTORIAN/Renaissance
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN/Eastlake
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque
MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Moderne

Materials:

foundation: STONE/SANDSTONE;
CONCRETE; GRANITE; BRICK
walls: BRICK; STONE; METAL
roof: ASPHALT; TIN
other: NONE

See continuation sheet for Narrative Description

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Narrative Description

The Anaconda Commercial Historic District lies at the heart of the city and is composed of five full commercial blocks, eight half-blocks, and one quarter-block in the Original Townsite. The district contains 107 buildings, including Anaconda's largest concentration of brick business blocks, a small number of single dwellings, and two government buildings. Ornamental, cast-iron street lamps line the streets. The system is a contributing structure in the district. The district encompasses a portion of the main east and west thoroughfares through the Warm Springs Drainage, in addition to the main north-south route in Anaconda. The level streets are arranged in blocks 300-foot square with 20-foot wide east-west alleys bisecting almost every block. Each block features twenty-four 25-foot wide lots, with the exception of the 200-500 half-blocks on East Park Avenue, which are residential blocks containing twelve 50-foot wide parcels.

The streetscapes are relatively uniform in appearance and massing, although they do not render an architecturally homogeneous view. The streetscape features a diverse grouping of late 19th-century and early 20th-century commercial blocks, most composed of brick, that display a variety of heights and designs. Modern sodium-vapor luminaries intermix with original, cast-iron street lamps lighting each street. The eclectic combination of varied forms and styles represents the evolution of Anaconda's commercial built environment from 1883 through 1945.

Most of the buildings in the Commercial Historic District were constructed between 1891 and 1900. Of the 107 buildings in this district, 63 percent contribute to the historic character of the neighborhood. In general, most buildings exhibit a modified rectangular plan, with historic facade ornamentation ranging from simple brick cornices and surrounds, to elaborate cast iron and polished stone fronts. Architectural integrity was evaluated primarily on retention of form and massing, and survival of the original detailing. The 37 percent of the district that does not contribute is generally composed of small and unobtrusive buildings. Many of these buildings retain modern metal facades that merely mask the original brick and cast iron ornamentation, and could be easily removed.

Unfortunately, however, three of the oldest and most historic buildings in the district have lost all of their original fabric through modern facade alterations. The Mattie Block at 124 East Commercial originally featured an elaborate Queen Anne-Eastlake cast-iron facade. Constructed in 1889, this building originally housed the D.J. Hennessey Department Store--later known as the Copper City Commercial Company. The iron facade was removed and the present metal and tile facade was installed during the 1960s. A similar fate befell the original *Anaconda Standard* newspaper building at 223 Main. Originally featuring a Romanesque facade with a cast-iron storefront, Renaissance detailing in the upper story, various tall corbeled chimneys, and a picturesque roof line dominated by a corner gable, the Standard building burned in 1918. The facade was remodeled with a central gabled parapet, similar arched upper story windows, and the salvaged cast-iron front. The facade was remodeled twice more with modern materials: in 1948, when the Anaconda Company purchased the building, and in 1963, when the current metal and tile facade was installed for the present owners, the Anaconda Elks. The Ehret Block at 213 Main, built in 1892 for Theophile Ehret, featured an elaborate Queen Anne-Eastlake cast-iron facade, similar to the Mattie Block, but with a central iron tower. Built originally as a combination furniture shop and undertaking house, the iron facade was removed and the present brick facade was installed during the late 1970s. Due to its plain brick front, however, the Ehret Block is less obtrusive in this district than are the Mattie Block and the Standard building. Most stylistic elements employed on the facades in this district borrowed heavily from the Queen Anne style. Foundations are typically of brick, native sandstone, granite, or a combination of brick and stone. Concrete foundations became popular in approximately 1910. Buildings constructed after the turn of the century are less adorned than their 1890s neighbors and feature less facade ornamentation.

The streetscapes within this district generally do not comprise architecturally homogeneous views. A typical block contains examples of a few two-story, late 19th-century Queen Anne Commercial blocks with a majority of original detailing and some alteration at the street level; a one-story brick commercial block with modernized facade and exposed remnants of the original cast-iron storefront and the original brick Victorian cornice; a few altered one-story brick commercial blocks; an altered two-story brick block; a vacant lot; and a two-story brick commercial block retaining almost all of its original architectural integrity. Almost every block features at least

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one vacant lot where a building has been destroyed by fire (as were the architecturally significant Durston Block at 201 Main, Elks Building at 217 Main, and Flood Block at 201 East Park) or demolished during the 1970s and early 1980s by the local urban renewal program (specifically St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church at 220 East Park, the Hibernian's Hall at 321 East Commercial, and the Beaudry Block at 322 East Park).

During the historic period, the district would have appeared quite similar to what it does today. More cast-iron storefronts existed, however, and many buildings featured rear shacks and respective outhouses that were rented to smelter workers. Wooden walkways were installed in 1889 to access the buildings. During the 1910s, a number of improvements were undertaken in this district, including the installation of concrete curbs and sidewalks, the installation of an ornamental lighting system (still extant today), and the paving of the major city thoroughfares, including Main, East Commercial and East Park.

Few of the buildings in the district retain complete integrity, and a number of the buildings have had some alteration done to their street-level facades. Many of the upper stories, however, remain intact and display symmetrical patterns of fenestration with original windows or sympathetic replacements. A large number of the buildings in this district retain some original ornamentation, especially along roof lines and on cornices. Colorful canopies, signage, and irregular storefronts at the street level unify the buildings where the original architectural fabric has been sacrificed. Because a large number of original storefronts have been altered, integrity is primarily evaluated on the appearance of upper stories; however, remnants of original storefronts, such as cast iron columns and brick pilasters greatly add to the integrity of a building. Most all additions were constructed at the rear of commercial blocks in this district. Although a few are of modern design, because of their non-primary location they do not detract greatly from the integrity of the buildings. The business blocks in the Commercial Historic District generally retain their original form and massing, greatly contributing to the uniformity of the streetscape.

Of the 58 percent of the buildings in this district constructed prior to 1901, nineteen were built between 1883 and 1890. These late 19th-century blocks were characteristically one or two stories high with simply-decorated facades. These typically Late Victorian/Vernacular facades combined elements from such styles as Queen Anne Commercial and Italianate with a rectangular plan, and often, a cast-iron storefront at the street level. Anaconda was originally known for its ornamental cast-iron storefronts which were locally produced at the Anaconda Company's Foundry Department (The Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Company until 1896). Excellent examples of original cast-iron fronts appear on the Electric Light Building at 101 Main, the Starr Block at 106 East Commercial, and the Davidson building at 301 East Park. In addition, the Smith Building (the original St. Jean Block) at 210 East Park retains an elaborate Queen Anne-Eastlake cast-iron front on its upper level facade. Many properties display parts of their original iron facades, such as cast-iron corner pilasters or cast-iron columns. Several examples of partial iron-fronts include 15 Main Street, 21 Main Street, 204-208 East Park Avenue, and the Ida (Copinus) Block at 23 Main Street. The Ida Block is the only building in Anaconda that retains segmental cast-iron window arches, a signature feature of Italianate design. Building brick for the walls was locally produced--first by small brick companies both west and east of the Original Townsite, and then exclusively by the large Anaconda Company Brick Department (the Standard Fire Brick Company from 1890-1896). A majority of the brick or locally-quarried stone foundations are not readily visible. Some of the visible foundations from this early period of construction have been parged with concrete.

The few residences in this district constructed prior to 1901 are predominantly a hipped or gabled cottage, with a gabled-bay front form and Queen Anne/Spindling detailing. Most residences retain some of their original Queen Anne ornamentation, including varied cladding, scrollwork, stained glass, and porch spindling. Most houses retain original windows and have a stone foundation, often later parged with concrete. Some residences feature additions, a few of which were constructed after the historic period. Most of these additions, however, were made on non-primary elevations and are generally sympathetic to the form and style of the house. Overall, these additions do not greatly detract from the integrity of the residence. The vast majority of houses are of frame construction, the exception being the Ivankovich House, a two-story brick residence at 402 East Commercial.

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Commercial buildings erected between 1901 and 1920 generally mimicked their earlier counterparts in form and massing. Two-story, rectangular brick buildings continued to dominate the streetscape and displayed a variety of styles. Cast-iron storefronts became less common, and a lighter colored building brick was used. In addition, a few of the buildings constructed during this time period utilized waste fire-brick from the Anaconda Company smelter in parts of their construction. The florid, Victorian facades of the late 19th-century gave way to more utilitarian vernacular brick fronts, with ornamentation limited to stepped parapet walls, stone copings, and simple brick corbeled cornices. Minor exceptions to this simple vernacular trend during this time period, included the Renaissance Revival-styled Bank Block annex-addition (108 East Park Avenue), designed by architect Fred Willson in 1914; the 1902 Colonial Revival remodeling of St. Paul's Rectory at 218 East Park; and the Neo-Classical, polished stone facade remodel of the Anaconda National Bank Building at 212 East Park (circa 1909). Commercial buildings constructed in Anaconda after 1910 typically used concrete for foundations, and often featured a reinforced-concrete frame with a brick veneer (i.e., 108 East Park).

Residences built between 1901 and 1920 predominantly displayed a Bungalow/Craftsman style. Although many of these bungalows have been altered with modern siding and enclosed porches, most retain their original windows and much detailing. These elements, combined with the distinct engaged porch of the Bungalow/Craftsman style render the properties contributing. Most feature concrete foundations and full basements.

Buildings in this district constructed after 1921 generally are one story in height and display only minor detailing, mostly visible on the cornice. A few Art Moderne facades were completed during this time period, including the theater facade on the Fuller Drug building at 415 East Park, and a unified Art Moderne facade on the two buildings composing the vacant Washoe Market at 521 East Park. Most were constructed of brick, and a few retain their original storefronts.

The level of historic architectural integrity is very high in this district, despite many storefront alterations. Buildings were judged to contribute to the district when they retained original form and massing and elements of the original facade, and still conveyed the historic building of the district. Many of the buildings feature infilled window openings or modern, non-sympathetic windows, which degrade the integrity of the building due to incompatible size and scale. Some buildings feature large additions, but most of these additions were constructed within the historic period on non-primary elevations, and many match the original style and form of the particular building. In general, the overall historic feeling and architectural character of the district have remained intact well enough to strongly convey associations with the significant historic period.

The district boundary is defined on the south by East Park Avenue, on the west by Main Street, on the north by East Commercial Avenue, and on the east by Chestnut Street, from the 400 Block of East Commercial to the 400 Block of East Park, and by Birch Street from at the 500 Block of East Park.

Buildings with Primary Architectural Significance

The following description highlights all twelve of the properties in the Anaconda Commercial Historic District with primary architectural significance:

The northeast corner of the district is anchored by the Copper Village Museum and Art Center at 401 East Commercial. Originally the **Anaconda City Hall Building**, this large 2½-story civic building features a Victorian Eclectic design that freely combines such stylistic elements as a Classical Revival-styled entry, a French Chateau roof, Richardsonian dormers, and Romanesque windows. The building also featured a clock tower that was removed in 1974. This elegant building bridges the commercial district to the residential neighborhood east of the Commercial historic district. Built in 1895 by architect Charles Lane of Butte and contractor John Jacobson of Anaconda, the building was the center of local government for over half a century. It was listed on the National Register in 1975.

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The **United States Post Office Building** anchors the southwest corner of the district. Constructed in 1932, this Neo-Classical building in the Greek mode is an excellent example of Depression-era construction. The two-story building features a monumental facade composed of a central salient and flanking one-story wings. A sandstone colonnade of the Colossal order dominates the entry portico, and a variety of intricate classical detailing appears, including bead and water leaf molding on the architrave, Ionic capitals, dentils, cast iron door and window surrounds, and egg-and-dart molding on the cornice. The building was constructed by the John L. Soderberg Construction Company of Omaha, Nebraska and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. Its location on Main Street links the Commercial Historic District with the stately West Side District, which encompasses both the classically-inspired Hearst Free Public Library at 401 Main and the Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Courthouse at 800 South Main.

A third building in this district that has previously been listed in the National Register is the **Barich Block** at 412-416 East Park Avenue. The building features a glazed brick and granite facade that is separated into three bays by large brick pilasters ending in granite bartizans. The vernacular Victorian facade borrows elements from the Queen Anne, Italianate and Romanesque styles and features a semicircular parapet. The street level facade has been greatly altered; but the entrances appear to be in their original locations. The building was designed and constructed by expert brick masons Daniel Dwyer and John Cosgrove in 1892 as a one-story building. In 1893, the second story and the current brick and granite facade was constructed.

The firm of Dwyer and Cosgrove constructed a number of large brick business houses and masonry residences in town, several of which no longer remain. The building is named for George Barich, an Austrian immigrant and saloon/boardinghouse proprietor who was well known in Anaconda for his generosity to immigrants, the active role he played in establishing St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church (1888) and St. Peter's Austrian Roman Catholic Church (1898), and his leadership as the founder and first president of the St. Peter and Paul Lodge--a Slavic Fraternal Order established in 1887 and still active today.

The **Davidson Block** at 301 East Park was listed in the National Register in 1983. The building features an adaptation of the Queen Anne style into the commercial form with its elaborate brick and iron front featuring such detailing as a corner circular tower, narrow 1/1 double-hung windows, leaded glass, bracketed oriel windows, and detailed brick masonry lining the cornice and upper story windows. Built in 1895, the building is four bays wide and eight bays long, with two store fronts on the front facade, three storefronts on the west elevation, and several apartments in the upper story. A terra cotta panel features the name and date of the building in relief on the north facade. A fire destroyed the interior of the building in 1922, leaving only the walls standing. But the building was rebuilt in its original style and was open for business by early 1923.

The building was designed and constructed by local architect J. H. Bartlett for Thaddeus Davidson, a local entrepreneur and politician. Thaddeus Davidson, an Ohio native and veteran of the Civil War, came to the Deer Lodge Valley in 1879, and established a cattle ranch a few miles east of town in the Opportunity area. He moved to Anaconda in 1892 after his ranch was purchased by the Anaconda Company and became very active in city and county affairs, serving one term each as an Anaconda alderman, and as a Deer Lodge county commissioner.

The **St. Jean Block #02** at 210 East Park features one of the most elaborate and well-preserved facades in Anaconda, an East Lake cast-iron front with Italianate influences. Built in 1892, the building and its elaborate facade were designed by the local Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Company (the Anaconda Company Foundry Department by 1896) and constructed by local brick mason John Cosgrove. Although the storefront of the building has been significantly altered, the upper story remains intact and is the only example of an Eastlake iron front in Anaconda. The facade was slightly remodeled sometime after 1900, and a "Smith Building" sign was installed. (Neither the owner's accounts of the building's history, nor any records on the building indicate who "Smith" was.)

Dr. Felix St. Jean was the original head physician and surgeon at St. Ann's Hospital, opened in 1889. He had an office in this building for many years, but sold the property to the Standard Drug Company, which had been leasing space in the building for approximately ten years, in 1905. This may have been when the facade was remodeled.

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The **First National Bank of Anaconda Building** at 212 East Park was built in 1897 as an annex to the St. Jean Block #02. Originally a brick-front building, the annex provided more office and drug store space for Dr. Felix St. Jean and the Standard Drug Company, based in the St. Jean Building #02. The building was designed and built by expert brick mason John Cosgrove. In 1905, the Yegen Brothers Banking house occupied the building, purchasing it during 1906. In 1909, this organization incorporated as the First National Bank of Anaconda, and it was most likely at this time that the current Neo-Classical Revival-styled facade was installed. The only Neo-Classical facade on a non-public building in Anaconda, it remains in excellent condition. The polished stone facade exhibits a pressed metal and brick cornice, engaged Ionic columns, a stone entablature with "The First National Bank of Anaconda" carved in relief, original doors and transom lights, and replaced 2/1 windows.

Similar in design to the Barich Block at 416-418 East Park, the **Parrott Block** at 205-207 East Park Avenue is an excellent example of Late Victorian/Queen Anne commercial style. The Parrott Block was constructed in 1896 for George Parrott, a prosperous local rancher and real estate developer in the Deer Lodge Valley. The building exhibits a number of Victorian features, including stained and leaded glass, detailed brick work, and a central palladian window. Originally, the building housed two storefronts, but in 1915, it was remodeled into a single storeroom for the Kelly Commercial Company, a large department store that occupied the building in approximately 1915. The storefront has since been modernized.

The **Electric Light Building** at 101 Main was originally known as the Montana Butchering Company Block. It was built in 1895 for Conrad Kohrs, Nicholas Bielenberg, J. R. Boardman, and W. H. Gehrmain, the company founders. For a number of years, it served as a large wholesale and retail meat outlet and warehouse. The building features an original cast-iron storefront and heavy metal cornice that envelopes the entire west facade and almost all of the north elevations. Although the windows have been replaced in this building, the decorative corbeled cornice and large stone lintels remain.

The **Bank Block** at 123 Main was constructed in 1895 for the Daly, Hoge and Company Banking House. Although the windows in this edifice have been replaced, the exterior Italianate detailing remains elaborately intact with its decorated brick cornice, central projecting pavilion with arched entry, terra cotta molded paneling, granite copings, dentils, circular windows and bronze door hardware. It also features a rear brick annex designed in 1914 by architect Fred Willson in the Colonial Revival-style, which remains intact.

The Anaconda Commercial Historic District retains a tremendous diversity of architectural styles, dominated by a number of Vernacular Victorian brick blocks. A high level of cohesiveness defines this district, and the few historic gaps that exist are potentially reversible. This district retains the following property types: Residences and Associated Outbuildings, Architect-designed Buildings, Resources Associated with Commerce, Resources Associated with Transportation, and Resources Associated with Social and Cultural Development.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, B, C

Areas of Significance: COMMERCE, COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT, ECONOMICS, INDUSTRY, POLITICS/GOVERNMENT, SOCIAL HISTORY, TRANSPORTATION, ARCHITECTURE

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A

Period(s) of Significance: 1883-1945

Significant Person(s): Coopman, Rev. Amatus R.; Petritz, John V.; St. Jean, Dr. Felix

Significant Dates: 1888, 1895, 1931

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: Bartlett, J. H.; Clifton & Applegate; Cosgrove, John; Dwyer, Daniel; Eck & Sons; Furst, John; Guimont Construction; Hyslop, W. W.; Jacobson, John; Kelly & O'Brien; Kern, M.D; Lane, Charles; McDevitt, D. F.; Noble & Ehret; Smith & Gilmour; Teague, Calloway; Willson, Fred.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Founded in 1883, the town of Anaconda, Montana became a leading center of industry and commerce in south-central Montana during the late 19th century. Following its founding, the town grew and prospered, rising to prominence during the boom years of copper mining in nearby Butte, and smelting in Anaconda. The Anaconda Commercial Historic District occupies an approximately 10-block area at the heart of the town, and marks the community's rise to economic and commercial influence through the middle of the 20th century. Embodying local patterns of commercial, industrial and social history, this important commercial district is highly eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, according to Criteria A and B.

Encompassing most of Anaconda's large brick commercial blocks, the Anaconda Commercial Historic District gains significance under Criterion C for representative examples of a variety of architectural styles and works by several prominent architects. Styles locally popular throughout the historic period included Queen Anne, Queen Anne-Eastlake, Italianate, Art Moderne, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, French Renaissance, Tudor Revival, Commercial Style, Bungalow/Craftsman, and vernacular. Most of the buildings in this district were constructed prior to 1900, and feature a generally high level of integrity of design, materials, feeling, and association.

The period of significance dates from 1883 (the date in which Anaconda was founded) to 1945. Significant dates are 1888 (the construction date of the Montana Hotel), 1895 (reflecting a boom year in commercial building), and 1931 (the construction date of the United States Post Office building). The ending date of 1945 reflects the slow-down in the general construction in Anaconda.

Associations with Important Historical Patterns and Events

The Anaconda Commercial Historic District is important as a reflection of Anaconda's commercial development from the time of the town's founding in 1883. Despite the dominance of the Anaconda Company, the town boasted a thriving commercial environment, depicted by large-scale, formally-designed buildings. As the Anaconda Company's "showpiece" town, Anaconda's commercial district emphasized civic order and featured up-to-date technology, as revealed by its historic, ornamental street light system and the relative uniformity and layout of its streets, sidewalks and commercial blocks.

Reflecting patterns of growth and development in Anaconda from 1883-1945, the district qualifies for National Register listing under Criterion A. The Original Townsite of Anaconda, within which this district lies, was platted in 1883, when the town was founded. Initial commercial development took place on the north end of the district, particularly on the 10 Block of Main Street. Unlike many other "company towns" Anaconda enjoyed a diverse corporate and commercial climate from the beginning, allowing a substantial number of individual, private business owners to establish enterprises in the town.

The buildings on the east side of the 10 Block of Main Street largely represent Anaconda's second generation of commercial buildings; most of the original commercial buildings on this block were frame stores, restaurants and hotels, which replaced the canvas tents that sheltered many businesses until August, 1883--two months after the town was established.

See continuation sheets

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Large brick commercial blocks, both one and two stories in height were constructed for entrepreneurs and proprietors in town, who capitalized on the number of bachelors who came to town to work at the smelter. By 1887 and 1888, the 100 and 200 Blocks of Main Street, in addition to the 100 and 200 Blocks of East Commercial and East Park Street began to develop and most buildings were composed of brick. The 1890s were the most active building years in the district and the numbers of brick blocks constructed directly corresponded to the success and expansion of the Anaconda Company smelter.

Specific buildings that lend significance for their reflection of commercial development include the Montana Butchering Company Block (a.k.a. Montana Dressed Meat Company Block & the Electric Light Building) at 101 Main Street, the First National Bank of Anaconda building at 212 East Park Avenue, and the Davidson Block at 301 East Park Avenue. These three buildings accurately depict the thriving, independent commercial culture that emerged during the 1890s. The Montana Butchering Company Block was built in 1895 as a large-scale wholesale and retail meat warehouse and store, which received meat from the company's abattoir in nearby Mill Creek. The company occupied the ground floor of the building and rented the upper floor office spaces to numerous physicians and attorneys. The Company occupied the building until approximately 1901. The First National Bank of Anaconda at 212 East Park Avenue was established in the early 1900s as a banking house by the Yegen Brothers, countering Marcus Daly's powerful Hoge, Daly and Company Bank at 123 Main Street. Reflecting the increasing capital of the town, this financial institution moved its offices to 212 East Park Avenue in 1905 and erected the current, elaborate Neo-Classical Revival-styled facade in approximately 1916. The Davidson Building at 301 East Park Avenue opened its doors in 1895, housing a myriad of small businesses and an upstairs rooming house over the years.

The district gains significance through buildings associated with the development of banking and economics in Anaconda. One of the substantial brick buildings in Anaconda is the Bank Block at 123 Main Street. This building was constructed in 1895 for the Marcus Daly, Inc. Bank, which had been established as the Hoge, Daly, Inc. banking house in 1883. As the first bank in Anaconda, the Marcus Daly, Inc. Bank did a thriving business in the community, and was the town's only bank until approximately 1903, when the Yegen Brothers' Banking House (of Billings) opened a branch office in Anaconda. The bank remained in this building until 1969, when a new bank was constructed for the organization (which by 1969 had been renamed the First National Bank) at 120 West Park Avenue (now the site of Norwest Bank). The Yegen Brothers operated the First National Bank of Anaconda at 212 East Park Avenue until the 1930s. Both buildings represent the important role that economics and wealth played in the community. Anaconda thrived between the late 1880s and the early 1920s, with the Company being the largest copper producer in the United States. In a 1922 *Anaconda Standard* article, the Hoge, Daly & Company Bank was recognized for its pioneering history and the Bank Block at 123 Main Street was identified as "a monument to the thrift and business acumen of its founders and their successors and[it is a source] of pride to the city." The elaborate Victorian Romanesque facade of the Bank Block and the Neo-Classical Revival Front of the First National Bank reflect the healthy economic environment in the town during its first four decades of existence.

The Anaconda Commercial Historic District gains significance for its association with industry. Several buildings in the district were connected with the Anaconda Company. These included the Electric Light Building at 101 Main, which was used as an office building during the first decade of 1900; the Pay Office Hall at 121 Main, which was used for several years as the company pay office and as a meeting hall for a number of organized labor groups with ties to the Anaconda Company; and the original Anaconda Standard Building at 123 Main, which housed a few Anaconda Company offices between 1889 and 1904.

A number of smaller industries also operated in the Anaconda Commercial Historic District during historic times, although most of the buildings housing these industries have been demolished. Cigar-making dominated and surviving buildings linked to this trade include 15 Main Street, which housed the Joseph Lepke Shop, and 210 East Commercial Avenue, which housed the shop of Abbey E. Riviere. Riviere later moved his shop to 222, 221 and finally 122 East Commercial Avenue (the original Mattie Block). Diedrich Tietjen, who operated a small cigar-making business at 414 Maple for a number of years, had a plant at 203½ East Commercial Avenue in 1900 (now demolished). Another large cigar manufacturing plant operated by Richard B. Peckham and John W. Frinke was originally located at 315 East Park Avenue, the Peckham and Frinke Block, but it, too, has been demolished. A large-scale "confectionery manufacturer," the W.M. Kellogg Company, had a candy factory at 219 East Commercial Avenue in 1905. The

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district also housed the soda and bottling works factory of John V. Petritz at the rear of 115-117 Main Street, and various other cigar manufacturing plants, most of which have been demolished. Constructed in 1893 for production of cider, soda and iron water, the Petritz Block and its two-story factory addition is one of many buildings within the district that housed small, one-man manufacturing operations.

The Anaconda Commercial Historic District includes two significant government buildings, both of which are listed individually on the National Register. Anaconda City Hall, constructed in 1895, housed the city administration for a number of years. The construction of this building signified Anaconda's maturity and growth and legitimized the community's role as a center of county and regional government. Likewise, construction of the United States Post Office building at 218 Main Street in 1933 reflected Anaconda's mid-20th century status as an established and permanent community. In addition to these resources, the Anaconda Standard building at 123 Main, built in 1889, housed several city offices until 1895, when the City Hall was constructed. For instance, the Anaconda City Council Chambers were first located in the upper story of this building.

Anaconda's social and labor history is intricately intertwined with the Anaconda Commercial Historic District. In conjunction with the diversified commercial and industrial enterprises in Anaconda, labor unions and commercial organizations were established relatively early, and a majority of these groups held their meetings in large lodge rooms and auditoriums throughout the Anaconda Commercial Historic District. Perhaps the most well-known meeting hall for labor groups was the Carpenters' Union Hall, which survives at 217 East Commercial Avenue. In addition to the Carpenters' Union Hall, labor organizations held meetings in the Pay Office Hall at 121 Main, and the Anaconda Band Hall at 217 Chestnut Street. The Mill and Smeltermen's Union Hall, which was located in the Ancient Order of Hibernians Building at 323 East Commercial, has since been demolished. These buildings hosted meetings for a number of labor organizations that were primarily affiliated with such national groups as the Knights of Labor, the Federal Labor Union, and the American Federation of Labor. A strong labor contingency characterized Anaconda throughout the historic period. Other non-labor affiliated organizations used halls in the Commercial Historic District as well, including the Elks, the Eagles and the Knights of Pythias, who held meetings primarily in the Anaconda Standard building. The Ida Block at 102 East Commercial Avenue, and the Ehret Block at 111 Main Street were also used as town meeting spaces.

Anaconda town founders were instrumental in promoting the social and cultural well-being of the community, and a number of resources in the Anaconda Commercial Historic District reflect associations with this theme. Marcus Daly and other community leaders specifically encouraged the development of the literary and performing arts, health care, and religious communities in town. Daly funded the establishment of the *Anaconda Standard* newspaper under editor John Durston in 1889. The *Standard*, which originally occupied the building at 223 Main Street (built in 1889) came to be one of the most successful newspapers in the entire Northwest, with a circulation of over 40,000 and international points of distribution as well. It was a "Company" organ, however, and commonly expressed the sentiments of the local corporate hierarchy. In the performing arts, a number of small theaters and opera houses originally appeared in this district, but they have long since been demolished. However, the Fuller Drug Company building at 415 East Park retains the 1932 remodeled Art Moderne facade of the Highland Theater, dating between 1932 and approximately 1940.

The Anaconda Commercial Historic District derives significance in the area of health care, with a number of downtown buildings housing medical offices during the historic period. These buildings include the St. Jean Block #02 and Annex (the Anaconda National Bank Building) at 210 and 212 East Park, which housed the dental offices of Ludger St. Jean and the medical offices of Dr. Felix St. Jean into the 1920s; and the upper story of the Electric Light Company building at 101 Main Street, which housed several medical offices from approximately 1910 into the 1970s. Theophile Ehret operated the town's first undertaking service, establishing an office at 111 Main Street in 1885. When Ehret expanded his business in 1892, he built a two-story brick block at 111 Main Street (the building remains today). The Anaconda Commercial Historic District also held the Kendrick funeral home in the Davidson building at 301 East Park Avenue, and the P.J. Finnegan Company, established at 107 Oak Street in 1920.

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Three churches were built in the Commercial Historic District, including the brick Methodist Church South, once located at the rear of the Montana Hotel building, and the frame Christian Church at 307 East Park Avenue. Both of these churches were built in 1884 and were later demolished, along with St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church at 220 Main Street. One church-related property does remain within the historic district. St. Paul's Rectory, now a private residence, at 218 Main was constructed in 1888, the same year that St. Paul's Church opened. St. Paul's Rectory was substantially remodeled by architect Martin D. Kern in 1902, in a Colonial Revival style. St. Paul's Roman Catholic parish was established in 1887 and was predominated by Irish and Austrian immigrants. Not long after its construction, St. Paul's became a cultural center for Anaconda's Irish community as well. The parish grew and flourished, even after St. Peter's Austrian Roman Catholic Church opened on Alder Street in 1898. In 1901 and 1902, St. Paul's established the first substantial parochial school in Anaconda, St. Angela's Academy on the historic West Side. A primary element of the Anaconda Commercial Historic District for almost 100 years, St. Paul's Church was demolished in 1982, but the rectory remains as a tribute to Anaconda's first Catholic parish.

Finally, the district achieves significance because of the many transportation-related resources located within its boundaries. One of the first automobile repair shops and gas stations established in Anaconda was located in the building at 227 East Commercial Avenue. Operated by George H. Merhoff, the business was established sometime between 1910 and 1913. Merhoff was joined by the Intermountain Transportation Company in 1917. Although the current Intermountain Transportation Company building at 7 Main Street was constructed during the 1950s after the historic period, one of the original buildings utilized by the Torgerson brothers, who established the company, remains at 15 Main. The original Joseph Lepke cigar factory at 15 Main Street was renovated into a repair shop for the company. A number of other short-lived automobile-related businesses appeared in the Commercial Historic District, from tire shops to dealerships.

Building within the commercial district slowed during the first decade of the 1900s, but resurged somewhat in the pre-war years as the automobile and subordinate industries emerged. After 1920, most of the lots in the district had been developed and few new constructions occurred.

Associations with Prominent Historical Figures

The Anaconda Commercial Historic District is significant under Criterion B of the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with the following significant residents of Anaconda and their primary places of occupation, all located within the district: Reverend A.R. Coopman (St. Paul's Church rectory at 218 East Park Avenue); Theophile Ehret (Ehret Block, 111-113 Main Street); John V. Petritz (Petritz Block, 115-117 Main Street); Emil Torgerson (Intermountain Transportation Company building, 7-15 Main Street); and Dr. Felix St. Jean (St. Jean Block #02 at 210 East Park Avenue and Annex at 212 East Park Avenue).

Reverend Amatus R. Coopman was an important contributor to Anaconda's religious and educational history. Unlike most of the other individuals who are significant to the Anaconda Commercial Historic District, he actually lived in the commercial neighborhood in St. Paul's Rectory. Born in Sweveghem, West Flanders, Belgium on April 21, 1863, Coopman was educated in his native country at St. Louis College and Roulers Seminary, from which he graduated in 1885.

In 1888, Father Coopman was ordained, and within three months of his ordination, he arrived at the Montana Catholic Diocese in Helena. He served in several small Montana communities before permanently residing in Anaconda. His early appointments included ministering in Bozeman, Livingston, Great Falls, Miles City and Townsend. In 1899 Bishop Brondel of Helena appointed him the pastor of St. Peter's Church in Anaconda. He served as St. Peter's pastor for two years and was instrumental in paying the debts assumed for the construction of the church, starting St. Ursula's Academy (the first parochial school in Anaconda), and raising funds to install a large church bell in St. Peter's spire.

In 1901, he was moved to St. Paul's parish in Anaconda at 220 East Park Avenue and lived in the adjacent, Colonial Revival-styled rectory building which survives at 218 East Park Avenue. During his twenty-five years of service at St. Paul's, Father Coopman was

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credited for expanding the church and making the institution financially soluble. A year after he was assigned to the church, Father Coopman raised funds to remodel 1887-1888 rectory to its present appearance, and to construct a new parochial school in Anaconda's West Side neighborhood, St. Angela's Academy. During his first decade with St. Paul's, Coopman was recognized for leading a congregation that "in numbers, organization, and charitable efficiency [became] one of the foremost in the state..."

Other accomplishments of Father Coopman during his time with St. Paul's included the remodeling and addition of St. Paul's in 1916, the reconstruction of St. Paul's School at the old St. Angela's Academy site in 1923, and the establishment of Mount Olivet Cemetery in 1926. Father Coopman was responsible for expanding St. Paul's parish in Anaconda during his tenure with the church and affecting the historic built environment by the many construction projects with which he was involved.

Father Coopman died of cancer in June, 1927 and four masses were held in his honor. A 300-car procession followed Reverend Coopman's body to interment at Mt. Olivet--reportedly the largest and most beautiful funeral ever held in Anaconda.

John V. Petritz, the namesake of the Petritz Block, made significant contributions to the commercial history of Anaconda. Petritz was born in Austria in 1852, where he was educated and later engaged in the "notions" business (perfumes, lotions, needles, buttons, threads and other small, useful items). In 1873 he emigrated to the United States, initially settling in Chicago, where he peddled notions from a horse and cart for six years.

In 1879, he moved to Montana and acquired a clerkship with the firm of Schmidt and Gamer, which operated the large Centennial Brewery in Butte. He later moved into the liquor business, operating a beer depot in Glendale, and a saloon and billiard hall in Walkerville. By 1881, he had earned enough money to purchase a large saloon and hotel on the south side of Butte, which he operated for two years.

In 1883, he became an independent agent for Butte's Centennial Brewery and he moved to Anaconda, where in June he opened a saloon and small liquor business in a tent on Main Street. He soon constructed a frame building on the 10 Block of Main Street and operated a prosperous retail and wholesale liquor business for the Centennial Brewery until 1886, when he decided to go into business for himself as a wholesaler. Petritz began construction of the brick block at 115-117 Main Street in 1891, and in 1893 added a two-story cider, soda and iron-water factory on the rear. The factory was the first substantial soda factory of its kind and is the only remaining factory from the 1890s that survives in Anaconda. A year later, Petritz purchased a half interest in the Anaconda Brewing Company, which constructed a large brick brewery building and complex at the southwest corner of West Fourth and Walnut Street in 1895 (now demolished). He became a manager of this company, which was the leading brewery in Anaconda until Prohibition, and continued to operate his saloon and soda factory in the Petritz Block on Main Street.

John V. Petritz was one of the most successful businessmen in Anaconda, establishing one of the first, and definitely the largest, manufacturing facility in the Commercial Historic District. In addition to his commercial enterprises, Petritz was an active member of St. Peter's Austrian Roman Catholic Church, the St. Peter and St. Paul Fraternal Society, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the National Union, and the Young Men's Institute.

Dr. Felix Ludger St. Jean had a significant impact on the development of health care in Anaconda. Dr. St. Jean was born in Sherrington, Canada (near Montreal) in 1864. He was educated in Canada until 1879, when his family moved to Anaconda, where he completed his secondary education. He returned to Montreal after his graduation from high school to attend Montreal Laval University Medical School. After graduating in 1880, he returned to Anaconda and began his professional career.

The first assignment that he accepted in Anaconda was as head physician and surgeon at St. Ann's Hospital on Oak Street, upon its opening in August, 1889. In 1892 he invested his earnings in the construction of the brick St. Jean Block #02 at 210 East Park Avenue. This block, with a historic cast iron front, was one of the most elegant of its time. He supplemented his business at St. Ann's

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Hospital with a private medical practice in this building until the late 1910s. In 1897, Dr. St. Jean had an adjoining brick annex constructed at 212 East Park Avenue.

One of the first physicians in Anaconda, Dr. St. Jean was influential in the founding of medical care in the community. As St. Ann's first physician and surgeon, he helped lay the foundations of health care services for Anaconda and its residents. In addition to Dr. St. Jean's contributions to the Anaconda health care community, his large construction projects, including the buildings at 210 and 212 East Park Avenue and the now-demolished buildings at 212 West Park Avenue and 500 East Park Avenue, had significant impacts on the historic built environment. Dr. St. Jean was also an active capitalist. He invested in the Butte and Georgetown Mining and Milling Company, which he organized in 1890, owned a number of area placer mines, and was involved in such local organizations as the National Union and the Maccabees. He was associated with the St. Jean Block and its annex until approximately 1925 when he died. The buildings today retain the most ornamental facades in all of Anaconda.

Architectural Values

The Anaconda Commercial Historic District is significant under Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places both because of the overall high level of integrity of design and materials and because of the presence of many buildings that individually qualify for listing because of their architectural significance (see Section 7). Many other commercial buildings in this district lack individual distinction, but gain significance as a part of a greater whole. Buildings constructed prior to 1945 that generally retain good integrity of form, massing and design contribute to the overall historic quality, rhythm, and character of the district.

There are many architect-designed buildings within the district, including blocks designed by Captain J. H. Bartlett, W.W. Hyslop, and M. D. Kern, all of whom were in residence in Anaconda at the time buildings were designed. **Captain Jonathon H. Bartlett**, originally associated with the firm of Freijs, Bartlett & MacMillan of Anaconda & Butte, was a practicing architect in Anaconda between 1888 and 1898. Like many of his colleagues, few of the buildings that he designed in Anaconda were recorded. His known designs include three buildings in the Commercial Historic District: St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church at 220 East Park Avenue (built in 1888; now demolished); the Ehret Block at 111 Main Street (built in 1892); and the Davidson Block at 301 East Park Avenue (built in 1895). In approximately 1895, he relocated his main office from Butte to Anaconda, working out of a carpenter's shop at the rear of 112 East Fourth Street (now demolished). He submitted the original plans for the Anaconda City Hall building at 401 East Commercial, but design review and supervision of the project were later given to architect Charles Lane. Captain Bartlett left Anaconda in approximately 1900.

Bartlett was primarily involved with large construction projects, and he preferred Victorian designs. The Davidson Block is the last remaining representation of his work, as St. Paul's Church was demolished in 1982 and the Ehret Block has been substantially altered. The Davidson Block reflects a Queen Anne commercial style with its corner oriel, leaded glass, and a cast-iron front. His other two designs represented the High Victorian Gothic and the Eastlake-Iron Front styles.

W. W. Hyslop was the most note-worthy local architect of the 1890s. He specialized in large constructions, usually commercial blocks or multiple dwellings. A number of buildings in the Commercial Historic District, such as the Electric Light Building at 101 Main Street and the Parrott Block at 205 East Park Avenue, have unidentified architects, but their designs reflect similarities with Hyslop's work, and they may well have been designed by him. His known commercial designs represented some of the most elaborate buildings in the downtown area and reflected a preference for Victorian detailing. These included the Shields Block at 122 Main Street and the Beaudry Block at 322 East Park Avenue (both built in 1895) and the Elks Building at 219 Main Street (built in 1913). The first two buildings were demolished, while the Elks Building was destroyed by fire in the mid-1980s. Unfortunately all of W. W. Hyslop's documented designs in the Commercial Historic District have been lost to demolition or fire over the years.

Mr. Hyslop was a graduate of Columbia College in New York City. He came to Anaconda in 1894 and established an architectural office at 209 Main. He was credited with designing at least half of the architect-designed buildings in Anaconda built between 1894

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and 1896. In approximately 1900, he left Anaconda and moved to Spokane. His work in Anaconda during the first decade of the twentieth century diminished until he re-emerged in 1915 with partner George Westcott of Spokane. The Hyslop-Westcott office was then located in the Montana Hotel.

Martin D. Kern also incorporated Victorian influences into his designs, including three substantial buildings in Anaconda's Commercial Historic District. Most of his buildings have been demolished or destroyed; only one survives in the Commercial Historic District. With his partner, Joseph Smith, Kern designed the Odd Fellows Hall at 215 East Commercial Avenue and the Whitehill building at 207 Main Street in 1898 (both demolished). However, the elaborate Colonial Revival-styled St. Paul's Rectory building at 218 Main Street remains. The rectory was in serious disrepair when Father A. R. Coopman took over as head priest of St. Paul's parish in 1901. The following year, Coopman hired Kern to substantially remodel the building, changing its original vernacular, functional appearance into a formal revival-style residence.

Architect Kern was born in Germany and was educated there before immigrating to the United States during the late nineteenth century. He lived and worked in Salt Lake City for approximately a decade prior to locating in Anaconda in approximately 1898. He first associated with Joseph Smith, who had recently dismantled his partnership with architect Henry Nelson Black. A number of buildings and residences in Anaconda have been attributed to the firm of Smith and Kern, which had an office in the Bank Block at 123 Main. Mr. Kern moved to Butte in approximately 1900 after splitting with Smith, but he continued to design several buildings in Anaconda.

Other architect-designed resources were planned by out-of-town architects such as **Charles Lane** who designed the Anaconda City Hall Building at 401 East Commercial Avenue. **D. F. McDevitt** was the supervising, on-site architect for Chicago Architect W.W. Boyington for the construction of the Renaissance-styled Montana Hotel at 200 Main Street. McDevitt also designed the Italianate-style Ida Block at 23 Main Street and the Romanesque-inspired Starr Block at 106 East Commercial Avenue. Calloway Teague designed the brick building at 108-110 Oak Street. Lane, McDevitt and Teague all had offices located in Butte. Another architect who executed designs in the Anaconda Commercial Historic District was Fred Willson of Bozeman, who designed the Renaissance-inspired Bank annex at the rear of 123 Main Street.

Criteria Considerations

Criteria Consideration A applies to the Commercial Historic District due to the presence of the St. Paul's Rectory building at 218 East Park Avenue. This religious property meets the criterion because its significance is primarily derived from its architectural distinction and historical importance. The building is a significant architect-designed resource displaying a Colonial Revival style, and associations with the Catholic priest, Reverend A. R. Coopman.

Although a number of frame buildings in the Commercial Historic District were documented in the newspapers as moved from their original locations during the 1890s and early 1900s, their destination locations were not identified. Buildings in the commercial area were moved out of the commercial district primarily to make way for larger brick block constructions, and their destination locations were not documented by newspapers, owners, or city officials. Because they were moved outside the boundaries for the Anaconda Commercial Historic District, Criteria Consideration B regarding moved buildings does not pertain.

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Building List

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114-16 Birch	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1916	Estimate	Contributing
104-08 East Commercial	Brick Front	Romanesque	1889	Actual	Primary Significance
112 East Commercial	Other	Modern	1958	Actual	Non-contributing
124 East Commercial	Other	No Style/Extensively Altered	1888	Actual	Non-contributing
109 East Commercial	Brick Front	Other	1905	Estimate	Contributing
113 East Commercial	Brick Front	Colonial Revival	1900	Estimate	Contributing
204 East Commercial	Flat-roofed Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1920	Estimate	Non-contributing
218 East Commercial	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1891	Estimate	Non-contributing
220 East Commercial	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1891	Estimate	Non-contributing
222 East Commercial	Brick Front	Italianate	1895	Estimate	Contributing
224 East Commercial	Brick Front	Vernacular	1887	Estimate	Contributing
228 East Commercial	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1889	Estimate	Non-contributing
Storage Shed			1940	Estimate	Contributing
213 East Commercial	Other	Modern	1957	Actual	Non-contributing
215-17 East Commercial	Brick Front	Vernacular	1889	Estimate	Contributing
219 East Commercial	Brick Front	Vernacular	1888	Actual	Contributing
225 East Commercial	Brick Front	Vernacular	1948	Actual	Contributing
229 East Commercial	Brick Front	Vernacular	1915	Estimate	Contributing
300 East Commercial	Brick Front	Art Moderne	1885	Estimate	Contributing
310 East Commercial	Brick Front	Vernacular	1895	Estimate	Contributing
312 East Commercial	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1895	Estimate	Non-contributing
318 East Commercial	Brick Front	Other	1896	Actual	Contributing
324 East Commercial	Modern	Modern	1975	Estimate	Non-contributing
315 East Commercial	Modern	Modern	1988	Actual	Non-contributing
402 East Commercial	Hipped Cottage w/ Ga	Queen Anne	1915	Estimate	Contributing
Secondary Residence			1900	Estimate	Contributing
408 East Commercial	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1916	Actual	Contributing
Secondary Residence			1915	Estimate	Contributing
410 East Commercial	Gable-front	Transitional Queen Anne/Craft	1910	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Non-contributing
412 East Commercial	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
414 East Commercial	Gable-front	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
418 East Commercial	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
420 East Commercial	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
422 East Commercial	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1930	Estimate	Contributing
401 East Commercial	Other	Other	1896	Actual	Primary Significance
421 East Commercial	Other	Modern	1989	Actual	Non-contributing
112 East Park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1908	Actual	Contributing
116 East Park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1901	Actual	Contributing
122 East Park	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1915	Estimate	Non-contributing
113-15 East Park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1895	Actual	Contributing
117 East Park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1897	Estimate	Non-contributing
119-25 East Park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1897	Estimate	Contributing
200 East Park	Modern	Vernacular	1968	Actual	Non-contributing
206-08 East Park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1900	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1900	Estimate	Contributing
210 East Park	Iron Front	Other	1893	Actual	Primary Significance
218 East Park	Hipped Cottage	Italianate	1902	Actual	Primary Significance
201 East Park	Modern	Modern	1955	Estimate	Non-contributing
205 East Park	Brick Front	Queen Anne	1896	Actual	Primary Significance
209 East Park	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1900	Estimate	Non-contributing
211 East Park	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1900	Estimate	Non-contributing

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212 East Park	Brick Front	Neo-Classical Revival	1897	Actual	Primary Significance
213 East Park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1900	Estimate	Contributing
221 East Park	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1902	Actual	Non-contributing
308 East Park	Side-gable	Other	1980	Actual	Non-contributing
301 East Park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1896	Actual	Primary Significance
307 East Park	Modern	Modern	1976	Actual	Non-contributing
400-04 East Park Garage	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1916 1950	Actual Estimate	Non-contributing Non-contributing
406 East Park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1897	Estimate	Contributing
408 East Park	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1896	Actual	Contributing
412 East Park	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1920	Estimate	Non-contributing
416-20 East Park	Brick Front	Queen Anne	1892	Actual	Primary Significance
401 East Park	Modern	Modern	1989	Actual	Non-contributing
413 East Park Storage Shed	Brick Front	Vernacular	1916 1888	Actual Estimate	Contributing Contributing
415 East Park	Brick Front	Art Moderne	1895	Estimate	Contributing
417 East Park	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1895	Estimate	Non-contributing
421 East Park	Modern	Modern	1960	Estimate	Non-contributing
504 East Park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1897	Actual	Contributing
506 East Park Garage	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1895 1900	Estimate Estimate	Non-contributing Contributing
514-20 East Park	Modern	Modern	1978	Actual	Non-contributing
524 East Park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1895	Estimate	Contributing
501 East Park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1895	Estimate	Contributing
505 East Park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1914	Actual	Contributing
507 East Park	Modern	Modern	1955	Estimate	Non-contributing
509 East Park	Brick Front	Italianate	1899	Estimate	Contributing
509 (511) East Park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1900	Estimate	Contributing
513 East park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1915	Estimate	Non-contributing
517 East Park	Other	No Style/Extensively Altered	1950	Estimate	Non-contributing
519 East Park	Gable-front	Vernacular	1895	Estimate	Contributing
523 East Park	Brick Front	Vernacular	1899	Estimate	Contributing
7 Main	Brick Front	Vernacular	1940	Estimate	Contributing
15 Main	Brick Front	Vernacular	1890	Estimate	Contributing
17-19 Main	Brick Front	Vernacular	1890	Estimate	Contributing
21½ Main	Brick Front	Vernacular	1890	Estimate	Contributing
23 Main	Brick Front	Italianate	1889	Actual	Primary Significance
101-103 Main	Brick Front	Queen Anne	1895	Actual	Primary Significance
105 Main	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1892	Estimate	Non-contributing
107 Main	Brick Front	Commercial	1892	Estimate	Contributing
109 Main	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1895	Estimate	Non-contributing
111 Main	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1892-93	Actual	Non-contributing
115-119 Main	Brick Front	Queen Anne	1892-93	Actual	Primary Significance
121 Main	Brick Front	Queen Anne	1897	Actual	Contributing
123 Main	Brick Front	Other	1895	Actual	Primary Significance
200-08 Main	Other	Other	1888	Actual	Contributing
218 Main	Other	Other	1932	Actual	Primary Significance
207 Main	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1910	Estimate	Non-contributing
209 Main	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1897	Actual	Non-contributing
211-13 Main	Brick Front	Commercial	1910	Estimate	Contributing
221-23 Main	Other	No Style/Extensively Altered	1889	Actual	Non-contributing
108-10 Oak	Brick Front	Other	1915	Actual	Contributing
116-30 Oak	Brick Front	Vernacular	1920	Estimate	Contributing
107 Oak	Brick Front	Modern	1915	Estimate	Non-contributing

9. Major Bibliographic References

See Continuation Sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Preservation/Planning Office

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 31.

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
E	12	349100	5109960
F	12	349240	5110270
G	12	349670	5110110
H	12	349730	5109860

Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)): Section 3, T4N, R11W

Verbal Boundary Description

The northwest corner of the Commercial Historic District boundary is located at the intersection of East Front and Main Street. From that point, the boundary proceeds south along Main Street to Park Avenue; west along West Park Avenue to the N-S alley of Block 39 of the Original Townsite; south along the alley to West Third Street; east along West/East Third Street to the N-S alley of Block 38 of the Original Townsite; north along this alley to its intersection with an E-W alley, also in Block 38; east along this alley to Birch Street; north along Birch Street to the E-W alley of Block 29 of the Original Townsite; west along the alley to Chestnut Street; north along Chestnut Street to the E-W alley of Block 3 of the Original Townsite; west along this alley to its intersection with a N-S alley in Block 6 of the Original Townsite; north along the alley to East Front Street; and west along East Front Street to its intersection with Main Street, the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The Commercial Historic District includes approximately ten blocks (Blocks 25-28 and parts of Blocks 32-38, 29, and 5-8 of the Original Townsite of Anaconda) in Anaconda's historic downtown. The district is bounded on the southwest by the West Side Historic District, on the north by the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway Historic District, and on the southeast by the Goosetown Historic District. Properties located on East Front Street and the west side of Main Street (with street addresses 10-124 Main Street) have been excluded because they lack sufficient integrity to be included in this district. In addition, the 500 Block of East Commercial Avenue has been excluded because of its residential nature; it is included, instead, in the Goosetown Historic District. South of East Park Avenue, with the exception of the 200 Block of Main Street, and west of Main Street, most properties are residential and are not included in the Commercial Historic District.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kimberly Currie Morrison, Historian/Community Surveyor
organization: Montana SHPO
street & number: 1410 8th Avenue, P.O. Box 201202
city or town: Helena state: MT

date: March, 1996
telephone: (406)444-7715
zip code: 59620-1202

Property Owners

name/title: Multiple

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Anaconda Commercial Historic District Page 1
Deer Lodge County, Montana

"George Barich, Pioneer, Enters his 80th Year." *Anaconda Standard*. 10/07/1933, 1:3-7:2.

"Hundreds Pay Last Tribute to Beloved Anaconda Priest At Funeral Rites Yesterday." *Anaconda Standard*. 6/27/27, 8:1-3.

"Leading Anacondan Summoned by Death." *Anaconda Standard*. 7/28/1916.

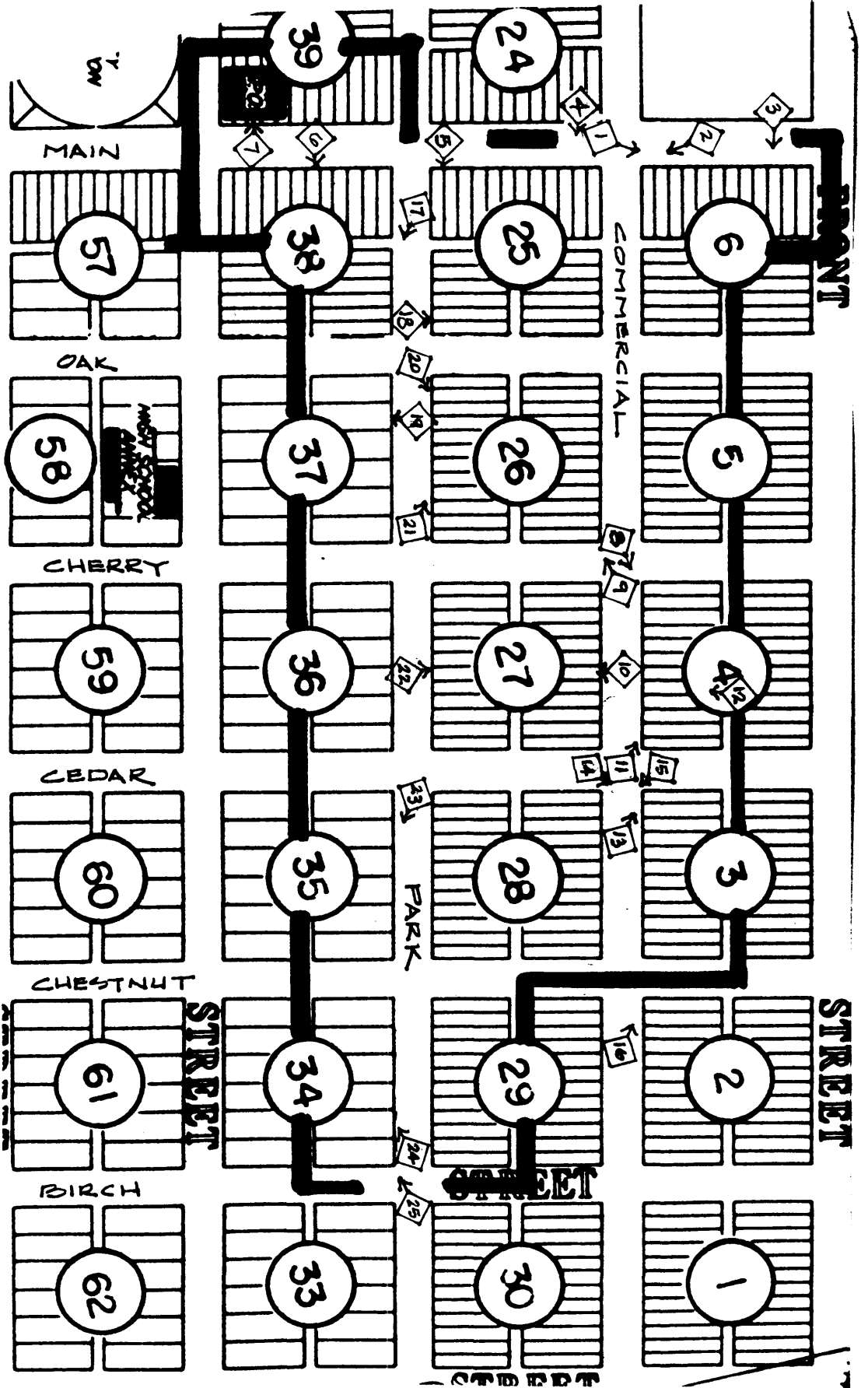
Copper Etchings. "The Davidson Family." Butte, Montana: McKee Printers, Inc., 1958.

Miller, Joaquin. History of Montana. Chicago, IL: Lewis Publishing Company, 1894. 339-341, 440-441, 679-680..

Sanders, Helen F. History of Montana, Vol. 01. Chicago, IL: Lewis Publishing Company, 1913. 1063, 1313-1314.

Stout, Tom. Montana: Its Story and Biography, Vol. 03. Chicago, IL: American Historical Society, 1921. 471.

Tuchscherer, Mabel E., M.D. "Father Coopman, Beloved by All Anacodnans." *Anaconda Leader*. 8/12/1988, 12:1-5.



PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG - MAP SHOWING PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

Anaconda Commercial Historic District
 Deer Lodge County, Montana