

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: 98000396

Date Listed: 4/28/98

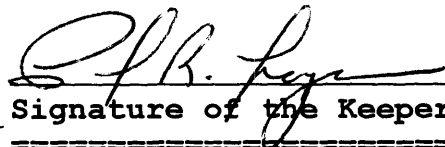
West Side Historic District
Property Name

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

4/28/98
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

Criteria Consideration A & B are deleted from the nomination.

[In neither case do the resources constitute a majority or predominant aspect of the historic district. In such cases the considerations do not need to be checked.]

The level of significance documented by the MPS context and nomination is *Local*.

Description:

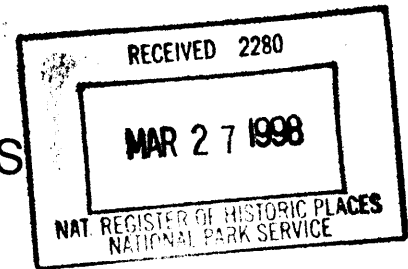
The *Resource Count* is revised to move 12 buildings from contributing to noncontributing status. This reflects several subsidiary garages that according to the building inventory dated from after the period of significance (post-1936) but were nonetheless incorrectly designated as contributing. [218, 506, 523, 610, 707 Hickory; 410 Locust; 712, 709, 800 Main; 216, 507 Maple; 411 West Third.]

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: West Side Historic District

other name/site number: None

2. Location

street & number: Roughly bounded by Main Street, West Eighth Street, West Park Avenue, and Maple Street.

not for publication: n/a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

city/town: Anaconda

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

4/28/98

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: PRIVATE, PUBLIC/Local	Number of Resources within Property	
	Contributing	Noncontributing
Category of Property: DISTRICT	<u>345</u>	<u>167</u> building(s)
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 4	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
	<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
Name of related multiple property listing: Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda, Montana	<u>346</u>	<u>167</u> TOTAL

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:	Current Functions:
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling	DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling	DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
COMMERCE/Specialty Store	COMMERCE/Specialty Store
EDUCATION/Library	COMMERCE/Professional
EDUCATION/School	EDUCATION/Library
GOVERNMENT/Courthouse	EDUCATION/School
LANDSCAPE/Park	GOVERNMENT/Courthouse
RELIGION/Church	HEALTH CARE/Clinic
RELIGION/Church-related Residence	LANDSCAPE/Park
RECREATION & CULTURE/Music Facility	RELIGION/Church
	VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification:	Materials:
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne	foundation:
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate	CONCRETE;
LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire	STONE/Granite, Sandstone, Concrete
LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic	BRICK
LATE VICTORIAN/Shingle Style	walls:
LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque	WOOD/Weatherboard, Shingle, Log, Clapboard
LATE VICTORIAN/Chateausque	STONE/Sandstone, Granite
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/French Renaissance	BRICK
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival	CONCRETE
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival	METAL/Aluminum, Tin
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival	TERRA COTTA
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Neo-Classical Revival	SYNTHETICS/Vinyl
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival	roof:
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School	WOOD/shingle, Shake
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman	METAL/Tin, Steel
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial	ASPHALT
MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco	other:
OTHER/English Cottage	GLASS
OTHER/Grecian Classical	
OTHER/Rustic	

See continuation sheets

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Narrative Description

The West Side Historic District encompasses 18 full residential blocks, 8 half-blocks, one quarter-block and one 300' square park in the community of Anaconda, Montana. The district includes a majority of the western half of the Original Townsite and contains a large number of Anaconda's most elaborate residences and outbuildings, in addition to many modest dwellings, a large brick school, one stone and two brick churches, a brick convent, an Art Deco movie house, a brick library and Courthouse, and three substantial historic apartment houses. Five-hundred and twelve buildings in total comprise the West Side district and front several level, well-paved streets. The neighborhood is arranged in blocks approximately 300' square, with north-south alleys bisecting every block. (East-west alleys bisect Blocks 53-55 and 40-42.) Each block is divided into twelve 50'-wide lots. The streets contain a diverse grouping of late 19th-century and early 20th-century residences, an eclectic combination representing the evolution of Anaconda's upper-class residential building forms during the historic period from 1883-1936.

A majority of dwellings and buildings in this historic district were constructed between 1891 and 1900. Most of the larger residences and buildings exhibit complex plans, often with bay windows, dormers, towers and wings. Varied siding appears, including imbricated shingle siding, and such architectural detailing as spindling, scrollwork, leaded glass and stained glass prevails. Most residences constructed during the 1890s and 1900s generally are some variation of a hipped cottage, gable-front, or bungalow form and massing. A number of residences constructed between 1911 and 1920 in this district display Craftsman-style detailing with a high-level of skilled workmanship that is associated with the Bungalow/Craftsman architectural styles. Almost all of the pre-World War I residences originally had front, full-width porches, a number of which were remodeled and enclosed during the last twenty-five years of the historic period. Several of the homes also featured rear porches. Various stylistic elements, mostly from the Craftsman, Queen Anne, and Classical Revival styles, were liberally borrowed to embellish the simpler forms. Foundations of sandstone and granite quarried locally in Gregson are evident under some houses, but many of the original stone foundations are now concealed by concrete parge or have been replaced altogether with concrete. The use of concrete for foundations became popular in Anaconda between 1905 and 1910. Only about twelve percent of residences in this district were constructed of brick or feature a brick veneer; most homes were frame constructions with a wood clapboard exterior. Many of the secondary residences, cabins and sheds that appeared at the rear of lots in this neighborhood were constructed of log, but almost all of these original structures have been demolished. Neither the surviving secondary residences nor any primary dwellings exhibit log construction.

Few residential constructions in the West Side Historic District appeared after 1921, but of the 35 that do, most display a front-gabled form and a vernacular, unadorned style, sometimes with Craftsman elements on the front porch. Many of these later constructions have experienced modern exterior remodeling, leaving them devoid of any distinctive architectural styling.

The streetscapes within this historic district do not generally comprise architecturally homogeneous views. A typical block contains examples of turn-of-the-century vernacular forms and plans such as a one-story hipped cottage with gabled-bay-front, a one and one-half-story gable-front home, a multi-storied hip-roofed residence with irregularities, several larger residences with Queen Anne details, several Shingle-style residences, and a Craftsman-style residence. Despite the lack of homogeneity in style, the blocks do exhibit a cohesive appearance because of the general placement of residences on the lots (with street frontage and similar setbacks), the similarity of size and scale of the single-family dwellings, and the uniformity of the streets on a grid pattern.

During the historic period, the West Side District appeared somewhat different than it does today. Almost every residence was originally surrounded by a wood rail, wood picket or cast iron fence. Front yards typically featured small pines, shrubs, and hardy deciduous trees, in addition to large flower gardens. The rear yards were dedicated to chicken coops, outhouses, wood sheds, barns/carriage houses and wooden walkways providing access to the home's rear entrance. Some properties also featured a rear residence/bachelor cabin for rental income. In addition, a large vegetable garden was commonly found at the rear of the home. Large shade trees were planted (during 1896) in the boulevards that separated the street from the wooden sidewalks (installed in 1892) and

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front yards. By 1920, a number of single-globe, cast-iron street lamps, produced locally by the Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Company, had been installed along the boulevards in the neighborhood.

Today, few of the front yards in this district are fenced, and fences around rear yards have been replaced, commonly with wood post and chain-linked enclosures. Modern garages and manicured lawns have replaced most of the original outbuildings and landscaping. Most of the large carriage houses/barns have been replaced by smaller single-car garages (most constructed during the historic period) or by larger, shallow-gabled garages (most constructed within the past few decades.) A small minority of the original outbuildings and rear residences have been converted into garages as well. The original shade trees that lined the boulevards were removed in the 1970s and have not been replaced. The continued presence of the historic street lights, however, in conjunction with the high level of architectural integrity that is displayed by the residences and buildings in this neighborhood unifies this district and lends a great deal to the historic feeling of the area. This lighting system is a contributing structure within the district.

The level of architectural integrity in this district is generally high, yet it varies according to construction date and design. A number of the residences in this neighborhood have been resided with modern synthetic or metal materials, and almost all of the original wood shingle roofs have been replaced with asphalt composition shingle roofs. Most of the trademark, full-width front porches have been fully or partially enclosed, removed entirely, or replaced with smaller stoops and vestibules. Some of these front porches were enclosed during the historic period and reflect an eclectic combination of a later style (a Craftsman-style porch, for example, on an 1890s Queen Anne cottage.) Many residences feature modern replacement windows, usually picture windows or glide-by and casement units, that tend to detract from the integrity of an older house due to incompatible size and scale. But most residences in the historic district that have replaced window units feature sash (double hung) windows or replaced panes in original wood casings that are in keeping with the original units. A number of the houses have large additions built after the historic period, yet most of these additions were either designed to match the original plan and style of the house or were constructed on a non-primary elevation and thus do not depreciate the overall integrity of the streetscape. The overall historic and architectural character and impression of the West Side Historic District remains intact, enabling the neighborhood to convey the feeling and associations of the significant historic period.

The district boundary is roughly defined on the north by West Third Street (directly west of the alley behind the Anaconda Post Office; on the west by Maple Street; on the south by West Eighth Street; and on the east by Main Street, including the Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Courthouse Complex to the intersection of Main and Third Streets.

The following description highlights many of the twenty-five properties in the West Side Historic District having primary architectural significance.

One of the distinctive elements of this neighborhood is the fluid transition of the commercial and non-residential elements on Main Street into the residential area. The northeast corner of this district is anchored mostly by commercial properties, including the Art Deco-style Washoe Theater/movie palace. Also delineating this section of the district is the Kennedy Common, a central city park occupying one full residential block. South of the Washoe Theater and Kennedy Common, the streetscape gradually changes with a church, a school and a library linking the 300 Block of Main Street to the residential neighborhood, which gradually spreads south and westward. Only the Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Courthouse, which occupies a commanding position at the head of Main Street breaks the consistent residential appearance of the West Side.

The **Washoe Theater** (listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982) is one of the few remaining Art Deco movie palaces in the United States that remains in its original condition. Built between 1931 and 1936, the \$200,000 theater was designed by the renowned theater architect B. Marcus Priteca, whose masterpieces also include the Pantages Theaters in California and the Orpheum, the Palomar and the Paramount Theaters in Seattle. Interior decoration includes a variety of murals in the foyer and auditorium painted by Nat and Colville Smythe of Hollywood, California. The domed, balloon ceiling in the theater auditorium remains intact

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and at the time of construction was the state of the art in theater design. A central chandelier adorns the ceiling, which is highlighted by a bas-relief frieze of rams' heads in medallions around the auditorium. Pastel colors accented with gold, silver and copper leaf shade the walls. A hardwood stage is sheltered by a hand-painted silk plush curtain. A mezzanine-lounge is located in the upper story leading to the balcony and metal and frosted glass is located throughout the building. The Washoe Theater is an excellent example of the Art Deco style, and its cultural importance in the daily lives of the upper class residents of the West Side help it to anchor the northeast corner of the district.

Kennedy Common was originally named the City Common and occupies Block 56 of the Original Townsite. The land was donated to the City of Anaconda by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in late 1901. Original drawings depict a landscaped park with a mature lawn, a variety of trees, shrubs and flower gardens, walkways through the park and around the perimeter, park benches, a playground, and a makeshift orchestral tent and bandstand for concerts. This original planned landscaping never came to fruition, however, and city officials did not act on upgrading the park, which remained a vacant block, until 1904 when the Anaconda Council condemned the alley bisecting the block and accepted plans for a baseball park, complete with a diamond and bandstand. In 1913, the park was re-landscaped and a three-foot high fence added. Soon after, a grandstand was also constructed. In 1927, the park was again refurbished, to its current design. Perimeter sidewalks were laid, the baseball grounds were leveled, trees were planted around the perimeter, and a Neo-Classical-style bandstand with Roman Revival detailing was constructed on the south side of the park. The bandstand is the only example of Roman Revival architecture in Anaconda and features Tuscan columns and a heavy entablature complete with a central molded laurel wreath in the gable ends. During the winter, the park is flooded for an ice-skating rink and a sixty to eighty-foot Christmas tree is erected in the center. The bandstand is then temporarily enclosed with modern materials to double as a warming shed for chilled skaters. Renamed for President John F. Kennedy in the early 1960s, a brick archway and a bust of the president were erected at the northeast corner of the park. The City Common (Kennedy Common) played an important role in the recreation of the West Side neighborhood's children and appropriately anchors the northeast corner of the district.

Directly south of the Common are two educational resources that enable the smooth transition from the commercial area of Anaconda to the West Side residential neighborhood. The Anaconda Junior High School at 408 Main features a Commercial-style, central block and wings design with Colonial Revival affinities and sandstone medallion trim (similar to the Brentwood Apartments one block south). The Hearst Free Public Library appears at 401 Main and features a Grecian Classical design.

Designed by the Great Falls architectural firm of Shanley and Baker, the original **Anaconda Junior High School** was built in 1927. There is a castellated parapet, sandstone belt courses and trimmings, and large sandstone door surrounds with a central stone block in the parapet wall with a book and two torches carved in relief. A similar relief appears above the main front doors with the carved words Junior High School. The rear gymnasium wing was constructed as an addition to the Central School, which occupied this site prior to the Junior High's construction. The gymnasium addition was designed by architect Fred Willson of Bozeman. Although the window treatments in the school building have been significantly altered, the school otherwise retains integrity. The building's commanding presence at the southwest corner of Main and West Fourth Streets and its intricate stone relief and brick masonry detailing make it an important element of the historic district.

The **Hearst Library** was erected in 1898 and designed by architect F.S. Van Tress. The library's elaborate classical detailing, including its rounded arches, classic portico with granite columns, brick pilasters with Corinthian capitals, granite foundation quarried at Gregson (Fairmont) and copper, brick and granite trimmings effectively links the residential portion of the district to the small commercial block located on the 300 block of Main Street.

Upon entering the residential neighborhood, the streetscape subtly changes as more mature landscaping is apparent. Two important elements of the historic district appear along Main Street, including the Shields Residence at 420 Main and the Roach House at 504 Main. The **Shields Residence** is an elaborate French Renaissance/Queen Anne eclectic combination. Designed by Helena architect Noah J. McConnell in 1894 for James Shields, the brother-in-law of Anaconda founder Marcus Daly, the home at 420 Main displays

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elements of both the Free Classic and Patterned Masonry subtypes of the Queen Anne style. A complex mixture of hips and gables forms the roof line, which is broken by a variety of small gabled dormers, elaborate patterned masonry, brick-corbeled chimneys and a southeast corner tower with conical roof. Other exterior detailing, such as terra cotta paneling with laurel wreath relief, original wood double doors, paired metal columns, circular veranda with granite steps (again quarried at Gregson), modillions, imbricated shingle siding, and multi-light windows, signal McConnell's flair for the elaborate. Original interior detailing included a carved bronze newel post, jeweled plate glass windows and fleur de lis.

The **Roach House** at 504 Main was constructed in 1895 for Albert C. MacCallum, a prosperous French proprietor in Anaconda. Although the architect and builder remain unidentified, the home is an excellent example of a transitional house—an eclectic combination of a variety of influences in a Queen Anne-style residence. The central octagonal tower with elaborate copper dome and cast iron roof cresting is a hallmark of the Queen Anne style. There is a patterned masonry chimney, a complex roof line, and a cast iron finial on the hipped dormer. French influences include a concave mansard roof directly south of the tower, and above the bay window and the rusticated stonework located in the northeast corner of the engaged porch. Gambrel-roofed wings suggest Colonial Revival as well.

South of the Roach House is one of three large-scale apartment houses located in the West Side Historic District. The **Brentwood Apartments** at 520 Main was designed by prominent architect Fred Willson in 1918. Historically known as the Bowman, this ell-shaped brick complex features a modified Colonial Revival style, as indicated by its accentuated, central entrance with a glazed sandstone crown and segmental-arched entry. Floral and lions' head relief adorn this entrance. The multi-light double hung sash windows, multi-light wood door with fan-shaped transom and sidelights, and symmetrical fenestration are also characteristic of this style. The Brentwood is an excellent example of Fred Willson's multiple dwelling constructions in Anaconda and reflects his fondness for the Colonial Revival style.

Anchoring the southeast corner of the district is the Neo-Classical-style **Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Courthouse**. Designed by Helena architects Charles E. Bell and John H. Kent, this governmental edifice was listed in the National Register in 1978. It was built between 1898 and 1900 by the firm of Dolan and Hamill. The walls are composed of a buff-colored sandstone, and there is a granite foundation and granite columns, quarried at Gregson. A two-tiered loft stone tower dominates the north facade. The building is an appropriate anchor to the West Side district because of the many public servants who owned homes in this neighborhood, including 1910 Third Judicial District Court Judge George B. Winston and 1916 County Commissioner Dennis Roach. Anaconda's central corridor terminates at the Anaconda-Deer Lodge Courthouse, bringing many of its patrons into the splendor of the historic West Side.

Anchoring the southwest corner of this neighborhood are three residences that stand alone in their architectural uniqueness. The Laist Residence at 218 West Seventh Street is the only Georgian Revival-style home in Anaconda. It exhibits Colonial Revival and Adam Revival affinities. Likewise, the Walkup Home at 521 Maple is the only residence in town reflecting the Richardsonian Romanesque style and the Boarman Home at 620 Maple, with its Queen Anne and eclectic Victorian detailing, is also unique to the neighborhood.

The **Laist Residence** is not only important for its architectural grandeur, but also for its historical integrity. Built in 1916-1917, it was home to Frederick Laist, the General Superintendent of the Anaconda Company's smelting complex from 1917 to 1929. It thereafter became a "Company" home, hosting every General Superintendent for the Anaconda Company from 1917 to 1956, when the home was purchased outright by present owners Frank and Helen Day. The Laist Residence is typical of a "middle colony" Georgian home with its end-wall chimney, side-gabled roof, modillions, 6/6 and 6/1 double hung sash windows and its symmetrically-placed gabled dormers. Borrowed affinities include the 1-story, flat-roofed side porch/summer sleeping porch with windows and transom lights on all three sides; a flat-roofed classical Adam-style portico with modillions, a balconette, a heavy entablature and paired Ionic columns; and an Adam-style entry with multi-paneled door, fanlight and leaded glass sidelights.

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The **Walkup Home** displays the weighty appearance of the Richardsonian Romanesque style combined with less dramatic Colonial Revival elements on the gable ends. Built in 1895 by and for local contractor and Anaconda City Alderman John R. Walkup, this cross-gabled residence is characterized by its massive round and elliptical sandstone arches, patterned masonry chimneys and flat-roofed portico. Unique to most Richardsonian homes however, was this residence's characteristic eclectic combination with the Colonial Revival style, as reflected by its shingled gabled ends, quoins, dentils and swan-necked, broken pediments above the gable end windows.

Although the architect and builder of the **Boarman Residence** is not identified, the hipped-roof home represents the most whimsical example of the common Queen Anne style in Anaconda. Built for county attorney John R. Boarman in 1897-1898, this home embellishes the roof line with two false conical-roofed adornments on the front porch roof. There is a gabled parapet and shingled half-wall, as well as a decorative brick-corbeled cornice. Round-arched, slender double hung windows with semi-circular transoms pierce the gable end. There is an original circular veranda, classical columns and curvilinear brackets appear, and an interesting gabled portico with scroll work in the gable end accesses the front porch and is reminiscent of Greek Revival detailing. Patterned masonry chimneys and stained and leaded glass Queen Anne windows also appear.

A number of high-styled brick Queen Anne residences appear in the West Side Historic District that accurately reflect the large influence that Victorian architecture had in Anaconda's historic built environment. While most high-styled, brick residences reflected the Free Classic subtype, a number of smaller working class cottages were adorned with spindling details, particularly evident on front porches. Examples of both types of Queen Anne houses can be found in this neighborhood.

The **Conley Home** at 400 Maple is one such Queen Anne residence that expertly combines elements of the Free Classic and Patterned Masonry subtypes. It was built and designed by and for brick mason Daniel Conley in 1899. The front porch notably depicts classical detailing with its paired columns, simple balustrade and gabled portico over the porch entry. Yet intricate patterned masonry is readily visible on the two-story bay and on the interior corbeled chimneys. The scrolled brackets and minimal use of imbricated shingle siding, found in the gable end of the bay and portico, are hallmarks of the Queen Anne style.

A similar Queen Anne/Free Classic example appears at the original **Fred Clark Residence** at 602 Locust. Built in 1894, this brick home features a typical octagonal corner tower with ball and finial, a complex gabled roof line with dormers and imbricated shingle siding, and a classical veranda with a spindled balustrade, a balconette and a gabled portico, again reminiscent of the Greek Revival style. A unique porthole window is located in the upper half-story of the east facade.

A number of residences on Hickory Street feature elements of the Queen Anne style with varying degrees of alteration. Three residences remain in almost original condition and accurately reflect the Victorian-era feeling of the streetscape. The **Sisters' Houses** at 410 and 414 Hickory were constructed in 1892 for Marcus Daly's sisters Kate Rudden and Anna O'Farrell. Both the interior and exterior of these hip-roofed homes remain in original condition, with the exception of some updating in the bathrooms and kitchens. The homes are mirror images of each other, with the exceptions of the porches, which were both replaced during the historic period. The two-story porch at 410 Hickory was constructed after approximately 1905 and retains the wood spindle work that characterizes the spindling subtype. A similar porch appeared at 414 Hickory, but it was removed in approximately 1945 and replaced with the current, less elaborate porch. The homes are noted for their two-story bays, their gabled dormers with multi-light windows, their stained glass windows, original interior wood work and wainscot, and patterned brick masonry chimneys.

The third home is located south of the Sisters' residences at 518 Hickory. The **Charles Tuttle Residence** was constructed in 1892 by the contracting firm of Smith & Gilmour. Joseph Smith, a partner in this firm, was the first architect in Anaconda; although no accurate record was kept of his constructions in town, he is assumed to have been very active in building design during the 1890s and 1900s. Atypical of the high-styled, upper-class mansions located in the westside neighborhood, this Queen Anne Cottage is much smaller in scale than the characteristic westside home. It survives as the best example of a typical working-class cottage in Anaconda.

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These were generally adorned with Queen Anne/Spindling details to varying degrees. This home also features a form that is distinctive in Anaconda and always presented in the Queen Anne style—the hipped cottage with gabled-bay-front form. A number of working class cottages in Anaconda, primarily in the eastside and Goosetown neighborhoods reflected this form and style, built between 1890 and 1900 only. The distinctive Queen Anne elements of this home include the varied wall cladding, especially the imbricated shingle siding, the scrolled barge board and brackets, the spindled wood work on the front porch, and the stained glass window.

Approximately fifteen percent of the homes in the West Side District reflect the Craftsman style, typically built between 1910 and 1925. Several contributing side-gable and front-gable bungalows appear with the characteristic exposed rafter tails, brackets, knee braces, and flared porch supports. Many of these residences, however, have been altered, and few retain enough integrity to render them of primary significance. One exception, however, appears at 505 Hickory, the original home of W. K. Dwyer. The **Dwyer Residence** is an eclectic combination featuring the characteristic Craftsman/Bungalow form, with exposed rafter tails and stocky wood porch supports. No knee braces appear, and the brackets express a Victorian flare. Built in 1912, this home references Post-Medieval English Revival design with its lattice-glazed dormer windows.

Two predominately Shingle-style homes also appear in the historic district, the John H. Durston home at 122 West Fifth and the Salisbury home at 604 Locust. Although not true Shingle-style homes, these two reflect the Shingle influence on the Queen Anne style in Anaconda.

The **Durston Home** is significant for its architectural integrity and its associations with *Anaconda Standard* editor John Durston. Designed by renowned architect Herman Kemna of Butte, the home was built in 1894 as a transitional example of eclectic designs and is the only Kemna creation in Anaconda that remains intact. Kemna incorporated two distinct styles into this home with the Shingle style predominating. The hipped-roofed home features rounded corners on the lower level of its west wing, an inset window with rounded corners in the south gable, wood shingle siding in upper story, a gambrel-roofed west wing, and a round veranda capping the southwest corner. Typical of this style, the lines of the home are generally fluid. Elements of the Queen Anne/Free Classic subtype can be identified by the classical porch columns, the dentils and modillions and the circular tower that is located on the southeast corner of the home.

The **Salisbury Home** is likewise an excellent representative of the Shingle style. Elaborate imbricated wood shingles and cedar shakes clad the walls of this home and rounded corners abound, particularly evident on the front veranda and front hipped dormer. In addition, a unique eyebrow dormer appears on the northwest corner of the home. Queen Anne/Free Classic influences also appear with the gabled bay window and the classical iron porch columns. Built in 1895 for Samuel Salisbury, a compositor for the Standard Publishing Company, the home was sold to prominent attorney and Board of Education secretary Tim O'Leary in 1899.

The **Gates Home** at 121 West Fifth features a unique, modified French Chateausque style with a Victorian Gothic Revival-style porch and porte-cochere. It was built during the winter of 1895-1896 for original owner Henry Thofehn by two unidentified French contractors (probably the firm of Healy and Nadeau — the only two French contractors in Anaconda during this time period.). The brick home features such French detailing as a flat-decked, hipped roof, while, although low-pitched, is generally reminiscent of the Chateausque style, in addition to a tall masonry chimney, several wall dormers, and the Gothic-styled porch and porte-cochere with heavy classical cornice. This home also originally featured a balcony above the porte-cochere and iron cresting around the flat deck of the roof, both of which have been removed. The Gates home is the only Chateausque-style residence in Anaconda, and historically has been home to a number of prominent doctors, public servants, and attorneys, who leased the home from cattle barons Conrad Kohrs and Nicholas Bielenberg from 1896 to 1902. Kohrs and Bielenberg purchased the home soon after its construction.

The **W. H. Gehrman Home** at 422 Hickory is significant due to substantial alterations during the historic period. Built for Montana Meat Company president Gehrman in 1895, the brick-veneered home, according to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, did not originally

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feature the north wing or the octagonal northeast corner tower. Sometime between 1896 and 1907 (most likely prior to the turn of the century), the home was remodeled in the Queen Anne/Free Classic style, as evidenced by its corner tower, wood shingle siding on the north wing, classical columns on its front porch, spindled balustrade, stone belt courses, and elaborate brick cornice. The home, after this historic remodeling, also featured a copper stylized onion dome on the tower, which has since been removed.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, B, C

Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE, COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION, ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION, EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT, POLITICS/GOVERNMENT, SOCIAL HISTORY.

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A, B

Period(s) of Significance: 1883-1936

Significant Person(s): Boarman, John R.; Durston, John H.; Dwyer, W.K.; Laist, Frederick; Lemmon, Charles; Mathewson, Edward P.

Significant Dates: 1894-1896, 1898, 1900, 1915, 1918, 1927, 1931-36

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: Bell & Kent; Conley, Daniel; Cosgrove, John; Dolan, John; Hamill, J.P.; Hyslop, W.W.; Johnson, A.; Kemna, Herman; Kern, Martin D; Law, William; Leck, Andrew; McConnell, Noah J.; Priteca, Marcus; Servatius, Joseph; Shanley & Baker; Smith, Joseph; Van Tress, F.S.; Willson, Fred.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The West Side Historic District is a noteworthy and distinctive neighborhood in the town of Anaconda, Montana, encompassing some of Anaconda's finest residences. With home representing popular architectural styles from the late 19th and early 20th century, the district shows such styles as Queen Anne, Italianate, Chateausque, Shingle, Richardsonian Romanesque, French Renaissance, Georgian Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Prairie School, Craftsman, Art Deco, English Cottage, and Grecian Classical. In addition, high-style homes by architects who were prominent locally and statewide, illuminate their work and help define the character of the neighborhood. These important associations lend the West Side Historic District significance according to Criterion C.

The West Side Historic District is a distinctive part of the town of Anaconda, Montana, reflecting many themes of local history. In this upper-class neighborhood, the large-scale mansions and residences mirror definitive patterns of early settlement and community development, community planning and development, architect-designed buildings, and social and cultural development.

Two monuments to Anaconda education appear on the district's east side--the Anaconda Junior High School and the Hearst Free Public Library--linking the district to Anaconda's cultural and educational communities. The Kennedy Common and the Washoe Theatre reflect a community emphasis on recreation, as well as the performing arts. As the seat of county government, the Deer Lodge County Courthouse lends a stately aura to the district, and with the many West Side residences of important country employees, reflects local patterns of politics and government. Many buildings in the West Side Historic District played important roles in Anaconda's social history, housing groups that gathered for ethnic, religious, and social meetings. For all of these important associations, the West Side Historic District also qualifies for listing in the National Register according to Criterion A.

The District's period of significance begins in 1883, the date during which the town of Anaconda was founded, and ends in 1936. The ending date of 1936 reflects the slow-down in construction of housing in the Original Townsite of Anaconda. After 1936, most lots in the West Side Historic District had been developed. Most new residential construction that occurred just prior to and during World War II occurred west of the Original Townsite in the First Western Addition (annexed in 1917).

Most of the residences in the neighborhood were constructed between 1891 and 1900, and significant dates for the District are 1894-1896 (when most of the large, high-styled residences in this district with primary architectural significance were constructed), 1989

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(the construction date of the Hearst Free Public Library), 1900 (the construction date of the Deer Lodge County Courthouse), 1915 (the construction date of the Daly Gymnasium and the Alpine Apartments), 1918 (the construction date of the Brentwood Apartments), 1927 (the construction date of the original Anaconda Junior High School building), and 1931-36 (the period of construction for the Washoe Theater.

Associations with Historic Patterns

The district qualifies under National Register Criterion A because it reflects the patterns of growth and development of Anaconda between the years 1883-1936. The district encompasses a portion of the Original Townsite, platted in 1883, and some of Anaconda's finest early residences appear in this area. Anaconda's population initially spread south and eastward during the late 1880s, but by the early 1890s, development also began occurring southwest of the core residential/commercial district that had appeared along Front Street and the first few blocks of Main Street. Early development southwest of the original residential/commercial district was achieved primarily by upper-class residents who wanted to reside away from the industrial complexes on the north side and the immigrant working classes which were spreading into the eastern half of town. According to newspaper accounts, the earliest residents to build houses in this neighborhood were Judge George B. Winston, who had the residence at 510 Main Street built in 1888, and John Toole, an agent for Marcus Daly, who had the house at 402 Hickory Street built in 1889.

Early residences in this district were quite large and elaborate; most were of wood frame construction and featured complex plans and carefully-designed architectural styles. An impressive number of brick residences also appear in this district, reflecting the prosperity of West Side residents. Compared to the Goosetown neighborhood, where over a quarter of all primary residences featured a rear dwelling of some sort, the West Side District exhibited few rear dwellings, cabins, and/or sleeping rooms. Since rear residences were commonly used as rental units for extra income, the lack of such dwellings in the West Side District again suggests a common economic background—one defined by relative wealth. Of the five percent of primary residences in the district which originally featured rear houses, only twenty-four percent have retained their rear dwellings. Most rear dwellings were demolished, those that survive mostly have been converted to other uses.

The West Side Historic District also achieves significance under Criterion A through buildings associated with the development of education in Anaconda. The Hearst Free Public Library at 405 Main Street was constructed between 1897-1898 with funding from George and Phoebe Hearst, wealthy California philanthropists and colleagues of Marcus Daly. The library, which was listed in the National Register in 1973, is a major component of this district and reflects the permanence and prosperity which Anaconda strove for during the late nineteenth century. The building was financed by the Hearst Family until 1904, when responsibility reverted to the City of Anaconda. By 1923, the library provided over 16, 000 volumes for public use.¹

In addition to the public library, two other educational resources are located within the West Side Historic District. The current Anaconda Senior High School at 515 Main, built in 1955, is a modern component of the district. The original Anaconda Junior High School (AJHS) at 408 Main, built in 1927, is an important element of the West Side. Now an office building and a vocational annex, the AJHS is the third school building to be located on this corner. The first building was a three-room brick schoolhouse built in 1885. In 1889, the brick schoolhouse was drastically remodeled and enlarged. It reopened as Central Grade School, the first substantial public school building in Anaconda; a year later, the school added an advanced curriculum for high school-aged students. In 1915, the current gymnasium annex was constructed as an addition at the rear of the Central School, which was renamed the Daly School shortly thereafter.

¹“Anaconda has enviable Record.” *Anaconda Standard*. 12/16/33, part 2, 4:3.

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In 1927, the 1889 Central School was demolished, and the AJHS was constructed in its place, retaining the rear 1915 gymnasium. The building symbolizes the contemporary progression of the Anaconda educational system, as a modern junior high curriculum was adopted at the time the building was constructed. The AJHS was designed by Great Falls architect George Shanley in a Western Commercial style. It was used as a junior high school until the 1980s, when the abandoned Anaconda Central Catholic High School on East Third Street was converted into the Fred Moodry Middle School, and the AJHS building became a vocational annex.

The Hearst Free Public Library and the Anaconda Junior High School provide a smooth transition from the downtown fringes of the Commercial Historic District to the residential West Side neighborhood. Three important elements, however, appear on the fringes of the Commercial District that are significant components of Anaconda's West Side: the Washoe Theater, the Kennedy Common, and the First Presbyterian Church of Anaconda. The Washoe Theater at 305 Main, designed by theater architect B. Marcus Priteca and built between 1931 and 1936, and its predecessor on this site, the luxurious brick Margaret Theater (the Margaret burned in 1927), were largely enjoyed by Anaconda's upper class, most of whom lived on the historic West Side. In addition to serving as a center for performing arts, the Washoe was also used for large public meetings, as it was in 1917 when the local Smeltermen's Union voted to strike. The Washoe was the crowning establishment of Anaconda's performing arts community, which was active in Anaconda by early 1884 with the opening of the Auditorium, a vaudeville house on East Commercial Avenue. The Washoe Theater lends significance to the West Side Historic District under Criterion A because it represents the development of the performing arts and entertainment in Anaconda and is an intricate facet in the community's social/cultural history.

The **Kennedy Common**, historically known as the City Common, qualifies the district for eligibility on the National Register for associations with the development of recreation in Anaconda. In 1901, it was donated to the City of Anaconda by the Anaconda Company, and in 1904 the Common was landscaped into a baseball field which doubled as an ice-skating rink during the winter. Prior to 1904, baseball enthusiasts were sequestered in abandoned city lots or at the baseball grounds at Mountain View Park four miles west of town.

The Common was re-landscaped in 1913 and again in 1927, when the present Neo-Classical Revival-style band shelter with Roman Revival affinities was constructed. In 1963, renamed Kennedy Common, the park continues to serve as a combination athletic park/ice-skating rink, and is significant as Anaconda's first urban park and as a representative of the development of recreation in Anaconda.

The First Presbyterian Church of Anaconda is the third significant feature located near the Commercial District/West Side District boundary, and it is one of six religious properties that contribute to the historic and architectural character of the West Side neighborhood. Built in 1888, the First Presbyterian Church is the oldest surviving church in Anaconda. Although a substantial 1972 narthex addition has altered the appearance of the west facade, the remaining elevations retain their original appearance. Because of the remaining architectural integrity and the churches' role in Anaconda's cultural history, it is a significant resource of the district.

Two other churches appear in the West Side District that qualify it for the National Register because of their associations with Anaconda's social/cultural development. St. Mark's Episcopal Church at 601 Main was constructed in 1890. The sandstone church was designed by architect George Hancock, and was listed on the National Register in 1978. It is one of the few original stone constructions, besides the Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Courthouse, remaining in Anaconda. The First Baptist Church of Anaconda appears at 302 West Fifth Street. Built in 1897, this Romanesque church with Gothic Revival affinities features a distinctive corner tower entrance and Moorish, key-hole-shaped window openings on its east and south elevations. The First Baptist Society of Anaconda organized in 1896 and raised funds for this church. Although the church has been stuccoed and its turreted, pyramidal tower roof removed, it continues to remain an important element of the West Side Historic District.

Four church-related properties are located in the westside neighborhood and all contribute to the historic quality of the neighborhood. The First Baptist Church parsonage, located at 306 West Fifth is a Colonial Revival-style residence. Although the exterior has been stuccoed to match the appearance of the church and a modern hipped dormer added, the form and massing, original door and

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windows, and vestibuled entry qualify the property as contributing. Directly across the street at 305 West Fifth is a two and a half story, gable-front vernacular residence. This residence originally served as a wing of St. Angela's Academy (renamed St. Paul's School in 1907) on the 300 block of West Fourth Street (built in 1902.) The residence was relocated to its present site in approximately 1923, when most of the original academy building was demolished to make way for a new brick school building. Despite its relocation and its modern stucco exterior, the building retains its architectural integrity with its massive eave boards, original windows, and original front porch. It is therefore considered contributing. The third church-related residence is a brick Colonial Revival-style parochial school building located at 315 West Fourth Street. It originally served as a classroom building for St. Paul's School. Although many of the windows in this building have been boarded closed, the convent retains its integrity due to its original entry, original doors, original window units underneath the wood boards, and detailed masonry, which features brick quoins on the corners. A band of four gothic-arched window openings appears on the east and west elevations of the building, signifying the sanctity of the home, which was constructed in 1922. Newspaper accounts identify this as an architect-designed building. However, the name of the architect was never identified. The building, however, resembles much of the work done by Fred Willson in Anaconda during this time period, and may be his work. It is a contributing element of the district and the only visible reminder of St. Paul's campus. The last church-related facility is the single residence at 400 Maple Street. Although the Conley Residence, as it is historically known, has served primarily as a single-family dwelling, the house was rented as a convent for the Benedictine nuns, who taught at St. Paul's Parochial School across the street from the early 1950s to approximately 1960.

Associations with Important Historical Figures

Many of the lots within the West Side Historic District were developed by the turn of the century. Nevertheless, the remaining lots were quickly purchased and developed after the Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Courthouse was completed in 1900. The Neo-Classical Courthouse anchors the southeast end of the neighborhood and links the west side neighborhood with the Main Street corridor, which connects the central business district to the heart of Anaconda government. The West Side Historic District is significant under Criterion B of the National Register of Historic places because of its association with many of these government workers and a number of other significant Anaconda residents and their primary places of residence, all located within the district. Town founder Marcus Daly was one of the residents of this neighborhood, and he lived on a large estate at 123 West Sixth Street for a number of years. His brick mansion and rear brick stable were demolished in 1954 to make way for a new high school recreational/athletic facility.

A number of important community members resided in the West Side Historic District. Seven of Anaconda's mayors, a number of city councilmen and county commissioners, and many important corporate officials and entrepreneurs constructed mansions west of Main Street.² Although the number of significant individuals who made their homes in the west side neighborhood is too great to mention, all representative biographies of people who contributed to a broad range of areas in Anaconda's history follow: Boarman, John R. (620 Maple Street); Durston, John H. (122 West Fifth Street); Dwyer, W.K. (505 Hickory); Laist, Frederick (218 West Seventh); Lemmon, Charles (422 Hickory Street); Mathewson, E.P. (422 Hickory Street); Mitchell, Willard E. (218 West Seventh); and Torgerson, Emil (414 Hickory Street).

John R. Boarman was one of the first residents in Anaconda and one of its most successful attorneys. After Anaconda became an incorporated city in 1888, Boarman became the first *elected* city clerk and city attorney, succeeding Judge George Winston, who had been appointed by the first Anaconda City Council in August, 1888. Boarman held the position until 1891, and during his tenure he dealt with a number of tough local issues from the growth and development of the area to the strong sentiment for a boycott of

² Anaconda mayors who served during the historic period (1883-1945) and resided within the West Side Historic District included W. L. Hoge at 410 Hickory (term: 1888-1889); William H. Thornton at 520 Main Street (term: 1893-1897); Dr. H. W. Stephens at 121 West Fifth and 308 West Fourth Streets (term: 1901-1903); Dr. T. J. McKenzie at 221 West Third Street (term: 1905-1907); Dr. O. C. Evans at 206 Maple Street (term: 1907-1909); Julius "Jud" Hasley at 416 Main Street (term: 1917-1919); and Frank Provost at 214 Hickory Street (term: 1933-1936).

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Chinese businesses.³ From 1892 to approximately 1895, he practiced with the law firm of Robinson and Stapleton in Butte, while his family still resided in town.

During the late 1890s, Boarman moved his private practice to Anaconda, opening an office in the Montana Dressed Meat Company Block at 105 East Commercial Avenue (now known as the Electric Light Building at 101 Main Street). He was again elected city attorney in 1900, but he resumed his private practice when his term expired, occupying offices in the Durston Block at 201 Main Street. In 1909, he moved to Butte. Mr. Boarman is significant to the development of Anaconda local government as the first elected city clerk and attorney.

Dr. John Hurst Durston came to Anaconda in 1889 at the request of town founder Marcus Daly. Durston had been the editor of the *Syracuse Post-Standard* in Syracuse, NY, where he was recruited by Daly to come to Montana to launch a first-class publication. Daly had seen Durston's work in an editorial on Montana politics he had written for the *Anaconda Review* in 1888. Durston at first rejected Daly's request to come West, yet the lure of a large budget, if not a blank check, changed his mind. He produced the first issue of the *Anaconda Standard* from a shoe shop on West Park Avenue on September 4, 1889.

Durston's background was one of wealth and refinement. Born in Syracuse, New York in 1848, Mr. Durston received his undergraduate degree from Yale University in 1869 and his doctorate in philology from Heidelberg University (Germany) in 1870. He returned to Syracuse not long after receiving his graduate degree and he was employed as a member of the faculty at Syracuse University. In 1878, he purchased the *Syracuse Post-Standard* and became its managing editor, a position that he held until 1887.

After Durston demurred to Marcus Daly's request to start a newspaper in a small rugged mountain hamlet, unlike any other community that had ever tried to launch a nationally-recognized publication, he located the necessary printing equipment and raided the *Syracuse Post-Standard* of some of its best newspapermen, transporting them all to Anaconda.

During his years of service as the editor of Daly's *Anaconda Standard*, Durston was recognized for his editorial wit, his attention to detail and efficiency, and his sublime sense of humor. Between 1889 and 1912, when Durston resigned from the *Standard*, he constructed a cosmopolitan, well-recognized daily publication with comprehensive sections on regional and national interests. The paper grew to have both national and international points of distribution under Durston and was recognized as one of the finest newspapers in the Northwest.

Durston lived in the West Side neighborhood at 122 West Fifth from 1894 until he left the *Standard* in 1912. In 1913, he assumed the editorship of the *Butte Daily Post*, formerly known as the *Butte Intermountain*. He remained with the *Post* until his death in 1929. He is recognized as the most important newspaperman in Anaconda, establishing and managing of the most well-respected daily publications in the Pacific-Northwest.

W. K. Dwyer, who lived at 505 Hickory in the West Side neighborhood for over forty years, came to Anaconda in 1904 to assume the position of principal at the Anaconda High School. He was born in July, 1870 in County Cork, Ireland. He was educated in Ireland and graduated from St. Patrick's College in Tipperary in 1891. Shortly after receiving his degree, he immigrated to the United States.

³In such issues, it appears that Boarman helped draft local legislation for several area clean-up projects, farm animal control within the city limits, and the installation of wooden walkways and electricity in Anaconda. He also appeared to overlook, if not support, the actions of the local anti-Chinese league that pursued the removal of Chinese businessmen in town through the use of a commercial boycott (and other tactics).

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He landed in Baltimore, Maryland and immediately enrolled at St. Mary's University. He received two bachelor's degrees from this school in 1898. Between 1898 and 1902, Mr. Dwyer lived and worked in Chicago, where he studied law and education at the University of Chicago and Lake Forest University. He also worked, for a short period of time, for the Western Electric Company in Chicago, attending law school at night.

He moved to Butte in 1902 and worked in the law office of the Silver Bow County Attorney for one year. He then accepted a position as a teacher at Butte High School. The year following his move to Anaconda, Mr. Dwyer was elected as the Superintendent of the Anaconda city schools by the Board of Education at an annual salary of \$2,400.⁴

Mr. Dwyer served as the Superintendent of Schools for over twenty years. In addition to his reputation as an excellent and knowledgeable educator and administrator, Dwyer was known for his contributions to the social environment of Anaconda. He served on the State Textbook Committee and as the Montana State Director of the National Education Association. He also was a chairman of the State Schoolmaster's Club in 1919, and belonged to various local civic organizations. He died in 1950.

Frederick Laist, one of the most successful Anaconda Company executives, resided in the West Side District between 1917 and 1929 at 218 West Seventh Street. He was considered one of the eminent metallurgists in the United States and spent nearly 25 years in the employ of the Company. Mr. Laist was born in Cincinnati in 1878 to German immigrants. Following in the footsteps of his father, who was a chemist, Laist received a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry at the University of California at Berkeley in 1901. He soon joined the faculty at the University of Utah as an instructor, until taking a position as chemist with the Laboratory and Testing Department of the Anaconda Copper Company in 1903.

Laist quickly rose through the corporate ranks, becoming the Chief Chemist of the Blast Furnace Department in 1905 and the Superintendent of this Department in 1909. In 1910, Laist was named the Assistant Superintendent of the Anaconda Reduction Works. In 1917, Laist was named the General Superintendent of the Reduction Works, a position that made him responsible for over 5,000 employees and two plants—the Reduction Works in Anaconda and the plant in Great Falls.

In 1921, the Colorado State School of Mines awarded him an honorary doctorate degree for his career achievements, which included inventing the electrolytic process for the reduction of zinc, creating a manufacturing process for phosphoric acid, and proposing a process to treat regional clays for the production of aluminum as a cost cutting measure for the Company.

Laist lived in the West Side Historic District until 1929, when a promotion to Chief Chemist and Vice President of Metallurgical Operations for all Anaconda Company properties led him to Company headquarters in New York City. It was here that he and his wife, Butte native Rosalba Murphy Laist, lived out their remaining days. The home at 218 West Seventh Street, consequently, was transferred to the Anaconda Company in 1929 and became the home of all Reduction Works Superintendents from then until 1957, when the current owner of the home, Frank Day, purchased the residence.

Charles A. Lemmon, who lived at 422 Hickory Street from 1916-1960, was a well-known engineer of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway and the Assistant General Manager of the Smelter. He was instrumental in the development and construction of the B.A. & P. lines to the mining areas west of Anaconda. In 1911, he was in charge of the survey team that installed the lines to Georgetown and Silver Lakes. This development increased the revenue of the railway and expanded the Anaconda Company's source of materials.

Lemmon was born in Honeybrook, Pennsylvania in 1882 and graduated from Bucknell University in that state with a degree in civil engineering. He came to Anaconda in 1906 as the manager of the civil engineering department for the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railroad. In 1916, Lemmon joined the Anaconda Company as the personal assistant to General Manager Frederick Laist. At that

⁴Anaconda Standard. 5/28/05.

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time, he moved into the home at 422 Hickory Street. By 1928, he had been promoted to the Assistant General Superintendent of the Anaconda Reduction Works, and in 1941, he was promoted to the Assistant Manager of the plant, a position that he held until his retirement in 1956.

Lemmon was involved in a number of other activities in Anaconda besides his work with the B.A. & P. and the Anaconda Company. In 1912, Lemmon was elected to the first of eight terms as a Representative in the Montana State Legislature. In addition, he was a president of the Montana Society of Engineers and of the Anaconda Country Club. He was selected to serve as a member of the Daly Bank and Trust Company Board of Directors in 1945.

After his retirement from the Anaconda Company in 1956, Lemmon and his wife Martha purchased 422 Hickory, which from approximately 1903 until that time had been a company property, from the Anaconda Company. He lived in the residence until his death in November, 1960.

Edward P. Mathewson was one of the most well-known of Anaconda's smelter managers. During his career with the Anaconda Company, he oversaw the development of a number of important projects that affected the community. He was born in Montreal, Canada in 1864 and attended McGill University in his hometown. In 1885, he graduated with a degree as a mining engineer. He worked in several places around the United States and Canada until 1902, when he was hired as a metallurgist by the Anaconda Company in Anaconda. In approximately 1904, he was promoted General Manager of the Anaconda Reduction Works and moved into the home at 422 Hickory.

Mathewson served as the General Manager until approximately 1916. During his tenure, a number of important developments occurred in Anaconda. Not only did Mathewson oversee a large expansion of the smelter (1908), but he also helped supervise the electrification of the the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway (a subsidiary corporation of the Anaconda Company.) The B.A. & P. was the first railway in the nation to electrify. Mathewson also oversaw the lighting of the central business district with ornamental street lights patterned after lights that Mathewson had seen in Washington, D.C and the expansion of the electric street railway system in Anaconda, which included a line to Opportunity and the expansion of the storage barns.

Mathewson was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the prestigious Anaconda Club in Anaconda. He left Anaconda after his retirement in 1916.

Willard E. Mitchell was one of the most celebrated of the Anaconda Company superintendents and was, perhaps, the most civic-minded manager that worked in Anaconda. His contributions to the community as a whole, including subsidizing federal programs during the Great Depression, aiding the construction of Mitchell Stadium and employing women during World War II, overshadow his leadership as one of the most important corporate officials in Montana.

Mitchell replaced Louis Bender as the Anaconda Company superintendent in 1937. He moved into the superintendent's residence at 218 West Seventh Street in 1938, where he lived until his retirement in 1957. Mr. Mitchell was a graduate in mining and metallurgy from Washington State College, and he quickly rose through the ranks of ACM from laborer to manager. Mitchell was given two promotions during his tenure in Anaconda, becoming Assistant Manager of ACM in 1941 and Manager of ACM in 1944. He is best noted for his civic contributions to the community during the end of the Great Depression. He was active with local charitable organizations and work relief programs. He also worked closely with the Works Progress Administration during 1938 and 1939 on the construction of Mitchell Stadium. Mitchell generously donated labor and materials to the large-scale project, which was dedicated in September, 1939 during an Anaconda High-Butte Central High football game.

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Willard Mitchell was a progressive manager, supporting the employment of women at the smelter during World War II and successfully negotiating with the unions for their advancement within the ranks.⁵ He also initiated the Company's first retirement plan and oversaw the expansion of the Anaconda Company's operations in Anaconda into other areas— such as the production of manganese. Mitchell retired in 1957.

Emil Torgerson, who resided at 414 Hickory Street in the West Side Historic District from 1931 until 1969, is credited with starting the first transportation company, the Intermountain Transportation Company at 7 and 15 Main Street in Anaconda in 1917. The automobile significantly impacted the community, opening a whole new service industry that included gas stations, taxi services, dealerships and repair shops. Torgerson, however, was the first entrepreneur in Anaconda to start a large-scale transportation company.

Emil Torgerson was born in Haugsund, Norway in 1891. In 1910, his parents immigrated to the United States, settling first in Portland, Oregon. Two years later, they moved to Anaconda. He began operating the Intermountain Transportation Company with his father Thomas in 1917, when they purchased two second-hand Oakland 8-foot touring cars, offering transportation between Butte and Anaconda. The company incorporated in 1923, offering fares to Butte, roundtrip for 80¢ per person. Headquarters for the company were established at the base of Main Street (7 Main Street), where they remained until the business closed in 1994.

In 1921, the Torgersons built the first bus body on a lengthened-out Pierce Arrow 66-inch chassis. Equipped with side door entrances, the bus carried twenty people. A similar contraption was built in 1922. The road between Anaconda and Butte ran past Gregson, and it was not uncommon for passengers to request a stop at Mack's Roadhouse along the way for drinks. In 1925, the Torgersons treated Anaconda to a wicker-seated deluxe parlor coach with two-wheel air brakes. The company renovated their garage into a bus stations and repair shop, expanding into the adjacent, vacant Lepke cigar factory at 15 Main Street.

Emil married his wife Winifred (McHugh) after she won a beauty contest in Butte. They honeymooned in Paris, where they began their dedication to community service, attending an American Legion Convention. In addition to the American Legion, Mr. Torgerson was also an active member of Anaconda's Our Saviour's Norwegian Lutheran Church on Chestnut Street. He passed away in 1969.

Architectural Significance

The West Side Historic District is significant under Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places with buildings representing many late 19th and early 20th century styles, including many that would individually qualify for listing (see brief descriptions of some of these buildings in Section 7). Some of the residences within the district lack individual distinction but gain significance as a part of a greater whole. The pre-World War II dwellings with good integrity of design and materials contribute to the overall historic rhythms, quality and character of the West Side neighborhood. There are several architect-designed buildings and residences in this district, although most were designed by non-local architects. Only the works of local designers Joseph Smith and Martin D. Kern are represented in the district.

Martin D. Kern preferred to use Victorian influences in his designs, a number of which have been demolished or destroyed. He constructed one residence and a large school building in Anaconda's West Side Historic District, although only the residence survives. With his partner Joseph Smith, Kern remodeled the residence at 608 Hickory Street from a one-story residence to an elaborate, two-story Queen Anne home. He is also responsible for the construction of St. Angela's Academy in 1902 on the west side of the 400

⁵Women were employed at the Anaconda smelter to curb the manpower shortage during World War II, but they were not allowed most union benefits. Only women whose husbands or fiances were overseas or whose husbands were disabled were hired. The women were released once the war was over, and returning servicemen were reinstated in the positions that they had held before the war began.

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Block of Maple Street. Although the school was demolished in 1922 for the construction of the brick St. Paul's School, one of its 2½-story gabled wings was salvaged and moved to its current location at 305 West Fifth Street. Both properties contribute to the historic district.

Other buildings designed by Kern in Anaconda include the elaborate Colonial Revival-style St. Paul's Rectory building at 218 East Park Street. The rectory, which had been built in 1888, 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 architect Kern to substantially remodel the building, changing its original vernacular, functional appearance into a high-styled residence. Kern also designed two other brick blocks in Anaconda's historic downtown district; however, both have been demolished.

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. At that time he 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 buildings in Anaconda.⁶

Joseph Smith was the earliest architect to locate an office in Anaconda, and along with Martin Kern, he remodelled the residence at 608 Hickory Street. He was born in England in 1848 and graduated from the Royal School of Architecture in Wuerzburg, Germany. He immigrated to the United States in the 1870s, working and designing buildings in the states of Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming, before coming to Anaconda in the late 1880s. He designed a number of unidentified buildings and residences in Anaconda in the early 1890s, including the Strickfaden Block at 205 East Commercial Avenue (now demolished) before forming partnerships during that decade with architects Henry Nelson Black and Martin D. Kern. The firms of Smith & Black and Smith & Kern are credited with at least nine substantial buildings in Anaconda, seven of which have been demolished or destroyed. Smith died in 1917. Besides the residence at 608 Hickory, Smith designed a rear addition to the Methodist Church at 200 East Third Street and a residence at 522 Pine Street—both of these survive.

Local contractors exhibiting their exceptional skill in building design in Anaconda include Daniel Conley, John Cosgrove, Dolan & Hamill (John Dolan and J. P. Hamill), Daniel Dwyer, Johnson & Law (A. Johnson & William Law), and Joseph Servatius. Although residences constructed by the preceding contractors were not designed by actual architects, they reflect the skill, craftsmanship and attention to detail that usually defined an architect-designed resource.

Several non-local architects also designed buildings in the district. Bell & Kent of Helena designed the Neo-Classical Revival-style county courthouse at 800 South Main Street in 1900. Noah J. McConnell of Helena designed the elaborate Queen Anne-style Shields Residence at 420 Main Street in 1894. That same year, Herman Kemna of Butte designed the Shingle-style home of John Durston at 122 West Fifth Street. B. Marcus Priteca, a renowned theater architect from Los Angeles, designed the Art Deco-style Washoe Theater. George Shanley of the Great Falls firm Shanley & Baker produced plans for the 1927 original Anaconda Junior High School building at 408 Main Street. F. S. Van Tress of California designed the Grecian Classical Hearst Free Public Library for Phoebe Hearst in 1898. And Bozeman architect Fred Willson designed two substantial buildings in the West Side Historic District: the 1915 Daly Gymnasium—now a rear annex to the Anaconda Junior High School building at 408 Main Street, and the E. J. Bowman (Brentwood) Apartments at 520 Main Street.

⁶ Martin, Dale & Shovers, Brian. Butte, MT: An Architectural and Historical Inventory of the National Landmark District. Butte, MT: Butte Historical Society, December, 1986. 114.

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Criteria Considerations

The West Side Historic District meets Criteria Consideration A because of the large number of churches and church-related properties that derive significance primarily from their architectural distinction or historical importance. Of the three churches in the district, only St. Mark's Episcopal Church at 601 Main Street has primary significance. Both the Presbyterian Church on Main Street and the Baptist Church on West Fifth Street have been altered to the point that they cannot be considered as having primary significance; they do, however, contribute to understanding patterns of settlement and historical development of Anaconda. Of the four church-related properties, all contribute to the district, and the residence at 400 Maple Street is of primary significance. The remaining properties are an essential part of the neighborhood, contributing to patterns of settlement and religious history. The churches, parsonage, parochial school buildings, and the Conley Residence all lend significance to the district for their architectural values. The churches represent ecclesiastical architecture in Anaconda, while the First Parsonage and the Conley House reflect residential styles, and the buildings affiliated with St. Paul's and St. Angela's schools represent aspects of school design of the early 20th century.

George Hancock designed the Romanesque Revival-style St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Although a carpenter and mason—not an architect—by trade, Daniel Conley's skillful craftsmanship is elaborately displayed in the Queen Anne-style Conley residence at 400 Maple Street.

Criteria Consideration B applies to the West Side Historic District because of the movement of at least four residences in the district. In 1892, the house at 608 Hickory Street was moved to its present location. Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railroad executive Michael Donahoe purchased the home, which was originally located on the west side of the 600 block of Main Street, from Arthur Needham and relocated to its present site. Seven years later, this residence was remodeled by architects Joseph Smith and Martin D. Kern and a second story was added. Since this relocated residence was moved during the historic period, it remains an integral part of the historic neighborhood. It is therefore considered contributing. 305 West Fifth Street, constructed in 1902, originally served as a wing of St. Angela's Academy (renamed St. Paul's School in 1907) on the 300 Block of West Fourth Street. It was moved to its present location in approximately 1923, when the remaining portion of the Academy was demolished to make way for a new brick school building. Like the Donahoe residence, 305 West Fifth was relocated during the historic period and retains a great deal of its original detailing; it is therefore considered contributing.

In addition to the Donahoe residence and the home at 305 West Fifth, two other residences were removed from the 600 block of Main Street in 1971, prior to the construction of the Anaconda Nursing Home of the east side of the street. The two homes were moved to the intersection of West Seventh and Elm Streets, just outside the West Side Historic District Boundaries.⁷ These two residences, therefore, do not impact the integrity of the westside neighborhood. No other criteria considerations apply to structures within the West Side Historic District.

Building List

<u>Address</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Date Integrity</u>	<u>Status</u>
105 East Sixth	Gable-front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1893	Estimate	Non-contributing
105 East Seventh	Gable-front-hipped-wing	Queen Anne	1897	Estimate	Contributing
109 East Eighth	Side-gable	Other	1922	Actual	Contributing
309-11 Elm	Hipped Cottage	Vernacular	1900	Estimate	Contributing
214 Hickory	Gable-front-&-wing	Queen Anne	1886	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1900	Estimate	Contributing

⁷The street addresses for these moved residences are 700 Elm and 407 West Seventh.

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218-20 Hickory Garage	Other	Vernacular	1905 1940	Estimate Estimate	Contributing Contributing
215 Hickory	Other	No Style/Extensively Altered	1917	Estimate	Non-contributing
300 Hickory Garage	Other	Transitional Queen A./Col. Rev.	1896 1925	Actual Estimate	Contributing Contributing
306 Hickory Garage	Gable-front	Craftsman	1920 1925	Estimate Estimate	Contributing Contributing
310 Hickory Garage	Hipped Cottage	Shingle Style	1911 1940	Actual Estimate	Contributing Non-contributing
314 Hickory Garage	Hipped Cottage	Craftsman	1905 1925	Estimate Estimate	Contributing Contributing
318 Hickory Garage	Hipped Cottage	Shingle Style	1905 1920	Estimate Estimate	Contributing Contributing
320 Hickory Garage	Gable-front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1905 1950	Estimate Estimate	Non-contributing Non-contributing
402 Hickory Storage Shed	Gable-front-hipped-wing	Queen Anne	1889 1935	Actual Estimate	Non-contributing Contributing
408 Hickory Garage	Gable-front	Craftsman	1920 1935	Estimate Estimate	Non-contributing Non-contributing
410 Hickory Garage	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1892 1920	Actual Estimate	Primary Significance Contributing
414 Hickory	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1892	Actual	Primary Significance
418 Hickory Garage	Gable-front-&-wing	No Style/Extensively Altered	1889 1920	Estimate Estimate	Non-contributing Contributing
422 Hickory Garage	Gable-front	Queen Anne	1895 1895	Actual Actual	Primary Significance Contributing
415 Hickory Garage	Gable-front	Art Deco	1936 1936	Estimate Estimate	Contributing Contributing
500 Hickory Garage	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915 1925	Estimate Estimate	Contributing Contributing
504 Hickory Garage Garage	Gable-front	Queen Anne	1900 1900 1920	Estimate Estimate Estimate	Contributing Contributing Contributing
506 Hickory Garage	Gable-front	Vernacular	1900 1940	Estimate Estimate	Contributing Contributing
514 Hickory Garage	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1930 1895	Estimate Estimate	Non-contributing Contributing
518 Hickory Garage	Hipped Cottage w/Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1892 1960	Actual Estimate	Primary Significance Non-contributing
522 Hickory	Hipped Cottage	Italianate	1893	Actual	Contributing
505 Hickory Garage	Hipped Cottage	Craftsman	1912 1925	Estimate Estimate	Primary Significance Contributing
517 Hickory Garage	Gable-front-hipped-wing	Queen Anne	1915 1925	Estimate Estimate	Non-contributing Non-contributing
519 Hickory Garage	Gable-front-&-wing	Other	1920 1920	Estimate Estimate	Contributing Contributing
523 Hickory Garage	Hipped Cottage	Colonial Revival	1900 1940	Estimate Estimate	Non-contributing Contributing
601 Hickory	Modern	Modern	1949	Estimate	Non-contributing
617 Hickory Garage	Side-gable	1930s Picturesque Cottage	1939 1939	Estimate Estimate	Non-contributing Non-contributing
619 Hickory Garage	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915 1920	Estimate Estimate	Contributing Contributing
602 Hickory Garage	Side-gable	Vernacular	1915 1930	Estimate Estimate	Contributing Contributing
604 Hickory Garage	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1920 1920	Estimate Estimate	Contributing Contributing
608 Hickory Garage	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1890 1930	Actual Estimate	Contributing Contributing

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610 Hickory Garage	Side-gable	Craftsman	1925	Estimate	Contributing
			1940	Estimate	Contributing
618 Hickory Garage	Side-gable	Queen Anne	1893	Actual	Primary Significance
			1900	Estimate	Contributing
624 Hickory	Gable-front	Shingle Style	1898	Actual	Primary Significance
706 Hickory	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1895	Actual	Contributing
708 Hickory	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1895	Actual	Contributing
710 Hickory Garage	Gable-front-hipped-wing	No Style/Extensively Altered	1894	Actual	Non-contributing
			1980	Estimate	Non-contributing
712 Hickory Garage	Side-gable	Queen Anne	1905	Estimate	Contributing
			1993	Actual	Non-contributing
720 Hickory Garage	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Actual	Contributing
			1915	Estimate	Contributing
701 Hickory	Hipped Cottage w/Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1895	Estimate	Contributing
703 Hickory Garage	Hipped Cottage w/Gable-bay-front	Other	1890	Estimate	Contributing
			1910	Estimate	Contributing
705 Hickory Garage	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
			1910	Estimate	Contributing
707 Hickory Garage	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1913	Actual	Contributing
			1940	Estimate	Contributing
709 Hickory Garage	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1913	Actual	Non-contributing
			1930	Estimate	Non-contributing
715 Hickory Garage	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1913	Actual	Contributing
			1930	Estimate	Contributing
213 Locust	False Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1925	Estimate	Non-contributing
223 Locust	Brick Front	Colonial Revival	1930	Estimate	Contributing
212 Locust	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Non-contributing
214 Locust	Gable-front-&-wing	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
308 Locust Garage	Hipped Cottage	Vernacular	1910	Estimate	Contributing
			1910	Estimate	Contributing
312 Locust	Gable-front-&-wing	Vernacular	1888	Estimate	Contributing
311 Locust Garage	Gable-front	Craftsman	1920	Estimate	Contributing
			1920	Estimate	Contributing
400 Locust Garage	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
			1900	Estimate	Contributing
406 Locust Secondary Residence	Hipped Cottage	Vernacular	1889	Estimate	Contributing
			1889	Estimate	Contributing
405 Main	Brick Front	Other	1898	Actual	Primary Significance
408 Locust Garage	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1889	Estimate	Contributing
			1905	Estimate	Contributing
410 Locust Garage	Side-gable	Vernacular	1889	Estimate	Contributing
			1975	Estimate	Contributing
412 Locust Garage	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1889	Estimate	Non-contributing
			1975	Estimate	Non-contributing
414 Locust	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1913	Actual	Contributing
401 Locust	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1920	Estimate	Non-contributing
405 Locust Garage	Gable-front	Queen Anne	1890	Estimate	Contributing
			1915	Estimate	Contributing
407 Locust Garage	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1889	Estimate	Non-contributing
			1955	Estimate	Non-contributing
409 Locust Garage	Gable-front	Craftsman	1914	Estimate	Contributing
			1914	Estimate	Contributing
411 Locust Garage	Side-gable	Craftsman	1910	Estimate	Contributing
			1993	Actual	Non-contributing
Storage Shed			1910	Estimate	Contributing
415 Locust	Gable-front-&-wing	No Style/Extensively Altered	1940	Estimate	Non-contributing
501 Locust	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1900	Estimate	Non-contributing
503 Locust Garage	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1910	Estimate	Non-contributing
			1935	Estimate	Non-contributing

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505 Locust	Other	Queen Anne	1895	Estimate	Contributing
507 Locust	Gable-front	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
509 Locust	Hipped Cottage w/ Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1890	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1910	Estimate	Contributing
511 Locust	Hipped Cottage w/ Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1910	Estimate	Non-contributing
519 Locust	Gable-front	No Style/Extensively	1895	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1991	Actual	Non-contributing
521 Locust	Other	Queen Anne	1905	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
502 Locust	Gable-front	Queen Anne	1905	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
504 Locust	Gable-front-&-wing	No Style/Extensively Altered	1895	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1925	Estimate	Non-contributing
508 Locust	Other	Queen Anne	1891	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1970	Estimate	Non-contributing
510 Locust	Hipped Cottage w/ Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1895	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1925	Estimate	Contributing
512 Locust	Other	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1910	Estimate	Contributing
514 Locust	Other	Queen Anne	1895	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1895	Estimate	Contributing
522 Locust	Gable-front-&-wing	Colonial Revival	1895	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1975	Estimate	Non-contributing
602 Locust	Gable-front	Queen Anne	1894	Actual	Primary Significance
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
604 Locust	Hipped Cottage w/ Gable-bay-front	Shingle Style	1894	Actual	Primary Significance
Garage			1993	Actual	Non-contributing
608 Locust	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1895	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1935	Estimate	Contributing
610 Locust	Gable-front-hipped-wing	Queen Anne	1894	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1935	Estimate	Non-contributing
614 Locust	Gable-front-&-wing	No Style/Extensively Altered	1895	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1935	Estimate	Non-contributing
618 Locust	Hipped Cottage w/ Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1895	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
Storage Shed			1915	Estimate	Contributing
620 Locust	Other	Queen Anne	1895	Actual	Primary Significance
Playhouse			1920	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1925	Estimate	Contributing
601 Locust	Gable-front-&-wing	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
603 Locust	Gable-front	Vernacular	1905	Estimate	Contributing
605 Locust	Gable-front-&-wing	No Style/Extensively Altered	1915	Estimate	Non-contributing
60 Locust	Other	Queen Anne	1895	Actual	Primary Significance
Garage			1915	Estimate	Contributing
613 Locust	Gable-front-hipped-wing	No Style/Extensively Altered	1895	Actual	Non-contributing
Garage			1935	Estimate	Non-contributing
615 Locust	Gable-front	Vernacular	1895	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1925	Estimate	Contributing
617 Locust	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
700 Locust	Gable-front-hipped-wing	Queen Anne	1914	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
704 Locust	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1895	Actual	Non-contributing
Garage			1965	Estimate	Non-contributing
706 Locust	Other	No Style/Extensively Altered	1910	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1930	Estimate	Non-contributing

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708 Locust	Gable-front-hipped-wing	Queen Anne	1905	Estimate	Contributing
710 Locust	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1925	Estimate	Contributing
712 Locust	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1965	Estimate	Non-contributing
716 Locust	Gable-front	Craftsman	1920	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
720 Locust	Gable-front	Craftsman	1920	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1970	Estimate	Non-contributing
705 Locust	Hipped Cottage w/ Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1895	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
709 Locust	Gable-front-hipped-wing	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
711 Locust	Hipped Cottage w/ Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1905	Estimate	Contributing
713 Locust	Gable-front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1930	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1930	Estimate	Contributing
717 Locust	Gable-front	Craftsman	1910	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1915	Estimate	Contributing
719 Locust	Gable-front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1930	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1930	Estimate	Non-contributing
721 Locust	Gable-front	Craftsman	1930	Estimate	Non-contributing
300 Main	Gable-front	Other	1927	Actual	Contributing
301 Main	Brick Front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1915	Actual	Non-contributing
305 Main	Other	Art Deco	1936	Actual	Primary Significance
321 Main	Other	Vernacular	1888	Actual	Contributing
408 Main	Brick Front	Other	1928	Actual	Primary Significance
Storage Shed			1980	Estimate	Non-contributing
416 Main	Other	Shingle Style	1907	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1910	Estimate	Contributing
418 Main	Side-gable	Other	1925	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1910	Estimate	Contributing
Storage Shed			1925	Estimate	Contributing
420 Main	Other	Queen Anne	1894	Actual	Primary Significance
415 Main	Hipped Cottage	Shingle Style	1915	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1915	Estimate	Contributing
417 Main	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1930	Estimate	Contributing
419 Main	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1925	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1918	Estimate	Non-contributing
520 Main	Brick Front	Other	1918	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1918	Estimate	Contributing
500 Main	Gable-front-hipped-wing	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
504 Main	Other	Other	1895	Actual	Primary Significance
508 Main	Other	Vernacular	1894	Actual	Contributing
510 Main	Hipped Cottage w/Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1888	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1895	Estimate	Contributing
515 Main	Modern	Modern	1955	Actual	Non-contributing
600 Main	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1913	Actual	Contributing
606 Main	Hipped Cottage	Craftsman	1913	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1915	Estimate	Contributing
610 Main	Hipped Cottage	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Non-contributing
614 Main	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1913	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
618 Main	Other	Transitional Queen A./Col. Rev.	1910	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1915	Estimate	Contributing
622 Main	Hipped Cottage	Craftsman	1908	Estimate	Non-contributing
601 Main	Other	Other	1890	Actual	Primary Significance
615 Main	Modern	Modern	1971	Actual	Non-contributing

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700 Main	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
704 Main	Gable-front	Other	1910	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
708 Main	Gable-front-&-wing	Queen Anne	1905	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1925	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1980	Estimate	Non-contributing
710 Main	Gable-front-hipped-rear	Colonial Revival	1910	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
712 Main	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1914	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1945	Estimate	Contributing
701 Main	Hipped Cottage	Other	1905	Estimate	Contributing
707 Main	Gable-front-&-wing	No Style/Extensively Altered	1910	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1925	Estimate	Non-contributing
709 Main	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1914	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1940	Estimate	Contributing
711 Main	Hipped Cottage	Craftsman	1910	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1925	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1970	Estimate	Non-contributing
715 Main	Hipped Cottage	Shingle Style	1914	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
800 South Main	Other	Other	1898	Actual	Primary Significance
Other			1940	Estimate	Contributing
Other			1898	Actual	Contributing
Other			1920	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1980	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1935	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1940	Estimate	Non-contributing
Other			1980	Estimate	Non-contributing
216 Maple	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1937	Actual	Non-contributing
Garage			1937	Estimate	Contributing
218 Maple	Other	Queen Anne	1896	Actual	Contributing
213 Maple	Gable-front	Queen Anne	1890	Estimate	Contributing
215 Maple	Shotgun	Vernacular	1900	Estimate	Contributing
217 Maple	Hipped Cottage w/Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
309 Maple	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
317 Maple	Gable-front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1915	Estimate	Non-contributing
400 Maple	Hipped Cottage w/ able-bay-front	Queen Anne	1899	Actual	Primary Significance
403 Maple	Side-gable	Modern	1991	Actual	Non-contributing
404 Maple	Other	Queen Anne	1920	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
408 Maple	Hipped Cottage	Craftsman	1905	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1940	Estimate	Non-contributing
410 Maple	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1915	Estimate	Contributing
412 Maple	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1890	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1935	Estimate	Non-contributing
414 Maple	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1980	Estimate	Non-contributing
420 Maple	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1897	Actual	Contributing
500 Maple	Side-gable	No Style/Extensively Altered	1985	Estimate	Non-contributing
504 Maple	Hipped Cottage w/Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1894	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1960	Estimate	Non-contributing
506 Maple	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1894	Actual	Non-contributing
Garage			1950	Estimate	Non-contributing
510 Maple	Hipped Cottage w/Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1935	Estimate	Contributing
514 Maple	Hipped Cottage w/Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1895	Estimate	Contributing
516 Maple	Hipped Cottage w/Gable-bay-front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1900	Estimate	Non-contributing

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	Garage			1930	Estimate	Non-contributing
518	Maple	Hipped Cottage w/Gable-bay-front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1900	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1975	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Storage shed			1900	Estimate	Contributing
520	Maple	Side-gable	Queen Anne	1895	Estimate	Contributing
505	Maple	Gable-front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1895	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1895	Estimate	Contributing
507	Maple	Gable-front-hipped-wing	No Style/Extensively Altered	1895	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1940	Estimate	Contributing
509	Maple	Gable-front-hipped-wing	Vernacular	1895	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
511	Maple	Gable-front	Other	1917	Estimate	Contributing
515	Maple	Other	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
517	Maple	Gable-front-&-wing	No Style/Extensively Altered	1900	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1930	Estimate	Contributing
521	Maple	Other	Other	1896	Actual	Primary Significance
602-04	Maple	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1897	Actual	Contributing
	Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
	Picnic Shelter			1980	Estimate	Non-contributing
608	Maple	Gable-front-hipped-wing	No Style/Extensively Altered	1895	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1930	Estimate	Non-contributing
610	Maple	Hipped Cottage w/Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1895	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1950	Estimate	Non-contributing
612-14	Maple	Hipped Cottage w/ Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1895	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1970	Estimate	Non-contributing
616	Maple	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1897	Actual	Contributing
	Garage			1916	Estimate	Contributing
620	Maple	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1898	Actual	Primary Significance
	Garage			1992	Actual	Non-contributing
607	Maple	Gable-front-hipped-wing	No Style/Extensively Altered	1900	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1950	Estimate	Non-contributing
611	Maple	Gable-front-&-wing	Queen Anne	1905	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1905	Estimate	Contributing
615	Maple	Gable-front-hipped-wing	No Style/Extensively Altered	1905	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1960	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Storage Shed			1920	Estimate	Contributing
617	Maple	Hipped Cottage	Prairie	1920	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1925	Estimate	Contributing
711	Maple	Gable-front	Craftsman	1913	Actual	Contributing
	Garage			1913	Estimate	Contributing
715	Maple	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1900	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1905	Estimate	Contributing
721	Maple	Side-gable	Craftsman	1920	Estimate	Contributing
110	West Third	Gable-front-&-wing	Other	1895	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1915	Estimate	Contributing
112	West Third	Brick Front	Other	1920	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
116	West Third	Modern	Modern	1979	Estimate	Non-contributing
208	West Third	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1890	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1895	Estimate	Contributing
210	West Third	Front-gable Bungalow	Vernacular	1890	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1925	Estimate	Contributing
212	West Third	Shotgun	Vernacular	1895	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
214	West Third	Gable-front-&-wing	No Style/Extensively Altered	1890	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1970	Estimate	Non-contributing
218	West Third	Gable-front	Vernacular	1890	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1900	Estimate	Non-contributing
211	West Third	Gable-front	Vernacular	1910	Estimate	Contributing

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	Garage			1970	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Storage Shed			1900	Estimate	Contributing
215	West Third Garage	Gable-front	Modern	1960	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1935	Estimate	Non-contributing
219	West Third Garage	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1925	Estimate	Contributing
221	West Third Garage	Hipped Cottage w/ Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1894	Actual	Contributing
	Garage			1975	Estimate	Non-contributing
301	West Third Garage	Gable-front-&-wing	Other	1890	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
305	West Third Garage	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1915	Estimate	Contributing
307	West Third Garage	Hipped Cottage	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
309	West Third Garage	Hipped Cottage w/ Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1890	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1915	Estimate	Contributing
311	West Third Garage	Shotgun	Vernacular	1890	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1915	Estimate	Contributing
313	West Third Garage	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1892	Actual	Contributing
	Garage			1895	Estimate	Contributing
317	West Third Garage	Other	Queen Anne	1894	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Storage Shed			1975	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Storage Shed			1900	Estimate	Contributing
321	West Third Garage	Gable-front-&-wing	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1920	Estimate	Non-contributing
302	West Third Garage	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1890	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1920	Estimate	Non-contributing
306	West Third Garage	Front-gable Bungalow	Transitional Queen Anne/ Craftsman	1890	Estimate	Contributing
308	West Third Garage	Front-gable Bungalow	Transitional Queen Anne/ Craftsman	1890	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1900	Estimate	Contributing
312	West Third Garage	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1890	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Secondary Residence			1890	Estimate	Contributing
316	West Third Garage	Hipped Cottage	Craftsman	1915	Actual	Non-contributing
	Garage			1950	Estimate	Non-contributing
318	West Third Garage	Gable-front-&-wing	Vernacular	1890	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1950	Estimate	Non-contributing
320	West Third Garage	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1894	Actual	Contributing
322	West Third Garage	Hipped Cottage w/ Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1895	Estimate	Contributing
401	West Third Garage	Gable-front	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Primary Significance
403	West Third Garage	Gable-front	Queen Anne	1895	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1980	Estimate	Non-contributing
407	West Third Garage	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1925	Estimate	Contributing
409	West Third Garage	Gable-front-&-wing	Queen Anne	1889	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1950	Estimate	Non-contributing
411	West Third Garage	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1895	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1940	Estimate	Contributing
415	West Third Garage	Gable-front	Vernacular	1894	Actual	Contributing
	Storage Shed			1900	Estimate	Contributing
	Storage Shed			1900	Estimate	Contributing
417	West Third Garage	Hipped Cottage	Vernacular	1900	Estimate	Contributing
419	West Third Garage	Gable-front-&-wing	Vernacular	1895	Estimate	Contributing
	Storage Shed			1915	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
423	West Third Garage	Gable-front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1905	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing

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406 West Third	Side-gable	Vernacular	1890	Estimate	Contributing
410 West Third	Other	Transitional Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	1890	Estimate	Contributing
Storage Shed			1975	Estimate	Non-contributing
Other			1925	Estimate	Contributing
412 West Third	Hipped Cottage w/ Gable-bay-front	Queen Anne	1895	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1940	Estimate	Non-contributing
414 West Third	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1890	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1960	Estimate	Non-contributing
418 West Third	Shotgun	Queen Anne	1890	Estimate	Contributing
420 West Third	Other	No Style/Extensively Altered	1890	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1960	Estimate	Non-contributing
422 West Third	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1896	Estimate	Primary Significance
208 West Fourth	Gable-front-&-wing	Vernacular	1890	Estimate	Contributing
Secondary Residence			1899	Actual	Contributing
212 West Fourth	Gable-front-&-wing	No Style/Extensively Altered	1890	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1950	Estimate	Non-contributing
216 West Fourth	Gable-front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1890	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1916	Estimate	Contributing
222 West Fourth	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1895	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage/Apartment			1910	Estimate	Contributing
215 West Fourth	Hipped Cottage	Transitional Queen Anne/ Craftsman	1910	Estimate	Non-contributing
Garage			1990	Estimate	Non-contributing
302 West Fourth	Gable-front	Queen Anne	1890	Estimate	Non-contributing
304 West Fourth	Gable-front	No Style/Extensively Altered	1895	Estimate	Non-contributing
Storage Shed			1985	Estimate	Non-contributing
308 West Fourth	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1894	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1975	Estimate	Non-contributing
312 West Fourth	Other	Shingle Style	1895	Actual	Contributing
318 West Fourth	Hipped Cottage	Queen Anne	1895	Actual	Non-contributing
320 West Fourth	Gable-front	Queen Anne	1895	Estimate	Contributing
311 West Fourth	Side-gable	No Style/Extensively Altered	1925	Estimate	Non-contributing
317 West Fourth	Hipped Cottage	Prairie	1923	Actual	Contributing
319 West Fourth	Ranch	Modern	1950	Estimate	Non-contributing
407 West Fourth	Hipped Cottage	Vernacular	1890	Estimate	Contributing
409 West Fourth	Side-gable	Vernacular	1890	Estimate	Contributing
107 West Fifth	Side-gable	Craftsman	1916	Estimate	Non-contributing
108 West Fifth	Gable-front	Craftsman	1920	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1930	Estimate	Contributing
112 West Fifth	Hipped Cottage	Modern	1956	Estimate	Non-contributing
122 West Fifth	Hipped Cottage	Shingle Style	1894	Actual	Primary Significance
121 West Fifth	Hipped Cottage	Other	1896	Actual	Primary Significance
Garage			1985	Estimate	Non-contributing
212 West Fifth	Gable-front	Craftsman	1930	Actual	Non-contributing
Garage			1930	Estimate	Non-contributing
214 West Fifth	Side-gable	Craftsman	1925	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1987	Actual	Non-contributing
220 West Fifth	Hipped Cottage	Vernacular	1920	Estimate	Contributing
Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
215 West Fifth	Hipped Cottage	Transitional Queen Anne/ Craftsman	1900	Estimate	Contributing
302 West Fifth	Other	Other	1897	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1930	Estimate	Contributing
305 West Fifth	Gable-front	Vernacular	1902	Actual	Contributing
Garage			1925	Estimate	Contributing
321 West Fifth	Other	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
Storage Shed			1935	Estimate	Contributing
411 West Fifth	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing

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	Garage			1990	Estimate	Non-contributing
412	West Fifth	Hipped Cottage	Other	1913	Actual	Contributing
109	West Sixth	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1913	Actual	Non-contributing
	Garage			1970	Estimate	Non-contributing
211	West Sixth	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
215	West Sixth	Gable-front-&-wing	Vernacular	1905	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1970	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Secondary Residence			1910	Estimate	Contributing
214	West Sixth	Gable-front-&-wing	Queen Anne	1895	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1990	Actual	Non-contributing
224	West Sixth	Gable-front-&-wing	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
310	West Sixth	Shotgun	No Style/Extensively Altered	1895	Estimate	Non-contributing
315	West Sixth	Gable-front	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
321	West Sixth	Side-gable	Transitional Queen A./Col Rev	1898	Actual	Contributing
410	West Sixth	Gable-front-hipped-rear	Shingle Style	1915	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1975	Estimate	Non-contributing
111	West Seventh	Hipped Cottage	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1915	Estimate	Contributing
110	West Seventh	Side-gable	Craftsman	1935	Estimate	Non-contributing
112	West Seventh	Other	Other	1910	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1915	Estimate	Contributing
201	West Seventh	Split Level	Modern	1980	Estimate	Non-contributing
207	West Seventh	Hipped Cottage	No Style/Extensively Altered	1905	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1960	Estimate	Non-contributing
218	West Seventh	Side-gable	Other	1916	Actual	Primary Significance
	Garage			1939	Estimate	Contributing
305	West Seventh	Gable-front	Craftsman	1910	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1925	Estimate	Contributing
307	West Seventh	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Actual	Contributing
309	West Seventh	Side-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Actual	Contributing
312	West Seventh	Gable-front-&-wing	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
320	West Seventh	Gable-front	Craftsman	1920	Estimate	Contributing
110	West Eighth	Front-gable Bungalow	Craftsman	1915	Estimate	Contributing
	Garage			1920	Estimate	Contributing
210	West Eighth	Gable-front-&-wing	Other	1914	Actual	Contributing
314	West Eighth	Side-gable	No Style/Extensively Altered	1905	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Garage			1985	Estimate	Non-contributing
316	West Eighth	Side-gable	Vernacular	1900	Estimate	Contributing
318	West Eighth	Gable-front-hipped-wing	Queen Anne	1900	Estimate	Non-contributing
	Street Boulevards	Cast iron streetlamps		1915	Estimate	Contributing

West Side Historic District
Name of Property

Deer Lodge County, Montana
County and State

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

Acreeage of Property: Approximately 69.

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	12	348860	5110090
B	12	349230	5109930
C	12	349100	5109245
D	12	348690	5109490

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

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheet

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 zip code: 59601

date: March, 1996
telephone: (406) 444-7715

Property Owner

name/title: Multiple Owners

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Verbal Boundary Description

The northeast corner of the West Side Historic District boundary is located at the intersection of the N-S alley of Block 57 of the Anaconda Original Townsite and East Third Street. From that point, the boundary proceeds west along Third Street to the intersection of the N-S alley of Block 39 of the Anaconda Original Townsite and West Third Street; north to the intersection of this N-S alley and an E-W alley in Block 39 of the Original Townsite; west along this alley to Elm Street; south along Elm Street to the intersection of Elm Street and the E-W alley of Block 53 of the Original Townsite; east along this alley to Maple Street; south along Maple Street to West Fourth Street; west on West Fourth Street to the N-S alley of Block 74 of the Original Townsite; south along the alley to West Seventh Street; east along West Seventh Street to Maple Street; south along Maple Street to West Eighth Street; east along West Eighth Street to Sheep Gulch Road; south 478'7" along Sheep Gulch Road to the City Limits; east along the City Limits to Oak Street; north along Oak Street to East Eighth Street; west along East Eighth Street to the N-S alley bisecting Block 114 of the Original Townsite; north along the alley to the intersection of East Third Street, which is the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The West Side Historic District includes roughly twenty-four residential blocks (Blocks 111-113, 103-105, 84-86, 71-73, 54-56 and parts of Blocks 39- 42, 53, 74, 83, 106, 126, 127, 114, 102, 87, 70, and 57 in the Original Townsite of Anaconda, Montana) located west of the alley separating Oak and Main Streets. The four streets of Main (north of the 400 Block), Hickory, Locust, and Maple were the most popular avenues developed by Anaconda's upper-class residents. Included in this district is also a transitional area, identified by Blocks 56, 57, 70, and 71 of the Original Townsite, which includes such non-residential properties as a church, a park, a theater, a commercial building, a school and a library. These blocks were included for their transitional importance, bridging the gap between the Anaconda Commercial Historic District to the northeast, and the West Side Historic District. The park and theater were also largely utilized by westside residents, signifying their ties to the neighborhood. The district is anchored on the southeast by the Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Courthouse complex, which was included within this district for its historical associations with many of the upper-class citizens in the westside neighborhood.

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Photographic Log

Photographer: Kim Morrison and Rose Stuart (1994 photographs)
Cheryl McKinley (1997 photographs)

Date of Photographs: 1994 and December 1997 (see photographs for dates)

Location of Negatives: 1994 photographs: State Historic Preservation Office
1997 photographs: Anaconda/Deer Lodge Historic Preservation Office

Photo No. 1	City (Kennedy) Commons	View to west
Photo No. 2	City Commons (copy of historic photograph)	View to southeast
Photo No. 3	305 Main Street	View to east
Photo No. 4	View up Main Street towards Courthouse	View to south
Photo No. 5	400 Main Street	View to west
Photo No. 6	401 Main Street	View to east
Photo No. 7	408 Main Street	View to southeast
Photo No. 8	420-418-416 Main Street	View to northwest
Photo No. 9	501 Main Street	View to southeast
Photo No. 10	504 Main Street	View to west
Photo No. 11	610 Main Street	View to west
Photo No. 12	615 Main Street	View to east
Photo No. 13	704 Main Street	View to west
Photo No. 14	800 South Main	View to south
Photo No. 15	107 East Eighth	View to south
Photo No. 16	410-14 Hickory Street	View to west
Photo No. 17	422 Hickory Street	View to southwest
Photo No. 18	505 Hickory Street	View to northeast
Photo No. 19	504-506-508 Hickory Street	View to west
Photo No. 20	600 Block Hickory (even)	View to southeast
Photo No. 21	601 Hickory Street	View to southeast
Photo No. 22	Not used	
Photo No. 23	715 Hickory Street	View to east

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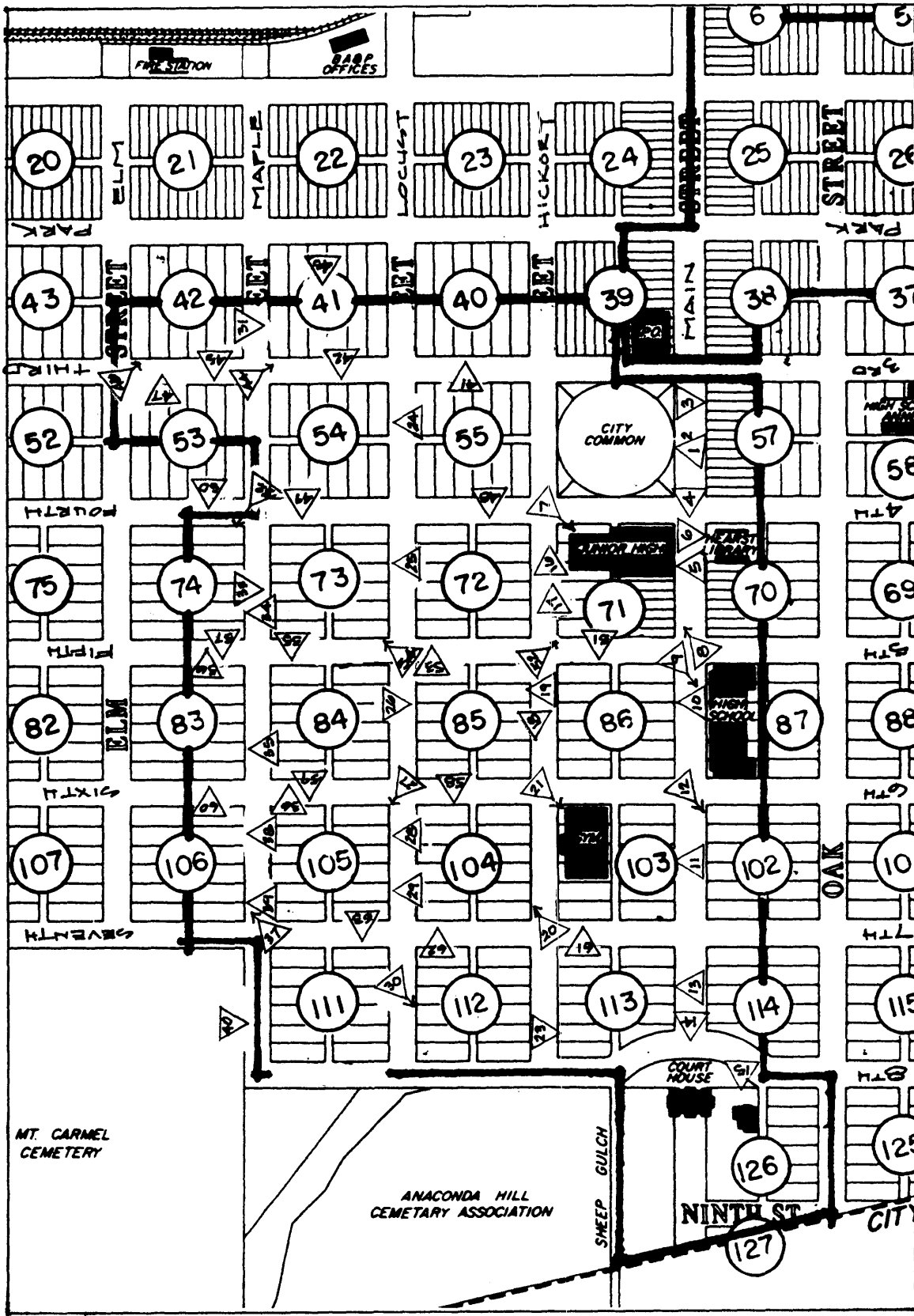
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Photo No. 24	308 Locust Street	View to west
Photo No. 25	Partial 406, 408, partial 410 Locust Street	View to west
Photo No. 26	Partial 507, 509, partial 511 Locust Street	View to east
Photo No. 27	602 Locust Street @ West Sixth Street	View to southwest
Photo No. 28	604 Locust Street	View to southwest
Photo No. 29	618, partial 620 Locust Street	View to southwest
Photo No. 30	Partial 717, 719, partial 721 Locust Street	View to southeast
Photo No. 31	215, partial 217 Maple Street	View to east
Photo No. 32	400-404 Maple Street	View to southwest
Photo No. 33	403 Maple Street	View to northwest
Photo No. 34	420-422 Maple Street	View to southwest
Photo No. 35	Partial 516, 518, partial 520 Maple Street	View to southwest
Photo No. 36	521 Maple Street	View to north
Photo No. 37	600 Block Maple (even)	View to northwest
Photo No. 38	608 Maple Street	View to west
Photo No. 39	620 Maple Street	View to north
Photo No. 40	711 Maple Street	View to east
Photo No. 41	212 West Third Street	View to north
Photo No. 42	307 West Third Street	View to south-southeast
Photo No. 43	310 West Third (Rear) Street	View to southeast
Photo No. 44	312-308 West Third Street	View to northeast
Photo No. 45	403 West Third Street	View to south
Photo No. 46	400 Block West Third (even)	View to northeast
Photo No. 47	420 West Third Street	View to north
Photo No. 48	215 West Fourth Street	View to south
Photo No. 49	317 West Fourth Street	View to southeast
Photo No. 50	409 West Fourth Street	View to south
Photo No. 51	121 West Fifth Street	View to south
Photo No. 52	122 West Fifth Street	View to northeast
Photo No. 53	220 West Fifth Street	View to northwest
Photo No. 54	302 West Fifth Street @ Locust Street	View to northwest
Photo No. 55	321 West Fifth Street	View to southeast
Photo No. 56	410 West Fifth Street	View to northeast
Photo No. 57	411 West Fifth Street	View to southwest
Photo No. 58	215 West Sixth Street	View to southwest
Photo No. 59	315 West Sixth Street	View to southwest
Photo No. 60	410 West Sixth Street	View to northwest
Photo No. 61	112 West Seventh Street	View to north
Photo No. 62	218 West Seventh Street	View to north
Photo No. 63	309 West Seventh Street	View to southwest



PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG - MAP SHOWING PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

West Side Historic District
 Anaconda, Deer Lodge County, Montana