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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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S. Tracy - S. Black Historic District

Section number 8 Page 45

Historic Name: **South Tracy - South Black Historic District**

Location: 200-600 blocks of S. Tracy and S. Black Avenues,
Bozeman, Montana (030)
Gallatin County (031)

Classification: Historic District
public ownership
public acquisition: n/a
occupied
restricted access
private residence

Ownership: multiple

Location of Legal Description: Gallatin County Courthouse, Main Street
Bozeman, Montana

Representation in Existing Surveys: Historic Resource Survey of Bozeman, Montana
1982 - 1986, sponsored by the Bozeman City-County
Planning Office.

Depository of Survey Records: Montana State Historic Preservation Office
102 S. Broadway, Helena, MT

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: South Tracy - South Black Historic District

Contributing buildings: 78
Non-contributing buildings: 15

The South Tracy - South Black Avenue Historic District consists of 93 diverse, vernacular houses lining S. Tracy and S. Black Avenues between Olive and Alderson Streets, as well as a large school building, and a neighborhood grocery store. It is distinct from the two large, adjacent residential historic districts in Bozeman due to its greater building density and its high concentration of significant architecture of generally more modest scale and ornamentation. Many of the most significant buildings occur in pairs or groups of three, which heightens the overall visual impact of the district. Although many 19th century houses are found here, the numerous excellent examples of the Bungalow style are visually predominant. Overall, a continuous rhythm of regularly spaced houses along tree-lined streets acts as a strong unifying element in the district.

As one of the first residential areas in the city to develop south of Main Street, the northern part of the South Tracy - South Black Historic District contains several fine examples of the earliest residential architecture in Bozeman. Most unusual are the Lewis Houses (209 and 211 S. Tracy) - a pair of small, originally identical, 3x1 bay, jerkin head-roofed I-houses built in 1879,

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one of which retains its original Victorian period detailing. Two years later, two business partners built a pair of simpler, virtually identical I-houses for themselves nearby, the Perkins House (320 S. Black) and the Stone House (408 S. Black). One of these has a pair of gable dormers, while the other has a pair of shed dormers. The Nichols House (301 S. Black), built around 1880, represents a typical, more refined configuration of this house type in Bozeman. It is punctuated by a broad, central cross gable above a one-bay entry porch, and a bay window in one of the narrow gable ends. Two examples of another house type typical of Bozeman's earliest permanent residences are the Morrill House (401 S. Black), built in 1879, and the Catlin House (217 S. Tracy), in 1881. Both are one-and-one-half story, gable front houses with polygonal bay windows toward the street.

Anticipating the more diverse architecture that would follow these relatively simple gable front and eaves front houses was the large, brick Vivion House (304 S. Tracy), which was built in 1884 in a "T" configuration. The most ornate 19th century house in the district, it displays intricate brickwork, shingle work, and stained glass. Two fine examples of the vernacular Queen Anne style, which were built during a period of very little construction in Bozeman, are the frame Niles/Langohr House (315 S. Tracy) and the brick Hanly/Rose Story House (318 S. Tracy). These houses face each other across the street, and were built in 1890 and 1892, respectively.

Unlike the late 19th century, the first decade of this century saw the construction of several Queen Anne-influenced houses in the district, such as 326 and 402 S. Black - a pair of aesthetically similar houses which originally stood adjacent to one another on large lots before being separated by later infill. These two houses, which were built by the Gary brothers, are marked by towers and bay windows, and are two of the most prominent houses in the district. Less pretentious but of equal visual impact is a group of three virtually identical pattern book Queen Anne style houses built by J.A. Bartholomew, 412, 416 and 420 S. Tracy.

By the second decade of the 20th century, the Queen Anne style had given way to the Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles. The district contains an especially rich array of the latter. Two virtually identical Bungalows, 429 and 430 S. Black, which convey J.A. Bartholomew's unique personal style, face each other with reverse plans. Bartholomew's own house, 433 S. Black, is particularly striking, and represents one of the highest developments of the Bungalow/Craftsman style in the city. Other outstanding examples of the Bungalow style in the district include the Flint House (519 S. Tracy), which displays an intricate porch, the stuccoed Clark House (218 S. Black), which is fronted by large battered porch piers and has staggered brick trimming all windows, doors and corners, and a group of three very similar, boldly executed houses, 401, 405, and 407 S. Tracy, probably all built by Guy Ensinger.

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Local architect Fred F. Willson designed three houses in the district, 501, 505, and 509 S. Tracy, which form another distinct architectural group. All are vernacular examples of the Colonial Revival style, and are prominently located on a slight hill, at the head of E. Story Street.

The Longfellow School, a large Art Deco style building opposite these houses, which was also designed by Willson, forms a strong termination for the south end of S. Tracy Avenue. Although constructed after the historic period, the Longfellow School is an integral and important architectural component of the neighborhood and a building that makes a positive contribution to the historic character of the district.

Due to the scale, rhythm, and high concentration of significant historic architecture found along S. Tracy and S. Black Avenues, this district is visually distinct from all other residential areas in Bozeman. Only 15 buildings are listed as non-contributing due either to age or alteration, although most of them nevertheless make some contribution to the architectural and historical cohesiveness of the district. Only two of those fifteen are buildings that once made substantial contributions to the district. One is the Luce House (307 S. Black), a high style example of the Shingle style in Bozeman which has been severely compromised by the irreversible enclosure of the porch. And the other at 434 S. Black was once a fine tri-gabled vernacular Queen Anne which has been completely altered, except for an original gable screen.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: South Tracy - South Black Historic District
Period of significance: 1872 - 1939
Areas of significance: settlement, architecture

The South Tracy - South Black Historic District, one of the first contiguous residential areas in Bozeman to develop off of Main Street, contains most of the oldest remaining historic houses in the city. The district is equally notable however, for its particularly fine collection of early 20th century residential architecture, and its high overall cohesiveness and integrity. Several houses in this district, dating from both the late 19th and early 20th centuries, rank among the most individually significant buildings in the city. The Lewis House (209 S. Tracy), the Vivion House (304 S. Tracy), the Kopp House (401 S. Tracy) and the Bartholomew House (433 S. Black) are just four examples. Augmenting the considerable architectural significance of the district is its unique pattern of development which is distinguished by several houses that occur in pairs or groups of three, and that are either very similar or identical to one another. Two particularly notable such groupings are three striking Bungalows, 401, 405, and 407 S. Tracy, and three pattern book Queen Anne houses, 412, 416 and 420 S. Tracy.

Just prior to 1872, Col. L.M. Black platted Black's Addition, as a southern extension of the "Original Townsite", in which most of the district is located.

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At about the same time, W.W. Alderson platted Alderson's Addition next to it, which contains, of this district, the west side of S. Tracy Avenue. These plats were made during a brief period of active commercial growth in Bozeman, relative to the town's sluggish pre-railroad economy. In 1872, Black collaborated with Walter Cooper and several other Bozeman entrepreneurs to build what was by far the most impressive building to be erected in the city until the arrival of the railroad in 1883 - a large brick commercial block, most of which is still standing at 118 E. Main Street. Construction of that block coincided with the construction of several houses in Black and Alderson's new additions.

The very first issue of the Avant Courier newspaper conveyed the optimism associated with this growth in 1871 with the report: "From early dawn till the setting of the sun, the hammer of the builder makes the welcome ring [of] cheerful notes of industry and progress. Several handsome new buildings are being erected on Black Street,...and others will be commenced as soon as lumber can be procured. Black's Addition is becoming the most attractive part of our beautiful city and its rapid improvement is due to the enterprise of Col. L.M. Black..."¹

Thus, development of this district began at a very early period in Bozeman history. In 1872, the newspaper published a bird's eye view of the town, which shows that S. Tracy Avenue, which was lined by regularly spaced houses and was the only break from the east-west oriented commercial area of Main Street. Although none of the houses in the drawing within the South Tracy - South Black Historic District remain today, the McDonald House, 308 S. Tracy, a very simple I-house which was built by a freed slave shortly after the drawing was done, is probably typical of those earliest S. Tracy Avenue houses.

The drawing also shows two pair of small, identical houses lining the west side of S. Tracy. These houses may have inspired Samuel W. Lewis, a black barber, to add another similar pair to that side of the street in 1879: 209 and 211 S. Tracy. These Lewis Houses were originally small, identical, jerkin head-roofed I-houses, of which 209 S. Tracy retains its extensive High Victorian Gothic style ornament. Both were apparently of special note from the time they were built, for Leeson's 1885 History of Montana contains an etching of the pair.

While Lewis was constructing this fine pair of houses on S. Tracy for rental, Lewis J.P. Morrill was erecting his own house, 401 S. Black, on the other street in Black's Addition. The Avant Courier noted that the simple, well preserved gable front house, which displays slight Italianate style detailing, was the "...largest and most imposing structure on Black Street."² It was probably also

¹ Avant Courier, Sept. 13, 1871, p. 3

² Avant Courier, Oct. 13, 1879, p. 3

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one of the first, as this residential area began its expansion west of S. Tracy. The newspaper noted that Morrill paid \$600 for his one acre lot "...which is considered very cheap, as the ground is excellently situated, and one of the most desirable sites for a residence in the town."³

In the following year, George Nichols, an insurance and real estate salesman, built another, more formal house nearby in this choice section of the town at 301 S. Black - a 3x1 bay I-house with a central cross gable and gable end bay window. Nichol's financial success by 1880 is evidenced by this fine house which cost \$3000 when built - a large sum at the time. He may have chosen to built in anticipation of the brisk real estate sales to be triggered by the impending arrival of the railroad. Indeed, the next bird's eye view of the city, published in 1884, the year following the completion of the railroad, shows a town several times larger than that in the 1872 view, with the bulk of the residential development centered upon S. Tracy, S. Black, and S. Willson Avenues. The latter, included in the Bon Ton Historic District, apparently began to develop during the early 1880's after the two streets in this district were well established.

Development throughout the city, especially on Main street, had taken on a new sense of permanence by 1883, with the construction of a large number of brick buildings, reflecting the renewed confidence in Bozeman's economic future. Indeed, Bozeman became an incorporated city in 1883 - the same year that the railroad established a permanently forged link with the rest of the world. Representing this period in the district is 308 S. Black, a vernacular, one-story, T-plan brick house. Of special note is the more urban, two-story brick house built in 1884 by R.P. Vivion, a lawyer and county judge, at 304 S. Tracy.

Although Bozeman's "building boom", as often described in the Avant Courier in the early 1880's, was indeed substantial, it subsided by the end of the decade, as the city approached the economically depressed period of the 1890's. Vast areas of streets, platted when the railroad arrived, consequently remained virtually devoid of any structures, as vividly shown in the third and last bird's eye view of the city that was drawn in 1898. While several notable houses were built in the city during the 1890's, extensive growth would have to await the early decades of the next century. Two fine houses in the district from the 1890's are 315 S. Tracy, a frame, vernacular Queen Anne built in 1890 by George J. Niles, a tinsmith, and, across the street, the brick veneer 318 S. Tracy, built in 1892 by another tinsmith, Ed Hanly.

The development that did occur in the city during the 1890's is generally characterized by quite ambitious construction, in defiance of the economically

³ Avant Courier, Sept. 11, 1879, p. 3

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depressed conditions. In this district, Judge Luce, a prominent lawyer and judge, built a large Shingle style house at 319 S. Black in 1892, which has unfortunately recently been remodeled.

Other individuals, who might have settled for the work of a local builder had Fargo, North Dakota architect George Hancock not been readily at hand in his Bozeman branch office, sought professional services for the designs of rather modest houses. One such house in the district is 502 S. Tracy, designed by Hancock for Rev. Davis Willson around 1892. The gambrel roofed form of the house and the distinctive hip-roofed cross dormer - features more typical of the early 20th century than the 1890's - are only visible indications that the house was architect-designed.

As the depression of the late 19th century, known in retrospect as the "Panic of 1893", gave way to a period of renewed prosperity, Bozeman became the undisputed economic and cultural center of the Gallatin Valley, linked with surrounding towns by the Gallatin Valley Electric Railway in 1909. The subsequent economic diversity provided numerous jobs for an expanding middle class, and the number of carpenter/builders in Bozeman increased substantially in order to meet the need for housing. Some of Bozeman's most important builders from this period, such as A.J. Svorkmoe, Guy Ensinger, Elmer and John Bartholomew, and Lou F. Sievert, as well as virtually the only architect to work in the city at the time, Fred F. Willson, helped to shape this district, and other parts of the city.

Among the first to feel the effects of the renewed prosperity were those most closely associated with the main industry of the region - agriculture. Two brothers, John P. Gary and Martin Gary, proprietors of the "Gary Brothers" - a company that operated a grain elevator as well as a wholesale and retail grocery business - built two of the earliest and most impressive early 20th century houses in the district. John P. Gary built 326 S. Black in about 1903, and Martin Gary built 402 S. Black next-door about four years later. The design of the two Queen Anne-influenced houses, today separated by later infill, were probably derived from pattern books, although interpreted on a larger scale than most other pattern book houses in Bozeman, such as 412, 416 and 420 S. Tracy. The later houses were built by J.A. Bartholomew, probably according to one of the plans in Hodgson's house pattern catalog. These three are modest, Queen Anne-influenced houses built next to each other between 1906 and 1908, intended for rental or sale. John Metheney, a "rodman" and Bozeman Street Commissioner, occupied 416 S. Tracy shortly after it was built, and was probably typical of the occupants of the neighboring two houses.

Nearby, Guy Ensinger built a group of three slightly more pretentious houses in the Bungalow style, 401, 405, and 407 S. Tracy, between 1912 and 1915, since by then the Queen Anne and other 19th century styles had been virtually eclipsed. These were occupied by people of slightly greater means than those who moved into Bartholomew's houses. John Kopp Jr., for example, who inherited his father's

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prominent butcher business, resided in 401 S. Tracy while his neighbor in 405 S. Tracy was Tolbert M. Perrin, proprietor of the Perrin Jewelry store. In 407 S. Tracy lived Fred B. Williams, treasurer of the Willson Co. department store.

Elmer Bartholomew, perhaps the single most significant early 20th century builder in Bozeman and the brother of John L. Bartholomew, another important builder, collaborated with architect Fred F. Willson on several houses in the city, probably including three vernacular Colonial Revival style ones in this district in 1914: 501, 505, and 509 S. Tracy, which stand on adjacent lots. These houses were custom designed and built for slightly more wealthy residents of this district than the occupants of Ensinger's bungalows. Eugene F. Bunker, a lawyer, built 501 S. Tracy; George Calloway, secretary of Montana State College, built 505 S. Tracy; and Willson, himself a successful architect from the start of his career in 1910, built 509 S. Tracy. Conversely, the single most significant house of the numerous diverse early 20th century houses in the district was built not by one of the wealthiest residents of the district, but by John A. Bartholomew, as if to advertise his talent as a builder. His house, 433 S. Black, was, like all his houses, derived from a pattern in Fred T. Hodgson's pattern book. For this one however, he improvised quite a bit with the applied ornamentation.

While the Great Depression hit Montana's agricultural community quite hard, the fertile and well watered Gallatin Valley in general continued to be profitable productive. The college, in addition, helped to moderate the economic climate by providing a steady market for the commercial district, and for new, modest housing. Gaines McCracken, proprietor of the "McCracken Brothers" clothing store for example, was able to build himself a new house at 307-309 S. Tracy. The house is a duplex, probably intended to offset its cost of construction through rental of half of it. Clare H. Cousins, a salesman at the "Wagner Brothers" clothing store, was also able to build a new, albeit very modest house during the Depression at 412 S. Black. A carpenter, Christian W. Wentler, built a house for himself at 407 S. Black. Lou F. Sievert, a builder who constructed several houses in Bozeman during the 1930's, built a house which remains a fine example of the Bungalow style house for himself at 311 S. Tracy. Although finished in 1938, the Sievert House is an important integral component of the historic district, both in terms of its design compatibility as part of the streetscape and its long term association with a prominent local builder who was responsible for the construction of several historical houses in this district.

The only major construction in the district during the Depression was the replacement of the original turn of the century Longfellow School, with FWA assistance. This ambitious project, a small part of the larger, controversial endeavor of rebuilding all of Bozeman's public schools, was advocated by those local historian Merrill Burlingame termed the "more progressive members of the school board." A bond issue was defeated in 1937, but eventually passed in 1938. Fred Willson was called upon for the design of the school which, though of only moderate architectural significance today, was considered to have been quite progressive in concept, when built.

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Houses from subsequent periods have filled in most of the remaining empty lots in the district, but have not substantially changed the distinctive appearance of the streetscape, which was formed primarily between about 1872 and the beginning of the Depression. Recent pressures, however, may bring substantial change to the district. A proposal currently under review calls for construction of a high density condominium development on the large lot occupied by 318 S. Tracy, with demolition of the existing house a likely possibility. Strong community awareness of the uniqueness of this district, and the active participation of its residents in planning decisions will be essential to the preservation of the South Tracy - South Black Historic District, which is one of Bozeman's most significant historic areas.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:

Bordering the entire western boundary of the modest scale, middle class South Tracy - South Black Historic District is the Bon Ton Historic District, with its affluent spatial arrangement and larger houses. The alley between S. Willson and S. Tracy Avenues marks a clear visual break between the two district, which are distinctly different in character. To the east is S. Bozeman Avenue, a street that is similar in scale to this district, but is not included within the boundaries of the South Tracy - South Black Historic District due to loss of overall integrity. North of the district is the immense, monolithic Federal Building (1965), which occupies an entire block, and three individual historic buildings, including the Episcopal Church and the Blackmore Apartments. Just north of those is the Main Street Historic District. To the south of the district are several non-contributing buildings, some undeveloped land, unpaved streets and the small South Tracy Avenue Historic District.

The northeastern corner for the South Tracy - South Black Historic District is located one lot south of Olive Street between S. Black and S. Bozeman Avenues; then, the boundary runs south to the small, unpaved alley between Story and College Streets; then, west to the alley between S. Tracy and S. Black Avenues; then, north for four lots; then, west to the alley between S. Willson and S. Tracy Avenues; then, north to one lot south of Olive Street; then, east to the point of beginning.

UTM REFERENCES:

ACREAGE: approximately 32 acres

I: 12/497300/5058000
J: 12/497300/5057500
K: 12/497050/5057500
L: 12/497050/5058000

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p: primary significance

c: contributing

nc: non-contributing

Address	Name	Style	Builder/Architect	Date	Status
209 S. Tracy	Lewis House	Stick style		1879	p
211 S. Tracy	Lewis House	Vernacular		1879/c.1930	c
212 S. Tracy	Wright House	Bungalow		c.1915	c
217 S. Tracy	Catlin House	Vernacular/ Italianate		1881	c
221 S. Tracy	Catlin House	Vernacular		1890	p
222 S. Tracy		Vernacular		1912	nc
303 S. Tracy	Langohr House	Bungalow		c.1920	c
304 S. Tracy	R.P. Vivion House	Vernacular/ Queen Anne		1884	p
307-9 S. Tracy	McCracken Building	Vernacular		1940	nc
308 S. Tracy	McDonald House	Vernacular	Richard McDonald (attrib.)	c.1872	c
311 S. Tracy	Sievert House	Bungalow	L.F. Sievert	c.1938	c
315 S. Tracy	Niles House/ Langohr House	Queen Anne		1890	p
318 S. Tracy	Hanly House/ Rose Story House	Queen Anne		1892	p
326 S. Tracy	Maynard House	Vernacular		c.1904	c
401 S. Tracy	Kapp House	Bungalow	Guy A. Ensinger (attrib.)	1912	c
404 S. Tracy		Vernacular		c.1891-1904	c
405 S. Tracy		Bungalow	Guy A. Ensinger (attrib.)	c.1913	c
407 S. Tracy	Williams House	Bungalow	Guy A. Ensinger (attrib.)	1915	p
408 S. Tracy		Vernacular		c.1900	c
412 S. Tracy		Queen Anne	John A. Bartholomew	c.1906	c
415 S. Tracy		Vernacular		c.1898	c
416 S. Tracy	Metheney House	Queen Anne	John A. Bartholomew	c.1908	c
419 S. Tracy		Bungalow		c.1912- 1916	c
420 S. Tracy		Queen Anne	John A. Bartholomew	c.1907	c
423 S. Tracy	Jacobs House	Vernacular	Fred C. Jacobs (attrib.)	c.1904- 1910	c
424 S. Tracy		Vernacular		c.1900	c
430 S. Tracy		Vernacular		c.1898- 1904	c
436 S. Tracy	Widener House	Colonial Revival		c.1905	c

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501 S. Tracy	Bunker House	Vernacular/ Colonial Rev.	Elmer L. Bartholomew/c.1914 (attributed) and Fred F. Willson	c
502 S. Tracy	Rev. Davis Willson House	Vernacular/ Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	George Hancock c.1893 (architect)	c
505 S. Tracy	Calloway House	Vernacular	Elmer L. Bartholomew/c.1914 Fred F. Willson	c
509 S. Tracy	Willson House	Colonial Rev.	Elmer L. Bartholomew/c.1914 (attributed) and Fred F. Willson	c
513 S. Tracy		Remodeled	c.1900/ 1975	nc
516 S. Tracy	Longfellow School	Vernacular/ Art Deco	Fred F. Willson (architect) 1939 ✓	c
519 S. Tracy	Flint House	Bungalow	c.1911	p
601 S. Tracy	Howard House	Bungalow	c.1911	p
607 S. Tracy		Vernacular	A.J. Svorkmoe c.1900	c
611 S. Tracy	Roby House	Vernacular	1951	nc
615 S. Tracy		Vernacular/ Bungalow	John A. Bartholomew c.1911	c
619 S. Tracy		Bungalow	John A. Bartholomew c.1915	c
104 E. Story		Vernacular	c.1900	c
108 E. Story		Bungalow	John A. Bartholomew 1925	c
210 S. Black	Allen House	Eclectic	c.1930	c
214 S. Black	Cain House	Bungalow	c.1921	c
218 S. Black	Clark House	Bungalow	c.1920	p
222 S. Black	Dawes House	Bungalow	c.1918	p
226 S. Black	Dawes House	Bungalow	Vreeland & Arthur Place 1890	c
301 S. Black	Nichols House	Vernacular/ Italianate	c.1880	p
307 S. Black	L.A. Luce House	Remodeled	1885/ c.1920/c. 1975	nc
308 S. Black		Vernacular	1884-90	c
312 S. Black	Nelson House	Vernacular	c.1908	c
315 S. Black	Fogelsong House	Ranch	1955	nc
316 S. Black	Nelson House	Bungalow	c.1921	c
319 S. Black	Judge/J.A. Luce House	Shingle Style	c.1892	c
320 S. Black	Perkins/Nelson House	Vernacular	1881	c
326 S. Black	John P. Gary House	Queen Anne	c.1908	p
327 S. Black	Livingston House	Colonial Revival	c.1911	c

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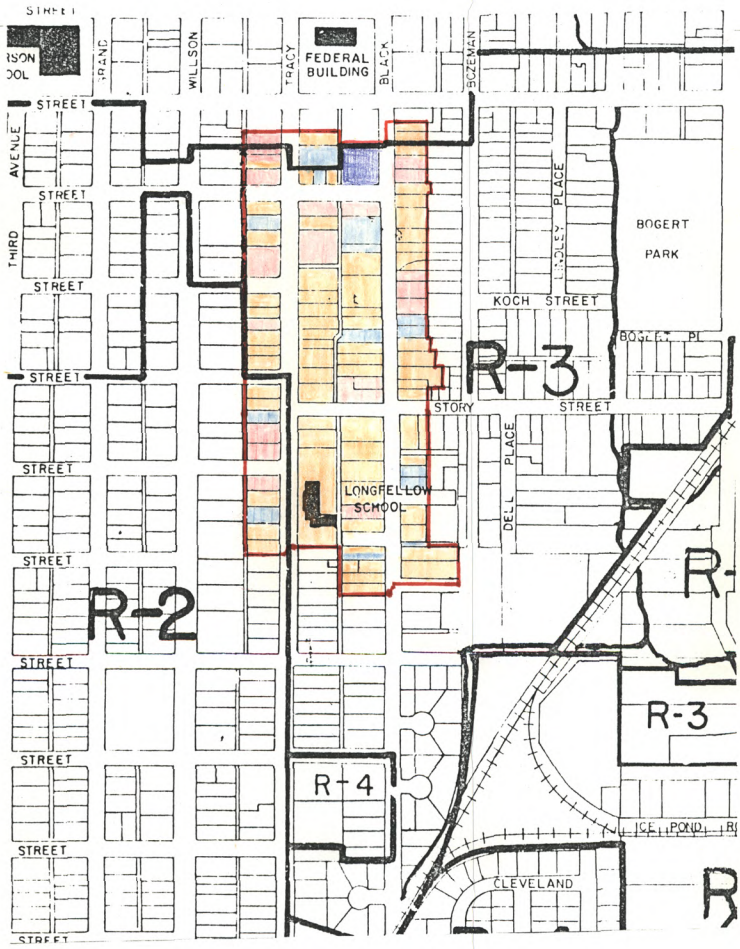
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401 S. Black	Morrill House	Vernacular/ Italiante	1879	c
402 S. Black	Martin Gary House	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	c.1907	p
407 S. Black	Wentler House	Bungalow C. W. Wentler (attrib.)	c.1930	c
408 S. Black	Stone House	Vernacular	c.1881	nc
411 S. Black	Montana Tract Society School	Vernacular	c.1904	c
412 S. Black	Cousins House	Bungalow	1936	nc
415 S. Black	Seventh Day Adventist Church	Vernacular	1900/1904	nc
417 S. Black	Montana Book & Bible House	Vernacular	c.1933	c
418 S. Black		Vernacular	c.1915	c
421 S. Black	Enslow House	Vernacular Stanley Enslow (attrib.)	c.1910	c
422 S. Black	Bishop House	Vernacular	c.1880	c
425 S. Black	Hammann House	Vernacular John F. Hammann (attrib.)	c.1908	c
429 S. Black		Bungalow John A. Bartholomew	c.1910	p
430 S. Black		Bungalow John A. Bartholomew	c.1911	c
433 S. Black	John Bartholomew	Bungalow John A. Bartholomew	c.1920	p
434 S. Black		Remodeled	c.1890	nc
503 S. Black	Corner Grocery	Bungalow John A. Bartholomew	c.1908	c
507 S. Black		Queen Anne John A. Bartholomew	c.1908	c
516 S. Black	Peets House	Bungalow	1926	c
520 S. Black	Taylor House	Vernacular	1948	nc
521 S. Black	Koble House	Bungalow John A. Bartholomew (remodeling:attrib.)	c.1892/ c.1920	c
524 S. Black		Vernacular	c.1900	nc
529 S. Black	Baverly House	Bungalow	c.1920	c
533 S. Black		Bungalow	c.1910	p
601 S. Black		Vernacular	1898/1904	c
604 S. Black	Felsheim House	Bungalow	c.1921	c
605 S. Black		Vernacular	c.1930	nc
607 S. Black		Vernacular John A. Bartholomew	c.1935	c
609 S. Black		Vernacular	1898/1904	c
610 S. Black		Bungalow	c.1945	nc
615 S. Black	Walrath House	Vernacular	c.1907	c
618 S. Black	Severence House	Vernacular	1935	c
622 S. Black	Gilleland House	Bungalow Walter Gilleland (attrib.)	c.1931	c
7 E. Curtiss		Vernacular	c.1912	c
11 E. Curtiss		Vernacular	c.1908	nc
15 E. Curtiss		Bungalow	c.1930	c

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Red: Primary
 Green: Park
 Orange: Contributing
 Blue: Non-contributing