

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Helena Historic District (Amendment)

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by Park Ave., Neill Ave., & _____ not for publication

city, town Cruse Avenue in Helena vicinity

state Montana code 030 county Lewis and Clark code 049 zip code 59601

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property (Boundary

Contributing	Noncontributing	increase area)
<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>		sites
		structures
<u>1</u>		objects
<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Marella Shafiq

Date Apr. 23, 1990

State or Federal agency and bureau Montana SHPO

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Astrucette G. Lee

6/14/90

me Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
 commerce: business/finance, profes-
 sional, restaurant
 government: office
 domestic: multiple dwelling
 social: meeting hall

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
 commerce: business, finance,
 professional
 government: office
 domestic: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Western Commercial
 Romanesque
 20th Century American Movement

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, concrete
 walls brick, stone
 stucco
 roof composition, metal
 other terra cotta

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Helena Historic District lies at the heart of the original Helena Townsite. Last Chance Gulch, as the area has been known since gold was first unearthed here in 1864, today houses Helena's downtown commercial district. Helena's short but significant history is reflected by buildings within the downtown area, as noted when the Helena Historic District was recognized and listed in the National Register on June 2, 1972.

Urban Renewal efforts during the later 1970s dramatically altered the physical appearance of the commercial portion of the Helena Historic District. Approximately 240 buildings within the boundaries of the designated historic district were demolished as part of the Urban Renewal program. The most intensive demolition occurred at the southeastern end of the district.

In 1989, the City of Helena, the Helena Business Improvement District, and the Montana State Historic Preservation Office sponsored a comprehensive survey of the commercial portion of the Helena Historic District, together with an additional five-block area located to the north of the designated historic district. Historian Chere Jiusto completed this study and prepared this amendment to the Helena Historic District nomination form. The information presented in this nomination amendment pertains only to the existing buildings, sites, and objects located within the commercial portion of the Helena Historic District. Due to the limitations of time and funding, the residential portions of the Helena Historic District were not inventoried as part of the 1989 re-survey effort.

This amendment to the Helena Historic District nomination seeks to accomplish the following four objectives:

- 1) Delist the southeastern end of the district bordered by former Wall St. (now Wong Way) and S. Main. All historic buildings in this roughly 7-block area, most of which dated from the 1860s to the early 1880s, were razed during the Urban Renewal program. In their place, three incompatible modern civic buildings were erected, surrounded by landscaping and parks.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

architecture
commerce
economics
landscape architecture
social history
ethnic heritage

Period of Significance

1864-1948

Significant Dates

1864
1874,
1893, 1928

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

T.C. Power; C.W. Broadwater;
Albert and R.H. Kleinschmidt;
A.M. Holter

Architect/Builder

George Carsley; Link & Haire;
Paulsen & McConnell; Heinlein &
Mathias; Shaffer & Stranahan

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Helena Historic District reflects the evolution of Helena from a mining-camp to the capital of Montana. Representative buildings from periods of major development reflect the short, but eventful history of the town making the district significant on a local level. In a statewide context, the downtown portion of the Helena Historic District gains significance as the commercial heart of Montana's historic southcentral mining region, and the center of finance during the territorial period, as well as the early decades of statehood.

As a result of a more intensive survey in the downtown commercial area, including an area north of the study area considered in the 1972 nomination, the following information has been added to the record of documentation for the commercial portion of the Helena Historic District.

The period of significance, 1864-1948, now defined for the Helena Historic District is drawn from this additional research. It encompasses:

- 1864-1867 - Mining Camp Origins
- 1868-1873 - Town Settlement
- 1874-1882 - Territorial Capitol, Town Maturation
- 1883-1892 - Railroad Arrival, Urbanization, Statehood
- 1893-1911 - Panic of 1893, Economic Stabilization
- 1912-1927 - Great Northern Depot, North End Development
- 1928-1948 - Fire of 1928, Great Depression Era, WW-II Period

This amendment to the original nomination will focus on the justification to extend the period of significance within the district, adding the period of 1901-1948. And it will provide an explanation for considering other areas of significance for properties within the district not defined in the original nomination. Specifically, these are: Finance, Social History, Ethnic Heritage and Landscape Architecture. In addition, supplemental information on Architecture and Commerce is being added to the record.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property approximately 190 acres (entire Helena Historic District with revised boundaries)

UTM References

A

Zone Easting Northing

C

B

Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Chere Jiusto

organization City of Helena (consultant for) date November 1989

street & number 535 Fifth Avenue telephone 406/443-2114

city or town Helena state Montana zip code 59601

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Helena Historic District Lewis and Clark County, MONTANA

BOUNDARY INCREASE APPROVAL

for Keeper Antonieta A. Lee 6/14/90

BOUNDARY DECREASE APPROVAL

for Keeper Antonieta A. Lee 6/14/90

Supplemental information + expansion
of the period of significance

for Keeper Antonieta A. Lee 6/14/90

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2) Add to the district a 4-block area to the north between Lawrence Street and Neill Avenue. Included within the 1989 survey area, these additional blocks meet the criteria for National Register listing and serve to extend the boundary of the historic district to comply with the historical and physical border of the downtown commercial area.

3) Provide supplemental information on the kind and quality of buildings found within the historic district. This amendment will discuss in greater depth the historical patterns of development of Helena's commercial core and propose new areas of significance for the Helena Historic District.

4) Redefine the period of significance for the Helena Historic District to span the years from 1864 to 1948. The period of significance in the 1972 nomination terminated in 1900. This amendment acknowledges the vital importance of 20th-century developments in commerce, finance, social history, architecture and landscape architecture that are reflected by the buildings constructed after 1900 and that contribute in major ways to the significance of the Helena Historic District.

As redefined by this amendment, the commercial portion of the Helena Historic District is composed of 135 buildings, sites and structures. Roughly three-quarters of these buildings are of historic age: 84 contribute to the significance of the district and 27 buildings individually qualify for National Register listing under criterion A, B and/or C. Buildings were judged to contribute to the district if they were built within the period of significance and continued to convey a clear sense of their historic associations.

Within the district, most building facades have been altered over time to some degree. Storefront remodelling was most common, with glazing replaced and entrances sometimes moved. When such buildings continued to read as historic through intact masonry, upper level fenestration, cornice treatments, and original scale and massing, the building was categorized as contributing. However, when the masonry and upper levels had lost their original definition, unless these changes were associated with a later period of significance, the building was judged to be non-contributing.

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The impact of the Urban Renewal program was profound: 61 historic buildings were demolished within the revised district boundaries during the early 1970s. Historic downtown buildings which were retained generally qualified for rehabilitation funds earmarked to revitalize the commercial area. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, thirty-two of the historic buildings remaining in the district did benefit from federal rehabilitation grants and federal investment tax credits.

As a result of the Urban Renewal program, Helena's downtown historic commercial zone, once several blocks wide, with closely spaced buildings and narrow streets, became a central strip of shops surrounded by parking lots, losing the depth and urban atmosphere formerly derived from the density of construction across the bottom of the Gulch.

Skirting the demolition zone along the east side of the Gulch, Cruse Avenue was begun during the 1970s, and was completed in the early 1980s. This 4-lane conduit by-passes the downtown area, providing a corridor for traffic which once flowed down Main St. It also effectively severs the downtown from the residential neighborhoods, which once merged into the commercial zones. The effect has been to alter traditional circulation and use patterns in the commercial area. Traffic now flows north-south around the commercial core on Cruse and Park Avenues, with Fuller St. and the north end of Main St. drawing traffic up the Gulch to 6th Ave. Broadway, 6th, Lawrence and 11th form east-west connectors across downtown.

BOUNDARY DECREASE

In 1968, the City of Helena embarked on a grand effort to revitalize its deteriorating downtown commercial district through a combined Model Cities/Urban Renewal program, funded in large measure by the federal government. The venture was to seal off the south end of Main St, the main thoroughfare through downtown, to create a pedestrian mall as the centerpiece to downtown revitalization. Many historic buildings were demolished to encourage redevelopment of the area, to remove deteriorating buildings that were considered "a blight on the city," and to relieve traffic problems downtown. The plan created a central island of shops and mall, surrounded by large expanses of parking lots to accommodate the demand for parking created by 20th-century mobility.

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To comply with federal historic preservation regulations, the City of Helena sponsored an architectural and historical review of buildings within the Urban Renewal impact area. Downtown buildings within the study area were all rated as to their historic and architectural significance to determine which would stand and which would go. Accordingly, city planners marked buildings for demolition. Unfortunately, the survey upon which these decisions were based was not complete enough to truly describe forces which shaped downtown growth and development, and while the significance of the 1880s and 1890s architectural landmark buildings was often recognized, many of the less imposing, contributing buildings were given little consideration for either their historic or architectural merit. Furthermore, many buildings of indisputable historic and architectural significance were razed despite recommendations to spare them, fomenting tremendous bitterness and a rift within the community, which persists to the present day.

The area which sustained the greatest impact from the Urban Renewal/Model Cities activities was the southern, and oldest, portion of the commercial district. Here, several blocks of buildings were completely demolished, and replaced by new construction. This area, presently marked by Wong Way on the north and Cruse Ave. on the south, was cleared to make way for three modern, public buildings. The grounds surrounding these buildings include the southern terminus of the pedestrian mall, lawns and a playground.

Over 150 buildings were demolished to make way for the new Federal Building, Neighborhood Center and Lewis and Clark Library. Since every trace of historic material was removed from this southernmost portion of the commercial area, the revised Helena Historic District boundary is drawn along Wong Way and S. Main St. so as to exclude the new grouping of redeveloped civic buildings from Register listing.

BOUNDARY INCREASE

To prepare the 1972 nomination, downtown Helena was surveyed as far north as Lawrence St. Several blocks on the north end of downtown, which form a contiguous and cohesive portion of the downtown, were omitted from the study, presumably because the Urban Renewal project boundaries did not extend that far north. In 1989, these additional blocks north to Neill Ave. were the subject of an intensive survey effort, and were found to be significant historically and architecturally.

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The earliest building north of Lawrence St. dates to 1890. However, of the 28 buildings in the boundary-increase area, 25 were constructed post-1900 and 17 of these between 1901 and 1938. Also, two city parks in the addition were created in 1914, and contain objects dating to the periods of significance for the district. Further descriptive information on the buildings and parks located within the boundary increase area is provided in the section of this amendment subtitled: "Buildings, Sites and Objects of the 1901-1948 period."

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON BUILDINGS OF THE 1864-1900 PERIOD

The downtown Gulch was originally a meandering creek bed, lined with alder and choke cherry. The Gulch is defined by a steep bank along the west, and more gradually sloping hills along the east. Toward the south end, the head of Last Chance Gulch narrows where it emerges from the mountains via Grizzly Gulch. The mouth of Last Chance Gulch opens out into the Helena Valley on the north end, waters from the creek feed eventually into the Missouri River at the far side of the valley.

The original discovery claim lies toward the south end of the revised historic district. Mining claims and camp occupied this area of the Gulch initially, and the seminal origins of town buildings occurred here. Subsequent to the 1972 nomination, much of this southern portion of downtown, the early Helena commercial area, was earmarked for demolition in conjunction with Urban Renewal. The area to delist falls within this area. However, just southwest and north of the razed area, are located the earliest buildings remaining within the district.

Log cabins initially characterized the southern portion of downtown. All the log buildings within the present district are confined to the southwest end, and all are residences. The Pioneer Cabin, 1864, and the Yee Wah Cabin, c. 1870, are the best preserved examples of this early phase of building, the three others in the district are located on S. Park and W. Main.

Stone houses also appeared early within the district; on W. Main the Dempster House and the Beckney-Glenn house both appear to date to c. 1870. The B.K. Tatem House, was built by 1875 of locally quarried stone and derives from Italianate architecture.

Masonry construction surpassed log building early on. Masonry buildings of the late 1860s and early 1870s often featured rubble stone construction

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with cut stone or brick facades. Round- or segmental-arched openings were common. Reeder's Alley is the best preserved, most cohesive grouping of early masonry buildings in the district. Ten historic buildings retain their original blocky designs, including segmental-arched openings and simply ornamented parapets. A group of five commercial masonry buildings remains between 32 and 46 S. Last Chance Gulch, which date from 1865-1874. Facades on these buildings were all remodelled during the late 1880s-early 1890s, however, the original rubble stone construction is still evidenced when they are viewed from the rear.

Of these, the Dunphy Block, built 1865-1867, was the first two-story building on the Gulch and featured commercial space on the first floor and offices and lodgings above, a popular form throughout Helena building history. The building, remodelled c. 1887, was originally faced with cut stone having round-arched openings.

By the early 1870s, architecture in Downtown Helena was largely defined by Western Commercial Style buildings. As defined in the 1972 nomination, these were characteristically 2-3 stories in height, long and rectangular, with a crowning (often pedimented) iron cornice derived from Italian Renaissance architecture generally employed on the facades. Although there were over twenty of these buildings remaining prior to 1972, most were razed during Urban Renewal. The Herrmann's Furniture Store, 1872, the Goodkind Building, 1884, and newer facades on the Raleigh & Clarke Building and Clark, Conrad & Curtin Building provide examples of some of the forms this style took in Helena.

The U.S. Assay Office, completed in 1875, was the earliest institutional building in the district, and featured continuous granite lintels and sills which belted the facades. By the early 1880s, this device was incorporated on many Western Commercial buildings. The St. Louis Block, built in 1882, illustrates this popular treatment.

During the mid-1880s, large business blocks drew the downtown focus to the north a few blocks into the central portion of present downtown. Reflecting dramatic changes in the economic sector following the arrival of the railroad and corresponding surges in population and capital, buildings of four, five and six stories created an urban atmosphere downtown. A third of the contributing commercial buildings in the district were built between 1883-1893.

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Representing contemporary trends in American architecture, a number of eclectic styles appeared in Helena's commercial architecture. Romanesque architecture was quite popular, and several good examples remain in the district including the Sands Brothers and the Atlas Block. French Second Empire influences are apparent on the Colwell Building. The Parchen Block and the Boston Block reflect the Queen Anne style, while the Masonic Temple and St. Louis Block drew upon Italianate inspirations.

Emergent trends in modern architecture were evidenced in buildings which combined established styles with the latest trends in urban architecture. The Power Block (1889) combines Romanesque and Chicago School influences. The Iron Front Hotel (1888) was built with locally prefabricated iron panels. The later Montana Club (1905) exhibits a base, shaft and capital format.

BUILDINGS, SITES, OBJECTS OF THE 1901-1948 PERIOD

The 1989 intensive survey of Helena's downtown commercial district, including the newly-surveyed addition to the historic district, has revealed a significant presence of early 20th-century buildings. These buildings are located toward the north end of the commercial area, most north of 6th Avenue.

Reflecting the economic malaise that set in by the mid-1890s, as the northern end of the Gulch was developed post-1901, commercial architecture was scaled back to one to three stories, and ornamentation was toned down. Buildings reflecting popular style rather than high-style became the norm for general commercial building. Eleven contributing buildings in the district were built during this slower period, between 1894 and 1910. The Central Garage, and other buildings on Lawrence St. reflect this shift. The Penwell Building (1906), Palmer Building (1906) and the Kohrs Block (1907) additionally illustrate the common, 2-part commercial block plan, with storefronts on the street level and office spaces upstairs. These buildings were constructed predominantly of brick, with restrained ornamentation. In addition to the red brick commonly used on late 19th-century buildings in Helena, other decorative brick including yellow-orange and brown often were employed on buildings after 1900.

The northern end of the commercial district developed later and was never as densely built-up as the south and central areas. Commercial buildings at the north end of the Gulch were built low, one and two stories, and often occupied many lots.

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This phenomenon, coupled with the large, historic parks on the north end of Fuller and lawns around some buildings, give the northern reaches of the historic district a more open feeling. This effectively forms a buffer between the commercial district, and westside neighborhoods.

During this period, a single-story format spanning 6-8 bays, and offering maximum frontage on the street to small shops enjoyed popularity. Four examples remain today, built between 1890 and c. 1922, including the Union Market Building, and two sets of shops on N. Last Chance Gulch, which all retain a high degree of their historic integrity.

Seventeen properties in the district exhibit significance for the period between 1911-1927. These include two exotic revival buildings - the Consistory Shrine Temple (Egyptian Revival, 1915) and the Montana Physicians Building (Greek Revival, 1923) - both local landmarks. With the proposed boundary changes, Hill and Women's Parks define the northern edge of the historic district and the independently listed Algerian Shrine Temple (Moorish Revival, 1921) is located directly across Neill Ave. to the north.

By the late 1920s, influences of Modernism and Mission style architecture were evidenced on less formal commercial buildings. The five buildings erected on N. Last Chance Gulch following the 1928 fire evidence this trend. Remodelling of the Bonneville Apartments (c. 1926) was the best example of Mission architecture downtown and reflected the popularity of stucco used on buildings throughout the 1920s and 1930s. (The Bonneville Apartments was demolished in November, 1989 to make way for yet another parking lot.) The Gold Block and the Rio Theatre also make reference to Mission-Style architecture. Institutional modernism was expressed within the district by the Art Deco styling of the First National Bank, the Grand Masonic Lodge (1934) and by the International influences in the Federal Reserve Bank (1938, 1945) and the Hawkins-Lindstrom Medical Clinic (1948). These stark buildings include the typical unrelieved concrete or stonework, and heavy massing associated with this period of architecture. In all, 11 buildings represent this final period of significance in the district.

The buildings constructed after 1940 within the district, although less than fifty years old, share the architectural inspirations, quality of construction, and similarity of materials and function that characterize the

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examples of this period built during the mid-1930s. References to Modernistic ideas are expressed consistently through the World War II period. However, this architectural design trend came to an end in the study area with the erection of the Hawkins-Lindstrom Medical Clinic in 1948.

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(Amendment)**Helena Historic District: 1990 Amendment**
Boundary Increase Area Property List

<u>Address</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Status</u>
400-408 No. Last Chance Gulch	Fortman Building	1903	Remodeled	noncontributing
417-431 No. Last Chance Gulch	Unknown	c.1922	Prairie Commercial	contributing
420-436 No. Last Chance Gulch	Park Hotel	c.1920	Moderne	contributing
433-435 No. Last Chance Gulch	Colorado Building	1922	Prairie Commercial	contributing
404-406 Fuller	Montana Physicians Service	1923	Greek Revival	primary
427 Fuller	Norwest Drive-In	1979	Modern	noncontributing
501 Fuller	Safeway	1941	Modern	contributing
516 Fuller	KMTX Radio	1947	Remodeled	noncontributing
555 Fuller	Hawkins-Lindstrom Medical Clinic	1948	International	contributing
12-16 E. Lawrence	"Holter Art Museum"	1914	Vernacular	contributing
4 W. Lawrence	Benson-Carpenter Auto Showroom	1906	Remodeled	noncontributing
40 W. Lawrence	Central Garage	1898	Prairie Commercial	contributing
206 W. Lawrence	Blackstone Apts.	1914	Prairie	contributing
400 N. Park	Fed. Reserve Bank	1938,1945	International	primary
425 N. Park	Grand Masonic Lodge	1935	Art Deco	primary
426-432 N. Park	Holter Hardware	c.1872	Vernacular	contributing
441 N. Park	Mountain Bell	1958	Modern	noncontributing
501 N. Park	Y.W.C.A.	1918	Craftsman	primary
511 N. Park	St. Peter's Episcopal Church	1931	Collegiate Gothic	contributing
515 N. Park	St. Peter's Rectory	1940	English Cottage	contributing
108 Placer	Wilson Hall	1959	Modern	noncontributing
Southeast corner of N. Park and Neill Avenues	Hill Park	1916	Formal park	contributing
	Daughters of the Confederacy Fountain	1920	Stone fountain	contributing
Southeast corner of Fuller and Neill Avenues	Women's Park	1916	Formal park	contributing

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Helena Historic District
(Amendment)

Helena Historic District: 1990 Amendment Boundary Decrease Area Property List

The four properties noted below will be removed from the National Register of Historic Places as a result of this 1990 amendment to the Helena Historic District listing. These properties are located at the southernmost end of Last Chance Gulch and do not contribute to the historical or architectural significance of the district.

<u>Address</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
33 So. Last Chance Gulch	Aspen Court	1976	Modern
201 So. Last Chance Gulch	Neighborhood Center	1976	Modern
200 So. Last Chance Gulch	Lewis and Clark Public Library	1976	Modern
301 So. Park Avenue	U.S. Federal Building	1976	Neo- formalism

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In the course of discussing the significance of the district, much new material will also be presented for review here, to enable a better understanding of this complex historic district.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE**ARCHITECTURE:**

The wide variety of commercial buildings in the Helena Historic District profiles the architectural diversity and development that characterized Helena during the historic period. Examples of log construction, and early stone and brick masonry, date to the 1860s and 1870s. Western Commercial architecture of the 1870s and 1880s is represented, along with several of the imposing business blocks for which Helena was renowned. Revival-style architecture, as well as architecture that reflects emergent trends in urban American design at the turn-of-the-century are all represented. During the mid-20th century, influences of Modernistic design as late as the mid-1940s.

Availability of local building materials and the development of Helena's early manufacturing capabilities are reflected by the architectural evolution visible in the district. Logs, lumber, milled sashes and doors, brick, local granite and rubble stone, and cast iron were all produced locally, and dominate the historic streetscapes throughout town. Other choice materials imported to Montana--non-native stone, mid-Western brick, terra cottas, etc.--are limited in their representation through the late 19th century. By the 20th century, improved transportation made more of these exotics available. A growing preference for these imported materials was a fit expression of Helena's status as the new Montana capital, and a local interest in national fashion.

The district gains significance on a local level by its representation of the work of many early builders and resident architects. Important early buildings such as Reeder's Alley, reflect the early builders' emphasis on informal, functional buildings. However, growing interest in popular style by many of these lesser-known figures in Montana architecture was soon apparent.

By the 1880s, the work of a number of architects who figured prominently on state and national levels is represented, lending the district significance on those levels. These buildings introduced high-style architecture into downtown Helena, and showcased the abilities of their designers.

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On a statewide level, the district gains significance for the many fine examples of the work of important Montana-based architects. During the 1880s, the work of John C. Paulsen and Nicholas McConnell figured prominently in several Montana towns, and the Boston Block today remains as the last example of their commercial work in downtown Helena. By the 1910s, Haire and John G. Link became the most prolific designers in the state of Montana and their buildings in Helena reflected their confident handling of popular modernistic ideas, as well as a willingness to experiment with more exotic design. The Montana Physicians Building is probably the most flamboyant example of their work in Helena. George Carsley, who worked with Cass Gilbert, as well as C. S. Haire during his Helena career, also exhibited this diversity. The Algerian Shrine Temple, the Shrine Consistory and the Placer Hotel are three of his more outstanding buildings in Helena. All of this work reflects the strong application of nationally popular architectural sensibilities in the design of Helena buildings.

Of national significance on their architectural merits are the Iron Front Hotel, one of a very few buildings nationwide employing a pre-fabricated iron front technique which was a forerunner to curtainwall construction; and the Montana Club by nationally-prominent architect Cass Gilbert, built in a base, shaft and capital format which foreshadowed skyscraper construction.

Stylistically, the buildings constructed in Helena aptly reflect the growth of the town, from its nascent beginnings, through the boom years, and on into the 20th century. An awareness of formal and popular national trends is detectable through much of Helena's history. This is no less significant during the 1910s and 1920s when Art Moderne and Mission style sensibilities are expressed in Helena building, than during the Revival period of the 1880s and 1890s, when Romanesque, Gothic and French Second Empire buildings were erected here.

By the 1920s, the work of several resident architects incorporated many influences of the Modernistic styles in American design. Commercial buildings, such as those constructed after the 1928 fire, often made reference to this popular movement. During the 1930s, the stark, institutional modernism of WPA-sponsored architecture was also a fitting reflection of the economic stagnation of the day. WPA construction projects across Montana were vitally important in fending off economic disaster during the Depression years; in Helena the Federal Reserve Bank, the National Guard Armory, and the Helena High School were important work projects providing federally-subsidized employment during this era.

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Modernistic influences within the commercial district extend beyond the historic period into the 1940s, the continuing popularity of these streamlined buildings demonstrates the strength of architectural Modernism well into the 1940s. O'Toole's (1940), the Livestock Building (1941), the Sears Building (1941) and the expansion of the Federal Reserve Building (1945) are all strong expressions of this late manifestation in the district. The construction of the Medical Clinic building on Fuller in 1948, marks the end of this period in Helena construction. These buildings in spirit, style, scale and use of materials, constitute the continuation and conclusion of a dominant Modernistic period in downtown Helena which lasted some 25 years. They have been included under Exception G, for in a district-wide context they represent the conclusion of a significant period of expression in local architecture.

Two ecclesiastical buildings located within the revised boundaries of the Helena Historic District are architecturally significant: the First Unitarian Church (1901) and St. Peter's Cathedral (1931). Both were executed in native porphyry stone, and exhibit a high quality of workmanship and design which often characterized Helena's religious architecture from the 1880s on. The First Unitarian Church, designed by C. S. Haire, was designed in the Romanesque style, and its substantial presence on N. Park helped anchor that part of downtown Helena for later development. St. Peter's Cathedral, modelled after the Medieval chapels of England, was the work of Whitehouse and Price, an architectural firm based in Spokane. Both buildings are locally outstanding examples of their respective styles of architecture.

COMMERCE:

Downtown Helena has been the commercial heart of this town since its founding. Montana's resource-based economy was reflected by the early businesses that occupied the downtown gulch, and grew in accordance with the health of the mining and agricultural industries. Buildings erected in Helena as the economy soared or flagged, gauged the underlying economic health of the community.

In a statewide context, capitalists and members of the business community invested heavily in Montana commerce, leaving tangible evidence of their investment activities in the buildings they erected. Capitalists such as T.C. Power, Charles Broadwater, the Kleinschmidts, Anton Holter and many others held diverse investments, which typically included livestock, mining, transportation and real estate properties. These individuals were

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representative of many pioneering businessmen who arrived during the gold rushes, and made fortunes by supplying the mining communities and investing in Montana's emerging industries. However, they left more than the ordinary legacy, shaping the future course of Montana by financing numerous entrepreneurial ventures, which soon formed the footings of the local and state economy in their highly successful careers. Reaping the benefits of Montana's natural bounty, the buildings these men erected were monuments to the hopes, dreams and often enormous successes of the business community.

Power, who began as a trader in the Ft. Benton area, established T.C. Power & Bro., one of the two leading companies engaged in the Indian trade throughout northern Montana through the 1860s, 1870s and 1880s. The company dominated regional freighting, steamboating, and mercantile interests during that period. After moving to Helena in 1875, Power invested heavily in Helena businesses, area mines and real estate interests. At the height of his career, Power erected not only the Power Block which bore his name, but four other major business blocks which dominated the commercial district. In 1892, he opened the American National Bank in the Power Block, one of several major banks which established Helena as the financial heart of Montana.

Broadwater launched his career in Montana in 1863 as a freighter. Eventually he became a partner in the Diamond R freight line, the leader in the territory. He became involved in contracting as the railroads entered Montana, and secured a number of government contracts, most notably involved with the construction of Forts Assinniboine and Maginnis. Hills' leading representative in Montana, he was president of the Montana Central Branch of the Great Northern Railway as it became established in Montana. In Helena, he was a town promoter, establishing the elegant Broadwater Hotel and Natatorium during the 1880s boom years, along with other real estate developments in town. He was the leading proponent of the Helena Post Bill and lobbied successfully in the East to secure the military post at Fort Harrison in the Helena Valley. He founded the Montana National Bank in 1883, a leading financial institution in Montana, and invested in other banks in the territory. He erected the Goodkind Building, which was known during the early years as the Broadwater Block. It remains today as a legacy to Broadwater, the Hotel and Natatorium have been demolished, and the Montana National Bank burned in 1944.

Holter, who established early sawmills in Virginia City (1863) and Helena (1865), owned lumber, hardware, real estate and mining interests. His early sawmill, under A. M. Holter & Bro., became the first planing mill in Helena,

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providing lumber to build mining flumes and early buildings in the Last Chance gold camp. The Holter Hardware company, established during the mid-1860s, provided essential tools for the development of area resources. Holter was also a carpenter by trade and established a construction business which was responsible for erecting many early buildings in Helena, including the owners' homes, and the Holter Hardware buildings. They are credited with construction of many of their numerous real estate holdings as well. Holter held interests in Helena-area mines, pioneering the use of ore-concentrating machinery in the vicinity, which subsequently grew into one of the state's leading industries. Holter also was president of the Helena Board of Trade, which helped govern Helena prior to its incorporation in 1882. The Board was notably active in attracting railroad lines to Helena by 1883, helping to secure the town's prominence in the Territory.

Reinhold H. and Albert H. Kleinschmidt were brothers who came to Montana in 1867 and established Kleinschmidt and Bro., a mercantile business. During the Territory's fledgling years, they developed thirteen commercial houses across Montana. They founded Helena Hardware, the leading hardware business in town, and helped finance the construction of the Iron Front Building where the business was located for many years. They also developed other prominent commercial buildings downtown, including the Kleinschmidt Block (later the Harvard Block) and the Grandon Hotel which burned in the 1960s. The Kleinschmidt brothers also were leading financiers and advocates for designating Helena the state capital.

ECONOMICS:

On a statewide level, downtown Helena derives a great deal of significance for its associations with banking during the territorial and early statehood periods. During the territorial period, Helena emerged as a center of banking. As early as 1867, six banks were established downtown, the first, founded by L.H. Hershfield and Bro. was located in the Dunphy Block. The first chartered bank in the Montana Territory was also located in downtown Helena, the First National Bank building, erected in 1886, was the second home to that early institution. By the 1890s, there were several chartered national banks, reflecting Helena's centrality to the outlying mining districts, and the robust health of the business community during the founding decades.

On a national level, Helena's status as a financial center for outlying towns and mining districts, and its important role as liaison between the

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Territory and the federal government was reflected by two key decisions. The first, in 1875, located one of only 5 federal assay offices here. The U.S. Assay Office operated for over 50 years in Helena, purchasing gold from miners, processing the bullion and shipping it to Philadelphia to be made into government coinage.

Secondly, in 1921, the Federal Reserve Bank established a branch bank in downtown Helena. Local businessman Norman Holter lobbied successfully to attract a branch of the Federal Reserve Bank in Minneapolis to be established in Helena, on the grounds that it would serve a vast interior region between banks at Seattle and Minneapolis. The Helena branch of the Federal Reserve Bank served Helena's financial institutions, and the presence of the bank helped to keep many member banks in the Federal Reserve system afloat through the rocky years during the early 1920s, when effects of the homesteading bust and droughts forced many Montana banks into bankruptcy. In 1938, after earthquake damage to the original building, their decision to be in Helena was reaffirmed when they constructed a new bank building on Park Ave. Their decision was in part based on the well-developed network of rail connections to Helena from all directions. The solid, institutional presence of this building on Park Street aptly communicates the importance and centrality of that institution within the financial community of Montana. During WW-II, expansion of volume and services associated with war support efforts inspired the addition of the second floor to the building.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE:

Heleneans appear to have been interested from an early date in park land designation, for by the 1890s, there were areas mapped out on surrounding mountains which were to become town parks. Within the district, Hill and Women's Parks were donated to the city in 1913 by James J. Hill.

Furnishing the parks appears to have largely a women's effort, acknowledged by naming this traditional stopover point for women enroute to and from downtown Women's Park.

Both Hill and Women's Parks were landscaped with funds raised by the Women's Park Association, one example of the leading role women played in public service, and their commitment to developing aesthetic and cultural institutions in Helena during the town's early years. Establishment of the parks was also an important volunteer effort, which included groups of

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schoolchildren who planted trees in the parks. In 1920, another women's group, the Daughters of the Confederacy, erected a monument to the memory of the Confederate soldiers. Over the years, community spirit and support for the parks remained strong, with various individuals donating many of the furnishings for the parks.

The design of the parks reflects early-20th century tastes in landscaping, following the principles established by A.J. Downing during the 19th century. In both Hill and Women's Parks, mixed conifers and deciduous trees and shrubs are clustered, and the now-mature trees create open lawn spaces occasionally ornamented by memorial, stone benches. Women's Park is arranged on a strong axial plan, typical of the early 20th century, with a large stone urn creating a central focal point. In Hill Park, the sculptural presence of the Confederate Memorial fountain reflects the popularity of such landscaping pieces during the early 1900s. The obelisk-shaped, granite fountain, evocative of Egyptian architecture, also represents the exotic revival experimentation of the prominent local architect, George Carsley.

ETHNIC HERITAGE:

Mining and economic opportunity in Helena drew many individuals from highly divergent backgrounds to settle. Late 19th-century U.S. Census roles listed an array of ethnic diversity including Asian, Middle and Southern Europeans, and Scandinavian residents. Various social groups are represented within the historic district. These include the Yee-Wah house which appears to be the last remaining building reflective of the thousands of Chinese who occupied a portion of Helena's original townsite through the late 19th century. Residences located on the southwestern end of the historic district, along S. Park and W. Main, housed many tradesmen, miners and laborers who worked to build, literally, the foundations of early Helena. Many of the residents in this neighborhood were Scandinavian, and typical of many ethnic groups in late 19th-century Helena, they appear to have settled closely together for companionship, and to maintain some of their lifeways.

SOCIAL HISTORY:

Social groups played an important role in helping to root the newly founded Helena community and encourage cultural development. Religious faiths were represented here by 1865 and historically held an important influence.

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Early religious groups not only erected churches to serve spiritual needs, they established the first schools, orphanages and hospitals in town. Although many of these early buildings are no longer standing, the scale and quality of ecclesiastical buildings in early-20th century Helena reflect the continued importance of the religious organizations to the community. The First Unitarian Church and St. Peter's Episcopal Cathedral are both good examples of this trend.

Fraternal organizations played a significant role in early Helena history, often forming a backdrop to the development of town institutions. The dominant fraternal group in Helena was the Masonic Order, who embraced a moral code dedicated to betterment of themselves and society. This philosophy appealed to many residents who held key posts in early civic institutions; during Helena's formative years, a high number of civic leaders were Masons. The first lodges in Montana, including Lodge #3 in Helena, were formed in 1866, under Grand Lodges in Colorado and Kansas. The first chartered Shrine Order in Montana was established in Helena in 1888. Since that time, the order has focused on social aspects of the fraternity, and sponsored many charitable efforts; Helena Shriners were integral in the planning of the first Shrine Hospital at the national conference in Portland in 1920. The Masons significant presence in Helena society is embodied by the impressive buildings within the historic district which have housed their offices--the Masonic Temple, the Shrine Consistory, the Algerian Shrine Temple, and the Masonic Grand Lodge. The Masonic Grand Lodge has served as the headquarters for a total of 157 lodges formed in Montana since 1866.

Ethnic fraternities also drew large memberships, offering a place for members to preserve many of their customs, and helping to preserve Helena's rich ethnic diversity during the early years.

Opportunities for recreation were provided by the hundreds of saloons which have flourished in Helena since the town's incipience, many of which also offered billiards, darts and other pastimes. The first bowling facilities were established in the basement of the Dunphy Block in 1867. For more well-to-do members of society, the Montana Club was founded by wealthy stockmen and mine owners. Today it is the oldest private club in the Northwest, and continues in the tradition in which it was founded, housing many social functions for Helena's social and political elite.

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JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:

When the Helena Historic District was nominated to the National Register in 1972, researchers tended to focus on the late 19th-century aspects of Helena history to justify the significance of the district. Indeed, that era was the most vibrant in Helena's short history, and people are understandably impressed and interested in those stunning years of settlement and explosive growth.

However, the central and northern portions of Helena's downtown commercial district are also significant for associations with local history during the early 20th century (1901-1948). Patterns of change and styles of architecture downtown during this period reflect a quieter time in Helena's history, after the local economy stabilized following three decades of a mining boom which has since been unsurpassed in Montana.

Helena's history did not stop with the Panic of 1893. In fact, it was a break in the tremendous reliance on the mining industry which encouraged more diverse development of area industries. Agriculture came to play a larger role locally and regionally, and state government became a strong presence in Helena. In the position of state capital, patterns of growth and change in Helena often appear to reflect the condition of the state and Western region as well.

Bursts of building activity through the early 20th century reflect the strong local and state dependence on resource development, and the economic vulnerability resulting from swings in national markets for these commodities. This activity also reflects broad social changes in both a local and statewide context--i.e. increased building coinciding with the expansion and promotion of western rail lines, the attendant homesteading influx, and the subsequent deflation of state economy during the droughts of the late 1910s and early 1920s, and the impact of the Great Depression on Helena and Montana.

Architecturally, Helena stayed with the times, and the period includes many fine examples of early 20th century architecture. Helena Light and Traction Building (1903) and the First Unitarian Church (1901), both Romanesque designs, and the Montana Physicians Building (1923) and the Consistory Shrine (1915), all reflect a continued popularity of architectural revival buildings. However, the later buildings also reflect the cleaner line and more refined materials which characterize 20th-century American architecture.

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Many buildings in the district dating to this later period are the work of a few talented architects who designed prolifically in Helena and across the state. Buildings by Helena architects George Carsley, John G. Link and Charles Haire are strong examples of their ability, and reflect their evolution as designers, and the influences of national stylistic trends on their work. Important examples of work by individuals from elsewhere in Montana and the Western region, including George Shanley, Fred Willson and Whitehouse and Price, add to a representative sampling of their work to be found throughout the state.

BACKGROUND HISTORY: CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

The Helena Historic District is an important historic district reflecting the evolution of Helena from a mining camp to the capitol of Montana. Representative buildings from various periods of development reflect the short, but eventful history of the town making the district significant on a local level. In a statewide context, the downtown area adds significance to the district as the commercial heart of Montana's southcentral mining region, and the center of finance for the territory.

As a result of a more intensive survey in the downtown commercial area, including an area north of the study area considered in the 1972 nomination, the following information has been added to the record of documentation for the commercial portion of the Helena Historic District.

Periods of significance have now been defined for the Helena Historic District as they were reflected downtown. These are:

- 1864-1867 - Mining Camp Origins
- 1868-1873 - Town Settlement
- 1874-1882 - Territorial Capitol, Town Maturation
- 1883-1892 - Railroad Arrival, Urbanization, Statehood
- 1893-1911 - Panic of 1893, Economic Stabilization
- 1912-1927 - Great Northern Depot, North End Development
- 1928-1948 - Fire of 1928, Great Depression, Onset of WW-II

Mining Camp Origins 1864-1867

Following the 1864 gold strike in Last Chance Gulch, droves of hopeful miners laid claim to the Gulch throughout the late summer. In September of that year the town's first cabin was built. The following month, the town was officially founded, the name of Helena was adopted and platting of the town was initiated.

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By February of 1865, 700 people were reported to reside in Helena, and some 200 houses were completed or underway. The deposits in Last Chance proved substantial, and by summer the rush for gold reached a feverish pitch. At the height of the stampede, population estimates reached as high as 8 or 10 thousand. Amidst the melee, merchants and business men and women joined the miners who flocked to the diggings. Businesses opened in tents, wagons, and log buildings.

Nearby hillsides were soon logged off to build flumes, and cabins for homes and stores. Many were constructed by the miners themselves, however, many more were erected by building contractors.

Gold production in Montana reached an all-time peak in 1867, placer mines in Helena and other leading goldfields accounted for much of this production. As the placer era passed, Helena's downtown gulch was increasingly cultivated for commercial development. By 1868, local sawmills, brickyards, stone quarries and iron foundries were all in operation, rapidly transforming the Last Chance camp into a respectable town.

At the outset, the gulch harbored both residential and commercial buildings amidst the diggings. However, the Gulch grew increasingly commercial as residential neighborhoods developed to the east and southwest of the mining district.

The first commercial buildings were built of log, which was abundant and accessible. Helena sawmills provided precious lumber which was sparingly used to add the false fronts which became the hallmark of early Western towns. Although many such buildings were erected downtown, none survived the early fires and later construction.

Town Settlement, 1868-1873

By 1868, Helena's proximity to major routes of transportation and centrality within Montana's rich, southcentral mining district, led to its preeminence as a center for transportation, trade and finance. The town became the banking center for the region, by 1868?? there were 6 banks in downtown Helena.

A series of early fires ravaged portions of the commercial district, and one of the worst, in 1869, destroyed most of the downtown. The experience influenced building in the area, and local ordinances soon mandated construction of masonry buildings downtown. By late 1869, Helena boasted 75

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business houses built of brick and granite. These more substantial buildings additionally advertised a growing prosperity and an optimism on the part of the business community. Many buildings simply housed single businesses. However, with space at a premium, most mixed commercial functions with lodgings or office spaces.

Gradually, larger buildings began to appear. The Dunphy Block, built by 1867, earned the distinction of being the first "business block" in Helena. It was the first two-story building on the gulch.

By the early 1870s, solid brick or stone buildings of Western Commercial style architecture lined the Gulch. These sturdy, one-two story buildings gave the young town a look of permanence and stability. Milled lumber, sashes, doors and windows, and cast iron members corresponded to the early establishment of manufacturers. These were limited in quantity and high in demand as indicated by the modest scale and ornamentation on most buildings. Ornamental devices in brick and iron did, however, reflect a growing confidence in the future prospects of the settlement. Herrmann's Furniture Store, built in 1872, provides an excellent example of this early period of building.

Town Maturation, Territorial Dominance 1874-1882

As mines elsewhere in Montana played out, Helena's regional importance rose, and the territorial capitol, removed first from Bannack and then Virginia City, came to rest at Helena in 1874.

Concurrently, miners began to tap rich quartz deposits in the Helena area for gold and silver ores. Requiring a sizeable commitment of labor and capital to develop, quartz mines drew money from Eastern sources to the region. The increased investment infused the local economy, despite recessions which slowed the industry during the 1870s.

In 1875, in recognition of Helena's capitol status and significance to the mining community, the federal government opened the U. S. Assay Office on Broadway. In a national context, the Assay Office is important as one of five such offices to open nationally. And regionally, it functioned to purchase raw ore from miners to be shipped to government mints for coinage for over 50 years. The office processed ore from a large region, including Western Canada, prior to opening of the Canadian mint.

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The Assay Office further adds significance to the district as the first major institutional building in Helena, symbolizing Helena's growing influence as a center of government and mining, and her pivotal role in territorial/federal affairs. The solid, dignified presence of the building helped to anchor the central portion of the downtown for development.

Informal, masonry buildings persisted through this period, however, increasingly there were hints of things to come, as ornamentation became more pronounced and buildings grew larger. A popular decorative technique involved the use of continuous stone lintels and sills to belt the facades of buildings. Seen early on the U. S. Assay Office, the St. Louis Block, built in 1882, provides a good example of this popular treatment.

By 1880, the settled population of Helena had grown to over 3,000 residents, including settlers from the Eastern states, the West Coast, England, Ireland, Italy, Prussia, Germany and China. People from like backgrounds tended to settle close together, often maintaining their customs and their language. Throughout town, distinctive socio-economic settlement patterns emerged. Downtown, on Clore Street, a sizeable black community settled. Along the eastern hillside, madames in a thriving red light district plied their trade. To the southwest, the South Park - West Main neighborhood attracted many Scandinavian residents. And a large Chinatown district developed between South Main and lower State Streets. The Yee Wah Cabin, on South Park, is the only known Chinese building remaining in town.

Railroad Arrival, Urbanization, Statehood 1883-1892

In 1883, the Northern Pacific Railroad arrived at Helena, cementing connections between the territorial capitol and the outside world. Almost overnight, the numbers of people and tons of goods flowing into the town increased many-fold. Within the decade, the town's population quadrupled to over 13,000.

Rail commerce quickly made steamboat commerce obsolete and Helena benefitted as a regional railhub. Like the mining stampedes of the 1860s, the railroads brought thousands of hopefuls to Helena. Unlike the earlier gold rush, however, many in this second wave of growth planned to stake a commitment in the future of this town. Indeed, this swell of population included many families, women and children who sought to make a new home in the West.

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The growth in population created a sharp demand for housing, and many residences were erected in town. Downtown, this trend was manifested in the proliferation of hotels and rooming houses. Many business buildings continued to provide lodgings upstairs over commercial spaces through this period.

Businesses prospered accordingly, spurring tremendous building downtown. Many lavish business blocks were erected, and the exuberance of the popular Victorian architectural styles perfectly reflected the optimism and prosperity of the day. Local capitalists, leaders in the territorial politics and business, invested in real estate and developed downtown properties. Renowned names such as T.C. Power, with five major business blocks, J.D. Thompson, with a similar number, Charles B. Cannon, Charles Broadwater, and more locally prominent men such as Anton B. Holter, and Henry Parchen all contributed to this phenomenal period of downtown growth.

Between 1883 and 1893, hundreds of buildings went up across town. By 1885, buildings of the 1860s and 1870s were "giving place to more substantial structures" on the Gulch and few frame buildings remained on Main Street. In addition, a large number of buildings were expanded and remodelled in the latest architectural styles. Downtown buildings of Gothic Revival, Romanesque, and French Second Empire design reflected a growing worldliness and urbanity within the community.

By 1890, an array of buildings cut into the Helena skyline. Elements of French Second Empire, Richardsonian Romanesque and Italian Renaissance architecture mixed freely with influences of the Chicago School and other emergent architectural trends, aptly reflecting Helena's own hybrid nature. Buildings built to conform to mining claims, combining established styles with the latest trends in urban architecture, seems fitting for a young town having one foot in the diggings while embracing the future with open arms.

Examples of buildings by many architects prominent in Montana and the region lend the district added significance. Important local architects such as John Paulsen and Nicholas McConnell shaped the face of the city with buildings such as the Novelty Block, the Pittsburgh Block and the Penn Block. Today the Boston Block is the last example of their work still standing in downtown Helena.

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The Diamond Block and the Atlas Block by Shaffer and Stranahan, the Parchen Block by Shaffer and Welter, and the Iron Front Hotel and the Masonic Temple by Heinlein and Matthias are all illustrative of the abilities of Helena's resident architects.

Architects from the East and Mid-West made contributions as well. The Securities Building by Hodgson, Wallingford and Stem of St. Paul, the Merchants National Bank by Heins and LaFarge of New York, and the Power Block by Willetts and Ashley of Minneapolis all undoubtedly influenced those working locally, bringing fresh ideas to the area.

These influences, and Helena's cosmopolitan atmosphere, were reflected by the adoption of design elements which foreshadowed the era of modern, urban architecture nationwide. Influences of the Chicago School are unmistakable on the Power Block. The Iron Front Hotel was built with prefabricated iron panels, a technique that was a forerunner to curtainwall construction. And later, in 1905, Cass Gilbert organized Helena's new Montana Club.

Panic of 1893, Economic Stabilization, 1893-1911

Helena's golden years ground to a halt, however, with the Panic of 1893. The Panic, sparked when the federal government curtailed its policy of annual silver purchases, sent mining communities across the West into a tailspin. In the decades that followed, the town never regained the momentum it had once had.

However, during the next decades the business district continued to push toward the northern end of downtown, and there were optimistic bursts of new construction as the town's economy stabilized around agriculture and the affairs of state government.

The focus of activity shifted away from the south end of downtown, toward more open areas in the central portions of the downtown gulch north of Broadway to 6th Ave, and then Lawrence St. Later examples of Romanesque building appeared with the construction of the Unitarian Church on N. Park in 1901, and the Helena Light & Traction Building on N. Jackson in 1903. The HL&T building, a power station of Helena's street railways, derives much significance for its association with the early transportation industry in Helena.

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During this period, the Victorian preoccupation with the curious and the exotic lingered. Helena's three most prolific local architects, George Carsley, John G. Link, and Thomas Haire, all experimented with styles ranging from pure Greek Revival to Egyptian Revival to Moorish Revival during the 1910s and early 1920s.

1928 Fire, Great Depression, WWII Era 1928-1948

On July 14, 1928, lightning sparked a fire reminiscent of the early blazes burning out several of the town's finest business blocks, and destroying many smaller buildings as well.

In the aftermath, five buildings were constructed the following year along the west side of N. Main. This immediate rebuilding by local merchants reflected the continued vitality of Helena's commercial district. In deference to national trends in architecture, and perhaps reflecting a less vibrant economy, many of these buildings referred to the popular Art Moderne style in their more streamlined appearance and geometric detailing.

In 1935, a series of earthquakes in the 6 range on the Richter scale shook the city of Helena throughout the month of October. Aftershocks continued for about a year. In all, \$4,000,000 in building damage occurred in town, centering along a fault winding from the eastern edge of town along the east hills, and down to the southwest end of the Helena townsite. In the commercial district, damage centered south of Broadway where 28 buildings sustained greater than 50 percent damages (buildings in this area were torn down during Urban Renewal). Numerous other buildings were impacted, contributing in part to the high incidence of remodeling stuccoing in Helena during the 1930s.

During this period, a movement to remodel many of the Victorian-era, downtown buildings in more contemporary architectural styles also reflected downtown viability. The popularity of stucco lent itself to readily masking old buildings, and many including the Bonneville Apartments, the Rio Theatre and the Holter Hardware store were remodelled in Mission- or Spanish-influenced styles. Many storefronts were replaced during this era, and large, storefront windows with glass block transoms became increasingly common.

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In the 1972 nomination, the period of downtown significance closed in 1900. However, recent study of the downtown area, including the newly surveyed northern portion, indicates that 1945 would be a more logical cut-off. The popularity of Modernistic architecture for new construction and the trend to remodel 1880s and 1890s buildings continued through the Great Depression and the war years. Buildings such as the Federal Reserve Bank, the Grand Masonic Lodge, the Livestock Building and the Medical Clinic reflected a strong local preference for Modernistic architecture. As popular tastes remained favorable to Modernistic ideas, these functional buildings were suited to the period--stark designs, lack of ornamentation and expanses of unrelieved concrete all seem an apt response to the social and economic conditions of the period encompassing the Great Depression and World War II.

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Helena Historic District
(Amendment)

Boundary Description

The Helena Historic District is composed of two parts, with boundaries described below. Description of the downtown portion includes the proposed boundary amendments.

1) Downtown

Beginning at the southwest corner, the boundary runs northeast just west of West Main, then north on Howie Street, then west on Lawrence, north on Madison, east on first alley, south on Dearborn, east on Lawrence, north on N. Benton, east along north lot line of lots 3, 4, 5 block 400, north across center of parking lot, continuing north along west lotline of 18-14 -block 400, then east along north lotline of 18-14 - block 400, then north on N. Park, east on Neill, west on alley on east side of Women's Park, east on Placer, south on Jackson, east on north lotline of lots 1, 2, 3 - block 416, south on Cruse, east on Lawrence, southeast through parking lot on north side of St. Helena Cathedral, southwest on Ewing, southeast on 7th, southwest on first alley, southeast on 6th, southwest on Rodney, northwest on first alley after Broadway (Vawter St.) to Warren, north on Warren, west on Broadway, south on Jackson through parking lot, west along south lot line of revised Helena Townsite parcel # 21, then south on Last Chance Gulch, west on Wong Way, south on S. Park, south on W. Main to starting point.

2) West Residential

Beginning at corner of Hauser and Monroe, the boundary runs south on Monroe, east on Stuart, north on first alley past Madison, east cutting across block, south on Dearborn, east on Floweree, south on first alley, west on Gilbert, south on Dearborn, west on first alley to Madison, south on Madison to first alley past Power, west on alley to Monroe, north on Monroe, west on Stuart to alley, north on alley, east on Hauser to starting point.

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Helena Historic District
(Amendment)

Boundary Justification for Revised Boundaries:

Since the Helena Historic District was first nominated to the National Register in 1972, major changes have occurred within the commercial portion of the historic district. Urban Renewal/Model Cities activities in the southern end of the commercial district resulted in the demolition of over 150 buildings and the new construction of three, incompatible modern buildings. In addition, construction of Cruse Ave. and the extension of S. Park contributed to the destruction of additional residences in their pathways. These areas have been omitted from the Helena Historic District to reflect these changes.

In addition, the 1989 survey included a four-block area to the north of the original district between Lawrence and Neill Avenues. These additional blocks meet the criteria for National Register listing and serve to extend the boundary of the historic district to comply with the historical and physical border of the downtown commercial area.

UTM References:

Downtown portion of the Helena Historic District:

- A: 12/420600/5160270
- B: 12/420950/5159920
- C: 12/420720/5159300
- D: 12/419830/5158960
- E: 12/420050/5160020

West side portion of the Helena Historic District:

- F: 12/420190/5160600
- G: 12/420060/5160180
- H: 12/419840/5160180
- I: 12/419780/5160640

HELENA HISTORIC DISTRICT (AMENDED)
PHOTO INDEX

- 1 Pioneer Cabin (Mark Meloy, 1989)
Built in 1864, the Pioneer Cabin is the oldest building standing in Helena today. A museum since 1938, it is one of the last survivors of the early mining camp era.
- 2 Bridge Street (Unknown, 1865)
This view of Bridge Street, the earliest known image of Helena, provides an excellent illustration of the false-front architecture which typified Helena's commercial district during the mining camp era.
- 3 Reeder's Alley (Mark Meloy, 1989)
This contemporary view captures the historic character of Reeder's Alley, the best preserved grouping of mid-1870s to early 1880s architecture in Helena.
- 4 B. K. Tatem House (Mark Meloy, 1989)
The Benjamin K. Tatem House, built c. 1875, exhibits a definite Italianate influence. The house has been carefully restored by private owners during the past decade, providing a good example of the masterful stonework and early references to formal style which typified Helena architecture during town settlement.
- 5 Brown Block (Mark Meloy, 1989)
The Brown Block, named for owner Wallace D. Brown, a real estate salesman and developer, represents an early commercial building on the two-part plan. In Helena, this arrangement generally involved commercial space on the ground floor and lodgings upstairs.
- 6 U.S. Assay Office (Mark Meloy, 1989)
The U.S. Assay Office, built in 1875, is one of only five such offices built in the nation. Today it is perhaps the most significant building in downtown Helena. In need of rehabilitation, the Assay Office's commanding presence and importance to the mining community helped anchor Helena's early business district and establish its leadership role in the region.
- 7 Goodkind Building (Mark Meloy, 1989)
The Goodkind Building, reflects the popularity of Western Commercial architecture in early Helena. Built in 1884, when Helena was just entering a decade-long period of tremendous growth, it is more restrained than many buildings erected during the zenith of Helena's early development.
- 8 Main Street (Unknown, 1880)
This view of South Main Street, looking south from the present intersection with Broadway, illustrates the scale and density of building that characterized Helena just 16 years after the first buildings were erected. Closely built

masonry buildings of one-three stories predominated until the mid-1880s.

9 St. Louis Block (Mark Meloy, 1989)

The St. Louis Block, erected in 1882, retains a high level of its historic integrity, in part due to a rehabilitation grant awarded during the 1970s. The crowning iron cornice and continuous stone lintels and sills were both popular treatments during the period in which it was constructed.

10 Boston Block (Mark Meloy, 1989)

The Boston Block, erected in 1886-87, is the last commercial building in downtown Helena designed by the prolific firm of Paulsen & McConnell.

11 Clarke, Conrad & Curtin Building (Unknown, c. 1890)

The Clarke, Conrad & Curtin Building, erected in 1869, is pictured here during remodelling c. 1890. During the 1880s and 1890s, many modest buildings of Helena's settlement era were replaced or expanded and remodelled.

12 Clarke, Conrad & Curtin Building (Mark Meloy, 1989)

This contemporary view of the Clarke, Conrad & Curtin Building, reveals the Western Commercial front which was applied during the c. 1890 remodelling. The building was rehabilitated during the 1970s.

13 Dunphy Block (Mark Meloy, 1989)

The Dunphy Block, erected by 1867, was Helena's first two-story building. It was remodelled after 1887, when the Thomas Cruse Savings Bank opened here. From the rear, some of the original masonry work is still evident on the building.

14 Raleigh & Clarke (Mark Meloy, 1989)

The Raleigh & Clarke Building, built in 1878, is characteristic in size and function, of the many small, single-business buildings which infilled Helena's commercial district during periods of growth. The simple masonry and decorative iron elements were common on buildings reflecting popular Western Commercial styling.

15 Sands Brothers Dry Goods (Mark Meloy, 1989)

The Sands Brothers Building originated in 1874 as a one-story stone building with a brick front. That front was replaced in 1889 when the building height was raised to three stories and this Romanesque facade was erected.

16 Main Street (Unknown, 1890)

This view of Main Street, looking north from Broadway, reveals the much more urban streetscape which emerged as tall buildings and elaborate business blocks became the trend downtown.

- 17 Atlas Block (Mark Meloy, 1989)
The Atlas Block, described as the most romantic building in downtown Helena, has a storybook format, with mythical figures once intended to advertise fire insurance. The tripartate design, referencing Richardsonian design in its strong masonry and broad, elaborately carved archway, reflects the popularity of Romanesque architecture in Victorian-period Helena.
- 18 Parchen Block (Mark Meloy, 1989)
The Parchen Block, built in 1886, was erected by Henry M. Parchen, a leader in Helena's business community. The building reflects the local influence of French Second Empire architecture in commercial, as well as residential, design at that time.
- 19 Diamond Block (Mark Meloy, 1989)
The Diamond Block, located near the center of Helena's present-day commercial district, was one of five buildings developed by Montana's "merchant-prince", T. C. Power. Designed by James Stranahan, the building's plan conforms to the triangular mining claim on which it was built. The asymmetrical design and unusual detailing on the building reflect the skill of the architect.
- 20 Iron Front Hotel (Mark Meloy, 1989)
The Iron Front Hotel, built in 1888, looms near the north end of Last Chance Gulch, visually dominating that portion of the commercial district. It was the first major building erected north of Lawrence Street, and used prefabricated cast iron panels to create its elaborate front, the only example of its kind in the state.
- 21 Power Block (Mark Meloy, 1989)
Built in 1889, the Power Block was a monument to its owner, T. C. Power, one of the most influential men in the territory of Montana. The building combined Romanesque design with the influence of Chicago-school architecture.
- 22 Montana Club (Mark Meloy, 1989)
The Montana Club was designed by Cass Gilbert in 1905, following a fire which destroyed the former club building. Gilbert was one of many notable 20th century architects to have a hand in shaping Helena's built environment. The building served as a focal point to the architecture completed toward the north end of the commercial district following the turn-of-the-century.
- 23 Federal Building (Mark Meloy, 1989)
Completed in 1904, the Federal Building introduced a major governmental presence on the Gulch. The Neo-Classical design featured the more finished ashlar masonry resulting in a cleaner, less busy look which characterized post-Victorian architecture in Helena.

- 24 First Unitarian Church of Helena (Mark Meloy, 1989)
 The First Unitarian Church of Helena, built in 1901, is one of the latest examples of Romanesque architecture in Helena, and illustrates the high quality of ecclesiastical architecture erected in Helena during the first part of the 20th century.

- 25 Helena Light & Traction Building (Mark Meloy, 1989)
 Helena Light & Traction erected this power station in 1903 to power Helena's street railways, which functioned until the tracks were torn up in 1927. Another example of late Romanesque architecture in Helena, the building employs the rugged porphyry native to this area, and so well suited to the Romanesque sensibilities.

- 26 YWCA Building (Mark Meloy, 1989)
 Listed on the National Register in 1987, the YWCA has long served the women of Helena, providing short-term housing and social programs to women in need. Built in 1905, the building is an excellent example of the Craftsman styling very much in vogue in Helena at the turn-of-the-century.

- 27 Blackstone Apartments (Mark Meloy, 1989)
 The Blackstone, built during the brisk construction year of 1914, was at the time of construction the largest apartment building ever erected in Helena. The building reflects a strong, continued presence of multi-family residential architecture downtown well into the 20th century.

- 28 Montana Physicians Building (Mark Meloy, 1989)
 The Montana Physicians Building, erected in 1923 in the northern end of the commercial district, represents the exotic revival work of Helena architects, Link and Haire. Among the most prolific 20th century architects in Montana, they designed a number of important buildings in downtown Helena. More refined materials such as the terracotta tiling seen here reflects a 20th-century trend away from the more naturalistic stone-work of the late 19th century.

- 29 Consistory Shrine Temple (Mark Meloy, 1989)
 The Consistory Shrine Temple, created by remodelling an existing theatre in 1915, is the work of Helena architects Haire and Carsley. This one-of-a kind, Egyptian Revival building was modelled after a temple at Karnak. Again, the smooth ashlar finish on the granite walls, and the restrained, monumental design were characteristic of Helena's major, early 20th-century commercial buildings.

30 Hill Park (Mark Meloy, 1989)

and

31 Women's Park (Mark Meloy, 1989)

This parkland, deeded to the city in 1913 by James J. and Mary Hill, have provided a green space and neighborhood buffer on the northern end of Helena's commercial district for 75 years. Landscaping in the parks reflects the sensibilities of A.J. Downing and his followers in the mixture of deciduous and conifer trees, planted in clusters to create separate large, open lawn spaces. The sculptural presence of the Confederate Fountain in Hill Park reflects the popularity of fountains and outdoor sculpture in early 20th century landscape architecture, and is another example of George Carsley's work. Note the independently listed Algeria Shrine Temple beyond Hill Park, which marks the NW corner of the district.

32 Colorado Building (Mark Meloy, 1989)

The Colorado Building, built in 1922, reflects the simplicity associated with much commercial building in Helena during the early-20th century. Imported yellow or brown brick (in this case yellow-tan) was commonly used to finish facades instead of the local red brick which typified late-19th century brick buildings during this era.

33 First National Bank (Mark Meloy, 1989)

The First National Bank building, by Shanley, Willson and Hugenin, created a strong Art Deco presence on Main Street in 1931. Modernistic influences were strong within Helena's commercial district during the late 1920s and early 1930s. This is the only Art Deco building in the district.

34 Buildings erected on N. Main following the 1928 fire (Mark Meloy, 1989)

These buildings exhibit the influences of Art Moderne, Beaux Arts and Mission style design in the work of George Carsley, John G. Link and Charles S. Haire. Replacing the three to five-story buildings which burned on these sites, these two-story, one-part and two-part plans reflect harsher economic conditions in Helena as the Great Depression approached.

35 Grand Masonic Lodge (Mark Meloy, 1989)

The Grand Lodge of the Masons, an Art Deco building constructed in 1934, reflects the popularity of modernism in the district during the 1930s and 1940s. The building was designed by Chandler Cohegan, a Masonic Grand Master.

36 Federal Reserve Bank (Mark Meloy, 1989)

The Federal Reserve Bank, a W.P.A. project, is a fine example of International-inspired architecture. The dignified, stately building helps mark the western boundary to the commercial district, and helps establish a strong, mid-20th century presence in the north end of the historic

district.

- 37 Livestock Building (Mark Meloy, 1989)
The Livestock Building, erected in 1945, is a late example of the strong body of Art-Moderne-inspired architecture which characterized new construction in downtown Helena from the 1920s through the mid-1940s.
- 38 Views of South End of Historic District (Unknown, 1939)
39 These views form a panoramic view of Helena's south end, revealing the density and mixed residential/commercial character of that portion of the original townsite which was razed during Urban Renewal in the 1970s.
- 40 Houses along 300 block of S. Park (Mark Meloy, 1989)
The houses along S. Park date to the early settlement period in Helena's history. Many were remodelled during the 1930s, addition of stucco and sun porches were most common at that time.
- 41 View of South End of Historic District (Chere Jiusto, 1989)
This photograph illustrates the changes which have been wrought at the core of Helena's original townsite as a result of Urban Renewal. The three modern institutional buildings located at the end of the pedestrian mall, center front, occupy the area now to be delisted. Note Cruse Avenue, at right, which now skirts the commercial district on the east, and Park Avenue, at left, which borders the west side of the commercial district.
- 42 View of Pedestrian Mall (Mark Meloy, 1989)
This view illustrates the present character of Helena's Main Street, since it was converted to a pedestrian mall in the 1970s. Looking north from Broadway on Last Chance Gulch, historic buildings in this area are generally from the 1880s and 1890s.
- 43 View of Central Downtown Area (Mark Meloy, 1989)
This view along W. 6th, in the central portion of the commercial district, depicts turn-of-the-century buildings (1889-1910) which which characterized this part of the historic district.
- 44 View of Central Downtown Area (Unknown, 1902)
This view reveals the character of the central part of downtown Helena, in 1902.
- 45 View of Central Downtown Area (Chere Jiusto, 1989)
This contemporary view of Helena's commercial district was taken from the same vantage point as the previous view. Note major buildings which were erected during the early 20th century, esp. the Federal Building (1904), the Montana Club (1905), and the First National Bank (1931).

- MAY 1 1989
- 46 Buildings along 2-100 block, S. Last Chance Gulch (Mark Meloy, 1989)
Buildings in this portion of Helena trace their origins to the 1860s -early 1870s construction in the commercial district. They were all remodelled at the front between the mid-1880s to early 1890s, however at rear, the original construction is visible.
- 47 Views of North Park Avenue (Mark Meloy, 1989)
48 These views looking north and south along North Park illustrates the 20th-century architecture, especially 1920s and 1930s buildings, that dominates this northern portion of the historic district.
- 49 View of 400 Block, N. Last Chance Gulch (Mark Meloy, 1989)
This view encompasses the main entrance to downtown Helena from the north. Buildings here generally date to the turn-of-the-century through the 1920s, reflecting later phases of development in the commercial district.
- 50 View of the North End of the Historic District, 1989 (Chere Jiusto, 1989)
This photograph overlooks the newly added portion of the historic district. Hill and Women's Parks are in the foreground; Neill Avenue is located across the bottom the photograph; Park Avenue, the district's western boundary, is located to the right.

HELENA HISTORIC DISTRICT (AMENDED)

(This list of properties inventoried in 1989 is submitted for information only.)

Name	Address	Style	Date	Status
Eddy's Bakery	42-50 S. Park	Moderne	1870-1892/ 1939	Contributing
Park Place W'house	70 S. Park	Remodeled	1865-1875	Non-Contributing
Pioneer Cabin	208 S. Park	Vernacular	1864	Primary
Caretaker's Cabin	210 S. Park	Vernacular	c.1869	Contributing
Reeder's Alley (11 buildings)	308-314 S. Park	Vernacular	1875-1884	Primary
Yee Wah House	300 S. Park	Vernacular	c.1870	Contributing
Jacob Adami Barn	316 1/2 S. Park	Vernacular	c.1875	Contributing
Residence	320 S. Park	Vernacular	1865-1875	Contributing
Amacker House	332 S. Park	Vernacular	c.1877	Contributing
John Wilson House	336 S. Park	Vernacular	1884-1888	Contributing
Beckney-Glenn House	338-340 S. Park	Vernacular	1865-1875	Contributing
Barrett House	406 S. Park	Remodeled	1865-1875	Non-Contributing
B. K. Tatem House	440 S. Park	Vernacular	1865-1875	Primary
Residence	315 N. Howie	Ranch	1964	Non-Contributing
S. Dempster House	480 W. Main	Vernacular	1865-1875	Contributing
Residence	488 W. Main	Vernacular	1875-1888	Contributing
Joseph Poad House	490 W. Main	Vernacular	1865-1875	Contributing
Cabin	494 W. Main	Vernacular	c. 1868	Contributing
Residence	496 W. Main	Remodeled	1865-1875	Non-Contributing
E. & J. Poad House	502-504 W. Main	Vernacular	1890-1892	Contributing
Yat Son's/Gaslight	2 SLCG*		1975	Non-Contributing
Sands' Brothers	32 SLCG	Romanesque	1874/1889	Primary
Raleigh & Clarke	36 SLCG	Western Comm.	1865-1872/ 1884-1888	Primary
Dunphy Block	38 SLCG	Western Comm.	1865-1868/ c.1890	Primary
Clarke, Conrad & Curtin	40-42 SLCG	Western Comm.	1869/c.1890	Primary
California Wine	46 SLCG	Popular	1865-1873/ c. 1890	Contributing
Colwell Building	62 SLCG	Second Empire	1887	Contributing
Peg Condon Bldg	5 SLCG		1983	Non-Contributing
St. Louis Block	17-19 SLCG	Italianate	1882	Primary
Boston Block	21-25 SLCG	Queen Anne Comm.	1885-1887	Contributing
Commercial	1 NLCG	Modern	1973	Non-Contributing
Atlas Building	7-9 NLCG	Romanesque	1888	Primary
Placer Hotel	15-27 NLCG	Chicago School	1913	Primary
Securities Bldg	101 NLCG	Richardsonian Rom.	1886	Primary
Arcade Building	111 NLCG	Modern	1975	Non-Contributing
Medical Arts Bldg	119 NLCG	Modern	1987	Non-Contributing
Parking Garage	125 NLCG	Modern	1976	Non-Contributing

Goodkind Building	139 NLCG	Western Comm.	1884/1920s	Primary
Livestock Building	2 NLCG	Art Deco	1945	Contributing
Park Plaza Hotel	22 NLCG	Modern	1971	Non-Contributing
Hartwig Building	28 NLCG	Art Deco	1928	Contributing
Granite Building	36 NLCG	Comm. Beaux Arts	1928	Contributing
Lalonde Building	42 NLCG	Comm. Beaux Arts	1928	Contributing
New York Store	44-46 NLCG	Art Deco	1929	Primary
Gold Block	50-56 NLCG	Craftsman Comm.	1929	Contributing
Power Block	58-62 NLCG	Romanesque,	1889	Primary
		Chicago School		
1st National Bank	302-306 NLCG	Art Deco	1931	Primary
Sanden & Ferguson	310-314 NLCG	Art Deco	1883/1931	Contributing
Downtown Athletic	318 NLCG	Commercial	1905/ c.1920	Contributing
Sanford and Evans	318-322 NLCG	Remodeled	1889	Non-Contributing
O'Toole's	330 NLCG	Moderne	1940	Contributing
J.C. Penney's	340 NLCG	Modern	1960	Non-Contributing
Norwest Bank	350 NLCG	Modern	1958	Non-Contributing
1st Bank AutoBank	309-313 NLCG	Modern	1958	Non-Contributing
Coney Island	323-325 NLCG	Commercial	1946	
Jorud's	327 NLCG	Remodeled	1946	Non-Contributing
Little Professor	331 NLCG		1955	Non-Contributing
Eyebel's Cafe	333 NLCG	Mission Revival	1922	Contributing
Rio Theatre	335 NLCG	Art Deco	1884-88/ 1934	Contributing
Carlson's	337 NLCG	Remodeled	1875-1884	Non-Contributing
American Savings	347 NLCG	Modern	1955	Non-Contributing
Barnes Jewellery	357 NLCG	Remodeled	1897	Non-Contributing
The Globe	361 NLCG	Remodeled	1888-90	Non-Contributing
Commercial	401-409 NLCG	Western Comm.	1890	Contributing
Ironfront Hotel	411-415 NLCG	Italianate	1888	Primary
Commercial	417-431 NLCG	Prairie Comm.	c.1922	Contributing
Colorado Building	433-435 NLCG	Prairie Comm.	1922	Contributing
Commercial	400-408 NLCG	Remodeled	1903	Non-Contributing
Park Hotel	420-436 NLCG		c.1920	Contributing
Masonic Temple	104 Broadway	Italianate	1885	Primary
Parchen Building	106 Broadway	Queen Anne Comm.	1886	Primary
KCAP	110 Broadway	Modern	1967	Non-Contributing
Potter's House	200 Broadway	Modern	1961	Non-Contributing
U.S. Assay Office	206 Broadway	Mixed Revival	1875	Primary
Brown Block	11-21 N. Warren	Italianate	c.1879	Contributing
St. Peters Church	110 N. Warren	Remodeled	1871	Non-Contributing
Harvard Apartments	301-309 N. Warren	Queen Anne Comm.	1890-92	Contributing
Alameda Apartments	320 N. Warren	Moderne	1947	Contributing
Kain Building	311 N. Warren	Renaissance Rev.	1912	Contributing
Consistory Shrine	15 N. Jackson	Egyptian Rev.	1880/1915	Primary
Helena Light & Traction	17 N. Jackson	Romanesque	1903	Primary
IndependentRecord	317 Cruse		1958	Non-Contributing

Montana Club	24 W. 6th	Arts and Crafts	1905	Primary
Palmer Building	26 W. 6th	Western Comm.	1906	Contributing
Penwell Building	30-38 W. 6th	Western Comm.	1906	Contributing
Diamond Block	40-52 W. 6th	Queen Anne Comm.	1889	Primary
Power Block Annex	15 W. 6th	Romanesque,	1914	Contributing
		Chicago School		
Parking Garage	17 W. 6th	Modern	1976	Non-Contributing
Union Market	101 E. 6th	Western Comm.	1898	Contributing
Lockey Building	104-106 E. 6th	Remodeled	1895	Non-Contributing
Lockey&LeiserBldg	110 E. 6th	Italianate/Q.Anne	1891	Contributing
Trout Shop	120 E. 6th	Modern	1955	Non-Contributing
Commercial	132-150 E. 6th	Remodeled	1890s	Non-Contributing
Commercial	312 Fuller	Western Comm.	1907	Contributing
Sturrock Building	314 Fuller	Western Comm.	1907	Contributing
Treacy Block	316 Fuller	Remodeled	1902	Non-Contributing
Kohrs Block	318-324 Fuller	Western Comm.	1907	Contributing
MontanaPhysicians	404 Fuller	Greek Revival	1923	Primary
KMTX Radio	516 Fuller	Remodeled	1947	Non-Contributing
Savings Building	321 Fuller	Modern	1973	Non-Contributing
Norwest Bank	427 Fuller	Modern	1979	Non-Contributing
Safeway	501 Fuller	Modern	1941	Contributing
Medical Clinic	555 Fuller	International	1948	Contributing
"Holter Museum"	12-16 E. Lawrence	Vernacular	1914	Contributing
DeVore's	4 W. Lawrence	Remodeled	1906	Non-Contributing
Central Garage	40 W. Lawrence	Prairie Comm.	1898	Contributing
Blackstone Apts	206 W. Lawrence	Prairie	1914	Contributing
Federal Building	316 N. Park	Renaissance Rev.	1904	Primary
Fed.Reserve Bank	400 N. Park	International	1938	Primary
Holter Warehouse	426 N. Park	Western Comm.	1871-1875	Contributing
Park Plaza Apts	301 N. Park	Post-modern	1988	Non-Contributing
Ray-D-AntCleaners	315 N. Park	Western Comm.	1905	Contributing
Unitarian Church	325 N. Park	Romanesque	1901	Contributing
Grand Masonic	425 N. Park	Art Deco	1934	Contributing
Mountain Bell	441 N. Park	Modern	1958	Non-Contributing
YWCA	501 N. Park	Craftsman	1918	Primary
St.Peter'sChurch	511 N. Park	Collegiate Gothic	1931	Contributing
St.Peter'sRectory	515 N. Park	English Cottage	1940	Contributing
Wilson Hall	108 Placer	Modern	1959	Non-Contributing

SITES

Hill Park	Fuller & Neill	1916	Contributing
Women's Park	Fuller & Neill	1916	Contributing
Constitution Park	6th & LCG	1988	Non-Contributing

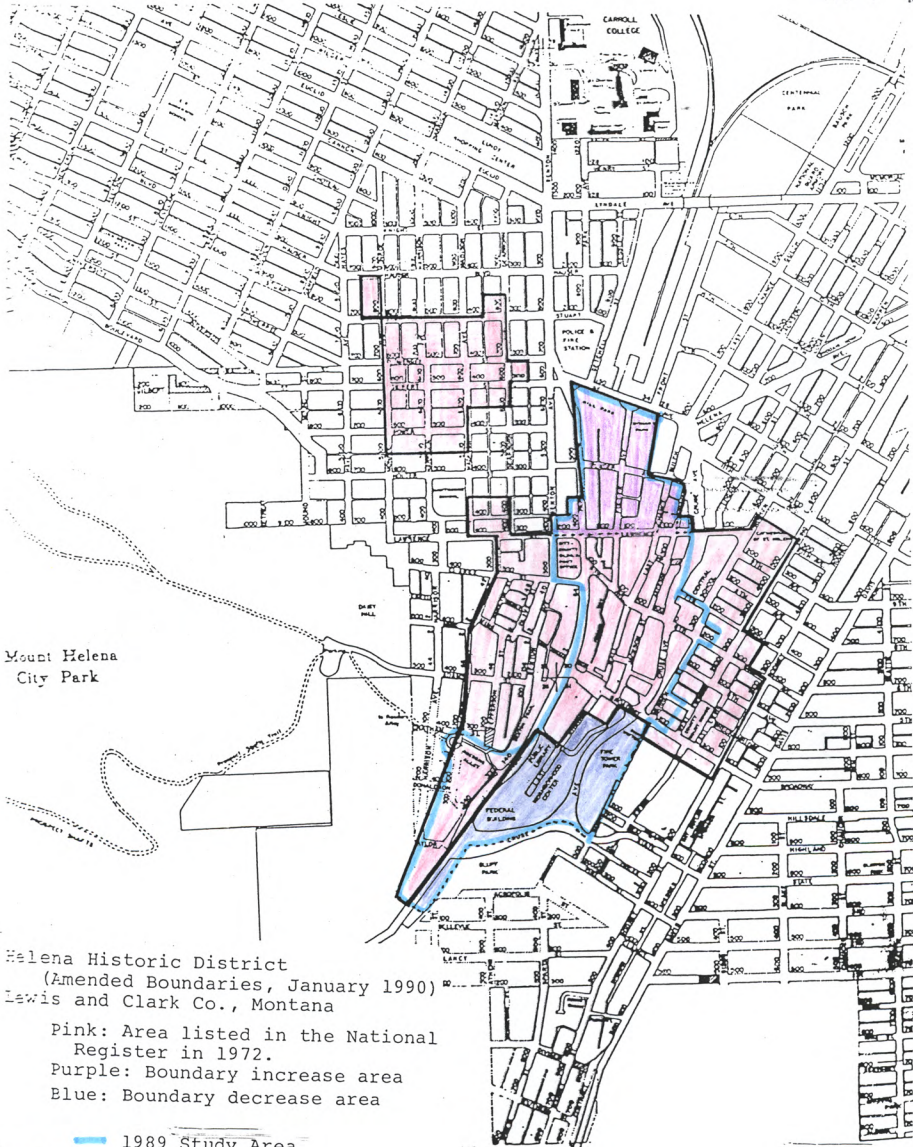
OBJECTS

Confederate Fountain	Hill Park	1920	Contributing
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STRUCTURES

Morelli Bridge	Howie Street	1875-1885	Contributing
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*LCG - Last Chance Gulch



Mount Helena
City Park

Helena Historic District
(Amended Boundaries, January 1990)
Lewis and Clark Co., Montana

- Pink: Area listed in the National Register in 1972.
- Purple: Boundary increase area
- Blue: Boundary decrease area

— 1989 Study Area