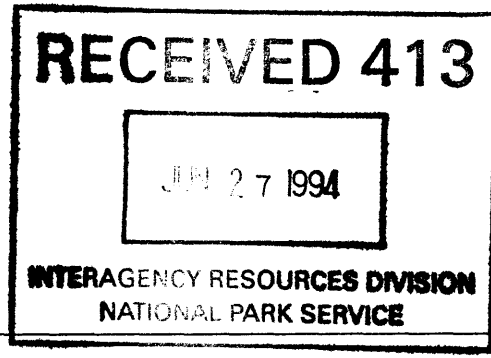


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: DeNayer House

other name/site number: Phelps House

2. Location

street & number: 327 Main

not for publication: n/a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

city/town: Stevensville

state: Montana code: MT county: Ravalli code: 081 zip code: 59870

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Maule Shelby MTSHPO 6-17-94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency or bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register see continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register see continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register see continuation sheet
- removed from the National Register see continuation sheet
- other (explain): _____

for Signature of the Keeper Entered in the Date of Action
Shirley Lapoly National Register 7/29/94

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Number of Resources within Property
Contributing Noncontributing

Category of Property: Building

 2 ___ building(s)
___ sites
___ structures
___ objects

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources
of Stevensville, Montana: 1866-1940

 2 ___ TOTAL

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:
Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions:
Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Late 19th and 20th century Revivals: Colonial Revival

Materials:

foundation: stone
walls: wood
roof: wood shingle
other: n/a

Narrative Description

The DeNayer House is a two-story, frame, transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style residence, built on a modified cross plan with the main axis running east to west. The house has a medium-pitched, combination hipped and gabled roof, covered with wood shingles. The building is sided with clapboard and trimmed with cornerboards having entablatures at the eaves. Chimneys are located at the center of the east wing, and at the center, interior west wall, of the north-south axis.

The principal facade faces east toward Main Street. A gabled, windowless, wall dormer, covered with imbricated wood shingles is located at the north side of the roof, facing east. Originally, a porch covered the entrance and wrapped around the southeast corner, thence along the south elevation to the south wing of the building. A bay window is located beneath the roof on the north half of the porch. Windows throughout the house were originally 1-over-1 double hung units, with molded window heads. Most of the window units were removed during recent, substantial remodeling.

During the latter 20th century, the original porch was replaced with a porch of incompatible design, supported on iron poles and spanning the entire facade east. During 1990, this insensitive element was removed and replaced with a more compatible porch which spans the entire east facade and wraps both the southeast and northeast corners.

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: C	Areas of Significance: Architecture
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): n/a	Period(s) of Significance: ca.1900
Significant Person(s): n/a	Significant Dates: ca.1900
Cultural Affiliation: n/a	Architect/Builder: G. L. Martin

Narrative Statement of Significance

The DeNayer House is a fine example of a transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival design in Stevensville, revealing the importance of shape and mass as significant elements of the plan. Although the integrity has been compromised by the removal and change of external features, it readily expresses the builder's intent through the external division of space, irregular roof lines and asymmetrical facades. The building has been well maintained by its owners, the original classical cornerboards, siding and windows remain intact. The building is therefore eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on its architectural merit.

In February 1899, Dr. J. B. "Doc" DeNayer and his family moved into Stevensville. DeNayer had returned to the area to reopen a water power sawmill on the west side of the Bitterroot River. He had operated the mill four years earlier.² In November 1899, Julia DeNayer purchased these lots, and the next spring the DeNayers began construction of their new house. G. L. Martin, a well-known Stevensville contractor, built the house. According to the Tribune, the new house would have seven large rooms downstairs. By June, George Gibbins was doing the plastering. The DeNayers moved into their new home at the end of August.³

Two years later the DeNayers built a second residence just north of their home.⁴ In 1907, Mrs. DeNayer exchanged these properties for a business building owned by H. F. Hooper. She planned to open a restaurant in her new property.⁵ In July 1907, the Register noted that J. B. DeNayer had been adjudged a bankrupt.⁶ Later that year Mrs. A. Stenyem opened a restaurant in the DeNayer Building.⁷

Hooper, who soon became involved in the wholesale and retail meat trade, immediately concluded a second property trade with George W. Johnson whereby he exchanged the DeNayer residential property for a 278 acre ranch on the Burnt Fork.⁸ The 1910 Census indicated that George W. Johnson was a retired farmer. His five sons, who were carpenters, and one granddaughter lived with him and his wife.

In 1918, Johnson sold the house to William P. Reynolds. The house has a long association with the Reynolds family. Dr. William Reynolds kept his office in the house. The Reynolds family owned it until 1950, when they sold their interests to Hal H. Scott. Scott sold his interest to William J. Werner, who within two years resold it to Henry and Lucy Rome. In 1964 the Romes sold it to Ruth Phelps.

²Northwest Tribune, February 17, April 21, July 21, 1899.

³Northwest Tribune, March 23, May 25, June 22, 29, August 31, 1900.

⁴Stevensville Register, August 27, 1902.

⁵*Ibid.*, February 6, 1907.

⁶*Ibid.*, July 4, 1907.

⁷*Ibid.*, September 5, 1907.

⁸*Ibid.*, February 27, 1907; December 27, 1907.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Missoula Herald, Missoula, Montana, Special Edition, 1 January 1909.

Missoulian, Missoula, Montana, 15 December 1912; 12 June 1949; 14 August 1949.

Northwest Tribune, 17 February 1899; 21 April 1899; 23 March 1900; 25 May 1900; 22 June 1900; 29 June 1900; 31 August 1900.

Stevensville Historical Society, Montana Genesis (Missoula: Mountain Press, 1971).

Stevensville Register, Stevensville, Montana, Special Edition, 23 December 1909; 27 August 1902; 6 February 1907; 27 February 1907; 4 July 1907; 5 September 1907; 27 December 1907.

Western News, Hamilton, Montana, December 19, 1911.

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

Acreage of Property: Less than one acre

UTM References: **Zone** **Easting** **Northing**
 A 11 722100 5154420

Legal Location: SE¼, SW¼, NE¼ of Section 27, Township 9 North, Range 20 West.

Verbal Boundary Description

The DeNayer House is located on lots 9 and 10, block 21, in the Stevensville Townsite.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the lots upon which the historic buildings are situated.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Frank Grant; revised by Chere Jiusto (SHPO)
organization: date: October 1990; revision January 1994
street & number: 544 Hastings telephone: 406/549-2468
city or town: Missoula state: MT zip code: 59801

Property Owner

name: Deborah Robinson, Robinson and Associates
street & number: P.O. Box 339
city or town: Stevensville state: MT zip code: 59870

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

DeNayer House

Page 1

At some time between 1909 and 1927, sheds that were located at the rear of the DeNayer House were removed and the enclosed breezeway and garage were constructed. These were the only major exterior alterations made to the building before 1944. At some time after that date, a bay window was removed from the center of the south elevation of the south gabled wing.¹

The small, single story, hipped-roofed garage is sheathed in weatherboard with cornerboards. Original double doors have been replaced with a modern overhead metal door.

Integrity

The DeNayer House is a very well preserved example of Queen Anne/Colonial Revival architecture, retaining a high level of integrity. Over the years, the residence suffered from the replacement of the porch on the primary facade, window replacements and the addition of heavy asphalt roofing shingles. Recent efforts to recapture the original feeling and design have improved the integrity. The roof is again clad with wood shingle; a number of windows include newer double-hung units preserving the rhythm of the design. And although the scale of the new porch differs from that of the original porch, many key elements of the historic design were restored, including the square wooden columns, wooden decking and lattice, and wood shingled hip roof. The result is a very appropriate treatment of the historic facade, which conveys strongly a sense of the building's historic associations and character.

¹Sanborn Maps, 1909, 1927, 1944.