

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91000757 Date Listed: 6/19/91

John McLaughlin House Ravalli MT
Property Name County State

Stevensville MPS
Multiple Name

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

for Antonieta Rice
Signature of the Keeper

6/20/91
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: Under Applicable National Register Criteria, C replaces A.

The Period(s) of Significance is amended to read 1899 for Architecture and 1928-41 for Politics.

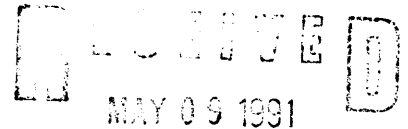
This information was confirmed with Patricia Bik of the Montana SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name: McLaughlin, John, House

other name/site number: Squires House

2. Location

street & number: 105 Main

not for publication: n/a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

city/town: Stevensville

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

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> building(s)
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of Stevensville, Montana: 1866-1941.

4. 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.

Maudell Sheff Montana SHPO 4-8-91
Signature of certifying official Date

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and 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

__ See Continuation Sheet

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register Antonietta Glee 6/19/91

__ See Continuation Sheet

determined eligible for the National Register _____

determined not eligible for the National Register _____

__ See Continuation Sheet

removed from the National Register _____

__ See Continuation Sheet

other (explain): _____

in _____
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: Domestic/single dwelling

Current: Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification: Other: Vernacular/pyramidal cottage

Materials: foundation: stone
 walls: weatherboard
 roof: asphalt shingle
 other: masonite

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The McLaughlin House is a single-story, wood frame vernacular house, which is a variant of the pyramidal cottage form, having a T-shaped plan rather than the characteristic square massing. The masses are capped with a pyramidal hipped roof over the main block with an intersecting hipped roof which projects to cover the rear wing. Originally clad with clapboard and roofed with wooden shingles, the house was sided with masonite in the mid-1970s, and composition tab roof shingles were added in 1984. The original portions of the house rest on an uncoursed rubble foundation with additions resting on concrete blocks. Above the house's main block, a central chimney is located; a second internal chimney is centrally located at the west end.

The design was basically symmetrical, with a central front entrance. Fenestration is characterized by the use of double-hung, wooden sash windows arranged 1-over-1. The window and doorway openings are framed with wood.

The primary facade (east), features a centrally placed entrance flanked by a double-hung, 1-over-1 window to either side. In 1912, a full-width porch was added to this facade. The porch has a hipped roof supported by four square posts with decorative molding around the top of each post. The eaves are enclosed with molded fascia. The porch is surrounded by a solid balustrade covered with siding to match the rest of the house. The glazed, centered door, which appears to be original, is framed by two porch posts. The wood door panels feature a series of small carvings over a double row of three bulls-eye tiles.

The south elevation includes a large bay window, set slightly to the west of center. The bay has paired 1-over-1, double-hung windows on the south wall and a single 1-over-1 double-hung window on each end. A single 1-over-1 double-hung window is located between the bay and the southeast corner of the core structure. An engaged shed-roofed porch on the southwest corner has been enclosed and screened. The porch door is located west of center, with double rows of three screens to the west and two screens to the east. The lower section of the porch is covered with masonite siding.

The west elevation is plain, with a small, horizontal double window offset high to the north in the rear wall. An addition that includes a bath and bedroom, built between 1909 and 1927 on the northwest corner, extends beyond the walls of the core structure. It has a very flat hipped roof and a poured concrete foundation.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7

John McLaughlin House

Page 1

On the north elevation, the main block has a single 1-over-1 double-hung window located west of center. In the addition, a small window in the upper west corner and a single 1-over-1 double-hung window to the east of center illuminate the interior spaces.

The original design of this building was altered in 1912 by the addition of the front porch, and by the subsequent construction of the bath/bedroom between 1909 and 1927. The bath/bedroom addition was not well integrated into the overall scheme of the building. However, these modifications were made by the McLaughlins during the historic period, indicating changing use during that time by the original occupants.

Despite recent masonite siding, the John McLaughlin House retains a high degree of its historic integrity. Located in its original location, across the street from the site of his commercial enterprises, the house, with its large front lawn and remaining shrubbery reflects clearly its historic appearances and associations.

Outbuildings

In 1973, a rectangular (20' x 24') detached, frame garage was built west of the house, on the site of a garage dating to 1926. Built on a concrete slab, it has a composition shingle roof. It is covered with vertical siding. The gable is perpendicular to the house. The single autodoor is located at the north side of the west elevation. The entrance door is offset toward the west on the south elevation. A small, square, metal storage shed is located south of the garage.

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, B

Areas of Significance: Architecture, Politics

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): n/a

Period(s) of Significance: 1899 - 1941

Significant Person(s): McLaughlin, John

Significant Dates: 1899, 1928

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: McLaughlin, John

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

This John McLaughlin house is significant for its important associations with the man for whom it is named, a prominent, long-time Stevensville promoter. The house gains significance as a well-preserved example of vernacular style residential architecture in Stevensville, during the period of active town growth. For these reasons, the house is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

A blacksmith by trade, McLaughlin was also a popular local preacher who served as Stevensville mayor and State Representative. He supported the town through his economic as well as political promotion. His blacksmith shop, once located across Main Street from his residence, was demolished. He also built a large brick commercial building, which still stands, adjacent to the shop. McLaughlin is an excellent example of the civic-minded businessman, with a moderate income, committed to public service and the interests of the community. He was also an immigrant who discovered and capitalized on economic opportunity on the Montana frontier, and in doing so was instrumental in Stevensville's political and economic development.

With little money, but considerable skill, John McLaughlin opened a blacksmith shop in Stevensville in 1895. He had come to the United States from Scotland in 1890. He was married in 1898, and he and his wife Florence had two children. Only one, Hazel, survived past childhood.¹

John McLaughlin purchased these lots in 1897. In 1899, he built his new residence on the lots along the west side of the block near Buck Avenue, but facing east toward Main Street. As a result he was able to plant shrubs, an orchard, and extensive lawn in front of the residence. The extensive lawn remains.² A year later O. M. Baldwin built wood sidewalks to and about the McLaughlin residence, and the Tribune editor praised the "jolly smithy and preacher," who was doing his part to improve the town. McLaughlin was not only a blacksmith, he was also a local preacher in the Methodist-Episcopal Church, South.³

The McLaughlins owned the house until 1945. During that time John McLaughlin was a prominent and well-liked community leader. The Stevensville Register called him "one of

X See Continuation Sheet

¹Stevensville Register, December 23, 1909;
1910 Census.

²Northwest Tribune, April 21, 1899.

³ibid., March 2, 1900.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

John McLaughlin House

Page 1

the solid and successful men of the city," and featured him in the special edition of December 23, 1909.⁴ In 1911, the Register noted that McLaughlin was "doing his part to make the town look more progressive and modern" by having a concrete walk laid in front of his residence.⁵ In 1928, he was elected Stevensville mayor and was re-elected several times.⁶

In 1912, McLaughlin added the porch to the front of the house. At the time it was screened.⁷ Between 1909 and 1927, the bath/bedroom addition was constructed. The tax record states that improvements were made and a garage was added in 1926. However, the present garage was built in the same location in 1973.⁸ The new siding was installed in the 1970s and the new roof in 1984.⁹

⁴Stevensville Register, December 23, 1909.

⁵Ibid., April 13, 1911.

⁶Northwest Tribune, October 4, 1934.

⁷Ibid., April 12, 1912.

⁸Compare Sanborn Maps, 1909, 1927;
1910 Census.

⁹Barbara Staat, interview with Frank Grant, September 15, 1988.

9. References

Abstract of Title, Stevensville Townsite, Block 6, Lots 4, 5, 16-18.
Missoula Herald, Missoula, Montana, Special Edition, January 1, 1909.
Missoulian, Missoula, Montana, December 15, 1912; June 12, 1949; August 14, 1949.
Northwest Tribune, "History of Stevensville," December 22, 1899.
Sanborn Map Company, Ltd., "Map of Stevensville, Montana", 1909, 1927 (New York).

X 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

Acreage of Property: Less than one acre

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
	11	723010	5154850

Verbal Boundary Description:

Stevensville Townsite, Block 6, Lots 4, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of 16, 17, and 18.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the lots upon which the historic building is situated.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Frank Grant
Street & Number: 544 Hastings
City or Town: Missoula State: Montana

Date: revised October 1990
Telephone: 406/549-2468
Zip: 59801

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9

John McLaughlin House

Page 1

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

Stevensville Register, Stevensville, Montana, Special Edition, December 23, 1909.

Staat, Barbara, Personal Communication with Frank Grant, September 15, 1988.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Twelfth U.S. Census, 1910, U.S. Government Printing Office,
Washington, D.C.

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

Zeisler, Dorothy J., The History of Irrigation and the Orchard Industry in the Bitter Root
Valley, (M.A. Thesis, University of Montana, 1982).