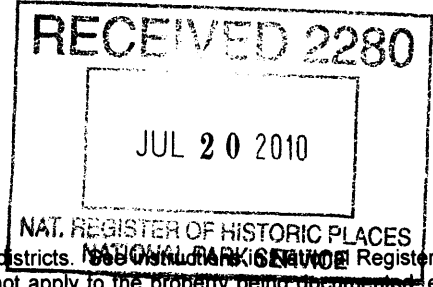


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase  
other names/site number 24FH677

### 2. Location

street & number The district is roughly bounded by Center Street to the north, 5<sup>th</sup> Street to the south, and the north-south running alleys to the west of Main Street and to the east of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East  not for publication  
city or town Kalispell  vicinity  
state Montana code MT county Flathead code 029 zip code 59901, 59903

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

X national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Mark F. Bunker State Historic Preservation Officer 7/16/2010  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register  
 other (explain:)

[Signature] 9/3/2010  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
24	16	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
24	16	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic & Architectural Properties of Kalispell (1994)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

34

**For Kalispell Use Only:**

Total number of resources in Kalispell Main Street HD, including Individually Listed resources.

56 Contributing; 21 Noncontributing; 77 Total

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/business, professional, financial institution, department store, restaurant, warehouse

DOMESTIC/hotel

EDUCATION/library

GOVERNMENT/government office, city hall, post office, fire station

SOCIAL/meeting hall

RECREATION AND CULTURE/theatre, music facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/business, professional, financial institution, restaurant

DOMESTIC/hotel

EDUCATION/library

GOVERNMENT/government office, city hall, post office, fire station

SOCIAL/meeting hall

RECREATION AND CULTURE/theatre

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian: Renaissance Revival

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals: Colonial Revival, Beaux Arts

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Movements: Commercial

Modern Movement: Art Deco

Other: Western Commercial

No Style

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone

walls: brick

roof: composition

other: concrete, brick stucco, wood, metal, tile, terra cotta

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**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

**Summary Paragraph**

Kalispell's Main Street District lies within the platted area of the Kalispell Township, in the city of Kalispell, Montana. The city, population 14,223, is located in the upper Flathead Valley of Flathead County, and serves as the county seat. Kalispell lies at an elevation of 2,955 feet along the valley floor, with the Cabinet Mountain Range to the west, and the Continental Divide to the east. Flathead Lake, the largest fresh water lake west of the Mississippi, is located nine miles south of Kalispell, and the south half of the lake is located on Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal lands (the Flathead Reservation).

Kalispell's Main Street Historic District was originally proposed in 1993 and listed in 1994. It encompassed one full and four partial blocks and 41 buildings, almost all of which are located along Main Street. Of those properties, 25 buildings were listed as contributing elements (one which was previously listed individually), and 16 were listed as noncontributing elements in the district. This study re-evaluated the original 41 properties and expanded the district boundaries to include 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. The expanded boundary now encompasses three full and 11 partial blocks, and a total of 77 buildings in Kalispell's earliest developed commercial area. A majority of the buildings house commercial businesses that face Main Street, which is the main thoroughfare through the city, or 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East, with one building facing 2<sup>nd</sup> Street East. Approximately one-sixth of the buildings were constructed prior to the turn of the twentieth century, with some dating to 1891.

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**Narrative Description**

Of the district's 77 buildings, nearly 75 percent (56) are contributing elements and therefore make a positive contribution to the district's historic character. Ten of the 77 buildings are listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places, but eight of those were either listed after the 1992 survey (the precursor to the 1994 district nomination) or were not included in the original district boundary, and are therefore discussed in this addendum. The status of eight buildings that were determined to be noncontributing elements in the earlier survey were changed to contributing during this survey due to the removal of bolt on facades and other major renovations, or because the buildings now meet the age requirement. The total contributing number of buildings in this addendum and boundary increase (24) includes 16 buildings that were added due to the expansion of the district's boundary, and the eight contributing buildings that were previously determined to be noncontributing elements. There are 16 buildings that are noncontributing elements, which include 14 resources that were added because of the boundary increase, and two resources that had a contributing status in the original survey, and were changed to noncontributing during this survey. Out of the district's 77 buildings, 39 of the district's resources were evaluated from the 1992 survey. Originally there were 41 resources evaluated, but two auxiliary buildings have since been removed from within the district's boundary. The reason for the disparity between the overall building count in the addendum and boundary increase (77) and the total of 74 in Section 5 (*Number of Resources within Property* and *Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register*) is Section 5 of the National Register form lacks a call-out for counting the number of noncontributing properties noted during the initial survey compared to the present inventory. Only the noncontributing properties in the initial survey that changed status to contributing are counted. A majority of the noncontributing properties in the 1994 nomination are now contributing and are counted as such. Only three noncontributing properties (101 Main, 111 Main, and 121 Main) from the 1994 nomination remained noncontributing. These three properties result in a total of 77 properties within the area of the Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase.

A majority of the district is made up of Western Commercial style buildings that are one or two-stories, with storefronts on the main level and office space or lodging on the second level. A majority of the second level spaces that once served as apartments have been converted to office space. Most Western Commercial style buildings have recessed entries with windows on either side, and a symmetrically placed fenestration on the upper-levels, but some were constructed with flush storefront entries.

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The district also features Colonial Revival and Art Deco influenced buildings, as well as unique examples that were influenced by the Beaux Arts, Renaissance Revival, Gothic Revival, Tudor, and Commercial styles. Most of the buildings are constructed of brick or other fireproof materials like concrete block, which have replaced nearly all of the earliest commercial structures that were single-story, wood-frame, front-gabled and false front buildings. However, a few of these early constructed buildings remain in the district. Commercial brick structures are typically one or two stories, but several three-story buildings also exist and are typically located on corner lots. The brick structures usually have some ornamentation, which may include pilasters, rock sills and lintels, and decorative upper story brickwork, but the ornamentation is generally not elaborate. Many of the buildings have native stone or concrete foundations with basements, and almost all of the building facades extend to the lot line. Nearly half of the buildings were constructed between 1891 and 1910, with another wave of construction taking place in the 1920s, especially around 1928, and again in the mid 1950s and early 1960s.

A noticeable and perhaps unique trend compared to other cities in Western Montana, is the expansion of downtown commercial buildings from the rear using concrete block. The trend appears to have been prominent from around the mid 1930s through the late 1950s, but occurred throughout the 1970s as well. An example of concrete block expansion is the Griffin Block (1891) at 318 Main Street, one of only a few remaining wood-frame commercial buildings constructed with a gabled roof and false front. Harry Holland constructed a single-story concrete block addition to the building in order to expand his grocery store in 1935. Another example is the Fair Department Store building at 227 Main Street. It is a single-story brick building that served as a meat market until 1936. The rear bays that were constructed of brick in 1911 have been enclosed with concrete block, and a second-story made of concrete masonry units appear to have been added to the structure sometime shortly after 1950. A block-long example of concrete block construction can also be seen on the 300 block of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. These buildings are either constructed of concrete block, have concrete block additions extending toward the alley, or both. They include the circa 1955 Glacier Building on the north end of the block, which is partially faced in concrete block and has a single-story concrete block addition off of the rear; Saverud's Paint Store at 315 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East, which has a two-story rear addition that was expanded through the use of concrete block sometime after 1950; the K.O.F.I. radio station, which is a concrete block building with a concrete block addition on the rear that was constructed sometime between 1959 and 1972; the Kalispell Plumbing and Heating building, which appears to be a relatively recently renovated building that left a concrete block addition (c.1927-1950) intact; and the Valley Parts building on the south end of the block, which has a concrete block addition off of the rear that was constructed sometime after 1950.

The expanded Main Street Historic District boundaries encompass those buildings that are located on the first five blocks of Main Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East that run south from Center Street. The area contains many of the city's earliest constructed buildings, but does not include the entire historic downtown commercial area of Kalispell. Many historic buildings located on adjacent streets have either been removed, like those that made up Kalispell's Chinatown on 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue West, or the buildings do not currently possess sufficient historic architectural integrity to be included within the district.

The integrity of a majority of the buildings in the district is good, with many buildings maintaining their original storefront design, most commonly constructed with a centered, recessed door and large plate glass windows on either side that angle in toward the door. Although many of the large plate-glass display window openings have been infilled and replaced with smaller glass units, the overall integrity of the storefront design and the ability of the buildings to relay their significance remain. Many of the two and three-story buildings retain a high level of physical integrity on the upper-level. The brick detailing, decorative cornices and fenestration patterns give the buildings a strong visual cohesion, and the upper-level facades look much like they did throughout the historic period that has been established for the district (1891-1960).

Perhaps the district's most noticeable pattern regarding the loss of physical integrity comes from covering the lower portion of a building's façade. The most common coverings include new signs and awnings that conceal the original transom or clerestory lighting, main level facades being sheathed with modern pressed wood, and mansard type awnings that obstruct a large part of the front-facing façade. Less noticeable, but also common, is the use of modern brick veneer on the street-level portion of the façade.

According to Kathy McKay, a majority of the buildings incorporate locally procured or manufactured building material. These include brick, cast concrete block, native rock for foundations and milled lumber. Finish brick was often brought in by train

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from some other location (McKay, 1993). Trained architects designed several of the district's commercial buildings, but a majority were designed and constructed by local builders and masons. For that reason in part there is an absence of high-style architecture, or architecture influenced by true forms. Several buildings, however, borrow stylistic features from Victorian, Beaux Arts, Gothic Revival, Art Moderne and Contemporary styles. Like most western Montana cities, buildings located on corner lots were often constructed for prominent businessmen and were professionally designed, and are therefore typically larger and more decorative. Examples include the 1904 Western Commercial style Whipps Block at 301 Main Street that was designed by Kalispell architect George Shanley (later of Great Falls), the 1908 Western Commercial style Kalispell Hotel at 102 Main Street that was designed by Kalispell architect Marion Riffo, and the 1929 Gothic Revival style Montgomery Ward building at 333 Main Street that was designed by Kalispell architect Fred Brinkman.

Marion Riffo, George Shanley and Fred Brinkman significantly influenced the physical development of Kalispell's historic commercial downtown through their building designs and renovations. Marion Riffo often designed buildings that served a specific purpose, like the Liberty Theatre and the Kalispell-American Laundry building, both on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East, and George Shanley was noted for landmark designs, which included the Whipps Block and the Masonic Temple on Main Street. Architect Fred Brinkman designed numerous buildings in the district, like the O'Neil Print Shop and Halliday-Boysen Block, but was also well-known for his remodeling, many of which included re-facing older commercial buildings.

The Main Street District is anchored by the McIntosh Block and the Flathead Wholesale Grocery building at the north end, and by the O'Neil Lumber Company office and the City Service Station at the south end. The city blocks are subdivided into lots of equal size, with 24 lots to a full city block. Single commercial lots are 25' wide and are 140 feet long. The city of Kalispell is platted on a north-south grid, with north-south running avenues generally measuring 80 to 90 feet wide, east-west-running streets 66 feet wide and the alleys measuring 20 feet wide.

Most buildings in the district have retained a majority of their physical features that illustrate their original style and design, which include original window and door placements, and intact second-story facades that include pediments, cornices, and decorative brickwork, all of which bring out the character of a western main street town. The buildings continue to be utilized in the same way they were historically, with most housing commercial enterprise on the main level and lodging or office space above.

### **DOWNTOWN BLOCK DEVELOPMENT FROM 1891 TO 1960**

The town plat is laid out like many other railroad towns developed during the last phase of railroad town planning in that it has a main street perpendicular to the railroad tracks, and commercial development is concentrated on one side of the tracks. Generally, commercial block development occurred from the Great Northern right-of-way at the north end of town, and developed in a southerly direction along a relatively narrow corridor. Kalispell's commercial downtown began in a concentrated area made up of a few contiguous blocks. In its earliest years, a majority of the commercial businesses lined Main Street, from the railroad right-of-way (now Center Street), south to 3<sup>rd</sup> Street. This same development pattern was found along 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue West, which run parallel to Main Street on either side. The concentrated commercial area eventually expanded to about five blocks south of Center Street, but the expansion exhibits relatively modern buildings compared to those located further north.

Kalispell's early downtown commercial development was centered on the railroad. Hotels, cafes and other establishments catered to travelers and tended to place themselves toward the north end of the commercial district, putting businesses within sight or walking distance from the depot. Main Street buildings primarily housed stores, saloons, professional offices, hotels and apartments, while First Avenue East had a strong transportation and government element intermixed with miscellaneous commercial establishments.

Based on the early concentration of development, Main Street appears to have been the preferred location for retailers, with the 100 and 200 blocks of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East running a close second. The 1<sup>st</sup> avenue East corridor was perhaps a bit slower to develop than Main Street, but the avenue also developed differently in that it had a high concentration of government and transportation related buildings as opposed to general retail related buildings. The avenue was also a favored area for relocating

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commercial structures from Main Street. Numerous wood-frame buildings were moved from Main Street to 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East when new blocks were constructed along Main Street. The new blocks were typically fire resistant structures, and were constructed by prominent businessmen who could afford to build new buildings as well as move the older ones. For example, in June of 1900 Gurdon H. Adams purchased the lot to the south of the business block he had built in 1895 (219 Main Street) and told a local reporter that he planned to build a one-story brick building to use as his grocery department. The next summer, the building originally located on the lot was moved to the corner of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East and 2<sup>nd</sup> Street. In July of 1899 John Harrington Edwards announced that he would build a divided brick building at the location of 124 Main Street. At the time, the lots were occupied by Merigold's clothing store, Jacoby's jewelry store, and Settle & Pfister's barber shop, and these wood-frame buildings were subsequently moved to 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East in order to construct the Edwards block.

General merchandise and saloons made up a majority of the early commercial businesses along Main Street in the late 1800s, while livery stables, lodging, and city agencies were located along 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. The first blocks south of the railroad along the east side of Main Street and both sides of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East (the 0-99 blocks) remained almost completely undeveloped as late as 1910, and even by 1927 a majority of the lots located along the north end of each block remained vacant. A small bandstand was located on the northeast corner of the 0-99 block of Main Street as early as 1892, but even it had been removed by 1899. The sparse commercial development along some portions of the north end also held true for the south end of the district, where the 400 blocks were occupied mostly by residential dwellings rather than by commercial buildings.

The west side of the 0-99 block as well as the 100 blocks of Main Street were densely developed by 1892 compared to the other blocks, with some lots housing two or more buildings. These blocks continued to be a preferred building location around the turn of the twentieth century, with the 200 block of Main Street and the 100 and 200 block of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East starting to densely develop by 1910.

Many of the buildings along 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East were and continue to be oriented toward maintaining and improving the city's infrastructure. The avenue has long been home to city hall buildings, fire and police stations, the city water facility, the power company and the federal building, but was also home to other services that help an economy to function like a school, library and a medical clinic. The avenue has also housed numerous commercial enterprises, but a majority of those early businesses offered specialized products and services rather than general merchandise.

The first school mapped in the district appears on the 1899 Sanborn map, and was located in the middle of the 100 block, on the west side of 1<sup>st</sup> Ave East. The library was located on the southeast corner of the 100 block, across the street and to the south of the school. The schoolroom was utilized until around 1903 when the public school (Central) was built one block to the east (Elwood, 1982:24). The library remained at its 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue location as late as 1903, when the Carnegie Library was constructed just outside of the district at 302 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East. The county public library is currently located in the old Federal Building at 233 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East.

By 1910 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East had acquired a print shop, photo shop, music store, paint store, a florist and a manicurist. A branch of the Missoula Mercantile (later named the Kalispell Mercantile), which dominated the general merchandise market in the area, was located on the 200 block of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East and may be why businesses in the immediate vicinity offered more specialized products and services. Other businesses that became popular along 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East were those related to the transportation industry. Several livery and feed stables and blacksmith shops lined 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East in the city's early years, but as automobiles began to be purchased by valley residents in the early 1900s, the use of horses for transportation gradually declined. Eventually the livery stables were replaced by automobile dealerships, service stations and repair shops. During the transition years, blacksmith work, bicycle repair and automobile repair were often done by the same business. Businesses that specialized in servicing the automobile and other industries like the power company, the Kalispell-American Laundry Company, and wholesale warehouses likely gave the avenue more of an industrial feel than it has today. Gone are the transportation related businesses, as well as the power company and large wholesalers, with retail outlets, businesses, and city agencies occupying a majority of the buildings today.

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## ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT

It was reported that Kalispell's first building was erected in May of 1891 and that the commercial buildings built in the spring and summer of that year were hastily constructed, single-story wood-frame buildings (McKay 1993:37). Two-story buildings, often those serving as a hotels or lodging facilities also went up in 1891, but the earliest hotels have all since burned or have been removed. More permanent buildings were constructed toward the later part of 1891, with Kalispell's first brick building erected at 139 Main Street in November of that year. That building originally served as the First National Bank, and it is considered a primary element in the Main Street District. By the turn of the twentieth century brick buildings were dominant in the construction of new commercial buildings and a majority of the buildings in the district are solid brick or brick veneer.

The earliest commercial buildings were wood-frame, and many were moved to Kalispell from Demersville. Demersville was located a few miles to the southeast, and briefly preceded the town of Kalispell. Erected by early merchants, the earliest buildings displayed little if any architectural detailing. However, with the coming of the railroad came mass produced building materials that included finish brick, wooden scrollwork, decorative stone, metal storefronts and glass for large display windows. Prominent two and three-story buildings often displayed more decorative elements than single-story buildings, and the city's second-generation buildings, regardless of size, often utilized decorative brickwork and terra cotta for ornamentation, as well as cut-stone pilasters and metal cornices.

A majority of the downtown buildings fall into the architectural category of "Western Commercial." The buildings display a mix of styles rather than elements of a particular style, with some of the larger buildings displaying the picturesque roofline influenced by the Queen Anne style, or the low arches and stone masonry associated with the Romanesque style. The buildings are typically one to two stories with a flat roof sloping to the rear. Centered and recessed front entries and large plate glass windows are common, with double-hung windows typically applied to the upper-levels. Some buildings are an eclectic mix of revival styles, with elements added over time that may include a second-story with decorative brickwork, an ornate cornice, pilasters, and arched windows. Many of the two and three story buildings in the district are prominent landmarks, not only because they are strong visual anchors in the downtown, but also because they are associated with people and events important to the development of Kalispell and Western Montana. Some of these landmark buildings include the McIntosh Opera Block, the Kalispell Hotel and the Whipps Block located on Main Street, and the Kalispell Mercantile, the Montana Hotel and the Federal Building on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. All of these landmarks reflect the importance of Kalispell as a regional agricultural and trade center, as well as a cultural center for the region in its early developing years.

Pivotal examples of Western Commercial style buildings and buildings that display unique styles or features that are located in the boundary increase of Kalispell's Main Street District are discussed below. All of the pivotal contributing building examples have been chosen because they retain a majority of their original design and materials as well as their original location, and because they continue to evoke a feeling for the time period in which they were constructed. Also discussed below are properties that are located within the original district boundary that changed status from contributing to noncontributing, or visa versa, and properties that have been individually nominated since the 1992 survey.

### Western Commercial

As previously discussed, a majority of the district is made up of Western Commercial style buildings that are one or two stories, with storefronts on the main level and office space or lodging on the second level. Most Western Commercial style buildings have recessed entries with windows on either side, and symmetrically placed fenestration on the upper-level, but some were constructed with flush storefront entries. Many of these buildings have a centered main storefront entry, as well as an offset second entry that accesses the upper level from the outside. Some the earliest Western Commercial style buildings are wood-frame, front-gabled and false front structures, but few remain in the district. A majority of these early wood-frame buildings were replaced with brick structures. Most of the brick Western Commercial style buildings have some ornamentation, which may include pilasters, rock sills and lintels, and decorative upper story brickwork, but the storefront level typically has little if any ornamentation.

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123 Main Street-Wilson's Café (1 contributing building)

This building is wood-frame, with a gabled roof and a false front. It was constructed in 1891, with the rear addition added in 1903. It is representative of the earliest Western Commercial style buildings in the district, and it remains one of the oldest structures in the district. Although material and design changes have been applied to the building over the years, which includes stucco tile inserts covering the false front, they were applied within the historic period established for the district. The building has experienced some loss of material integrity due to the application of a modern metal-frame storefront, but the building appears to have had a metal-framed storefront since the late 1930s. The building retains its original design, which includes the original window and door placements, the flush storefront as well a continuity of setting and location. Its previous noncontributing status was changed to contributing during this survey.

A 1941 photograph shows the building with an Art Moderne façade that was designed by Fred Brinkman. The façade has horizontal recesses, the false front is covered with the enamel panels that are still there today, and two curving neon signs advertise the business. A large, flat metal awning or marquee accented the front of the building. The building is still a single-story wood-frame structure with a gabled roof and a false front. The street level façade has a veneer of modern brick, and the false front is stuccoed and accented with a diamond-shaped tile pattern. A metal awning or marquee extends across the front of the building. The building houses a centrally located entry with plate glass windows on either side, and the entry and windows are flush with the exterior wall. The windows are accented with brick sills.

124 Main Street-Edwards Block (1 contributing building)

The noncontributing status of the 1899 Edwards Block was changed to contributing during this survey. In 1992 Kathy McKay noted that the Edwards Block did not contribute to the Main Street Commercial Historic District because a modern metal façade and T1-11 siding completely concealed the original structure. However, McKay stated that the building had retained the original massing and location, and that the rhythm of the streetscape had not been disturbed. The building has since been renovated and the metal façade and T1-11 siding has been removed.

This single-story building was constructed as a commercial venture by John Harrington Edwards, a prominent citizen and businessman during Kalispell's early developing years. The building houses two separate storefronts, each with recessed windows and a glass door offset to the right. Tall plate glass windows are located on either side of each door. The door and windows are metal framed. A fabric awning accents the area above the storefront located on the south side of the building, and a large signboard accents the area above the windows on the north side of the building. The cornice is accented with a long row of modillions, and brick relief work. Short brick pilasters are located at each end of the building and an additional pilaster is located in the center of the building. There are three long, thin belts of concrete work, with one belt located above the awning and signboard, one below the row of modillions, and one along the top of the cornice. Two triangular pediments that were located along the roofline have been removed.

128 Main Street-Kalispell Meat Market (1 contributing building)

The Kalispell Meat Market was constructed in 1908 and had the same modern façade concealing the structure that the Edwards Block once had. That façade has been removed and the building's noncontributing status was changed to contributing during this survey.

This single-story brick commercial structure has a centered entry housing a glass door and large plate glass windows on either side. The door and windows are metal framed and are flush with the exterior wall. The entry may have been recessed when originally constructed, as the building was designed to match the Edwards Block (which has two recessed storefronts). The lower portion of the building is covered in vertical boards and some modern brick, while the upper portion exhibits the original brick facade. Projecting brick pilasters accent each corner of the building and decorative brickwork accents the upper portion of the front-facing facade. There are three long, thin stringcourses of concrete, with one located above the awning and signboard, one below a row of modillions, and one along the top of the cornice.



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136 Main Street-Kalispell Drug Company

This is a single-story commercial building with a flat roof, and is constructed of brick, stone and concrete. The front-facing façade houses a centered, recessed door with plate glass windows on either side. The windows are accented with brick sills and the windows and door are metal framed. A majority of the façade above the windows has been covered with a large black signboard that is highlighted by three gooseneck lamps.

The Kalispell Drug Company building was constructed in 1908 for Martha Nelson and remained in the Nelson family (who lived out of the state) until 1923. It was then sold to pharmacist John Broadwater and remained in the Broadwater family until 1957.

226-228 Main Street-Knight & Twining Block (1 contributing building)

Building contractors and partners E.C. Knight & his brother-in-law Walmsley R. Twining constructed their business block in 1901, and owned the building together until 1923. Twining continued to own it until his death in 1930, then his wife Christine owned it until her death in 1956.

The building is a two-story masonry structure with a flat roof, a parapet that reaches well above the second-story, and a detailed brick cornice. The second-story is tall, and was used for many years as a lodge hall. The first floor has a modern tan brick veneer and large plate-glass display windows that are protected by a full-width fabric awning. The main level entry is centered and recessed, and the door to the upstairs apartments is located on the north end of the building. The second-story front-facing façade houses two tall and narrow 1/1 and two 2/2 double-hung windows in wooden frames with transoms. The rear wing of the building is one-story, and is of brick and concrete block construction.

The Knight & Twining Block was first occupied by Dr. Crowder's office and by the clothing store of Gannon & Neu, who had moved to Kalispell from Phillipsburg. In 1902 Jack and Ellis Dickey opened a grocery in the building and the upper floor was used for lodge rooms and as a reading room for the Christian Science Church. In November of 1909 the Palace Billiard Hall opened in the building and was in business at this location until approximately 1925. It reopened around 1930 as a sporting goods store and remained in business until at least 1943. Photographer T.J. Hileman's studio was located in the building from 1916 to 1938. Hileman was best known as Glacier National Park's first photographer, and was later appointed the official photographer for the Great Northern Railroad.

318 Main Street-Griffin Block (1 contributing building)

The Griffin Block was constructed between 1891 and 1894 and is one of the last of the earliest wood-frame buildings on Main Street with the original western enfrontment. The building is a plain faced, two-story wood-frame commercial structure with a gable roof and a false front. It features a wooden cornice and clapboard siding. The upper-level windows are 1/1 double-hung units in wood frames. Display windows angle in toward the recessed front entry and a door on the left leads to the stairway accessing the upstairs apartments. A fabric awning protects the storefront. Walter H. Griffin owned this commercial block until 1926. Griffin and his partner George Stannard were both early residents of the Flathead Valley, settling first in Demersville. They had a real estate and insurance business on the first floor of the Griffin Block, and Griffin lived in an upstairs apartment the entire time he owned the building. From approximately 1936 until 1941 John Gus Thompson and his family lived in the building. John ran a cigar store and a billiards hall in Kalispell and was nationally known to baseball fans as the pitcher for the Pittsburgh Pirates in the first World Series in 1903.

338 Main Street-Sausser-Mercord Block (1 independently contributing building)

The Sausser-Mercord Block was listed in the National Register of Historic Places after the 1992 Main Street District survey was completed. The block is made up of two separate structures constructed in 1901 (south) and 1925 (north), with the earlier constructed building remodeled in 1925. The buildings share a common wall but there is no interior access between the

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buildings. The structures share a projecting cornice with dentils, corbelled brickwork and slightly arched 1/1 wood-frame windows with concrete sills along the upper story. The main level storefronts have been remodeled, but the south end storefront resembles the original, with a recessed entry that is flanked on either side by wood frame display windows with lights above.

George McMahon constructed the south half of the block in 1901 for his undertaking business and then sold his business to William P. Sherman in 1903, who was an undertaker that had arrived in Kalispell from Butte. The Sherman family owned the building until 1944 and lived on the second floor of the building from 1903 to 1929, while operating their undertaking business on the main level.

424 Main Street-O'Neil Lumber Company Office- (1 contributing building)

The O'Neil Lumber Company Office is a two-story Western Commercial style brick building with a flat roof that was listed in the National Register of Historic Places after the 1992 district survey was completed. The front-facing façade of the building houses large plate glass windows with an offset recessed entry, and second-story pairs of 1/1 double-hung windows that are accented with brick relieving arches, concrete voussoirs and keystones. The building features pilasters at the corners and a corbelled cornice.

The O'Neil Lumber Company and its founders contributed significantly to the development of Kalispell, and the building is the last remaining physical evidence of a company that was one of the city's most important businesses for more than 80 years. The company building and lumber yard took up approximately three-quarters of the block, and the company also had associated buildings near the Missoula Mercantile building on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East and along the railroad tracks to the north. Prior to the 424 Main Street location, the O'Neil lumber yard was located across the street, on the east side of the 400 block of Main, and the west side of the 400 block of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. The O'Neil Lumber Company Office was constructed in 1909 by Frank Grey.

7 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East-Kalispell Monument Works (1 independently contributing building)

The Kalispell-Monument Works building was listed in the National Register after the 1992 Main Street District survey was completed. This large single-story brick commercial building has a flat roof and a stepped parapet on each side. The building exhibits Western Commercial storefront features, but based on the building's historic use, likely exhibited more utilitarian features when first constructed. The front of the building houses three separate entry doors, two of which are flush with the exterior wall and one that is centered and recessed. These large, symmetrically shaped openings were likely utilized for loading and unloading goods. The openings currently house plate glass windows on either side of each of the three entries, and all of the doors and windows are accented with heavy wood surrounds. A portion of the front-facing façade surrounding the windows and doors is covered in vertical rough-cut boards. The building has decorative full-height brick pilasters accenting the corners of the building as well as each side of the centered entry, and the upper half of the facade is accented with decorative brickwork. A round wooden signboard is located on this portion of the façade and the cornice is capped in concrete. The south side of the building has symmetrically placed arched window openings with brick sills and soldier brick lintels, but the openings are currently covered with wood.

This 7 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East building was constructed in 1911 for use as a monument and tombstone business for the Kalispell Monument Works Company. A railroad spur once accessed the east end, and a traveling crane that ran the length of the building transferred granite from railcars to the showroom (McKay, 2001:36). The monuments that were in stock included those made of Barre (Vermont), Swedish, Scottish, Quincy (Massachusetts) and Montello granites, as well as Vermont, Italian, Georgia, Colorado Yule and New York marbles (History is Posh, n.d:4). At later dates the building housed a laundry, an auto business and a wholesale grocery.

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200-224 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East-Kalispell Mercantile (1 contributing building)

The Kalispell Mercantile is a two-story brick building with a flat roof that takes up about half of the 200 block facing 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. It houses commercial space on the main level and office space on the second level. The retail spaces house entry doors and various types of plate glass windows, and clerestory windows run along the entire north and east sides of the building. The building exhibits Queen Anne-style stained glass transoms in the second-story windows, brick pilasters separating the various business entries or bays, and corbelled brick and stone keystones. This building recently underwent a remarkable transformation when a façade completely covering the second-story (installed in the 1960s) was removed.

The Kalispell branch of the Missoula Mercantile, which was renamed the Kalispell Mercantile in 1911, was an important business in the early developing years of the city. The Missoula Mercantile was one of the first businesses organized in Western Montana, and was one of the largest until it closed in 1980. At the time of the Kalispell Mercantile building's construction, the Missoula Mercantile Company was associated with A.B. Hammond, who in the late 1800s controlled nearly every major business in Western Montana. Often referred to as "the monopoly," the Missoula Mercantile Company was considered the "largest wholesale and retail business between St. Paul, Minnesota, and Portland, Oregon, and was one of the largest employers in Western Montana (Gordon, 2008)."

The Kalispell Mercantile building is made up of a complex of buildings and additions that were constructed between 1892 and 1910, and originally included storage buildings that have since been removed from the south end of the block. The mercantile carried everything from groceries to furniture to agricultural implements. The original local branch of the mercantile was in Demersville, and moved to Kalispell in 1892 to coincide with the Great Northern railroad coming through town (McKay, 2001:30).

### Colonial Revival

Identifying features of a building influenced by the Colonial Revival style may include an accentuated front entry with a decorative pediment or crown supported by pilasters, overhead fanlights, sidelights, multi-pane arched windows (often in adjacent pairs) and symmetrically balanced windows and doors. The two following examples were constructed in 1917 and 1927, but the style was popular from the late 1880s to as late as 1955.

233-247 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East-Federal Building (1 independently contributing building)

The Federal Building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places after the 1992 district survey was completed. It is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture and an important reminder of the importance of the federal government to the development of Kalispell. The building was constructed in 1917 with overall symmetry and a 5-bay plan. It is of masonry construction and features double-hung windows with nine lights in each sash, semi-circular fanlights, sidelights, dentils under the cornice and a flat roof surmounted by a balustrade. Decorative brickwork is located under the first-story windows and a belt course of brick is located at the base of the second-story windows. Brick corbelling was used to create pilasters with corbelled capitals.

The Federal Building originally housed the post office, Forest Service offices, which managed millions of acres of public lands, the U.S. Land Office, the Post Office Inspector and the U.S. Weather Bureau. It now serves as the county library and the headquarters for School District No. 5. The supervisory architect for the building was James A. Wetmore of the U.S. Treasury Department and the general contractors were the Welch Brothers and Hannaman, of Oakland, California. The job was supervised by James Hannaman, who lived in Kalispell for nearly two years during the buildings construction.

312 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East-City Water Department (1 independently contributing building)

The single-story City Water Department Building was constructed in 1927 and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places after the 1992 district survey was completed. It is one of only a few high style buildings in the district. The red brick and concrete building has distinctive features of the Colonial Revival style which include ribbons of arched windows, arched

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windows with fanlights and sidelights, arched balustrade located over the projecting entry, pilasters with Corinthian capitals that flank the entry, and a bracketed cornice. The original City Hall (police, fire and court departments), constructed in 1904, was located adjacent to the water department building until it was demolished in 1981. The City Water Department building was designed by Fred Brinkman, with advice from Kalispell's water department superintendent, William Lawrence. The original water plant was constructed in Lawrence Park (named for the water department superintendent) in 1914, after the city took over the water system, but by the mid 1920s the facilities had become inadequate and the existing Water Department building was constructed. The building still housed the City Water Department in the 1990s but is now referred to as the Public Safety Center and the Municipal Court is slated to move into the building (Thompson, 2010).

### Modernistic-Art Deco and Art Moderne

The Art Deco influenced buildings typically have a smooth stucco wall surface. Towers and other vertical projections are common, and decorative elements on the façade may include the use of chevrons, zigzags and various other geometric motifs. The Art Moderne influenced buildings also typically have a smooth stucco wall surface, but flat roofs (sometimes with coping) are more common. Additionally, the Art Moderne style displays a horizontal emphasis through the use of horizontal recesses or balustrades. Sometimes the corners of the building will be curved or windows will wrap around the corners, and glass block is often used for windows or sections of the wall. These Modernistic style buildings were popularly constructed from 1920 to 1940.

#### 131 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East-Johnson Finance Company (1 contributing building)

This single-story Modernistic style building has Art Deco influences that include vertical projections, geometric motifs and a smooth stucco wall surface along the upper half of the front-facing façade. Smooth stone covers the exterior on the lower half of the front of the building. The building has a centered glass entry door and plate-glass windows located on either side of the entry. A marquee supported by steel rods overhangs the storefront.

Based on the architectural style and the Sanborn maps, this building was constructed sometime between 1920 and 1927. An older building was removed prior to the construction of the existing structure, and that building served as a print shop as early as 1899 and as late as 1910. By 1940 and as late as 1955 the existing building was occupied by the Johnson Finance Company, and in the mid 1950s the company shared the space with Mrs. Marie Young's beauty shop. In 1975 the building was listed as part of the "Smith Block" and was occupied by Donald Alzner, an optometrist. The Smith Apartments were listed next door, at 133 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East.

#### 400 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East-Henry Good's Garage (1 contributing building)

This large single-story brick commercial building has Modernistic influences that include vertical projections, geometric motifs, horizontal lines and smooth stucco panels. It is resting on a concrete foundation. The building houses large plate glass windows that make up a majority of the north and east facing facades. The windows are set in heavy metal frames, and many of the panels are made up of small vertical lights that are set over large vertical panes of plate glass. The windows are accented with triangular capped pilasters and horizontal borders of stucco. Vertical projections with geometric motifs accent areas above the windows and the projections rise above the roofline. The roofline is accented with two horizontal stucco bands; small stucco diamonds are located in between the two bands.

The building was constructed sometime around 1927, with one of the earliest known occupants being Phillips-Wohlwend Motors Inc., who had an auto storage warehouse just to the south of the existing building, where the parking lot exists today. Phillips-Wohlwend Motors occupied the building in the 1930s and may have also owned and operated Phil's Texaco across the street, in the Art Deco style building at 401 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. By 1943 Stoops Garage, an auto repair and supply business occupied the 400 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East building, and by 1955 the building was occupied by the Pelletier Motor Company. The building housed an auto repair shop in the back, with auto supplies housed in the northeast corner, or front of the building.

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401 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East-City Service Company Service Station (1 contributing building)

The Art Deco building at 401 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East was constructed in 1931 for the City Service Company to serve as a service station. It features a smooth stucco wall surface, geometric motifs, a prominent tower and vertical projections. The building's front-facing façade is curved and faces both 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East and 4<sup>th</sup> Street East, and has panels of block glass that imitate the shape of the central tower. Plate glass windows are located in between each of the block glass panels. Pilasters with triangular caps accent both street-facing façades, and a shaped parapet, with vertical projections on either side, accents the main entry. The roof of the building is flat with coping along the parapets. A tall square tower surrounded by capped pilasters of various heights is centrally located on the roof. The tower is capped with three octagons or decagons that are accented at the peak with a finial that has a zigzag motif. The finial appears to be made of glass.

The original portion of the building is set back from the street corner and an addition has been constructed along the north side of the building where the garage bays were located. A new front-facing façade has been added to the northwest corner, taking up the space where automobiles entered for service. These additions have put the once front-facing tower more centrally located on the building. The building was originally described by the City to be cream-colored stucco with a blue concrete base, and Modernistic band courses in variegated colors adorning the parapet of the tower. The purpose of the tower, which was crowned by red beacon lights, was to provide for night illumination and advertising, and was illuminated with various colored neon lights and signs. The service department floors and outside pavements were made of reinforced concrete, and a steel ceiling was used throughout the inside of the building (City of Kalispell, 1929:60).

The building was considered unique because of its modern floor plan and was said to represent "a radical departure from the usual plan, in that all departments of automobile service were included. For that reason, it was characterized as the "one-stop" type (City of Kalispell, 1929:60)." The building was designed by Fred Brinkman, and the general contractor for the construction was awarded to Henry Hansman. As early as 1940 the building was occupied by Phil's Texaco service and in 1943 the business was listed as Phillips-Wohlwend Motors, which is also the earliest known occupant of the Art Deco commercial structure across the street, at 400 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. The Kalispell Service Company was listed as the occupant in 1955, but as early as 1975 the use of the building had changed, and it was occupied by KCFW-TV. The television station continues to occupy the building and may have completed the building's renovation.

### Unique Architectural Examples

A majority of the following architectural examples are unique in that they are the only representation of a building that either exhibits a particular style or a mix of styles. Also included in this category are buildings that exhibit no particular style.

222 Main Street-Anderson Style Shop (1 independently contributing building)

The Anderson Style Shop was constructed in 1941 and is one of only a few buildings in the district that was constructed from the 1930s through World War II. The building was listed in the National Register after the 1992 district survey was completed, and is unique for its Art nouveau style paneling and lighting. It is a two-story building faced with travertine panels and features a large central glass block panel in the upper story. The storefront entry has large plate-glass windows, and stairs lead to the basement from the entry. The building was designed by Fred Brinkman.

For a majority of the time since its construction, the Anderson Style Shop has been occupied by a ladies apparel shop. In the late 1920s Carl Anderson opened his Style Shop in the original building that was located on the lot, and later constructed the existing building. When the new building was constructed the Anderson Style Shop occupied the main level and basement, and the upper-level contained two apartments. Carl and Melanie Anderson owned the building until 1950, and the Anderson Theater Company owned it until 1990.

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231 Main Street-Karcher-Duwall Building (1 contributing resource)

This two-story brick building was constructed in 1908 and has a post-1954 remodeled second-story façade constructed of stucco that houses a band of glass blocks flanked by two small windows with awnings. Portions of the main level have been covered with modern brick veneer. The main level entry is offset to the right (or south end of the building) and is recessed. Metal framed plate glass windows are located on either side of the entry, and angle in toward the door. A second entry door is located on the north end of the building accessing the upper level, and the original brick pilasters with stone bases are exposed on the corners of the building.

According to McKay, the Karcher-Duwall Building did not contribute to the Main Street District in 1992 because the post-World War II remodeling obscured the original façade. Although the original exterior design has experienced several changes, which include covering and changing the upper level window placements, installation of glass block, and covering the exterior with stucco, many of the changes occurred during the historic period established for the district. The building is a good example of how building styles evolved throughout the historic period and specifically, how streamline features associated with the Modernistic and International styles were applied to older buildings in the 1940s and 1950s. The stylistic features applied to the 231 Main Street building include changing the visual emphasis from vertical to horizontal (accomplished in part through the application of glass block), the use of glass block or glass being used in unconventional ways, avoiding (or in this case covering) ornamentation, and the application of a smooth exterior surface. Although the building has experienced some loss of material and design integrity on the upper level, the building retains a majority of the storefront's original design and material types, as well as its continuity of setting and location. The building is a unique example of how Western Commercial style buildings evolved in Kalispell during the historic period, and therefore the building's noncontributing status was changed to contributing during this survey.

233-235 Main Street-Frohlicher Building (1 contributing resource)

The 1955 Frohlicher Building was not considered to be a contributing element in 1992 because it did not meet the age criteria at that time. The building is now more than 50 years old, and its noncontributing status was changed to contributing during this survey. The significance of this building lies in its ability to exhibit features that are associated with the post World War II architectural movement of Modernism. This movement broke from tradition in that buildings were often designed as simple structures that were unornamented. The 233 Main Street building is one of only a few examples of commercial structures that were constructed in the 1950s in Kalispell's Main Street District.

The Frohlicher building is a single-story brick structure with a flat roof. The front entry door is centered and recessed, and is accessed between two brick pilasters. These same pilasters are located on each front-facing corner of the building, boxing in a square display window on either side of the entry. A full-width fabric awning is located above the windows, but the façade above the awning is unadorned, and the roofline is capped with metal coping.

325, 327 Main Street-Gambles Store (1 contributing building)

The Gambles building was constructed in 1946 and was one of several new post-war period buildings that went up in Kalispell. Gambles Department Store occupied the building from the time it was constructed to as late as 1975. The building was listed as noncontributing because it did not meet the National Register age criteria, but it is now over 50 years old and its status was changed to contributing during this survey.

The Gambles building is a two-story masonry commercial structure with a metal panel façade and glazed storefront. The rear of the building indicates that it has a mezzanine. The main level houses a set of centered, recessed glass entry doors and plate glass windows on either side that angle in toward the doors. A pair of sidelights separate the two doors. The doors and windows are metal framed and are shaded by a cantilevered canopy. There are glass blocks over the front doors but the original glass block clerestory is now covered. A glass block panel extends full-width across the front of the second-story, beneath the former "Gambles" sign, and two 1/1 double-hung windows are located within the glass block panel.

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343 Main Street-Gasoline Consumers Cooperative Site (2 noncontributing buildings)

According to the City of Kalispell, the Gasoline Consumers Cooperative site building is believed to be made up of the original service station, and a 600 square foot addition that encompasses the building. In 1992 Kathy McKay described the original building on the lot as a single-story masonry structure that was an excellent example of the modern filling station in its infancy. It was the last early day gas station that was still operating in the downtown core area at that time. That building's location was set back on the lot to allow automobiles to pull up to the gas pumps, and the building had a canted corner that served as the entry to the office on the southwest side. The existing building is a single-story brick commercial structure located on the front of the lot. It has an east-facing entry, modern multi-pane windows on the west and south sides, a shaped parapet and a flat roof. The roof provides an upper level deck that is accessed from a set of stairs located on the exterior of the south side of the building. Because the Gasoline Consumers Cooperative building has lost its integrity of design and materials, it is no longer able to relay its significance and is considered to be a noncontributing element in the district at this time.

An auxiliary building is located on the back, or east end of the lot. It houses two garage door entries on the east side, and windows with brick sills on the south side. The windows have been boarded over. One of the garage door openings has been filled in to create a pedestrian entry, and the other houses a metal or vinyl garage door covered with steel bars. The auxiliary building was constructed around 1935 and was used as a shipping and receiving structure associated with the Montgomery Ward Store building to the north. It was later utilized as a garage/shop associated with the gas station. The building no longer serves its original function and has experienced a loss of material and design integrity due to the covering and filling in of windows and doors, and the loss of continuity of setting due to the removal of the associated Co-op. The building's contributing status was changed to noncontributing during this survey. A modern concrete block building that served as a car wash, and two gas pump islands were removed from the site around 1995.

412 Main Street-Hendrickson Motors (1 contributing building)

This automobile garage with Contemporary features was built in 1915 by blacksmith Chris Kolle, who acquired the Dodge agency and was seeking other work to supplement his declining horseshoeing, tire and spoke work business. By 1916 the Kolle Garage offered night and day taxi service using their "comfortable Dodge winter car." Chris Kolle came to Kalispell in 1891, where he opened a blacksmith shop (one of five at the time) and served on Kalispell's first volunteer fire department. He specialized in horse shoeing, but he also did general blacksmithing and repair and was able to manufacture new wagons and carriages. Due to failing health, Kolle leased his garage in 1918 to Al Filson of Sandpoint, Idaho, and moved to California.

The Hendrickson Motors garage, along with its associated showroom building to the north, and the O'Neil Lumber Company Office building to the south, serve as commercial anchors in the southwest corner of the Main Street District. The garage is a good example of a commercial automobile garage that expanded into a showroom and sales building, and a good example of how early commercial buildings were updated through the use of modern materials and additions.

The garage is the original portion of the building complex and is a single-story brick building located to the south of the showroom area, which was added in 1955. With the exception of the extension of the metal cornice trim across the façade and the refacing of the garage, little else has been done to integrate the two buildings. The garage was constructed in 1915 but most of the original façade has been obscured with modern brick to match that of the showroom. The garage is long and extends to the rear of the lot. The north, south and west sides of the building display their original brick facades, although several window openings on the south side have been filled in. The rear of the building houses a centered garage entry or bay where the automobile repair and battery charging departments were located. Arched windows are located on either side of the bay door and along the north side of the building. The 6/6 double-hung windows are set in wood frames and are accented with brick sills and arched brick soldier lintels. A chimney with a decorative flared top is located at the northwest end of the building. The front-facing façade of the garage houses a single-bay garage door with glass panes in the lower half. Large plate glass windows are located on either side of the door and a glass entry door is located to the left of the bay. The doors and windows are set in heavy wood frames.

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The more recently constructed showroom portion of the building complex is located adjacent and to the north of the garage. It is a single-story building constructed of tan brick, with large metal-frame plate glass windows that wrap around the east and north sides of the building. The front-facing façade of the garage is presumed to have been renovated to match the showroom at the time of its construction in 1955.

35 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East-Continental Oil Company Service Station (1 independently contributing building)

The brick commercial building at 135 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East was constructed sometime around 1932 and was listed in the National Register after the 1992 survey was completed. It has a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof and exhibits characteristics of a Tudor style, single-family residence. The building has a slightly flared roofline at each of the gabled ends. It houses various windows, which include double-hung, fixed multi-pane, and sets of fixed pane windows with tall narrow casement windows on either side. Most of the windows are accented with wood surrounds. A brick chimney crowned by a chimney pot is centrally located.

The building was owned by the Continental Oil Company from the time of its construction until 1964. The city directories indicate that it was listed as the Continental Oil Company Station Number 1 for many years and then as Zauner's Conoco Service in the 1950s. It stayed under the Conoco name for quite some time, with Peter's Conoco Gas occupying the building as late as 1965. The building is an excellent example of a domestic filling station that was popular in the 1920s and 1930s (HIP, n.d:4). When oil companies began constructing gas stations in residential neighborhoods, the "house" forms were developed to reduce neighborhood objections to the commercial appearance of the shed station.

121 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East-Kalispell-American Laundry (1 independently contributing building)

The 1919 Kalispell-American Laundry building was designed in the Prairie Commercial style, with a horizontal emphasis on the storefront. It is a single-story brick building with a stepped, parapeted roof with concrete and metal coping. The building is resting on a concrete foundation and features a metal awning supported by wooden brackets, soldier brick belts above the awning and a terra cotta signboard that reads "19 Laundry 19" above the front entry. The front facing windows are fixed units with transoms, and are either singular or in groups of three. The Kalispell-American Laundry building is one of the few remaining Prairie Commercial style buildings left in the city (McKay, 1993).

The laundry building was designed by Marion Rizzo and was constructed by Kalispell contractors Frank Grey and George Simmonds. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places after the 1992 district survey was completed. The laundry was an important business in the city's early developing years because it provided both clean clothes and baths. The baths were popularly utilized by the working class, and especially by loggers, who worked out in the field for days at a time. In 1918 Kalispell's two competing laundries were consolidated and incorporated under the Kalispell-American Laundry name, with Robert Pauline serving as president of the company.

128 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East-State Employment Service (1 contributing building)

The building's cream glazed brick façade is similar to that of the neighboring Liberty Theatre, and it is possible that the owner of the Liberty Theatre, Marius Anderson, had it constructed. The earliest known occupant of the 128 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue structure is the State Employment Service, which occupied the building as early as 1955. In 1992 the building was believed to have been constructed in the late 1940s and therefore did not meet the National Register age criteria at that time. The building is now over 50 years old, and its noncontributing status was changed to contributing during this survey.

The significance of the State Employment Service building lies in the fact that it is one of several buildings in the district that was constructed during one of Kalispell's most recent building booms (c.1955). It is a representative sample of a building that was constructed at a relatively recent date, but with sensitivity to the surrounding historic architecture, specifically the Liberty Theatre (adjacent, and to the north). This single-story brick commercial building houses an offset glass entry door with a long set of plate glass windows to the left. The door and windows are metal framed and an oval signboard is located above the set of windows. A set of wooden doors with lights above is recessed, and is located to the right of the main entry door. The roof of the building is flat and is covered with a ceramic tile.



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221 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East-Ross Medical Clinic (1 noncontributing building)

This two-story brick building features a gabled parapet with stone coping and acorn finials. The front entry door is glass, and is accented with an elliptical fanlight and tall sidelights. The Palladian window to the right is designed to match the entry. Segmental arches with a keystone accent the main entry and the first-story window. Two front-facing double-hung windows with sidelights are located on the second-story, and a semi-circular vent with a segmental arch and keystone is located at the peak of gable. Corbelled brick stringcourses are located between the two stories and above the second-story windows, at the base of the parapet.

The clinic was constructed sometime between 1938 and 1940 and was designed as a single-story building. The second-story was added in 1986 and because the second story was added after the historic period established for the district, the State Historic Preservation Office recommended that the building be considered a noncontributing element in the district (Schliesman, 2010). The building originally served as the Ross Medical Building and was occupied by Fayette B. Ross and Raymond J. Delaney, physicians, and John D. Roche (or Boche), a dentist. Sometime prior to 1951 it went under the name of the Kalispell Clinic, with Virgil D. Ferree, a physician, working out of the building as late as 1965. Between the late 1960s and 1975, the building use changed and housed law offices.

301-307 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East-Glacier Building (1 contributing building)

The Glacier Building was constructed around 1955 and has International influences. This two-story building has a smooth tile exterior and a flat roof with coping. The first-story houses asymmetrically placed windows and doors, and the second-story houses long ribbons of metal casement windows. A fixed metal awning is located above the second-story windows along the west side, facing 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. Individually mounted letters that read "GLACIER BUILDING" are located at the northwest corner of the building. The main level houses several glass entry doors in metal frames, and fixed pane windows set in wood frames. A large portion of the exterior wall surface on the main level is made up of a mix of vertical wood panels and smooth tiles.

The history of the Glacier Building is not exactly clear, but at this time it is believed to be made up of a portion of the original Glacier Creamery building complex, and a structure that was built in 1955. The city directory indicates that 301 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East was "under construction" in 1955, but lists the Glacier Dairy Inc. at 305 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East, and the Glacier Block, housing several offices, at 307 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East (Polk, 1955). It is likely that when the old single-story portion of the dairy complex was torn down to construct the existing two-story portion, the entire building complex was renovated.

As early as 1959 the building housed the First Federal Savings and Loan at the 301 address, and a physician, dentist, finance company, the Daily Missoulian, and several other firms in the "Glacier Block Rooms." The "rooms" did not fall under a specific address, but Glacier Block Incorporated was listed at 311 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. As early as 1965 the building housed the Farmers Insurance Group, Sands Realty, the Glacier Block real estate firm, Glacier Finance Company, several physicians, the U. S. Social Security Administration and an accountant.

### Noncontributing Buildings

Buildings that have changed status from contributing to noncontributing were previously discussed, but this is a short summary and justification of why a majority of the district's other noncontributing buildings have that status. Nearly every noncontributing building in the Main Street District is either less than 50 years old, not of exceptional importance to be considered eligible for the National Register, or it has experienced a loss of physical integrity and is no longer able to relay its historic significance. The loss of physical integrity is typically due to covering a majority of the building's façade with modern materials like cobblestone, pressed wood, or mansard type awnings that conceal the original features, and from covering and/or changing window and door openings.

Buildings that do not meet the 50-year-old age requirement include the Conrad National Bank site at 202 Main Street, which is home to a Contemporary style building that was constructed around 1963; the City Hall building at 201 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East, which

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is made up of a modern and a historic structure with a Contemporary façade that has completely concealed the historic structure; the Contemporary style K.O.F.I. Radio Station building, which was constructed sometime between 1959 and 1972; and the Contemporary style Old City Hall building at 336 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East, which was constructed in 1979.

The Kalispell Plumbing and Heating building located at 333 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East has a history that is unclear at this time. The building appears to be made up of a relatively recently constructed building and an older concrete block portion that extends from the rear of the building toward the alley. It is not known whether the south half of the building was part of the original structure, or whether it was removed and a new structure was built. However, based on the history of surrounding commercial structures and the building materials utilized in the construction, it is believed that a majority of the building may have been constructed sometime around 1965. The building does not appear to meet the 50-year-old age requirement at this time.

Other buildings like the 1910 Robinson Furniture building at 302 Main Street, the 1928 Electric Maid Bakery at 310 Main Street and the circa 1930 Hoiland's Grocery building at 314 Main Street, have been remodeled with modern materials that obscure their original façades. Some of these changes include the wood and cobblestone exterior cladding on the Hoiland's Grocery building, a mansard canopy that obscures a majority of the Electric Maid Bakery facade, and changes to window and door placements and addition of modern stucco and tile to the façade of the Robinson Furniture building. The Valley Parts building located at 337 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East is believed to have been constructed within the historic period established for the district, but because the façade is obscured by modern brick and a large Mansard canopy, it no longer displays its original features and is not able to relay its significance. A majority of the remodeling for these buildings appears to have been completed at a relatively recent date, and therefore the resources are not good examples of how building styles have evolved in the district during the historic period.

## INTEGRITY

The Main Street District is the heart of Kalispell, which developed around a few scattered buildings that quickly grew into a town. A majority of the buildings were constructed between 1891 and 1910, with additional building booms in the mid to late 1920s and again in the mid 1950s. For the most part, the blocks originally developed as commercial, with some residential mixed in along the southern end of the district, and light industrial mixed in along portions of the north and south ends of the district. A strong thread of commercial businesses developed along Main Street, with local, county and federal government agencies and light industrial oriented buildings lining 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. By the early 1930s the residential aspect on the south end of the district was removed.

The value of the district lies not only in its architectural heritage, displaying a range of historic architectural styles, but also in the fact that it has remained a cohesive commercial district for nearly 120 years. Adding to its value is that this historic commercial area continues to be surrounded by its historic residential neighborhoods. Nearly 75 percent of the buildings in the district have either excellent integrity or sufficient integrity, and are able to contribute to the district under Criteria C. Many also qualify under Criteria A, for their association with important events.

Kalispell's commercial architecture reflects the evolution of façade designs and interior design formats for commercial construction that were popular during the period of significance. By 1915 the streetscape consisted of solid blocks of brick construction with subsequent replacement of wood-frame construction most often due to fire damage. Brick single-story commercial buildings were often designed with a centered recessed entry with plate glass windows that angled in toward the door, with some ornamentation along the roofline. Two and three-story buildings constructed during the pre-World War I period typically had a street-level storefront, with residential rooms, offices, or lodge halls on the upper-levels. These buildings exhibit a relatively high degree of ornamentation, such as decorative corbelling, cut stone lintels, sills, coping, quoining, sheet metal cornices, spandrel leaded transom glass, and often highly elaborate pressed metal ceilings on the interior.

Kalispell's respect for the historic integrity of Kalispell's historic downtown commercial district is apparent when looking at the large number of historic buildings that have retained a majority of their original architectural features. Numerous buildings on each block stand relatively intact without major intrusions by newly constructed designs. Many buildings display their original door and window placements and decorative elements, which include brick on a majority of the building's exterior,

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pilasters, decorative cornices and corbelled brickwork. The integrity of the workmanship is evident in these individual components.

The historic integrity of the district is compromised only somewhat either by renovations of street-level storefronts, or by the presence of noncontributing buildings constructed on lots where historic buildings have been removed. What is often noticeably missing on two-story buildings are the original materials of the first level, but most have retained their original design, with a recessed storefront, large plate glass windows, fabric awnings over the storefront windows and bulkheads below the windows. The main level material alterations rarely make up a majority of the building features and therefore, do not typically detract from the building's ability to relay its historic significance. It appears that a majority of the modern main level facades could be removed to reveal the original exterior materials. Additionally, many street-level changes occurred within the historic period that has been established for the district, reflecting the changing attitudes and tastes of business owners and the commercial industry over a period of time, and illustrating the evolution of the historic character of the building.

Second-story street-facing facades and alley facades typically have a high degree of integrity, displaying the original decorative elements on the front, and the original window and door openings and window types along the alley. Many of the businesses that experienced the need for expansion at relatively recent dates display nearly identical concrete block additions along the alley. Many of the additions appear, for the most part, to have been added from the mid 1930s to the late 1950s, during the historic period established for the district.

What is noticeable throughout the district is a relatively recent trend of removing building facades that were put on in the 1960s and 1970s, and renovating buildings with sensitivity to their original stylistic features. Several historic structures that were covered with bolt-on facades or other materials have undergone significant transformations through the removal of modern materials, while others have been renovated with modern materials that emulate those used historically.

The commercial buildings continue to display the superior workmanship of the early builders and contractors. Several of the local architects, builders and contractors who were active in the construction of Kalispell's commercial downtown were also well-known boosters of the city, the Flathead Valley and Western Montana. Although reflective of national architectural trends, the building styles also reflect the personality of the district's business owners who mixed and combined features, and often proclaimed their success with names and dates that appear on the parapets or along the rooflines. The individual buildings as a whole have retained their integrity based on location and setting, as there are relatively few modern intrusions into the historical building landscape. The relationship of the buildings to the landscape itself remain relatively unchanged as well. Early downtown improvements, which include wide paved streets, sidewalks, wide alleyways and street lanterns, all remain today.

With the tremendous increase in growth that the Flathead Valley has recently experienced, the historic commercial core of Kalispell has neither reduced nor grown in size, as is evident in that one block to the south of the district, residential buildings continue to make up the block structure. Additionally, the railroad right-of-way continues to define the northern edge of the city's early concentrated historic commercial structures.

Each of the Main Street District's building styles, age and integrity are provided in the building list below. A majority of the building dates were located in published and unpublished sources, which include city records, and the written documentation by Kathy McKay on the history of Kalispell and its surroundings. Building dates that were not located were given a building date that falls within a specific range. The range was established from a mix of sources, which include the Sanborn Map Company maps, the Polk City Directories, and assessment of the architectural style. The range of dates are believed to be as historically accurate as possible given the time and research materials available. The building dates that could not be traced to an approximate year (circa), a specific year or a range are labeled "P (prior to)" or "A (after)." Those labeled "P" are typically the earliest constructed buildings in the district, and are hard to track beyond the given date. Those labeled "A" are known to have been constructed after a specific date. Buildings constructed after the historic period established for the district were not given priority during the building date research due to their noncontributing status.

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Building List**

**Key:**

**C - Contributing resource, NC - Noncontributing resource**

**IC-Individually eligible and Contributing**

**c. - circa, P - Prior to, A - After**

**\* - Changed National Register eligibility status from 1992 survey & 1993 nomination**

**Bold - Properties newly added or changed NR status**

**(NRHP) - Individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places**

**MPS - Multiple Property Submission (Individually listed in NRHP)**

ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	CONSTRUCTION DATE	NR ELIGIBILITY	SITS #
34-40 Main St.	McIntosh & Sawyer Block	Western commercial	1903	C	24FH1132
48 Main St.	McIntosh Block & Opera House	Western commercial	1896	C	24FH1133
100 Main St. (previously listed as 102 Main St.)	Kalispell Hotel	Western commercial	1911	C	24FH1134
101 Main St.	Guarantee Building	Contemporary	c. 1980	NC	24FH1135
110, 116 Main St. (previously listed as 106, 116 Main St.)	Halliday-Boysen Block	Western commercial	1928	C	24FH1136
111 Main St.	Duncan Block	Contemporary	1908	NC	24FH1137
117 Main St. (previously listed as 115 Main St.)	Brust Building	Western commercial	1928	C	24FH1138
118, 120 Main St. (previously listed as 120 Main St. and as Addendum in 2004)	Brewery Saloon/The Palm	Western commercial	1892 & 1901	C (NRHP)	24FH0677
121 Main St.	Hansen Cleaners	Western commercial	1910-1915	NC	24FH1139
123 Main St.	<b>Wilson's Cafe</b>	<b>Western commercial</b>	<b>1891, 1903</b>	<b>C *</b>	<b>24FH1140</b>
124 Main St. (previously listed as 124, 128 Main St.)	<b>Edwards Block</b>	<b>Western commercial</b>	<b>1899</b>	<b>C *</b>	<b>24FH1141</b>
127 Main St.	Jordan's Cafe	Western commercial	1901	C	24FH1142
128 Main St. (previously listed as 132 Main St.)	<b>Kalispell Meat Market</b>	<b>Western commercial</b>	<b>1908</b>	<b>C *</b>	<b>24FH1143</b>
131 Main St.	Todd's Bakery	Western commercial	1899	C	24FH1144
135 Main St.	Eagle Shoe Company	Western commercial	1903-1910	C	24FH1145
136 Main St.	<b>Kalispell Drug Company</b>	<b>Western commercial</b>	<b>1908</b>	<b>C*</b>	<b>24FH1146</b>
139 Main St.	First National Bank	Western commercial	1891	C	24FH1147
140 Main St.	Heller Building (a.k.a Pastime Bar)	Western commercial	1898	C (NRHP 1991)	24FH452
141, 149 Main St. (previously listed as 141 Main St.)	Ford Block Building	Western commercial	1898	C	24FH1148
146 Main St. or 15 2 <sup>nd</sup> St. W.	J.C. Penney	Contemporary	1956	NC	24FH1149
202 Main St.	<b>Conrad National Bank site</b>	<b>Contemporary</b>	<b>c. 1963</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>24FH1150</b>
211 Main St.	Jacoby's Jewelry Store site	No style	1984-1991	NC	24FH1151

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<b>214-218 Main St.</b>	<b>Woolworth Co.</b>	<b>No style</b>	<b>c.1955</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>24FH1152</b>
217 Main St.	Adams Block (north)	Western commercial	1895	C	24FH1153
219 Main St.	Adams Block (south addition)	Western commercial	1901	C	24FH1154
221 Main St.	Calbick Block	Western commercial	1906	C	24FH1155
222 Main St.	Anderson Style Shop	Art Nouveau	1941	C (MPS listed 1994)	24FH680
<b>226-228 Main St.</b>	<b>Knight &amp; Twining Block</b>	<b>Western commercial</b>	<b>1901</b>	<b>IC</b>	<b>24FH1156</b>
227 Main St.	Fair Department Store	Western commercial	1901	C	24FH1157
<b>231 Main St.</b>	<b>Karcher-Duvall Building</b>	<b>Western commercial</b>	<b>1908</b>	<b>C *</b>	<b>24FH1158</b>
<b>233-235 Main St. (previously listed as 235 Main St.)</b>	<b>Frohlicher Building</b>	<b>No style</b>	<b>c. 1955</b>	<b>C *</b>	<b>24FH1159</b>
237 Main St.	K&T Building a.k.a. "Knight & Twining Block"	Western commercial	1908	C	24FH1160
241, 245 Main St. (previously listed as 241 Main St.)	Masonic Temple	Renaissance Revival	1905	C	24FH1161
301-309 Main St.	Whipps Block	Western commercial	1904 & 1909	C	24FH1162
<b>302 Main St.</b>	<b>Robinson Furniture</b>	<b>Modern</b>	<b>c. 1910</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>24FH1163</b>
<b>310 Main St.</b>	<b>Electric Maid Bakery</b>	<b>Western commercial</b>	<b>1928</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>24FH1164</b>
<b>314 Main St.</b>	<b>Hoiland's Grocery &amp; Meats</b>	<b>Western commercial</b>	<b>1927-1938</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>24FH1165</b>
317, 319 Main St. (previously listed as 319 Main St.)	Kalispell Nash Motor Company	Western commercial	1923-1924	C	24FH1166
<b>318, 320 Main St.</b>	<b>Griffin Block</b>	<b>Western commercial</b>	<b>1891-1894</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>24FH1167</b>
<b>322, 324 Main St.</b>	<b>Cyr building</b>	<b>Western commercial</b>	<b>1936</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>24FH1168</b>
323 Main St.	O'Neil Print Shop	Western commercial	1926	C	24FH1169
<b>325, 327 Main St.</b>	<b>Gambles Store</b>	<b>Modernistic-Art Moderne</b>	<b>1946</b>	<b>C *</b>	<b>24FH1170</b>
<b>332 Main St.</b>	<b>Kalispell Times Block</b>	<b>False Front/Boomtown</b>	<b>1891-1894</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>24FH1171</b>
333 Main St.	Montgomery Wards Store	Gothic Revival	1929	C	24FH1172
338-340 Main St. (previously listed as 223-240 Main St. (1993 typo))	Sausser-Mercord Building	Western commercial	1901(north), 1925 (south)	C (MPS listed 1994)	24FH718
<b>343 Main St.</b>	<b>Gasoline Consumers Co-op Site Auxiliary building (served as an annex to 333 Main St)</b>	<b>No style No style</b>	<b>1935 1935</b>	<b>NC * NC *</b>	<b>24FH1173</b>
<b>344 Main St.</b>	<b>Bonanza Variety Store</b>	<b>No style</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>24FH1174</b>
<b>412 Main St. 418 Main St.</b>	<b>Henricksen Motors Henricksen Motors</b>	<b>Contemporary influence Contemporary influence</b>	<b>1915 c. 1955</b>	<b>C C</b>	<b>24FH1175</b>
424 Main St.	O'Neil Timber Company Office	Western commercial	1909	C (MPS listed 1994)	24FH713
7 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Kalispell Monument Works Co.	Western commercial	1911	C (MPS listed 1994)	24FH1176
<b>17 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. E.</b>	<b>Derr-Bowman Motors</b>	<b>No style</b>	<b>1927-1940</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>24FH1177</b>
35 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave E.	Continental Oil	Tudor	1932	C (MPS listed 1994)	24FH1178
<b>111 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. E.</b>	<b>Northern Idaho &amp; Montana Power Company</b>	<b>No style</b>	<b>c. 1910</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>24FH1179</b>

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120 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E. (previously listed as 116 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.)	Liberty Theatre	Beaux Arts	1920	C	24FH1180
121 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Kalispell-American Laundry	Prairie commercial	1919	C (MPS listed 1994)	24FH703
128 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	State Employment Service	No style	1950-1955	C *	24FH1181
131 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Johnson Finance Company	Art Deco	1920-1927	C	24FH1182
133 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Keller Building	Western commercial	1899-1903	IC	24FH1183
136-142 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E. (previously listed as 142 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.)	Hotel Montana/McKnight Block	Western commercial	1910	C	24FH1184
200-224 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	KM Building (a.k.a. Missoula Mercantile/Kalispell Mercantile)	Western commercial	1894-1910	IC	24FH1185
201 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	City Hall	Contemporary	1979	NC	24FH1186
221 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Ross Medical Clinic	Colonial Revival influence	1938-1940	NC	24FH1187
233-247 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Federal Building	Colonial Revival	1917	C (MPS listed 1994)	24FH690
301-307 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Glacier Bldg.	International	c. 1955	C	24FH1188
306 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Fire Hall Addition	No style	1927-1950	NC	24FH1189
312 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E. (previously listed as 336 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.)	City Water Building	Colonial Revival		C (MPS listed 1994)	24FH686
315 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Saverud's Paint Shop	False Front/Boomtown	1903-1910	C	24FH1190
317 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	KOFI-AM Radio Station	Contemporary	1962	NC	24FH1191
333 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Kalispell Plumbing & Heating	Utilitarian	1927-1950 & 1965	NC	24FH1192
336 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Old City Hall	Contemporary	1978-1979	NC	24FH1193
337 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Valley Parts	Modern Mansard	1951-1955	NC	24FH1194
345, 347 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	I00F Temple	Modern	1927-1940	C	24FH1195
400 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Henry Good's Garage	Art Deco	c. 1928	C	24FH1196
401 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	City Service Station	Art Deco	1931	C	24FH1197
118, 120 2 <sup>nd</sup> St. E.	Strand Theatre	Art Moderne	1903-910 & c. 1920 addition	C	24FH1198

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1891-1960

**Significant Dates**

1891, 1893, 1894, 1901-10, 1910, c.1928, c. 1955

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Brinkman, Fred A.

Gibson, Joseph

Riffo, Marion B.

Shanley, George

Knight & Twining

Stahl family

Hansman, Henry

Grey, Frank

Hastie & Dougan

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**Period of Significance (justification)**

The historic period of significance established for Kalispell's Main Street District is from 1891 to 1960 and includes the earliest township survey resulting in the Kalispell Township plat that was filed in April of 1891; the designation of Kalispell as the County Seat in 1893; the building booms of the late 1800s to around 1910, when a majority of the districts buildings were erected; a smaller building boom in the mid to late 1920s, and again in the mid 1950s. The period of significance ends with 1960, a date chosen arbitrarily as the end of the historic period based on National Register guidelines that require that "generally properties must be fifty years of age or more to be considered historic places (Andrus, 2002)."

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)**

Kalispell's Main Street Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criteria A for its association with important events that include the construction of the Great Northern Railroad in the early 1890s, and the city's designation as a County Seat in 1893. These and other important events spurred the city's early growth and development. The district is also significant under Criteria C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of an architectural type, period, and method of construction, or for representing the work of a master. The district is an intact collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings with uniform integrity. Many were designed and constructed by architects and contractors who had an enormous influence on the city's physical development through the design and construction of buildings. Some buildings were designed by individuals who were considered masters in their field, and not only influenced the physical development of Kalispell, but of Western and Central Montana, and areas throughout the Northwest. The buildings that are encompassed by the Main Street District boundary characterize Kalispell's early community development, the stability of the downtown, and the pride of the community, all of which stimulated the city's economic growth.

**Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)**

The Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase, as did its predecessor, the 1994 Kalispell Main Street Commercial Historic District, relates to two areas of significance: Commerce and Architecture.

Under Commerce, the district is an excellent example of how local Montana communities were founded and grew up along the railway corridors, and transitioned from wooden structures to more stylish, substantial, and fireproof buildings to the commercial needs of an expanding community. Under Architecture, a majority of the buildings in Kalispell's Main Street District were constructed by local builders and contractors using standard plans and designs that were popular during the time, but several were professionally designed by architects. George Shanley, Marion B. Rizzo and Fred A. Brinkman drew up plans for a majority of the professionally designed buildings in the district from around 1900 to 1950.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

Although a few traders and trappers had called the Flathead their home, non-native settlement did not occur on a significant scale in the upper Flathead Valley until the 1880's. Kalispell began developing in 1891, after the township was platted and established itself as a hub for business, finance, and trade, as well as for government, education and the arts. The city supported both the influx of people associated with the construction of the Great Northern Railroad and those associated



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with the development of the city and the Flathead Valley. Kalispell continued to prosper and grow, and remained a commercial and governmental center despite the railroad division point being moved to Whitefish shortly after the founding of the city.

The Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance. The district is eligible under Criteria A for its association with the city and county's social, cultural, economic, and political development in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is also eligible for its association with historic contexts that include early agriculture, trade and emigration in the West, all of which spurred development throughout the downtown commercial district and the Flathead Valley. The district is directly tied to early railroad transportation, as the city was planned around being a division point, and owes its existence to the construction of the Great Northern Railway. Access to and from Kalispell by train allowed the town to become a regional trade center, which literally saved the town after the Great Northern division point was moved to Whitefish in 1904. Perhaps equally important is that the construction of the Great Northern Railroad allowed various building materials like finish brick and large plate glass windows to be shipped in for downtown commercial building construction.

Because the city became a social, cultural and economic center, the commercial downtown also became a center for local and regional government, with several city hall buildings and the Federal Building constructed in the business district, and the county courthouse constructed just south of the district. Kalispell became the county seat in 1893 and home to the Federal Building in 1917. The district is also associated with Montana's tourism, which was spurred in part by its proximity to Flathead Lake and Glacier National Park, but also by the movers and shakers who owned and operated downtown businesses. Many of these individuals, who include Mayor Whipps, John Harrington Edwards, T.J. Hileman, and Frank Byrd Linderman all actively promoted Glacier National Park, while some were also involved in creating the park. These and other downtown movers and shakers were also actively involved in promoting Kalispell as the regional supply center for tourism.

The district qualifies under Criteria C because it represents broad patterns of architectural evolution in Western Montana, and includes examples of commercial, fraternal, civic and light industrial building types. The buildings are representative of Kalispell's early prosperity, and are a direct reflection of the people who labored over and labored inside of those buildings. The Main Street District as a whole has retained its historic character and its ability to illustrate the evolution of that character over time. The district is also eligible under Criteria C for its association with significant architects and builders, which include George Shanley, Marion B. Riffo, Fred A. Brinkman, Henry Hansman, Frank Grey and the Stahl family, all of whom added high artistic value to their building designs. Some of these individuals also physically shaped the identity of the district with outstanding examples of their work, which include the Renaissance Revival style Masonic Temple and the Whipps Block, which were George Shanley's landmark designs; the landmark Kalispell Hotel and the Beaux Arts style Liberty Theatre (listed in the National Register) that were designed by Marion Riffo; and Fred Brinkman's unique Gothic Revival style Montgomery Ward store. All of these works rise above the level of workmanship seen in many of the other properties in the district.

The Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase is a commercial district that has been cohesive throughout history, and remains so today. Commerce was compactly developed within the city around the early to mid 1900s, but suburban and rural growth dominated during the later half of the 1900s and was a catalyst for commercial growth outside of the historic downtown area. The growth resulted in the construction of the Kalispell Center Mall and new commercial areas, which eventually encompassed the historic district. In spite of this growth, the Main Street District continues to serve as the heart of the city and the anchor of Kalispell's commerce. Corporate retailers and the mall, just one block to the north, appear to have had relatively little impact on the downtown district, as it continues to prosper economically and remains the core of the Upper Flathead Valley's regional population and service center. The Main Street Historic District continues to promote the strong virtues of the city, its people and its services, in part through the promotion and preservation of its past.

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## The City's Early Development

The first inhabitants of the Flathead Valley were Native Americans who occupied the land and utilized its resources. Primarily bands of Kootenai utilized the area during the historic period, but the Upper Pend d'Oreille (Kalispell), Salish (Flatheads), Spokane and Coeur d'Alene were some of the other indigenous people who are known to have lived in or passed through the area. Because the valley is rich in natural resources and home to numerous lakes and rivers, these tribes often found themselves defending the territory against the Blackfeet, who were from the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains.

In July of 1855, the Flathead, Kootenai and Upper Pend d'Oreille negotiated the Hell Gate Treaty with the governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Washington. The treaty reduced the tribal aboriginal territory, which included parts of western Montana, Idaho, British Columbia and Wyoming, to a relatively small area located in Western Montana. The area defined in the treaty became the Flathead Reservation, and was set aside for the exclusive use and benefit of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai tribes. The treaty divided the Flathead Lake into two halves, with the southern portion set aside as part of the reservation.

The Flathead Agency in St. Ignatius, Montana, was established in 1854 principally for the Flathead, Upper Pend d'Oreille, and Kutenai tribes, but the Lower Kalispells moved onto the Reservation in 1887, and the Spokane moved to the reservation in the 1890s. Before long, however, individual tribal distinctions were ignored by non-Indians, and all became known as the Flatheads.

Although the reservation was created for the exclusive use of the tribes, the land was coveted by non-Indians and with a majority of the available lands in the West already settled in the early 1900s, grazing and agricultural lands were especially desirable. As a result, under the General Allotment Act or Dawes Act, open lands on the reservation that were not settled by Indians were opened to non-Indians on November 1, 1910. Under the act, the reservation was surveyed and individual tribal members were allotted a specific amount of acreage, which replaced communal tribal holdings. Today the Flathead Reservation is approximately 1.3 million acres. The tribes have over 7,000 enrolled members, with approximately two-thirds living on or near the reservation (Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes, 2010).

Because of its surrounding geography, which includes rugged mountains, historically dense forests and the largest natural lake west of the Mississippi River, the Kalispell area was relatively late in being settled by non-Indians. The first non-native inhabitants of the area were trappers in the early 1800s, with Canadian explorer David Thompson recognized as the first white man to discover the Flathead. Politics regarding Native Americans in the area also played a part in the area's late settlement. Access through mountains and around the 30-mile long Flathead Lake made travel in the upper Flathead Valley relatively tough, and the establishment of the Flathead and Blackfeet Indian Reservations in 1855 made the area less desirable to non-Indians for quite some time. The desirability changed when gold was discovered north of the Flathead Valley, in the Kootenai district of British Columbia. The discovery enticed miners and freighters into the area, especially from Missoula, to the south. The trail north from Missoula followed the west side of Flathead Lake and crossed Ashley Creek near what would become the townsite of Kalispell. Some settlers began grazing cattle in the valley but many were unsuccessful and moved on. Some stayed and converted land for agricultural use, and established several small communities.

The town of Selish was established in 1881 five miles east of Somers on the Flathead River, and Ashley, a trading center, was established around 1884. Ashley was within a few miles of what would become the city of Kalispell, and the location of Ashley is now encompassed by Kalispell's growth. Southeast of Kalispell, Demersville was established around 1887 and was built at the head of navigation on the Flathead River. The town was a destination for travelers that came north via the Flathead Lake. It was presumed by Demersville residents that the town would be a division point for the railroad, but when the railroad bypassed the town, residents and merchants packed up and moved to the proposed location of the tracks, and "Kalispell was born (Justo, 1990)." Demersville is now a lost landmark, with a majority of the Demersville Townsite redeveloped as the Green Tree Meadows Subdivision (City of Kalispell, 2003).

Kalispell began as a railroad town, serving as the division point for the Great Northern Railway when it was being constructed from St. Paul to Seattle. The extension of the railroad created a mass-transportation route over the continental divide, and this in turn fueled the timber industry and created an influx of settlers traveling to the West in search of farmland. According to

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McKay, the generally accepted story for the founding of Kalispell is that Charles E. Conrad, who represented Great Northern Railroad's James J. Hill, was instructed to buy a townsite and Hill would build the railroad to it. Land was desired in Columbia Falls for the destination, but because the price of land was too high, Kalispell was chosen. Conrad purchased part of the homestead of Reverend George McVey Fisher and six other homesteaders, and Fisher's irrigated hay meadow became the central part of Kalispell's townsite (McKay, 1993:4). The new town was to be called Kalispell, and according to the Inter Lake newspaper in March of 1891, that spelling was "the liquid Indian synonym for Flathead." McKay notes that the last "L" in the name was reported to have been added to place the accent on the last syllable (McKay, 1993:5). An alternative story as to how Kalispell was named is that James J. Hill named the city from the Pend d' Oreille language meaning "prairie above the lake."

Anticipating that the railroad's Division Point would be Kalispell, the Kalispell Townsite, which had been platted in 1891, was purchased by the Northwest Land Company of Moorhead, Minnesota, who then sold the platted land (City of Kalispell, 2003). In April of 1891 the first lots were sold, with many buyers from Portland, St. Paul, and eastern Montana. The Kalispell Townsite Company had been incorporated January 20, 1891, at St. Paul, and consisted of S.G. Comstock and A. A. White, who were Great Northern Railroad townsite men; C.E. and W.G. Conrad of Fort Benton (later of Kalispell), and representatives of the Agricultural Press Association; and various others. Clifford and Stannard, real estate and insurance agents of Demersville, originally owned much of the townsite property (McKay, 1993:5). A large number of the city lot buyers were from Great Falls, while others were Butte miners who were looking to escape the mines. By the summer of 1891 six gambling halls, six honky-tonks, 23 saloons, two Chinese restaurants, two Chinese laundries and four general stores were up and running (McKay, 1993:6). The boom lasted only a short time, however, and by June of that year many abandoned the town around rumors that the railroad wasn't going to reach the valley for a couple of more years. It did arrive in 1892, but the financial panic of 1893 and drought in the mid 1890s hit the town hard once more.

By the late 1890s the town boomed again, due in part to the rising demand for lumber and mill owners hiring workers. The city prospered from lumber and milling, various retailing, and brewing as well. Kalispell served as the railroad division point between Cut Bank and Troy from 1892 to 1904, when the railroad route was resurveyed and the division point was moved to Whitefish. Up to that point, Kalispell had done well for itself in transportation, as it was not only a division point, but in 1900 the Great Northern Railroad built a spur line to John O'Brien's tie plant and mill at Somers, Montana (south of Kalispell). This offered steamboat passengers at Demersville, who traveled across the Flathead Lake, an option to access the railroad line rather than a boat that navigated the Flathead River between the lake and Demersville. When the Flathead Reservation was opened to non-Indians in 1910, north-south bound travel increased greatly, and led to establishing separate passenger trains that ran twice daily (McKay, 1993:9).

Like other western Montana towns, Kalispell generally prospered during those years that were centered around the construction of the railroad, and prospered again from around the turn of the twentieth century through 1910 or later. The early 1900s was a time of population growth and economic development in Kalispell, as well as in other Montana cities. The population increase in part had to do with national immigration trends. Between 1900 and 1914 more than thirteen million Europeans immigrated to the U.S., and it is said to have been the largest voluntary migration in history. Closer to home, events in Montana also directly affected growth, which was aided by the anticipation of the opening of the Flathead Indian Reservation to non-Indian settlement, and the creation of Glacier National Park, which both occurred in 1910. The park was heavily promoted by the Great Northern Railroad and Kalispell businessmen, and became a mecca for wealthy tourists who utilized the services of Kalispell during their adventures. Some tourists also ended up settling in the city. Unlike many Montana boomtowns, Kalispell's population did not rise and fall in great numbers, but rather increased gradually.

When the Great Northern division point was transferred to Whitefish in 1904, Kalispell businessmen worried that their businesses would go under. The city lost not only the monthly payroll from the railroad, but a viable means of dependable transportation. Kalispell did remain on a spur, but according to reports, the commuter trains ran only when the company pleased. Kalispell prospered mainly because it had already established itself as the government and trade center of a large area, especially when it came to timber. Additionally, when the Flathead Reservation opened to non-Indians, Kalispell was the registration point for drawing numbers in the selection of homesteads. Thousands who came though town ended up settling in Kalispell instead of on the reservation.

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With population growth came improved wagon roads to and from the city, and in 1911 the “park-to-park” road opened that ran from Kalispell to West Glacier. About 50 automobiles made the run to celebrate the opening and according to the *Kalispell Bee* newspaper, a state legislator had commented that hundreds of people were speaking of Flathead County on the account of the new road. He also claimed that the road made for the best advertising the county could get. The Flathead Motor Club had been formed in 1910 and served as an advocate for good roads. Flathead Valley automobile owners often got together for social events and to promote tourism, which included the 1913 tour by 147 automobile owners who motored to Swan Lake for a chicken dinner (McKay, 1993:14). Tourism created a niche for Kalispell, which not only hastened the development of roads, but also the creation of motor agencies, repair shops, and other commercial businesses that revolved around the automobile and tourism. Popular tourist destinations included not only Glacier National Park and Flathead Lake, where many of Kalispell’s early businessmen and boosters owned summer homes, but the surrounding lakes, rivers and mountains. Kalispell became the gateway for tourism and the base for supplies for settlers, and soon Kalispell promoters coined the phrase “all roads lead to Kalispell.”

Numerous downtown commercial buildings were constructed from 1891 to 1910, and it is the time period most represented in the Main Street Historic District. The increase in commercial building construction and general prosperity around the early part of the twentieth century was also reflected in the arts, and by the cultural events held in Kalispell at that time. The United States entry into World War I put a damper on some new construction, especially at a time when Kalispell was growing. This reflected in a lull in commercial construction after 1910, and with construction starting up again around 1920 and increasing in the late 1920s. Commercial buildings constructed after the war typically housed light industrial or service-oriented businesses, and included a motor company, garage, cleaners, print shop, tailor, and a barber shop and bakery. A majority of these buildings were constructed in the mid to late 1920s, with several constructed in 1928. Eight buildings in the Main Street District are known to have been constructed during this time, and five others have a range of building dates that includes the late 1920s. The boom in the late 1920s was due in part to the construction of the highway across the Continental Divide (Marias Pass), which opened in 1930.

Another small wave of construction occurred in the 1930s after the initial recession of the Great Depression. At least five commercial buildings are known to have been constructed in the district during the 1930s. This wave appears to be relatively small, and again, was influenced more by service-oriented businesses, especially those associated with the automobile. The last noticeable significant building boom that occurred within the downtown commercial district occurred during the mid 1950s and included construction of department stores and office space blocks, as well as a variety of other commercial business blocks. At least 7 buildings are known to have been constructed in the Main Street District during this period.

Kalispell’s growing importance as a productive agricultural region and as a trade center for the Flathead Valley is reflected by a number of buildings that make up the Main Street Historic District. A few of these early constructed buildings include the half-block wide, two-story Kalispell Mercantile building (1894-1910) at 200 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East, the three-story Kalispell Hotel (1911) at 102 Main Street, the two-story McIntosh Opera House (1896) at 48 Main Street, the two-story First National Bank (1891) at 139 Main Street, and the two-story Adams Block (1895, 1901) at 217 and 219 Main Street. The businesses that occupied these buildings were well known for their provision of goods and services to locals and travelers, providing general goods, lodging, entertainment, and financial services. Some of the other important long-lived institutions of Kalispell’s commercial district no longer exist. These include the Conrad National Bank building and the Buffalo Block on Main Street (constructed in 1910 with money from the sale of Conrad’s bison herd), and the West Hotel on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East.

### Government and City Infrastructure

Kalispell’s growth encouraged further economic expansion in the commercial district, often at the expense of smaller communities in the valley. Kalispell’s leading role in the Flathead Valley was due to several previously mentioned factors, which include the railroad, tourism, agriculture and renewable resource production, but another very important factor was its designation as a county seat in 1893. Prior to its designation (1864-1893), the Upper Flathead Valley was part of Missoula County, with the county seat in Missoula. A trip to the local county seat from Kalispell took over 24 hours, starting with a stage from Kalispell to Demersville, where a steamboat at the head of navigation on the Flathead River would then travel across the Flathead Lake to Polson. From Polson, a stage would travel to Ravalli, and a train would then travel from Ravalli to

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Missoula. When Flathead County was established in 1893, it included the Upper Flathead Valley as well as what would become Lincoln County, formed in 1909, and Lake County, formed in 1923. Today, Flathead County contains 5,098 square miles of land and 158 square miles of water (Sangres.com 2010).

Kalispell became a regional government center that was home to local, county and federal agencies. Under Mayor Sidney Logan, a large two-story brick City Hall and Fire Hall was constructed in 1904 on the 300 block of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. Although it was removed in the 1970s, the block where it was located has remained city property and is currently home to the City Water Department building, the City Parks and Recreation building, and a more recently constructed City Hall building that currently serves as the police station and fire hall. The current City Hall building is located one block to the north, at 201 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East.

The city government's two main departments in its earliest years were the fire and street departments. The water department came later, and these were the city's three main departments up to around the 1940s. The Police Department was also an important city agency, providing law enforcement as well as services that included delivering coal to the poor in winter, enforcing health regulations, and collecting taxes.

The fire department was organized in 1892 and was originally made up of volunteers. The city's fire equipment included two hose carts and a hook and ladder truck. The city didn't have a water system in the early years, so there was no need for fire hose. However, in 1893 a citywide electrical, sewer and water system was constructed, which included the installation of 57 fire hydrants (City of Kalispell, 2003). The City purchased a team of horses to pull the fire equipment and had a 24-hour a day staff as early as 1910. The department became motorized in 1915. The original fire alarm for the city consisted of revolver shots, but was replaced later by a bell tower (McKay, 1993:27).

In 1909 the City created fire limits, which set boundaries that restricted certain types of building construction. In the Main Street Historic District, combustible materials like wood were prohibited, and the roofs were required to be tin, iron, slate or some other fire resistant material. The ordinance also prohibited moving a wooden building to another lot or enlarging wooden buildings within the limits (McKay, 1993:27). The inner fire limit boundary ran from the railroad tracks south to 8<sup>th</sup> Street, and ran east-west from 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East to 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue West. The fire department played a large role in the removal of some of the city's earliest landmark buildings. In 1930 alone, 16 buildings were condemned by the Fire Marshall in and around the business section, and about 48 structures total were burned that year. Many of those burned were buildings that were constructed in the 1890s.

The street department responsibilities included constructing and maintaining streets and alleys, as well as planting and maintaining boulevards, constructing sidewalks, collecting garbage, snow removal, and constructing storm sewers, but a majority of these improvements were paid for by property owners. Street maintenance was a challenge for the department because the streets of Kalispell were either muddy and deep, or dry and dusty, and this lasted well into the 1920s. Crushed rock was utilized on the main streets, and large, flat flagstones or mudstones were laid down to serve as crosswalks at intersections, but it remained commonplace for wagons to get stuck in the mud. Paving the streets on the east side of the city was proposed in 1925 and was defeated, but the defeat brought about the oiling of streets. The first hard surface (crushed rock) streets were reported to be short sections of Main and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East, in 1912 (McKay, 1993:23).

All of the original downtown sidewalks were wooden and were reported to have been quite high until 1907. During that year a concrete walk was constructed in front of Heller's Saloon on the 100 block of Main Street, and in front of the Masonic Temple on the 200 block of Main Street. By 1908 almost all of Main Street between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Street had concrete walks on both sides (McKay, 1993:23). W.A. Powers was influential in the development of concrete throughout the city, and his stamp is found in many of the sidewalks. He founded the Kalispell Cement Works in 1907 and manufactured his concrete on 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East.

Kalispell had electricity by December 1892 and it was provided by a private water and electric company (Water and Electric Light Works). Electricity was provided by a steam generating plant until 1901, when the City contracted for electric power from a power plant at Bigfork. Phone service came to Kalispell in 1898, and was also provided by the private water and electric company. The City Council had granted a waterworks and electric light franchise to a corporation made up of eastern

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and local capitalists, and the contract contained a provision that the city might purchase the waterworks after 15 years. Joseph Coram, a prominent area resident, managed the Kalispell Water and Electric Company in its early days. The company later sold to the Flathead Water Power Company, which became part of the reorganized Northern Idaho and Montana Power Company that was located on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. The city purchased the water system from the company in 1913.

Streetlights were paid for by property owners but were provided by the city, and in 1902 it was reported that the arc and incandescent electric lamps in town were to be replaced. In 1910 the Northern Montana and Idaho Power Company installed a hollow-frame street light on the corner of 200 Main Street (Conrad National Bank site). Although Mayor Whipps objected, the city council soon approved the installation of street lights that would be suspended in the middle of intersections in 1911. The Mayor stated that his objection to the lights was that tree tops and bird nests would be lit (McKay, 1993:25).

By the late 1920s the city was replacing the old wood curbing with concrete curbs, and by 1927 they had constructed over 22 miles of curbs. Two miles of roads had been paved by 1927, with 13 miles of roads graveled and three miles covered with cinder. The city did not remove snow from the streets in the winter until sometime after the late 1920s, but they did plow the walks and keep gutters open (McKay, 1993:24).

Downtown pedestrians were required to cross the streets at the corners, after an ordinance was passed in 1925 and the intersections were painted with yellow lines. The downtown business section had angled parking for many years, but parallel parking was enacted in 1955 on Main and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East to reduce congestion (McKay, 1993:23). Two parking lots were also established during this time.

Local and county government agencies have been located on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East from Kalispell's earliest developing years to today, but the avenue is also home to the 1917 Federal Building located at 247 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. The building was constructed to house the offices of the U.S. Post Office, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Land Office and the U.S. Weather Bureau, and is currently occupied by the county library and by the offices of School District No. 5. The Federal Building is an important reminder of the large role the federal government played in the city's development, especially through the development of natural resources on federal lands, and the management of the Flathead National Forest and Glacier National Park.

### **Commerce, Industry & Labor**

One of Kalispell's most influential and important businesses for more than 100 years was the Missoula Mercantile, located at 200 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. The branch store was later renamed the Kalispell Mercantile in 1911. The mercantile provided virtually everything anyone needed, from general merchandise and home furnishings to agricultural implements, and did so until closing its doors in 1980. The Kalispell branch of the Missoula Mercantile started in Demersville in 1888 and moved to Kalispell in 1892 when the Great Northern Railroad came through town. The mercantile covered a large territory, which included not only the Flathead Valley but the area from Cut Bank, Montana, to Bonners Ferry, Idaho, along the Great Northern rail line.

Kalispell generally prospered at the time of its founding. In addition to the Missoula Mercantile establishing a branch store in the city, additional mercantiles and various businesses offering specialized goods and services set up shop. Early on the city catered to travelers, with seven hotels constructed by 1892 and more on the way. Banks also reflected the area's prosperity. The Conrad National Bank, later renamed First Interstate in 1981, the Globe National Bank, absorbed by Conrad in 1894, and the First National Bank, now Norwest Bank, were all established in Kalispell by 1892. The earliest financial institutions were organized in Demersville, one of which was the First National Bank founded by W.C. Whipps, who was sent to the Flathead for this purpose by a group of Helena businessmen. The bank moved to Kalispell in 1891 and the First National Bank building at 139 Main Street is the oldest brick commercial building in Kalispell. Charles E. and William G. Conrad organized the Conrad National Bank in 1891 on the 200 block of Main Street, but the brick and stone building was destroyed by fire in 1959 (McKay, 1993:32). The old Conrad Bank site is now home to Glacier Bank.

Because of its location along the railroad's main line, the city was home to wholesale businesses for hardware, grocery, liquor and dry goods, and was influential in industry and manufacturing. Kalispell had a brewery, creamery, flourmills, sawmills,

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planing shops, shingle and lath mills, brickyards, a cigar plant, a pork packing plant, a bottling works, laundries, and various other industries. Although most industries were located outside of the established Main Street District, several were located within the district and include businesses associated with the timber industry, laundries, wholesale distributors and manufacturing. The office and lumberyard of the Northwestern Lumber Company mill, which later became the O'Neil Lumber Company, was located at 401 Main Street as early as 1893. The new O'Neil Lumber Company office was constructed across the street, at 424 Main Street in 1909 (McKay, 1993:34). The Kalispell-American Laundry building at 121 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East was constructed in 1919 for the purpose of housing the consolidated business of two competing laundries, and continues to be occupied by a linen supply company. At 7 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East is the Kalispell Monument Works Company building, which was constructed in 1911 for the purpose of manufacturing monuments and tombstones. At later dates, the building housed the American Laundry (one of the two consolidated), and a wholesale grocery business.

Historically, Montana had a proud tradition of labor unionism, with Kalispell being a strong supporter of that tradition. Unionism for agriculture and industry that included timber, railroads and mining, as well as unions for the occupational organizations (craft unions) had all been established by the turn of the twentieth century. Even by the late 1800s many of the craft unions had established a statewide Federation of Labor (affiliated with the AFL). In Kalispell there was the Central Trades and Labor Council, and as early as 1894 the Federal Labor Union No. 175 of Kalispell had about 600 members from the city, with about 500 more from the county (McKay, 1993:30). Barbers, brewery workers, bricklayers, masons, carpenters, cooks, waiters, flour mill employees, laundry workers, painters and decorators all had access to unions that served those occupations.

In Kalispell's early developing years, numerous downtown commercial businesses were pro union. The O'Neil Lumber Company was one of many Kalispell commercial businesses that hired only union help in the early 1900s. Other businesses that hired only union help included the Fair Department Store at 227 Main Street, the McIntosh Hardware Company at 48 Main Street and the Eagle Shoe Company at 131 Main Street.

Some organized effort to counteract union activity did exist, and some individual business owners refused to negotiate with unions for better pay, better working conditions or a shorter work day. For instance, with the lumber industry experiencing a depression just prior to World War I (because of the increased use of concrete and steel by builders), mill owners organized the Flathead Lumberman's Board of Trade in 1902. The anti-union organization was established to help prevent loggers and sawmill workers, who were constantly being laid off, from organizing.

The Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.) sent an organizer to Kalispell in 1907 to organize the logging industry workers, and an I.W.W. Hall was established on West Second Street. The I.W.W. demands included better living conditions in camps, higher wages and an eight-hour workday. In 1917 they organized strikes to shut down the lumber industry in the Northwest, with strikes beginning north of Kalispell and spreading throughout the Northwest Territory. Federal troops were called into Whitefish and Columbia Falls to handle the striking workers. Between the federal intervention, the heightened emotions due to America entering World War I and wartime patriotism, the strike was broken. The strike was however successful in part, as the industry began to improve camp conditions and wages in order to attract strikers back to work, but in 1923 the Flathead was still the only district in the entire Northwest that had not adopted an eight-hour workday for loggers (McKay, 1993:37). Local strikes began again in 1923 for the shorter day and better wages, first against the Somers Lumber Company and the Henry Good camps.

Although rare, some union conflicts arose in Kalispell's commercial district, like those associated with the laundry workers strike in 1903. Long before the consolidation of Fred E. and William. H. French's American Steam Laundry with Robert Pauline's Kalispell Laundry, the competing laundries had labor problems when employees demanded a wage increase and overtime pay. A typical workday as an employee of either laundry was 12 to 13 hours, and as an example of wages at that time, women received around 8.50 a day for "iron and mangle services." Union representatives asked that the wage for those services be raised to \$10.00 a day. The owners were adamant in denying any wage increase, so the Union put pressure on the two laundry owners by establishing a cooperative laundry in Kalispell. According to Elwood, the Kalispell Bee reported that:

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“Considerable feeling is being engendered over the matter resulting in Mr. French of the American Steam Laundry striking Frank Nicholls, business manager of the union, knocking him down. Neither man had spoken a word, and the assault was unprovoked. The same afternoon Mr. Pauline of the Kalispell Laundry and Mr. Berkendorf, one of the union’s committee working on the case, engaged in a fist fight on First Avenue East but were separated before any harm was done (Elwood, 1982:44).”

Both laundry owners refused to negotiate with the union and re-opened their laundries with employees made up of scab workers. The cooperative laundry hired a majority of the employees that went on strike, but in the end the competing laundry failed to persuade any negotiation. The laundry workers organized a branch of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers’ Union of America, but after the failed strike, a majority of the laundry workers returned to their former jobs.

Although not always successful in negotiations, labor unions in the late 1800s and early 1900s accomplished some of the greatest achievements that still exist in the workforce today. They were responsible not only for shorter workdays and better working conditions, but also for keeping up craft standards and preventing employers from hiring untrained workers.

### **Ethnic Heritage and Diversity**

As previously mentioned, the first inhabitants of the Flathead Valley were Native Americans who occupied the land and utilized its resources long before and long after the city of Kalispell was established. The Kootenai, Upper Pend d’Oreille (Kalispell), Salish (Flatheads), Spokane and Coeur d’ Alene were some of the indigenous people who are known to have lived and utilized the resources throughout the valley, and many of their descendants continue to live and work in the area.

Henry Stanford, the first chief of police, recalled that in the 1890s tribal members would camp in what later became Woodland Park, as well as in areas along Ashley Creek and Spring Creek, and fish the Flathead River east of town. Others recalled that Native Americans often came to Kalispell to purchase supplies and trade, which included exchanging finished products like moccasins, for hides (McKay, 1993:16). Tribes would set up camp south of the city and hold ceremonial dances in which the children of Kalispell would sometimes watch or join in. The Kootenai continued to camp and utilize the natural resources in the immediate Kalispell area well into the 1930s.

Many early residents of Kalispell were Scandinavians who had left the Midwest in search of cheap or free land in the West. In 1896 the census record documented that there were 270 Scandinavian males over the age of 21, and 443 women and children who were either first or second generation Scandinavian (McKay, 1993:16). McKay notes that one of the largest groups of immigrants to settle Kalispell were from Canada and that other ethnicities represented in the early census information include English, Scottish, Irish, Austrian, Swiss, Italian, Russian, French and those from Belgium and Bohemia. Jews were generally well respected locally, and several were businessmen who owned jewelry, clothing and general stores, and saloons. Two Afghani brothers were early residents of the city and operated a hot tamale stand around 1910. One of the brothers remained a resident of the city as late as 1920 (McKay, 1993:17). Chinese and Japanese were also numerous, but like many other non-white ethnicities, were undercounted in census data.

There were numerous Chinese in Kalispell who provided goods and services. Some were proprietors of restaurants, oriental goods stores or laundries, with the Chinese providing most of the laundering services for area residents while the town was being built. Others worked as cooks and helpers at hotels, or served as servants and gardeners in private homes. Many of Kalispell’s Chinese had been in the United States for several decades (McKay, 1993:19). A.H. Hay was one well-known person of Chinese descent who supplied vegetables with a truck garden, and for many years ran a restaurant in the Montana Hotel building located at 142 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East (Elwood, 1980:108). However, a large number of area residents were intolerant of Chinese, and many businesses advertised that they would not buy from, or hire Chinese. In 1895 the Kalispell labor organizations launched a boycott against businesses employing Chinese, which included mainly hotels and restaurants.

Some of the Chinese residents worked in the city’s red-light district on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue West, just west of Main Street, and French and Japanese women reportedly worked in the district as well. City police duties included collecting a monthly tax from prostitutes to supplement city revenues. Many Chinese lived out of town and came to the city to trade and do business, but a



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large number lived in boarding houses along 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue West, just outside of Kalispell's Main Street Historic District. Many others lived in underground dens on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue West (McKay, 1993:19). The Chinese gardens were west of town near the fairgrounds, and in the proximity of the post office building (Bain, 1996:57). In 1896, after many who worked on the railroad had left, there were still about 150 Chinese who were reported to be living in Kalispell. A majority, if not all of the buildings associated with Chinatown were burned by order from the city or were torn down, but some of the underground tunnels are rumored to still exist.

Some Chinese integrated into the community and lived in houses on the east side in 1910, and some were listed in the 1920 census. The early view of Chinese had changed somewhat in the 1920s and is evident in part by the local newspapers reporting on the "well-respected Chinese" who were business owners. One of these business owners was Chin Sing, the proprietor of a restaurant located at 123 West Main Street. He had come to Spokane, Washington, from China when he was a child, and came to Kalispell in the 1890s. When the Great Northern Railway division point was moved to Whitefish, Chin Sing went into business there. In 1918 he returned to Kalispell and operated the Glacier Park Restaurant. He lived in Kalispell until his death at age 54, in 1924. The *Flathead Monitor* described Chin Sing as "one of the square men of the city, highly respected by all (Flathead Monitor, 1924:6)." By 1940 Flathead County reported to have only two Chinese residents. The building at 123 Main Street was owned by a well-respected individual of Chinese descent, and soon after was owned by an individual who "catered only to white trade." The building and its previous occupants are strong reminders of both the cultural influence of the Chinese population that once resided in and around Kalispell, as well as the tense ethnic relations that often existed between white Americans and various ethnicities.

Japanese, Italians and Austrians came to the valley to work on the Kalispell Division, and as early as 1892 the Italians had their own lodging hall and saloon, which was deemed the headquarters for the "dagoes" employed by the railroad (McKay, 2003:17). The Italians were not necessarily well respected by local workers, and were not well accounted for in the census. In 1900 only four Italians were counted, and in 1903 the newspaper reported that Japanese were replacing Italian and Austrian workers, in part due to the fact that they worked for a lower wage. Several hundred Japanese were said to be working in the area in the late 1800s. Like many Japanese working in Western Montana, they were hired by the Oriental Trading Company, which served as an employment agency. The local trading company office opened in Kalispell in 1899, and George K. Midzutani managed the office. In 1901 he had about 750 men working on the Kalispell Division (McKay, 1993:18).

African American residents of Kalispell were relatively few, but the census documents that approximately 25 lived in the area from 1900 to 1920. Several were listed as train porters, servants, laborers, farmers, washwomen and hairdressers. Most were from the south, and according to McKay (1993), some of the older generations were presumably freed slaves.

## MOVERS AND SHAKERS IN THE EARLY ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF KALISPELL'S COMMERCIAL DOWNTOWN

There are numerous individuals who were important for their contribution to the early economic growth and cultural development of Kalispell but do not meet Criterion B. A representative sample of those who were directly related to buildings and/or events that are associated with the development of the Main Street Historic District are discussed below.

*Marius and Carl Anderson* were important in Kalispell's cultural development and owned the Orpheum and Liberty Theatres when they formed a partnership with Roy McDaniels of the Princess Theatre. The deal created a partnership in which the company owned and operated all of the theatres in Kalispell. The Anderson's had built the Liberty Theatre at 120 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East in 1920, and in 1941 Carl opened the Anderson Style Shop located at 222 Main Street. During World War II, Carl was appointed chairman of the county's preparedness and advisory commission, and constructed one of the only buildings in the district from the period of the 1930s through the end of the war.

*Gurdon H. Adams and his wife, Orma L. Adams*, moved to Demersville in 1887 and opened a store called the Peanut Stand, which thrived and expanded. Gurdon opened a store in Kalispell in November of 1891 and he and his family moved to Kalispell in the spring of 1892, dismantling their Demersville house and rebuilding it in Kalispell. The Adams Department Store was constructed at 217 Main Street (previously known as 213 Main) in 1895, and expanded to 219 Main Street (previously 217

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Main) in 1901 to house the Adams grocery department. That business was later known as the Flathead Commercial Company. The upper-level of the Adams Block was utilized for lodging and office space, with five rooms remodeled at an early date and turned into T.J. Hileman's photography studio.

*William Calbick*, a Kalispell real estate agent, built the Calbick Block at 221 Main Street in 1906 and the building remained in the Calbick family until 1956. William Calbick moved to the Flathead Valley from Minnesota in 1898 and farmed in the Creston area. He moved to Kalispell in 1901 and the next year joined the long-standing real estate business of Griffin & Stannard. He retired from that firm in 1906 and for a short time managed the Kalispell Manufacturing & Improvement Company, which had formed to manufacture a threshing machine attachment. He owned several farms and orchards in the valley and in 1907 joined other leading businessmen in purchasing the Kalispell Iron Works. William Calbick died in 1919 at the age of 66.

Several prominent individuals occupied the offices on the second floor of the Calbick Block. Judge Charles Pomeroy, one of Kalispell's most prominent and respected attorneys, had his office in the Calbick Block from 1906 to 1910, and from approximately 1915 until 1941 Dr. Albert A. Dodge had his office on the second floor of the building. Dr. Dodge began his medical practice in the Flathead Valley in 1914. He served as the Flathead County Medical Officer for many years, and helped establish and manage the Flathead County Hospital. He passed away in 1959 and had been the oldest practicing physician in Montana at the age of 91. Much of Dr. Dodge's medical equipment is at the Mayo Clinic and the Montana Historical Society.

*Charles E. and William G. Conrad* organized the Conrad National Bank in 1891, and the following year constructed an impressive brick and stone bank building on Main Street, which has since been destroyed. The Conrads were associated with downtown development through business and real estate dealings, and through employment. Many of Kalispell's early businessmen and boosters served as stockholders or directors of the Conrad National Bank. Charles E. Conrad is credited with being one of the founding fathers of the city. As a wealthy entrepreneur and a popular local representative with political power, it appears that Charles influenced the railroad's choice in choosing Kalispell as their division point.

*Tyson Duncan* was one of Flathead Valley's earliest settlers and constructed the Duncan Block at 111 Main Street in 1908. Tyson filed on a homestead in the area that would later become part of the Kalispell Townsite. He sold 120 acres of his land when the Great Northern Railway Townsite Company men came looking for a railroad route. He used 40 acres of the land for himself, and developed the Duncan Addition of Kalispell. Duncan constructed a new home in 1892 in his own addition (East California Street) and lived there until his death in 1926. In 1884 Tyson was elected justice of the peace of the Jocko Township and was the first official to qualify for office in Flathead County. The Duncan Block at 111 Main Street served as a moving picture house as early as 1910, and as early as 1912 Koppang and Jordet set up an automobile dealership in the building. Furnished rooms were located on the second-story for many years, and after Tyson died, his wife Lucy managed the upper-level rentals.

*John Harrington Edwards* had the Edwards Block constructed at 124 Main Street in 1899. The original tenants of the block were Fred Merigold and N. B. Nye in the southern half, and Broderick & Walker (a drug store) in the northern half. John Edwards was a prominent citizen of Kalispell in the 1890s and again in the 1920s. For many years the Johns Hardware Store, located in the Edwards Block from 1931 to 1959, housed one of the largest collections of guns in the United States. Sam E. Johns, an early Flathead Valley resident who settled in Demersville around 1890, started the collection. Items from the Johns Gun Collection are now housed in the Montana Historical Society museum in Helena.

Born in New Hampshire in 1866, John Edwards came to Kalispell in 1891 and served as one of Kalispell's first aldermen, a member of the first volunteer fire department, assistant secretary of the Kalispell Townsite Company, and as a member of the first city council. According to a 1905 *Kalispell Bee* newspaper, Mr. Edwards was "the most prominent public benefactor Kalispell has had." He married Mary Dixen in Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1893, and Mary became prominent in church work and in Kalispell society. In 1895 she was reportedly the first white woman to visit Avalanche Lake, in what later became Glacier National Park. From 1902 to 1906 John Edwards was the vice president of the Conrad National Bank, and then he moved to Seattle, Washington. He later returned to Kalispell and from 1920 until approximately 1926 he lived in the Kalispell Hotel. He once again served as the vice president of the Conrad Bank, and returned to Seattle in the late 1920s.

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*James A. Ford* had a great deal of influence on the development of real estate property in Kalispell and in 1898 constructed the two-story brick Ford Block at 141 Main Street. Ford was a prominent early settler of Kalispell who came when the townsite was platted in the spring of 1891. James was born in Ohio in 1844 to a farm family with 13 children, and at age 18 he joined the 32<sup>nd</sup> Ohio Regiment and served until the end of the Civil War. After the war he came west via Salt Lake City and Virginia City, working as a freighter, mule skinner, stage driver, and stock rancher. Once in Kalispell, he acquired oil and mining claims in various districts, raised cattle, and engaged in real estate development. He served on Kalispell's original city council and was a stockholder and director of Conrad National Bank for many years. Ford built the downtown commercial block as well as several large residences in the area. In 1901 he brought his three sisters and his brother R. Nels Ford to Kalispell. The Ford Block served as a hotel for many years, housing James Ford himself and other members of the Ford family, plus many lodgers. James Ford remained single and lived in rooms in the Ford Block until moving into his new home at 728 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East in 1923. He passed away in 1934 at the age of 89. His nephew, James Marion Ford, operated the Miller-Ford Electric Company in the Ford Block until 1981, when he sold the building.

*Henry Good* was associated with various business blocks in Kalispell's Main Street District, which include the 1929 Montgomery Ward store building at 333 Main Street and the Good Garage at 400 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. The Montgomery Ward store building was constructed to lease to Montgomery Ward, and the structure essentially marked the expansion of the business district south along Main Street.

Henry Good was a businessman, farmer and real estate owner who was best known as one of the Flathead Valley's most important logging contractors. From 1894 until 1929 Good was a major (and sometimes the largest) logging contractor in northwest Montana, and perhaps more than any other single person, shaped the logging industry in the Flathead for several decades. Around 1909 he became the main contractor for the Somers Lumber Company (south of Kalispell), and he logged 20-30 million board feet annually for the next twenty years. He owned a great deal of the timber land in the Stillwater River area, and his work as a contractor covered everything from cutting timber, to river drives, to delivering the timber to mills. Good employed as many as 350 men and more than 100 teams in one season. He was extremely active in the community, serving as a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Kalispell, a director in the Flathead County Purebred Livestock Association, president of the Stillwater Land Company, a member of the State Liquor Control Board, president of the Whitefish Land Company, chairman of the board of county commissioners, president of the Flathead County fair commission, president of the Kalispell Golf Club, president of the Northwest Montana district of the Montana Highway Improvement Association, and president of the Flathead and Lincoln Counties Motor Club. He was an avid and effective supporter of the good roads campaign and was particularly interested in the road across Marias Pass.

Born in 1877 in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, Henry Good came to Butte with his parents in 1884. In 1886 his father, Hugh Good, brought the family to the Flathead Valley and homesteaded 160 acres two miles southwest of what became the Kalispell Townsite. Hugh then homesteaded another 160 acres 12 miles north of town, and helped guide engineers for the Great Northern Railway over Marias Pass in 1888. In 1898 Henry Good bought 160 acres 10 miles north of Kalispell, where he developed a successful farm that was considered a showcase of the valley. In 1899 he married Ada Bowdish, and they had two children, Mark Henry and Ruth. Ada died in 1918 during the influenza epidemic, after being active in Red Cross work during World War I. In 1920 Henry Good married Alice Ketchum, a native of Iowa and a graduate of the Chicago University of Music and the Minneapolis College of Music and Art, and they had a son, Henry K. Good. Henry Good Sr. died in 1944 and his wife Alice died in 1953.

*Walter H. Griffin and George Stannard* operated a real estate and insurance business out of the building that Griffin constructed at 318 Main Street. Griffin constructed the Griffin Block between 1891 and 1894 and owned it until 1926. Griffin and Stannard were both early residents of the Flathead Valley, settling first in Demersville.

Griffin was born in Brantford, Ontario. When young he worked as a telegraph operator, and later managed a telegraph company. He was a friend of Alexander Bell, and Griffin's ideas reportedly helped Bell develop the telephone. Griffin came to Demersville in April of 1891 and established a real estate business. He was also involved in other ventures, which included the Kintla Lake Oil Company. He served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners, president of the Chamber of Commerce and the Kalispell Club and was an enthusiastic worker for public highways. He was the mayor of Kalispell from

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1896 until 1902, and again from 1906 until 1908. After his death in 1924 at the age of 73, his heirs donated the baseball park known as Griffin Park, to the city (it was located in the area north of the railroad tracks). According to his obituary, "Probably no one in Kalispell was more public spirited (McKay, 1993)."

George F. Stannard had a long and varied career in Demersville and Kalispell. He was born on the island of Guernsey (one of the Channel Islands) in 1860, and was the son of an Irish landlord. When he was two years old his family moved to France, and in 1870 the family moved to Dublin, Ireland. He received a bachelor's degree in 1881 from Dublin University, and then studied civil engineering. He served for three years in the British Army and then received an appointment as civil engineer at the Banff coal mines in Alberta in 1886. Instead, he worked as a cow puncher for a short time. In 1887 he moved to Fort Benton and then on to Helena, where he met Telesphere Demers. Demers, the proprietor of a mercantile in Demersville, invited him to work as a bookkeeper in his store, and Stannard worked for him until Demers died in 1889. Demers had surveyed and named the town that became Kalispell's predecessor.

Stannard subsequently ran a real estate business in partnership with John Clifford and they purchased a large portion of the Kalispell Townsite. In 1893 he associated with Walter Griffin in the real estate and insurance business, and continued to acquire great tracts of land throughout the city and county. Stannard also owned mining claims and was one of the founders of the Kalispell Iron Works. After his retirement he was one of the early investors in the Kalispell-Kevin Oil Company. Stannard served on the Kalispell Chamber of Commerce and the Board of the Bank of Commerce. He was a member of the Masons, the Elks, the Kalispell Club and the Episcopal Church. Stannard was an avid promoter of the Flathead Valley and in 1905 traveled to Europe to advertise the valley. In 1910 he married Jeanette Swaney. George Stannard died in 1937 at the age of 76, and his wife Jeanette died in 1918 at the age of 47.

*James Harbert and C. W. Norquist* founded the Fair Department Store in 1899 with \$2,000.00 worth of stock in a wood-frame building on Main Street, north of the McIntosh Opera House. In June of 1901 Harbert and Norquist purchased the 227 Main Street lot and constructed the new Fair Department Store. The Fair Department Store was a member of the Montana, Washington and Oregon Cash Buyers' Union, which was a group of 50 merchants who purchased in bulk directly from manufacturers, and it was the largest association of its kind in 1902. The organization had two buyers in New York City handling the dry and furnishing goods, one buyer in Chicago, and Harbert & Norquist handled the union's rubber goods. The Fair Department Store in Bozeman purchased the cotton and silk thread goods, the New Whatcom store purchased the clothing and the Colfax store purchased the tinware, hardware and crockery. The Fair Department Store sold for cash, not credit, and was able to offer lower prices than competitors because of its bulk purchasing.

James Harbert and Charles W. Norquist both moved to Kalispell from St. Paul, Minnesota, and they initially lived in the same house with their respective wives on 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue East. After selling out his interest in the Fair Department Store, Norquist bought a store in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and he and his wife Myrtle moved there in 1906. James Harbert was elected Mayor of Kalispell in 1908 and later served as a member of the state legislature. Harbert was involved in numerous developments locally and throughout the state, which included raising and selling alfalfa in Musselshell County.

*E. C. Knight and Walmsley R. Twining* were contractors and partners, and were associated with various commercial structures in Kalispell's Main Street District. They constructed the Knight & Twining Block in 1901 at 226 Main Street and they owned the building together until 1923. Twining continued to own it until his death in 1930, then his wife Christine owned it until her death in 1956. E. C. Knight came to Kalispell in 1901 from Philadelphia and worked in the building business. In 1901 Knight's brother-in-law, Walmsley R. Twining, visited Kalispell. He was the superintendent of construction for Samuel B. McDowell, a general contractor of Philadelphia, and in 1908 Twining moved permanently to Kalispell and he and Knight constructed the K&T Building at 237 Main Street. Knight and Twining supervised the construction of many downtown buildings, which are discussed below under Criteria C.

Walmsley Twining's first wife passed away in 1905 and in 1913 he married Mrs. Christine Lillevig, who had grown up in Kalispell. Their son, Walmsley R. Twining Jr., was a member of the Carnegie Library Building Board, the city council, the Republican party, and the Odd Fellows. Christine Twining was active in Red Cross work and belonged to the Christian

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Science church, the Rebekahs, and the Women's Relief Corps. Walmsley Twining died in 1930 at the age of 76, and his wife Christine died in 1956 at the age of 73.

*John Macintosh and Judson Sawyer* constructed their adjoining block at 34 and 48 Main Street. John McIntosh built the Opera House at 48 Main Street in 1896 and he and Sawyer added the building to the north in 1903. The upper floor of the opera house served as a theater, ballroom, meeting hall and even a roller skating rink at one time. The street-level shops in the Opera House block were home to a number of retail businesses over the years, including McIntosh's hardware store and music shop, the Farmers' Protective Association, Robbin Brothers Hardware Store and Cannon's Clothing Store. McIntosh built his first store at 148 Main Street with a financial loan from one of his brothers, and his store competed with the Missoula Mercantile Company and the Kalispell Hardware Company. He sold his old building to George Wilson, who ran a department store there for many years, and then constructed his Opera House at 48 Main Street.

McIntosh purchased the south half of the block from Judson Sawyer in 1904 and that half remained in the McIntosh family until around 1980. The north half of the block apparently stayed in the Sawyer family until 1952, when Franklin McIntosh purchased it from Hugh Sawyer. It then remained in the McIntosh family until 1955. The McIntosh Opera House and its neighbor, the McIntosh & Sawyer Block, are the northwest anchors of the Main Street Historic District and serve as important visual landmarks. They are reminders of the city's early prosperity and its interest in the performing arts.

*James W. McKnight and Robert Benn* were partners in the construction of the McKnight building (Hotel Montana), which was constructed in 1909. James W. McKnight came to Kalispell from Dupuyer, Montana, in 1901 and bought a 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East business and a corner lot from Fred Langerman. McKnight operated his wholesale liquor business at the 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East location and eventually removed the building in order to construct the existing building, which he owned with his partner, Robert Benn.

McKnight was born in the east, graduated from West Point, and came to Fort Shaw, Montana, in 1878 with the U.S. Army. He later resigned from the army and purchased and conducted the trading post at Fort Shaw. Next he owned a general store and was postmaster and express agent in Sun River. He then laid out the townsite of Dupuyer and put in a telephone system in the new town. In 1912 the McKnight's sold their Kalispell business (although retaining interest in the Hotel Montana) and moved to Spokane. Their daughter Verres drove the family touring car from Kalispell to Spokane, and was said to be the first woman to accomplish this feat. The next year McKnight bought the Libby Hotel and moved to Libby, Montana, with his family. Robert Benn lived in Kalispell beginning in 1901. He had come to the Great Falls area in 1888 from Michigan, and later married Minnie Mae Sloan of Kalispell. Soon after building the McKnight Block, Benn bought out McKnight's share in the McKnight & Co. wholesale liquor business. He was also the proprietor of Benn's Buffet, located in the McKnight Block. Benn was murdered in 1915 at the age of 51, and his widow became the proprietor of the Montana Hotel after his death.

*The O'Neil family* became one of the most prominent families in Kalispell. DeWitt Clinton O'Neil, a Civil War veteran, and Belle O'Neil had six children (Ernest, Greeley, Charles I., Clinton D., John, and Mary), all of whom moved to Kalispell to take advantage of better economic opportunities. In 1898 DeWitt and Belle joined some of their children in the Flathead Valley. In the Flathead, Dewitt first worked as a teamster and salesman, then a bookkeeper and collector for his sons' lumber business.

Clinton and Charles O'Neil moved to Kalispell in 1895, and in 1896 purchased the retail lumber yard of the Butte and Montana Company. In 1901 Clinton organized the C.D. O'Neil Lumber Company, merging five local lumber yards into one company, and the next year formed a partnership with his brother, Charles. Clinton later became the sole owner, with company members including his children. Clinton served as chief of the fire department for about eight years, was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, the Kiwan Club, the Montana Retail Lumberman's Association, and the Western Retail Lumberman's Association. His wife, Emma, was involved with the women's suffrage movement.

Charles I. O'Neil served as one of the directors of the Northwestern Lumber Company and was the manager of the Butte & Montana Company's retail department when Clinton purchased the lumber yard. He married Kathryn Fingado and their sons, Larry and Charles, founded the Forest Products Company in Kalispell in 1936. They utilized their father's uncut timber lands northwest of the city as a resource. The O'Neil Lumber Company became the largest retail lumber yard in the state, with their

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office and one of their yards located at 424 Main Street. The company purchased extensive timber belts, providing timbers for the Butte mines, the Great Falls smelter, Great Northern Railroad bridges, and goods that included lath, shingles, moldings, sash and doors.

Ernest O'Neil married Frieda E. Gerth, and in 1898 they came to Kalispell. He constructed the building at 123 Main Street in 1926 to house his printing business. Ernest was a Presbyterian Church elder for over two decades. He died in 1944 at the age of 77, and operated the O'Neil Print Shop at the Main Street location until his death.

*Robert Pauline* constructed the building at 121 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East in 1919 for the purpose of a laundry. The laundry was the result of the consolidation of two competing laundries. The American Laundry Company and the Kalispell Steam Laundry, which merged in 1918, were bought out in 1919 by Pauline. Mr. Pauline served as the mayor of Kalispell from 1913 to 1922, and then again from 1926-1928. He was also the State Senator from Flathead County from 1919 through the early 1940s (Elwood, 1982:44). He had served as a volunteer fireman, fire chief, president of the Chamber of Commerce, charter member of the Kiwanis Club, president of the Montana State Laundrymen's Association, and a member of the Masons and the Shriners.

Robert Pauline married Alice Gates in Kalispell in 1897, and retired as an engineer from the railroad in 1902. He and partners operated the Kalispell Steam Laundry and in 1924 he and Frank Linderman purchased the Kalispell Hotel and ran it for a few years. Alice taught high school and served for many years as the vice president and secretary of the Kalispell-American Laundry. She was a parliamentarian and a member of the American Legion Auxiliary, the Methodist Church, the Eastern Star, the Women's Republican Club and president of the Century Club. Alice reportedly owned the first women's bicycle in Kalispell, which she rode in a woolen bicycle suit that had a full knee length skirt and bloomers.

*William Carvoso Whipps* constructed the first brick building in downtown Kalispell in 1891. Whipps was the organizer of the First National Bank, which occupied the brick building until it moved to another location in 1905. Whipps was cashier and manager of the First National Bank until 1898, when he became receiver of the U.S. Land office. In 1904 he erected the Whipps Block at 301 Main Street. Whipps owned and sold residential and orchard real estate along Flathead lake, and he owned several ranches near Kalispell. Whipps was an active advocate of the creation of Glacier National Park, and his summer home on Lake McDonald, in what became Glacier National Park, was one of the first to be built for private use.

Whipps became the first elected mayor of Kalispell in 1893 (through 1896) and again from 1910 to 1912. He was responsible for the paving of streets, codifying the city ordinances, installing cluster street lights, planting trees, installing a sewer system, the reclamation of the marsh that became Woodland Park and the building of drives around the Courthouse. Often called the "Czar," he accomplished much toward the development of Kalispell during his four terms as mayor. Whipps, who was a moralist, advocated closing all businesses on Sunday except drug stores. He demanded a close scrutiny of the operation of saloons, and was an advocate for shutting down the house of prostitution on First and Second Avenue West.

In 1910 Whipps promised to acquire the privately owned water system for the city, and ran as the Municipal Ownership candidate for mayor. The party wrote a resolution designed to put the water plant into public ownership, then to do the same with the electric light plant and the telephone system. The year 1910 was without question the year for numerous blue laws to pass with the blessing of Mayor Whipps. He succeeded in passing his Sunday closing ordinance, which prohibited businesses like theatres and billiard halls from opening on Sundays. An ordinance passed that imposed a hefty fine for anybody selling tobacco or cigarettes to anyone under age of 18, and a law prohibiting vagrancy also passed. An ordinance passed that declared that all machines (automobiles) should carry numbers for the purpose of identification, and not exceed a speed limit of 12 miles per hour within city limits. The same ordinance set the rules for what a driver must do when it meets another driver or teams of horses. It was also the year that the City Council voted to ban dandelions and outdoor privies from Kalispell. Apparently, any resident would be subject to a fifty dollar fine for allowing the dandy to flourish in his yard. According to Henry Elwood, both the privy and the dandy remained in Kalispell for quite some time (Elwood, 1980:74-75).

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## ARCHITECTS AND THOSE ASSOCIATED WITH THE BUILDING INDUSTRY THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DISTRICT

A majority of the buildings in Kalispell's Main Street District were constructed by local builders and contractors using standard plans and designs that were popular during the time, but several were professionally designed by architects. George Shanley, Marion B. Riffo and Fred A. Brinkman drew up plans for a majority of the professionally designed buildings in the district from around 1900 to 1950.

*George Shanley* designed numerous landmark commercial buildings in the district, as well as business blocks and residences throughout Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming. He was born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1875 and was educated at the University of Vermont. He came to Montana to help his father construct a barn near Glacier Park and when arriving in Kalispell in 1898, worked with Joseph Gibson, who had been designing Main Street buildings in Kalispell since the township was platted. Gibson and Shanley partnered and created the firm of Gibson and Shanley.

Two of Shanley's landmark designs in the Main Street District are the Western Commercial style Whipps Block (1904) at 301 Main Street, and the Renaissance Revival style Masonic Temple (1905) at 241 Main Street. Shanley drew up plans for the two buildings around the same time, but he didn't supervise the construction of either one. Mike Greig got the contract to do the stonework for both the Masonic Temple and the Whipps Block, and he began work in May of 1904. Additional contractors for the Whipps Block include Thomas Wilson, who did the plastering, the Missoula Mercantile, who did the plumbing, and the Flathead Paint Company, who did the painting and ornamentation.

In the summer of 1909 W.C. Whipps built an addition to the original Whipps Block (on the lot to the south of the 1904 structure) to house the W. C. Whipps, Son & Company furniture store. The architecture was designed to match that of the 1904 building and was drawn up by Shanley. The general contractor for the addition was Knight & Neilson of Kalispell, and Marion Riffo served as the supervising architect for Shanley. Frank Grey contracted for the concrete, stone and brick work on the addition, and the building opened in September of 1909.

The general contract for George Shanley's Masonic Temple was let to Hastie & Dougan of Spokane, Washington, who influenced building construction throughout the Northwest, and who had built the Kalispell courthouse and jail the previous year. The work for the Masonic Temple was supervised by David Barker. The excavation was completed by J. E. Sanford, and the plastering contractor was H. J. Cunningham of Columbia Falls.

In 1900 Shanley moved to Butte where he became associated with Kent and Shanley, and in 1907 moved to Great Falls and opened an office there. Shanley designed a number of prominent structures throughout Montana, which include the Finlen Hotel, the main pavilion at Columbia Gardens, and the Immaculate Conception school and convent in Butte; the Sparling Hotel, Liberty Theater, and the First National Bank in Great Falls; numerous banks along the High-Line, and the Independent Telephone Company building in Missoula (Mathews, 2007:14). Shanley also designed Kalispell's City Hall building (1904) at First Avenue East and Third Street, which no longer exists.

Shanley was active in politics and was elected as an Alderman (Democrat) from the Great Falls Fourth Ward in 1918-19. He was also appointed to the State Board of Architectural Examiners by Governor Sam Stewart in 1918, and served as the president of the board. He served as a member and as the president of the Great Falls Planning Board for many years. In 1936 he was elected to the Montana House of Representatives where he served one term. Shanley remained in Great Falls until his death on November 4, 1960.

*Marion B. Riffo* was an important Kalispell architect and structural engineer, as well as a local bandmaster and musician. He came to Kalispell in 1909 and was a competitor of Kalispell architect Joseph Gibson. Shortly after arriving in the city Riffo served as the supervising architect for the 1909 Whipps Block addition, and was the architect for the landmark Kalispell Hotel, a three-story Western Commercial structure built in 1911. Riffo later designed the Prairie Commercial style Kalispell American Laundry building (1919) at 121 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East, and the Beaux Arts style Liberty Theatre (1920) at 120 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East.

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Marion Rizzo organized what would become one of the city's best-known musical groups, and conducted the group well into the 1920s. The Glacier Park Juvenile Band included 85 players from Kalispell and Columbia Falls, and one of their best known performances was in Spokane, Washington, when they were invited to play for the National Apple Show in 1915. Louis Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, paid for the sleeping cars for the musicians, and Rizzo composed a piece for the occasion (Elwood, 1980:69). More than 8,000 people heard the performance.

*Joseph Gibson*, an architect who was associated with George Shanley by the late 1890s, first came to Montana and located in Kalispell in 1891. When he arrived, two log cabins represented the extent of the development in the city, and he was the first engineer and architect to become identified with Kalispell. He assisted in much of the development of the city by helping to lay out the town, serving as the Flathead county engineer for six years, and serving as the county assessor for a similar period. Mr. Gibson drew up the plans for the Young Men's Christian Association building, the Buffalo block (no longer existing), as well as many other significant buildings in the city, which include helping to design the Masonic Temple with George Shanley (Sanders, 1913:1490).

*Franklin Madison Morgan* was another early Kalispell architect who designed the Conrad Block that housed the Fitch drug store on Main (destroyed by fire in the 1980s) and the West Hotel (no longer exists), which was a large hotel near the train depot on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. Morgan was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1842 and was a pioneer resident of several western towns. He is said to have built the first log cabin and later the first brick building in Billings, and he supervised the first business blocks and residences of Miles City and Great Falls.

*Fred Brinkman*, the most influential architect in the district from the 1920s to the 1950s, designed numerous buildings throughout Kalispell and Western Montana. Brinkman was also influential in remodeling and expanding many of Kalispell's commercial buildings. Brinkman was born in Spokane, Washington, on November 23, 1892, and his parents moved to Kalispell when he was six months old. His father, Gustav A. Brinkman, was born in Germany in 1863 and came to St. Louis in 1880. He married Amalia Wagenknecht and eventually moved to Kalispell. Gustav was a well-known master carpenter and cabinetmaker and is reported to have built the first house in Kalispell (Elwood, 1982:54).

Fred Brinkman graduated from Flathead County High School, and then from the University of Michigan School of Architecture. He won the American Institute of Architectural Medal for General Excellence at the time of his graduation in 1916. He worked as an architect for two years at the Panama Canal for the Civil Service, and then serviced with the 219<sup>th</sup> Engineers as a lieutenant from 1918 to 1919. After World War I he worked in Billings for two years and then returned to Kalispell and established his architectural firm in 1922. At the conviction of his father, Fred had moved to Kalispell the week after architect Marion Rizzo passed away. Some of Fred Brinkman's designs that are located within the Main Street District include the 1926 Western Commercial style O'Neil Print Shop at 323 Main Street; the 1927 City Water Department building with Georgian Revival features at 312 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East (formerly 336); the 1928 Western Commercial Halliday-Boysen Block at 110 Main Street; and the 1941 Anderson Style Shop with Art Nouveau features at 222 Main Street.

One of Brinkman's unique commercial building designs is his Gothic Revival style Montgomery Ward store building at 333 Main Street. Brinkman prepared the plans for the building according to Montgomery Ward specifications and sent them to the corporate office in Chicago for approval. Contracts were awarded March 1, 1929, and the building was constructed within the same year. The contract to build the new store was let to W.L. Graham & Son of Missoula, and Graham moved to Kalispell during the building season. The building's plumbing was completed by Service Plumbing & Heating of Missoula, and the remaining work was done by Kalispell subcontractors, including excavator W. R. Gray, painter H. M. Angell, wiring by Spaulding Electric Company, sheet iron and roofing by Hundahl & Modesitt, and the woodwork by members of the local carpenters' union. The Kalispell Mercantile furnished the hardware, the Somers Lumber Company furnished the heavy timbers and lumber, and C. H. Karow provided the hardwood flooring. A majority of the materials used to construct the building, with the exception of the pressed brick, were also local. The surplus dirt from excavation was said to have been hauled to the city park to fill the north side of the big bend (presumably Woodland or Lawrence Park). The Montgomery Ward store opened on July 27, 1929.



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Fred Brinkman created numerous designs for buildings that were constructed throughout the city of Kalispell as well as Western Montana. Additional buildings in Kalispell include the new Flathead County High School, the Trinity Lutheran Church of Kalispell, the Cornelius Hedges School (Southside School), the Linderman School, the Church of Christ Scientist, and numerous homes, which includes his own Tudor cottage style residence at 700 First Avenue East. Additionally, Brinkman designed many of the buildings that were part of a city improvement project in what was considered a blighted area just south of the Main Street Historic District, and north of the courthouse (McKay, 1993:26). Development for the improvement project occurred between 1927 and 1941, with Brinkman designed structures including Tudor, Gothic Revival, Art Moderne and Mission style buildings. Brinkman designed buildings that are located in other Montana cities include the Mission style Symes Hot Springs Hotel (c.1928) in Hot Springs, Montana, and the New Jeff elementary (1951) and the Broadwater schools (1949) in Helena, Montana. He also designed the Cobb House in 1918, a private residence for J.E. Lewis of the Glacier Hotel (Lake McDonald Lodge). Lewis had the lodge at Glacier National Park constructed in 1919. The lodge and the outlying building complex, which includes the Cobb House, is a national historic landmark (U.S. Department of Interior, 2003).

In the 1940s Brinkman established a partnership with Percy H. Lenon and that firm continued to design buildings throughout Western Montana. Some of those designs include the Modernistic style Saint Mary Visitor Center in Glacier National Park, the High Schools in Whitefish and Chinook, Montana, and the Federal Housing Administration housing in Great Falls, Montana.

In addition to designing structures, Brinkman was well known for renovations and expansions of buildings, and for his adaptive reuse of buildings and building materials. His renovations include the circa 1940 remodel of the Wilson Café building at 123 Main Street, and the 1936 remodel of the Todd's Bakery building at 131 Main Street. One example of Brinkman's adaptive reuse involved a massive and elaborate carriage house located at the Conrad Mansion in Kalispell. The structure was removed in 1928 and the materials were used to make up four residential and one commercial building (Hintze, 2007). According to Kathy McKay, Fred Brinkman died in 1961 (1993:38).

A majority of the district's buildings were not designed by architects, but rather by contractors and builders, who played a significant role in the overall physical development of Kalispell's Main Street Historic District. They were involved in everything from choosing the stylistic features of the interior and exterior of a building (often through the use of pattern book designs), to overseeing every detail of the construction. Some of Kalispell's early prominent builders and contractors include Knight & Twining, the Stahl family, Henry Hansman and W.A. Powers.

*Contractors and partners Knight and Twining* constructed several two-story Western Commercial style buildings in the district, which include the Knight & Twining Block (1901) at 226 Main Street, the K&T Building (1908) at 237 Main Street, and the Keller Building (c.1900) at 133 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. E. C. Knight came to Kalispell in 1901 from Philadelphia, and went immediately into the building business. Twining had visited Kalispell and assisted Knight with various construction projects, but didn't move to Kalispell permanently until 1908. Twining supervised the construction of many of the city's buildings, including the Western Commercial style McKnight Block (1909) at 136 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East, and the Dillon Hotel on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East (no longer exists). Twining's last work was his residence at 546 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue East, which he built in 1922.

*The Stahl family* worked closely with contractors Knight and Twining, and their masonry work can be seen throughout the Main Street District. The Stahl Brothers were masons and brickmakers who ran their brickworks on the site of what today is Woodland Park. John Stahl was contracted for the stone and brick work for the Knight & Twining Block, and the Stahl Brothers likely constructed the Heller Building (old Pastime Bar) at 140 Main, which is listed in the National Register. The K&T Building at 237 Main Street was also constructed by the Stahl family, and in 1908 the local newspaper reported that "Jack Stahl, one of the swiftest men with a trowel in the masonry line, is one of the crew piling up the brick on rush orders for Knight & Twining's new building (McKay, 1992)."

The Stahl Brothers were the contractors for the Western Commercial style McIntyre's Opera House in 1899, and they received the contract for the brickwork for the Western Commercial style Adams Block (213-17 Main), which began in 1895. Jack W. Stahl & Son were the contractors for the brickwork and plastering for the Western Commercial style Ford Block (1898), a corner landmark located at 141 Main Street. Mason and Clapp of Spokane were the general contractors and B. J. Boorman, who had a sawmill west of Kalispell, got the contract to furnish the lumber for the building.

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*Kalispell contractor Henry Hansman* was a general contractor who constructed buildings in the Main Street District during the 1920s and 1930s. Hansman was the contractor for the Brinkman designed Art Deco City Service Station at 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East in 1931, and in 1936 he remodeled the Fair Department Store building at 227 Main Street. Hansman constructed the Western Commercial style Brust Block building at 117 Main Street in 1928, and he was the general contractor for the Brinkman designed City Water Department Building on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. The Water Department Building is a good example of a structure that was constructed from top to bottom using local labor. The Kirkpatrick Brothers constructed the foundation, and the excavation and brick laying was completed by G. Frank Grey, who also manufactured the fireproof vaults and the concrete for the building. Miller Electric did the electrical and Kalispell Plumbing and Heating did the plumbing and heating (McKay, 1993:24FH686). A.L. Manning did the plastering, Flathead Tin shop did the roofing and sheet metal work, Jack Dissmore did painting and interior decorating, and Kalispell Cabinet Factory did the millwork. The furnishings were purchased from the Bank of Commerce. Frank Grey, a prominent Kalispell mason, also constructed the O'Neil Lumber Company Office at 424 Main Street in 1909. The lumber company office is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

*W.A. Powers* was influential in the physical development of the city by providing building materials for businesses and homes. He founded the Kalispell Cement Works in 1907 and manufactured his products on 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East. His stamp is seen in many of the city's sidewalks, but he is just as well known for producing and installing cast concrete blocks, bricks, curbs, drains, foundations, and ornamentals like pillars and balustrades. Many buildings constructed between 1907 and 1915 have concrete block foundations made by Powers, and the first paving job of the firm Powers & Eckholmi involved the removal of the wood sidewalk in front of William Calbick's store at 221 Main Street, and replacing it with a "perfect" concrete sidewalk in 1907. In 1911 Powers received the contract for the concrete work in Glacier National Park, which included bridges and culverts.

There are numerous other builders and contractors who influenced the physical development of the downtown commercial district, but their work does not appear to be as well documented as those previously discussed. Some of these individuals include: George Simmonds, a Kalispell builder and general contractor for the Western Commercial style Karcher & Durall building (1908) at 231 Main Street; E.N. Lippincott and G.C. McAuley, who were the general contractors for the Western Commercial style Duncan Block (1908) at 111 Main Street; and the Welch Brothers and James Hannaman of Oakland, California, who were the general contractors for the Colonial Revival style Federal Building (1917) at 247 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East.

The construction of a majority of the buildings in the Main Street District were either completed by, or overseen by local general contractors. However, one prominent out-of-state firm played a relatively significant role in the architecture of downtown Kalispell. Hastie & Dougan of Spokane, Washington, was awarded the general contract for the Shanley designed Masonic Temple in 1905. They were also the contractors who had built the city's courthouse and jail the previous year, and Kalispell's Flathead County Courthouse in 1903. John Hastie (1863-1930) was a prominent Seattle resident and building contractor. Around 1896 he formed a contracting partnership called Hastie and Dougan (with offices in Spokane, Seattle, and Tacoma, Washington), which evolved into the Sound Construction and Engineering Company. The firm constructed buildings throughout the West and British Columbia, and include the Clatsop County Court House in Astoria, Oregon, buildings on the University of Idaho campus, and the Federal building in Los Angeles. In the State of Washington Hastie and company built the Washington Capitol Building in Olympia, the dry dock at Bremerton Navy Yard, and Seattle landmarks that include the Eagles Building and the Northern Life Tower (City of Seattle, 2009).

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
 Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 30 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	<u>11U</u>	<u>699636</u>	<u>5341577</u>	G	<u>11U</u>	<u>699979</u>	<u>5341255</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<u>11U</u>	<u>699695</u>	<u>5341601</u>	H	<u>11U</u>	<u>699870</u>	<u>5341222</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>11U</u>	<u>699706</u>	<u>5341564</u>	I	<u>11U</u>	<u>699856</u>	<u>5341262</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>11U</u>	<u>699822</u>	<u>5341597</u>	J	<u>11U</u>	<u>699802</u>	<u>5341247</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
E	<u>11U</u>	<u>699791</u>	<u>5341698</u>	K	<u>11U</u>	<u>699822</u>	<u>5341164</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
F	<u>11U</u>	<u>699854</u>	<u>5341717</u>	L	<u>11U</u>	<u>699758</u>	<u>5341150</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Legal Location (Township, Range & Sections):** T28N, R21W, S7 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  & S18 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Kalispell Main Street Historic District

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**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Kalispell's Main Street Historic District lies within the platted area of the Kalispell Township (1891). The main focus of the district includes four blocks of commercial storefronts facing Main Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East, which continue as they did historically, to serve as the core of Kalispell's downtown business district.

The boundaries of the Main Street Historic District are generally defined by Center Street to the north; 5<sup>th</sup> Street to the south; the alley that runs north-south to the west of Main Street; and the alley that runs north-south to the east of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East.

Specifically, the point of beginning (POB) for the district is located in the alley behind and to the west of the building located at 34-40 Main Street. The boundary then runs south along the alley to a point behind and to the west of the building located at 424 Main Street; then east to the middle of the Main Street right-of-way. The boundary then runs north to the intersection of Main and 4<sup>th</sup> Street; then east to the intersection of 4<sup>th</sup> Street and the alley behind and to the west of the west side of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East; then south to a point behind and to the west of the 400 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East building. The boundary then runs east to the alley behind and to the east of the 401 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East building; then north along the alley to the intersection of the alley and Center Street; then west to the intersection of Center Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East. The boundary then runs south to the intersection of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East and 1<sup>st</sup> Street; then west along 1<sup>st</sup> street to the Main Street intersection; then north on Main Street to a point across from the 34-40 Main Street building; then west, returning to the POB.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

In Kalispell's earliest developing years, the downtown commercial district was a concentrated area of businesses located on the first three blocks south of the Great Northern railroad right-of-way. The greatest concentration of business buildings were located along both sides of Main Street, the west side of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East, and the east side of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue West. The one through 300 blocks running south from the railroad tracks generally remained the preferred business locations over time, with business density increasing on those blocks over the years. This density generally spread in an east-west direction rather than a north-south direction, with the 400 blocks of Main Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East historically serving as transitional blocks between commercial and residential structures. With the exception of the O'Neil Lumber Company lumber yards, many of the lots along the 400 block of Main Street were vacant until after the late 1920s. As early as 1912 James Sinclair used the northern end of the 400 block of Main Street as a community garden for the neighbors, planting corn, potatoes and sunflowers. A majority of the 400 blocks along 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East were occupied by residential dwellings during the same period.

Today, the concentrated downtown commercial area has expanded two blocks to the south, and includes the 400 and 500 blocks of Main Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East, before entering blocks that are mostly residential. For the most part, however, relatively modern buildings are located on the 400 and 500 blocks. Additionally, a majority of the blocks located along 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue West have lost their historic integrity due to massive modern infill, and this is the reason for not including blocks along that avenue in the Main Street Historic District. The boundaries of the proposed district were chosen to include contiguous blocks and half-blocks within the downtown commercial area that possess sufficient historic architectural integrity to be included in a historic district.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Dagny K. Krigbaum, Consultant

organization Historical Discoveries

date May 2010

street & number 713 S. 5<sup>th</sup> W.

telephone (406) 549-8972

city or town Missoula

state MT

zip code 59801

e-mail dkkriggs@q.com

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County and State

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**Additional Documentation**

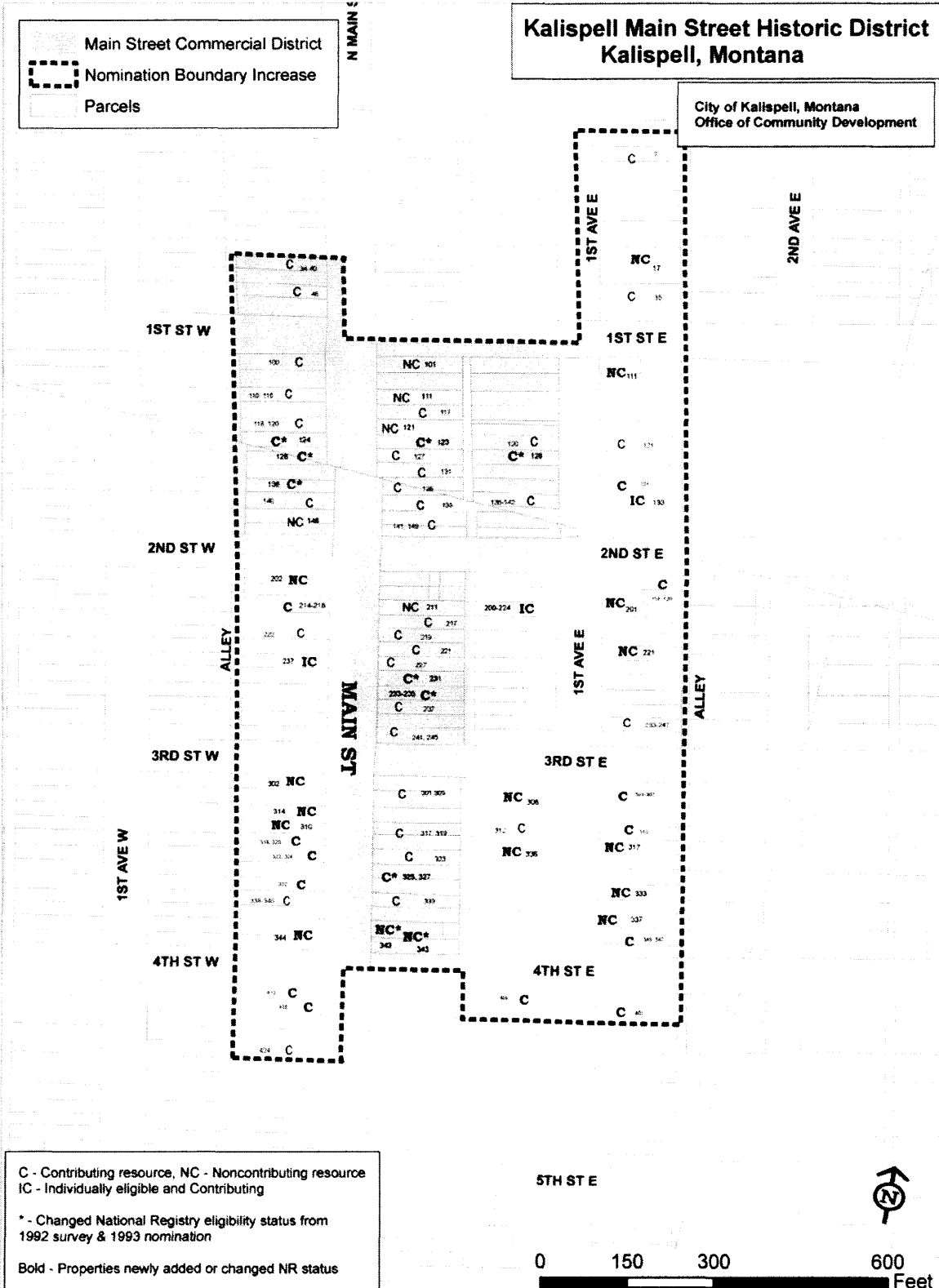
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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MAP OF KALISPELL'S MAIN STREET DISTRICT ILLUSTRATING  
 CONTRIBUTING/NONCONTRIBUTING

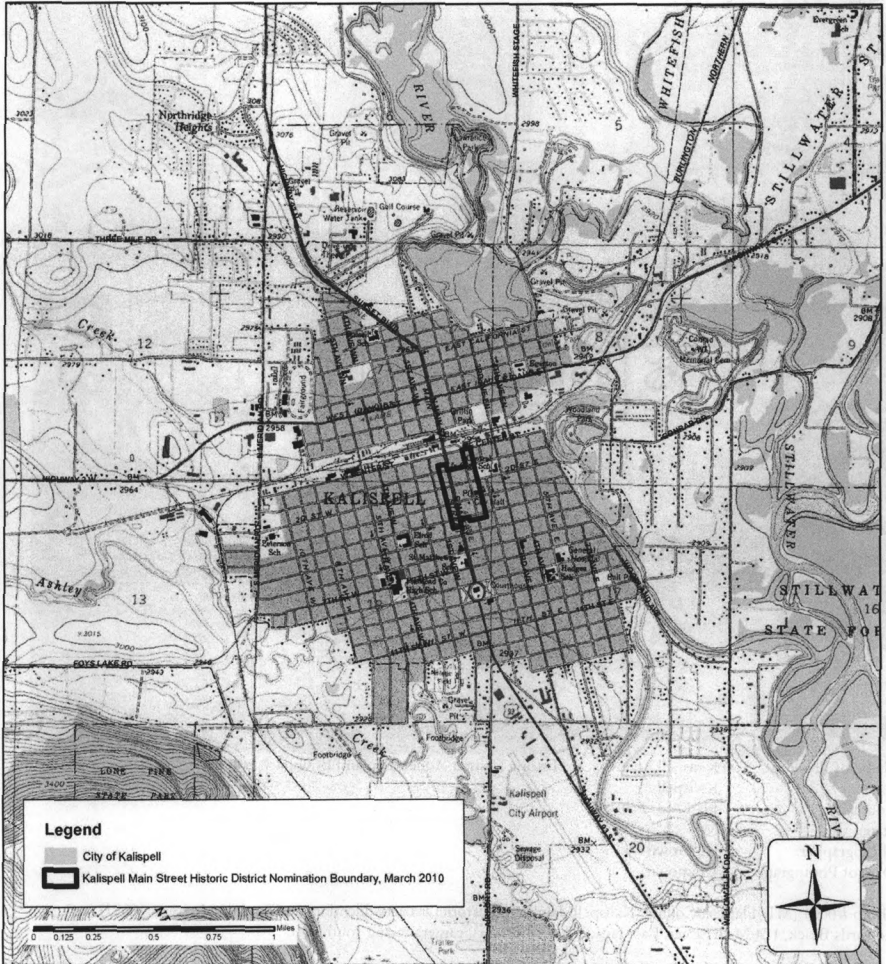




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U.S.G.S. KALISPELL QUADRANGLE, 7.5-MINUTE SERIES



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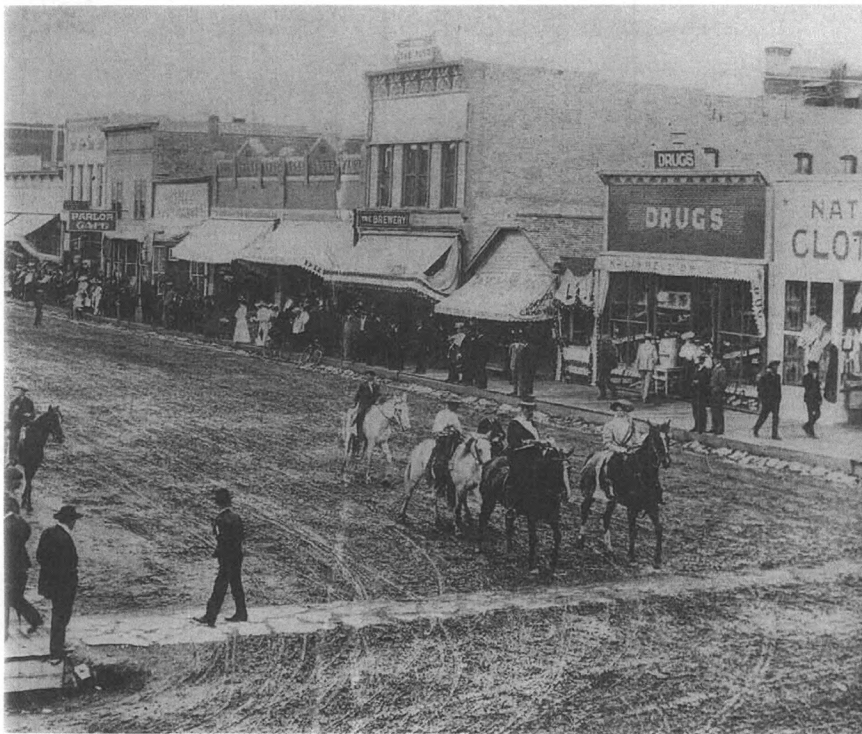
Name of Property

Flathead County, MT

County and State

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.



Name of Property: Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

City: Kalispell

County: Flathead

State: MT

Photographer: Unknown

Date of Photograph: Unknown

Photo #0001 (MT\_FlatheadCounty\_KalispellMainStreetHistoricDistrictAddendumAndBoundaryIncrease\_0001)  
Edwards Block, 124 Main Street, East façade (left of center), camera facing southwest.

Kalispell Main Street Historic District

Addendum and Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Flathead County, MT

County and State



Name of Property: Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase  
City: Kalispell  
County: Flathead  
State: MT  
Photographer: Bret Bouda  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #0002 (MT\_FlatheadCounty\_KalispellMainStreetHistoricDistrictAddendumAndBoundaryIncrease\_0002)  
Edwards Block, 124 Main Street, east façade (right), camera facing west.

Kalispell Main Street Historic District

Addendum and Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Flathead County, MT

County and State



Name of Property: Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

City: Kalispell

County: Flathead

State: MT

Photographer: Bret Bouda

Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #0003 (MT\_FlatheadCounty\_KalispellMainStreetHistoricDistrictAddendumAndBoundaryIncrease\_0003)

Knight & Twining Block, 226-228 Main Street, east façade (left), camera facing west.

Kalispell Main Street Historic District  
Addendum and Boundary Increase

Flathead County, MT  
County and State

Name of Property



Name of Property: Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase  
City: Kalispell  
County: Flathead  
State: MT  
Photographer: Katharine Thompson  
Date of Photograph: Apr-2010

Photo #0004 (MT\_FlatheadCounty\_KalispellMainStreetHistoricDistrictAddendumAndBoundaryIncrease\_0004)  
Griffin Block, 318,320 Main Street, east façade, camera facing northwest.

Kalispell Main Street Historic District

Addendum and Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Flathead County, MT

County and State



Name of Property: Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase  
City: Kalispell  
County: Flathead  
State: MT  
Photographer: Katharine Thompson  
Date of Photograph: Apr-2010

Photo #0005 (MT\_FlatheadCounty\_KalispellMainStreetHistoricDistrictAddendumAndBoundaryIncrease\_0005)  
Cyr Building, 322,324 Main Street, east façade, camera facing southwest.

Kalispell Main Street Historic District  
Addendum and Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Flathead County, MT  
County and State



Name of Property: Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase  
City: Kalispell  
County: Flathead  
State: MT  
Photographer: Katharine Thompson  
Date of Photograph: Apr-2010

Photo #0006 (MT\_FlatheadCounty\_KalispellMainStreetHistoricDistrictAddendumAndBoundaryIncrease\_0006)  
Gambles Store, 325, 327 Main Street, west façade, camera facing east.

Kalispell Main Street Historic District

Addendum and Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Flathead County, MT

County and State



Name of Property: Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase  
City: Kalispell  
County: Flathead  
State: MT  
Photographer: Bret Bouda  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #0007 (MT\_FlatheadCounty\_KalispellMainStreetHistoricDistrictAddendumAndBoundaryIncrease\_0007)  
Johnson Finance Company and Keller Building, 131 and 133 First Avenue East, west façade (left), camera facing northeast.



Kalispell Main Street Historic District  
Addendum and Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Flathead County, MT  
County and State



Name of Property: Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase  
City: Kalispell  
County: Flathead  
State: MT  
Photographer: Katharine Thompson  
Date of Photograph: Apr-2010

Photo #0008 (MT\_FlatheadCounty\_KalispellMainStreetHistoricDistrictAddendumAndBoundaryIncrease\_0008)  
Strand Theatre, 118, 120 Second Street East, north façade, camera facing southwest.

Kalispell Main Street Historic District  
Addendum and Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Flathead County, MT  
County and State



Name of Property: Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase  
City: Kalispell  
County: Flathead  
State: MT  
Photographer: Bret Bouda  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #0009 (MT\_FlatheadCounty\_KalispellMainStreetHistoricDistrictAddendumAndBoundaryIncrease\_0009)  
City Hall and Ross Medical Clinic, 221 First Avenue East (both noncontributing), west façade (right), camera facing northeast.

Kalspell Main Street Historic District  
Addendum and Boundary Increase

Flathead County, MT  
County and State

Name of Property



Name of Property: Kalspell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase  
City: Kalspell  
County: Flathead  
State: MT  
Photographer: Katharine Thompson  
Date of Photograph: Apr-2010

Photo #0010 (MT\_FlatheadCounty\_KalspellMainStreetHistoricDistrictAddendumAndBoundaryIncrease\_0010)  
Glacier Building, 301-307 First Avenue East, north and west façades, camera facing southeast.

Kalispell Main Street Historic District  
Addendum and Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Flathead County, MT  
County and State



Name of Property: Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase  
City: Kalispell  
County: Flathead  
State: MT  
Photographer: Bret Bouda  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #0011 (MT\_FlatheadCounty\_KalispellMainStreetHistoricDistrictAddendumAndBoundaryIncrease\_0011)  
City Service Station, 401 First Avenue East, north façade, camera facing southeast.

Kalispell Main Street Historic District  
Addendum and Boundary Increase

Flathead County, MT  
County and State

Name of Property



Name of Property: Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase  
City: Kalispell  
County: Flathead  
State: MT  
Photographer: Bret Bouda  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #0012 (MT\_FlatheadCounty\_KalispellMainStreetHistoricDistrictAddendumAndBoundaryIncrease\_0012)  
Henry Good's Garage, 400 First Avenue East, north façade, camera facing southwest.

Kalispell Main Street Historic District  
Addendum and Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Flathead County, MT  
County and State



Name of Property: Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase  
City: Kalispell  
County: Flathead  
State: MT  
Photographer: Bill Goodman  
Date of Photograph: 1998

Photo #0013 (MT\_FlatheadCounty\_KalispellMainStreetHistoricDistrictAddendumAndBoundaryIncrease\_0013)  
KM Building, 200-224 First Avenue East, east and north façades, camera facing southwest.

Kalispell Main Street Historic District

Addendum and Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Flathead County, MT

County and State



Name of Property: Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase  
City: Kalispell  
County: Flathead  
State: MT  
Name of Photographer: Bret Bouda  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #0014 (MT\_FlatheadCounty\_KalispellMainStreetHistoricDistrictAddendumAndBoundaryIncrease\_0014)  
KM Building, 200-224 First Avenue East, north façade and alley, camera facing southeast.

Kalispell Main Street Historic District  
 Addendum and Boundary Increase  
 Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_

Flathead County, MT  
 County and State \_\_\_\_\_

**Property Owners:** (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple owners. See ownership list below.  
 street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
 city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

Building Address	Historic Building Name	Owner Name & Address
34-40 Main St.	McIntosh & Sawyer Block	PIRRIE, GORDON T(34 Main) 34 Main Street, Kalispell, MT 59901  SMP Properties LLC (38 Main) 48 Main Street, Kalispell, MT 59901
48 Main St.	McIntosh Block & Opera House	SMP PROPERTIES LLC 48 Main Street, Kalispell, MT 59901
100 Main St.	Kalispell Hotel	CLARK, C M PO Box 986, Kalispell, MT 59903
101 Main St.	Guarantee Building	FIRST MAIN LLC 852 5 <sup>th</sup> Ave. WN, Kalispell, MT 59901
110, 116 Main St.	Halliday-Boysen Block	CLARK, C M PO Box 986, Kalispell, MT 59903
111 Main St.	Duncan Block	OSBORNE, ROBERT E & KELLY A PO Box 729, Lakeside, MT 59922
117 Main St.	Brust Block Building	CLARK, C M & JANET M PO Box 986, Kalispell, MT 59903
118, 120 Main St.	Brewery Saloon/The Palm	CLUB LLC, THE 534 4 <sup>th</sup> Ave. E., Kalispell, MT 59901
121 Main St.	Hansen Cleaners	DAY, DOUGLAS H & VONDA MAHUGH 121 Main Street, Kalispell, MT 59901
123 Main St.	Wilson's Cafe	CLARK, ALLEN B & LINDA M 123 Main Street, Kalispell, MT 59901
124 Main St.	Edwards Block	JAMES, PAMELA S. PO BOX 709 2370 KAM HWY, KAUNAKAKAI, HI 96748
127, 129 Main St.	Jordan's Cafe	GERRISH TRUST, GORDON & MARION 127 S MAIN ST, Kalispell, MT 59901
128 Main St.	Henry Bierman's Meat Market	IMAGINATION STATION PARTNERSHIP 221 Central Ave., Whitefish, MT 59937
131 Main St.	Todd's Bakery	J & T LLC 131 S MAIN ST, Kalispell, MT 59901
135 Main St.	Eagle Shoe Company	SCHARFE, DON & COLLEEN 135 Main Street, Kalispell, MT 59901
136 Main St.	Nelson Building	HINCHEY, JOHN D & JUDITH A 534 4TH AVE E, Kalispell, MT 59901
139 Main St.	First National Bank	POLER, LISA J 111 HILLTOP AVE, Kalispell, MT 59901
140 Main St.	Heller Building (Listed in NRHP)	HINCHEY, JOHN D & JUDITH A 534 4TH AVE E, Kalispell, MT 59901
141, 149 Main St.	Ford Block Building	DAVIS 833 11 <sup>TH</sup> ST E, Kalispell, MT 59901
146 Main St. or 15 2 <sup>nd</sup> St. W.	J.C. Penney	GLACIER BANK, ATTN: S VAN HELDEN PO BOX 27, Kalispell, MT 59903
202 Main St.	Conrad National Bank site	FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOC PO BOX 27, Kalispell, MT59903
211 Main St.	Jacoby's Jewelry Store site	RYGG, CHARLENE K PO BOX 448, Kalispell, MT 59901
214-218 Main St.	Woolworth Co.	NORTHWEST MONTANA HUMAN RESOURCES INC PO BOX 8300, Kalispell, MT 59904
217 Main St.	Adams Block (north)	RIGG, MATTHEW V & BONNIE S 18 E DI LIDO DRIVE, MIAMI BEACH, 33139



**Kalispell Main Street Historic District  
 Addendum and Boundary Increase**

**Flathead County, MT  
 County and State**

Name of Property

219 Main St.	Adams Block (south addition)	RIGG, MATTHEW V & BONNIE S 217 Main Street, Kalispell, MT 59901
221 Main St.	Calbick Block	NEW LIFE CENTER UPCI 221 S MAIN ST, Kalispell, MT 59901
222, 224 Main St.	Anderson Style Shop (Listed in NRHP)	LA LARK LLC 224 MAIN ST, Kalispell, MT 59901
226-228 Main St.	Knight & Twining Block	SCHOKNECHT, JOEL T 1701 US HIGHWAY 93 S, Kalispell, MT 59901
227 Main St.	Fair Department Store	REO INVESTMENTS LLC 30001 COMERCIO RANCHO, SANTA MARGARITA, CA 92688
231 Main St.	Karcher-Duvall Building	CLARK-LITTLE PARTNERSHIP 303 Salish Court, Kalispell, MT 59901
233-235 Main St.	Frohlicher Building	SCHOKNECHT, JOEL THOMAS 1701 US HIGHWAY 93 S, Kalispell, MT 59801
237 Main St.	The K&T Building	SCHOKNECHT, JOEL THOMAS 1701 US HIGHWAY 93 S, Kalispell, MT 59801
241, 245 Main St.	Masonic Temple	MASONIC TEMPLE CO, ATTN LA VONNE AKIN PO BOX 324, Kalispell, MT 59903
301-309 Main St.	Whipps Block	WHIPPS LLC PO BOX 8234, Kalispell, MT 59904
302 Main St.	Robinson Furniture	LAI, JERRY S & PING 302 Main Street, Kalispell, MT 59901
310 Main St.	Electric Maid Bakery	MUSIC ONE WORKSHOP 310 Main Street, Kalispell, MT 59901
314 Main St.	Hoiland's Grocery & Meats	ANGEL POINT CAPITAL LLC PO BOX 306, Lakeside, MT 59922
317-319 Main St.	Kalispell Nash Motor Company	RATCHABANDIT, ORAPHAN 1911 DARLINGTON DR, Kalispell, MT 59901
318, 320 Main St.	Griffin Block	ANGEL POINT CAPITAL LLC PO BOX 306, Lakeside, MT 59922
322, 324 Main St.	Cyr building	SUNRISE OF MONTANA LLC 49 PRESTON DR, Kalispell, MT 59901
323 Main St.	O'Neil Print Shop	STEVENS, NAMI C PO BOX 32, Kalispell, MT 59903
325, 327 Main St.	Gambles	K A N BUILDING 175 E NICKLAUS, Kalispell, MT 59901
332 Main St.	Kalispell Times Block	BROOKER, ANDERS & MARCIE 332 MAIN ST, Kalispell, MT 59901
333 Main St.	Montgomery Wards	WYCKMAN PROPERTIES LLC & FREDENBERG LLC 333 Main Street, Kalispell, MT 59901
338-340 Main St.	Sausser-Mercord Building (Listed in NRHP)	338 MAIN LLC (lot 9) 1990 LOWER VALLEY RD, Kalispell, MT 59901  AM MAIN LLC (lot 10) 75 SUNSET COURT, Kalispell, MT 59901
343 Main St.	Gasoline Consumers Cooperative Auxiliary building	ROWE, DARRYL JAMES 343 Main Street, Kalispell, MT 59901
344 Main St. (46)	Bonanza Variety Store	FORD BUILDING LLC PO BOX 368, Somers, MT 59932
412 Main St. 418 Main St.	Henricksen Motors Henricksen Motors	MEIER, ROBERT DALE AKA ROBERT D 125 TREASURE ISLAND WAY, Kalispell, MT 59901
424 Main St.	O'Neil Timber Co. Office (Listed in NRHP)	MAYFIELD FAMILY TRUST PO BOX 7505, Kalispell, MT 59904
7 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Kalispell Monument Works Company	DIVERSIFIED GLOBAL GROUP INC 7 1ST AVE E, Kalispell, MT 59901
17 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Derr-Bowman Motors	WVP I LLC 17 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue East, Kalispell, MT 59901
35 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave E.	Continental Oil	BIRKY, GAYLENE G 35 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. East, Kalispell, MT 59901
111 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Northern Idaho & Montana Power Co.	CENTURYTEL OF MONTANA INC. T146 ATTN: ROBERT D RASH & ASSOC PO BOX 1600, ROWLETT, TX 75030

**Kalispell Main Street Historic District  
Addendum and Boundary Increase**

**Flathead County, MT  
County and State**

Name of Property

120 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Liberty Theatre	KALISPELL THEATRES LLC 135 HUTTON RANCH RD, STE 103, Kalispell, MT 59901
121 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Kalispell-American Laundry (Listed in NRHP)	HIGH COUNTRY LINEN SUPPLY CO 121 1ST AVE E, Kalispell, MT 59901
128 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. Cafe	KALISPELL THEATRES LLC 135 HUTTON RANCH RD, STE 103, Kalispell, MT 59901
131 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Johnson Finance Company	DAILY PLANET LLC 135 1ST AVE E, Kalispell, MT 59901
133 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Keller Building	DAILY PLANET LLC 135 1ST AVE E, Kalispell, MT 59901
136-142 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Hotel Montana/McKnight Block	MAIN STREET QUARTER LLC 1567 SW CHANDLER AVE, SUITE 101, BEND, OR 97702
200-224 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	KM Building	GOODMAN JR, WILLIAM W & JANA D 50 2ND ST E, Kalispell, MT 59901
201 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	City Hall	City of Kalispell Box 1997, Kalispell, MT 59903
221 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Ross Medical Clinic	ANDROGYNOUS PROGENY LLC PO BOX 3038, Kalispell, MT 59903
247 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Federal Building (Listed in NRHP)	SCHOOL DIST NO 5 233 1ST AVE E, Kalispell, MT 59901
301-307 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Glacier Bldg.	ANGEL POINT CAPITAL LLC PO BOX 306, LAKESIDE MT 59922
306 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Fire Hall Addition	City of Kalispell Box 1997, Kalispell, MT 59903
312 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	City Water Building (Listed in NRHP as 336 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.)	City of Kalispell Box 1997, Kalispell, MT 59903
315 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Saverud's Paint Shop	SAVERUD, WAYNE P & SHERYL A 160 BUFFALO STAGE, Kalispell, MT 59901
317 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	KOFI am	KOFI INC PO BOX 608, Kalispell, MT 59903
333 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Kalispell Plumbing & Heating	BRESNAN COMMUNICATIONS LLC 1 MANHATTANVILLE RD, PURCHASE, NY 10577
336 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Old City Hall	CITY OF KALISPELL PO BOX 1997, Kalispell, MT 59903
337 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Valley Parts	HOLMGREN, PAUL A & SUSAN K 337 1ST AVE E, Kalispell, MT 59901
345, 347 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	I.O.O.F. Temple	TRAPPER DOG LLC 140 S 4TH ST W STE 3, MISSOULA, MT 59801
400 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	Henry Good's Garage	FULLERTON, NILES H & CAROL L 400 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue East, Kalispell, MT 59901
401 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. E.	City Service Station	EAGLE COMMUNICATIONS INC 401 1ST AVE E, Kalispell, MT 59901
188, 120 2 <sup>ND</sup> St. E.	Strand Theatre	KALISPELL THEATRES LLC 118 2ND ST E, Kalispell, MT 59901

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.