

JAN 02 1990

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JAN 02 1990

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

### 1. Name of Property

historic name: FORSYTH RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
other names/site number:

### 2. Location

street & number: portions of the 200, 300 and 400 blocks of North 11th,  
North 12th, North 13th, and North 14th streets, and portions  
of the 500 and 600 blocks of North 12th Street, and adjoining  
portions of side streets  na not for publication  
city, town: Forsyth  na vicinity  
state: Montana code: MT county: Rosebud code: 087 zip code: 59327

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public - local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>107</u>	<u>41</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public - State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public - Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> objects
		<u>107</u>	<u>41</u> Total
Name of related multiple property listing: HISTORIC RESOURCES OF FORSYTH, MONTANA		Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>0</u>	

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Maurella [Signature] Date 12-21-89

State or federal agency and bureau MT SHPO

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

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  
     See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other. (explain:)

Patrick Andrus

2/12/90

for Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC: secondary structure  
RELIGION: religious structure  
RELIGION: church-related residence

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC: secondary structure  
RELIGION: religious structure  
RELIGION: church-related residence

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Other: vernacular foursquare  
Bungalow/Craftsman  
Colonial Revival  
Queen Anne

foundation: concrete  
walls: weatherboard  
          brick  
roof: asphalt  
other: stucco  
          shingle

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

This district encompasses approximately ten blocks of residential neighborhoods in the community of Forsyth, Montana; this is approximately one-eighth of the town's platted residential area. The level, paved, tree-shaded streets are arranged in blocks approximately 300 feet square; a north-south alley bisects each block. Blocks are divided into twelve lots, each 50 feet wide. The district includes a total of 148 extant structures. This number includes two church buildings, 84 residences, and 62 outbuildings.

Although the bulk of Forsyth's present-day residential lots were platted at the time of the town's 1882 founding, much of this land remained unoccupied for decades. Due to its proximity to the town's commercial area, the portion of Forsyth included in this district was the site of much of the early residential development. These earliest homes were generally simple, wooden, gable-roofed

See continuation sheet

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buildings; none survive today in an unaltered form. By the early 1890's, however, somewhat more complex building forms began appearing in the 200 block of North 11th and 12th Avenues. These homes, often displaying a gable-front-and-wing configuration and occasionally featuring a brick veneer or Queen Anne detailing, continue to define the visual character of these blocks today. This area of the district, then, possesses a relatively contiguous grouping of some of Forsyth's oldest surviving homes.

Additional residences were scattered across the district by 1900. Most of these homes were of a single-story, hipped-roof plan that became Forsyth's dominant residential building form between 1895 and 1910. Most displayed clapboard walls and full-width front porches. In general, the earliest of these houses were the most simple and straightforward. As this "foursquare" building form evolved locally the level of size and detailing began to increase. Bay windows and dormers were added, front porches became inset beneath the main roofline, and gradually Craftsman-style detailing began to appear. By the 1910's the form had melted into the then-ubiquitous Craftsman style. Many of Forsyth's vernacular foursquares survive in the district today, with examples in nearly every block of the residential streetscape. An even larger number of these homes survive in neighborhoods outside the district boundaries.

A lesser number of larger homes appeared in Forsyth during the same time period; most were within the district boundaries. Initially, these homes generally displayed vernacular Queen Anne detailing. Most were 1 1/2 to 2 stories in height; many had an "L"-shaped building mass. (Occasional examples exist today on 11th and 12th Avenues, and a fine example is at 474 North 13th.) After 1900, though, Queen Anne detailing became less and less common, and elements of the Colonial Revival architectural style were introduced into Forsyth's larger homes. Roof forms, massing, and detailing were all simplified; most of these homes are rectangular, with (often asymmetrical) side-gable roofs. These "transitional" Queen Anne/Colonial Revival homes, relatively numerous, are scattered among the 300 and 400 blocks of the district's avenues.

By approximately 1910, "pure" Colonial Revival homes were being constructed locally, but Craftsman building details quickly began to appear on these houses. By the middle of the decade nearly every new Forsyth home employed Craftsman-style detailing to some degree. Forsyth's smaller Craftsman houses, scattered throughout the district and beyond, were generally end-gable clapboard buildings, often with small bay windows and inset porches. Larger Craftsman homes, located almost entirely within the district's boundaries, were often 1 1/2 story hipped-roof buildings, often with large inset porches, hipped dormers, and a relatively high level of architectural detail. Excellent examples of these fine larger Craftsman homes may be found in the 200 and 300 blocks of North 13th Avenue.

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Local building activity came to a virtual halt during the economic crisis of 1918 and beyond, and the structural configuration of most district streetscapes remains "frozen" at that date. Home building resumed on a limited scale in the 1940's, and Cape Cod-style plans predominated. By the 1950's ranch-style construction was almost universal, and ranch-style homes remain common today. Occasional examples of both Cape Cod and ranch styles are seen in the district, as well, added to formerly vacant lots after the close of the historic period.

In 1989, then, Forsyth's residential streetscapes are largely an eclectic combination of building styles and sizes. A typical residential block in the district may contain examples of vernacular foursquare, Colonial Revival and Craftsman homes. Earlier structures are concentrated on 11th and 12th Avenue near Main Street, and Craftsman buildings are more common on 13th and 14th Avenues and nearer the river, but examples of most extant forms are found throughout the district. Similar or identical homes will often be found as adjacent pairs; this practice, common throughout the historic period, reflects Forsyth's relatively brisk rental market during its boom years.

Some block-long streetscapes of architecturally homogenous structures do exist. The east side of 11th Avenue's 300 Block contains three large turn-of-the-century Queen Anne/Colonial Revival homes. The west side of 13th Avenue's 200 and 300 blocks contain a series of larger, well-kept Craftsman homes. In general, though, the cohesive appearance of Forsyth's residential streets comes not from a common design heritage but from a graceful, unified aging of the quiet, tree-lined scene.

The level of integrity present in the district is generally good, although it varies according to building age and design. Nearly all of Forsyth's pre-1910 clapboard homes have been resided with modern materials, and all but two of the district's brick homes are now stuccoed. Although the historic building forms are nearly always intact, most original porch areas have been removed or enclosed over the years. In contrast, nearly all homes from the Craftsman era retain original siding and configuration and a very high level of integrity. Modern roofing materials and non-historic paint schemes are fairly common. Such occurrences degrade the individual integrity of structures within the district, but the overall historic rhythm and character of the scene survives very well.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register criteria:     A     B     C     D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture  
Exploration/Settlement

c. 1890-1930

c. 1890-1930

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

n/a

unknown

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

The Forsyth Residential Historic District meets criteria "a" and "c" for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The district comprises a cohesive residential neighborhood containing a relatively high level of integrity and possessing many of Forsyth's finest residential buildings. The area's quiet, inviting avenues host a diverse grouping of late 19th and early 20th century homes, displaying an accurate visual chronology of the evolution of Forsyth's residential building forms.

### Historical Significance

Prior to the establishment of the Forsyth townsite in 1882, the region's residents lived an entirely agriculture-based existence. These self-sufficient homesteaders constructed small, relatively primitive homes of lightly-hewn cottonwood logs. These early buildings reflected both the extreme isolation of the region and the pioneer qualities of its first inhabitants. These circumstances changed dramatically with the coming of the railroad; the region's geographical isolation had ended, and an influx of new, less self-sufficient residents arrived on the scene. Relatively few of Forsyth's residents were farmers or ranchers; they were railroad workers, merchants, clerks and laborers. As such, most possessed neither the desire or skills to erect a home in the style of their predecessors. Instead, they formed the first local market for professional carpenters and contractors.

Forsyth's first carpenter-built homes were nearly all small rectangular buildings with end-gable roofs, clapboard siding and only minimal architectural detail.

See continuation sheet

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These homes reflected the relatively rapid, economical construction required by Forsyth's first residents; they also the new availability of sawn lumber, occasioned by the arrival of the railroad. Most of these homes, probably never intended as permanent accommodations, disappeared within a few years. A few others were expanded, often with side-gable wings, as their owners' fortunes improved.

By the 1890's Forsyth's population had expanded somewhat and larger, unquestionably permanent homes were regularly constructed. Often, these building forms followed the nationally-popular trends of the era. From the 1890's to about 1910, for example, the nationally-common vernacular hip-roofed foursquare was Forsyth's most popular building form. In its simplest form, this design included four rooms in a square building mass with clapboard siding and an unadorned hip roof. This folk design offered relatively economical construction costs, appropriate for blue-collar workers in a young railroad town. This basic form was utilized locally again and again. The relative sameness of the building plan was relieved by builders and homeowners in a variety of ways: many structures featured large, open front porches, while others small octagonal bay windows, Gothic drip-molds, small hipped or gabled dormers, or other simple additions. These enhancements became more common as the years progressed and architectural fashion evolved.

Forsyth's slowly-emerging white-collar community initially occupied similar residences, but as their prosperity grew they rapidly favored larger, more elaborate building forms. Spurred by the town's more rapid growth rate following 1900, a scattering of vernacular Queen Anne-style homes began to appear in the town's northeast quadrant. Forsyth's Queen Annes displayed an architectural diversity previously unknown in the town. Bay windows, decorative bracketing, and columned porches all were employed in varying scales and placements. Decorative multi-light window sashes were ubiquitous. As trends changed, though, the level of ornate detailing decreased and the larger new homes began to assume attributes of the Colonial Revival building form. The relative number of these larger homes began to increase after 1901, as the town began a period of rapid growth and economic good fortune. Their styles continued to become more varied, as well, perhaps due in part due to the easier availability of numbers of architectural drawings. Local lumberyards supplied and advertised new building plans, new home designs appeared in rotogravure pages of local newspapers, and building-plan books became popular.

The decade of the 1910's saw the last, most sustained burst of residential construction in the district. By mid-decade, the nationally-fashionable Craftsman building style had arrived in Forsyth and virtually taken over local residential construction. The typical local Craftsman home was a relatively small, single-level home with an end-gable roof and small front porch. Narrow clapboard siding and exposed rafter tips lent character to the basic, box-like form, which served

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as a viable replacement for the hip-roofed homes of a generation before. These homes were among the first to commonly include garage structures; unlike most other homes, the garages accompanying Forsyth's Craftsman homes often reflected design details of the house it accompanied.

Larger, more elaborate Craftsmen designs were simultaneously erected in lesser numbers. These homes, serving as design replacements for the earlier Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, boasted patterns and detailing approaching "high-style" form. Located almost exclusively on North 13th Avenue, these homes created an unusually attractive, visually consistent streetscape and produced a neighborhood peopled by the communities largest capitalists.

Forsyth's dynamic contemporary residential streetscape ceased to grow with the onset of the region's long economic depression in 1918. The loss of local prosperity and a stagnant population level virtually ended residential construction for a twenty-year period. Few examples of post-World War I building forms appeared in town, in effect "freezing" the residential district at its 1917 zenith. It was not until the 1940's and 1950's that the area's few vacant lots were finally filled, largely with unadorned Cape Cod or ranch-style residences.

In retrospect, Forsyth's primary residential district remains today a product of the town's early development and its brief era of optimistic, unbridled growth. It reflects both Forsyth's railroad-influenced blue-collar tradition and the hopes of its early, enthusiastic businessmen and boosters. Simultaneously, though, a reflection of nationally-popular vernacular building styles of the area.

The Forsyth Residential Historic District also includes two church buildings and two relocated residences; all are considered contributing properties in the district. Both church buildings qualify under criteria exception "a" due to their unique architectural qualities and design integrity. The relocated residences qualify under criteria exception "b" due to their level of architectural integrity. In addition, all four buildings make a positive contribution to the historic visual qualities of the district's streetscapes.

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**Forsyth Residential Historic District**

p: primary significance c: contributing n: non-contributing  
all buildings are residences unless otherwise indicated

<u>Address:</u>	<u>Date:</u>	<u>Status:</u>	<u>Style:</u>
209 North 11th Avenue	1903	c	transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
209 North 11th Avenue (garage)	1978	n	utilitarian
225 North 11th Avenue	c. 1895/1976	n	remodeled
225 North 11th Avenue (garage)	c. 1976	n	utilitarian
241 North 11th Avenue	c. 1915	c	Craftsman
241 North 11th Avenue (garage)	c. 1915	c	bungalow
242 North 11th Avenue	1950	n	Cape Cod
257 North 11th Avenue	c. 1895	c	single-level foursquare
257 North 11th Avenue (garage)	c. 1910	c	utilitarian
260 North 11th Avenue	1894-5	p	gable-front-and-wing
260 North 11th Avenue (garage)	c. 1905	c	utilitarian
273 North 11th Avenue	1972	n	vernacular modern
273 North 11th Avenue (garage)	1972	n	utilitarian
280 North 11th Avenue (M. E. Church)	1890	p	vernacular Gothic
289 North 11th Avenue	c. 1895/1950	n	remodeled
289 North 11th Avenue (garage)	c. 1970	n	utilitarian
289 North 11th Avenue (stable)	c. 1895	c	vernacular
309 North 11th Avenue	c. 1892	c	Queen Anne
309 North 11th Avenue (garage)	c. 1915	c	utilitarian
310 North 11th Avenue	c. 1905	c	single-level foursquare
310 North 11th Avenue (garage)	c. 1930	c	hip-roof vernacular
328 North 11th Avenue	1954	n	vernacular modern
328 North 11th Avenue (outbuilding)	1954	n	utilitarian
342 North 11th Avenue	c. 1900	c	Queen Anne
328 North 11th Avenue (garage)	1971	n	utilitarian
365 North 11th Avenue	c. 1895/1907	p	hip-roof vernacular
365 North 11th Avenue (garage)	c. 1915	c	utilitarian
374 North 11th Avenue	1946	n	vernacular modern
374 North 11th Avenue (garage)	c. 1946	n	utilitarian
389 North 11th Avenue	c. 1901	p	Colonial Revival
389 North 11th Avenue (stable)	c. 1901	c	utilitarian
389 North 11th Avenue (garage)	c. 1918	n	remodeled
390 North 11th Avenue	c. 1895	c	gable-front-and-wing



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<u>Address:</u>	<u>Date:</u>	<u>Status:</u>	<u>Style:</u>
218 North 12th Avenue	c. 1896	c	Queen Anne (foursquare)
218 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1983	n	utilitarian
241 North 12th Avenue	1950	n	vernacular
242 North 12th Avenue	c. 1918	p	bungalow
242 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1925	c	bungalow
257 North 12th Avenue	c. 1903	c	single-level foursquare
257 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1915	c	utilitarian
258 North 12th Avenue	c. 1898	c	Queen Anne cottage
258 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1975	n	utilitarian
273 North 12th Avenue	moved c. 1913	p	transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
289 North 12th Avenue	moved c. 1913	p	transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
290 North 12th Avenue	1895	p	Queen Anne cottage
290 North 12th Avenue (garage)	1930	c	utilitarian
316 North 12th Avenue	1907	p	transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
316 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1975	n	utilitarian
325 North 12th Avenue	1917	c	Craftsman
325 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1925	c	utilitarian
341 North 12th Avenue	c. 1900	c	gable-front-and-wing
357 North 12th Avenue	1951	n	ranch
357 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1951	n	utilitarian
357 1/2 North 12th Avenue	c. 1900/1950	p	single-level foursquare
358 North 12th Avenue	c. 1906	n	remodeled
358 North 12th Avenue (garage)	1970	n	utilitarian
358 North 12th Avenue (garage)	1977	n	utilitarian
389 North 12th Avenue	1907	c	single-level foursquare
389 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1920	c	utilitarian
390 North 12th Avenue	1900	c	transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
390 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1930	c	utilitarian
411 North 12th Avenue	c. 1903	p	transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
411 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1925	c	utilitarian
416 North 12th Avenue	c. 1911	c	Craftsman foursquare
425 North 12th Avenue	c. 1903	c	single-level foursquare
425 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1925	c	utilitarian
440 North 12th Avenue	c. 1905	c	single-level foursquare
440 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1915	c	utilitarian
441 North 12th Avenue	c. 1910	c	Craftsman
441 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1920	c	utilitarian
462 North 12th Avenue	1953	n	ranch
473 North 12th Avenue	1915	c	two-level foursquare
473 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1930	c	utilitarian
473 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1970	n	utilitarian
489 North 12th Avenue (Catholic Church)	1913-14/1939	p	Neo-Gothic Revival
490 North 12th Avenue	1942	n	ranch

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<u>Address:</u>	<u>Date:</u>	<u>Status:</u>	<u>Style:</u>
510 North 12th Avenue	c. 1910	c	Dutch Colonial Revival
510 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1940	c	utilitarian
542 North 12th Avenue	1914	c	Craftsman
542 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1960	n	utilitarian
558 North 12th Avenue	c. 1907	c	Craftsman foursquare
590 North 12th Avenue	1928	c	Craftsman
590 North 12th Avenue (garage)	1928	c	utilitarian
610 North 12th Avenue	c. 1907	c	cross-axial
610 North 12th Avenue (garage)	c. 1915	c	utilitarian
214 North 13th Avenue	1914	p	two-level Craftsman foursquare
242 North 13th Avenue	1907	c	single-level foursquare
242 North 13th Avenue (garage)	1975	n	utilitarian
257 North 13th Avenue	c. 1916/c. 1941	c	Craftsman foursquare
262 North 13th Avenue	c. 1912	p	bungalow
262 North 13th Avenue (garage)	c. 1912	c	utilitarian
273 North 13th Avenue	1901	p	single-level foursquare
273 North 13th Avenue (utility)	1901	c	utilitarian
286 North 13th Avenue	1908	p	Craftsman
286 North 13th Avenue (garage)	c. 1915	c	utilitarian
287 North 13th Avenue	1901	p	single-level foursquare
287 North 13th Avenue (garage)	c. 1915	c	utilitarian
310 North 13th Avenue	c. 1915	c	Craftsman
326 North 13th Avenue	c. 1900	c	single-level foursquare
326 North 13th Avenue (outbuilding)	c. 1915	c	utilitarian
342 North 13th Avenue	1915	c	Craftsman
357 North 13th Avenue	c. 1903	c	transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
357 North 13th Avenue (garage)	c. 1975	n	utilitarian
357 North 13th Avenue (garage)	c. 1975	n	utilitarian
358 North 13th Avenue	c. 1940	n	vernacular
374 North 13th Avenue	c. 1900	c	vernacular gable-front
374 North 13th Avenue (garage)	c. 1930	c	utilitarian
390 North 13th Avenue	c. 1905	c	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival cottage
390 North 13th Avenue (garage)	c. 1915	c	utilitarian
426 North 13th Avenue	c. 1902	c	Queen Anne foursquare
441 North 13th Avenue	1906	n	remodeled
457 North 13th Avenue	1906	p	Colonial Revival
457 North 13th Avenue (garage)	c. 1915	c	utilitarian
458 North 13th Avenue	1967	n	ranch
471 North 13th Avenue	c. 1910	c	Craftsman
471 North 13th Avenue (garage)	c. 1915	c	utilitarian
474 North 13th Avenue	c. 1910	n	Queen Anne
490 North 13th Avenue	c. 1913	n	remodeled
490 North 13th Avenue (garage)	c. 1913	c	utilitarian

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<u>Address:</u>	<u>Date:</u>	<u>Status:</u>	<u>Style:</u>
258 North 14th Avenue	c. 1905	c	transitional Colonial Revival/Craftsman
258 North 14th Avenue (garage)	c. 1930	c	utilitarian
274 North 14th Avenue	c. 1916	c	Craftsman
274 North 14th Avenue (garage)	c. 1930	c	utilitarian
290 North 14th Avenue	c. 1919	c	Colonial Revival
290 North 14th Avenue (garage)	c. 1919	c	bungalow
458 North 14th Avenue	c. 1911	c	Craftsman
458 North 14th Avenue (garage)	c. 1930	c	utilitarian
474 North 14th Avenue	c. 1911	p	Craftsman
474 North 14th Avenue (garage)	c. 1930	c	modern
1059 Cedar Street	1895	c	single-level foursquare
1095 Cedar Street	c. 1920	c	vernacular
1095 Cedar Street (garage)	c. 1987	n	utilitarian
1217 Cedar Street	c. 1903	c	gable-front-and-wing
1237 Cedar Street	c. 1903	p	single-level foursquare
1115 Park Street	1917	c	Craftsman
1131 Park Street	1917	c	Craftsman
1211 Park Street	c. 1953	n	vernacular
1313 Park Street	c. 1915	p	Craftsman
1313 Park Street (garage)	c. 1915	c	bungalow
1318 Park Street	1952	n	ranch
1365 Park Street	1956	n	ranch
1365 Park Street (garage)	c. 1980	n	utilitarian
1379 Park Street	1907	p	Colonial Revival
1379 Park Street (garage)	c. 1915	c	utilitarian
1379 Park Street (garage)	c. 1915	c	utilitarian
1215 River Street	c. 1900	n	remodeled
1321 River Street	c. 1910	p	Craftsman
1321 River Street (garage)	c. 1970	n	utilitarian

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PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs were taken by Mark A. Hufstetler in conjunction with an historic and architectural survey of the community of Forsyth, Montana. Original negatives are in the possession of the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena. Photographs were taken on the following dates: Rolls #1 and #2, September 25, 1989; Rolls #3 and #4, October 5, 1989; Roll #6, February 20, 1989, and Roll #8, February 21, 1989.

<u>Photo:</u>	<u>Building:</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>View:</u>
1-3	Eckels residence	390 North 11th	east elevation
1-5	Johnson residence	342 North 11th	east elevation
1-9	Methodist-Episcopal parsonage	260 North 11th	east elevation
1-12	residence	1059 Cedar St.	south elevation
1-15	F.V.H. Collins residence	389 North 11th	west elevation
1-24	Methodist-Episcopal Church	280 North 11th	looking northwest
2-5	Sorenson residence	510 North 12th	looking northwest
2-13	Richardson residence	316 North 12th	looking northwest
2-14	Crimmins residence	290 North 12th	east elevation
2-16	Barthel residence	242 North 12th	east elevation
3-1	Philbrick residence	357 1/2 N. 12th	looking southeast
3-2	Blakesley residence	341 North 12th	looking southeast
3-5	residence	289 North 12th	looking southeast
3-16	Choisser residence	390 North 13th	east elevation
3-21	Cornwell residence	310 North 13th	looking northwest
3-22	Meyerhoff residence	286 North 13th	looking southwest
4-5	Snook residence	1313 Park St.	south elevation
4-9	residence	287 North 13th	west elevation
4-17	Huene residence	1379 Park St.	looking northeast
4-21	Wakefield residence	258 North 14th	looking northwest
6-14	McCuistion residence	214 North 13th	looking northwest
8-33	streetscape	400 block 13th	looking southeast
8-34	streetscape	300 block 11th	looking southeast
8-35	streetscape	200 block 14th	looking southwest

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Bibliographical references are noted in the Multiple Properties submission.

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of property Approximately twenty-one acres.

UTM References

A	<u>113</u>	<u>3701720</u>	<u>51124880</u>	B	<u>113</u>	<u>3706110</u>	<u>51125380</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>113</u>	<u>3701930</u>	<u>51125360</u>	D	<u>113</u>	<u>3711050</u>	<u>51125130</u>

See continuation sheet

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Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheet

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Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Forsyth Residential Historic District is drawn so as to include the highest contiguous concentration of historically and architecturally residences within the surveyed portion of Forsyth's residential areas, and to exclude streetscapes of non-contributing buildings.

See Continuation Sheet

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Mark A. Hufstetler

organization \_\_\_\_\_

date November 1, 1989

street & number 610 Dell Place, #10

telephone (406) 587-9518

city or town Bozeman

state Montana zip code 59715

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The district includes the following lots:

Original Townsite of Forsyth, Montana:

- Lot 1, Block 4
- Lots 1-8 and the south half of Lot 9, Block 23
- Lots 1-8, Block 24
- Lot 1, Block 25
- Lots 7-12, Block 27
- Lots 1-12, Block 28
- Lots 1-12, Block 29
- Lots 1-6, Block 30
- Lots 1-6, Block 49
- Lots 1-12, Block 50
- Lots 1-12, Block 51
- Lots 1-3 and 10-12, Block 52

Alexander Addition to Forsyth, Montana:

- Lots 2-12, Block 1
- Lots 1-6, Block 4
- Lots 8-9, Block 24

Bailey's Addition to Forsyth, Montana:

- Lots 1-4, Block 24

The boundary's point of beginning is where Cedar Street meets the north-south alley between Tenth Avenue and Eleventh Avenue. It proceeds northerly along this alley to its intersection with Park Street; thence easterly along Park Street to its intersection with Eleventh Avenue; thence northerly along Eleventh Avenue to a line marking the north-south midpoint of Lot 9, Block 23; thence easterly along this line to the north-south alley between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues; thence northerly along this alley to the north edge of the platted townsite along the northern property line of the residence located at 610 North 12th Avenue; thence southeasterly along this property line to Twelfth Avenue; thence southerly along Twelfth Avenue to Oak Street; thence easterly along Oak Street to the north-south alley between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues; thence southerly along this alley to the south property line of Lot 1, Block 1, Alexander Addition; thence easterly along this property line to Fourteenth Avenue; thence southerly along Fourteenth Avenue to Park Street; thence westerly along Park Street to the north-south alley between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues; thence southerly along this alley to River Street; thence easterly along River Street to Fourteenth Avenue; thence southerly along Fourteenth Avenue to the south lot line of Lot 3, Block 52; thence westerly along this lot line and the south lot line of Lot 10, Block 52 to Thirteenth Avenue; thence southerly along Thirteenth Avenue to Cedar Street; thence westerly along Cedar Street to the point of beginning.