

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91000355                      Date Listed: 4/1/91

Great Falls Northside Residential Historic District

Property Name  
Cascade      MT  
County              State

N/A  
Multiple Name

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

*for* *Antoinette A. Lee*  
Signature of the Keeper

4/1/91  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

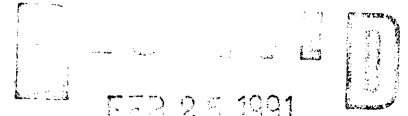
**Statement of Significance:** The Period of Significance is amended to read 1885-1945. Criteria Consideration G is removed.

This information was confirmed with Patti Borneman of the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

## 1. Name of Property

historic name: Great Falls Northside Residential Historic District

other name/site number:

## 2. Location

street & number: 200-900 blocks on 4th Avenue North  
100-900 blocks on 3rd Avenue North  
500-900 blocks on 2nd Avenue North

not for publication: n/a  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

city/town: Great Falls

state: Montana code: MT county: Cascade code: 013 zip code: 59401

## 3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private, public

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>257</u>	<u>95</u> building(s)
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> sites
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> structures
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> objects
<u>257</u>	<u>95</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 5

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

4. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria.      See continuation sheet.

Marcello Shuff  
Signature of certifying official

1-29-91  
Date

MT SHPO  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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.

Antonieta Ace

4/1/91

     determined eligible for the National Register  
     See continuation sheet.

     determined not eligible for the National Register

     removed from the National Register

     other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

for Signature of Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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Historic: Domestic/single dwelling/multiple dwelling  
Government/courthouse, correctional facility  
Education/school  
Religion/religious structure  
Commerce/business, professional

Current: Domestic/single dwelling, multiple dwelling, hotel  
Government/courthouse, correctional facility  
Education/school  
Religion/religious structure  
Commerce/business, professional

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## 7. Description

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Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Bungalow/Craftsman, Prairie School, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Romanesque, Second Empire, Art Deco, Moderne

Materials: foundation: stone, concrete  
walls: brick, weatherboard, shingle, asbestos, vinyl, stucco  
roof: asphalt, wood shingle

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Northside Residential Historic District is located on the north side of the original townsite of Great Falls. Park Drive comprises the western boundary of the district. The alley of Fourth Avenue North to Tenth Street, forms the northern boundary. The eastern boundary of the district continues south on Tenth Street to Second Avenue North. The southern boundary irregularly follows Second Avenue North, jogging one half block to the north and south to include such properties as the 1917 Lexington Apartments, the 1912 Zenith Flats Apartments and the 1915 Vandervoort Hotel. The district is eight to nine blocks long by approximately two blocks wide.

Most of the historic buildings in the historic district are one- to two-and-one-half-stories tall and are located on 50' by 150' lots. They share common setbacks and heights not exceeding three stories. Original lot prices ranged from eight hundred to one thousand dollars. Fourteen lots compose the Cartesian grid laid blocks dissected by an east-west alley. Trees, planted from 1888 to 1913 because of the lobbying efforts of Paris Gibson, line each block, forming an arbor of greenery across the streets.

The Northside Residential Historic District consists of a variety of historic buildings. Single-family and multi-family residences and apartments constructed between 1885 and 1945 comprise the majority of the buildings. Large-scale government and public buildings, including the sandstone 1913 Romanesque Revival Cascade County Jail and 1901-03 French Renaissance sandstone Cascade County Courthouse (on the National Register) are in the west central portion of the district.

Many churches, integral to the social activities of the surrounding neighborhoods, also grace the district. The 1925 Gothic Revival style brick First Baptist Church has features of buttresses and colossal colored windows. The 1906 English Gothic style sandstone Church of the Incarnation exhibits finely curved bracket work in the gable ends. Both were constructed across the alley from each other on Second and Third Avenues North and Sixth Street.

The Gothic Revival style St. Anne's Cathedral, constructed from 1901 to 1907 of sandstone, is the largest of all churches in Great Falls. Constructed on a cruciform plan with gothic arched windows and turreted bell tower, the building is located on Third Avenue North and Seventh Street.

The 1910 Prairie Collegiate/Gothic Revival style First Congregational Church is the district's farthest church east at Third Avenue North and Ninth Street. Also built of sandstone, a preferred material in church construction, the church has a tall collegiate type tower with rounded arched Gothic style windows. The 1922 brick Classical Revival style Sisters of Humility, originally Sacred Heart Convent, featuring raised stretcher and soldier belts and curvilinear decorations, is flanked by Tenth Street.

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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: **Locally**

Applicable National Register Criteria: **A, B, C**

Areas of Significance: **Early settlement  
Community development  
Architecture**

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): **G**

Period(s) of Significance: **1885-1940, 1945**

Significant Person(s): **Gibson, Paris**

Significant Dates: **1901-1903, 1914-1916, 1945**

Cultural Affiliation: **n/a**

Architect/Builder: **Shanley, George**

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

The Northside Residential Historic District's association with and representation of the significant periods in the economic, political and social development of Great Falls from 1885 to the 1940s qualify it for consideration under criterion A. The district meets criterion B because of its association with Great Falls' original founder, Paris Gibson, and criterion C because of the excellent degree of retained architectural integrity in the district area and association with renowned architect, George Shanley.

The district itself represents the developmental process experienced in Great Falls through the formative period of the 1880s to the 1900s, the growth-stabilization period of 1900 to 1920 and the Depression to the World War II era. The district is historically associated with numerous important early day settlers and with architectural styles characterizing the historic period such as Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Bungalow/Craftsman, Prairie, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Romanesque, Second Empire, Art Deco, and Moderne. The tree-lined boulevards, planted as part of the city's beautification plan in the early 1900s, also contribute to the historic significance of the district.

### Area History and Development

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, several European explorers traversed the Missouri River area in search of a passage to the Orient. The reports they gave describing the area were detailed accounts of abundant and valuable fur-bearing animals and deposits of precious metals.

The United States, consumed with the notion of westward expansion, purchased the Louisiana Territory in 1803. A year later, Captain Meriweather Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark were sent by President Thomas Jefferson on an expedition which shaped the future of Montana and the West. Their journey produced valuable geographic and scientific information, eventually earning the interest of adventurers turning their attentions westward.

Fur trappers and traders attracted to the prolific wildlife among the region's river systems were followed by exploratory and surveying expeditions searching for a river passage through the Pacific Northwest. Isaac Stevens, leader of an 1853 military reconnaissance, conducted an investigation of possible passageways to the coast. The recommendations of the survey advised skirting the falls area which bounds the northeastern perimeter of present-day Great Falls. Captain John Mullan, builder of the military Mullan Road in 1857, concurred with Stevens, bypassing the present-day site of Great Falls to connect Fort Benton to Walla Walla, Washington. It has been claimed that Mullan's and Stevens' decisions about transportation routes may have delayed the development of Great Falls for twenty years.

Until the 1880s, the falls of the Missouri served as a major tourist attraction for citizens of Helena and Fort Benton. Five major sets of falls offered spectacular viewing to visitors, who favorably compared their grandeur and beauty to Niagara Falls. An admirer of the area, Paris Gibson, arrived in Montana in the spring of 1879. Gibson was fleeing depressed times he had encountered in Minneapolis during the 1870s. He established a lumber and building-supply business in the town of Fort Benton, quickly elevating his businessman's status by his successful endeavors as a real estate developer. He pursued his interests in real estate and sheep ranching by purchasing acreage near

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## 9. References

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Cascade County Directories, 1887-1946, Great Falls; Gazeteer, 1896.  
The City of Great Falls Illustrated, Great Falls; LaFeitz, n.d.  
The City of Great Falls Illustrated, Great Falls; Montana Advertising Co., 1893.  
The Electric City, Cascade County Historical Society, n.p., n.d.

X See Continuation Sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State historic preservation office  
 Other state agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other - Specify Repository: Cascade County Historical Society, Great Falls, Montana

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: Approximately 72 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	12	477000	5261460
B	12	477200	5261700
C	12	478100	5261670
D	12	478120	5261400

Verbal Boundary Description:

T20N; R3W; south 1/4 of section 1 and north 1/4 of section 12.

The Great Falls Northside Residential Historic District is bounded by Park Drive to the west, the alley between 4th and 5th Avenues North to the north, and 10th Street to the east. The southern boundary is more irregular, jogging one-half block to the north and south of 2nd Ave. North.

X See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries for the Great Falls Northside Residential Historic District were drawn to include the highest concentration of historic buildings within the 1990 Great Falls survey area, which was confined to the blocks located between Park Ave., the alley between 4th and 5th Avenues North, 10th St. North and 1st Ave., North. The 1990 historic building inventory in Great Falls was sponsored by the Great Falls Certified Local Government Commission with funding assistance from the State Historic Preservation Office. Reconnaissance survey completed by the SHPO staff in 1987 indicates that additional inventory efforts in the Northside neighborhood will likely result in the future expansion to the north and east of this proposed Northside Residential Historic District boundary.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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Name/Title: Candi Helms  
Organization: Consultant on Contract Date: August 1990  
Street & Number: 435 Ryman Telephone: 406/523-4650  
City or Town: Missoula State: Montana Zip: 59802

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One school lying within the district area is the Art Deco style Whittier School, built at Eighth Street and Third Avenue North in 1939. Constructed of brick, the building's features include Flemish bond pilasters, brick dentil work, and decorative wall sconces.

Several apartment buildings constructed from the 1910s to 1920s to accommodate the needs of a growing community are scattered throughout the district. The 1917 Blackstone Apartments, found at the west end, is an excellent example of Spanish Colonial Revival styling, featuring a central courtyard, decorative terra cotta shields stucco exterior, and parapeted roof.

The 1915 Vandervoort Apartments, 1928 Fonk, 1922 Pennsylvania and 1916 Clark Apartments are also found at the west end of the district. These apartments along with the 1914 Maxine, 1927 Gies, 1917 Geraldine, 1917 Lexington, 1928 Toy, 1929 Dearborn, 1928 Curry Apartments, which are located in the central area of the district, share the common characteristics identifying the buildings as the Prairie style. On the east side of the district, historic apartments include the 1913 Prairie style Jensen Apartments. Features of the brick buildings include polychrome accents, stepped parapets, and entrance colonnades.

The 1893 Linden Terrace, Great Falls' earliest apartment building, also is located in the central area. The distinct design features of the brick Queen Anne townhouse include seven projecting bays, corbelled cornice, and transomed windows.

The greatest concentration of older houses is situated at the north side of the district on each side of Fourth Avenue North. This area still retains most of its historic character, with the exception of two apartment buildings built in 1962 on Fifth Street. This portion of the district is exemplified by buildings displaying variations of Queen Anne, Prairie, Bungalow, Tudor, Colonial Revival, and Second Empire styles. Among the buildings of the area are some of the largest single-family dwellings of the district.

The medium to small single-family and multi-family residences illustrating varieties of architectural forms and styles are located on the east and south side of the district. Near the east end, most of the buildings are smaller in size and were generally constructed during the mid-1910s and 1930s, with post-1930s buildings scattered throughout. Typical architectural styles include elements of Bungalow, Prairie, Colonial, Revival and Queen Anne styles.

On the district's south side, residential buildings are generally of medium size, constructed from the early 1900s to 1930s, with the exception of a few isolated 1890s buildings. Queen Anne, Prairie, Bungalow and Colonial Revival elements predominate in this area. The buildings of monumental or unusual stylistic proportions include Spanish Mission Revival, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival buildings located on Park Drive at Third Avenue North and Fifth Street and along Fourth Avenue North.

The majority of buildings in the district area constructed from the 1880s until 1940 still retain their integrity. 86% of the buildings were constructed during this time period. The 28 buildings constructed after that time, dispersed throughout the district consist mostly of two- to four-story modern apartment buildings, residences, and some commercial properties.

The general appearance of the district is predominated by multi-family and single-family dwellings. The majority of these residences are occupied by the property owners. Several of the originally single-family dwellings have been remodeled into multi-family units, but, for the most part, the exteriors of the buildings remain unchanged. The residential area is cohesively united by the large boulevards on each side of the street, the large shade trees and setbacks held in common.

Most of the properties have attached garages or associated outbuildings located near the alleyways. Fifty-four percent of these buildings add to the district's historic character and provide a strong feeling of association with the period of significance. Fifty-eight percent of the garages and associated outbuildings were constructed between 1901 and 1940; one garage was constructed before 1900. Generally, the condition of these buildings is good. Some of the non-contributing associated buildings were built prior to 1940, but most classified as non-contributing were constructed within the last thirty years.

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The evaluation of properties as primary, contributing and non-contributing was based on the buildings' association with the period of significance, 1885 to 1945. The historic property owners, community development and stylistic attributes characterize the period and retain architectural integrity.

Twenty-nine percent of the buildings (not including attached garages or associated buildings) are considered primary in status. Forty-four percent contribute to the district and, when combined with primary buildings, it can be concluded that the neighborhood mostly retains architectural integrity, style, scale and function and that it has not drastically changed since 1940.

Non-contributing buildings were defined as those constructed after the period of significance or those experiencing a substantial loss of integrity. The percentage of non-contributing buildings (including garages and associated outbuildings) is 27%. The percentage of non-contributing buildings (excluding garages and outbuildings) is less than 20%.

The major buildings identified as non-contributing at the eastern end of the district are the 1949 Wells Motel, a stuccoed one-story building; the 1951 Talcott Apartments, a two-story stuccoed building; and the 1955 Sutherland Apartments, a three-story brick veneer building. These buildings and others that are close to the end of the historic period should be re-evaluated in the future to determine historic significance.

In the south-central area of the district, the non-contributing buildings are the 1962 four-story brick Midtown Motel, one of the largest buildings in the district with the exception of the courthouse; the 1977 one-story Hoyt Law Office; the 1966 one-story Keller Optometrist Complex; and the one-story brick veneer First Interstate Bank.

The 1960 four-story brick Glacier Apartments, the 1965 three-story brick veneer Ponderosa Apartments, 1963 two-story brick veneer Juniper Apartments and 1947 one-story Sturrock Apartment are non-contributing buildings located across from the First Interstate Bank.

Non-contributing structures in the west end include the 1960 one-story paneled Chicago Title Insurance Co. of Idaho building, the 1964 one-story brick and stone veneer Providence Center, the 1952 two-story brick veneer Knight Condominiums, the 1959 three-story Yellowstone Apartments, the 1962 four-story brick veneer Bitterroot Apartments, and the 1986 brick Valeria Townhouses.

The Valeria, although of recent construction, and a number of historic buildings were demolished to clear the lots upon which it was built, is a prime example of new construction compatible with a historic district. Height, setbacks, usage and style were sensitively treated in the building of the townhouses. They display elements of design similar to the Queen Anne style buildings already existing in the surrounding neighborhood.

The majority of non-contributing apartment buildings, although sometimes larger in scale, do not severely detract from the historic character of the district because of their continued use as multiple dwellings, proximity in age to the historic period, and materials and design which are common to buildings in the district.

The more recent commercial buildings do detract from the district because their usage does not complement the residential area. However, most of these buildings lie in the proximity of the commercial district and courthouse and can be associated with development in conjunction with those areas.

The various styles of historic residences within the district include Transitional Queen Anne/Colonial or Classical Revival, Prairie, Bungalow, Vernacular, Pattern-Book, Spanish Mission Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Tudor, Four Square, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Romanesque Revival, French Renaissance, English Gothic Revival, Stick, Moderne, Ranch, Cape Cod, and Art Deco.

Transitional Queen Anne Colonial Revival primary buildings include, but are not limited to, the Fred G. Johnson house at 309 Second Street North, and the S. R. Jensen house at 207 Third Avenue North. The Johnson residence, built in 1910, shares the same construction date as the Jensen house (a close friend, relative by marriage, and business associate of Johnson's) and nearly mirrors the design and detailing of that building. Both are constructed of smooth-finished, tan stretcher-bond brick. Massive chimneys with



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elaborate corbelled tops and banding adorn each building. The Johnson house has a balustraded porch that extends from a double projecting bay around the south side of the house. The Jensen house has a portico located in the south-east corner of the building, extending across one-half of the facade. One of five primary outbuildings in the historic district is a carriage house/garage associated with the Johnson house. Constructed of the same materials, the building has the same gable roof and corbelled eaves. The frieze appears as a wide band, ornamented with details. Both of the houses could be considered the best examples of the style and strongly anchor the west end of the district.

Other features of primary buildings in the Transitional Queen Anne Colonial Revival style include irregular floor plans, clapboarded walls, steeply gabled roofs, hipped roofs, columned porches with ornate or plain friezes, gabled dormers and modillions or denticulation of the cornice line.

The Prairie style of architecture is widespread throughout the district and is seen in public and religious buildings and apartment buildings. Several of the apartment buildings constructed in the late 1910s to 1920s and using this style include the 1916 Clark, 212-214 Fourth Avenue North; 1928 Fonk, 520 Fourth Avenue North; 1913 Jensen, 803-807 Fourth Avenue North; 1927 Gies, 310 Fifth Street North; 1928 Toy, 517 Third Avenue North; 1917 Geraldine, 706 Third Avenue North; 1929 Dearborn, 121 Ninth Street North; 1912 Zenith Flats, 116-120 Seventh Street North and 1917 Lexington, 802 Second Avenue North. Almost all of these buildings, constructed of brick, have stepped parapet fronts and/or sides, and polychrome accents, including quoins, sills, lintels, and belt courses. Other accents may include header and stretcher courses along the roof line, diamond shaped insets along the frieze, terra cotta decorations, and spandrels between the windows.

The 1936 Heisey Memorial Youth Center, originally owned by the Diocese of Great Falls, shares the Prairie characteristics found in the apartments. Polychrome relieving arches on the second floor and polychrome soldier lintels on the first floor distinctively outline windows and entry ways. Another building originally owned by the Diocese, St. Anne's Rectory, differs in that the building is constructed of sandstone. The parapet is extended, ornamented with a stone cross at the peak and stone points along the curve. A stepped solid balustrade above the portico forms a balcony. The arched recessed doorway and gable end window have arched heads and keystones. The 1910 First Congregational Church, also constructed of sandstone, has elements of the Gothic Revival style characterized by the arched doorways, windows, and large tower that is prominently situated at the front of the building.

A common architectural style often having elements of Prairie in its design is the Bungalow style. Bungalows are everywhere in the district and are often associated with the community's "working class." Primary Bungalow examples are the 1911 Chamberlain house, 414 Fourth Avenue North; the 1908 Walker house, 517 Fourth Avenue North; the 1913 Durnin house, 722 Fourth Avenue North; the 1911 McCulloh house, 216 Third Avenue North; the 1917 Brady house, 308-310 Eighth Street North; the 1911 Stimpert/Thisted house, 806 Third Avenue North; and the 1911 A. D. Robinson house, 917 Second Avenue North.

All of these buildings display characteristics of the Craftsman Bungalow style, yet each is visually unique. The Chamberlain house, featuring characteristics of Classical Revival, has a screened porch with square columns at the corners and clapboarded walls. The Walker house, also clapboarded, has four hipped dormers that intersect at the apex. A perpendicularly placed gabled dormer distinguishes the Durnin house, which also has brackets beneath carved finials at the ridge line. The McCulloh house, constructed of brick veneer with lighter polychrome details, has a hipped roof that in definition resembles the Prairie influence. Boxed eaves projecting from the walls are above a polychrome band in the frieze area. A raised belt course of light brick forms the base of the second story windows.

The Brady house, adjacent to a mirror house that has been greatly modified over the years, is a large Bungalow designed originally as a multi-family residence. The use remains unchanged, as does much of the exterior. The walls on the first floor are clapboarded, but the second floor has been stuccoed. Eyebrow dormers project from the pyramidal hipped roof and double brackets are found at the eaves. As in most of the Bungalows in the historic district, the rafters are exposed.

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The Thisted house is probably the best example of the most commonly constructed Bungalow style. The building's sides are clapboarded; the exposed rafters project above gable ends that are finished and covered with fish scale and dragon's teeth shingles. The typical full-front shed roofed porch has solid partial sides and square columns and holds a porch swing. Small leaded diamond-shaped windows adorn the upper gable ends. The Robinson house is an irregularly shaped residence having a combination of gable, hip and hipped dormer roof. The full front porch is open and has square railings, posts and curved brackets beneath the frieze.

Only one vernacular building in the district is designated as a primary element; however, several others are contributing. The 1895 Klepetko house, 210 Fourth Avenue North, is somewhat dilapidated, yet retains its architectural integrity. The building is clapboarded and has asymmetrical gable slopes. A solid wood belt course with shingled belt courses above line the second floor level. The fenestration has plain architraves and cornices.

There are several primary examples of the commonly used plans for Colonial Revival and Queen Anne cottages that often come from "pattern books" and builders manuals. One of the earliest buildings of the Queen Anne style is the 1893 Phil Gibson house, 317 Fourth Avenue North. The Colonial Revival cottage style examples are the 1898 Curry house, 906 Fourth Avenue North; 1903 Kelly house, 200 Third Avenue North; and the 1913 Shanley house, 916 Third Avenue North, which share several of the same or similar architectural characteristics. Most have gable roofs with return gable ends, sometimes partially enclosed. Hip porches generally extend across a portion of the building; some have recently been enclosed. Gabled dormers and a central corbelled chimney are generally present. Two 1908 mirror Duncan houses at 712 and 714 Second Avenue North display many of these characteristic features and, in addition, have shed-roofed, full-front porches with gabled pediments over the entry.

One of the least utilized styles of architecture in the district is exemplified by the Spanish Mission Revival style. The 1909 Adams house, 117 Third Avenue North, spectacularly displays stuccoed walls, red terra cotta tile roof with curvilinear side parapets, French doors and decorated iron balconies, pents and brackets. The building anchors the district's west end as a primary element in the district and is one of Great Falls' most impressive structures.

Another west-end anchor, the 1917 Blackstone Apartments, 314 Third Street North, reflects elements of the Mission Revival style. Probably considered the community's most elaborate apartment housing, the Blackstone is basically a U-shaped, symmetrical, brick veneer and stucco building with a large central courtyard. Brick details include sills and lintels, decorative belt courses of both headers and stretchers at the water table, and first and second floor levels. Shield-like terra cotta crests ornament the projecting corner battlements of the side wings and recessed bay. Iron railings enclose some windows as well as the central courtyard.

The reported oldest house in the district, constructed ca. 1885, is also the only primary Second Empire style building in the district. This southwest district anchor is the W. Roberts house at 811 Fourth Avenue North. The mansard roof with flared eaves is pierced by gabled dormers. An iron cresting extends around the roof. The eaves have a plain frieze and corbels. The front porch is full- and half-hipped with spools beneath the frieze, decorative brackets, and a railing with spool balusters.

Primary examples of Queen Anne style architecture are limited to two buildings in the district. Remodeling has changed the appearance of many of the early Queen Anne style buildings. The 1900 two-story Armstrong house, 813 Fourth Avenue North, has elaborate intersecting gables in a basic hip roof. The gable ends of the main roof have fan lights and molded frieze boards. The full porch, covered by a shed roof and gabled entry, is supported on turned posts, has decorative arches and paneled inserts.

Buildings of the English Tudor Revival Style are evident and generally have elements of other styles combined in primary structures located in the district area. The 1907 Guthrie house, 520 Third Avenue North, is typical and is characterized by gabled bays and dormers, oriels, groups of casement windows, polychromed brick and detailed timbering with stucco infill. The gables, the focal points of the house, are filled with raised terra

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cotta shields and a square grid of timbering. The dormer features an enclosed end with a wreath design and a fixed stained-glass window. Corbelled brick work and polychrome quoin detailing ornament the structure. The 1917 Brady house, 725 Third Avenue North, is characterized by the same elements seen in the Guthrie house. Timbered gable ends with stucco infill and polychromed veneer brick define the building's Tudor influence.

Two structures built by C. O. Jarl in 1911 and located next to each other also contain the same elements. The building at 625 Third Avenue North, however, also shows the influence of the Prairie style. This building has exposed massive brackets and corbelled rafters supporting the gable roof, an excellent representation of Prairie style.

Of all the Tudor Revival buildings, the 1908 Ford-Bovey house is the most impressive. Located at 401 Fourth Avenue North, this primary anchor that has been recently nominated to the National Register is a combination of Tudor and Queen Anne features. The roof is pyramidal hipped with dormers and has projecting gabled bays. Gables are timber and stucco, infilled with round wood tracery windows. The building, constructed of sandstone on an irregular plan, has a Queen Anne style massive wrap-around porch topped by a concave, flared roof with flat top. A garage and pigeon house to the rear were constructed around the same time as the house. Both are primary buildings.

The oldest remaining brick townhouse in Great Falls, the 1893 Linden Terrace, has characteristics of the Queen Anne style townhouse, and additionally contains elements of the American Federalist style. Walls are stretcher bond brick, forming curved double bays at either end and a slightly projecting central bay. Sandstone is rusticated and utilized as window sills and foundation. The roof has a corbelled cornice and the frieze is decorated with raised rectangular panels outlined in stretchers. The building suffers deterioration of the brick-work but still retains a high degree of integrity.

Although none of the Four Square style buildings located in the district are considered primary buildings, they are considered to be contributing. The 1908 Barnes, 216 Fourth Avenue North; 1914 McCann Apartments, 524 Fourth Avenue; and 1909 Hartman House, 925 Third Avenue North, were constructed in the basic Four Square plan, with hipped roofs and extended eaves. Porches are either full open or enclosed.

Primary examples of Colonial Revival buildings are plentiful in the district. The buildings, serving as excellent representatives of the style, include the Hubbard/Roberts house, 310 Fourth Avenue North; 1900 Warden house, 500 Fourth Avenue North; 1911 Floweree house, 825 Fourth Avenue North; 1899 Stephens house, 915 Fourth Avenue North; 1908 Jenks house, 524 Third Avenue North; and the 1902 Donlin house, 724 Third Avenue North. Sharing similar Colonial traits, these buildings are generally symmetrically fenestrated, with central entries pedimented with fanlights, palladian or diamond-shaped windows in the gables and clapboarded sides. The Floweree house differs from the others in that it is a brick masonry building with parapeted gables extending through the roof. The building is situated in a maturely landscaped and spacious yard.

The Jenks house, 524 Third Avenue North, a monumentally proportioned, two-story Colonial building anchoring the west end, has an extremely large two-story pedimented portico supported by fluted Ionic columns. The tympanum has a fanlight, modillions supporting the eaves and a cornical entry with side-lights and curvilinear leaded tracery.

A few primary buildings in the district commonly reflect attributes associated with the Classical Revival style. These buildings are clapboarded, have hipped or gabled roofs and gabled dormers, windows with molded architecture and cornices, leaded windows and full to two-thirds wrap balustraded porches supported by square or round Tuscan columns. The structures sharing these characteristics include the 1905 Abe Kaufman house, 617 Fourth Avenue North; 1902 Rubottom house, 924 Third Avenue North; 1908 Quigley house, 709 Fourth Avenue North and 1902 Vogel House, 701 Second Avenue North. Both the Kaufman and Rubottom house contain dormers differing from the others because of pointed arched upper windows with tracery in the dormers.

The 1922 Sacred Heart Convent, 920 Fourth Avenue North, a west end anchor, is a later example of the Classical Revival Eclectic style of architecture. The building, also featuring Gothic and Roman elements, is of frame construction with red brick veneer and brick detailing stretcher belts on the first floor and second floor levels. Windows on the second floor have flat shouldered arches; windows on the first have flat arches with

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concrete keystones and sills. A gable above a projecting bay contains a cross and shield emblem. A lyre emblem adorns the northeast corner.

Located near the center of the district are two very prominent architectural monuments to the local government. One, the 1901-1903 Cascade County Courthouse, a stone building in the French Renaissance style of architecture, was nominated to the National Register in 1980. Its counterpart, the 1913 County Jail, is situated directly across the street at 326 Third Avenue North. Also constructed of sandstone, the building reflects the Romanesque Revival style. The flat roof covers a projecting cornice and entablature. The central pedimented entry is adorned with a keystone carved "C." Windows in the second story have arched upper sashes and are arcaded with keystones extending into the butt of raised stonework along the frieze. Windows on the east side are solid glass block with bars. Both buildings anchor the south central area of the district.

The 1906 Church of the Incarnation, another stone building of large proportions, is found at 600 Third Avenue North. This two-story buttressed primary building is in the late English Gothic Revival style, has a three-story collegiate type tower with arched windows and gabled stone porch entrance. The roof is parapeted near the gable ends, which are ornamented with stone modillions below the eaves and stone detailing within the arched insets.

The most impressive religious building in the district is the massive 1901-1907 St. Anne's Cathedral. The stone building, designed in the Gothic Revival style of architecture and located at 715 Third Avenue North, is built on a cruciform plan with turreted bell tower, buttressing and rose windows. Windows are arched, as are some of the gables--one of which contains a statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in Shrine. The interior of the Cathedral, rich in decorative elements highlighted with gold paint, retains the original lamps and fixtures.

Stick, an uncommon style of architecture in the district, is well represented by two buildings. The 1901 Bond/Speer house, at 609 Third Avenue North, is an excellent and rare example of Eastern Stick style. The primary central anchor is a two-and-one-half-story clapboarded and jerkin-roofed building with two gables ornamented in stick bracing and single infills. Open porches on the east and southeast sides of the building have decorative wood railing. A pent roof extends across two front- and side-facing bays.

The second Stick style house is a Western style that contributes to the district. The 1899 Downing house, 213 Seventh Street North, has clapboarded sides trimmed with vertical cornerboard and stick detailing in the gable ends.

Within the district are several buildings constructed during the 1930s to 1940s. Most of the buildings are either contributing or non-contributing; there are only a few primary examples.

The 1935 Ario house, 609 Fourth Avenue North, is a small, contributing one-story Ranch style residence sided in shiplap with recessed entry and a Tudor arched doorway. The 1935-1937 F. Roberts house, almost directly across from the Ario house, and also contributing, is a Cape Cod style with a steep pitched gable roof pierced by two dormers.

Other 1930s buildings include the contributing Art Deco style 1939 Whittier School, located at 305 Eighth Street North. Constructed during the Public Works Administration period, the building was built of American bond brick on an asymmetrical plan with two wings to the north and south. Decorative wall sconces are on each side of the entry, and Flemish bond and pilasters reach in front of the second story windows. The elongated windows accentuate the Art Deco sense of verticality.

The most unique 1940s building present in the district is the 1945 Miller house at 521 Fourth Avenue North. It is the only example of Moderne and, although constructed in 1945, primarily contributes to the district because of its unusual construction. The one-story stuccoed structure, serving as a duplex, was built on a symmetrical plan which is accentuated by symmetrical landscaping and walkway placement. Two one-half circular bays are banded with five sets of windows, giving the building an aesthetically appealing appearance.

The architectural integrity of the historic district is very good. Building permits reveal that most of the buildings haven't been drastically altered or added to since the 1940s. Buildings constructed after that time are few and do not severely detract from the

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cohesive historic sense of the district. Non-contributing buildings, usually business establishments or apartment housing, generally are constructed in a modern commercial style and do not often conflict with the common district heights and setbacks.

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Belt. By 1881, Gibson, with his sons, Theodore and Philip, became a major sheep rancher in the state as well as a well-known promoter of the wool-producing industry.

Gibson, interested in all he had learned of the Great Falls area from reading the Journals of Lewis and Clark, was attracted by the area during his three trips to the falls.

Although I had traveled much over Northern Montana and the country between the Missouri River and the Yellowstone during my three years' residence in Fort Benton, I had never seen a spot as attractive as this one and that appealed to me as an ideal site for a city. . . . This scenery, composed of valleys and rivers, flanked by smoothly rounded table lands, formed a picture never to be forgotten. I had looked upon this scene for a few moments only when I said to myself, here I will found a city.

Gibson's idea to establish a city matured into a plan funded by the financial backing of James J. Hill, a successful railroad owner. Hill, a friend Gibson knew from his days operating the Minneapolis Cataract Flour Mill and North Star Woolen Mill, was attracted to the concept of utilizing the water power of the falls and the "useful minerals" and coal of the region. In 1882, after a meeting in St. Paul, the two men formed a partnership to purchase the needed land.

In pursuit of purchasing the property, the partners ran into the rigid parcel acquisition requirements for settling public domain. Sale of 160-acre parcels, sold according to land legislation, required property owners to reside upon and improve the land.

Hill and Gibson avoided the restriction by utilizing a land law, revised in 1872, that allowed those serving in the military over ninety days the right to any federal public lands. Land could be "purchased" by using "soldier-homestead" scrip, a loophole Hill and Gibson used in acquiring thousands of acres and water rights. Herbert Percy Rolfe, a Fort Benton surveyor, and Sun River rancher Robert Vaughn aided Gibson in the platting of the town in 1883 and the formation of the Great Falls Water Power and Townsite Company. With much sensitivity to planning, the city was symmetrically laid out on the standard Cartesian grid, similar to that of Minneapolis. From the beginning, the community was planned with residential and commercial areas and rights of way.

A few buildings, previously constructed as a stage stop at Sun River, in an area south of the river, constituted the beginnings of a town that preceded Gibson's planned townsite. Residents on the south side anticipated that the 1881 Johnstown plat, named after John Largent, an original settler of the Sun River Valley, would grow and develop rather than Gibson's plat. An easily-accessed ford and, eventually, a river ferry near the mouth of the Sun River quickly dispelled the Johnstown's notions. The plat sold to Gibson in 1882; Johnstown was slowly consumed by the expanding city of Great Falls.

As the rival Johnstown virtually disappeared, Gibson continued with his townsite enterprise. When he platted the townsite in 1883, Gibson suggested naming the community Hillton, in honor of his friend and partner. Hill rejected the idea, and the name "Great Falls" was chosen instead.

In the fall of 1884, population estimates revealed that more than 200 inhabitants resided in the townsite. The appearance of the river's north side took on an air of permanency, marked by a boarding house, saloon, meat market, general store, hardware and grocery, stationery and confectionery store, hide and junk store, blacksmith shop, brickyard and the sawmill/lumberyard operations constructed by the A. M. Holter Lumber Company.

The lumberyard, constructed in 1881 near the mouth of the Sun River, initially served the building industry in Fort Benton. It was later moved north of the river. Holter's business at Second Street and Fifth Avenue South expanded in 1884 to include a lumberyard and planing mill. A competing lumber company opened the same year near the present water pumping plant site close to Tenth Avenue South.

Great Falls continued to grow. By the spring of 1885, the first major industry in the new community was established. Gibson's former business associates from Minneapolis,

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A. C. Loring and Herbert O. Chowen, constructed the Cataract Mill, identified as one of the Northwest's "best equipped mills." The mill, the first business to harness water power in the area, operated successfully until the 1890s, when Chowen and his associates sold the enterprise due to strong competition from Minnesota mills. It was obvious to Gibson and other Great Falls businessmen that a reliable transportation system was necessary to promote the future development of Great Falls.

Great Falls - 1885-1900

James J. Hill visited the city in June of 1884 to discuss with Gibson plans that would transform Great Falls into a major railhead. Hill, considering the benefits of the nearby water power and Sand Coulee coal fields, presented Gibson with a plan to link Great Falls with the Red River Valley via the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway.

In addition to the Manitoba, Hill helped to finance ventures of friends and business associates to link Butte, Helena and Great Falls by way of the Montana Central Railroad spur line. The construction crew, employing over 8,000 men and using 7,000 horses, completed the track by 1888, a year following the arrival of the Manitoba at Great Falls.

Prior to 1887 and the arrival of the railroad, the residential neighborhoods of Great Falls lacked clear definition. The first house on the northside, the Roberts House, 811 Fourth Avenue North, was constructed ca. 1885. Other houses constructed before 1890 still in existence in the district include the 1888 A.W. Paul house, a Queen Anne cottage style building of contributing status located at 905 Fourth Avenue, and the 1888-1890 Tracy/Elliott house, a vernacular Queen Anne style building also of contributing status, located at 317 Third Avenue North. The majority of the more permanent commercial buildings existed on Central Avenue in the business district. These included the Park and Milwaukee Hotels, Lapeyre Brothers Drugstore, Nathan's Clothing Store, Strain Brothers Store, the First National Bank, Beachly's Confectionery and Stationery Store, Murphy Maclay Hardware Store and the Minot Block.

By 1887, with a population of 1200, the future existence of Great Falls was confirmed. The railroad link and the designation of Great Falls as the county seat of Cascade County was the impetus required for Townsite Company to forge ahead with a promotional campaign to attract prospective residents and businesses. The forerunner to the Chamber of Commerce--the Board of Trade--through Gibson's perseverance, sent circular flyers to sheepmen, offering the reduced shipping and holding rates available in Great Falls. Railroad advertisements raved about the golden opportunities to be found in farming the plains surrounding Great Falls. Minnesotans, bombarded by the campaign, traveled to Montana.

The advertising campaign attracted major industrial interests as well. The Montana Smelting and Refinery Company, financed by eastern capitalists, constructed a silver smelter on the Missouri River's west side. One year later, the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company built a smelting operation utilizing waterpower from the Black Eagle Falls Dam, built by the Townsite Company.

The jobs resulting from new businesses, agriculture, industries and the railroad caused the population figures to soar over 10,000 by 1893. The mining companies provided good wages for hundreds of workers as production expanded. In the agricultural industry, Great Falls earned distinction as a major shipping and marketing point for livestock, despite the winter of 1886-87's devastating toll on livestock numbers.

The northside residential area grew from 1890 to 1893 with the construction of several buildings. An 1891 perspective map reveals several structures dispersed throughout the district. Six houses on Fourth Avenue North and three houses on Third Avenue North constructed from 1890 to 1893 still remain.

The success of the community appeared to be bright until the national monetary crisis, the Panic of '93, temporarily stalled economic growth. Increased production of silver worldwide, the gold-based economic system, repeal of the Sherman Act and closure of banks crushed silver mining and smelting activities in the West, drastically affecting the railroad industry. The B & M Smelter was eventually forced to close and Hill's Manitoba

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railway system struggled with railway workers striking against pay cut to less than \$40.00 per month.

The prosperity of the early years of the community seemed jeopardized by the Panic. Fortunately, the city recovered much more quickly than other Montana cities because of its diversified economy. Railroad workers idled by the strikes of early 1894 returned to work later that year.

In spite of the depressed 1890s, the city continued to grow; the downtown business area and residential areas were firmly established. The business area was bounded by First Avenue North and the river to the north and west and by Second Avenue South and Fourth Street to the south and east. Residential areas sprouted around the smelting operations, railroad yards and large businesses, such as the 1892 Montana Brewing Company's plant.

The residential area surrounding the business district also matured from 1893 to 1900. During those years, seventeen existing buildings were built in the district on Fourth Avenue North and six on Third. None existed on Second Avenue North in 1900.

1900-1920

By 1900, the city's population had increased to well over 15,000. The depression forced many people from smaller mining communities to seek economic security in Great Falls. In addition, these people were joined by failed ranchers, farmers and agricultural laborers.

Many new residences, businesses, government buildings and industrial structures were constructed between 1900 and 1910. These included the new First National Bank, Cascade County Courthouse, the smelter smokestack and Rainbow Dam. From 1901 to 1910, residential construction in the district dramatically increased. Existing buildings constructed during that time number twenty-four on Fourth Avenue, thirty on Third and thirteen on Second.

Flourishing construction was offset by the exodus of people seeking employment elsewhere from 1900 to 1910. 1910 census figures show the population slightly ahead of the 1900 figure. Unemployed people from outside the city plus bankrupt business people left Great Falls, causing a decrease in population.

The prosperity of the 1900s to 1920s is characterized by the influx of immigrants attracted to available inexpensive land in the area. The 1902 Newlands Reclamation Act, committing the Federal government to complete irrigation dams and water diversion projects in western states, enticed many farmers and ranchers to surrounding valleys, such as the Sun River Valley. Additionally, new techniques in dryland farming revolutionized farming in the arid west.

James J. Hill, pressured by the construction of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad through central Montana and its attractive land campaign, responded with his own advertising campaign. Hill hired dry farming expert Professor Thomas Shaw from the Minnesota Agricultural College to conduct several experiments. These experiments resulted in lectures conducted and promotional articles and posters distributed throughout the east and Europe by Hill's Great Northern Railroad (formerly the Manitoba). Land speculators, government officials and bankers joined in promotional efforts, causing an ensuing rush to homestead the area.

With the influx of settlers, the economy of Great Falls boomed as the center of trade. The International Harvester Company opened sales and repair shops and agriculturally related industries mushroomed. Richard Graham and John Ross, purchasers of the Cataract Mill in 1895, increased their operations by enlarging their granary services to include feed, seed and poultry sales and supplies as a side line. Graham and Ross imported coal from surrounding areas for the consumption of residents of Great Falls. By 1916, the Sapphire Flour Mill and the Royal Mill were strong competitors for the increased grain production of the region. Other agricultural expansions included the meat packing industry. Incorporated in 1897, the Great Falls Meat Company modernized into a complete slaughterhouse and packing plant, serving Montana and neighboring states.



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By the late 1910s, however, the agricultural economy suffered from depression caused by high prices for equipment and seed, low prices for produce, drought-like conditions and overworked soil. Bank failures reflected the severity of the times. Several banks incorporated in the 1910s that failed include the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Commercial National, Stanton Trust and Savings Bank, American Bank and Trust Company and West Side State Bank.

The development of the northside residential area was not overly affected by the depressed agricultural situation. By 1920, most of the buildings were associated with professionals having businesses or offices in the nearby downtown or courthouse area and single-family residences or apartment buildings for blue collar railroad, electric railroad or smelter workers. From 1911 to 1920, existing structures built include thirty-seven on Fourth Avenue North, thirty-one on Third, with the largest concentration on the east end, and ten on Second.

During the period between 1910 and 1920, the construction of several apartments accommodated the large numbers of people fleeing the farms and returning from the war. In 1915, apartment and multi-family property owners reported their waiting lists usually doubled in numbers. As the pressure for more apartment housing increased, investors recognized the profit in apartment construction. A large proportion of these investments were built in the Northside District by real estate developers and entrepreneurs alike.

The 1910s and 20s also was a period of increased production for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company (ACM) Great Falls smelting operation. Purchased by the powerful Amalgamated Copper Company and F. Augustus Heinze, in a battle for supremacy of the Montana copper industry, the ACM increased operations by adding a zinc plant and copper wire manufacturing plant and by constructing a 500-foot high smelting stack. Although the size of the Great Falls operations significantly changed, employment figures at the smelting operations did not.

Similar expansions from 1900 to 1920 were experienced by the water and power companies in Great Falls. In 1903, John D. Ryan, manager of the Marcus Daly Bank and Trust Company and John Morony, the auditor of Daly's estate, convinced Daly's widow to supply the needed capital to purchase the Great Falls Electric and Power Company and the Boston Electric Company. The two men, utilizing water purchased from the Great Falls Water Power and Townsite Company, supplied electrical power to Great Falls. In 1908, the ACM Company purchased power from this company for their copper facilities in Butte and Anaconda. Four years later, the power company was incorporated as the Montana Power Company, and controlled all electric plants in Montana. The power supplied by Montana Power electrified the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad.

1920s-1940s

By the 1920s, most of the original founding fathers, including Paris Gibson, had died, and Great Falls continued to experience the effects of unemployment and a worsened agricultural economy. The unemployment figures swelled to over 2,000 in 1921. Approximately two million acres in the state dropped from agricultural production between 1919 and 1925 as eleven thousand farms were abandoned. Poor conditions and the high cost of production combined to break the backs of many. This, coupled with depressed copper prices on the world market, produced a rapid decline of the economy of Great Falls.

Population increased very moderately during this period, as only 4,500 new citizens moved into the city. Construction slowed from 1921 to 1930 in the Northside District. Existing structures from this period include twelve on Fourth Avenue North, fourteen on Third and nine on Second.

After the Wall Street Crash in 1929, the city's already shaky economy and its construction industry experienced a severe period of stagnation. In January of 1930, the Great Falls Family Welfare Association collected 27,000 pieces of clothing and household equipment for 400 destitute families. The December 1932 Cascade County relief rolls showed that 6,213 received aid. That same year, the ACM Company was forced to close its zinc operation. For the next eight years, the company struggled with closing and reopening the zinc units and the copper refinery.

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Very few buildings were constructed from 1931 to 1941 in residential or commercial areas. In the Northside District, fifteen existing buildings were built on Fourth Avenue North, nine on Third and one on Second. 1930 revenues generated by residential housing permits for the city dropped from \$384,870 to less than \$15,000 in 1934.

Several building projects were made possible by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's alphabet agencies, the CWA, PWA, WPA, NYA, FERA and CCC. The PWA and WPA, the most frequently utilized programs in Great Falls, helped construct the 1939-1940 Mitchell Pool, the 1938 Whittier School, River Drive road improvements, improvements to parks, including Paris Gibson Park Lake, and improvements to the airport, water and sewer systems, boulevards and street works.

It wasn't until World War II that Great Falls began to see the substantial change generally associated with a war-time involvement. Early in 1941, the Seventh Ferrying Group of the Army Air Corps moved its wing of the Army's Air Transport Command to Great Falls. This unit was involved in a massive supply program for Russia, through daily flights from Great Falls to Fairbanks and Anchorage, Alaska. That same year, several runways, the Gillis Hangar and a control tower were constructed at the base of this operation, the municipal airport. In 1942, the Army installed a sub-depot for the Air Services Command at the WPA Administration Building (later the Fairgrounds).

The economy of Great Falls was bolstered by war-time activity, especially the construction of East Base in 1942. Initially constructed as a training center for bomber crews and service personnel, East Base was eventually transformed into the Army Air Corps Service Command Headquarters. By the end of World War II, the base had become one of Great Falls' largest employers. Over 2,400 military personnel worked there.

**Prominent Residents in the Northside Residential Historic District**

The Northside Residential Historic District was the neighborhood where many early settlers, political figures, and downtown businessmen important in the development of Great Falls chose to build. Their homes are dispersed throughout the district, with most of these prominent families located along both sides of Fourth Avenue North and Third Avenue North between Sixth and Seventh Streets. Many of these residents worked together, maintained friendships and often married into each other's families.

A variety of professionals occupied homes in the district, which developed as a middle to upper class neighborhood. Notable physicians included Francis J. Adams, a pioneer physician instrumental in the establishment of the Columbus Hospital, and Dr. John Henry Fairfield, a prominent doctor who signed the first prescription to Lapeyre's Drug Store on the Fourth of July, 1886. Clarence Burr Stephens, the first dentist to have x-ray equipment in the 1890s, and organizers of the Great Falls Clinic in 1928, Dr. Richard Durnin and E. M. Larson, also lived in the district area.

Prosperous downtown store owners of Great Falls also resided in the northside residential area. In 1886, Arge Nathan opened the first pioneer men's clothing store in Great Falls, conducting business for thirty-three years. He lived next door to Mose Kaufman, founder of the oldest continuing men's clothing business, which is still in operation after ninety-six years. The families were extremely close, as evidenced by the marriage of Arge's sister to Mose.

Two early and successful businessmen whose families maintained strong friendships, business associations and marital ties were Fred C. Johnson and Stuart R. Jensen. Stuart, husband of Fred's sister, convinced Johnson to follow the call of Paris Gibson's advertisement promoting business development in Great Falls. The two families arrived in Montana in 1887. The two men opened a modest laundry business, eventually expanding it and diversifying their investments to attain wealth and status as the owners of the Montana Brewing Company as well as a mid-sized ranch.

Johnson and Jensen were not the only residents of the district associated with the ranching or agricultural industry. William Floweree, one of Montana's largest land and stock owners, and Adkin Kingsbury, the first sheep rancher to bring the woolly animals east of the Rockies in 1871, had large, comfortable homes in the district.

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Lawyers, real estate developers, smelter officials, bankers and school officials lived as neighbors in the district. The Northside District offered lawyers an ideal location because of its proximity to both the courthouse and the downtown business area. W. G. Downing, one of Montana's most successful lawyers in the 1900s, operated downtown business offices, as did T. E. Brady and James Burlingame, whose businesses included real estate sales. Lee Ford, past president of the Great Falls National Bank, occupied the massive stone mansion located at Fourth Avenue North and Fourth Street across from the homes of Paris and Theodore Gibson and Phil Gibson. Samuel Largent, superintendent of schools for thirty one years resided in the district as did Frank Klepetko, the manager of the Boston and Montana Consolidated silver smelting operations in Great Falls from 1891 to 1900.

Other notable people residing in the district included some of the architects, contractors, and builders, responsible for the commercial and residential development of the city. George Shanley, known for designing numerous large public and commercial buildings in Great Falls and Montana, lived in the district. James Boyd, Great Falls' leading plumber during the 1890s to 1900s, lived next to building contractor, John Duncan. Other contractors residing in the district included Edward Canary and William Roberts, ca. 1880s to 1910s; Mortimer N. Lease, ca. 1900s; and Frank C. W. Swearingen, who worked with district resident C.W McCulloh as civil and consulting engineers for over thirty years.

The Northside Residential Historic District was the address of many important political figures instrumental to the political development of Great Falls and Montana. City and county offices were easily accessible from their conveniently located homes in the district. Mayors who at various times resided in the district included Great Falls' founder and first mayor, Paris Gibson; Democratic Party wheelhorse and mayor from 1887 to 1899, Richard Fitzgerald; 1913 Cascade County legislative representative and mayor for three terms between 1915 and 1935, Al Fousek; and 1923 to 1927 mayor and Tribune editor Harry B. Mitchell.

City governmental officials in addition to the mayors were well represented in the district. Many of the early notable individuals elected as aldermen came from the district, including William Roberts, who represented the Fourth Ward in 1893 and O. F. Wadsworth, Jr., First Ward Representative and County Treasurer in 1902. The city treasurer's position from 1894 to 1897 was occupied by W.S. (Judge) Frary. His friend, B.P. McNair, also from the district, assumed Frary's duties for 1894. McNair also served a one-year term as county commissioner in 1899-1900.

One of the most prominent local judges, Jere B. Leslie, son of the eighth territorial governor of Montana, began his long career in the judicial system as a county jurist in 1888. Two years later, Leslie became the city clerk and attorney. He eventually earned the distinction of being the Judge of First Judicial District Court, serving for twenty-nine years.

Two men living in the district were involved in the political scene at the state level. John Kirschwing served in the State Legislature in 1918 and represented the Democratic Party for Congressman in the Second Montana District. Oliver Sherman Warden influenced decisions in state highway development by serving on Chamber of Commerce highway committees and as Vice President of the National Association of State Highways.

#### Community Planning and Development

Paris Gibson, Great Falls' most prominent citizen and known as the founder of the city, resided in the district at 400 Fourth Avenue North with his son, Theodore.

Paris Gibson, born in Brownfield, Maine in 1830 on the family farm, graduated at the age of 21 from Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine in 1851. His interests in political decision-making began as he served in the Maine Legislature. It wasn't until his father's death that Gibson returned to run the farm for a short time. In 1858, Paris Gibson moved to St. Anthony Falls (now Minneapolis) where, in association with W. G. Eastman, he built the Cataract Mill. During the same time, Gibson aided the formation of the Minnesota North Star Woolen Mill. He had substantial holdings in both companies.

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The Gibson family came to Montana from Minnesota in 1879 after the Panic of 1873 caused them to relinquish their family wool and flour holdings in Minneapolis. Settling in nearby Fort Benton, the Gibsons established a lumber company that failed shortly after opening. After the failure, the Gibsons moved to Otter Creek where they purchased a large sheep ranch eventually earning the reputation as the first ranchers to introduce Delaine Merino sheep into Northern Montana.

While in the sheep business, Paris recognized the potential of developing the Great Falls area natural resources that included vast coal deposits and water power. Convinced of the opportunities available, Paris earned the backing of railroad magnate, James J. Hill, using soldier script to obtain the land. In 1884, Gibson and Hill, supported by the efforts of Theodore Gibson and a handful of men, platted the original townsite.

As the city flourished, it was clear that Paris played an instrumental role in the city's early growth. He was elected the first mayor in 1890 and was instrumental in forming the Board of Trade, forerunner to the Chamber of Commerce, serving as president from 1890 to 1892. He also was active in the development of the banking industry by being one of the first members of the Board of Directors for the First National Bank and the Great Falls Building and Loan Association. Other boards he served on included the Great Falls Iron Works, Rocky Mountain Fire Insurance, the first school board, Old Timers' Association, and Highland Cemetery. Additionally, he helped organize the first parks and boulevard systems, the Cataract Mill which was the city's first flour mill, the original electric light plant, and the real estate branch of the Great Falls Townsite Company.

Gibson served the sheep growers by leading the formation of the Northern Montana Sheep Company, an association of local sheepmen interested in establishing north-central Montana as a major woolgrowing area. In 1888, the company stockpiled 30,000 pounds of wool in a Great Falls warehouse in an effort to lessen railroad freight costs and gain recognition as a shipping point. The efforts of the company failed, however, as it was cost effective to ship from Minneapolis.

Paris Gibson's significance in the formation of Great Falls and aid in the development of civic and public organizations was also complimented by his contributions in the 1889 Constitutional Convention. As a delegate to the convention, Gibson supported the location of the state capital in Helena, the contender nearest Great Falls. Later in the convention, however, Gibson stated Great Falls as the preferred site claiming, "The time may come, five or six years hence, when it will be expedient to change the state capital from Helena and then it should be located over the Belt region of mountains..."

Gibson emphasized the availability of natural resources in the Belt Mountain region of central Montana throughout the convention, additionally expressing interest in the question of irrigation. He argued against the state subsidy of private ditch companies claiming American capitalists were willing to invest money in the companies making governmental support unnecessary. After much debate, the bill was postponed indefinitely.

There was also much controversy about the issue of taxing irrigation businesses. Gibson's interest in the Great Falls water company caused him to oppose a bill which would have taxed the annual earnings of ditch corporations. Gibson feared that under this provision, monopolistic interests could gain control over one of Montana's most important agricultural assets.

Gibson continued his interest in the future of Montana by pursuing positions in the State Senate. He gained the elected position of State Senator in 1890 and later United States Senator in 1901, continually supporting Great Falls as an industrial center capable of utilizing water power, nearby coalfields, and abundant agricultural opportunities.

Gibson remained active in promoting Great Falls' benefits well into his 80s. He died in 1920 at the age of 90 in the home he shared with his son, Theodore, located in the Northside Residential Historic District.

An integral part of Paris Gibson's plan for the city that has become an important characteristic of the Northside District included the beautification plan patterned after Minneapolis. The plan, beginning in 1884, called for the planting of the first trees in Great Falls--native cottonwoods and box elders--along the boundary of the district at Park

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Drive from Third to Eighth Avenue North and along Whittier and Margaret Parks. Despite criticism, Gibson contended that:

Looking out in any direction ... we see a country absolutely treeless save the fringe of cottonwood and willow trees scattered along the ... rivers.... This barren condition of the surrounding country gives immeasurable value to the cultivation of trees and shrubs within the limits of our city.

Gibson pursued his beautification plan giving the city beautifully shaded parks and streets. In 1891, the city council passed ordinances protecting trees from foraging animals and use as hitching posts. Four years later, the city passed \$40,000 in bonds to purchase future park sites. Hay cut on those park sites, including Paris Gibson Park, added to the city treasury.

By 1902, a city nursery maintained by the Board of Park Commissioners in Cascade Park, sold and transplanted trees within the Great Falls corporate limits. The original cottonwoods and box elders were replaced by elms, ash, and maples as the result of experimentation conducted by the agricultural station at Bozeman. By 1913, 67,000 shade trees were planted along twenty-two miles of boulevards throughout the city. That same year, a Great Falls Tribune article claimed the city-operated nursery, "...has done much toward establishing the reputation of the place (Great Falls) as being one of the most beautiful cities in the west."

White elm, ash and Norway maples continued to be planted until 1941 when the boulevard ordinance calling for ash on the inside of the sidewalk and elm on the street side was amended to eliminate elms. The disease-prone tree species was replaced by ash as the tree for future planting and replacement. The Northside District, typical of residential areas in Great Falls, has double-lined boulevards resplendently shaded by the branches of these huge beauties, which add charm to the neighborhood and act as reminders of Gibson's initial plan. Unfortunately, Dutch elm disease has invaded many of these trees forcing the city to eradicate and replace them with more hardy varieties. Within the next five years, it is projected that all elms will be destroyed and replaced in the Great Falls city limits. This action, although unavoidable, will alter the appearance and character of the district area.

#### Architecture

The Northside Residential Historic District consists of a large variety of architectural styles in buildings consistently sharing the same dimensions of setback, scale, and construction materials. Most buildings are centered on their lots, are one to two-and-one-half-stories, and mostly constructed of either brick, stone, or clapboard. The district retains visual cohesiveness because the majority of the structures were built during the historic period from 1885 to 1940. Continued use, retained design and material integrity aid in unifying contributing and primary buildings in the district area. Excellent architectural integrity of most of the buildings is retained and well represented by several of the larger primary homes on Fourth Avenue North and on Third Avenue North toward the west end and central portion. Many of the smaller homes are found south of Fourth Avenue North, with several constructed during the 1910s located at the east end of the district. Most of the significant apartments within the district lie south of Third Avenue North.

The Colonial styles predominate in the district as the most utilized style. Outstanding examples of this significant residential architectural style include the Transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style F. G. Johnson house at 309 Second Street North and the S. P. Jensen house at 207 Third Avenue North. These homes have many of the same features including double bays, polychroming, and ornate corbelled banding on the chimneys. The Colonial Revival style W. K. Floweree House at 825 Fourth Avenue North features brick masonry and parapeted gables extending through the roof. The Colonial Revival style Jenks house at 524 Third Avenue North is the largest Colonial style building in the district and is characterized by the large Ionic columns supporting a two-story

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portico. The Spanish Colonial Revival style Blackstone Apartments at 314 Third Avenue North retains elaborate terra cotta ornamentation and a central entrance courtyard. The Adams house, located at 117 Third Avenue North, another Spanish Colonial style, features terra cotta roof tiles, stuccoed exterior, and parapets characteristic of the style.

Several buildings in the district clearly represent Queen Anne styling. These include the A. W. Kingsbury house at 627 Fourth Avenue North which is distinguished by its large turret, and the F. Armstrong houses at 813 Fourth Avenue North and 800 Third Avenue North which feature fishscale shingles in the gable ends and wraparound porches with turned columns. The Second Empire style Roberts house at 811 Fourth Avenue North is characterized by the mansard roof and full front porch with decorative balusters. The Eastern Stick style C. T. Boals/Speer house at 609 Third Avenue North is characterized by typical stick work. The Ford-Bovey house at 401 Fourth Avenue North is a combination of the Queen Anne style of plan and features with Tudor Revival style features of half timbering in the gable ends and exposed rafters. The vernacular Queen Anne style is also found in the district area. The Paris Gibson house at 400 Fourth Avenue North is an excellent example of the style which is common in the West and is nearly identical to those found in builders catalogs.

Numerous examples of the Bungalow/Craftsman style also are found within the district. The best example is the Thisted house at 806 Third Avenue North. The common full-front shed-roofed porch has partial solid sides with square columns.

The Cascade County Jail serves as an excellent example of the Romanesque style of architecture in the district. Located at 326 Third Avenue North, the sandstone building has a projecting entablature and cornice, and arched windows with keystones.

Apartment buildings in the district constructed to accommodate the expanding population of the city during the early 20th century, were built mostly in the Prairie style of architecture. Integral to the district as representatives of Great Falls' expanding horizons, these apartments retain excellent architectural integrity exemplified by common characteristics of the style including flat, keystone window openings, polychroming, side lights, and central entries flanked by piers. Excellent representatives include the 212-214 Fourth Avenue North Clark Apartments; the 520 Fourth Avenue North Fonk Apartments; the 517 Third Avenue North Toy Apartments; the 706 Third Avenue North Geraldine Apartments; the 116-120 Seventh Street North Curry Apartments; and the 802 Second Avenue North Lexington Apartments.

The Classical Revival style A. Kaufman house, 617 Fourth Avenue North, is a wonderful example of the style common to the district. It features a wrap-around balustraded porch supported by columns and molded cornices. The building differs somewhat from the others because of pointed arched windows in the dormers.

The English Tudor Revival is well represented by the A.B. Guthrie house at 520 Third Avenue North. The building features half timbering, stucco infill in the gables, and projecting corbels.

The Art Deco style is not common in the district, yet is clearly represented by the Whittier School at 305 Eighth Street North. The elongated windows accentuate the sense of verticality; a specific trait of Art Deco style buildings.

Another residence on Fourth of the later historic period is the 521 Fourth Avenue North Moderne style Miller house. Originally the building was a Bungalow style which was remodeled in 1945. Although built after the historic period, this building is such an important representative of an unusual style that it is a significant integral component of the district.

Several Great Falls architects are associated with the development of the Northside Residential Historic District Area. William Roberts designed the 200 Third Avenue North Kelly house and the 715 Third Avenue North St. Anne's Cathedral; William Donovan designed the Church of the Incarnation, 600 Third Avenue North; J.T. Levesque and Company the Geraldine Apartments, 706 Third Avenue North; H.N. Black and Frank Longstaff designed the County Courthouse; Bird and Van Teylingen the First Baptist Church, 525 Second Avenue North; and Van Teylingen drew the plans for the Whittier School, 305 Eighth Street North.

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The most prominent architect in Great Falls during the 1900-1920s period was undoubtedly George Shanley. In 1909, Shanley opened offices in the First National Bank building with John Kent who retired that same year.

Over the years, Shanley designed many buildings with the aid of partners Baker, Willson, Hugenin, Henry Hall Johnson, and/or Johannes Van Teylingen. Shanley's talents were directed toward designing several apartment buildings including the Blackstone, 314 Third Street North; the Jensen Apartments, 803-807 Fourth Avenue North; the Lexington, 802 Second Avenue North; the Doheny, 202-206 Eighth Street North; the Curry, 112 Sixth Street North; Gies, 310 Fifth Street North; and the Toy, 517 Third Avenue North. With the exception of the Blackstone, these buildings all are characteristic of the Prairie style of architecture.

Additionally, Shanley designed his own modest home at 916 Third Avenue North and approximately thirty to forty commercial buildings in Great Falls. Two of these notable buildings located in this district are the Sacred Heart Convent, 920 Fourth Avenue North, and the Cascade County Jail. Others include the Rainbow Hotel, Independent Telephone Building, Ludwig's Garage, St. Mary's Institute, New Park Hotel, Liberty Theatre, Johnson Hotel, Strain Building, Falls Hotel, Buttrey Building, Barber Building, Civic Center, Sparling Hotel, Washington School, Rocky Mountain Fire Insurance Building, St. Thomas Home, Old First National Bank, Columbus Hospital, Dunn Brown Block, and the First Avenue North and Tenth Street bridges.

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CONT Contributing to a Historic District  
 NON Non-contributing to a Historic District  
 PRIMARY Primary Element of a Historic District

<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<b>Second Ave. North</b>				
412 2 Av N	Cascade Co. Courthouse	Fr. Renaissance	1901-03	Primary
501 2 Av N	Unknown	Moderne	1977	non
508 2 Av N	M.W. Sullivan House	Col Rev Cottage	1917	Cont
509 2 Av N	Unknown	Moderne	1966	non
510 2 Av N	M.W. Sullivan House	Col Rev Cottage	1917	Cont
512 2 Av N	Maryland Apts	Prairie Comm	1917	Cont
517 1/2 2 Av N	Unknown	Modern	ca 1980	non
525 2 Av N	1st Baptist Church	Gothic Revival	1925	Primary
526 2 Av N	Midtown Motel/Perkins	Modern	1962	non
701 2 Av N	H. Vogel House	Col Rev 4 Sq	1902	Primary
	Garage		1986	non
705 2 Av N	A.R. Robertson House	Vern. Col.Rev.	1910	Cont
	Garage		1987	non
709 2 Av N	Sweeney/Fitzgerald Hse	Colonial Rev	1901	Primary
709 1/2 2 Av N	C. Carter House	remodeled	1927	non
712 2 Av N	John Duncan House	Col Rev Cottage	1908	Primary
714 2 Av N	John Duncan House	Col Rev Cottage	1908	Primary
715 2 Av N	R.H. Wright House	Colonial Rev	1901	non
	Garage		pre 1930	Cont
717 2 Av N	H.H. Stanley House	Colonial Rev	1903	Cont
	Garage		pre 1930	Cont
721 2 Av N	Minter House	Colonial Rev	1902	Cont
	Garage		1927	Cont
	Garage		1954	non
726 2 Av N	Swedish Luthern Church	Gothic Revival	1906	Primary
802 2 Av N	Lexington Apts	Prairie Comm	1917	Primary
901 2 Av N	J. Jardine House	Col Rev Cottage	1907	Cont
905 2 Av N	G. Dickinson House	Bungalow	1911	Cont
	Garage		1928	Cont
909-911 2 Av N	Apartments	Moderne	1951	non
	Garage		1927	Cont
913 2 Av N	John Duncan House	Bungalow	1911	Cont
	Garage		1919	Cont
917 2 Av N	A.D. Robinson House	Bungalow	1911	Primary
	Garage		1974	non
923 2 Av N	Landeaster House	Dutch Colonial	1939	Cont
	Garage		ca 1939	non
927 2 Av N	Hutton/Flanagan House	Bungalow	1909	Cont
<b>Third Ave. North</b>				
104 3 Av N	O.F. Wadsworth House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1901	Cont
116 3 Av N	ABCDEF/Penn. Apts	Prairie Comm	1922	Cont
117 3 Av N	Adams House	Mission Revival	1909	Primary
200 3 Av N	B.B. Kelly House	Col Rev Cottage	1903	Cont
204 3 Av N	W.A. McFarland House	Cape Cod	1939	Cont
	Garage		1939	non



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	Garage		1939	non
207 3 Av N	S.R. Jensen House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1910	Primary
208 3 Av N	Prior/Warden House	Colonial Rev	1906	Cont
	Garage		ca 1960	non
211 3 Av N	C.D. Ladd House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1900	Cont
	Garage		ca 1950	non
212 3 Av N	W.G. Downing House	Colonial Rev	1905	Cont
	Garage		1970	non
213 3 Av N	J. Duncan House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1906	Cont
	Garage		pre 1920	Cont
217-225 3 Av N	Valeria Townhouse	NeoVictorian	1986	non
	5 stall garage		1986	non
216 3 Av N	C.W. McCulloh House	Prairie/Bungalow	1911	Primary
	Garage		1925	Cont
220 3 Av N	L. Southmayd House	4 Square/Col. Rev.	1906	Cont
226 3 Av N	Lemley/Cooney House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1900	Primary
301 3 Av N	Superintendent's House	Queen Anne	1898	Cont
	Garage		1985	non
305 3 Av N	J.W. Speer House	Col Rev Cottage	1907	Cont
	Garage		1939	Cont
308 3 Av N	The Mary	Prairie Comm	1898	non
311 3 Av N	M. Mullen House	Bungalow	1918	Cont
	Garage		1919	Cont
312 3 Av N	Terrill Apts	Prairie Comm	1923	Cont
314 3 Av N	E.C. Terrill House	Prairie Bungalow	1919	Cont
317 3 Av N	Tracy/Elliott House	Vernacular QA	1888-1890	Cont
	Garage		pre 1920	Cont
325 3 AV N	Page Werner Architect	Moderne	1960	non
326 3 Av N	Cascade County Jail	Romanesque Rev	1913	Primary
	Garage		1920	Cont
401 3 Av N	Becker Building	Moderne	1964	non
411 3 AV N	Russell/Largent House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1890	Cont
	Outbuilding		1981	non
415 3 Av N	Largent/Gies House	Col Rev Cottage	1908	Cont
	Garage		pre 1920	Cont
425 3 Av N	Gies House	Col Rev	1910	Cont
505 3 Av N	Glacier Apts	Moderne	1960	non
517 3 Av N	Toy Apts	Prairie Comm	1928	Primary
	Garage		1928	Cont
520 3 Av N	A.B. Guthrie House	Eng Tudor Rev	1907	Primary
521 3 Av N	Ponderosa Apts	Moderne	1965	non
524 3 Av N	C.O. Jenks House	Colonial Rev	1908	Primary
	Garage		pre 1920	Cont
525 3 Av N	Juniper Apts	Moderne	1963	non
600 3 Av N	Church of Incarnation	Eng Gothic Rev	1906	Primary
601 3 Av N	J.M. Burlingame House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1900	Cont
	Garage		1944	non
609 3 Av N	C.T. Boals/Speer House	Stick	1901	Primary
	Garage		1915	Primary
612 3 Av N	J. Fogarty House	Colonial Rev.	1909	Cont
	Garage		1936	Cont
615 3 Av N	W. Albrecht House	Tudor Rev	1895	Primary
	Garage		1916	Cont
617 3 Av N	L.E. Foster House	Bungalow	1909	Cont
	Garage		1917	Cont

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618 3 Av N	J. Dodge House	Colonial Rev	1909	Cont
	Garage		1922	Cont
620 3 Av N	O.F. Whitehead House	Colonial Rev	1914	Cont
	Garage		ca 1914	Cont
621 3 Av N	T. Curry House	Bungalow	1909	Cont
	Garage		1930	non
624-626 3 Av N	C.O. Jarl House	Col Rev	1907	Primary
	Garage		pre 1920	Cont
625 3 Av N	C.O. Jarl House	Tudor Craftsman	1911	Primary
	Garage		1972	non
700 3 Av N	C.P. Downing House	Prairie	pre 1893	Cont
	Garage		pre 1930	Cont
706 1/2 3 Av N	S. White House	Vernacular QA	1902	non
706 3 Av N	Geraldine Apts	Prairie Comm	1917	Primary
714 3 Av N	Weidenbaker House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1901	Cont
715 3 Av N	St Anne's Cathedral	Gothic Revival	1900	Primary
	St Anne's Rectory	Prairie	1931	Primary
716 3 Av N	D. Haman House	Moderne	1978	non
718 3 Av N	E.W. Ellis House	remodeled	1902	non
	Garage		pre 1940	Cont
722-722 1/2 3 Av N	J.J. Barth House	remodeled	1905	non
	garage		1928	Cont
	garage		1928	Cont
724 3 Av N	Donlin House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1902	Primary
	Garage		pre 1930	Cont
725 3 Av N	Brady House	Eng Tudor Rev	1917	Primary
800 3 Av N	F. Armstrong House	Queen Anne	1901	Primary
806 3 Av N	Stimpert/Thisted House	Bungalow	1911	Primary
	Garage		ca 1911	Cont
808 3 Av N	Bill Spady Garage		1989	non
818 3 Av N	J. Kirschwing House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1910	Cont
818 1/2 3 Av N	Sutherland Apts	Moderne	1955	non
821-823 3 Av N	C. Nelson House	Colonial Rev.	1916	Cont
	Garage		1983	non
824 3 Av N	1st Congregational Church	Prairie Colleg Gothic Revival	1910	Primary
900 3 Av N	Continental Oil	Moderne	1953	non
906 3 Av N	S.C. Swartz House	Prairie 4 Sq	1913	Cont
	Garage		pre 1930	non
908 3 Av N	S.C. Swartz House	Prairie 4 Sq	1913	Cont
	Garage		1953	non
909 3 Av N	Apartments	Prairie Comm	1914	Cont
910 3 Av N	Swartz/Largent House	Prairie 4 Sq	1913	Cont
	Garage		1917	Cont
913 3 Av N	Rector/Pappin House	Prairie	1916	Cont
	Garage		1925	Cont
914 3 Av N	Huestis/Swartz House	Prairie 4 Sq	1913	Cont
916 3 Av N C.	Shanley House	Col Rev Cottage	1913	Primary
	Garage		pre 1940	Cont
919 3 Av N	Rector House	Col Rev Cottage	1916	Cont
	Garage		1955	non
917 3 Av N	Anderson House	Col Rev Cottage	1929	Cont
	Garage		1956	non
920 3 Av N	F. Klepetko House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1899	non
	Garage		pre 1930	non
921 3 Av N	C.W. Swearingen House	Craftsman	1909	Cont

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924 3 Av N	E.V. Rubottom House Garage	Col Rev	1902 pre 1930	Primary Cont
925 3 Av N	W. Hurtman House Garage	Am 4 Square	1909 1941	Cont Cont
<b>Fourth Ave. North</b>				
210 4 Av N F.	Klepetchko House Garage	Vernacular	ca 1895 1924	Primary Cont
212-214 4 Av N	Clark Apts Garage	Prairie Comm	1916 1918	Primary non
216 4 Av N	E.L. Barnes House	Am 4 Square	1908	Cont
221 4 Av N	Edwards House Garage	Colonial Rev	ca 1918 pre 1924	Primary Cont
223 4 Av N	G. Raban House Garage	Queen Anne	1912 1952	Cont non
301 4 Av N	J.B. Leslie House	Colonial Revival	1895	Cont
307 4 Av N	M.N. Lease House Garage	Colonial Revival	1901 1977	non non
309 4 Av N	Lease/Larson House Associated Building	Prairie	1908 pre 1920	Primary Cont
310 4 Av N	Hubbard/Roberts House Garage	Colonial Revival	1931 ca 1930	Primary Cont
312-314 4 AV N	Linden Terrace	QA Townhouse	1893	Primary
315 4 Av N	Newlon House Garage	Prairie 4 Square	1904 1915	Cont Cont
317 4 AV N	Phil Gibson Garage	QA Cottage	1893 1920	Primary Cont
319 4 Av N	Residence Garage	Colonial Revival	ca 1912 ca 1920	Cont non
400 4 Av N	Ness/Paris Gibson Hse	Q.Q./Col.Rev.	1890	Cont
401 4 Av N	L. Ford/Bovey House Garage	Q.A./Tudor Rev. Tudor Rev	1908 ca 1908	Primary Primary
404 4 Av N	Pigeon House P. Koenig House Garage	Tudor Rev Modern Modern	ca 1910 1941 1986	Primary non non
410 4 Av N	Matteson/Grove House Garage	Col. Rev. Moderne	1901 1986	Primary non
414 4 Av N	W.E. Chamberlain House Garage	Bungalow Moderne	1911 recent	Primary non
416 4 Av N	Unknown Garage	Moderne Moderne	1952 1979	non non
426 4 Av N	Yellowstone Apts	Moderne	1959	non
500 4 Av N	O.S. Warden House Outbuilding Garage	Colonial Revival	1900 pre 1930 1912	Primary non Cont
501 4 Av N	W.S. Frary House	Q.A./CLR	1896	Cont
505 4 Av N	M Skinner House Garage, carport	Queen Anne Cot.	1899 1985	Cont non
510 4 Av N	A. McClelland House Garage	Q.A./CLR	1898 1946	non non
511 4 Av N	Wilcox/Freeman House Garage	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1902 pre 1930	Cont Cont
512 4 Av N	W. Toole House Bungalow Garage	Eclectic Prairie	1915 ca 1915	Primary Cont
515 4 Av N	M.L. Bridgeman House Garage	Queen Anne	1895 1982	Cont non
516 4 Av N	M.McDonough House	Prairie Colonial	1913	Cont

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517 4 Av N	Garage		1916	Cont
	F. Walker House	Prairie Bungalow	1908	Primary
	Garage		1912	Cont
520 4 Av N	Fonk Apts	Prairie Comm	1928	Primary
520 1/2 4 Av N	E.G. Fonkalsrud House	remodeled	1935	non
521 4 Av N	Miller House	Moderne Duplex	1945	Primary
	garage		1924	Cont
	garage		1925	Cont
	Carport		1984	non
524 4 Av N	McCann Apts	Colonial 4 Sq	1914	Cont
525 4 Av N	C. Brown House	Colonial Revival	1949	non
	Garage		1949	non
600 4 Av N	J.B. Leslie House	Q.A. Cottage	ca 1891	Primary
601 4 Av N	Rogers/Lind House	Queen Anne	1897	Primary
603 4 Av N	Rogers/Lind House	Queen Anne	1897	Primary
605 4 Av N	H. Bouska House	Ranch	1952	non
	Garage		1953	non
606 4 Av N	R. Deardorf House	Col Rev Cottage	1906	Cont
	Garage		pre 1930	Cont
608 4 Av N	R. Deardorf House	Col Rev Cottage	1906	Cont
	Garage		1921	Cont
609 4 Av N	K. Ario House	Ranch	1935	Cont
610 4 Av N	F. Roberts House	English Cottage	1927	Cont
	Garage		pre 1940	Cont
612 4 Av N	F. Roberts House	Cape Cod	ca 1937	Cont
	Garage		pre 1940	Cont
613 4 Av N	H. Skinner House	Queen Anne	1899	Cont
	Garage		1976	non
616 4 Av N	T. Curry House	Col Rev	1906	Primary
	Garage		1913	Cont
617 4 Av N	A. Kaufman House	Classical Rev	1906	Primary
	Garage		ca 1938	Cont
626 4 Av N	H. Afflerbach	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1901	Cont
	Garage		pre 1920	Cont
627 4 Av N	A.W. Kingsbury House	Queen Anne	1901	Primary
	Garage		1913	Cont
701 4 Av N	Ladd/Lowery House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1900	Cont
	Garage		1928	Cont
	Shop		1928	Cont
709 4 Av N	J.C. Quigley House	Classical Rev	1908	Primary
	Garage		1916	Cont
	Garage		1937	Cont
715 4 Av N	Egloff/Fairfield House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1892	Primary
	Garage		1989	non
717 4 Av N	C.S. Cornelius	Remodeled	1892	non
722 4 Av N	R.B. Durnin	Bungalow	1913	Primary
	Garage		ca 1913	Cont
724 4 Av N	Sutherland House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1920	Cont
	Garage		ca 1920	Cont
727 1/2 4 Av N	A.W. Bower House	Remodeled	1909	non
727 4 Av N	L.G. Phelps House	Col.Rev.	1897	Primary
803-807 4 Av N	Jensen Apts	Prairie Comm	1913	Primary
	Garage		1919	Cont
	Garage		1916	Cont
810 4 Av N	Garage	Remodeled	1893	non
811 4 Av N	W. Roberts House	Second Empire	ca 1885	Primary

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811 1/2 4 Av N	Garage	Remodeled	1940	non
	Garage	Remodeled	pre 1940	non
812 4 Av N	E. Canary House	Remodeled	1909	non
	Garage		1931	Cont
813 4 Av N	F. Armstrong House	Queen Anne	1900	Primary
	Garage		pre 1932	Cont
816 4 Av N	Unknown	Queen Anne	1888-1891	Cont
	Garage		1986	non
817 4 Av N	C.E. Davis House	Col Rev Cottage	1902	Primary
	Garage		1987	non
820 4 Av N	M. Kaufman House	Bungalow	1914	Cont
	Garage		pre 1940	Cont
824 4 Av N A.	Nathan House	Queen Anne	1899	Cont
825 4 Av N	W.K. Floweree House	Col Rev	1916	Primary
	Garage	Col Rev	1916	Primary
900 4 Av N	G.G. Minter House	Bungalow	1911	Cont
901 4 Av N	J. Fitzgerald House	Queen Anne	1901	Cont
	Garage		1919	Cont
905 4 Av N	A.W. Paul House	QA Cottage	1888	Cont
	Garage		1945	non
906 4 Av N	M. Curry House	Col Rev Cottage	1898	Primary
	Garage		1934	Cont
908 4 Av N	Rev Flint House	Prairie 4 Sq	1909	Cont
	Garage		1919	Cont
912 4 Av N	C.T. Boals House	Prairie 4 Sq	1909	Cont
	Garage		pre 1940	non
915 4 Av N	Dr Stephens House	Colonial Reviva	1899	Primary
	Garage		1917	non
917 4 Av N	C.M. Webster House	Classical Rev	1902	Primary
	Garage		1917	Cont
920 4 Av N	Sacred Heart Convent	Classical Rev	1922	Primary
921 4 Av N	S.C. Swartz House	Bungalow	1915	Cont
	Garage		ca 1950	non
923-925 4 Av N	J. Duncan House	Bungalow	1918	Cont
	Garage		1919	Cont
<b>Second St. North</b>				
210 2 St N	Hotel Vandervoast	Prairie Comm	1913	Primary
220 2 St N	YWCA	Moderne	1952	non
308 2 St N	S.E. Atkinson House	Colonial Revival	1909	Primary
309 2 St N	F.G. Johnson House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1910	Primary
	Garage		ca 1910	Primary
313 2 St N	J.T. Boyd House	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1908	Primary
	Garage, attached		ca 1920	Cont
<b>Third St. North</b>				
314 3 St N	Blackstone Apts	Eng Tudor	1917	Primary
315 3 St N	Moore House	Colonial Revival	1899	non
	Small outbuilding		pre 1900	Cont
317 3 St N	Ladner House	Cape Cod Cottage	1944	non
	Garage		ca 1940	non
<b>Fourth St. North</b>				
308-310 4 St N	J. Vorwalska House	Eng Tudor Rev	1940	Cont
	attached garage		1971	non
309 4 St N	1st Unitarian Church	Eclectic Prairie	1911	Cont
313 4 St N	J. Vorwalski House	Moderne	1941	non
	Garage	Moderne	1940s	non

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400-408 4 St N	Beltron + Palagi	Neo Colonial	1988	non
<b>Fifth St. North</b>				
121 5th St N	Dearborn Apts	Prairie Comm.	1929	Cont
310 5 St N	Gies Apts	Prairie Comm	1927	Primary
330 5 St N	1st Interstate Bank	Modern	1970	non
400 5 St N	Bitterroot Apts	Moderne	1962	non
<b>Sixth St. North</b>				
112 6 St N	Curry Apts	Prairie Comm	1927	Cont
303-309 6 St N	I. Sturrock House	Ranch	1947	non
312 6 St N	Maxine Apts	Prairie Comm.	1920	Cont
311-315 6 St N	H.T. Leslie House	Craftsman	1925	Cont
	Garage		ca 1935	Cont
411 6 St N	Rogers House	Vernacular	1890	Cont
<b>Seventh St. North</b>				
116-120 7 St N	Zenith Flats	Prairie Comm	1912	Primary
310 7 St N	E. Henle House	Eng Tudor Rev	1911	Primary
212 7 St N	Jarl House	Col Rev	1907	Primary
	Garage		pre 1920	Cont
213 7 St N	C.P. Downing House	Vernacular/Stick	1899	Cont
313 7 St N	Heisey Mem Youth Ctr	Prairie Comm	1936	Primary
	Garage		recent	non
319 7 St N	St. Mary's Institute	Prairie Comm.	1915	Cont
<b>Eighth St. North</b>				
112 8 St N	Evangelical Lutheran Church Parsonage	Q.A./Col.Rev.	1913	Cont
202-206 8 St N	Doheny Apts	Art Deco	1916	Cont
304-306 8 St N	Brady House	Bungalow	1917	Primary
	Garage		ca 1920	Cont
308-310 8 St N	Brady House	Bungalow	1917	Primary
	Garage		recent	non
305 8 St N	Whittier School	Art Deco	1939	Cont
<b>Ninth St. North</b>				
121 9 St N	Dearborn Apts	Prairie Comm	1929	Primary
209 9 St N	Unknown	Bungalow	ca 1914	Cont
211 9th St. N	Unknown	Col.Rev.	1914	Cont
217 9th St. N	Continental Oil	Remodeled	1926	non
300 9 St N	Wells Motel	Moderne	1949	non
313 9 St N	C.T. Grove House	Vernacular	1899	Cont
<b>Tenth St. North</b>				
208 10 St N	R. Hutton House	Bungalow	1909	Cont
210 10 St N	R. Hutton House	Bungalow	1909	Cont
212 10 St N	E.V. Rubottom House	Bungalow	1914	Cont
408-410 10 St N	Apartments	Prairie Comm	ca 1920	Cont

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Verbal Boundary Description (continued):

A detailed description of the southern boundary follows: Beginning at the intersection of Park Ave. and the alley between 2nd and 3rd Avenues North, the boundary runs east along the alley to the western edge of lot 7 of block 250 (Original Townsite); then south along this lot line to the middle of the lot; east to 2nd St. North; north to the alley between 2nd and 3rd Avenues North again; along this alley to 4th St. North; south to 2nd Ave. North; east to 5th St. North; south to the alley between 1st and 2nd Avenues North; east along the alley to 6th St. North; north to the alley between 2nd and 3rd Avenues North; east along the alley to 7th St. North; south to 2nd Ave. North; west to the western edge of lot 7 of block 306 (Original Townsite); south along this lot line to the center of the lot; east to 7th St. North; south to the alley between 1st and 2nd Avenues North; east along this alley to the eastern edge of lot 2 of block 304 (Original Townsite); north along the lot line to 2nd Ave. North; west to 8th St. North; north to the alley between 2nd and 3rd Avenues North; east to 9th St. North; south to 2nd Ave. North; east to the eastern boundary of the historic district, which runs along 10th St. North.



NORTHSIDE RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana

-  Primary Buildings
-  Contributing Buildings
-  Noncontributing Buildings

Survey completed by Candi Zion Helms, 1990.

