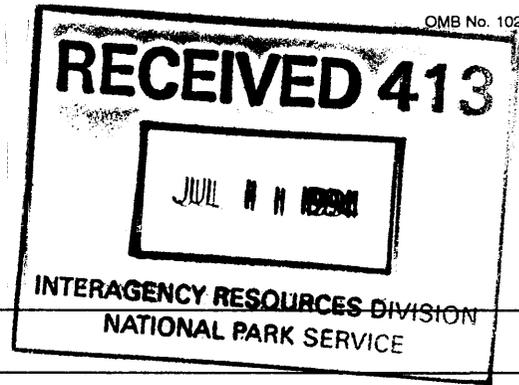


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name: West Side Historic District

other name/site number: 24FH

2. Location

street & number: Fourteen blocks in Kalispell roughly bounded by 4th Street West,
Main Street, 10th Street West, and 4th Avenue West.

not for publication: n/a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

city/town: Kalispell

state: Montana code: MT county: Flathead code: 029 zip code: 59901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Maull Shuf MT SHPO 6-28-94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency or bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 see continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the
National Register

 see continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the
National Register

 see continuation sheet
 removed from the National Register

 see continuation sheet
 other (explain): _____

for
Signature of the Keeper Edson W. Beall Date of Action 8-24-94

**Entered in the
National Register**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: private ___ public-local ___ public-State ___ public-Federal

Category of Property: ___ building(s) district ___ site ___ structure ___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>224</u>	<u>80</u> building(s)
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>224</u>	<u>80</u> Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic and Architectural Properties of Kalispell, Montana

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
EDUCATION/school
EDUCATION/library
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
HEALTH CARE/hospital
LANDSCAPE/garden
RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
GOVERNMENT/government office
COMMERCE/professional
EDUCATION/school
RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
LANDSCAPE/garden
VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Colonial Revival
Queen Anne
Gothic
Tudor Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman
other: English Cottage

Materials:

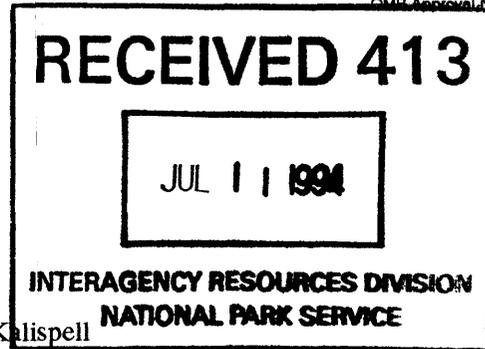
foundation: CONCRETE; STUCCO; STONE
roof: ASPHALT; METAL/Steel; WOOD/Shingle
walls: WOOD/Weatherboard, Shingle; SYNTHETICS/Vinyl;
METAL/Aluminum; STUCCO; BRICK
other: N/A

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The West Side Historic District encompasses 14 residential blocks in the community of Kalispell, Montana. It contains 305 buildings, including some of Kalispell's finest residences, many more modest dwellings, one neighborhood grocery store, and one masonry Gothic Revival-style church. The level, paved, tree-lined streets are arranged in blocks approximately 300' square, with a north-south alley bisecting each block. Each block is divided into twelve 50'-wide lots. The district meets Criteria A, B, and C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The tree-lined streets contain a diverse grouping of early 20th-century residences, an eclectic combination representing the evolution of Kalispell's residential building forms.

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Most of the residences in the district were constructed between 1900 and 1910. The larger of these dwellings display Queen Anne- or Colonial Revival-style detailing and have complex plans, often with bay windows and dormers, varied siding (including decorative shinglework), scrollwork, and leaded and stained glass windows. Residences built in the 1890s, and the more modest residences built prior to 1910, are generally front-gable-and-wing (sometimes constructed in stages) or one-level foursquare. By the 1910s Craftsman-style detailing began to appear, but only a handful of houses in the district exhibit a high level of the Craftsman and bungalow architectural styles. Almost all of the pre-World War I residences in the district originally had front porches, generally full-width, and a great number also had rear porches. Foundations of gray-blue argillite from a local quarry are evident under many of the houses; concrete foundations began to be popular in Kalispell after 1910. Only a few houses were constructed of brick; most were of frame construction with clapboard siding. None of the buildings were constructed of logs (by the time Kalispell was founded, sawn lumber was readily available to builders).

Residential construction in the 1930s in the district took two forms. One was the construction of a variety of English Cottage- and Tudor Revival-style residences, often with stucco exterior wall covering, distinctive decorative details such as mock half-timbering, and attached garages. The other was the infilling of vacant lots with single-family detached dwellings, generally small, front-gabled vernacular houses with little architectural detail.

In general, the streetscapes within the district do not contain architecturally homogeneous structures. A typical block contains examples of turn-of-the-century vernacular style such as a front-gable-and-wing house and a one-level foursquare, several larger residences with Queen Anne details, several Colonial Revival residences, several one-story houses with Craftsman details, and a Tudor Revival house. The blocks generally do have a cohesive appearance, however, due to the common setbacks on the lots and the tree-lined streets.

During the historic period, the district would have had a somewhat different appearance than it does today. Virtually every residence was surrounded by a wood rail and chicken wire, picket or cast iron fence. Front yards typically had large flower gardens and fruit trees, and rear yards were completely dedicated to vegetable gardens, chicken coops, outhouses, and barns/garages, with wooden walks providing access from the house. The fences and the alley were often lined with sweet peas and hollyhocks. Today, few of the lots are fenced, and modern garages and manicured lawns have replaced most of the original landscaping and outbuildings (particularly the smaller outbuildings). The large carriage houses/barns at the rear of the lots are mostly gone, replaced by smaller garages (during the historic period) or by larger, shallow-gabled garages (within the past few decades). The continued presence of the shade trees planted by the City during the historic period helps greatly in unifying and retaining the historic feel of the neighborhood.

The level of integrity in the district is generally quite good, although it does vary according to building age and design. Many of the residences have been resided with modern materials, and almost all of the wood shingle roofs have been replaced with composition shingle or metal roofs. Most of the once-ubiquitous front porches have been fully or partially enclosed or removed since construction (some of this was done during the historic period). Many residences have new enclosed front entries. A number of residences have modern replacement windows; some are large picture windows, detracting from the integrity of the particular house due to incompatible size and scale. Several of the houses have large additions; a few of these were designed to match the original house and thus do not degrade the overall integrity of the streetscape. In general, the overall historic rhythms and architectural character of the district have survived very well, enabling it to convey the feeling and association of the significant historic period.

At the northeast corner of the district is the 1909 O'Neil House, one of the strongest elements of the West Side Historic district. It has a prominent corner location near the commercial district. The Ionic columns supporting the large front

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porch and the four hipped dormer roofs are unique in Kalispell. The residence is an outstanding example of the Craftsman style of architecture, featuring wide eaves, a full-width front porch, heavy brackets, and wood shingle siding. Symmetrical bay windows protrude from the north and south elevations of the house. Architect Marion Rizzo designed the residence for Clinton D. O'Neil, founder of the O'Neil Lumber Company. The house was constructed in 1909 and remained in the family until 1963.

One block to the south, St. Matthew's Catholic Church (1910) is the finest example of a masonry Gothic Revival church in Kalispell. Gothic Revival features include the pointed arches over the windows (some with banded window surrounds), the parapeted roof and towers, the narrow wall dormers extending through the cornice line, and the general emphasis on the vertical. The wing on the east end of the church is canted, and there are symmetrical projecting wings on its north and south.

From 6th Street to 10th Street on 1st Avenue West, the residences almost all date from 1900-1910 and are Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, or vernacular in style. There are only a few modern intrusions, giving the avenue a strong period feel. Notable among the more recent houses are the bungalow Marsh House at 727 1st Avenue West and the Colonial Revival Burns House at 810 1st Avenue West.

The Marsh House at 727 1st Avenue West (1913) is an excellent example of a bungalow with Craftsman influence. It is rectangular in plan and has a front-gabled roof with composition shingles and modern wide siding. The tapered porch supports are unique in Kalispell; the pedestals, extending to the ground, are covered in a pebbly stucco, and the posts have the same siding as the house. Two low piers at the porch corners support an iron chain extending across the front of the porch. The concrete porch is full-width, but the gable porch roof only extends partway across the front elevation. Both the house and porch roofs have heavy brackets and wide eaves. The house sits higher than others on the street because the dirt from the basement excavation was left on the lot instead of being removed. Each of the front windows have multi-pane transoms with beveled glass. The flared chimney is engaged on the north elevation and is decorated with stucco and pebbles.

The Burns House (ca. 1939) is a classic example of late-1930s Colonial Revival architecture in Kalispell. Typical features include the symmetrical, side-gabled plan, the long shed-roofed dormer on the front, the multi-paned and 6-over-6-light windows, and the attached one-car garage on the rear. The house has a steeply pitched wood shingle roof and wood shingle siding. The covered entry is not original. A curving concrete path to the house is scribed in a random flagstone pattern, typical of 1930s Kalispell sidewalks.

Second Avenue West also is lined with residences primarily built during Kalispell's early years. A number of vacant lots along this avenue were filled in the 1930s by small residences constructed specifically as rental units. These include 418, 419, 420, 421, 514 and 518 2nd Avenue West, all built by Allen J. Munter, a carpenter who lived at 414 2nd Avenue West. 403 2nd Avenue West is the only non-residence on the avenue. The two-story stuccoed building was built in the late 1920s as the Pentecostal Church and it now serves as a senior citizens' center. The house just to its south later became a maternity home and then a parsonage for the church; it is now associated with the senior citizens' center.

Most of the houses along 2nd Avenue West are of simple vernacular style. A major exception is the intersection of 2nd Avenue West and 6th Street. Three of the residences at this corner are among the finest in the district, and each is a representative of a particular architectural style. The 1903 two-story Walker/Ingraham House at 540 2nd Avenue West is a classic example of Queen Anne architecture and is one of the larger houses in the West Side Historic district. Typical Queen Anne features include the irregular plan, the wrap-around porch, varied siding, and recessed semi-circular windows.

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On the rear of the lot is a 1½-story carriage house with a metal roof and shiplap siding, one of several well-preserved carriage houses in the district representing the pre-automobile era.

The Dreessen House at 545 2nd Avenue West (1930) is a very good example of a 1930s pattern-book English Cottage design. It has a composition shingle roof, dark tan stucco exterior wall cladding, and a concrete basement. The windows are 8/1-light double-hung units and feature decorative recessed semi-circles with three tiles over the paired windows. The original chimney is unusual in Kalispell. It is freestanding on the front (west) elevation, slightly tapered, and has a random native rock veneer curving partway up. The rest of the chimney is stuccoed, except for a narrow vertical band of rock extending further up. During the historic period, the owner maintained a rock garden behind the house with many flowers and a vegetable garden on the northeast side of the house.

The Homme House at 605 2nd Avenue West (ca. 1932) is a good example of a 1930s dwelling with Tudor details. Built between 1930 and 1934, Tudor details include the curving half timbers in the front and rear gable ends, the stucco siding, the arched openings in the entry, and the semi-circular decorative tile sections over some of the windows. The dwelling's clipped gable roof is metal, and there are heavy brackets under the window box.

The two-story Miller House at 606 2nd Avenue West (1901) is one of the most architecturally significant buildings in the West Side Historic District. The Queen Anne-style residence was designed by Kalispell architects Robert Forrey and Alfred Jones in 1901. Notable Queen Anne features include the irregular plan, the three-story rear tower, the wrap-around porch, the simple detailing, the bay window, and the curving heavy brackets emphasizing the cornice overhang, and the varied siding. The hipped and gabled roof has wood shingles and has two hipped-roof dormers on the north and east, each with a false balcony and a railing matching that on the wrap-around porch. A similar, larger false balcony lies over the porch in the front-gabled portion of the house. The matching garage has a hipped roof and curving heavy brackets under the wide eaves. The house remained in the Miller family until 1979; today it is a personal-care facility that generally has about 18-19 residents.

Just a short distance to the south, two houses on the corner of 2nd Avenue West and 7th Street West are noteworthy. The Sonstelie House at 640 2nd Avenue West (1924) is a primary element of the West Side Historic district. The dwelling and garage possess exceptional integrity of design, materials and setting, both on the exterior and interior. Kalispell architect Fred Brinkman designed the one-story, three-bedroom residence for clothier Elmer Sonstelie in 1924. The dwelling is a one-story, hip-roofed structure with shed dormers on the east and west elevations. The siding is narrow-reveal clapboard, with a stucco chimney in the center of the roof and a stuccoed panel in the center of the east dormer. A lattice with distinctive circular tops decorates the east elevation and the porch supports.

Across the street to the south, the Best House (1900) at 704 2nd Avenue West is a well-preserved example of a brick and frame Queen Anne-style house. Typical features include the cross-gabled plan, the varied sheathing (brick, decorative wood shinglework), fishscale shingles along the cornices, stained glass windows on the front, projecting bay window on the south, projecting triangular sections in the tops of the gable ends and dormers, the front and rear porches, and the leaded-glass front windows. The front porch is supported by square columns resting on brick piers. At the rear of the lot is a 1½-story carriage house with a composition shingle roof, shiplap siding, and a steeply pitched dormer on the north.

Third Avenue West also is lined with houses built during the first decade of the century. The 1905 two-story brick Pomeroy House at 501 3rd Avenue West (1905) is of the Colonial Revival style of architecture. Typical features of this style include the balustrade over the entry, the large pediment with a semi-circular window on the west facade, and the full porch supported by square fluted columns. The foundation is coursed native rock, and the roof is composition shingle.

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There are heavy brackets under the cornices, and the front dormer/pediment has decorative wood shinglework. The slightly arched windows are 1/1-light double-hung; those in the front have leaded glass in the upper sashes. The carriage house at the rear of the lot is cross-gable with a hip-on-gable roof. The roof is composition shingle and is surmounted by a cupola.

Other residences on 3rd Avenue West are primarily vernacular, with some Colonial Revival, English Cottage, Craftsman and Queen Anne residences. A few houses on 4th Avenue West are included within the district because they were part of the historic neighborhood and they have very good historic architectural integrity. Noteworthy among these is the McStravick House at 545 4th Avenue West, a large Colonial Revival-style house (1910) with excellent integrity.

The district boundary on the east is defined by the adjacent Courthouse Historic District (where lots were sold as a planned development in the 1920s and 1930s) and on the south by the great increase in the concentration of buildings constructed within the past 50 years. The district boundary on the north is defined by the edge of the current commercial district; some of these blocks were originally residential and had fine houses, but they have been destroyed or removed. The Flathead County High School and associated parking lots now occupy almost four city blocks on 4th and 5th Avenues West. Two half-block paved parking lots adjoin the West Side Historic District on the west. This complex provides an obvious western boundary to the Historic District. Although the high school played an important role in the development of the residential blocks surrounding it, the school has lost too much integrity to make a positive contribution to the historic character of the district. In general, the pre-World War I houses constructed to the west of the West Side Historic District tend to be smaller residences, and the occupants were more often tenants than owners. Many railroad workers, loggers, and brewery and flour mill employees lived to the west of this district, often in small foursquare residences or one-story front-gable-and-wing structures.

The West Side Historic District contains the following property types: Residences and Associated Outbuildings, Architect-designed Resources, Resources Associated with Social and Cultural Development, and Resources Associated with Commerce.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, B, C

Areas of Significance: Exploration/Settlement
Architecture
Commerce
Law

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A

Period(s) of Significance: 1891-1942

Significant Person(s): Pomeroy, Charles W.

Significant Dates: 1901, 1910

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder(s): Brinkman, Fred; Munter, Allen J.; Hansman, Henry;
Forrey, Robert; Jones, Alfred; Riffo, Marion; Shanley, George

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The West Side Historic District of Kalispell, Montana, contains 14 blocks of a cohesive residential neighborhood located west of Main Street and south of 4th Street West. The district features some of Kalispell's finest residences and is enhanced by a generally high level of integrity of design and materials. Most of the residences were built during the first decade of the century, but the district contains representative examples of a variety of architectural styles, including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, English Cottage, Gothic Revival, and Tudor Revival. The district qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A (exploration/settlement, commerce), B (attorney/judge Charles W. Pomeroy), and C (both for the district as a whole and because quite a few buildings are individually eligible to the National Register due to their architectural significance). The period of significance is from 1891 (the founding of Kalispell) to 1942 (50 years ago), and significant dates are 1910 (construction of St. Matthew's Catholic Church), and 1901 (construction of the Miller House, one of the earliest and finest homes in the district). The National Register areas of significance are exploration/settlement (relating to the general settlement of the townsite of Kalispell) and law (relating to Pomeroy's contributions to the legal system of northwest Montana). The district relates to the historic contexts of Exploration and Settlement and Architect-designed Buildings in Kalispell.

The district qualifies for listing under Criterion A because it reflects the pattern of growth and development of Kalispell from the years 1900 until 1942, as discussed in the context of the Exploration and Settlement. This area of Kalispell was platted when the town was founded in April of 1891. Most residences built in Kalispell in the 1890s were located on the east side of Main Street or further north on the west side; however, most of the lots in the West Side Historic District remained vacant until the late 1890s, with the great majority of the residences built in the first decade of the century. The exceptions were generally small farms and orchards located on the outskirts of the developed portion of town and often occupying an entire city block (the area west of 5th Avenue West was slow to develop because of the lack of City-provided water until 1905 and because of the presence of Spring Creek meandering through many of the residential lots). Some small wood-frame buildings were also built in the district in the 1890s to serve as temporary housing. Some of these structures served as "sleeping rooms" for outlying farmers who needed a place to stay on their trips to town. Many of these buildings were soon replaced with more substantial residences by subsequent property owners.

The blocks within the West Side Historic District were developed over a short span of time when there began to be a shortage of vacant lots in the already-developed parts of town. Early homebuilders in the district included merchants, professionals, "capitalists," industrialists, and white-collar middle-class workers. The relatively few general laborers tended to rent rather than own homes in this part of town. The construction of two important buildings also attracted prospective property-buyers to the west side of town: the Flathead County High School, constructed in 1897, and the Flathead County Courthouse, constructed in 1903. These two structures border the district on the west and on the east. Many people who worked in the courthouse or the high school intentionally bought lots close to their places of employment and constructed residences there.

From its construction in 1903 on, the Flathead County Courthouse provided a focal point for the "south side" of town, and the surrounding area was considered a desirable place to live. For example, a 1937 advertisement for 724 1st Avenue West described the location as follows: "a beautiful view court house and hills to the East and South...choice location."

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The blocks within the district were developed in a short period of time, right around the turn of the century. In 1899, the *Flathead Monitor* mentioned that the west and southwest portions of Kalispell were growing the most that year, continuing: "A new residence is being started there about every day, and there is a bigger demand for residence lots than there has been for years," noting that the west side was way ahead of the east side in construction. A year later, the newspaper mentioned that in the southwest part of town, two or three weeks made "such a change in the appearance of the streets that one hardly knows where he is. The tract that was open prairie a little more than a year ago is now all streets, with regulation sidewalks and crossings. By 1907, the *Kalispell Bee* described the residential neighborhood now included in the West Side Historic District as "rapidly growing into a beautiful residential district."

The development of the neighborhood was not appreciably slowed by the relocation of the Great Northern Railway division point to Whitefish in 1904. By then, Kalispell had become established as the trade center of the Flathead Valley, and it continued to attract new residents. The opening of the Flathead Indian Reservation to white settlement in 1909 also helped Kalispell's development, as the land sales were based out of Kalispell. Within the district, homeowners made up for slow economic times by renting rooms to teachers and to high school students who needed a place to board in town, as well as to single adults and to families.

Construction of new residences slowed somewhat in the West Side Historic District during the late 1910s and 1920s due to World War I and then to the Depression. The drought that so affected eastern Montana towns, however, did not have such an effect in the Flathead; in fact, farmers from east of the mountains moved to the relatively humid Flathead Valley in the 1910s and 1920s. By the mid-1930s, smaller residences were being constructed on vacant lots as rental units, and more and more of the larger houses were divided into apartments and rooming houses. In addition, garages were converted to small dwellings, and separate rental units were built at the rear of lots to house relatives or renters, including high school students and teachers. By the start of World War II, most of the lots in the district had been developed, resulting in the low number of modern intrusions seen today.

The only commercial building in the district is significant under Criterion A as the last operating neighborhood grocery store in Kalispell. The Handy Grocery, at the rear of 902 1st Avenue West, was constructed ca. 1937. It was operated for almost 60 years by the McDonnells, who opened the grocery in the 1930s soon after buying the house next door. The Handy Grocery was a popular destination for neighborhood children until it closed in 1992.

Although the east side of Kalispell had been developed earlier and contains many of Kalispell's finest residences, many of Kalispell's leading citizens did build or rent dwellings on the west side, mostly within the area now defined as the West Side Historic District. Some of these prominent residents included logging contractor George Slack (442 2nd Avenue West), architect and musician Marion Rizzo (620 1st Avenue West), poet James Whilt (711 3rd Avenue West), author Margaret Scherf (737 1st Avenue West), and architect George Shanley (620 3rd Avenue West).

In addition, one of Kalispell's most prominent citizens, judge Charles W. Pomeroy, had his primary place of residence for several decades within the district; his contributions to the development of the Flathead Valley were significant enough to make the district eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. Pomeroy had a long and distinguished legal career in Kalispell. Born in Kansas in 1866, he attended Kansas University and was admitted to the Bar of Kansas in 1889. Persuaded to move west by a former professor, he established a law office in Great Falls in 1889 and became president of the board of education and was active in community affairs. In 1895 Governor Richards appointed Pomeroy judge of the newly created 11th Judicial District, encompassing Flathead and Teton counties; in March of 1895 Pomeroy moved with his family to Kalispell. From 1897-1905 he was a partner with Charles H. Foot of Kalispell (after 1905 each maintained offices in the First National Bank). From 1914-20 he served as city attorney. He was elected district judge in 1920, which office he held for 12 years until he was defeated in 1932. From 1932 until his death in 1935, Pomeroy resumed

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his private law practice. He was Republican and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was affiliated with the Kalispell Civic Club, the Elks, the Blue Lodge, the Eastern Star, the Knights Templar, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he was a prominent Mason. Pomeroy laid the cornerstone of the capitol of Montana in Helena in 1899.

Judge Pomeroy married Estella Granger of Philipsburg, Kansas, in 1889. Judge Pomeroy appointed his daughter Velma to a position in his court that could only be held by a qualified voter, thus making her "one of the first beneficiaries of equal suffrage in Montana." Both daughters worked as court reporters and stenographers while Pomeroy was judge. Charles Pomeroy passed away in 1935, Estella in 1938. Charles Pomeroy lived at 501 3rd Avenue West from its construction in 1905 until his death in 1935.

The West Side Historic District is significant under Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places both because of the overall high level of integrity of design and materials and because of the presence of quite a few buildings that would individually qualify for listing because of their architectural significance. Many of the residences within the district lack individual distinction but gain significance as part of a larger whole. The pre-World War II homes with good integrity of design and materials contribute to the overall historic quality and character of the district. Architect-designed buildings within the district include the O'Neil House (Marion Riffo), the Miller House (Forrey & Jones), the Lake, Sonsteli, and Pearce Houses and the 1924 addition to the Denney/Wooster House (Fred Brinkman), and St. Matthew's Catholic Church (George Shanley). All the architects were Kalispell residents at the time they designed these buildings except George Shanley, who had moved out of Kalispell by the time he was hired to design St. Matthew's Church.

One of the primary elements of the West Side Historic District is the St. Matthew's Catholic Church. Although this is a religious property, it derives its primary significance from its architectural distinction and thus is not excluded from eligibility for listing on the National Register. No other criteria considerations apply to structures within the West Side Historic District.

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WEST SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KALISPELL
Building List

p: primary significance c: contributing n: non-contributing

*Note: All buildings are residences unless otherwise indicated.
Small, portable sheds are not listed.*

<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Style</u>
509 1st Ave. W.	O'Neil House	1909	p	Craftsman
515 1st Ave. W.		1963-80	n	front-gabled vernacular
525 1st Ave. W.	Pasley House	1936-38	c	front-gabled vernacular
535 1st Ave. W.	O'Neil House	1920-27	c	Craftsman
540 1st Ave. W.	Mackey House	1931-34	c	English Cottage
541 1st Ave. W.	Wohlwend Res.	1925-27	c	Craftsman Cottage
601 1st Ave. W.	St. Matthew's Ch.	1910	p	Gothic Revival
610 1st Ave. W.	Harris House	1904-05	p	Queen Anne
" " (carriage hs)		1903-10	p	utilitarian
614 1st Ave. W.	Pierce House	1901	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		1901-03	c	utilitarian
620 1st Ave. W.	Chapman House	1901	c	brick vernacular
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
630 1st Ave. W.	Steere House	1897-1903	c	hipped-roof vernacular
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
644 1st Ave. W.		ca. 1979	n	contemporary
" " (garage)		ca. 1979	n	contemporary
703 1st Ave. W.		1947	n	hipped-roof apt. complex
704 1st Ave. W.	Rostad House	1891-1903	p	Queen Anne
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
712 1st Ave. W.	Denney/Wooster House	1902-03	c	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
715 1st Ave. W.	Lake House	1931	p	English cottage
" " (garage)		1931-63	c	utilitarian
716 1st Ave. W.		ca. 1956	n	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
724 1st Ave. W.	Jones House	ca. 1903	c	four-square
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
727 1st Ave. W.	Marsh House	1913	p	bungalow
" " (garage)		1913-27	c	utilitarian
" " (carport)		post-1963	n	utilitarian
730 1st Ave. W.		pre-1942	n	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		1963-91	n	utilitarian
737 1st Ave. W.	Scherf House	1909-10	p	vernacular
" " (garage)		1909-10	c	utilitarian

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<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Style</u>
738 1st Ave. W.	Adams House	1903-09	c	front-gabled vernacular
743 1st Ave. W.		ca. 1943	n	vernacular
748 1st Ave. W.	Fessenden House	1909	c	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1963-91	n	utilitarian
804 1st Ave. W.	Lake House	1908	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
810 1st Ave. W.	Burns House	1938-40	p	Colonial Revival
816 1st Ave. W.	Mueller House	1936-38	c	front-gabled vernacular
836 1st Ave. W.	Stevens House	1909-10	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
844 1st Ave. W.	Caliari House	1909	c	hipped-roof vernacular
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
" " (shed)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
" " (gazebo)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
902 1st Ave. W.	Marto/McDonnell Res.	1891-1910	p	Colonial Revival
" " (carriage hs)		1891-1910	p	utilitarian
902 1st Ave. W. (rear)	Handy Grocery	1936-38	p	flat-roofed vernacular
914 1st Ave. W.	Sempf House	1928	c	Craftsman
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
924 1st Ave. W.	Eaton/Aronson House	1909-10	c	hipped-roof vernacular
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
936 1st Ave. W.	Duffy House	1910	p	Colonial Revival
403 2nd Ave. W.	Pentecostal Church	ca. 1927	c	front-gabled vernacular
404 2nd Ave. W.	Slack House	1894-99	c	front-gabled vernacular
411 2nd Ave. W.	Modesitt House/Culbert Maternity Home/Calvary Tabernacle Parsonage	1903	c	side-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		ca. 1927	n	utilitarian
414 2nd Ave. W.	Munter House	1930-34	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		post-1963	n	utilitarian
418 2nd Ave. W.	Munter Rental Property	1934-36	c	front-gabled vernacular
419 2nd Ave. W.	Munter Rental Property	1930-34	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (shed)		post-1963	n	utilitarian
420 2nd Ave. W.	Munter Rental Property	1934-36	c	front-gabled vernacular
421 2nd Ave. W.	Munter Rental Property	1930-34	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (shed)		post-1963	n	utilitarian
428 2nd Ave. W.	Bjorneby House	1899-1903	c	four-square
" " (garage)		1927-63	c	utilitarian
429 2nd Ave. W.	Hamilton House	1910-27	c	clipped-gable vernacular
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
" " (shed)		post-1963	n	utilitarian
433 2nd Ave. W.	Shulkin House	1911-13	p	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
436 2nd Ave. W.	Modesitt Rental Property	ca. 1899	c	front-gable-and-wing
" " (garage)		1963-91	n	utilitarian

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442 2nd Ave. W.	Slack House	1908	p	Queen Anne
" " (carriage hs)		1908-10	p	utilitarian
504 2nd Ave. W.	Day House	1907	c	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1907-10	c	utilitarian
" " (garage)		1907-1910	c	utilitarian
509 2nd Ave. W.		1934-36	c	front-gabled vernacular
514 2nd Ave. W.	Munter Rental Property	1936-38	c	front-gabled vernacular
515 2nd Ave. W.	Fenner Rental Property	ca. 1935	c	front-gabled vernacular
517 2nd Ave. W.	Miller Rental Property	1891-97	c	front-gabled vernacular
518 2nd Ave. W.	Munter Rental Property	1936	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		ca. 1936	c	utilitarian
526 2nd Ave. W.	Keefe House	1920-25	c	Craftsman details
" " (garage)		1963-91	n	utilitarian
527 2nd avenue W.	Dreessen House	1909	c	English Cottage
535 2nd Ave. W.	Dreessen Rental Property	1934-36	c	Norman farmhouse
540 2nd Ave. W.	Walker/Ingraham House	1903	p	Queen Anne
" " (carriage hs)		ca. 1903	c	utilitarian
545 2nd Ave. W.	Dreessen House	1930	p	Craftsman Cottage
605 2nd Ave. W.	Homme House	1930-34	c	Tudor Revival details
606 2nd Ave. W.	Miller House	1901	p	Queen Anne
" " (garage)		1910-27	p	utilitarian
611 2nd Ave. W.	Hanson House	1930	c	English Cottage
619 2nd Ave. W.	McAllester House	1909	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		post-1963	n	utilitarian
625 2nd Ave. W.		ca. 1953	n	side-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
626 2nd Ave. W.	Newendorp House	1928	c	Craftsman
635 2nd Ave. W.	Deseve House	1929-30	c	Craftsman Cottage
" " (rear dwelling)		ca. 1929	c	Prairie School
640 2nd Ave. W.	Sonstelie House	1924	p	hipped-roof vernacular
645 2nd Ave. W.	Copley House	1929	c	front-gabled vernacular
704 2nd Ave. W.	Best House	1900	p	Queen Anne
" " (carriage hs)		1900-03	p	utilitarian
" " (playhouse)		1985	n	utilitarian
705 2nd Ave. W.	Sausser House	1928	p	English Cottage
" " (garage)		ca. 1928	c	utilitarian
711 2nd Ave. W.	Read House	1929	c	Colonial Revival/Craftsman
" " (garage)		ca. 1929	c	utilitarian
716 & 718 2nd Ave. W.		ca. 1956	n	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
717 2nd Ave. W.	Bjorneby House	1910-11	p	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
720 2nd Ave. W.	McElroy House	1902-08	c	front-gable-and-wing
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
725 2nd Ave. W.	Day House	1937	c	Normandy farmhouse

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<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Style</u>
" " (garage)		1963-91	n	utilitarian
728 2nd Ave. W.	McElroy Rental Property	1925	c	hipped-roof vernacular
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
735 2nd Ave. W.	Ingraham House	1903-10	c	Colonial Revival
" " (shed)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
736 2nd Ave. W.	Knott House	1928-30	c	Craftsman
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
744 2nd Ave. W.	Sherwin House	1925	c	Craftsman
" " (garage)		1925-27	c	utilitarian
745 2nd Ave. W.	McMannamy Rental Property	ca. 1940	c	side-gabled vernacular
805 2nd Ave. W.	Ripke House	1938-40	c	front-gabled vernacular
808 2nd Ave. W.	Hundahl House	1911	p	Craftsman
" " (garage)		ca. 1948	n	utilitarian
809 2nd Ave. W.	Cooley House	ca. 1903	p	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1981-91	n	utilitarian
819 2nd Ave. W.	Brown House	ca. 1904	c	four-square
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
820 2nd Ave. W.	Gates/Dern House	1900	c	Queen Anne
825 2nd Ave. W.	McMannamy House	1903-04	c	folk Victorian
834 2nd Ave. W.	Hegranes House	1910	c	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
837 2nd Ave. W.	Nelson House	1935	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
844 2nd Ave. W.		ca. 1951	n	hipped-roof vernacular
845 2nd Ave. W.	Huso House	1933-34	c	side-gabled vernacular
903 2nd Ave. W.	Sexton House	1891-1905	n	side-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		1927-42	c	utilitarian
" " (garage)		1963-91	n	utilitarian
904 2nd Ave. W.	McMannamy Rental Property	1908	c	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
911 2nd Ave. W.	Baumann House	1935-36	c	front-gabled vernacular
912 2nd Ave. W.	Eaton House	1891-1909	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		ca. 1955	n	utilitarian
920 2nd Ave. W.	Nordtome House	1891-1905	c	cross-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		ca. 1984	n	utilitarian
927 2nd Ave. W.	Dissmore House	1891-1909	c	hipped-roof Craftsman
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
928 2nd Ave. W.	Tetrault House	1930-34	c	front-gabled Craftsman
" " (garage)		ca. 1930	c	utilitarian
935 2nd Ave. W.	Gibbs/Shouse House	1891-1909	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
936 2nd Ave. W.		ca. 1962	n	ranch
" " (garage)		1962-80	n	utilitarian
945 2nd Ave. W.	Schnell/Damon House	1911-13	c	hipped-roof Craftsman
" " (garage)		1980	n	utilitarian

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<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Style</u>
946 2nd Ave. W.	Saling House	1891-1906	p	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		ca. 1978	n	utilitarian
401 3rd Ave. W.	Hebert House	1891-1915	c	front-gabled vernacular
411 3rd Ave. W.	Remp Rental Property	1894-97	c	side-gabled vernacular
415 3rd Ave. W.	Bundy Rental Property	1891-94	c	front-gabled vernacular
415½ 3rd Ave. W.	Bundy Rental Property	1894-97	c	side-gabled vernacular
421 3rd Ave. W.	Nicoll House	1899-1900	n	front-gabled vernacular
" " (shop)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
427 3rd Ave. W.	O'Neil House	ca. 1899	c	four-square
" " (garage)		1903-10	c	utilitarian
" " (shed)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
435 3rd Ave. W.	Iverson House	1910-20	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
445 3rd Ave. W.	Getz House	1938	c	English Cottage
501 3rd Ave. W.	Pomeroy House	1905	p	Colonial Revival
" " (carriage hs)		1905-10	p	utilitarian
502 3rd Ave. W.	Dickerman/Mercer House	1900	c	Queen Anne
" " (garage)		1927-63	c	utilitarian
511 3rd Ave. W.	McCarthy House	1939	c	Cape Cod
" " (garage)		post-1963	n	utilitarian
512 3rd Ave. W.	Grant House	1901	c	four-square
" " (garage)		1927-63	n	utilitarian
519 3rd Ave. W.	Moe House	1897-1903	c	four-square
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
520 3rd Ave. W.	Doering House	1901	c	four-square
" " (rear dwelling)		1927-43	c	vernacular
527 3rd Ave. W.	Roose House	1901-03	n	front-gabled vernacular
528 3rd Ave. W.	Young House/Young Apartments	1901/1903-10	p	folk Victorian
" " (stable/dwelling)		1903-10	c	utilitarian
535 3rd Ave. W.	Bennett House	1908-09	c	Bungalow
" " (garage)		post-1963	n	utilitarian
538 3rd Ave. W.		1897-1903	c	four-square
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
" " (outbuilding)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
545 3rd Ave. W.	Grant House	1907	c	Colonial Revival
546 3rd Ave. W.	Hogue Rental Property	ca. 1907	c	front-gabled vernacular
601 3rd Ave. W.	Hanson House	1937-38	c	English Cottage
608 3rd Ave. W.	Clifford House	1901	c	Queen Anne
610 3rd Ave. W.	Bergren House	1908	c	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1927-42	c	utilitarian
611 3rd Ave. W.	Price House	1939	c	English Cottage
617 3rd Ave. W.	Lee/O'Neil House	1906	c	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		post-1963	n	utilitarian

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620 3rd Ave. W.	Hogue/Lauman House	1901-03	c	gambrel-roofed vernacular
" " (garage)		1903-10	c	utilitarian
625 3rd Ave. W.	French/Jones House	1897-1903	p	Queen Anne
" " (garage)		post-1963	n	utilitarian
628 3rd Ave. W.	Sonstelie House	1897-1901	c	four-square
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
635 3rd Ave. W.	Stocking House	1903	c	gable-roofed vernacular
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
636 3rd Ave. W.	Williams House	1904	c	cross-gabled vernacular
" " (shed)		1980s	n	utilitarian
644 3rd Ave. W.	Chester House	1907-10	p	Colonial Revival
" " (shed)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
" " (shed)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
705 3rd Ave. W.	Sundelius House	1937-38	c	English Cottage
" " (garage)		ca. 1937-38	c	utilitarian
706 3rd Ave. W.	Yeaw Rental Property	1936-38	c	four-square
711 3rd Ave. W.	Whilt House	1932	c	Craftsman Cottage
" " (garage)		ca. 1932	c	utilitarian
712 3rd Ave. W.	Rolie Rental Property	1936-37	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		ca. 1937	c	utilitarian
719 3rd Ave. W.	McElroy Rental Property	1908	c	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1927-42	c	utilitarian
720 3rd Ave. W.	Rognlien House	1891-1901	c	front-gabled vernacular
724 3rd Ave. W.		pre-1963	n	side-gabled vernacular
727 3rd Ave. W.	Simmonds House	ca. 1901	c	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1980-91	n	utilitarian
728 3rd Ave. W.	Johnson/Bylin House	1910-19	p	Queen Anne
" " (garage)		1891-1903	c	utilitarian
735 3rd Ave. W.	Bue House	1909-10	p	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1991	n	utilitarian
740 3rd Ave. W.		ca. 1952	n	gable-roofed vernacular
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
747 3rd Ave. W.	Greenhalgh House	1907	c	trans. Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1927-42	c	utilitarian
748 3rd Ave. W.	Yanicke House	1891-1901	c	Queen Anne
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
803 3rd Ave. W.	Newendorp Rental Property	1928	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		ca. 1928	c	utilitarian
806 3rd Ave. W.		1940-43	c	hipped-roof vernacular
810 3rd Ave. W.		ca. 1948	n	side-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		ca. 1952	n	utilitarian
811 3rd Ave. W.		ca. 1955	n	ranch
814 3rd Ave. W.		ca. 1948	n	side-gabled vernacular
819 3rd Ave. W.	Anderson House	1921-22	c	Craftsman

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820 3rd Ave. W.	Ross House	1920-27	p	Craftsman
" " (garage)		1920-27	c	utilitarian
825 3rd avenue W.	Johnson House	1940	c	English Cottage
828 3rd Ave. W.	Bark House	1910	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
836 3rd Ave. W.		1940-63	n	side-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		1940-63	n	utilitarian
839 3rd Ave. W.	Smith House	1937	c	Normandy Farmhouse
" " (garage)		ca. 1955	n	utilitarian
844 3rd Ave. W.	Emmons House	1902-05	p	Colonial Revival
844½ 3rd Ave. W.	Emmons Garage	ca. 1927	c	utilitarian
847 3rd Ave. W.	Duffy House	ca. 1936	c	English Cottage
501 4th Ave. W.	Ward House	1903-10	c	side-gabled vernacular
515 4th Ave. W.	Westover/Davison House	1891-99	c	hipped-roof vernacular
515½ 4th Ave. W.		1936-38	c	gabled-roof vernacular
523 4th Ave. W.	Johnson House	1938-40	c	hipped-roof vernacular
523½ 4th Ave. W.	Davison House	pre-1927/1938-40	c	front-gabled vernacular
529 4th Ave. W.	Young House	1938-40	c	hipped-roof vernacular
530 4th Ave. W.	Bradfield House	1897-1901	c	front-gabled vernacular
535 4th Ave. W.		ca. 1949	n	vernacular
" " (garage)		1963-80	n	utilitarian
538 4th Ave. W.		1946	n	hipped-roof vernacular
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
545 4th Ave. W.	McStravick House	1910	p	Colonial Revival
548 4th Ave. W.	Claypool House	1910-15	p	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
234 4th St. W.	Peters/Barker Rental Property	1897-99	c	front-gable-and-wing
135 5th St. W.	Midzutani/Mobinekhan House	1899-1901	c	front-gabled vernacular
140 5th St. W.		ca. 1960	n	contemporary
145 5th St. W.		1891-97	c	front-gabled vernacular
229 5th St. W.	Scott Rental Property	1903-10	c	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1903-10	c	utilitarian
328 5th St. W.		1891-1910	c	utilitarian
27 6th St. W.	Price House	1910-27	c	front-gabled vernacular
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
222 6th St. W.		post-1963	n	gable-roofed vernacular
324 6th St. W.	Clifford Garage	1910-27	c	utilitarian
229 7th St. W.	Metcalf House	1902-03	c	Colonial Revival
" " (garage)		1910-27	c	utilitarian
328 7th St. W.	Rolie House	1937	c	four-square

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29 8th St. W.	Moen House	1909-10	c	gabled-roof vernacular
129 8th St. W.	McMannamy Rental Property	1940	c	English Cottage
132 8th St. W.	Pearce House	1939	c	hipped-roof vernacular
139 8th St. W.	McMannamy Rental Property	ca. 1940	c	English Cottage
224 8th St. W.	Hundahl Rental Property	1910-27/ca. 1948	c	front-gabled vernacular
228 8th St. W.	Newendorp Rental Property (rear)	ca. 1909	c	gabled-roof vernacular
325 8th St. W.		pre-1942	c	utilitarian
139 9th St. W.		ca. 1957	n	ranch
105 & 111 10th St. W.		1980-90	n	split-level contemporary

9. Major Bibliographic References

Brinkman, Fred, papers and drawings, available at Architects Design Group, 1 Sunset Plaza, Kalispell, Montana.
Elwood, Henry, *Kalispell, Montana and the Upper Flathead Valley* (Kalispell, MT: Thomas Printing, 1980), p. 58.
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Kalispell Bee: "Spring Creek May Go Dry," October 3, 1905; July 24, 1908, p. 5.
Kalispell City Directories: 1901-43.
Kalispell Journal: "New Buildings Erected in Kalispell During the Past Year," December 7, 1907, p. 1.
Kalispell News: August 13, 1937, p. 2; "Who's Who In Kalispell," September 1, 1937, p. 1.
Kalispell Times: December 17, 1914; "Failing to Recover from Major Operation Judge Pomeroy Dies," April 11, 1935.
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Kalispell, Montana, 1894, 1899, 1903, 1937, 1963.
Sanders, Helen Fitzgerald, *History of Montana* (Chicago, IL: Lewis Publishing Co., 1913), vol. 3, p. 1436.
Stout, Tom, *Montana, Its Story and Biography* (Chicago, IL: American Historical Society, 1921), vol. 3, pp. 851-52.
United States Population Census, Kalispell Precinct, 1900, 1910, 1920.

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 (City of Kalispell)
 University
 Other -- Specify Repository: Flathead County Library, Kalispell

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: approximately 30 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
E A	11	699480	5341135
F B	11	699765	5341100
G C	11	699860	5340550
H D	11	699560	5340600

Verbal Boundary Description

The northwest corner of the West Side Historic District boundary is located at the intersection of 4th Street West and 3rd Avenue West. From that point, the boundary proceeds east along 4th Street West to the alley between 1st and 2nd Avenues West; south to the north property line of 540 1st Avenue West (north end of lot 10); east to 1st Avenue West, north to 5th Street West; east to the alley between 1st Avenue West and Main Street; south to 8th Street West, west to 1st Avenue West; south to 10th Street West; west to the alley between 2nd Avenue West and 3rd Avenue West; north to 9th Street West; west to the alley between 3rd Avenue West and 4th Avenue West; north to 6th Street West; west to the alley between 4th Avenue West and 5th Avenue West; north to the north property line of 530 4th Avenue West (north end of lot 4); east to 4th Avenue West; north to 5th Street West; east to 3rd Avenue West; north to 4th Street West.

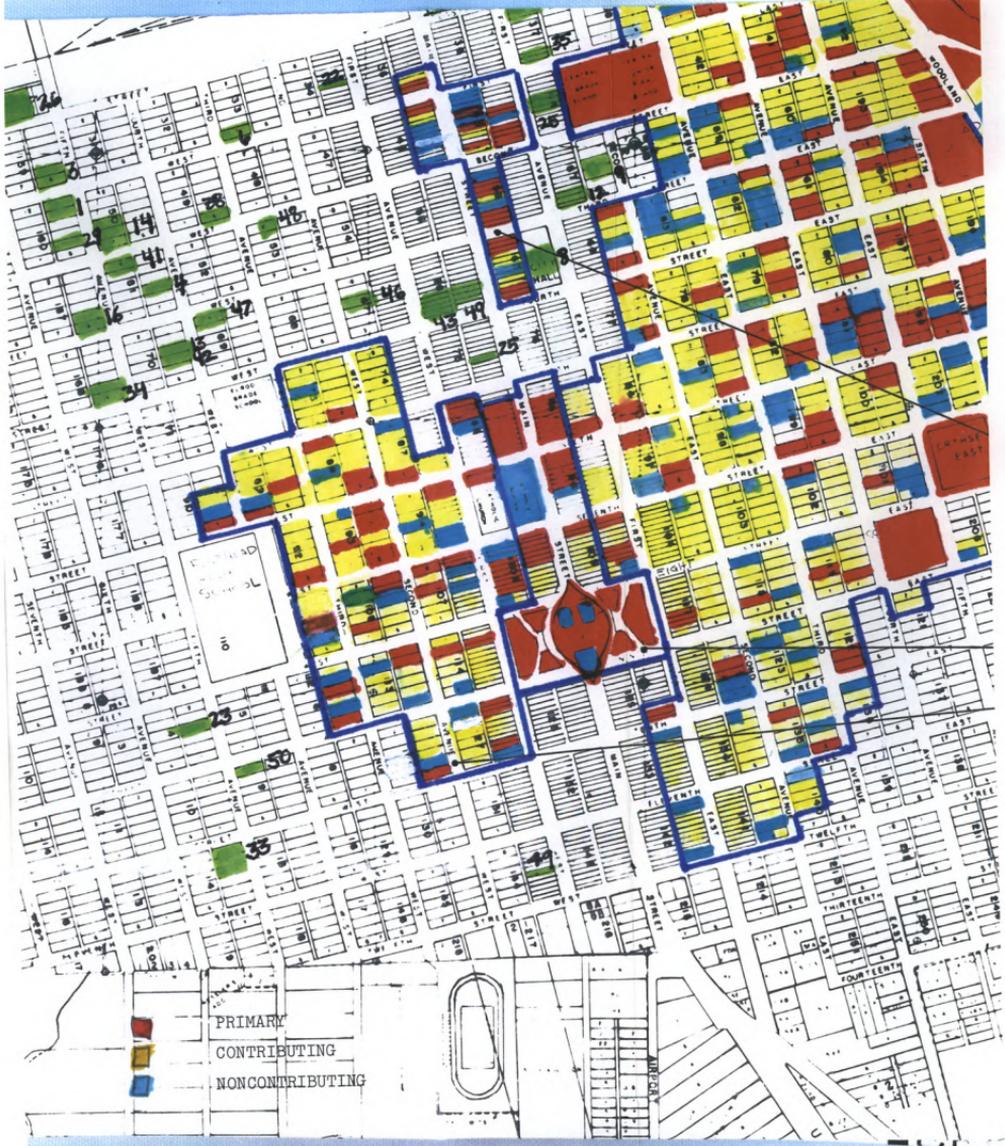
Boundary Justification

The West Side Historic District includes 14 blocks west of Kalispell's Main Street. The district is bounded on the east by the Courthouse Historic District and on the north, south and west by residential and school blocks that lack sufficient integrity to be included in the district.

11. Form Prepared By

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WEST SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT