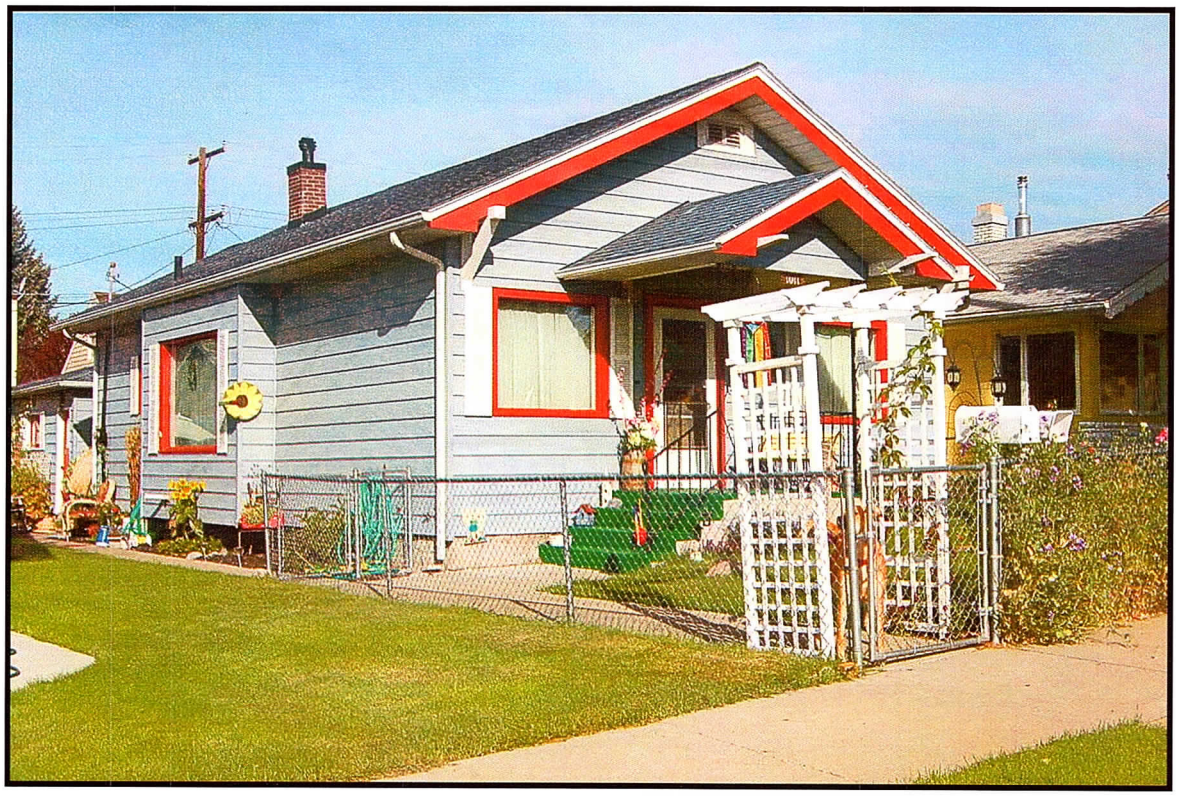
BUTTE-ANACONDA NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT

2009 Re-Inventory and Evaluation of 100 Architectural Properties in Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana



May 2010

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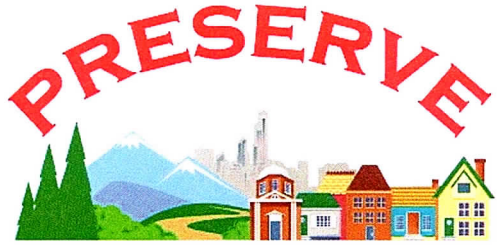
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May 2010



Explore and Enjoy Our Heritage

This project was funded in part by a matching grant from the Preserve America program. Preserve America is a federal initiative that encourages and supports community efforts to preserve and enjoy our priceless cultural and natural heritage. The goals of the program include a greater shared knowledge about the nation's past, strengthened regional identities and local pride, increased local participation in preserving the country's cultural and natural heritage assets, and support for the economic vitality of our communities. Detailed information on all aspects of this initiative can be found at www.preserveamerica.gov.

One of Preserve America's underlying premises is that sound historic preservation practices stimulate and strength a community's economic vitality. Providing matching grants for local preservation projects is one of several major components of the Preserve American program.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures and Tables ii

Introduction 1

Background 1

Methodology 5

Summary of Results 6
South Central Neighborhood 7
Background 7
24SB0816: Jessie H. and Ruth Smith House, 222 W. Aluminum St. 7
24SB0820: James and Vera Lee House, 510 W. Aluminum St. 13
24SB0849: Samuel and Marie McCallum House, 517 S. Idaho St. 15
24SB0859: Lee and Minnie Geister Flat, 422 S. Jackson St. 16
24SB0866: Henry and Maggie Bartle House, 665 S. Main St. 18
24SB0896: Bridget Donegan House, 608 S. Washington St. 20
South Butte Neighborhood 22
Background 22
24SB0822: H. E. Morier Produce Warehouse, 726 S. Arizona St. 24
24SB0824: Eddy's Bakery, 1140 S. Atlantic St. 25
24SB0839: Fred and Etta Melcher House, 1128 Farrell St. 27
24SB0840: Peter and Ursula Derjardins House, 1214 Farrell St. 29
24SB0914: James Gough Duplex, 649 S. Wyoming St. 31
Southwest Neighborhood 32
Background 32
24SB0828: James J. and Agnes Loretta Gleason House, 627 S. Clark St. 33
24SB0860: James and Maggie Ruddy House, 615 S. Jackson St. 36
24SB0885: James and Anna King House, 1039 W. Platinum St. 38
24SB0888: John and Mary Bender House, 1160 W. Platinum St. 40
Westside Neighborhood 41
Background 41
24SB0848: James and Lynnie Boyce House, 314 S. Idaho St. 42
24SB0897: Julius and Mary Fox House, 601 W. Silver St. 45
Central Business District 47
24SB0832: John and Della Sylvester House, 213 S. Dakota St. 47
24SB0872: Montana St. Alley Houses, 327½ S. Montana St. 50
Smelter District 52
24SB0853: Samuel and Marion Cockell House, 420 W. Iron St. 52
24SB0901: Henry and Maggie Gitner House, 809 Travonia St. 55
East Side Neighborhood 57
24SB0870: William and Julia Thomas House, 358 E. Mercury St. 57

Recommendations for Future Work 61

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 1. Overview map of a portion of Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District showing Butte neighborhoods with properties re-inventoried in 2009. 2

Figure 2. Map of portion of South Central neighborhood showing properties re-inventoried in 2009 and their National Register status..... 11

Figure 3. Jesse E. & Ruth Smith House (24SB0816), front (north) façade and east elevation. View to southwest. 12

Figure 4. Photograph of James & Vera Lee House (24SB0820), front (north) façade and west elevation. View to southeast..... 14

Figure 5. Photograph of Samuel & Marie McCallum House (24SB0849), front (east) facade. View to west..... 15

Figure 6. Photograph of Lee & Minnie Geister Flat (24SB0859), front (west) facade. View to east..... 17

Figure 7. Photograph of Henry & Maggie Bartle House (24SB0866), front (east) façade. View to west..... 19

Figure 8. Photograph of Bridget Donegan House (24SB0896), front (west) façade. View to east. 20

Figure 9. Map of portion of South Butte neighborhood showing properties re-inventoried in 2009 and their National Register status..... 23

Figure 10. Photograph of H. E. Morier Produce Warehouse (24SB0822),front (west) facade. View to northeast. 24

Figure 11. Photograph of Eddy's Bakery (24SB0824), front (southwest) façade. View to northeast..... 26

Figure 12. Photograph of Fred & Etta Melcher House (24SB0839), front (north) facade. View to south. 28

Figure 13. Photograph of Peter & Ursula Derjardins House (24SB0840), front (north) facade and west elevation. View to south-southeast. 29

Figure 14. Photograph of James Gough Duplex (24SB0914), front (east) elevation. View to southwest. 31

Figure 15. Map of portion of Southwest neighborhood showing properties re-inventoried in 2009 and their National Register status..... 34

Figure 16. Photograph of James J. & Agnes Loretta Gleason House (24SB0828), front (east) façade and south elevation. View to west-northwest..... 35

Figure 17. Photograph of James & Maggie Ruddy House (24SB0860), front (east) facade and south elevation. View to west-northwest. 37

Figure 18. Photograph of James & Anna King House (24SB0885), front (south) façade. View to north.... 39

Figure 19. Photograph of John & Mary Bender House (24SB0888), Platinum (north) and Western (west) facades. View to southeast.... 41

Figure 20. Map of portion of West Side neighborhood showing properties re-inventoried in 2009 and their National Register status.... 43

Figure 21. Photograph of James & Lynnie Boyce House (24SB0848), front (west) façade. View to east.... 44

Figure 22. Photograph of Julius & Mary Fox House (24SB0897), front (south) façade and east elevation. View to northwest.... 46

Figure 23. Map of portion of Central Business District showing properties re-inventoried in 2009 and their National Register status.... 48

Figure 24. Photograph of John & Della Sylvester House (24SB0832), front (east) façade. View to east.... 49

Figure 25. Photograph of Montana St. Alley Houses (24SB0872), feature 1 alley house in foreground and feature 2 alley house in background. View to north.... 50

Figure 26. Map of portion of Smelter District showing properties re-inventoried in 2009 and their National Register status.... 53

Figure 27. Photograph of Samuel & Marion Cockell House (24SB0853), front (north) façade and west elevation. View to southeast.... 54

Figure 28. Photograph of Henry & Maggie Gitner House (24SB0901), front (east) facade. View to west.... 55

Figure 29. Map of portion of East Butte neighborhood showing properties re-inventoried in 2009 and their National Register status.... 58

Figure 30. Photograph of William & Julia Thomas House (24SB0870), front (north) façade. View to south.... 59

Table 1. List of the 100 Architectural Properties Re-inventory and Evaluated in 2009.... 8

INTRODUCTION

In spring 2009, the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) awarded the City-County of Butte-Silver Bow, Montana (BSB) a Preserve America matching grant to support completion of a proposed architectural inventory project in the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District (NHL). The project emphasized a re-inventory and evaluation of 100 primarily residential properties located in the Butte area of the NHL. BSB contracted with Renewable Technologies, Inc. (RTI) to complete the project, and matched its Preserve America grant with local funds and technical and clerical support services.

The BSB Historic Preservation Officer selected the 100 properties for survey primarily from a pool of approximately 400 buildings which had been determined as having a "neutral" level of significance in an earlier inventory project, completed in 1981-85 (The "neutral" designation, though occasionally used in historic inventories of that era, is no longer considered an appropriate determination.) In selecting the properties, consideration was also given to resources overlooked by the original inventory or for which the inventory form was missing, properties with a known subsequent change in National Resister status from contributing to noncontributing, and contributing properties in possible threat of demolition. A majority of the properties ultimately selected lie in the district's South Central and South Butte neighborhoods, the site of numerous historic building losses and other changes to the built environment since the mid-1980s. Other selected properties are located in adjacent areas of the Butte district's southern sector, including the Southwest, West Side and East Side neighborhoods and the Central Business and Smelter districts (see Figure 1, below).

This report is a primary product of the re-inventory and evaluation project. Following this introduction, it begins by providing a brief background discussion of the NHL and the local historic preservation program. A discussion of the methodologies employed by the inventory and a summary of the inventory results comprise the report's main body. They are followed by the BSB Historic Preservation Officer's recommendations for future work. Development of additional historic context material was not a part of this project's scope, and no contextual information is therefore provided here. Neighborhood histories previously prepared by others, however, are included in the summary of results. In addition to this report, a Montana Historic Properties Record site form was completed for each of the 100 architectural properties inventoried. Copies of those forms were submitted both to BSB and to the Archaeological Research Center of the University of Montana.

BACKGROUND

The city of Butte, Montana has long been recognized as one of the nation's most significant and intact urban-industrial landscapes of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Efforts to document and preserve its important architectural and industrial resources have evolved hand-in-hand with the growth and development of the nation's historic preservation program. In 1961, the United States Secretary of Interior designated Butte's historic "uptown" sector a National Historic Landmark, a newly established federal status for

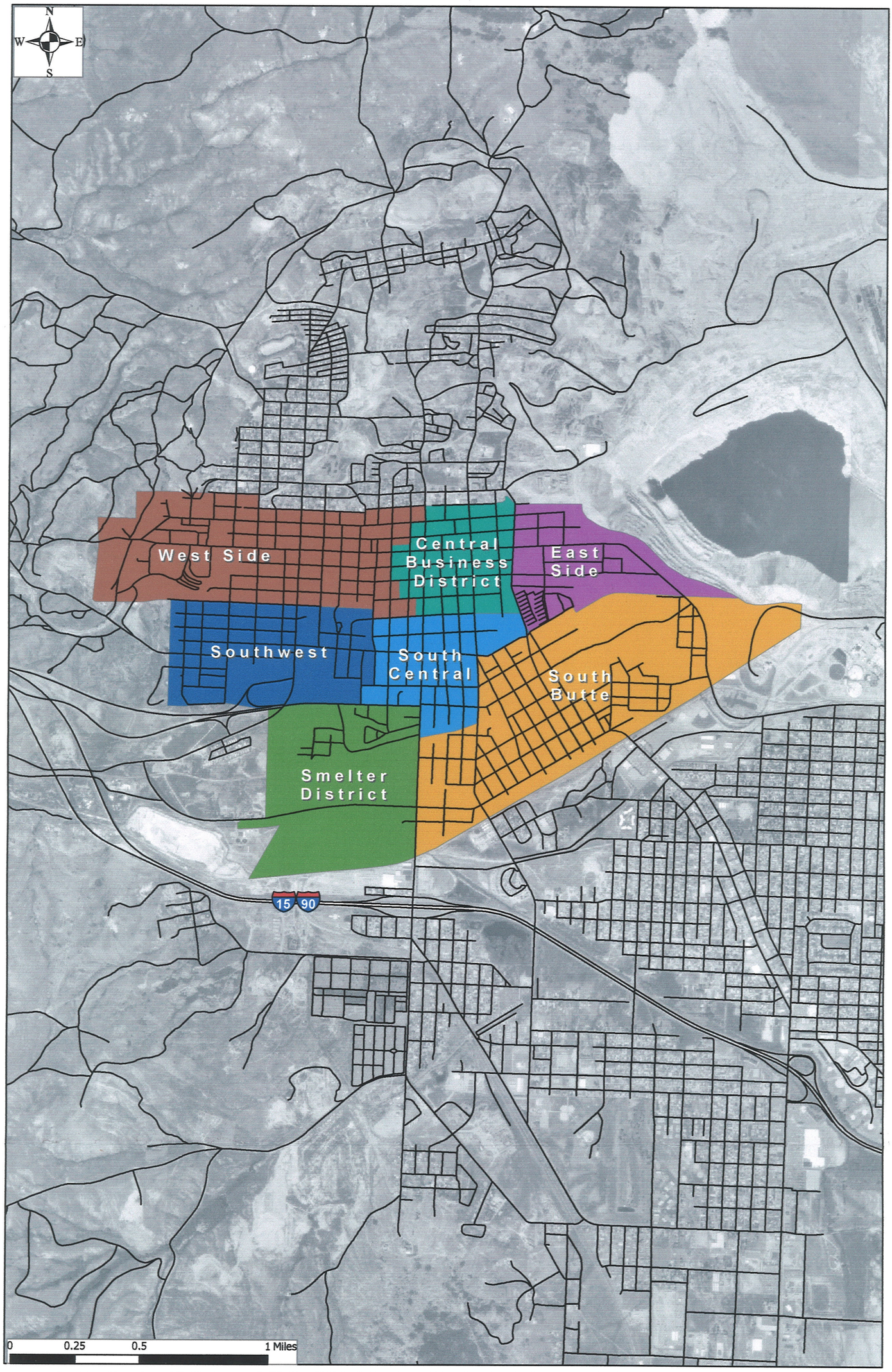


Figure 1. Map of portion of Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District showing Butte neighborhoods with properties re-inventoried in 2009.

places and properties of extremely high national significance. The designation acknowledged Butte's prominence as a world-class producer of copper during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

In common with the nation's other early NHL districts, work to more fully document the Butte NHL and its resources waited the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966. This milestone piece of legislation provided the legal and procedural frameworks for identifying, recording and preserving NHLs as well as other buildings, structures, sites, and districts of national, state and/or local significance. The process in Butte began in 1972, when a nomination for listing the NHL as a district in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was prepared and accepted. The 1972 nomination defined the district's boundaries and quantified the resources therein to include approximately 4,600 commercial, residential and industrial properties. Late that same decade, a team of federal-sponsored historians and architects conducted the first inventory work in the Butte NHL, documenting a small collection of buildings in the commercial district.

A more ambitious inventory project soon followed. Managed by the Butte Historical Society and primarily funded with grants from the Montana SHPO, it utilized a diverse labor force of professionals, students and volunteers to record and evaluate all of the district's approximately 4,600 properties. Work on the inventory started in 1981 and was completed in 1985. It resulted in production of individual Montana site forms for each property recorderd and a definition of the district's period of significance as beginning in 1876 and ending in 1934. Several culturally and/or social-economically distinct "neighborhoods" were also delineated. The effort culminated with the local government hiring a historic preservation officer (HPO) and establishing a local historic preservation commission (HPC). In addition, the Butte-Silver Bow Council of Commissioners passed a local ordinance geared toward protecting and preserving historic buildings and structures in the uptown's commercial core.

In the 1990s, a group of individuals comprised of local, state and federal representatives recognized both the need and benefits of extensively revising the Butte NHL National Historic District. The revision centered on accomplishing two major, yet interrelated, objectives. Expanding the district's thematic framework to reflect its nationally significant association with the growth and development of the American labor movement was one of those objectives, while the other involved expanding the district's boundaries to encompass other resources intrinsically tied to its mining and labor history themes. Those additional resources include: Walkerville, a community immediately north of Butte which was the site of the district's earliest mining operations; the city of Anaconda in Deer Lodge County, once the smelting center for Butte's copper mining industry; and the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railroad, the transportation link between the mines of Butte and the Anaconda smelters.

One work component of the revised nomination called for a clear accounting of properties in the expanded Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. Since submittal of the original nomination in 1972, National Register standards for documenting districts had evolved substantially, and among other changes, required a precise number count of each property by type (i.e. building, structure, site or object), categorized by status as either contributing or noncontributing to the district's significance. It was known that several buildings in the original Butte district had been lost to fire and demolitions since the early 1980s, while still others had been extensively remodeled to the point that they no longer retained integrity.

Additionally, the original 1980s inventory had identified approximately 400 of the district's properties as having a "neutral" presence, as opposed to either a contributing or a noncontributing status. Although not always the case, neutral designations primarily had been applied to period buildings exhibiting an extensive degree of modern alterations, but which were otherwise standing in a streetscape setting of largely intact historic homes and/or commercial edifices.

The district's recount was accomplished by a windshield survey, completed in 2005. The number of properties identified amounted to 7,910. Of those, 6,015 (roughly three-quarters) were found contributing to the district while all of the remaining 1,895 were deemed noncontributing. None of the properties, however, were re-recorded in any detail and no written justifications for changes in National Register status prepared. The National Register accepted the amended property count and revised nomination for the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District in 2006.

The following year, the BSB Commissioners adopted a new historic preservation ordinance. Although work to revise the NHL nomination played no significant role in events spurring efforts to revise local preservation policy, changes to the ordinance's provisions were equally extensive. In a major modification, the new ordinance expanded the authority of the HPC to review and comment on requests for demolition permits to include historic buildings and structures throughout Silver Bow County, with the exception of Walkerville.* Provisions for establishing a Local Register of Historic Places and tying the issuance of local tax incentives and funds to Local Register listing were important modifications as well.

Implementation of the new ordinance fostered a greater reliance on the existing inventory and evaluation data. The fact that the bulk of that data was generated over 25 years ago and to standards considered less than adequate today, has proven especially problematic in fulfilling the expanded demolition review program. The lack of written justifications for the reassessment of neutral properties to either contributing or noncontributing status, in particular, has created uncertainties and misconceptions amongst some property owners and other interested parties as to the value of historic preservation.

This 2009 re-inventory and evaluation project marks a major step toward both ensuring the accuracy and completeness of Butte-Silver Bow's historic property database and increasing public awareness of the value of historic preservation. Additionally, the updated information will greatly aid in ongoing community planning efforts. Contingent on additional funding, it is Butte-Silver Bow's intent to continue the re-inventory and evaluation process. Future work is proposed to take place in phases, as funding allows.

* More specifically, the HPC has authority to approve, approve with conditions or deny a request for permit to demolish a historic building or structure in Silver Bow County, with the exception of Walkerville. A property owner, however, has the right to appeal a decision by the HPC to the Council of Commissioners.

METHODOLOGY

Architectural historian Mary McCormick served as RTI's project director for the Butte re-inventory and evaluation project. McCormick conducted the project's fieldwork phase in late August, September and November 2009. She recorded each of the 100 selected properties at the intensive-level, collecting sufficient information to accurately assess a property's integrity. In addition to the primary buildings, the investigation included any secondary buildings at a property, with the exception of small sheds. Only the exterior attributes of a building were noted. These included structural form, construction materials, architectural style and stylistic details. Additions and other alterations were also noted. McCormick relied on her professional expertise in historic architecture and buildings materials to estimate decade(s) of when an addition or alteration occurred or, at best, whether or not it dated before 1934, the end of the NHLD's period of significance. She also photographed each building using a digital camera. The photo-documentation attempted to capture views of all four elevations of a primary building, and at least the main elevation of a secondary building.

Following completion of the fieldwork, McCormick started the project's historic research phase. This effort attempted to determine for the primary building at a property its date of construction, original owner and/or occupant, architect, and builder. Property histories provided on the original, 1980s inventory forms were initially consulted. For the most part, however, these were found lacking in detail. Consequently, McCormick systematically reviewed several standard source materials, including:

- Sanborn Fire Insurance Company's maps of Butte. The first edition of the Sanborn was prepared and published in 1884. Subsequent editions include 1888, 1890, 1891, 1900, 1916, 1916 revised in 1951 and 1916 republished in 1957. BSB HPO Jim Jarvis accessed a black-and-white version of the maps available on-line at http://sanborn.umi.com/, downloaded pages of the editions that provided coverage of the re-inventory's properties, and submitted copies to RTI. McCormick additionally consulted color versions of the maps available at the Butte-Silver Bow Public Archives. Those color versions, however, typically were viewed only to verify the original exterior wall cladding of a resided building.

- Real estate documents on file at Silver Bow Clerk and Recorder's Office. The office's plat books were first consulted for early deed references. McCormick looked at no more than the first few deeds for a property.

- Building permits at the Butte-Silver Bow Public Archives. This collection contains permits issued by city of Butte began in 1891 into the 1950s. An index to the collection was prepared in the early 1980s, but it is far from comprehensive and listed the original permit for relatively few of the properties inventoried. Information on a permit typically included the name of the property owner or their agent, name of contractor, basic construction materials and estimated cost.

- R.L. Polk's city directories for Butte available at the Butte-Silver Bow Public Archives. City directories were used to determine if owners identified by others sources actually occupied a house, narrow the years of their occupancy and/or that of known renters, and

identify occupations. Notable gaps exist, for example the first available directory is for 1884 and the next for 1889 while there are no directories for the years 1919 thru 1922. At the same time, a reverse index – a listing of business and residential occupants by street address – only appear in directories published in the late 1920s and thereafter.

- US Census for 1880, 1900, 1910 and 1920 [the 1890 census was destroyed in a fire]. RTI researched HeritageQuest Online's census collection; the Butte-Silver Bow Public Library provides access to HeritageQuest at no charge to card-holding patrons. HeritageQuest's search engine, however, looks for head of households only. Census records are an invaluable source for identifying the size of a household and the age, birthplace, ethnicity and occupation of the household members.

McCormick synthesized the field and research data collected for a property on a Montana Historic Property Record form. While she held sole responsibility completing the descriptive, history, significance statements and integrity sections of each form, Butte-Silver Bow provided considerable technical support. BSB Planning office staff collected and input current owner information and legal location, city block and lot(s) and section, township and range, while BSB GIS staff prepared the topographic maps. Preparation of the site maps was the work of RTI's GIS technician, Gregg Ninefeldt. RTI submitted draft copies of all 100 forms to the BSB HPO and SHPO for review and comment. Copies were also sent to the Archaeological Records office at the University of Montana-Missoula for the assignments of Smithsonian site (SITS) numbers. The SITS number assignments were organized alphabetically and numerically by street name and number.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

As noted above, this 2009 re-inventory and evaluation project recorded 100 architectural properties spread out amongst seven Butte neighborhoods in the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District (Table 1). Of those 100 properties, RTI determined 25 were contributing and 75 were noncontributing to the NHL. However, one of the noncontributing properties -- Eddy's Bakery (24SB0824), a building constructed in 1949 after the NFL's period of significance -- was found independently eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The NHL status of 19 properties found noncontributing in 2005 changed to contributing and the NHL status of one property found contributing in 2005 changed to noncontributing. Additionally, inventory data was created for 14 properties overlooked during the original inventory of the 1980s or for which the original inventory data was no longer available.

The 2009 re-inventory and evaluation findings for a small selection of properties are provided below. They include representative examples of contributing and noncontributing properties from each of the seven neighborhoods and are grouped together in sections by neighborhood. Each section begins with a brief background description of the neighborhood and includes a map showing the locations of properties included in the 2009 re-inventory and evaluation. RTI gleaned and summarized the historic information presented in those

backgrounds directly from neighborhood histories presented in the revised NHL nomination form.[1] Readers are referred to that document for more details.

South Central Neighborhood

Background

The South Central Neighborhood lies between the uptown's Central Business district to the north, the railroad/warehouse district of South Butte to the south and southeast, and the Southwest neighborhood and Smelter district on the west (see Figure 1). It is characterized by blocks of mostly pre-1934 houses inter-dispersed with multi-family dwellings and a few small commercial buildings. More substantial commercial buildings as well as some industrial facilities also exist in the neighborhood, concentrated along Main and Montana Streets primarily.

The South Central Neighborhood developed into a residential area favored by members of the city's working lower and middle classes during the 1890s and first two decades of the twentieth centuries, Butte's most intense period of population growth and development. Many of the neighborhood's inhabitants worked in the adjacent railroad/warehouse districts of South Butte, finding gainful employment with the railroads or one of the many manufacturing, distribution and/or warehouses businesses there. The area also attracted a fair number of miners and smeltermen. In general, homes erected in South Central Butte were smaller and less ornate then those found in more affluent areas of the town. At the same time, however, they were far more substantially built than the quickly-erected shacks that crowded much poorer locales such as the Cabbage Patch neighborhood, for example. The ethnic composition of the neighborhood was diverse. In 1900, almost half of all households were headed by foreign-born individuals, and the 1900 and 1910 census profiled a mix of Canadian, and Northern European immigrants from Ireland, Britain, Germany and Scandinavia with a scattering from Russia, the Austrian Empire, and Switzerland.

The South Central Neighborhood contains 35 of the architectural properties recorded by the 2009 re-inventory and evaluation project (see Table 1; Figure 2). Of those, 7 are contributing and 28 are noncontributing to the NHL.

24SB0816: Jessie H. and Ruth Smith House, 222 W. Aluminum St.

Description

Constructed around 1906, house at this property is a wood-frame foursquare cottage oddly elevated on a concrete-wall basement which rises about 6 feet above the front sidewalk (Figure 3). The basement is an addition which may date to as early as the 1930s. The house's asphalt-single hip roof features a small flat and boxed eaves with a slight overhang. A frieze board with bed molding defines the wall-roof juncture. Exterior walls continue to display original drop siding. A former entry on the east side of the house was in filled with siding after 1984.

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[1] Derek Strahan et al., "Butte-Anaconda Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2006.

Table 1. List of the 100 Architectural Properties Re-inventory and Evaluated in 2009.

No.	Street Address	SITS No.	Property Name	Year Built	Neighborhood	NRHP Status* 1980s/2005	NRHP Status* 2009 (Criteria)
0222	Aluminum W.	24SB0816	Jessie H. & Ruth Smith House	c. 1906	South Central	NA / Noncont.	Cont. (A, C)
0226	Aluminum W.	24SB0817	F. W. Phillips Store & House	c. 1893	South Central	NA / Cont.	Noncont.
0306	Aluminum W.	24SB0818	William Scott House	c. 1895	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0420	Aluminum W.	24SB0819	Harry P. & Ruth Darlington House	c. 1939	South Central	NA / Noncont.	Noncont.
0510	Aluminum W.	24SB0820	James & Vera Lee House	c. 1933	South Central	NA / Noncont.	Cont. (A, C)
0516	Aluminum W.	24SB0821	William & Lizzie Mathews House	1900-01	South Central	NA / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
0726	Arizona S.	24SB0822	H. E. Morier Produce Warehouse	1915	South Butte	NA / Noncont.	Noncont.
1101	Arizona S.	24SB0823	John & Elizabeth O'Conner Duplex	c. 1915	South Butte	Cont. / Cont.	Cont. (A,C)
1140	Atlantic S.	24SB0824	Eddy's Bakery	1949	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Indepen. (A, C)
0514	Clark S.	24SB0825	Leroy C. & Connie Ritter House	c. 1918	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0518	Clark S.	24SB0826	Carl & Adeline Davis House	1917	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0531	Clark S.	24SB0827	Shelton & Winifred Williams House	c. 1918	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
0627	Clark S.	24SB0828	James J. & Agnes Loretta Gleason House	1917	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
0631	Clark S.	24SB0829	James H. & Kate Park House	1917	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
0500	Colorado S.	24SB0830	Patrick & Mary Dougherty House	c. 1885	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0609	Crystal S.	24SB0831	William W. Wiggins House	1916	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0213	Dakota S.	24SB0832	John & Delia Sylvester House	c. 1889	Central Business	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0315	Dakota S.	24SB0833	Henry C. & Julia Parsons, Jr. House	c. 1885	Central Business	Neutral / Cont.	Cont. (A,C)
0533	Dakota S.	24SB0834	Thompson Duplex	c. 1893	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0670	Dakota S.	24SB0835	Andrew & Christina Mattson House	1897	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0718	Dakota S.	24SB0836	Thomas & Myrtle Blythe House	c. 1910	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0720	Dakota S.	24SB0837	James McNabb House	c. 1900	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
1011	Dakota S.	24SB0838	Edwin & Cora Paramenter House	1917	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
1128	Farrell	24SB0839	Fred & Etta Melcher House	c. 1892	South Butte	Cont. / Noncont.	Noncont.
1214	Farrell	24SB0840	Peter & Ursula Derjardins House	c. 1894/1920	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
1218	Farrell	24SB0841	Mathew & Annie Gramling House	c. 1894	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0511	First E.	24SB0842	California & First St. Houses	c. 1890	South Butte	NA / Noncont.	Noncont.
1211	First E.	24SB0843	Pernio House	c. 1915	South Butte	NA / Noncont.	Noncont.
1033	Gold W.	24SB0844	Joseph Leveque House	c. 1915	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
1118	Gold W.	24SB0845	Harry P. Gill House	1913	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0238	Idaho S.	24SB0846	Trivridge Store & Residence	1898	Central Business	Neutral / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
0312	Idaho S.	24SB0847	Michael Moran House	c. 1885	West Side	NA / Noncont.	Noncont.
0314	Idaho S.	24SB0848	James & Lynnie Boyce House	c. 1888	West Side	NA / Noncont.	Noncont.

No.	Street Address	SITS No.	Property Name	Year Built	Neighborhood	NRHP Status* 1980s/2005	NRHP Status* 2009 (Criteria)
0517	Idaho S.	24SB0849	Samuel & Marie McCallum House	c. 1908-09	South Central	NA / Noncont.	Noncont.
0646	Idaho S.	24SB0850	Solomon & Rose Ornstein House	c. 1906	South Central	Noncont. / Noncont.	Noncont.
0111	Iron W.	24SB0851	Emma & Edward Hersam House	c. 1887	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0361	Iron W.	24SB0852	Jessie R. & Lena Huddleson House	c. 1917	South Central	Cont. / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
0420	Iron W.	24SB0853	Samuel & Marion Cockell House	c. 1908	Smelter District	Neutral / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
0611	Iron W.	24SB0854	Albert & A. Maude Woodside House	c.1913	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0621	Iron W.	24SB0855	Henry & Abbie Murray House	c. 1906	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0300	Jackson S.	24SB0856	Charles & Mary Mayo Duplex	1899	West Side	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0310	Jackson S.	24SB0857	Jacob Karatofsky House	c. 1899	West Side	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0406	Jackson S.	24SB0858	William & Agnes Attridge House	1899	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0422	Jackson S.	24SB0859	Lee & Minnie Geisert Flat	1901-02	South Central	Cont. / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
0615	Jackson S.	24SB0860	James & Maggie Ruddy House	c. 1906	Southwest	Cont. / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
0646	Jackson S.	24SB0861	Clemens & Caroline Vogel House	1914	South Central	Cont. / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
0500	Main S.	24SB0862	McGree House & Ice Cream Factory	c. 1938	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0501	Main S.	24SB0863	A. F. Toler Drugstore	1890/1918	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0541	Main S.	24SB0864	Thomas Clark Shop	1914	South Central	Cont. / Noncont.	Noncont.
0617	Main S.	24SB0865	Oscar & Anna Chapman Duplex	c.1901	South Central	Cont. / Noncont.	Noncont.
0665	Main S.	24SB0866	Henry & Maggie Bartle House	1898	South Central	Neutral / Cont.	Noncont.
0733	Main S.	24SB0867	Green Houses	c.1899	South Central	Cont. / Cont.	Cont. (A,C)
0862	Main S.	24SB0868	William & Etta Linenkohl House	c. 1899	South Butte	Cont. / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
0921	Main S.	24SB0869	Richard & Julia Howell Duplex	c. 1899	South Butte	NA / Noncont.	Noncont.
0358	Mercury E.	24SB0870	William & Julia Thomas House	c. 1895	East Side	Neutral / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
0319	Montana S	24SB0871	Charles Franzman Flat	1891	Central Business	Neutral / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
0327½	Montana S.	24SB0872	Montana St. Alley Houses	c. 1905	Central Business	NA / NA	Cont. (A,C)
0329	Montana S.	24SB0873	William & Carrie Fant House	c. 1885	Central Business	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0654	Montana S.	24SB0874	Francis Reno Duplex	c. 1902	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0818	Montana S.	24SB0875	Delonais Auto-Electric Service Shop	1916	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0820	Montana S.	24SB0876	Mueller Oxygen Gas Plant	1917	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0628	Nevada	24SB0877	James & A. Verna Brown House	c.1899	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0635	Placer	24SB0878	Mike McCormick Duplex	c.1901	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0709	Placer	24SB0879	Barnett Harrison House	c.1905	South Central	Cont. / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
0830	Placer	24SB0880	George & Anna Free House	c.1896	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0841	Placer	24SB0881	Franz & Mary Krabler House	c.1905	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0714	Platinum W.	24SB0882	Thomas & Marie Tobin House	1918	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
1026	Platinum W.	24SB0883	Louis T. & Helena Herman House	c.1914	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
1030	Platinum W.	24SB0884	Arthur & Julia Ducharme House	c.1909-10	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
1039	Platinum W.	24SB0885	James & Anna King House	c.1910-11	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.

No.	Street Address	SITS No.	Property Name	Year Built	Neighborhood	NRHP Status* 1980s/2005	NRHP Status* 2009 (Criteria)
1107	Platinum W.	24SB0886	Egbert & Agnes Irish House	c.1913	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
1113	Platinum W.	24SB0887	Anthony & Mary Gaughan House	c.1909	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
1160	Platinum W.	24SB0888	John & Mary Bender House	1963	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont. / PI
1020	Porphyry W.	24SB0889	Andy & Mary Phau House	c. 1914	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0006	Second E.	24SB0890	McManus Grocery & Dwelling	c. 1919	South Butte	NA / Noncont.	Noncont.
1119	Second E.	24SB0891	Emil & Louise Naese House	c. 1890	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
1125	Second E.	24SB0892	William J. & Katie Burke House	1914	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
1130	Second E.	24SB0893	John & Mary Murphy House	c. 1894	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
1204	Second E.	24SB0894	Barlett Boardinghouse	c.1885	South Butte	Cont. / Noncont.	Noncont.
1223	Second E.	24SB0895	Shale Duplex	c. 1895	South Butte	Cont. / Noncont.	Noncont.
0515	Silver W.	24SB0896	James & May Coombs House	1898	West Side	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0601	Silver W.	24SB0897	Julius & Mary Fox House	1898	West Side	Neutral / Cont.	Cont. (A,C)
1127	Third E.	24SB0898	John & Mary Osvalt House	c.1885	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
1131	Third E.	24SB0899	George & Annie Lenart House	c. 1885	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0603	Travonia	24SB0900	Earl & Corrine Jelter House	1915	Southwest	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0809	Travonia	24SB0901	Henry & Maggie Gitner House	c. 1902	Smelter District	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0720	Utah	24SB0902	McNulty Apartments	c. 1895	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0725	Utah	24SB0903	Laura Stough Rooming House	c. 1895	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0803	Washington S	24SB0904	Charles & Barbara Holmes House	c. 1895	Smelter District	Cont. / Noncont.	Noncont.
0526	Washington S.	24SB0905	Thomas & Mary Christie House	c. 1910	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0608	Washington S.	24SB0906	Bridget Donegan House	c. 1885	South Central	Cont. / Noncont.	Noncont.
0630	Washington S.	24SB0907	John F. Redman House	c. 1902	South Central	Cont. / Noncont.	Noncont.
0717	Washington S.	24SB0908	James & Susie McManis House	c. 1899	South Central	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0808	Washington S.	24SB0909	Fred & Grace Orem Flat	c. 1913	Smelter District	Cont. / Noncont.	Cont. (A,C)
0850	Washington S.	24SB0910	Henry & Viola Benz House	1942	Smelter District	Cont. / Noncont.	Noncont.
0626	Wyoming S.	24SB0911	Charles S. & Jessie Huff House	1899	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0628	Wyoming S.	24SB0912	Peter & Julia Lyden House	1899	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0642	Wyoming S.	24SB0913	Eli D. Carter House	c. 1890	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.
0649	Wyoming S.	24SB0914	James Gough Duplex	c. 1893	South Butte	Cont. / Noncont.	Noncont.
0701	Wyoming S.	24SB0915	James McElroy House	c. 1890	South Butte	Neutral / Noncont.	Noncont.

*** NA = not available; Neutral = not counted as either contributing or noncontributing to Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District (NHL); Cont. = contributing to NHL; Noncont. = noncontributing to NHL; Indepen. = noncontributing to NHL but independently eligible for National Register Listing; PI = potentially eligible for independent listing in National Register when reaches 50 years in age.**

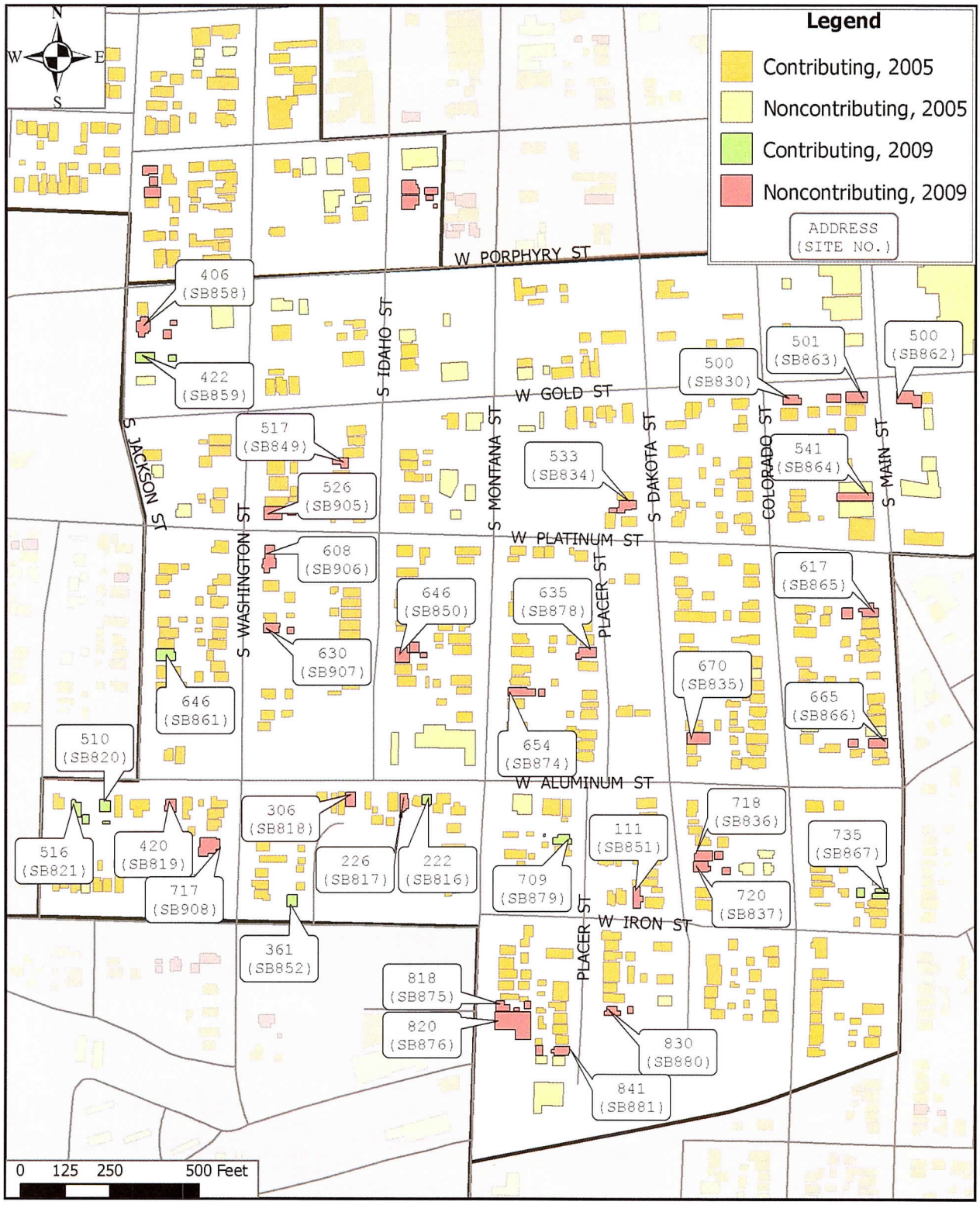


Figure 2. Map of portion of South Central neighborhood showing properties re-inventoried in 2009 and their National Register status.



Figure 3. Jesse E. & Ruth Smith House (24SB0816), front (north) façade and east elevation. View to southwest.

Fenestration on the front façade has a central main entry flanked by sets of paired windows (one set each side). The entry no longer is accessible, situated high above the sidewalk with no stairs to it. (Sanborn maps indicated the house never had a front porch). A door remains there, however. It is a paneled-wood unit with Craftsman-style glazing in the form of three vertical lights divided by heavy wood muntins. A transom window highlights the entry.

The two front window sets each have or had a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows. One of these windows may be gone. The opening there is now completely boarded. The other three windows have broken or missing glass and/or are partially boarded.

The basement is a full basement, the west portion of which accommodates a single-car garage. The door to the garage hangs on the basement's front wall. It is a non-historic rollup door made of paneled wood. The basement's front wall also has a non-historic person door (slab wood) at center and a non-historic wood box-like projection or bay toward the east. Intervening wall spaces have been covered with plywood sheeting.

A small, enclosed porch on the back (south side) of the house is an addition, likely constructed in the 1920s. It has a shed roof with exposed rafter tips under the eaves, and vertical beaded board siding. There is a doorway flanked by window openings (one each side) on the porch's south wall. The door and window units have been removed, and all three openings covered with wood lattice.

History

Construction of this house occurred sometime between 1900 and 1906. That year, the city directory listed Jessie H. Smith as residing at this address and working as a porter for Newburg Drug. Jessie and his wife, Alice Smith, had married just a few years prior. The couple continued to make this house their home until at least 1910.

Evaluation

The house's original qualities of design have been diminished by its odd elevation well above the street level. The day light basement on which it was placed, however, may very well date to the later years of the District's period of significance. The house otherwise remains at its original location, and retains its original foursquare cottage form and clapboard siding. The façade fenestration is also largely intact. As such, the house is readily recognizable as a late nineteenth/early twentieth century building when viewed from the street.

The Jessie H. and Ruth Smith House retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. It is associated with the district's strong working class heritage which enabled the phenomenal rise of the Butte-Anaconda copper industry during the late ninetieth and early twentieth centuries. Additionally, it serves as a representative example of one of the most common working-class house types of the era, the foursquare cottage.

24SB0820: James and Vera Lee House, 510 W. Aluminum St.

Description

James and Vera Lee House is a vernacular interpretation of the Moderne style, which saw limited use in residential construction during the 1930s. Moderne influences are conveyed by the smooth finish of stucco on wood-framed exterior walls, near flat roof and continuous windows at a prominent corner (Figure 4). The house has a single-story and a front-facing L-shaped plan. Concrete foundation walls support the house and enclose a basement, the western part of which accommodates a garage. The roof is flat with parapets on the front (north) and two side elevations. Stepped vertical projections highlight the parapet at the wall corners and at the center of the east and west side walls. The main entry is on the east-facing wall at the inset of the front ell.

Window fenestration is variable. There is a large wood 1/1 double-hung window with narrow 1/1 double-hung sidelights at the front façade's recessed wall. The continuous corner windows, which are at the juncture of the front and west walls, consist of two (one per wall) larger wood fixed windows with three horizontal lights each. Openings at those two windows have slightly projecting board lintels and wooden sills. Other windows observed include double-hungs in paired (west wall) and single (west and south walls) settings, 1x1 sliders (south wall) and multi-light fixed units (basement). One of the double-hungs is a modern vinyl replacement, while the other windows seemingly are historic wood units.

The south elevation of the house appears as two levels, with the main story elevated on a tall daylight basement. An entry centered on the main level retains a paneled-wood half-light



Figure 4. Photograph of James & Vera Lee House (24SB0820), front (north) façade and west elevation. View to southeast.

door. It opens onto a small deck made of heavy metal meshing. A set of metal mesh stairs go down from the deck to the back yard. The deck and stairs both have pipe railings. The south elevation's daylight basement has horizontal board wall siding on the east and a paneled-wood rollup garage door on the west.

History

The house was constructed around 1933, the year that the city issued a new water permit for the property to James Lee. It replaced an older house built before 1900. Mr. Lee, a miner, and his wife Vera Lee remained at this address for a few years only.

Evaluation

The house has a high-level of integrity. It has not been enlarged since construction, thus fully retaining its original size, scale and massing. Important character-defining attributes of its Moderne style also are intact such as the stucco wall finish and continuous corner windows, among others. Modifications, in fact, appear to be limited to one or two vinyl-sash replacement windows, none which are on the front façade.

The James and Vera Lee House retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. It is associated with the District's strong working class heritage which enabled the phenomenal rise of the the Butte-Anaconda copper

industry during the late ninetieth and early twentieth centuries. Additionally, it is an uncommon yet very well-preserved example of a Moderne-style dwelling in Butte.

24SB0849: Samuel and Marie McCallum House, 517 S. Idaho St.

Description

The Samuel and Marie McCallum House is a small, single-story building located well back from the street near the alley. Its original core is a narrow front gable "shotgun" dwelling constructed in ca. 1909 (Figure 5). It has an early (pre-1916) gable-roofed addition on the rear (west) elevation, and a larger more recent addition at the south end of the front (east) facade. Constructed between 1916 and 1951, that south addition has a side gable roof. A newer concrete veneer covers the foundation. Roof surfaces are sheathed by asphalt shingles. Roof eaves at the original shotgun overhang slightly and are still trimmed by original crown molding.



Figure 5. Photograph of Samuel & Marie McCallum House (24SB0849), front (east) facade. View to west.

The house displays a variety of siding materials. Perma-stone covers the front (east) façades of the shotgun and south addition, while other walls sport non-historic horizontal hardboard siding in a wide exposure. These replacement veneers may both date to as early as the 1960s. Original horizontal lap wood siding remains exposed at the shotgun's front gable end.

The front façade has an entry at the shotgun and a wood picture window at the south addition. The entry holds a wood slab door with three small diamond windows. Both the door and picture window likely are modifications from the 1960s or later as well.

The main entry is fronted by an original (ca. 1909) open porch. The porch has a shed with a gable peak at the main entry. The gable peak features the same finishing treatments found at the shotgun's front gable, including horizontal lap wood siding on the end wall and crown molding at the eaves. Otherwise the porch has been modified with non-historic metal pipe roof supports, a concrete deck, and decorative cinder block rail along its south side. A decorative cinder flower box runs along the foundation of the south addition.

The house's rear wing has an entry and windows on the south elevation. The entry has an older but non-original wood half-light door. Heavy wood muntins divided the door's window into multiple diamond lights. A 1x1 sliding window is west of the entry and a 1/1 double-hung window is to the east. Both windows are older wood units. The entry is fronted by a small wood deck with post railings and wood steps on the west.

History

Sources consulted indicated this house was constructed in 1908 or 1909. Samuel and Marie McCallum owned the property at the time and became the house's first occupants. Then in their mid- to late 20s, the McCallums had both been born in the United States: Samuel in North Dakota to English immigrants; and Marie in Wisconsin to German immigrants. Samuel worked as a clerk at Keefe Brothers when the couple moved in this house. A year or two later, and while still employed by Keefe Brothers, he opened the Butte Motorcycle Garage on W. Galena St. The garage offered "public delivery" services, in addition presumably to motorcycle repairs. The McCallum sold this house at 517 S. Idaho and moved elsewhere in Butte in 1915.

Evaluation

The house retains integrity of location. Essential integrity aspects of design and materials, however, have been lost. The house no longer conveys its original shotgun form and appearance due to the construction of a major addition on a side elevation. Additionally, except at the gable ends, siding materials currently displayed by the house are modern and not historically compatible, consisting of Perma-stone on the front façade and hardboard siding in a wide exposure at the side and rear elevations. The front door and front window are also non-compatible modern replacements, and the front porch too has been modernized with materials not available during the district's period of significance.

The Samuel and Marie McCallum House is a noncontributing property in the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. Although constructed during the district's period of significance, it was extensively remodeled thereafter and no longer retains integrity.

24SB0859: Lee and Minnie Geister Flat, 422 S. Jackson St.

Description

Constructed around 1901-02, this single-story flat has a wood frame veneered by brick-masonry walls (Figure 6). The bricks are a soft red brick. The flat rests over a full basement with granite-block masonry walls. Parapets line the front (west) and two side (north and south) elevations of the nearly flat roof. The front parapet is flat and displays a corbelled frieze. Side



Figure 6. Photograph of Lee & Minnie Geister Flat (24SB0859), front (west) facade. View to east.

parapets both decline in three low steps. Roofing material consists of built up layers of tarpaper and gravel.

Fenestration at the front (west) façade originally featured an entry-window set to the north and a window-entry set to the south. The two window openings were tall, and just slightly narrower than those at the entries. All four opening had brick segmental arched headers. Several years later but likely during the historic era, the two apartments at the flat's main level were combined into one. At that time, the entry at the south set was converted into a window, via shortening of the opening with brick infill to the sill-level of the other windows. Today (2009), the two original window openings each retain an original wood fixed window and a leaded transom with diamond pattered leaded lights and lightly tinted green glass. Sills at these two windows are stone. The converted window also has a wood fixed window, but its transom is a modern a 1x1 sliding window, while the sill at this window is made of wood. The entry, in turn, holds a modern replacement door. Aluminum storms front all three windows, and the entry has a metal storm door.

Window openings on the side and rear elevations have brick segmental arch headers, including those at the granite-block basement. Window types observed included fixed and double-hungs. They appear to be the original wood units.

An open hip-roofed porch spans the front façade. Five, slightly bowed Tuscan wood columns divide the porch into five bays. Each column stands on a paneled-wood pedestal. Plain post railings occupy the four southern most bays, while the northern most bay is an open entry. Access to the entry is provided by a set of wood stairs with post railings. The porch has a

tongue-and-groove paneled ceiling and deck, and vertical beaded board skirting at the foundation.

The flat's rear (east) elevation appears as two stories, having the granite-block basement wall exposed to daylight. An enclosed porch covers the "upper story." It stands cantilevered over the basement on wood post supports. The porch's nearly flat roof has lightly overhanging eaves underscored by exposed rafter tips. Walls are enclosed by drop siding and bands of wood multi-light windows. The entry to the porch is centered on the east wall. Along set of wood stairs with a new fiberglass roof leads down from the entry to the backyard.

History

Construction of this flat likely commenced soon after Lee and Minnie Geisert acquired the deed to the property in June 1901. Following the building's completion, the Geiserts moved into one of the two apartments on the main level. Both first generation Americans born in Wisconsin, the Geiserts were in there early 30s at the time, and had been married about 12 years. Lee ran a barbershop along with partner John Lacappelle.

The Geiserts owned and occupied the flat until at least 1910, if not a few years longer. During that time, they received rental income from residents of the other upper story apartment as well as a third apartment in the basement.

Evaluation

The flat retains a high level of integrity. It stands in its original location, and the only notable modifications to the building since construction has been the conversion one of the two front entries into a window and replacement of the door at the other entry. Otherwise, the building's original brick and granite block walls remain fully exposed; most if not all of the original windows survive; and the ornate front porch is fully intact.

The Lee and Minnie Geisert Flat retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. It has a direct association with the district's strong working class heritage which enabled the phenomenal rise of the Butte-Anaconda copper industry during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Additionally, it is a very well preserved example of a brick flat adorned by Victorian details.

24SB0866: Henry and Maggie Bartle House, 665 S. Main St.

Description

Constructed in ca. 1898, the house (feature 1) is a wood-framed hip-roofed cottage with intersecting gables on the front (east) facade and north elevation (one each; Figure 7). It had an L-shaped plan and presumably featured Queen Anne detailing originally. Owners enclosed the front L-inset with a shed-roofed addition and otherwise extensively remodeled the house's exterior most likely in the 1960s and/or 1970s.

The house displays mostly modern finishing treatments. A facing of newer concrete covers the foundation. Roof material is asphalt shingles. Exterior walls sport horizontal metal



Figure 7. Photograph of Henry & Maggie Bartle House (24SB0866), front (east) façade. View to west.

siding with a 5- to 6-inch exposure. The exception to this is the lower half of the front façade which instead has a veneer of fake irregularly-coursed ashlar. Fenestration on the front façade consists of the main entry flanked on either side by wood picture windows (one each). Located toward the interior (south) side of the shed-roofed addition, the main entry is fronted by a low-pitched gable hood over a small concrete stoop with modern wrought iron posts and railings. The door there is obscured behind a metal storm door but may be a wood slab. Two wider than tall wood windows with four vertical lights each appear on the rear elevation. The lights at both windows have been boarded.

History

Henry and Maggie Bartle purchased this property at 665 S. Main and moved into the newly completed house in 1898. Both of the Bartles had immigrated to the United States; Harry arrived from England in 1880, and Maggie followed from her homeland of Canada in 1892. The couple lived at 665 S. Main until 1904 or 1905. During that time, Henry worked as a watchman at the Blue Bird Mine, if not other local mines.

Evaluation

This house still stands in its original location. Essential integrity aspects of materials and design, however, have been lost due to the cumulative effect of several non-compatible, modern alterations. Most notable of those are the wide exposure metal replacement siding, and fake rock veneer on the front façade. Additionally, almost all of the windows are modern replacements of

a type not standard to turn-of-the century residential architecture. The house's originally open front porch was also in-filled with an addition.

The Henry and Maggie Bartle House is a noncontributing property in the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. Although constructed during the district's period of significance, it was extensively remodeled in recent years and no longer retains integrity.

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24SB0896: Bridget Donegan House, 608 S. Washington St.

Description

Most likely constructed prior to 1890, the Bridget Donegan House is an extensively remodeled wood-frame house (Figure 8). Historically, it consisted of a single-story, hip-roofed cottage with a slightly projecting 1½-story gabled wing on the front (west) façade to the north. Large gable-roofed dormers rose from the south- and east-facing slopes (one each) of the cottage's hipped roof. A small open porch was centered on the front façade, and a full-length open porch spanned the rear (east) elevation. The house rested on a stone masonry foundation.

By the early 1980s, the house had been remodeled somewhat. The original front porch was gone, replaced by an open, shed-roofed porch with a concrete deck and modern wrought iron posts. Additionally, the rear porch had been enclosed, and a large shed-roofed deck erected on the house's south elevation. Exterior walls sported replacement horizontal hardboard siding with a wide exposure. A majority of the original and/or historic wood windows, however, remained. Double-hung windows predominated.



Figure 8. Photograph of Bridget Donegan House (24SB0896), front (west) façade. View to east.

The house displays several additional modifications today (2009). Most notable of those are two additions on the north elevation: a narrow mudroom and a large single-stall garage. The mudroom serves as an enclosed walkway between the house and the garage. Both it and the garage are wood-framed structures, resting on concrete foundations and topped by ribbed metal gable roofs. Exterior walls are covered by vinyl siding simulating a narrow-exposure horizontal drop pattern. There is a large rollup garage door on the front (west) wall of the garage, and a pair of vinyl casement windows at the mudroom. Together the garage and mudroom have a wider exposure to the street than the house proper.

The house's other newer modifications likely date from the time of construction of the garage and mudroom. Exterior walls sport the same drop-like vinyl siding as the additions. Likewise, the house's various roof structures are covered by ribbed-metal sheeting. There are several newer, vinyl replacement windows as well, including fixed and casement units. A fixed window with casement sidelights now occupies a front first-story opening which historically accommodated a larger double-hung window with narrow double-hung sidelights. Historic wood double-hung windows in single settings remain at front wing's gable end and at the rear dormer (one each).

History

In May 1890, Bridget Donegan purchased this property from Alex J. Johnston for $400. Although not a sizeable sum, the $400 payment was sufficient for the day to suggest that the house may have already stood on the property. City directories and Sanborn maps, however, were unable to confirm this assumption. The directories showed Johnston, a local bank clerk, living on Copper St. during the late 1880s and early 1890s. At the same time, while the 1890 and earlier editions of the Sanborn maps did not cover the area, the house did appeared on the 1891 edition.

An Irish immigrant likely born in the late 1830s, Bridget Donegan did not move into the house after acquiring the property in 1890. Rather she, an unmarried woman, apparently used it for rental income for the following 20 years, while working as a household servant in Butte. In 1900, for example, Donegan was living and working as a servant for merchant William Phouts and his wife Katie.

When a US census taker visited this house in 1900, two families were in residence there, both as renters. Samuel and Anna Hess occupied one part of the house, and John and Josephine Fisher the other. Samuel Hess hailed from Missouri originally, while Anna had been born in Germany. Mr. Hess worked at the Butte Reduction Works. The Fishers, in turn, were both first-generation Americans of German heritage. Mr. Fisher labored in the mines.

In about 1910, Bridget Donegan finally moved to her S. Washington St. property. Rather than the main (today's) house, she made a small alley house (no longer extant) then on the property her home. Donegan shared the alley house with a female lodger, a dressmaker, that year, while renting the main house to a miner and his wife with six children. Within the next couple of years, however, it seems that Bridget at long last took up residence in the main dwelling. She continued to own and occupy the house likely until her death in 1921.

Evaluation

This house still stands in its original location. Essential integrity aspects of materials and design, however, have been lost. Construction of the mudroom and garage additions greatly altered the house's historic mass, form and scale and, due to their prominent location on a side elevation, fully comprised its historic streetscape appearance. While the residing material is of a historically appropriate pattern and exposure, the ribbed metal used to re-roof the house is not. Additionally, a majority of the windows are modern vinyl replacements, and the front porch has been completely reconstructed with historically non-compatible structural elements and materials.

The Bridget Donegan House is a noncontributing property in the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. Although constructed during the district's period of significance, it has been extensively remodeled in recent years and no longer retains integrity.

South Butte Neighborhood

Background

The South Butte Neighborhood lies southeast of the uptown's Central Business district where Butte Hill begins to flatten (see Figure 1). It has one of the most diverse built environments in town including railroad facilities, warehouses, manufacturing and processing plants, churches, residences as well as a fairly substantial commercial district along the Landmark District's southern boundary, Front Street. Additionally, the Belmont Mine and Parrott Smelter bound the neighborhood on the east. Many of the buildings in the neighborhood date to the 1890s, while most others were erected during the first two decades of the twentieth century.

South Butte grew up around the railroads that first appeared in Butte in the early 1880s. The railroads attracted a variety of industries dependent on the access to distant markets and materials that it provided, such as meat and dairy processing plants, lumber yards, ironworks and wholesale distributors of foodstuff and goods, among many others. Following construction of street railways between South Butte and the uptown business district and beyond between 1885 and 1890, the neighborhood enjoyed a major population boom and heretofore undeveloped lands filled with residences. Neighborhood residents were predominately working class, with a scattering of professionals and upper class members also represented. The neighborhood housed slightly more renters than homeowners, and many took in boarders or lodgers. Most of the people of South Butte were born in the United States, although immigrants from Canada and Northern Europe formed a large minority. The neighboorhood's immigrant stock included individuals from southern and eastern Europe as well.

The South Butte Neighborhood contains 27 of the architectural properties recorded by the 2009 re-inventory and evaluation project (see Table 1; Figure 9). Of those, 5 are contributing and 22 are noncontributing to the NHL. One of the noncontributing properties though is independently eligible for the National Register.

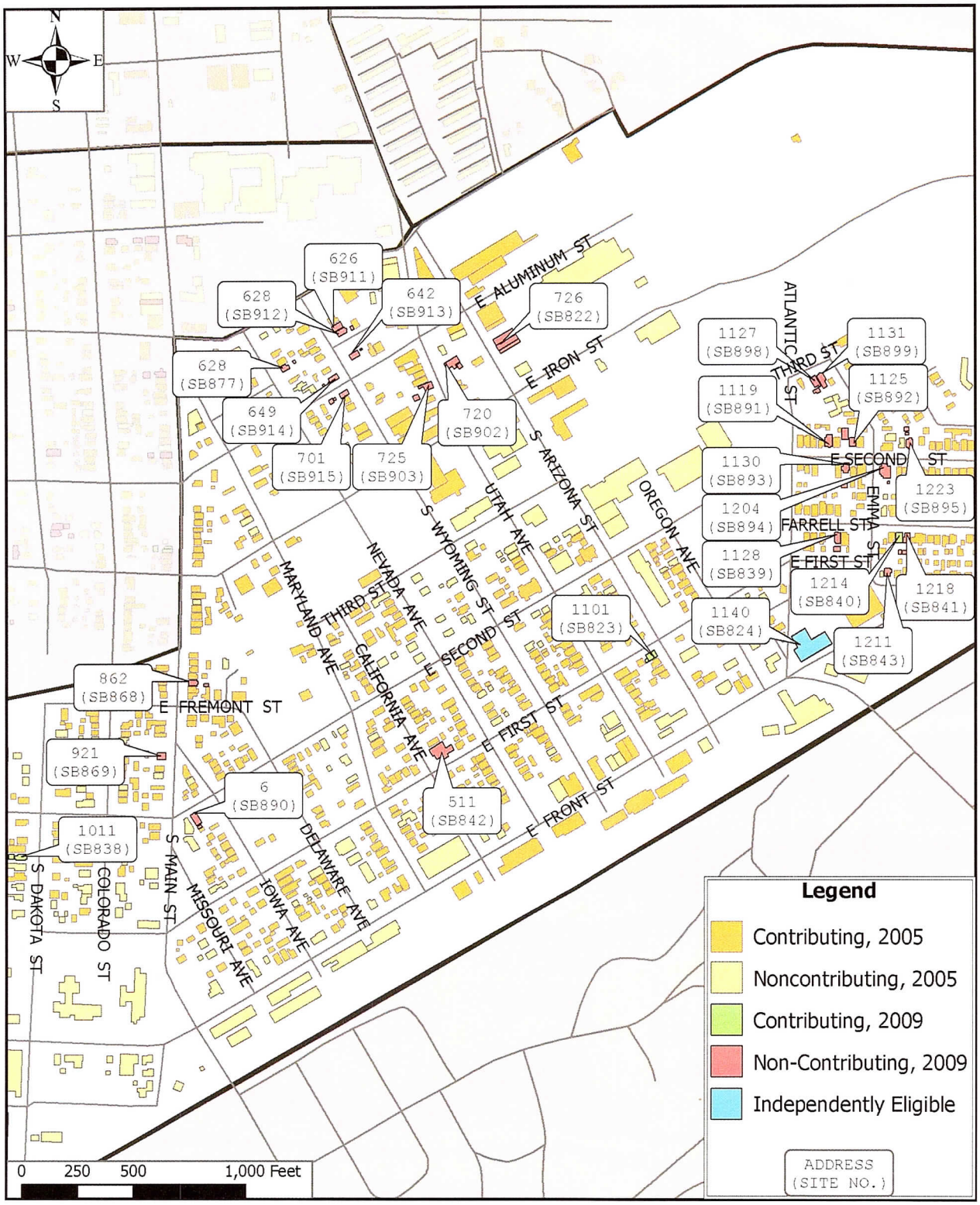


Figure 9. Map of portion of South Butte neighborhood showing properties re-inventoried in 2009 and their National Register status.

24SB0822: H. E. Morier Produce Warehouse, 726 S. Arizona St.

Description

The H.E Morier Produce Warehouse is in a concentrated area of warehouses and manufacturing and distribution plants in the South Butte neighborhood's eastern sector. It stands on the east side of Arizona St. and is joined on the north by a much larger warehouse, now covered in ribbed metal siding. A fenced lot on the building's south side is used for miscellaneous storage.

As constructed in 1915, the H.E. Morier Produce Warehouse was a long and narrow, single-story building with a flat roof and brick over clay tile masonry walls. Presumably in the 1970s or early 1980s, a mansard roof-like structure was built on the flat roof, creating a second story (Figure 10). That wood-framed addition is sheathed with cedar shake shingles and pierced by several small metal windows. Modification of the storefront with andonized aluminum commercial windows and door likely occurred in the 1970s or early 1980s as well. Although partially blocked by a sign advertising the current business, a brick panel is evident above the storefront. Additionally, original window and door openings with brick segmental arch lintels remain on the south elevation. They have, however, been boarded and/or refitted with modern fixtures. A garage door is on the east elevation; it is a non-original but older paneled-wood roll up door with a window row.



Figure 10. Photograph of H. E. Morier Produce Warehouse (24SB0822),front (west) facade. View to northeast.

History

In 1915, Henry E. Morier hired builders Nelson and Pederson to construct this brick and tile warehouse for $5,000. He presumably moved his wholesale produce business into the new warehouse before the year's end. The area supported a variety of wholesale operations as well as manufacturing and distribution facilities by then. In addition to Morier's, there were at least three other wholesale produce warehouses in the 700 block of S. Arizona Street alone.

Henry E. Morier already was well-established in Butte's wholesale produce industry by the mid-1910s. He had a warehouse on E. Platinum by at least 1907. He utilized this warehouse on Arizona from 1915 until at least 1920. Produce arrived on a railroad spur on the east side of the warehouse, and was sold to customers in the building's front or west end.

Evaluation

The warehouse retains integrity of location, but lacks integrity of design, materials and association. The loss of those essential aspects of integrity is primarily attributable to the wooden mansard roof addition and anodized aluminum replacement fixtures at the storefront. The mansard roof particularly has muddled the building's identity as an early- twentieth-century warehouse.

The H.E. Morier Produce Warehouse is a noncontributing property in the Butte-Anaconda Historic Landmark District. Although constructed during the district's period of significance, it has been extensively remodeled in recent years and no longer retains integrity.

24SB0824: Eddy's Bakery, 1140 S. Atlantic St.

Description

Eddy's Bakery is at the northwest corner of S. Atlantic and E. Front streets, the far southeastern reaches of the South Butte neighborhood. Completed in 1949, it is a late addition to the area. The car barns for city's street railway, long since abandoned, were presumably torn down to make room for its construction.

Eddy's Bakery consists of two large rectangular-shaped structural masses, both of brick over clay tile masonry construction (Figure 11). The primary and larger of the two masses is aligned on a southwest-northeast axis approximately, and faces southwest toward Atlantic St. It housed the baking plant as well as offices. The secondary mass is a warehouse located on the baking plant's northwest side. The building rests on a concrete foundation and roofs at both masses are flat with parapets on all elevations. Wall bricks are wire-struck, predominately brown and light tan in color. They are visually contrasted by concrete coping at the parapets and other concrete details (see below).

The building is one story, except a narrow office section situated at the front (southwest) end of the baking plant. The office section has two levels, the upper one of which is a mezzanine. A slightly projecting, full-height entry feature is at its south end. The entry's doorway is slightly recessed along with a brick panel and a large glass block window above it. A concrete surround denotes the recession. The doorway retains the original, wood full-light door



Figure 11. Photograph of Eddy's Bakery (24SB0824), front (southwest) façade. View to northeast.

with narrow sidelights. Decorative light fixtures remain intact on either side of the entry (one each). The brick panel between the doorway and glass block window holds a concrete block etched with "1949," the building's year of construction. The upper and lower levels of the office façade each have a row of six nearly-square window openings tied by a continuous sill made of concrete. Multi-light metal combination windows (fixed and hopper) are intact at the upper level openings, while the lower level's window openings are boarded.

Other elevations are divided into bays by brick pilasters and/or windows and doors. The brick pilasters stand about three-quarters of a wall's height and feature diagonal-cut concrete caps. Windows predominately are large, metal multi-light fixed-over-hopper units. They appear in single and paired settings. There is a freight entry on the southeast side of the baking plant, next to a large parking lot. It has a slab replacement door. Two large garage openings pierce the warehouse, both of which hold modern metal-clad rollup doors.

History

Eddy Bakeries, Inc. erected this baking plant in 1949. In business for nearly four decades by then, the company had grown from a modest Missoula bakery to a major wholesale producer and distributor of breads and other baked goods, with plants in several cities in Montana and nearby states. J. E. O'Connell had guided the company and its expansion throughout the years.

Evaluation

Eddy's Bakery retains essential integrity aspects of location, design and materials. Modifications have been largely limited to boarding of some windows and garage door replacements. Despite these changes, the building's original fenestration patterns are still fully evident, and far more original windows than not remain intact and exposed.

Eddy's Bakery does not contribute to the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. Although more than 50 years old and retaining excellent integrity, the building post-dates the district's period of significance, ending in 1934.

Eddy's Bakery, however, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It serves as a very well-preserved example of a large International-style industrial plant from the mid-twentieth century.

24SB0839: Fred and Etta Melcher House, 1128 Farrell St.

Description

At the time of its completion in ca. 1892, the Fred and Etta Melcher House was one of many wood-framed Queen Anne cottages in Butte. It had a gable-on-hip roof, a gable-roofed canted bay and an inset porch at the front façade, and two gable-roofed dormers on the west elevation. The canted bay was at the front (north) façade's west half and the inset porch the east half. The house presumably had a stone masonry foundation. Early on in its life history, between 1900 and 1916, the house was enlarged by construction of a full, two-story addition on the rear (south) elevation.

The house has sustained numerous alterations in recent years (Figure 12). A large, shed-roofed dormer now rises up at the ridgeline of the roof's east facing slope. Its front (north) end wall is flush with the original, front gable end wall, providing the roof the very odd appearance of an asymmetrical gable-on-hip. A very new cover of ribbed metal sheeting sheaths the roofs. Exterior walls at the first story sport horizontal replacement siding that looks to be fiber and cement. Replacement siding on the upper story walls simulates stucco and lath. Even the pattern shingles at the front bay's gable end wall are of recent application. Visible foundation material is concrete. Window openings at the front bay have been shortened and fitted with contiguous fixed windows. Other windows are modern replacements as well, and include double-hungs and sliding and/or casements units.

History

Construction of this house likely commenced after Fred and Etta Melcher acquired the property in December 1891. The couple hailed from the east, Fred had been born in Maine and Etta in New Hampshire. They were both in the mid-30s at the time, and had no living children. Fred held a foreman positions at an important industrial concerns in Butte, the Western Iron Works.

The Melchers occupied the house for decades to come. When a US census taker visited the property in 1910, they found the couple had taken in a 17-year-old female boarder. Fred



Figure 12. Photograph of Fred & Etta Melcher House (24SB0839), front (north) facade. View to south.

managed Western Iron Works by then as well as held the company offices of vice president and secretary-treasurer. Following Fred's death in 1936, Etta Melcher continued to reside at this house for the remainder of her years. She died in 1947.

Evaluation

This house still stands in its original location. Essential integrity aspects of materials and design, however, have been lost. Construction of the large dormer addition on the east elevation has radically altered the house's form and massing. Additionally, the house is now entirely sheathed in modern materials. While the horizontal replacement siding at the first story is of a historically appropriate pattern and exposure, the faux lath and plaster at the upper story and the ribbed metal sheeting on the roofs are not. Additionally, a majority, if not all of the windows are modern replacements in non-original or altered openings.

The Fred and Etta Melcher House is a noncontributing property in the Butte-Anaconda Historic Landmark District. Although constructed during the district's period of significance, it has been extensively remodeled in recent years and no longer retains integrity.



Figure 13. Photograph of Peter & Ursula Derjardins House (24SB0840), front (north) facade and west elevation. View to south-southeast.

24SB0840: Peter and Ursula Derjardins House, 1214 Farrell St.

Description

The Peter andn Ursula Derjardins House has the very cohesive appearance of a rectangular, single-story Craftsman-style dwelling under a simple front gable roof (Figure 13). Sanborn maps and other source materials (see History) strongly suggest, however, that the house's east half was built around 1894, or well before the introduction of the Craftsman style. Addition of the west half and the current front gable roof waited until after 1916, but not too long thereafter. The house was then otherwise updated to the popular Craftsman style of the time.

Most of the finishing treatments and fixtures displayed by the house date from its ca. 1920 enlargement and Craftsman restyling. The foundation is concrete. Eaves of the gable roof overhang widely and are underscored by exposed rafter tips. Exterior walls feature narrow clapboard siding, while wood-shingle siding sheaths the gable ends. The front (north) façade of the house's original east half has a wood cottage window with 1/1 double-hung side lights. The cottage window's upper sash has a Craftsman-like configuration of vertical lights.

The house's west halve has an inset porch at both the front façade and rear (south) elevation. The rear inset porch appears relatively unaltered, enclosed with clapboard siding and bands of tall, wood fixed windows with transoms. The door at the rear porch seemingly is a historic wood half-light door but a particleboard panel now covers the window. The front inset porch probably was enclosed by bands of windows and clapboard siding originally, same as the

rear porch. It now has T-1-11 siding and two fixed windows only, one on the front wall and one on the east wall. The entry at the front porch, however, retains a wood Craftsman-style door, having a three-vertical-light window with a band of dentil blocks at the sill.

History

German immigrant, Adolph Greeger and his Irish wife Margaret likely own and occupied this the house from the time of its completion in ca. 1894 until 1899. During those years, Adolph worked as a laborer at the nearby Parrott smelter. They couple relocated from this Farrell St. house to a home further up Butte hill on E. Mercury St.

In April 1906, the house became home to Peter and Ursula Desjardins. Both in their early 40s, Peter was a French Canadian and Ursula a native of Wisconsin. The couple had lived in Butte for at least six years already. They likely had come to Montana and Butte at the same time as relative's Israel and Clara Desjardins, presumably Peter's brother and sister-in-law. The two couples initially lived next door to each other on George St. Israel and Clara appear to have been the first to move to Farrell St., relocating to the house next door at 1218 Farrell in 1903 or 1904. Peter worked as a machinist's helper and Israel a blacksmith for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. By 1910, the Anaconda Company had advanced Peter to the position of pipe fitter.

Peter and Ursula Desjardins with little doubt remodeled the house to its current size and Craftsman-style appearance, most likely in the late 1910s or 1920s. The couple remained in residence there for the remainder of their years. Ursula died in 1940, and Peter followed her in death in 1951. The house stayed in the hands of Desjardins family members for at least another 33 years. Harry and Rosale Desjardins owned and occupied the house from 1951 until at least the mid-1960s, and Gaylenne and Emma Desjardins were the owner/occupants as of 1984.

Evaluation

This house retains essential aspects of integrity. It still stands in its original location, and the form, scale and massing of the building have not changed since the Craftsman-style upgrade which occurred during the period of significance. Modern alterations are limited to siding and window changes at the inset front porch. Otherwise the house continues to display historic clapboard siding and Craftsman-style elements including wood shingles at the gable ends, vertical-light windows, and overhanging roof eaves with exposed rafter tips and knee braces. A Craftsman door also remains at the front entry.

The Peter and Ursula Desjardins House retains integrity and contributes to the Butte-Anaconda National Landmark Historic District. It is associated with the district's strong working class heritage which enabled the phenomenal rise of the Butte-Anaconda copper industry during the late ninetieth and early twentieth centuries. Additionally, it serves as a good representative example of Craftsman architecture, which dominated new house construction in the district during the 1910s.



Figure 14. Photograph of James Gough Duplex (24SB0914), front (east) elevation. View to southwest.

24SB0914: James Gough Duplex, 649 S. Wyoming St.

Description

Constructed in ca. 1893, the James Gough Duplex is a single-story rectangular building of wood-frame construction (Figure 14). It has a simple front gable roof. An original porch with a flared hip roof spans the front (east) façade, and a non-original but historic gable-roofed vestibule is at the rear (west) elevation to the south. The foundation is not visible but presumably consists of stone masonry with a concrete veneer.

By the summer of 1984, the duplex still displayed many original and/or historic finishing treatments and fixtures. Drop siding reportedly covered the exterior walls. Wood-sash, 1/1 double-hung windows predominated. The front porch featured two mirrored halves, with one of the halves serving the duplex's south apartment and the other the north apartment. Each porch halve had an inset, open entryway at the outside corner and an enclosed square bay with a pair of double hung windows toward the center of the facade.

Little of the duplex's historic finishing treatments and fixtures however, remain at present. Four-inch horizontal metal siding has been installed over the original drop wall siding. A replacement vinyl-clad door and replacement casement window now occupy the openings at the front porch's south half, while the porch's north half no longer has a door or windows. Former openings at the latter are covered by siding. Most if not all of the duplex's other windows are new casements as well. Roof surfaces sport a new layer of asphalt shingles.

History

Consulted sources suggested a local real estate developer, William Cobban, had this duplex constructed sometime between mid-1891 and late 1892. At that time, he sold the property for $1800 to James Gough. It appears Gough purchased the duplex primarily to provide his older children a place to live while they worked and/or attended school in Butte.

Born in Ireland, James Gough had immigrated to the United States at age 17 in the late 1850s. He participated in the gold mining booms in California and Idaho before moving on to Montana in 1865. Gough never enjoyed much success in mining and eventually turned his attention toward livestock raising, establishing a sheep ranch the vicinity of Gold Creek area of what became eventually became Deer Lodge County. James married fellow Irish immigrant, Bridget Finnegan, in 1867. By the time that he acquired this Butte duplex in late 1892, Gough's ranch covered over 3,500 acres and he and Bridget had seven children.

The first of the Gouch's older children to occupy this duplex presumably were Annie, James and John. As of the early 1890s, Anna was in her early 20s and James and John in their late teens. By1896, James worked as a teacher in Butte, John was a student, while Annie found employment as a seamstress. Younger brothers Joseph and Louis eventually came to live at this duplex and attend school in Butte as well. By 1903, only Annie and Joseph apparently still resided there. Annie Gough left Butte for Livingston in the following year. The duplex remained home to Joseph Gough for another year or two while he finished school. Father James Gough apparently sold the duplex after that.

Evaluation

The duplex retains integrity of location. Essential integrity aspects of design and materials, however, no longer are intact. While the house's modern replacement siding is compatible in design to pre-1934 residential architecture, the replacement casement windows and vinyl front door are not. Additionally, the duplex historic identity as a multiple family dwelling has been compromised by the loss of one of the entry and window bays at the front porch.

The James Gough Duplex is a noncontributing property in the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. Although constructed during the district's period of significance, it has been extensively remodeled in recent years and no longer retains integrity.

Southwest Neighborhood

Background

Butte's Southwest Neighborhood is a large residential area spanning Missoula Gulch in the NHL district's southwest corner (see Figure 1). While older developments exist, the area is dominated by middle class homes dating from the early to late 1910s. The then popular Craftsman style is the prevalent architectural form. A few homes constructed in the 1950s and 1960s appear along the neighborhood's western edges as well. In much more recent years, construction has taken off at a new residential addition immediately south of the neighborhood, between it and Interstate 15.

Southwest Butte passed through the late nineteenth century without sharing in the development and expansion that characterized most of Butte Hill. By the turn of the century, only about a dozen buildings existed among the mine prospects and placer workings that dotted the area west of Missoula Gulch and south of Mercury St. Intensive development in the area waited the increased demand for copper at the onset of World War II in Europe in the early 1910s, which sparked spectacular growth of the Butte's mining industry, precipitating a massive housing shortage. Single-family residences overwhelmingly characterized the building boom in the Southwest neighborhood, which lasted through the war before abruptly ending in 1918. The then popular Craftsman styoe found the most favor for new residential construction. The vast majority of original Southwest residents United States born and middle class, and most of the men were involved in small businesses or were skilled or semi-skilled workers. Many of those that worked in the mines held the more desired aboveground jobs. Intermixed with these residents were some of Butte's most prominent citizens who owned commercial and investment companies, taught at the School of Mines, practiced medicine and law, or held ranking positions in ACM, for example.

The Southwest Neighborhood contains 20 of the architectural properties recorded by the 2009 re-inventory and evaluation project (see Table 1; Figure 15). Of those, 5 are contributing and 15 are noncontributing to the NHL.

24SB0828: James J. and Agnes Loretta Gleason House, 627 S. Clark St.

Description

Constructed in 1917, the James J. and Agnes Loretta Gleason House is a wood-frame, front-gable-roofed dwelling rendered in the Craftsman style (Figure 16). It has a single story and is near rectangular in plan but for an open, partial-width porch on the front (east) façade to the south. The house rests over a full, concrete-walled basement which includes a garage beneath the front porch. A modern veneer of rock slab masonry covers the foundation's front wall only. Exterior walls currently sport vinyl or metal horizontal-lap siding with a four-inch exposure approximately. That modern siding presumably covers an earlier residing layer of asphalt shingles. Typical of Craftsman architecture, the roof eaves overhang widely and knee braces adorn the gables. The roof eaves, however, have been enclosed by vinyl or metal soffits recently. Roofing material is asphalt shingles.

The original Craftsman door remains at the house's main entry (at the front porch). It is a wood door with a window divided into three or four vertical lights and underscored by a dentil blocks. Most of the house's windows, however, appear to be modern metal- or vinyl replacements. In terms of size and type, a double-hung window flanking the main entry on the south likely is an in-kind replacement. A picture window north of the porch probably is a larger replacement. Types of replacement windows observed elsewhere than the front façade include fixed, casement and sliding units in altered openings. A modern metal-or vinyl-clad door is at the basement garage

The house's open, partial-width porch is slightly inset of the main wall =, but otherwise is sheltered under a projecting front-gabled roof. Similar to the main roof, the porch roof's eave overhangs have been altered with metal or vinyl soffits. Craftsman knee braces, likewise, remain



Figure 15. Map of portion of Southwest neighborhood showing properties re-inventoried in 2009 and their National Register status.



Figure 16. Photograph of James J. & Agnes Loretta Gleason House (24SB0828), front (east) façade and south elevation. View to west-northwest.

at the gable. The same replacement siding found on the house appears at the front gable end as well as on the porch's solid railings. Two wood post half-columns standing on the railing are original structural elements.

History

In April 1917, the City of Butte issued a permit to the Wulf-Alley Company for construction of a one-story "bungalow" on this property. President of this local real-estate firm, John S. Wulf, probably owned the property at the time. Carpenter Bert White signed the building permit on the company's behalf, suggesting that he was in charge of the house's construction. He estimated total cost of the project at $2,300.

James J. and Agnes "Loretta" Gleason moved into the house by or in 1918, presumably after purchasing the property. James was employed as a clerk by The Montana Power Company at the time. Available information indicated the Gleasons lived for no more than two years at the house before leaving Butte. They retained ownership of the property, though, and offered the house to renters.

When a US Census taker visited the house in 1920, they found it occupied by a renter, Conrad [Weilier?]. Then in his early 30s and already a widower, Conrad shared the house with his two very young children and his widowed mother, Elizabeth. Mother and son had left their native Switzerland and immigrated to the United States in 1897. Conrad and his children lived

in Oregon prior to coming to Butte. He then worked as an assistant manager for a Butte department store.

Sometime around the mid-1920s, James and Loretta Gleason moved back into this house. Within a few years, in May 1928 James died at the age of 53. Loretta continued to make the house her home for about 15 more years

Evaluation

The house's integrity of design and materials has been diminished by modern modifications, primarily residing of the walls, enclosure of the soffits and window replacements. Integrity, however, is not lost overall. The siding and the double-hung window on the front façade are of historically compatible design and size. Additionally, the house's original form, scale and massing remain intact, and stylistic elements survive, including the door at the main entry, columns at the front porch and knee braces at the gables. When viewed from the street, the house still conveys its identity as a Craftsman-style residence of the early twentieth century.

The James J. & Agnes Loretta Gleason House retains integrity and contributes to the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. It reflects the growth of Butte's prosperous middle class and the corresponding spread of residential construction ever west during the hay day of early-twentieth-century copper ore production in Butte. It additionally serves as a representative example of period Craftsman architecture.

24SB0860: James and Maggie Ruddy House, 615 S. Jackson St.

Description

Constructed ca. 1906, the James and Maggie Ruddy House is on the far eastern boundary of the Southwest neighborhood. It is a single-story flat-roofed block, having a wood frame veneered by brick masonry walls (Figure 17). There is no basement. Parapets line the front (east) and two side (north and south) elevations of the roof. The front parapet is flat and displays a band of bracket-like corbelling at the frieze. Side parapets both decline in four low steps. Roofing material consists of built up layers of tarpaper and gravel.

Window openings observed in the house's brick walls have segmental arch brick headers and brick sills. One of those openings on the flat's front (east) façade toward the south probably had a cottage window originally. It now holds a modern single-pane fixed window. Original wood, 1/1 double-hung windows remain on the south elevation. There are no windows on the north elevation.

A wide vestibule or enclosed porch covers the northern two-thirds of the front façade. Sanborn maps indicated it is a post-1916 addition. A construction date of before the early to mid-1930s seems most likely. The vestibule stands on a tall concrete foundation and has an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Original wood shingle siding remains exposed at the gable end and the south elevation. The east and north elevations sport replacement siding of 6-inch horizontal boards. There is a pair of likely non-original wood fixed windows on vestibule's east elevation, and a modern slab door on the south elevation. Concrete steps run between the door and front sidewalk.



Figure 17. Photograph of James & Maggie Ruddy House (24SB0860), front (east) facade and south elevation. View to west-northwest.

There is an historic-age addition on the house's rear (west) elevation. It is an enclosed full-length porch of wood frame construction. The roof is a shed and the foundation concrete. Clapboard siding covers the exterior walls. A long wood-trimmed window opening on the west elevation has been altered with modern casement and fixed windows. The porch appears to have an entry on the south elevation.

History

While unverified, the Montana Realty Company may have started constructing this house soon after receiving the deed to the property in December 1906. If so, the company probably placed the house on the market upon its completion in 1907, hoping to make a good profit on the sale.

Source consulted indicated that James and Maggie Ruddy purchased the property and moved into the house in late 1909 or early 1910. Both James and Maggie had emigrated from Ireland to the United States in the early 1880s while in their late teens. The couple married around in 1885, apparently while living in Minnesota. They and their two Minnesota-born children had moved to Montana and Butte by 1900. In common with many of his fellow Irishman, James found employment as an underground miner. Around 1908 or 1909, however, he got out of the mines and became a cement worker and/or plaster.

The Ruddys lived together at this 615 S. Jackson house for about a year only. In April 1911, James Ruddy died. Maggie subsequently moved into a small alley house constructed in

the backyard, while offering the main house to renters. She remained at the alley house (no longer extant) until at least 1913, but not much longer thereafter.

Evaluation

This house retains integrity of location. Essential aspects of design and material are also maintained, although at a diminished level. Brick walls of the house have been painted, but in a compatible brick-like color. Window openings in the brick are original, but the sole opening on the front façade holds a replacement piece of plate glass. And while the house's front vestibule and rear porch are additions, they were each likely constructed before the end of the District's period of significance. Both have sustained window modifications in recent years, and the front vestibule has a replacement door of a modern design as well. The vestibule, however, still has original wood shingles at the gable end wall, while the horizontal board replacement siding on its main walls are of moderate exposure. The rear addition fully retains its original clapboard siding.

The James and Maggie Ruddy House retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. It has a direct association with the District's strong working class heritage which enabled the phenomenal rise of the Butte-Anaconda copper industry during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Additionally, it is a well-preserved example of period vernacular residental architecture.

24SB0885: James and Anna King House, 1039 W. Platinum St.

Description

This wood-frame house consists of the original ca. 1910 house and an equally as large 1963 addition (Figure 18). Comprising the building's east half, the original house is a long (north-south) rectangular-shaped structure with a complex roof, comprised of a hip at the front (south) and a clipped gable at the rear (north). A full-length hip-roofed porch is on the rear elevation; it was open as built, but is now enclosed. The original house is without a basement. It rests on a concrete foundation.

The modern addition is an L-shaped structure. The primary "leg" of the L connects to the original house, and the front (south) facades of the two structures run flush. It is a single-story and has a hip roof. The secondary or north leg of the addition appears as a 1½-story rear wing with a gable roof. The addition is without a basement. It rests on a concrete foundation.

The house presents a fairly unified appearance to the street, reflecting the fact that original house was extensively remolded at the time of the addition's construction. Exterior wall siding consists of approximately 7- to 8-inch horizontal boards separated from each other by two much narrower horizontal boards. Vertical board siding appears in the rear gable ends. Roofs are surfaced by asphalt shingles.

The main entry remains at the front (north) façade of the original house. It features a stylized surround, consisting of a semi-circular board pediment supported by wooden pilasters, unfluted. The door is a wood slab. In front of the entry there is a concrete semi-circular stoop and stairs with a single yet highly unique curvilinear railing made of metal strips. Larger,



Figure 18. Photograph of James & Anna King House (24SB0885), front (south) façade. View to north.

squared fixed windows flank the door (one each side). The only other front window is at the addition; it is a picture window with casement sidelights.

There is a tall and wide fireplace chimney is on the front façade, standing at the wall juncture of the original house and the addition. The chimney is made of random-sized blocks of sandstone. A sandstone wall extends from the chimney west along the foundation of the addition, while a stonestone flower box is on the chimney's east side. The property also has a sandstone retaining wall between the front yard and front sidewalk.

Constructed in 1963, the same year as the house addition, the feature 2 garage is a wood-frame gable-roofed building. Exterior walls have the identical specialty horizontal board siding found on the house, and vertical board siding at the gable ends. The foundation is concrete, asphalt shingles cover the roof, and a modern rollup garage door occupies the east elevation. .

History

The original house (east half of today's house) probably was completed in late 1910 or 1911, or about a year or two after James King purchased the property. A Canadian by birth, King was in his early 50s at the time. He and his wife, German-native Anna King, managed a well-appointed boarding house, The Goldberg, at the northwest corner of Park and Dakota. The King lived together in their new Platinum St. home for a few years only. By 1920, however, Anna had died and James remarried. Over 20 years his junior, King's new wife, Francis King, was from Scotland originally.

Evaluation

This house still stands in its original location but no longer retains other essentially aspects of integrity. The 1963 addition on the side elevation is equally as large as the original house as well as just as visible to the street. Additionally, the entire exterior is wrapped in siding of a design highly uncommon to the historic era, while all of the house's windows, doors and stylictic elements are modern as well. Theses modification combined have provided the original house and the addition a fairly uniform appearance, and that of an early modern-era dwelling.

The James and Anna King House is a noncontributing resource in the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. Athough dating to the District's period of significance, it has been extensively remodeled in recent years and no longer retains historic integrity.

24SB0888: John and Mary Bender House, 1160 W. Platinum St.

Description

The John and Mary Bender House stands on a corner lot bounded by Platinum St. on the north and Western St. on the west. Constructed in 1963, it is rendered in the Ranch style, the dominate style of residential architecture nationwide during the 1950s and 1960s. Major characteristics of the style displayed by the house include: a sprawling single-story main mass with a projecting wing on the front façade; low-pitched hip roofs with wide overhangs; and an integral garage (Figure 19). Additionally in common with many Ranch dwellings, this house has brick-clad walls. Bricks are tan in color and wire struck. The house rests over a concrete-walled basement. Asphalt shingles cover the roof surfaces. A tall brick chimney rises from roof's north-facing slope.

The main mass is a rectangular block, longer north-to-south along Western St. than east-to-west along Platinum. The projecting wing extends from the south end of its Western St. (west) façade. A small entry porch occupies the inset between main mass and wing. Shelter under the eave overhangs, it is open on the north and lined by a brick rail with a flowerbox on the west. Pipe roof supports stand on the rail. The entry at the porch is on the house's west or Western St. façade. It retains the original, wood slab door with a small diamond window.

Original wood windows remain throughout. Types observed on the main story include picture windows, picture windows with casement sidelights, paired casements and fixed. Paired windows (either awning, hopper or fixed) are at the basement's west elevation.

A single car garage occupies the basement's southwest corner. The door to the garage appears in the basement's daylight south wall, next to the alley. It is the original paneled-wood rollup unit. There is basement-level sliding glass door on the east side of the garage door. It appears to be original to the house.

History

In 1963, this newly completed Ranch-style house became home to John A. Bender and his wife Mary Bender. The Benders were already Butte residents at the time. Mr. Bender



Figure 19. Photograph of John & Mary Bender House (24SB0888), Platinum (north) and Western (west) facades. View to southeast.

operated a trailer dealership on Harrison Ave., then known as Bender & Petesile Trailer Sales, Inc. He and Mary owned and lived at this house for about 10 years, or into the early 1970s.

Evaluation

The John and Mary Bender House fully retains its original massing and form, design details and materials. It does not contribute to the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District, however, having been constructed well after the period of siginifcance. Also, while having sustained no appearent modifications since construction, the house has yet to reach the 50-year hallmark for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Its eligibility as an example of the Ranch style should be considered thereafter.

Westside Neighborhood

Background

Butte's West Side Neighborhood is on the slopes of Missoula Gulch just west of the Central Business district and north and east of the Southwest neighborhood (see Figure 1). It is generally bounded by Quartz and Copper Streets on the north; Montana, Idaho and Washington Streets on the east; Jackson, Porphyry and Diamond Streets on the south; while its western reaches extend from the World Museum of Mining north to the foot of Big Butte. The portion of the West Side east of Excelsior Ave. is dominated by homes constructed during the 1890s, the

neighborhood's most intensive era of development. Residential development west of Excelsior Ave. largely consists of single-family dwellings constructed in the 1910s. The West Side neighborhood additionally contains some multi-family residences and commercial buildings, along with several churches.

The West Side saw intensive development during the 1890s and first two decades of the twentieth century. Some of Butte's prominent and wealthy citizens came to live in neighborhood such as Copper King William A. Clark and; Anaconda Copper Mining Co. presidents, John D. Ryan and Cornelius Kelley, for example. Less prominent mining executives, merchants, small businessmen, financiers and members of the professional class were all strongly represented on Butte's West Side, alongside working people such as miners and laborers. The neighborhood's built environment east of Excelsior mirrors most vividly depicts this occupational spectrum particularly along Park, Excelsior, and Broadway Streets. Houses-types represented ranged from small foursquare workers cottages to extravagant mansions, many of which display influences of the then widely-popular Victorian architectural styles. West of Excelsior the neighborhood, in turn, was primarily settled by members of Butte's middle class during the 1910s. New house construction there was dominated by the use of the Craftsman style. While many West Side residents were native-born, there were also large numbers of Canadian, Irish, British, and German immigrants along with Scandinavians, Italians, Swiss and Russians.

The West Side Neighborhood contains 6 of the architectural properties recorded by the 2009 re-inventory and evaluation project (see Table 1; Figure 20). Of those, 1 is contributing and 6 are noncontributing to the NHL.

24SB0848: James and Lynnie Boyce House, 314 S. Idaho St.

Description

The James and Lynnie Boyce House is a complex building, comprised of two distinct primary masses on the front (west) elevation, both constructed prior to 1888 (Figure 21). The primary mass to the north is a 1½-story, front gabled structure, while the one to the south is a smaller, single-story structure with a side gable roof. A single-story wing on the rear (east) elevation of the front gabled mass probably dates to the 1880s as well. Additionally, there is modern shed-roofed addition on the side gabled mass's rear elevation.

Most of the exterior finishing materials displayed by the house are modern. A veneer of concrete covers the foundation, asphalt shingles surface the roofs, and most exterior walls are resided with horizontal metal siding with a 4- to 5-inch exposure. Siding at the modern rear addition alternatively consists of vertical boards. Windows predominately are fixed and double-hung replacements. A few exists in original and/or historic openings, but none of those openings retain historic trim sets. Historic, if not original, soft brick chimneys still stand on the roofs of the two primary (1880s) masses (one each).

An older (pre-1951) but non-original (post 1916) shed-roofed porch fronts the side gabled mass, and joins the south elevation of the front gabled mass. There are entries at both masses (one each) opening onto the porch. Both entries appear to hold modern slab doors. The porch

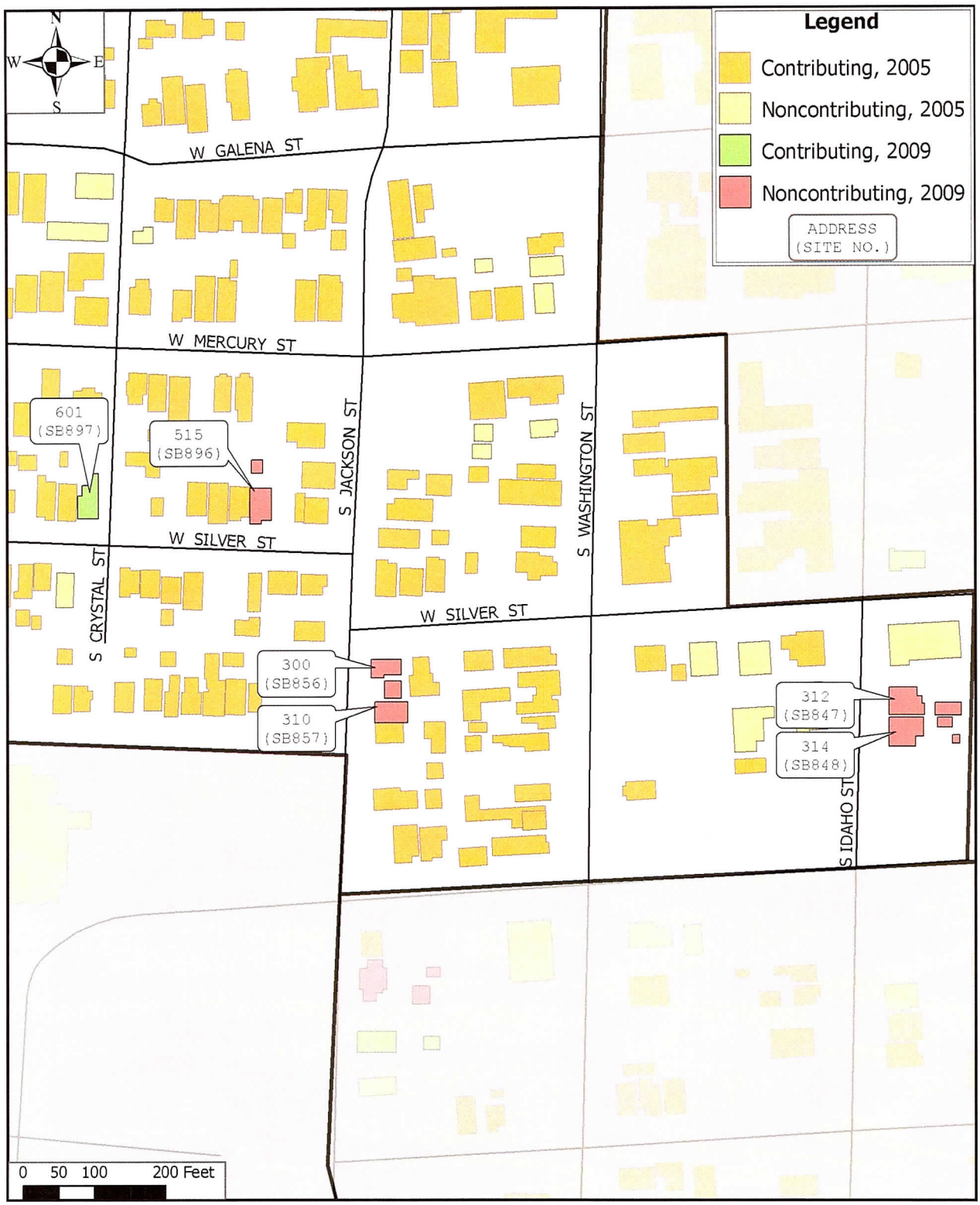


Figure 20. Map of portion of West Side neighborhood showing properties re-inventoried in 2009 and their National Register status.



Figure 21. Photograph of James & Lynnie Boyce House (24SB0848), front (west) façade. View to east.

has modern wrought iron railings and posts, a concrete deck, and a veneer of Perma-stone at the foundation skirt.

History

While not fully verified, James R. Boyce, Jr. may have built this house in the early to mid-1880s. As of 1885, he certainly owned the property and resided in the house with his wife Lynnie and their children. The family stayed until about 1890, when they relocated to a house on Granite St.

James and Lynnie Boyce were both born in Missouri, John in 1844 and Lynnie in 1857. They moved to Montana by 1871. That year, 12-year-old Lynnie bore the couple's first child. In 1880, a US Census taker found the couple residing in Helena where John worked in "dry goods" and Lynnie was a housekeeper. By then, the couple had added three more children to their family.

By 1885, James Boyce had moved his family to Butte and opened the Sands & Boyce dry goods store at the corner of Broadway and Main. A. Sands of Denver and Julius Sands of New York presumably helped finance the business, while Boyce managed the store's day-to-day operations. By 1889, store had become known as "J. R. Boyce Jr. & Co."

Evaluation

The house retains integrity of location. Essential integrity aspects of design and materials, however, have been lost. Although the modern replacement siding is of a moderate exposure and the house retains its original and/or early form overall, the front porch has been modernized with non-compatible finishing treatments and fixtures. Additionally, a majority of the windows are modern replacements in either altered or added openings. The most incompatible of these are very visually prominent from the street, located on the main level of north mass' front façade. They include two fixed units, both in modified or non-historic openings.

The James and Lynnie Boyse House is a noncontributing property in the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. Although constructed during the District's period of significance, it was extensively remodeled thereafter and no longer retains historic integrity.

24SB0897: Julius and Mary Fox House, 601 W. Silver St.

Description

Constructed in 1898, the Julius and Mary Fox House is a 1½-story, wood-frame dwelling with a front gambrel roof (Figure 22). The first-story walls are brick masonry, which remain exposed although sporting coat of paint. The stone masonry foundation also still can be seen, but is painted as well. Roof eaves have a wide overhang with metal siding applied to the soffits. Roofing material consists of asphalt shingles. A shed roof dormer rises on the roof's east slope. Six- to seven-inch horizontal metal siding now covers the gambrel end walls and the walls of the dormers. Windows are non-historic replacements and, among others, include: picture windows on the first story's front (south) façade and west elevation (one each); 1x1 siding units at the gambrel end walls; and glass block windows at the dormers. An inset open porch is on the front façade to the east. It has been altered with a concrete deck and stairs, a modern wrought-iron post, and strip metal handrails. The porch can also be accessed on the east by a wooden handicapped ramp. The house's main entry is in the south-facing wall at the front porch. It is segmental arch opening with a door and transom window. While not clearly viewed, the door appears to be an historic paneled-wood half-light unit.

The house has two modern additions at the rear elevation. One of those additions is a long carport along Crystal St. The carport consists of a flat roof supported by wood posts over a concrete driveway. Roof material is corrugated metal, and metal siding is on the carport's west elevation. The other addition is a one-story shed roofed structure which is attached to house's rear elevation as well as to the carport. It has a concrete foundation, horizontal metal siding and a shed roof covered by corrugated metal. A person door on its east elevation opens into the carport.

History

In the spring of 1898, Margaret F. Wiley purchased this property and obtained a permit from the City of Butte to erect a $1,000 house there. Contractors likely completed the construction project before the year's end. Wiley did not move into the house at that time, but instead offered it to renters.



Figure 22. Photograph of Julius & Mary Fox House (24SB0897), front (south) façade and east elevation. View to northwest.

Julius and Mary Fox were early if not the original renters of the house. When a US Census taker visited the house in 1900, they found the couple living there with their three children. Both Polish immigrants, Julius was in his late 30s and Mary in her early 30s. They both had arrived to the United States in 1882, and married in this country eight years thereafter. All three of their children had been born in Montana. Julius managed a local confectionary.

Evaluation

Modern modifications sustained by the house have substantially diminished its integrity of design and materials. Integrity, however, is not completely lost due to the fact that original stone foundation and brick first-story walls can still be seen. Additionally, the house's original arched entry is still intact, complete with the transom window and most likely an historic door. The house also fully retains interigty location.

The Julius and Mary Fox House retains integrity (although diminished) and contributes to the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. It derives significance for its association with the tremendous population growth of Butte in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It also serves as an example of a vernacular dwelling typed erected as housing the city's burgeoning middle-class sector.

Central Business District

Located at the heart of the uptown, the Central Business district is generally bounded by Quartz St. on the north, Arizona S on the east, Porphyry on the south, and Washington and Idaho on the west (see Figure 1).. Adjoining brick and stone commercial buildings, one to eight stories high, dominate the Central Business district, radiating out in all directions from its historic core, the intersection of Park and Main Streets. Almost every major style of period commercial architecture are represented, in addition to a numerous vernacular forms. Churches, civic buildings, hotels and larger apartment buildings are dispersed within the district, while remnants of a once thriving brothel quarter and a Chinatown still exist along the southern periphery of the commercial core. Groupings of houses and multiple-family dwellings, ranging in age from the 1880s to the mid-1930s and later, fringe the commercial core as well.

The Central Business district contains 6 of the architectural properties recorded by the 2009 re-inventory and evaluation project (see Table 1; Figure 23). Of those, 2 are contributing and 4 are noncontributing to the NHL.

24SB0832: John and Della Sylvester House, 213 S. Dakota St.

Description

Constructed in ca. 1889, the John and Della Sylvester House is a foursquare workers cottage, or asingle-story hip-roofed dwelling (Figure 24). At the rear (west) elevation, the cottage has an original hip-roofed wing to the north and a post-1957 addition to the south. Concrete facing covers the original stone masonry foundation. Exterior walls have asbestos shingles over the original drop siding. Asbestos shingles also appears on the post-1957 addition, suggesting that the original house was resided at the time of the addition's construction. The house's hip roof has large flat and boxed eaves with a wide overhang. Roofing material consists of odd-sized and haphazardly-placed strips of rolled asphalt in a variety of colors. Fenestration on the front (east) façade includes an entry with a modern wood slab door to the south and a modern picture window in an altered or added opening to the north. Two historic, if not original, wood double-hung windows exist on the north elevation. There is an older wood full-light door near center on the rear elevation; it appears to open into the modern addition.

The house originally was fronted by a full-length open porch. Sanborn maps indicated that porch was removed after 1957. The current front entry (described above) has a small gabled hood and concrete stoop.

History

Sanborn maps revealed the house was constructed between 1888 and 1890. Patrick M. O'Donnell may have been the original owner. In December 1894, he sold the house and an older log alley house on the property along with a two-story house and an alley house on an adjacent lot (215 S. Dakota) for a substantial $10,000. City directories revealed that more than one Patrick O'Donnell resided in the Butte area in the late-1880/early to mid-1890s, but none of them on S. Dakota.

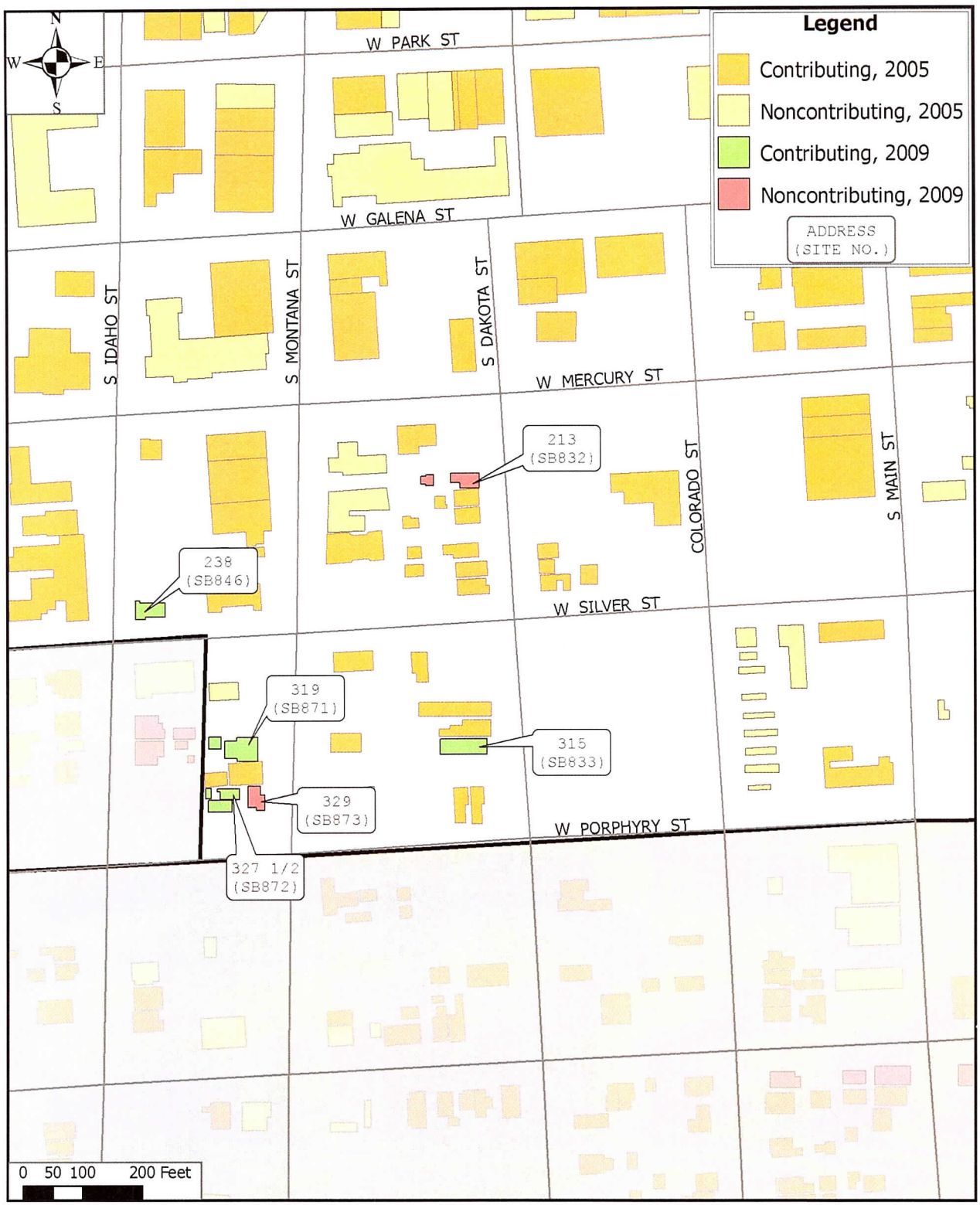


Figure 23. Map of portion of Central Business District showing properties re-inventoried in 2009 and their National Register status.



Figure 24. Photograph of John & Della Sylvester House (24SB0832), front (east) façade. View to east.

The 1894 deed for his property was granted to Isabella Quinn, the new and much younger wife of self-described capitalist Barnard Quinn. At the time, the Quinns lived in a house on the alley at 206 S. Dakota. While they never moved into this at this 213 S. Dakota property, sometime between 1900 and 1903 the couple moved into the log alley house behind it.

The first know residents of the house were renters, John and Delia Sylvester. When a US Census taker visited the house in 1900, they found the Sylvester living there with their two sons and a daughter as well as two boarders. John and Delia were French Canadians, both of whom immigrated to the United States in 1865. Sixty-year old John reportedly was a day labor in 1900. All three of the Sylvester children worked as well, one of the sons in the mines and the other as a truck driver, while the daughter found employment as a saleslady.

Evaluation

The house retains integrity of location. Essential integrity aspects of design and materials, however, have been lost. The modern replacement siding is not historically compatible due to its wider exposure, while the original open front porch is gone. Additionally; the replacement window and door on the front façade are uncharactoristic of pre-1934 residential architecture.

The John and Delia Sylvester House is a noncontributing property in the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. Although constructed during the District's period of significance, it was extensively remodeled thereafter and no longer retains historic integrity.

24SB0872: Montana St. Alley Houses, 327½ S. Montana St.

Description

This property has two primary buildings, both alley houses (Figure 25). They each stand near the alley in the yard behind (west of) an older 1880s house at 327 S. Montana. (That older house was inventoried and evaluated separately). Both alley houses are unoccupied, and probably have been so for some time. Tall fences and other buildings obscure them full view from street and alley venues. Consequently, the following descriptions are missing some details.



Figure 25. Photograph of Montana St. Alley Houses (24SB0872), feature 1 alley house in foreground and feature 2 alley house in background. View to north.

The feature 1 alley house stands in the property's southeast corner. It is long and narrow, single-story shotgun dwelling. The roof is a front gable structure covered by an old and extremely deteriorated layer of asphalt shingles. Exterior walls sport 1930s/1940s-vintage rolled-asphalt siding in a faux brick pattern. Original drop siding, however, remains exposed at the rear elevation. The front (east) façade has an entry toward the north and two possible cottage windows to the south. Four wood 1/1 double-hungs windows are on the south elevation.

The feature 1 alley house has an open hip-roofed porch on the front (east) façade. The porch features Victorian turned-post supports with decorative brackets. Plywood has been placed behind the posts on the porch's south side.

There is a narrow shed-roofed porch at the rear (west elevation). Original horizontal wood siding remains exposed on the north and west elevations, while the south elevation is

covered by the same faux brick asphalt siding found on the house. An entry on the north elevation appears to hold an historic wood half-light door. Large window openings on the south and west elevations are boarded with plywood.

The feature 2 alley house is only a few feet north of the feature 1 house where it stands in the property's northwest corner. It is a long, narrow rectangular block as well, but has two stories instead of just one. Sanborn maps revealed the second story is a post-1916 addition. Construction of that addition, however, likely occurred prior to the early 1930s, as indicated by the house's Craftsman style finishing treatments. At the time of the addition's completion, the house presumably became a duplex with an apartment on each floor.

The feature 2 alley house has a single-story porch at the rear (west) elevation. Open originally, that rear porch presumably was enclosed with its current wood-shingle-sided walls at the same time when construction of the house's second story addition occurred. The porch's near flat roof has low parapets on the north and south sides. It presumably supported a second-story balcony, an assumption support, in part, by the presence of a large double-door sized opening on the house's second-story rear wall. No railing or posts remain at the roof deck today, and the doorway opening is now covered. The rear porch has a small shed-roofed vestibule on its west elevation toward the north.

History

Sanborn maps confirmed both of the alley houses (features 1 and 2) were constructed sometime between 1900 and 1916. Project research did not identify the owner(s) of property during that time. Construction of an additional dwelling or two at the back of a property was common practice in late-19th/early 20th-century uptown Butte when the population of the city was booming. Alley houses, in particular, served the housing needs of the city's burgeoning working class sector.

Evaluation

The feature 1 and feature 2 alley houses both retain integrity. The only notable modifications to feature 1 since construction has been residing of the walls with rolled asphalt, adding plywood on the south side of the front porch, and boarding of some rear window. The building otherwise retains its shotgun form, scale and massing, and important Victorian porch details. Additionally most of the windows are original.

Feature 2 has sustained very little modification since the addition of the second-story, an event which occurred during the district's period of significance. In addition to its form, scale and massing, the house retains its historic wood-shingle wall siding and other important Craftsman stylistic elements such as exposed rafter tips and square porch column. Most of the windows are historic as well.

This residential property retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. The two dwellings are directly associated with an important trend Butte's most intensive period of population growth and development, that of making the most of the ever-limited lands available in the uptown by constructing one or two small houses on a property in addition to the main house there. The two dwellings also are

excellent representative examples of period alley house architecture, in terms of their size and scale as well as style.

Smelter District

Properites inventoried in the Smelter Distict are clustered in a small residential area bounded by Iron St. on the north, the southern extremes of Jackson St. to the east and Travonia St. to the west, and Zinc St. on the south (see Figure 1). This area historically was to South Central neighborhood just to the north (see above). The widening of the adjacent section of Iron St. to a four-lane segment of Interstate 15, however, has both visually and physically it from the neighborhood. The low lying ground south and southwest of the area accommodated two of Butte's most important smelter complexes in the late-19th and early 20th as well as two major railroad lines.

The Smelter District contains 5 of the architectural properties recorded by the 2009 re-inventory and evaluation project (see Table 1; Figure 26). Of those, 2 are contributing and 3 are noncontributing to the NHL.

24SB0853: Samuel and Marion Cockell House, 420 W. Iron St.

Description

The Samuel and Marion Cockell House stands along the south side of Iron St./Interstate 15. This is not, however, its original lccation. Alternatively, the house was several feet further to the south where it stood behind (west of) a dwelling at 803 S. Washington St. Sanborn maps revealed the house was moved north to its current location next to Iron St. sometime between 1916 and 1951. Widening of Iron St. to the south presumably spurred the relocation. As part of the move, the house was reoriented so that its front façade faced north toward Iron St., as it does today. Additionally, a single-story wing was permanently removed.

The house is wood-frame saltbox-roofed building comprised of a 1½-story side gable wing at the front (north) and full single-story shed-roofed wing at the rear (Figure 27). It is on a concrete block masonry foundation dating to its relocation. A gable-roofed vestibule on the front (north) façade, smaller gable-roofed vestibule on the rear (south) elevation, and narrow saltbox-roofed wing toward the back (south) end of the east elevation more than likely were added when the house arrived at its current Iron St. location. The original house and its additions are visually tied under a common veneer of vinyl wall siding which simulates horizontal lap with a 3- or 4-inch exposure. Installed sometime after 1984, that siding covers an earlier but non-historic residing layer of asphalt shingles. Window units predominately are original and/or historic 1/1 double-hungs behind aluminum storms. Roofs throughout sport a newer surface layer of asphalt shingles.

The front vestibule addition is centered on the façade. A 1984 photograph showed it with a central door flanked by multi-light windows (one each). Vinyl siding now covers the site of those windows, and although likely made of wood, the current door looks to be a modern replacement. The vestibule opens onto a wood stoop and stairs with modern wrought iron railing.

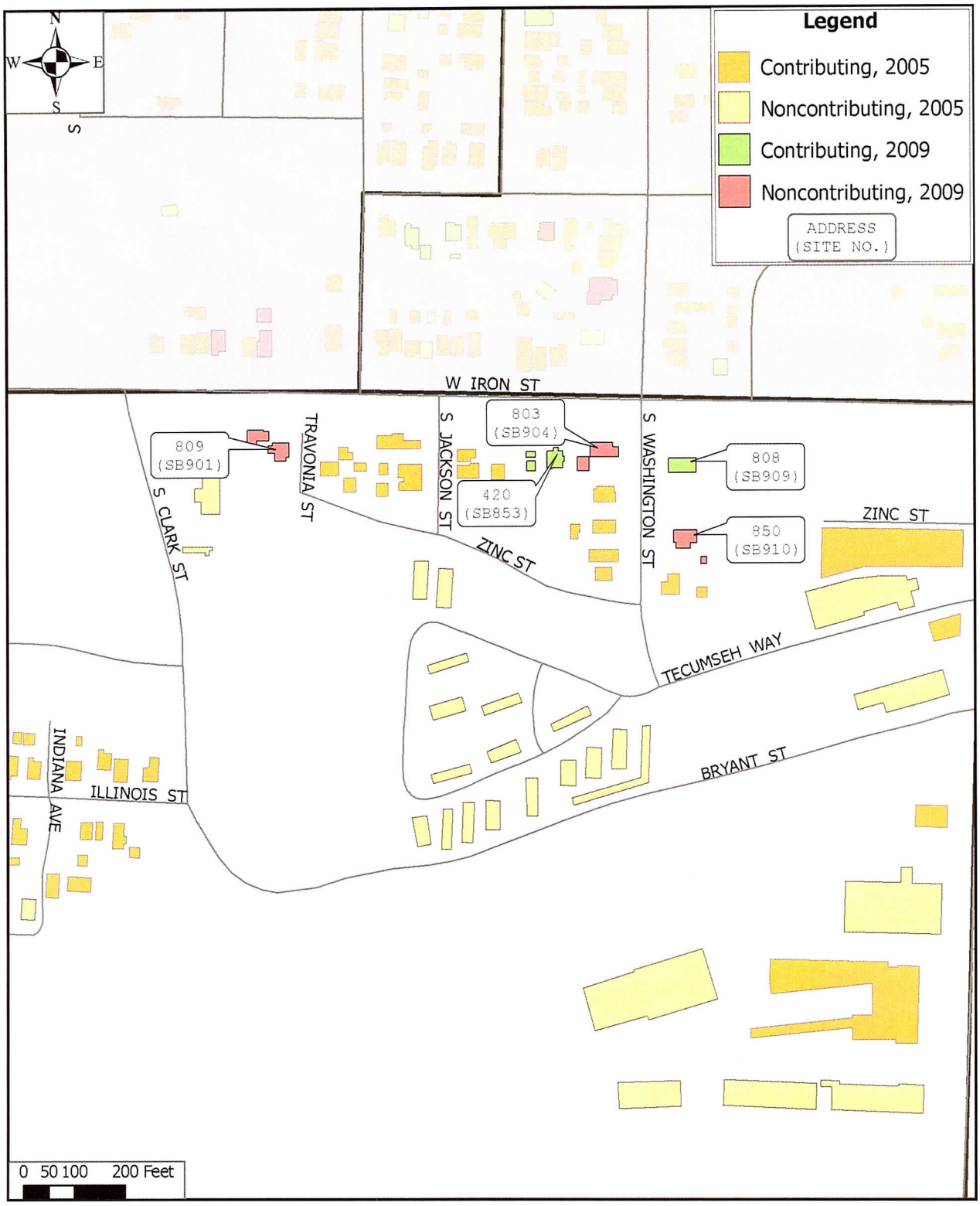


Figure 26. Map of portion of Smelter District showing properties re-inventoried in 2009 and their National Register status.



Figure 27. Photograph of Samuel & Marion Cockell House (24SB0853), front (north) façade and west elevation. View to southeast.

History

A carpenter by trade, Samuel Cockell probably was the builder of this house. City directories indicated Cockell and his wife Marion moved into the house at its original location behind 803 S. Washington St. in 1908 (see Description). At that time, the house was addressed 801 S. Washington.

Born in Canada, Samuel Cockell had immigrated to the United States in 1890 at the age of 21. Within the next ten years, he moved to Butte, still yet a single man but not for much longer. By 1902, Samuel had married Marion, a native of England then in her early 20s. The first of the couple's ultimately several children was born that same year.

The Cockells owned and occupied this house until the early to mid-1950s. By then, the house had been moved north closer to Iron St. It probably that Samuel himself oversaw the move and worked on the remodeling of the house's exterior.

Evaluation

The movement of the house from the back to the front of the property has diminished but not fully comprised its integrity of location. The house remains on its original lot, while a street-side- alternative of an alley-side-location is highly consistent with a dwelling of its comparatively large size and scale. Acceptable levels of integrity of design and materials likewise remain. Although removals and additions of structural elements occurred at the time of

the move, the house continues to display its primary character-defining architectural quality: the overall form and massing of a saltbox. A majority of period windows remain as well. And although resided recently, the vinyl cladding used simulates clapboard.

The Samuel and Marion Cockell House retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. It is associated with the district's strong working class heritage which enabled the phenomenal rise of the Butte-Anaconda copper industry during the late ninetieth and early twentieth centuries. Additionally, it serves as a representative example of vernacular residential architectture of the period.

24SB0901: Henry and Maggie Gitner House, 809 Travonia St.

Description

Constructed in ca. 1902, the main core of this house is a 1½-story rectangular-shaped structure with a side gable roof. Original and/or early components of that core include a wrap-around open porch on the front (east) façade and north elevations, a hip-roofed canted bay on the south elevation and a single-story gable-roofed wing toward the north on the rear (west) elevation. There is an older but non-historic shed roofed addition on the rear elevation's south half. The foundation could not be viewed but reportedly consists of either timber or masonry piers. Roof surfaces are covered by asphalt shingles (Figure 28).



Figure 28. Photograph of Henry & Maggie Gitner House (24SB0901), front (east) facade. View to west.

Finishing treatments displayed by the house are almost exclusively modern. Except for the front façade, exterior walls sport horizontal hardboard siding with an 8- to 10-inch exposure. The front façade has been more recently resided (post 1984) with metal siding simulating vertical board-and-batten. Most window openings are altered with vinyl 1x1 sliding units and board infill, including the two and only window openings on the front façade. Vinyl fixed replacement windows appear at the canted bay. Centered on the front façade, the main entry has what appears to be an historic door, however.

The wrap-around porch probably has been partially reconstructed on more than one occasion. It currently has solid railings, 4x4 posts and a very low-pitched hip roof with a wide plain cornice. The railings and cornice are resided with the same vertical metal siding found on the main façade. A non-original shed hood marks the entry to the porch's corner entry.

History

While not confirmed, construction of this house may have occurred soon after Henry and Maggie Gitner purchased the property from a local lawyer in May 1902. Consulted sources indicated the Gitners moved into the house that same year, having previously resided nearby on W. Iron St. Born in Germany, Henry Gitner had immigrated to the United States about 17 years earlier when he was about 20. He and Maggie, a Montana native of Irish heritage, married about nine years thereafter. At the time the couple came to live at 809 S. Washington in 1902, Henry held a job as a labor at the Butte Reduction Works. The Gitners lived here for no more than two years before selling the property for $850 to Ernst and Eliza Braunlich.

Ernst and Eliza Braunlich acquired the deed to the property in September 1903. Both German natives, Ernst had come to United States in 1878 while in his late teens, and Eliza in 1889 around the age of 25. At the time they purchased and moved into this house, the Braunlichs had been married for about five years and had two young children, both born in Montana. Eliza was expecting again. Ernst supported the family working as a butcher. The couple lived at this house together until at least 1910. Sometime within the next ten years, however, they divorced and Ernest Braunlich moved out. When a US census taker visited the house in 1920, they found Eliza living there with her three children. Now ranging in age from 16 to 20, each of the Braunlich children held a job.

Evaluation

The house still stands in its original location. Essential integrity aspects of materials and design, however, have been lost. Very little historic exterior finishing treatments or fixtures remain. Additionally, the modern replacement siding is not historically compatible due to its wider exposure, while the replacement windows are uncharacteristic of pre-1934 architecture and exist in added or altered openings.

The Henry and Maggie Gitner House is a noncontributing property in the Butte-Anaconda National Historic Landmark District. Although constructed during the District's period of significance, it has been extensively remodeled in recent years and no longer retains integrity.

East Side Neighborhood

The East Side neighborhood comprised one of Butte's larger residential enclaves historically. It was, however, radically altered in the 1950s when the Anaconda Mining Company began purchasing and demolishing homes, churches and other buildings in the area to clear the way for opening the Berkeley Pit mine. Today the neighborhood is bordered on the east by the Berkeley Pit, on the south by the upper yards of the Northern Pacific Railroad, on the west by the east side of Arizona Street, and on the north by the terminus of Quartz Street (see Figure 1). It contains only about 86 buildings, primarily single-family dwellings along with a scatter of duplexes and flats, and some commercial buildings along E. Park St.

East Side neighborhood grew rapidly in the 1880s and 1890s in response to major developments at several mining properties in the area, including the St. Lawrence, Anaconda and Mountain View among others. Retail businesses soon extended from the Butte's Commercial District through the neighborhood, especially along E. Broadway, E. Park, and E. Galena. East Side residents included a mix of miners, teamsters, carpenters, clerks, blacksmiths, harness makers and laborers, divided into several strong ethnic groups. The Finns formed one of the strongest, long-lived enclaves in the neighborhood's upper side. Irish immigrants made a presence in the area as well. Serbians, Lebanese, Italians and a variety of other Southern European immigrants primarily settled the neighborhood's lower side. The East Side neighborhood's built environment had become a world of working-class cottage, houses and tenements, and a multitude of saloons and small groceries by late 1920s.

The East Side Neighborhood contains only one of the architectural properties recorded by the 2009 re-inventory and evaluation project (see Table 1; Figure 29). That property contributes to the NHL.

24SB0870: William and Julia Thomas House, 358 E. Mercury St.

Description

The property at 358 E. Mercury is not the house's original location. As built in the 1890s, most likely, the house probably stood about one or two blocks to the north. It was subsequently moved here to E. Mercury in 1917 or 1918 (see History). .

The house is a 1½-story, front-gable-roofed dwelling with detailing typically of late 19th-century Folk Victorian architecture (Figure 30). It is of wood-frame construction. The house rests on a full daylight basement, which presumably dates from its relocation to this property. Also of wood frame construction, the basement elevates the house's front (north) façade to street level. The house's original clapboard siding is under a modern veneer of metal horizontal siding with a 4-5 inch exposure. Historic drop siding remains exposed on the basement's daylight walls (north, south and west elevations). Eaves of the front gable roof are boxed and overhang slightly. Vergeboard trim adorns the roof's front peak. Roofing material consists of asphalt shingles. The foundation is concrete.

The front façade has an entry flanked by cottage windows, one on each side. Offset west of center, the entry holds a modern half-light door. Both cottage windows are likely original to



Figure 29. Map of portion of East Butte neighborhood showing properties re-inventoried in 2009 and their National Register status.



Figure 30. Photograph of William & Julia Thomas House (24SB0870), front (north) façade. View to south.

the house. The one west of the door has diamond-patterned leaded glass at the upper sash. The upper sash of the east cottage window, however, is a mere single pane. Aluminum-sash storms have been added to both windows and a metal storm door is at the entry. An original wood 1/1 double-hung window hangs in the front gable end.

An open full-length porch at the front façade is original to the house. It has a hip roof with a wide box cornice, three round "Tuscan" columns, and tongue-and-groove decking. Wood picket fencing is between columns. Likely dating from the house's relocation to this property, this fencing separates the front porch from the sidewalk.

An open shed-roofed porch spans the house's west elevation and wraps around to the rear (south) elevation. It is an addition dating to the house's relocation. The deck of this side porch accesses the deck of the front porch. It is supported by tall posts. Decking consists of tongue-and-groove boards, while the roof supports and balustrades are made of wood posts. Rafters at the shed roof are exposed. The porch extends along the rear elevation's west half only. At its east end, this rear section of porch transitions to a wood staircase which leads down to the backyard.

There are two entries at the rear elevation, one at the main level and one at the basement. The former entry has a modern half-light door. The basement door, however, appears to be a historic paneled-wood door unit with a three-quarter window.

History

While not fully confirmed, this house probably was one of at least 20 homes moved from the city blocks just north of its current location on E. Mercury St. between 1916 and 1918. That rather massive relocation effort occurred to make way for the extension of E. Galena St. between S. Ohio St. on the west and S. Oklahoma St. on the east. The owner of this E. Mercury St. property, Mary Cavanaugh, secured a mortgage loan during that time, presumably to finance the moving of this house, if not other buildings. A widow, she owned and operated the East Side neighborhood's Cavanaugh Grocery.

Mrs. Cavanaugh apparently used the house exclusively for rental income. The earliest renters identified by project research were William E. and Julia Thomas. They moved into the house around 1927. William worked as a miner at the time. He died within the next few years, or by 1931. That year, the city directory listed Julia Thomas only at this address and noted her to be a widow.

In early 1932, Francis Tomasi purchased this property from Mary Cavanaugh. Italian by birth, Francis had immigrated to the United States in 1912 while in her late teens. She probably married fellow Italian, Andrew Tomasi, after her arrival in this country and Butte. Andrew found employment underground. In common with many Butte miners of the time, he was destined to die young. Francis had been widowed by the time she acquired this property in 1932. She lived in the house for many years thereafter.

Evaluation

The fact that the house was moved from its original location to this property has no bearing on its integrity since that event occurred during the district's period of significance (1876-1934). The house otherwise retains essential integrity aspects of materials and design. Notable modifications in recent years are limited to residing of the exterior with a horizontal material of a historically appropriate exposure, and replacing of two doors and possibly a few windows. The historic openings, however, have been maintained. Otherwise, the house continues to display its original front gable form and massing as well as important Victorian-style elements such as the vergeboard trim, Tuscan porch columns and cottage windows.

The William and Julie Thomas House retains integrity and contributes to the Butte-Anconda National Historic Landmark District. It is associated with the district's strong working class heritage which enabled the phenomenal rise of the Butte-Anaconda copper industry during the late ninetieth and early twentieth centuries. Additionally, it serves as a well-preserved example of period Folk Victorian architecture.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

The BSB Historic Preservation Officer recommends re-inventory efforts continue throughout the Butte portion of the NHL, as funding allows. Major emphasis should first be placed on updating the survey data for the Central Business District and parts of the immediately surrounding neighborhoods. This combined area is bounded by Mercury St. on the south, Copper St. on the north, Excelsior St on the west, and Arizona St. on the east. Numerous building and structures in the area are known to have been extensively altered or demolished within the last 20 to 25 years, making the existing survey data from the early to mid-1980s unreliable.

The BSB Historic Preservation Officers further recommends the nomination form for the Butte-Anaconda NHL be updated to reflect known changes to the district's resources in Butte, as staff resources or funding allows. First, the 2005 list of district resources accompanying the nomination should be consulted and revised according to the finding of this 2009 re-inventory, including a change in status of 19 properties from noncontributing to contributing and of one property from contributing to noncontributing. Additionally, properties known to have been demolished since 2005 should be removed from the list. Once revised, the list should be used to recalculate numeric quantifications presented in the nomination itself under "Section 5 Classifications: Number of Resources within Property" and in the introductory text of "Section 7. Description." The BSB Historic Preservation Officer will submit copies of the revised list of district resources and revised pages of the nomination to the SHPO. Revision of the list of district resources and Sections 5 and 7 of the nomination should thereafter occur on a periodic basis, approximately every five years, and/or following major re-inventory projects.