United States Department of the Interior — National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Hamilton Southside Residential Historic District

Nomination Documentation

Hamilton Multiple Resource Area

Hamilton, Montana

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National Register of Historic Places — Continuation Sheet

Section 6 — Previous National Register Listings

The following buildings included within the Hamilton Multiple Resource Area have been previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places. All of these buildings are found within the proposed Hamilton Southside Residential Historic District.

Marcus Daly Memorial Hospital
211 South 4th St., Hamilton, Montana
Listed: December 15, 1978

Hamilton City Hall
175 S. 3rd St., Hamilton, Montana
Listed: April 21, 1980

Ravalli County Courthouse
225 Bedford St., Hamilton, Montana
Listed: April 20, 1979

National Register of Historic Places — Continuation Sheet

Section 8 — Hamilton Southside Residential Historic District

Historic Name: Hamilton Southside Residential Historic District

Location

600 Block (west side) South 1st
424 South 2nd
500–600 Block South 2nd
200–700 Block South 3rd
109 South 4th
200–600 Block South 4th
100–600 Block South 5th

Classification and Ownership

Classification: Historic district
Ownership: Private — Multiple
Public acquisition: N/A
Occupied: Yes
Restricted access: Yes

Location of Legal Description

Ravalli County Courthouse, Bedford Street, Hamilton, MT 59840

Representation in Survey

Hamilton Historic Resource Survey, Hamilton, Montana, sponsored by the Bitter Root Valley Historical Society.

Depository of Survey Records

Montana State Historic Preservation Office, 225 N. Roberts, Helena, MT 59620

Physical Description

Contributing Buildings: 149 | Noncontributing Buildings: 45

The Hamilton Southside Residential Historic District encompasses a substantial portion of the original and early neighborhoods located to the south of Main Street between S. 5th to S. 3rd Streets and including portions of S. 2nd and S. 1st. The area is characterized by mature trees lining the boulevards and nearly touching to form a canopy over the streets. The streets in some cases are not paved curb-to-curb, but paved in the roadway with a gravel-packed parking area adjacent to the curb, creating a homey small town ambience. The sidewalks and curbs were laid by local contractors, Lord and McGuire or Joseph Iten, and have precision stamps bearing the craftsman's name and date. Many dates are 1911 or 1913, which indicates the formalization of boulevards and curbs occurred in the city during the "Big Ditch" period of development. Prior to this period, historical photographs of the residential district show that the area had a very rural appearance, with houses spaced quite far apart, generally one or two houses per block.

National Register of Historic Places — Continuation Sheet

Physical Description (Continued)

Diversity of building function within the residential district is found in the six churches, a medical arts building, a high school, the historic and modern county courthouse buildings, and the Marcus Daly Hospital, currently a multi-family housing complex. Other nonresidential uses are predominantly professional offices that operate from an adapted historic residence or from a newly constructed building in a residential style, e.g., attorney's offices at 202 and 210 S. 3rd, or the interior design store, "By Design", 623 S. 1st, which is an early Queen Anne style residence.

Other buildings of nonresidential use include some of the most historically and architecturally significant buildings within the district. A large Shingle style house at 415 S. 2nd, which was reputedly constructed as Marcus Daly's in-town residence but was used as the office for his Bitterroot Development Company, currently houses Dowling's Funeral Home. Three of the churches retain excellent integrity. The Catholic Church at 415 S. 5th is another Shingle style building, constructed in 1896–97 and designed by Seattle architect A. F. Heide. This church was built with a substantial contribution from Marcus Daly, and Daly's attorney, Robert O'Hara, administered the construction contract, as noted in a letter from the architect to Mr. O'Hara, Sept. 28, 1895. The Episcopal Church at 600 S. 3rd was Mrs. Daly's church, and was built by Daly's carpenters following Rev. George Stewart's plans, c.1893. The original Episcopalian Church exhibited Byzantine and Gothic influence as seen in the primary tower. Although the building has lost some integrity with the alterations done to this tower, it continues to make a positive contribution to the character of the historic district. The last church retaining a high degree of integrity is the original First Christian Church at 601 S. 2nd, currently the Apostolic Pentecostal Church. Built in 1896, this simple, late Gothic style, L-shaped plan church has a single tower located at the intersection of the two bays. Marcus Daly's influence in promoting the construction of local churches is evidenced by his donation of land for the construction of this and other religious edifices.

Once functioning as the city's hospital, the magnificent Marcus Daly Hospital at 211 S. 4th, a beautiful late Neo-classical Revival design by H. E. "Kirk" Kirkemo of Missoula, represents the last major work in the district associated with Marcus Daly's family. Constructed in 1931 with a major donation from Marcus Daly's widow, Margaret Daly, the building exhibits excellent architectural integrity although it has recently been converted into an apartment complex.

The majority of the buildings in the historic district, approximately 80, represent the initial townsite and early development period in Hamilton's history, from 1890–1905. Smaller houses of this era predominantly follow the 4-square, gable-front or gable-front-and-wing patterns, and a significant portion of the larger residences are of the Queen Anne and transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival styles. The 4-square plan was the pattern often constructed as the ACM company house. Early examples typically exhibited Queen Anne detailing while later examples sported classical motifs. Many of these houses still remain, with one of the best examples being 520 S. 2nd built with a full wraparound porch. This house, built by George Fisk circa 1908, closely resembles the J. E. Totman house on West Main. George Fisk was a clerk for the ACM lumber department while J. E. Totman was the superintendent of the company from 1895 to 1917.

Simple, vernacular houses of this era are characterized by steep, 12/12 pitch gable roofs, typically one- to 1½-story in height and of a gable-front or gable-front-and-wing form. One example that retains Queen Anne detailing is the house built on speculation by Sam Lucas at 318 South 5th, with its imbricated shingles and turned columns. Sam Lucas was in charge of Marcus Daly's Thoroughbred operation at the Bitterroot Stock Farm and invested in numerous real estate ventures in Hamilton. Other houses associated with Lucas are also of gable-front-and-wing form, much like 318 S. 5th. Later vernacular examples evolved with the times, taking on Colonial Revival elements, such as the eave returns, classical order columns, and boxed soffits, as seen in another of Sam Lucas's speculative houses located at 109 S. 5th, or the Bitter Root Stock Farm house, built c.1892 and moved to 603 S. 5th after 1910. The Leonard Oertli house, built c.1910 at 600 S. 2nd Street, also follows this later vernacular pattern, with its cross gable roof and Doric columns supporting a full-width front porch.

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Physical Description (Continued)

A modified gable-front pattern also found in the district is distinguished by a clipped gable and full front porch. Beautifully preserved examples of this type are seen at 315 South 4th, an investment property built by William P. O'Brien (c.1900); 309 DeSmet Street (c.1900), which was also owned by O'Brien by 1906; and the Miles Romney Sr. house at 425 S. 3rd (c.1900). Miles Romney came to Hamilton in 1895 and was editor of The Western News. Mrs. Ruth Romney, Miles Romney Jr.'s wife, still resides in this house.

Three early, high style houses built by 1898 are the W.W. McCrackin house at 224 S. 5th (1892), the Shingle style Bitter Root Development Co. house at 419 Bedford (c.1892), and the Rose Brennen house at 205 S. 3rd (c.1891). The McCrackin house was a Daly-built residence originally erected for a manager of some Daly interests, but not occupied until W.W. McCrackin came to Hamilton in 1894 to become president of Daly's Ravalli County Bank. Directly across the street facing Bedford was the Shingle style Bitter Root Development Company House. This prominent, two story house served as home for managers of the company's Valley Mercantile and in 1909 was sold to F.H. Bailey, a civil engineer on the Big Ditch. The Brennen house is unique in its use of materials, being built of brick in the Colonial Revival style and used as the first Catholic Church until the existing Catholic Church was built in 1895.

Charles M. Crutchfield was a "Southern gentleman" attorney with whom Daly became acquainted in Philipsburg, MT. Daly later asked Crutchfield to come to Hamilton to handle aspects of his legal work. Crutchfield's acceptance of this offer resulted in a crew of Daly carpenters working on Sundays to build his house, in 1895. The carpenters at the time were constructing the first Christian Church and due to the religious nature of their task were unable to work on the church on Sundays. Therefore, on Sundays, they built the beautiful transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style Crutchfield House at 402 S. 5th.

Another attorney brought to Hamilton by Daly during the 1890s was Robert O'Hara. Well versed in water rights, O'Hara became Daly's attorney to handle such matters. Daly had accumulated 22,000 acres in the Bitterroot Valley and was very active in developing an irrigation system to water his holdings. The Robert O'Hara House at 109 S. 4th Street had modest beginnings in 1894–96, being constructed by local builder Erick Trosdahl in a one-story, gable-front and wing format. Sometime between 1896 and 1909, the house was expanded and a second floor added. The second story exhibits greater design sophistication with its Prairie style roof line.

South 5th Street continued to be "company house row" with the construction of the ACM manager's house in 1896 at 320 S. 5th. J.E. Totman and F.D. Dudley, superintendent and manager of different aspects of the company, both resided here on different occasions. This Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house is a masterpiece of period detailing. The first floor is clad with a drop lap siding, which gives the impression that it was originally a single story building. The second floor, possibly added later, is richly ornamented with very narrow clapboard siding, dentils, sculptured modillions, and a swag ornament on the window and cornice trim. Possibly built as a symbol of the power and prosperity of the ACM mill, this house remains the finest residence associated with the company era of Hamilton's history.

South 4th Street was close behind S. 5th in stature, with Frank Lockwood's modified Colonial Revival style house (c.1898) at 300 S. 4th; Wilitia Tyler's first home in the Queen Anne style (c.1898) at 416 S. 4th; another large ACM company house (c.1895) at 505 S. 4th in the Queen Anne style; and other prominent two-story homes. Most of the persons residing on this street were established local businessmen.

South 3rd had a few prominent, two-story homes, including the Robert L. Harper House (c.1895) at 501 S. 3rd, built in a folk gable-front-and-wing form. Most other early houses on S. 3rd were more modest, one-to 1 1/2-story buildings constructed by the company or by working class people.

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Physical Description (Continued)

During the early 20th century, from 1905–1917, renewed prosperity brought to Hamilton by the apple boom and the expansion of irrigation systems in the Valley brought about a new era of growth in Hamilton's Southside Residential neighborhood. Housing styles of this period continued the gravitation from Queen Anne style to the Colonial Revival as had been the tendency since the mid-1890s. Irregularly massed houses were embellished with classical detailing, such as solid, Doric-columned porches, while in other examples, symmetrically organized houses were decorated with spindled balustrades, bay windows, and Queen Anne porch detailing. The last house that can be clearly classified as Queen Anne style was built c.1909 by Henry Grover at 509 S. 2nd. This house is unique in that it was built of cast concrete block and was enhanced with a square turret, an exaggerated Romanesque window opening, and a wrap-around porch supported by angular Ionic-order columns. Outstanding examples of transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival residences are the Grace Johnson House (c.1908) at 315 S. 3rd; the Nels Peterson House (c.1908) at 310 S. 4th; the modified Colonial Revival style Peterson Bros. Apartment House (1912) at 301–303 S. 3rd; and the Harrison Lord House (1906) at 515 S. 4th. Harrison Lord was the assistant engineer for the Daly irrigation ditch and later chief engineer on the "Big Ditch."

Just as the Colonial Revival influence reached its peak, the Craftsman style emerged as a new form for middle class housing. The Craftsman style first appeared in the district in 1908. The style was popularized in California by Greene and Greene from 1903–1905, and practiced in Chicago before it found its way to Hamilton at this early date. After 1908, the Craftsman style was more consistently chosen by home builders over the earlier styles and remained popular through the 1920s. Details of the Craftsman style appeared on a modified 4-square house constructed by the company (c.1909) at 424 S. 2nd. Here, the pyramidal hipped roof has been stretched to cover the open front porch, and a shingle band is detailed below the window sill, establishing the horizontal repose.

There are 25 distinctly Craftsman style houses in the district, ranging from relatively "pure" examples, such as the Catholic Church rectory (1910) at 411 S. 5th, to the modified-Craftsman Herbert Theis House (c.1910) at 617 S. 5th. The Dr. Robert Getty House (c.1912) at 708 S. 3rd exhibits exotic Japanese influence. Most Craftsman style houses in the district retain excellent integrity. Collectively, the early period homes and later Craftsman style comprise 65% of all the buildings in the district.

The remainder of buildings that contribute to the Southside Residential Historic District were built during the late 1920s to the mid-1930s and follow the Picturesque Revival or Cape Cod styles. Due to their later period of construction, these buildings on the whole have retained a high degree of integrity. Combined, these two styles make up 14% of the district, with residential development paralleling the economic surge resulting from the establishment of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory in the community. An excellent example of the Cape Cod style is the 1935 E. L. Sanderson House at 416 S. 5th, which was designed by H. E. "Kirk" Kirkemo of Missoula. The Dr. George Taylor House at 710 S. 3rd, designed by local architect Everett Peterson and built by local contractor Knudsen, well represents the Picturesque Revival style.

The Southside Residential Historic District contains 146 contributing buildings and 45 noncontributing buildings, with earliest examples dating back to the original platting of Hamilton in 1890. Of the contributing buildings within the district, 46 are of primary architectural significance and 100 integrally contribute to the historic fabric. There are two 19th century carriage houses of primary architectural significance, and 4 other historic outbuildings that make a positive contribution to the district. The 45 noncontributing buildings are mostly late period buildings built in the Ranch style, often exhibiting Prairie/Ranch influence combined with modern elements. These later houses do not seriously detract from the historic quality of the district and bear certain similarities to their earlier counterpart Prairie style bungalows, Picturesque Revival cottages and Cape Cod style residences in terms of massing, setback and use of materials. The few intrusions that obviously break the continuity of the historic fabric of the district include a single trailer-house, a new county courthouse, and a late-period medical arts building at 200–204 S. 5th.

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Statement of Significance

Historic Name: Hamilton Southside Residential Historic District
Period of Significance: 1890–1938, 1946
Areas of Significance: Settlement, Architecture, Government
Criteria: A and C
Criteria Consideration: G

The Southside Residential Historic District is both an historically and architecturally significant area that well represents the major periods of historical development in Hamilton. This 18-block historic district is composed of a high concentration of historic residences, churches and civic buildings that accurately portray three rather distinct eras of economic prosperity in the community, each of which resulted in the construction of important landmark buildings, stylistically sophisticated residences that reflect the popular tastes of the periods, and a large number of more modest, middle- and working-class houses of vernacular origins. The affluence of this 1890s company town is clearly exhibited in the high concentration of substantial, stylized houses within the Southside Residential Historic District. The Bitter Root Development Co., ACM lumber mill, and Marcus Daly helped shape the architectural character of the community by building fine homes for their key employees or business associates. The Hamilton historic building inventory indicates there are 30 high style homes in the district that fall into the stylistic categories of Queen Anne, transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, Shingle style, and later period Picturesque Revival.

The earliest buildings within the district recall the era when Marcus Daly and the Anaconda Copper Mining company actively promoted community growth. In addition to erecting dozens of houses within the district for company managers and workers, Daly also fostered the establishment of religious institutions within the district by contributing substantially to the construction of the Catholic and Episcopal churches and donating the land upon which four other churches were erected. Daly's direct participation in county politics and his political maneuvering that resulted in Hamilton's successful bid to become the permanent county seat are represented by the large, Romanesque Revival Ravalli County Courthouse that occupies a landscaped city block in the heart of the district. Now used as the Ravalli County Historical Museum, the Courthouse was constructed in 1900 following plans prepared by the noted Missoula architect A.J. Gibson. Significant as the first permanent courthouse constructed for Ravalli County, this brick Romanesque style building with its handsome bell tower also represents the early political strength of this community, whose growth was fostered by the efforts of the town's founder, Marcus Daly. In addition to furthering Hamilton's political stature, Daly donated the land upon which the Courthouse was built.

The substantial, high-style residences of numerous persons associated with Daly's interests are found primarily along S. 5th St. and, Daly's decision to encourage entrepreneurial commercial development, as opposed to company-control of local commerce, is reflected by the houses of the prosperous local businessmen lining S. 4th St. From 1890–1905, a broad cross-section of styles and building types were erected, ranging from diminutive, vernacular examples to high-style Queen Anne and transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival residences; simple company houses to prominent Shingle style manager's residences; as well as a number of early ecclesiastical and civic buildings.

After the death of Marcus Daly and the slow-down of the ACM mill during the early 20th century, Hamilton slipped into a short period of recession. Renewed interest in the area came with the construction of the "Big Ditch," a major irrigation project that would provide water to over 100,000 acres of fertile valley land. Investors and speculators from the mid-west, primarily Chicago and the Minneapolis/St. Paul area, came to the Bitterroot Valley during the 1907–1920 period and pursued a variety of promotional schemes, such as planned community developments and new irrigation projects in the Valley. Hamilton served as the base of operations for most of these promotional efforts, and the prosperity and confidence of the community is reflected by the construction of significant numbers of Craftsman style and Colonial Revival style residences within the Southside Historic District. Well over 25% of the buildings within the district date to this period of Hamilton's history.

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Statement of Significance (Continued)

After this flurry of construction activity within the district during the 1910s, Hamilton again fell into a quiet period. Not until the town was chosen as the site for the Rocky Mountain Laboratory in the late 1920s was substantial new residential construction evident in the district. Period residential styles include a variety of Picturesque Revival residences, primarily based on English cottage models, and the ubiquitous American Cape Cod style houses. Infill of the existing city plat, which had been established since the turn of the century, occurred during this era. Significant public buildings from this period include the Hamilton High School, designed by Missoula architect H.E. Kirkemo in 1931, and the impressive Marcus Daly Memorial Hospital, another H.E. Kirkemo design prepared for Margaret Daly in 1930–1931.

One example of Hamilton's unusual "fourth generation" Moderne masonry construction is found within the Southside Historic District. Dr. Hayward's Medical Arts Building at 216 S. 3rd, built in 1946, is a particularly fine example of the polychromatic, striated brick, Moderne style that was very popular in Hamilton from 1933–1947. Dr. Hayward's building exhibits abstracted classical influence in its design. Outstanding features included a unique brick pier entrance detail capped by a cast concrete lintel, a tile covered parapet that is raised at the front, and roof scupper drain detailing.

Due to Hamilton's changing economic fortunes and the propensity of early residents to build on numerous lots, houses dating to each of Hamilton's major periods of development may be found today on almost every block within the district, creating a compatible mix of historic housing styles.

Boundary Description

The Southside Residential Historic District includes all land enclosed by the following boundary:

North from a point at the intersection of State and 4th to the east-west alley of Original Townsite of Hamilton block 32; then, west to the north-south alley of Original Townsite block 33; then, south to State Street; then, west to South 5th; then, south to Bedford; then, east to the alley of block 47. Then, south to Desta; then, east on Desta to the alley of Pine Grove Townsite block 4; then, south to Baker; then, east on Baker to the alley of Pine Grove Townsite block 3; then, north to Desta; then, east on Desta to South 1st Street; then, north to DeSmet; then, west to the alley of South Side Addition block 12; then, north across Ravalli and 90 feet (lots 11, 12, 13) of South Side Addition block 11; then, west along the north edge of lot 13 to S. 2nd; then, north on 2nd to Bedford; then, west to the alley of Original Townsite block 41; then, north to State Street; then, west to the point of origin.

Acreage: Approximately 67 acres

UTM References and Geographic Data

U.S.G.S. Quad: Hamilton South, Montana

UTM Coordinates (Zone 11)

B(1): 11 / 719180 / 5125100
C(1): 11 / 719440 / 5124560
D(1): 11 / 719160 / 5124380
E(1): 11 / 718820 / 5125110

National Register of Historic Places — Continuation Sheet

Hamilton Southside Residential Historic District — Building Inventory

The following tables list all surveyed buildings within the Hamilton Southside Residential Historic District. Each entry includes the address, approximate date of construction, building or owner name, architectural style, and National Register status (Primary, Contributing, or Noncontributing).

South 1st Street — Odd Numbers

Address	Date	Building / Name	Style	Status
601 S. 1st St.	c. 1916	W.B. & A.L. Johnston	Craftsman	Contributing
605 S. 1st St.	c. 1910	J.C. Moore Residence	Craftsman	Contributing
609 S. 1st St.	1914	William Bower House	Cottage	Noncontributing
623 S. 1st St.	c. 1911	By Design	Queen Anne	Contributing
625 S. 1st St.	c. 1944	Residence	Ranch	Noncontributing

South 2nd Street — Even Numbers

Address	Date	Building / Name	Style	Status
424 S. 2nd St.	c. 1908	Valley Mercantile Co.	Craftsman	Primary
424 S. 2nd St. (back lot)	c. 1900	Root Cellar	Vernacular	Contributing
500 S. 2nd St.	c. 1905	F.M. & Charles Moore	Gable-front & wing	Contributing
504 S. 2nd St.	c. 1928	G.E. Faduloft	1920s remodel	Contributing
506 S. 2nd St.	c. 1910	Irwin & Beck	4-square	Contributing
508 S. 2nd St.	c. 1910	Raymond Grube	Modified 4-square	Contributing
520 S. 2nd St.	c. 1908	George Fisk House	4-square	Primary
524 S. 2nd St.	c. 1908	Wm. Johnston House	4-square	Contributing
600 S. 2nd St.	c. 1910	Leonard Oertli House	Colonial Revival	Primary
604 S. 2nd St.	c. 1908	Michael Tobin House	Craftsman	Contributing
606 S. 2nd St.	c. 1909	Michael Tobin Rental	Craftsman	Contributing
610 S. 2nd St.	1910	A.H. Downing Residence	Craftsman	Primary
614 S. 2nd St.	c. 1948	Unknown	Cottage	Noncontributing

South 2nd Street — Odd Numbers

Address	Date	Building / Name	Style	Status
415 S. 2nd St.	1890, 1937	Bitterroot Dev. Co. Office	Shingle	Primary
503 S. 2nd St.	c. 1896	Frank Cone Residence	Vernacular	Contributing
505 S. 2nd St.	c. 1908	Oertli House	Vernacular	Contributing
509 S. 2nd St.	c. 1909	Henry Grover Residence	Queen Anne	Primary
511 S. 2nd St.	c. 1908	Chas. A. Waddell House	4-square	Contributing
511 S. 2nd St. (back lot)	c. 1970	Rental House	Ranch	Noncontributing
523 S. 2nd St.	c. 1950	Unknown	Warehouse	Noncontributing

Address	Date	Building / Name	Style	Status
601 S. 2nd St.	1896	First Christian Church	Gothic	Primary
607 S. 2nd St.	1909	Frank Gage House	Craftsman	Primary
609 S. 2nd St.	1944 (moved)	Unknown	Vernacular	Noncontributing
617 S. 2nd St.	c. 1909	Unknown	Modified 4-square	Contributing

South 3rd Street — Even Numbers

Address	Date	Building / Name	Style	Status
202 S. 3rd St.	c. 1940	Chas. Bucher	Modified Ranch	Noncontributing
210 S. 3rd St.	c. 1943	Chas. Bucher	Modified Craftsman	Noncontributing
212 S. 3rd St.	c. 1895	Ravalli Hotel Laundry	Colonial Revival	Primary
212 S. 3rd St.	c. 1930	Bibler Apt. Annex	Colonial Revival	Contributing
216 S. 3rd St.	1946	Medical Arts Building	Moderne	Contributing
400 S. 3rd St.	c. 1960	J. Dowling Jr. House	Ranch	Noncontributing
420 S. 3rd St.	c. 1938	Chambers Residence	Picturesque Revival	Primary
500 S. 3rd St.	c. 1896	Louis Peterson House	Vernacular	Contributing
504 S. 3rd St.	c. 1944	Dr. Jellison Residence	Picturesque Revival	Noncontributing
508 S. 3rd St.	c. 1908	Jeanette Mack House	4-square	Contributing
516 S. 3rd St.	c. 1938	Mrs. W.T. Edwards House	Cape Cod	Contributing
524 S. 3rd St.	c. 1895	T.W. Million	Pyramidal hip	Contributing
600 S. 3rd St.	c. 1893	St. Paul's Episcopal Church	Gothic	Primary
604 S. 3rd St.	c. 1952	George G. Lay	Modified Ranch	Noncontributing
614 S. 3rd St.	1936	Max T. McKee House	Cape Cod	Contributing
620 S. 3rd St.	c. 1935	Dr. Kohles House	Modified Cape Cod	Contributing
700 S. 3rd St.	c. 1913	Dr. H.E. Craddock	Craftsman	Contributing
702 S. 3rd St.	c. 1944	Henry St. John	Cottage	Noncontributing
704 S. 3rd St.	c. 1948	St. John House	Modified Prairie	Noncontributing
706 S. 3rd St.	c. 1948	Meis House	Modified Prairie	Noncontributing
708 S. 3rd St.	c. 1912	Dr. R. Getty	Craftsman	Primary
710 S. 3rd St.	1935	Dr. Geo. B. Taylor House	Picturesque Revival	Primary

South 3rd Street — Odd Numbers

Address	Date	Building / Name	Style	Status
203 S. 3rd St.	c. 1891	Ostermyer House	4-square	Contributing
205 S. 3rd St.	c. 1891	Rose Brennan House	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	Primary
207 S. 3rd St.	c. 1891	J.R. Williams	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	Contributing
209 S. 3rd St.	c. 1891	J.W. O'Brien	Remodeled	Noncontributing
223 S. 3rd St.	c. 1905	Dr. Reber Residence	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	Primary
301–303 S. 3rd St.	1912	Peterson Brothers	Colonial Revival	Primary
301½ S. 3rd St.	c. 1926	Olar Peterson House	Classic Cottage	Contributing
305 S. 3rd St.	c. 1893, c. 1930	J.C. Lynch House	Picturesque Revival	Contributing

Address	Date	Building / Name	Style	Status
309 S. 3rd St.	1892	Wm. O'Brien House	Gable-front & wing	Contributing
315½ S. 3rd St.	c. 1908	Grace Johnson House	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	Primary
319 S. 3rd St.	c. 1892, c. 1907	Irvine House	Modified 4-square	Contributing
405 S. 3rd St.	1926	H.A. Chambers House	Prairie/Craftsman	Contributing
409 S. 3rd St.	c. 1945–1950	B.W. Reimel	Modified Cape Cod	Noncontributing
415 S. 3rd St.	c. 1965	Effie Brooks	Ranch	Noncontributing
425 S. 3rd St.	c. 1900	Miles Romney Sr. House	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	Primary
501 S. 3rd St.	c. 1895	Robert Harper House	Gable-front & wing	Primary
505 S. 3rd St.	c. 1896	Chas. F. Daly	4-square	Contributing
509 S. 3rd St.	c. 1894	ACM Company House	Vernacular	Contributing
511 S. 3rd St.	c. 1896	Wm. McMurray House	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
523 S. 3rd St.	c. 1900	P. McGraw	Gable-front & wing	Contributing
603 S. 3rd St.	c. 1899	L. Peterson	Vernacular	Contributing
605 S. 3rd St.	c. 1899	Warren & Boardman	Vernacular	Contributing
607 S. 3rd St.	c. 1899	Wm. O'Brien House	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
609 S. 3rd St.	c. 1938	Wm. O'Brien	Picturesque Revival	Contributing
619 S. 3rd St.	c. 1934	Fred Vallance	Modified Cape Cod	Contributing
701 S. 3rd St.	c. 1946	Emma Madeen	Ranch	Noncontributing
703 S. 3rd St.	1911	J.M. Flugstad House	Craftsman	Contributing
705 S. 3rd St.	c. 1913	Wanderer House	Craftsman	Primary
709 S. 3rd St.	c. 1912	Chas. F. Pride House	Colonial Revival	Contributing
711 S. 3rd St.	c. 1913	G.C. Arnest House	Colonial Revival	Contributing
715 S. 3rd St.	c. 1910	Hoagland Residence	Craftsman	Primary

South 4th Street — Even Numbers

Address	Date	Building / Name	Style	Status
204 S. 4th St.	c. 1950	Dr. Tefft's	Modern	Noncontributing
206 S. 4th St.	c. 1900	Erik Erikson	Colonial Revival	Contributing
206 S. 4th St. (back lot)	c. 1970	Retail Shop	Concrete Block	Noncontributing
210 S. 4th St.	1935	Ormscher House	Picturesque Revival	Contributing
210 S. 4th St. (back lot)	c. 1970	Beauty Salon	Modified Ranch	Noncontributing
214 S. 4th St.	c. 1938	Carrie Hack House	Picturesque Revival	Contributing
218 S. 4th St.	c. 1920	Percy Edwards House	Craftsman	Contributing
300 S. 4th St.	c. 1898	Lockwood/Roberts House	Colonial Revival	Primary
306 S. 4th St.	c. 1935	J. Thompson House	Craftsman	Contributing
308 S. 4th St.	c. 1930	J. Thompson	Craftsman	Contributing
310 S. 4th St.	c. 1908	Nels Peterson House	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	Primary
318 S. 4th St.	c. 1950	Unknown	Cottage	Noncontributing
320 S. 4th St.	c. 1891	Geo. Oker House	Gable-front & wing	Contributing
320 S. 4th St. (back lot)	c. 1893	Barn (remodel)	Gambrel-roofed barn	Contributing
400 S. 4th St.	c. 1945	E.G. Butterfield	Modified Prairie	Noncontributing

Address	Date	Building / Name	Style	Status
402 S. 4th St.	c. 1912	Dockery House	Craftsman	Contributing
406 S. 4th St.	c. 1938	Mary Bates	Picturesque Revival	Contributing
408 S. 4th St.	c. 1938	Mary Bates	Picturesque Revival	Contributing
416 S. 4th St.	c. 1938	Wiltia Tyler House	Queen Anne	Primary
420 S. 4th St.	c. 1917	Downing/Hageman House	Prairie	Primary
420 S. 4th St. (back lot)	c. 1918	Barn/Garage	—	Contributing
500 S. 4th St.	c. 1907	ACM Company House	4-square	Contributing
502 S. 4th St.	c. 1908	ACM Company House	4-square	Contributing
512 S. 4th St.	c. 1908	ACM Company House	Craftsman Bungalow	Contributing
516 S. 4th St.	c. 1900	McCulloch House	Vernacular	Contributing
518 S. 4th St.	c. 1908	ACM Company House	Colonial Revival	Contributing
602 S. 4th St.	c. 1908	Dr. R.L. Owens	Prairie	Contributing
608 S. 4th St.	c. 1952	Unknown	Ranch	Noncontributing
612 S. 4th St.	c. 1898	ACM Company House	4-square (modified)	Noncontributing
616 S. 4th St.	c. 1906	ACM Company House	4-square	Contributing
620 S. 4th St.	c. 1896	ACM Company House	4-square (modified)	Contributing

South 4th Street — Odd Numbers

Address	Date	Building / Name	Style	Status
109 S. 4th St.	1896–1909	O'Hara House	Italianate	Primary
201 S. 4th St.	c. 1960	First Christian Church	Gable-front	Noncontributing
211 S. 4th St.	1931	Marcus Daly Hospital	Colonial Revival	Primary
303 S. 4th St.	c. 1905	Ladd Flats	Queen Anne	Primary
307½ S. 4th St.	c. 1900	Jane Brooks Residence	Gable-front & wing	Primary
311 S. 4th St.	c. 1891	Frank Burns House	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	Contributing
315 S. 4th St.	c. 1900	Wm. J. O'Brien	Clipped gable-front	Primary
317 S. 4th St.	c. 1892	J. Hendricks	Gable-front	Contributing
401 S. 4th St.	c. 1898	T.H. Gibbons	Gable-front & wing	Contributing
405 S. 4th St.	c. 1965	Grace Lutheran Manse	Ranch	Noncontributing
409 S. 4th St.	c. 1946	Mary Bates	Cape Cod	Noncontributing
413 S. 4th St.	c. 1938	Cash House	Picturesque Revival	Contributing
419 S. 4th St.	c. 1906	Wm. O. Fisk House	Bungalow	Contributing
501 S. 4th St.	c. 1897	ACM Company House	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	Contributing
505 S. 4th St.	c. 1895	ACM Company House	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	Contributing
507 S. 4th St.	c. 1957	Dittmaier House	Ranch	Noncontributing
515 S. 4th St.	c. 1906	Harrison Lord House	Queen Anne Cottage	Primary
519 S. 4th St.	c. 1895	Geo. McGrath House	4-square	Contributing
601 S. 4th St.	c. 1900	Frank Harlan House	Queen Anne	Primary
611 S. 4th St.	c. 1896	Peter Flugstad	Clipped gable-front	Contributing
613 S. 4th St.	c. 1900	ACM Company House	4-square	Contributing
615 S. 4th St.	c. 1900	ACM Company House	4-square	Contributing
623 S. 4th St.	c. 1911	G.R. Dick House	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	Primary

South 5th Street — Even Numbers

Address	Date	Building / Name	Style	Status
200–204 S. 5th St.	c. 1965	Medical Clinic	Medical Clinic	Noncontributing
206 S. 5th St.	c. 1909	M.A. White House	Colonial Revival	Primary
224 S. 5th St.	c. 1892	McCrackin House	Queen Anne/Stick	Primary
224 S. 5th St. (back lot)	c. 1893	Carriage House	Queen Anne	Contributing
312 S. 5th St.	c. 1948	Unknown	Modified Ranch	Noncontributing
314 S. 5th St.	c. 1892	Sam Lucas Rental	Gable-front	Contributing
318 S. 5th St.	c. 1892	Sam Lucas Rental	Gable-front & wing	Primary
320 S. 5th St.	c. 1896	Totman House	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	Primary
402 S. 5th St.	c. 1895	Chas. Crutchfield House	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	Primary
412 S. 5th St.	c. 1910	Unknown	Shingle	Contributing
416 S. 5th St.	1935	Sanderson House	Cape Cod	Primary
500 S. 5th St.	1938	Sophy Millette House	Cape Cod	Contributing
506 S. 5th St.	c. 1910	Dr. Geo. McGrath House	Craftsman	Contributing
506 S. 5th St. (back lot)	c. 1910	Carriage House	Craftsman	Primary
510 S. 5th St.	c. 1916	Dr. McGrath Rental	Vernacular	Contributing
520 S. 5th St.	c. 1960	Unknown	Ranch	Noncontributing
600 S. 5th St.	c. 1950	Unknown	Ranch	Noncontributing
604 S. 5th St.	c. 1909	Robertson Flats	Colonial Revival	Primary
604 S. 5th St. (back lot)	c. 1965	Apartment	CMU construction	Noncontributing
610 S. 5th St.	c. 1908	Fischer Residence	Modified 4-square	Contributing
610 S. 5th St.	c. 1970	Fischer Trailer House	Mobile Home	Noncontributing

South 5th Street — Odd Numbers

Address	Date	Building / Name	Style	Status
107 S. 5th St.	c. 1892	Higgin's House	4-square	Contributing
109 S. 5th St.	c. 1892	Unknown	Queen Anne Cottage	Primary
109 S. 5th St. (back lot)	c. 1893	Barn	Gothic	Primary
123 S. 5th St.	c. 1931	Curry House (moved)	Remodeled	Noncontributing
209 S. 5th St.	1931	Hamilton High School	Classical Revival	Contributing
209 S. 5th St.	c. 1970	High School Gymnasium	Modern	Noncontributing
209 S. 5th St.	c. 1960	High School Bus Barn	Modern	Noncontributing
209 S. 5th St.	c. 1935	HS Math & Fine Arts Bldg.	Art Deco	Contributing
209 S. 5th St.	c. 1960	HS Custodian Office	Reused bandstand	Noncontributing
309 S. 5th St.	c. 1950	Unknown	Ranch	Noncontributing
311 S. 5th St.	c. 1911	Unknown	Craftsman	Contributing
317 S. 5th St.	1948	Christ Bible Church Annex	Modified Cape Cod	Noncontributing
319 S. 5th St.	1893	Presbyterian Church	Gothic Revival	Contributing
411 S. 5th St.	1910	St. Francis Rectory	Craftsman	Primary
415 S. 5th St.	1896–97	Catholic Church	Shingle	Primary
503 S. 5th St.	c. 1903	Unknown	4-square	Contributing

Address	Date	Building / Name	Style	Status
507 S. 5th St.	1935	W. Wilson House	Cape Cod	Contributing
511 S. 5th St.	c. 1916–20	Unknown	Vernacular	Contributing
513 S. 5th St.	c. 1935	Fred Roberts House	Cape Cod	Primary
519 S. 5th St.	c. 1910	Unknown	Craftsman	Contributing
601 S. 5th St.	c. 1900	Albert & Anthony Hork	Colonial Revival	Primary
603 S. 5th St.	c. 1890	Unknown (moved c.1909)	Gable-front & wing	Primary
617 S. 5th St.	c. 1910	Herbert Theis House	Craftsman	Contributing
619 S. 5th St.	c. 1910	Draper & Eliz. Bartlett	Craftsman	Contributing

Main, State, Bedford, Madison, and DeSmet Streets

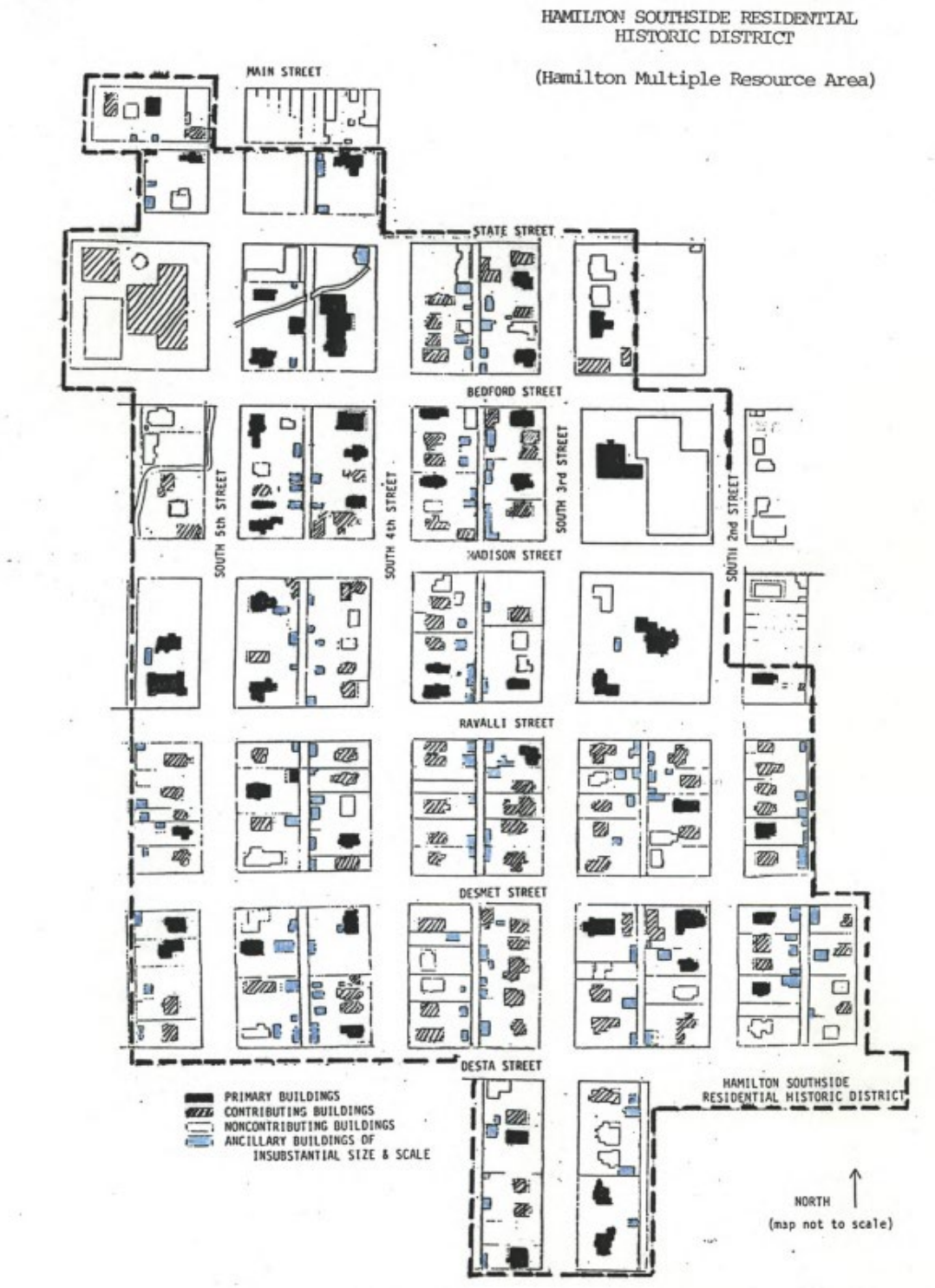
Address	Date	Building / Name	Style	Status
509 W. Main St.	c. 1920	Dr. Browning House	Craftsman	Primary
515 W. Main St.	c. 1939	Unknown	Modified Cape Cod	Noncontributing
523 W. Main St.	c. 1920	Unknown	Craftsman	Contributing
203 Bedford St.	c. 1900	Ravalli Co. Courthouse	Romanesque Revival	Primary
201 Bedford St.	c. 1976	Ravalli Co. Courthouse (new)	Modern	Noncontributing
415 Bedford St.	c. 1945	Unknown	Modern Ranch	Noncontributing
419 Bedford St.	c. 1892	Frank Dudley House	Shingle	Primary
501 Bedford St.	c. 1910	First Church of Christ	Altered Craftsman	Noncontributing
404 Madison St.	c. 1900	Unknown	4-square	Contributing
411 Madison St.	c. 1889–90	Unknown	Gable-front & wing	Contributing
205 DeSmet St.	c. 1916	First Christian Church	Bungalow	Contributing
207 DeSmet St.	c. 1893	Parsonage — St. Paul's Episcopal Church	Clipped gable-front	Contributing
309 DeSmet St.	c. 1899	Unknown	Clipped gable-front	Contributing

District Map

This hand-drawn block map of the Hamilton Southside Residential Historic District shows surveyed parcels within the approximately 67-acre, 18-block district. The map is oriented with north at bottom-right and covers the area bounded by Main Street to the north, South 5th Street to the west, South 1st Street to the east, and Desta Street to the south. Buildings on each parcel are coded by status using the following legend:

Solid black — Primary buildings (46 total)
Diagonal hatching — Contributing buildings (100 total)
Open/outline — Noncontributing buildings (45 total)
Blue shading — Ancillary buildings of insubstantial size and scale

Streets shown on the map (north to south): Main Street, State Street, Bedford Street, Madison Street, Ravalli Street, DeSmet Street, Desta Street, Baker Street. Cross streets (west to east): South 5th Street, South 4th Street, South 3rd Street, South 2nd Street, South 1st Street.



[Map image from original 1988 nomination document]