

## ABOUT THE DISTRICT

The McCormick historic district is a residential and commercial neighborhood reflecting national architectural trends as well as the diverse architectural preferences of local residents. The district and the people who labored over and in the buildings you will see, played a great role in Missoula's early economic development.

The McCormick district lies within the platted areas of the Knowles Addition number 1 and 2, and along a small portion of the Montana Rail Link right-of-way. It is made up of 32 full and partial blocks that contain 571 buildings. A majority of the buildings are residential, with several commercial and industrial businesses located along the outer edges of the district. Dwellings date back earlier than 1891, but a majority of the residential buildings were erected between 1902 and 1912.

Although the district derives its name from McCormick Park, located along the northern boundary of the district, the development of the neighborhood began as the vision of Judge Hiram Knowles, a prominent developer in Missoula and western Montana. Knowles platted the first addition in 1889, at a time when Montana had just entered statehood, and Missoula was developing as a major regional trade center. The Knowles Additions are some of the earliest residential developments on the south side of the Clark Fork River, with their proximity to the railroad and extraction industries helping to create a prosperous neighborhood.

The McCormick area developed quickly from the late 1800s and into the early twentieth century because of its association with the Knowles family, and because the area housed several commercial and industrial businesses associated with renewable resources. Local industries included those dealing in wood products, gas and coal, as well as food production. Timber mills and door and sash companies were plentiful in the area, providing raw building materials and decorative architectural details for new residential construction. The local flour mill was not only a large producer of flour, cereal and grain for western Montana, but it also operated a planning mill and a door and sash facility at the mill site. The district was more or less a giant provider of raw materials, and the fact that the wood products industry in particular was booming in the district, may be directly related to the large number of building contractors that lived and worked out of the district.

The early residents of the McCormick area were a strong force of middle to moderate upper class blue collar workers, professionals, and boosters. Unlike other downtown Missoula areas that often had large numbers of residents associated with one dominant business or industry, the residents of the McCormick district were more of an independent working class made up of entrepreneurial grocers, contractors, mechanics, laborers, and those associated with the arts.

Obvious employment patterns did exist, however, as many of the early residents worked for Polley's Lumber Company, the flour mill and the railroad. A large number of residents also worked for newspaper and printing companies, while others were associated with the booming automobile industry. Entrepreneurship appears to have been favored by many residents, with the largest number of early residents directly associated with the food and building industries. Restaurant and bar owners were plentiful in the district, as were architects, designers, painters and building contractors. Some worked in close proximity to their residence, in the heart of Missoula's downtown, while many provided goods and services out of their home. This busy southside neighborhood helped serve as a catalyst for the developing city of Missoula, and therefore prospered as a direct extension of the booming downtown.

### Buildings

The McCormick District is unique in that it is a cohesive neighborhood characterized by middle class and moderate upper class homes that reflect several architectural styles and patterns. The dwellings typically reflect historic vernacular styles, although the styles are not strictly followed, reflecting personal preferences of early area residents. Queen Anne, American Foursquare, Dutch Colonial, American Folk housing and Craftsman styles are all well represented in the area, with a few examples of Neoclassical, Prairie, Tudor and International styles also represented.

An interesting observation regarding the district's architectural styles is that although many of the dwellings reflect social status and income, there are just as many that do not. Many of the dwellings that housed prominent businessmen and women, city boosters and government officials, are relatively modest in size, and decorative detailing. However, some of the area's homes reflected the social status of their occupants through associated auxiliary buildings that include large carriage houses or stables. Be sure to walk down the alleys to view some these historic outbuildings, many of which served as a carriage house below, and a caretaker's quarters above.

### Queen Anne



The Queen Anne was a popular Victorian design from 1880 to 1910, and was often constructed as a large and lavish dwelling. Large residential corner lots and double lots in the Knowles Additions provided ample space for such a style. Large lots were often a necessity not only for the design of the house, but also for constructing associated buildings that could include storage outbuildings, stables and caretaker's quarters or additional single-family dwellings. Smaller, single-story Queen Anne designs were also popularly constructed throughout the district. Queen Anne's were commonly constructed in areas of the

district that were close to commerce or along main thoroughfares.

Queen Anne styles typically exhibit irregular shaped roof lines, complete with dormers, towers, and turrets, and spindlework porch supports and balustrade are common. Windows vary in size and shape and may include decorative eyebrow and Palladian windows with leaded or stained glass panes. A majority of the Queen Annes located in the district are relatively unadorned, often lacking the ornate spindlework, lacy spandrels and beads typically associated with this Victorian design. The style borrows from many previous architectural designs, but a majority of the Queen Anne buildings in the neighborhood are asymmetrical forms with a centrally hipped-roof, lower cross-gables, and a steeply pitched roof line. Decorative details may include classic columns and cornice-line dentils, typically borrowed from Classic Revival styles, and in Queen Anne fashion, a majority of the dwellings exhibit multi-textured wall surfaces and bay windows.

### American Foursquare



Nationally, American Foursquare styles were popular from 1895 to 1930, and in the McCormick district, represent some of the earliest known buildings. Like the Queen Anne, they are often large dwellings and are located on corner or double lots near commerce and along major thoroughfares. The American Foursquare is popular throughout the neighborhood, and is almost exclusively a two-story hipped-roof building with a cubic shape, a small centered or full-length entry porch, and a front-facing dormer. The style typically has a symmetrical facade with a centered door and balanced windows, and is often modest in decorative detailing.

### Dutch Colonial



The Colonial Revival subtype known as the Dutch Colonial is popular throughout the district and the style commonly appears with a front-facing gambrel roof, sometimes with a cross gambrel at the rear, and a full-width porch or a porch contained within the L of the gables. Although these designs are typically 1 1/2-stories, they provide almost two full stories because of their steeply-pitched roofs.

### American Folk Housing



Folk housing styles were especially popular throughout the United States from 1850 to 1890. The earliest Folk housing was associated with a time prior to the arrival of the railroad, and often consisted of dwellings made from heavy logs or log framing, and even sod. Folk styles remained popular as the railroad expanded because the railroad provided a means to cheaply transport milled lumber, therefore inspiring new construction techniques (to include light framing techniques and exterior wood cladding). Simply put, Folk housing could be constructed quickly and economically. Folk styles remained popular after the turn of the twentieth century and remains so even today. This style of housing in the McCormick district was especially popular from the late 1800s to around 1912, and various shapes of this style of housing are located throughout the neighborhood. The shapes most commonly constructed were the pyramidal cottage, the gable front and the gable-front-&-wing. In addition, examples of the I-house and the Hall & Parlor style are also located in the district.



### **Craftsman**

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The Craftsman is a common architectural style found throughout the district due to its national popularity during a span of about 30 years. and because of its functionality. A majority of the area's Craftsman style homes were constructed from 1905 to 1930, while other architectural styles in the district utilized Craftsman influences by integrating wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. Craftsman's are diverse in size, materials and function.

### **Commercial & Industrial Buildings**



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The area's historic commercial buildings are often wood-frame, brick-veneer structures with decorative features that emphasize the building's roof line. Several examples of these buildings are located along the outer boundaries of the neighborhood.

The east side of the district that includes the west side of South Orange Street was originally considered residential, and was essentially without commercial development until sometime after the early 1920s. Shortly after the Parkway Bridge (Orange St. Bridge) was completed in 1937, this area experienced a commercial transition, and many of the residential buildings

were removed. Today, only a few of those residential and early commercial buildings are standing along the corridor.

The west side of the district has experienced fewer commercial land use changes than the east side. Although many of the historical industrial structures have been removed, several good examples still exist along the Bitterroot Line of the railroad.

### **Domestic and Transportation Outbuildings**

The district's outbuildings are typically associated with transportation and are located along the alleyways. A majority of the outbuildings were constructed after 1921, but several were constructed prior to 1912. Outbuildings were typically constructed shortly after or along with the main residence, and would often imitate the style and the exterior features of the residence.

A number of outbuildings were originally constructed as single-stall, 1 1/2-story stables with living space above, and were commonly utilized as income properties or as caretaker quarters. As automobile ownership became more common, many of the stables were converted to garages between 1912 and the early 1920s. While many stables have been replaced or converted, many have retained their original design and materials that include hinged board and batten doors with "Z" and "X" braces. Hooks, loops and various exterior hardware still adorn several of the outbuildings and these buildings help to provide a strong feeling of association with the established period of significance for the district.

### **McCormick Historic District Walking Tour**

**1. 201 S. Orange St., Fisher Residence c. 1900:** Featuring a front-facing bay, spindles and the use of variegated exterior patterns, this Queen Anne served as the residence of William P. Fisher, president of Fisher Mercantile Company in 1901.

**2. 513, 521 & 529 S. 1st W., c. 1890:** These dwellings are some of the earliest constructed buildings in the district. The 513 residence served as an early boarding house during the construction of the railroad, and 529 was the residence of a popular Missoula pub owner by the name of J. A. Scott.

**3. 605, 645 & 701 S. 2nd W., The Three Sisters c. 1902-12:** These wood-frame, brick-veneer American Foursquare buildings are often referred to as the "three sisters," and their construction is attributed to Judge Hiram Knowles. Early residents of 605 S. 2nd W. include Edwin B. Craighead, the editor of the local newspaper and his wife Katherine. As early as 1920 William A. and Eleanor Mayo resided at 645 S. 2nd W., while William worked as a cement and excavating contractor. Mayo is noted for putting in many of the Southside area's improvements,

and you will see his name stamped into several of Missoula's earliest sidewalks.

**4. 720 S. 2nd W., Smith Residence c. 1907-12:** This Dutch Colonial Revival subtype features a cross-gambrel roof, various wall textures and early window sash types that include 4/1 and 3/1 double-hung windows with vertical panes.

**5. 743 S. 3 W., Rocene Residence c. 1929-36:** Constructed during the Depression era, the first known owners of this property were Ray and Marie Rocene. Ray worked as the local sports editor for the newspaper from the 1930s through the 1950s.

**6. 801 S. 4th W., Smith Residence c. 1902-12:** This dwelling is hipped with cross-gables, gabled dormers and an east-facing bay. The single lot, like many in the neighborhood, was subdivided in order to construct a separate dwelling on the back of the lot.

**7. 800 Block of S. 4th W., c. 1902-12:** This block has several foursquare cottages that were constructed during the area's residential construction boom. They are distinguished by a single story, square floor plan, hipped-roof. and a partial or full-length porch. Rear shed additions are common, and were typically part of the original design. The dwellings are representative of the expansion of industry and the work force in the district, often housing workers associated with the railroad, local timber and oil industries, and various working class jobs.

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**8. 848 S. 4th W., Doback Residence c. 1934-38:** This dwelling has International features that include a flat roof accented with a narrow band of metal coping, stucco covered walls, a square floor plan and an asymmetrical facade. The property was owned by Charles N. and Dorothy D. Moncure, who are believed to have constructed the building. The Moncures owned and operated the Moncure Paint & Wallpaper store, and served as decorating contractors.

**9. 620 Ash St., Swanberg Residence c. 1902-12:** Featuring lead-glass windows and fish scale patterned shingles, this American Folk style dwelling was for many years, the only building located on the lots that are currently numbered 620 Ash, 838 South 5th West and 846 South 5th West.

**10. 925 S. 5th W., Hufford Residence c. 1921-29:** This Craftsman features ribbons of 3/1 windows, and is unique with its low pitched roof line. Walter and Myrtle Hufford resided here in the late 1920s while Walter worked as the city's meterman.

**11. 945 S. 5th W., Schmautz Residence c. 1921-29:** This dwelling features exceptional examples of the vertical lines that Craftsman style homes utilized.

**12. 1026 S. 5th W. & 1001 S. 4th W., c. 1912-1921:** The brick-veneer garage located on the

corner of 5th and Oak has a stepped parapet roof and exhibits a Modernistic appearance. This garage, the two-story brick veneer commercial building to the north (1001 S. 4th W.), as well as the north end of the 1026 S. 5th W. building are all associated with the long success of the Continental Oil Company, who shared control of the 1000 block with Mutual Oil Company as early as 1902. The north end of the building numbered 1026 S. 5th W. served as a potato chip factory as early as 1936, producing *Mount Jumbo Potato Chips*.

**13. 1002 S. 6th W., Tripp Residence c. 1907-12:**

This Prairie style building with Arts & Crafts influence is unique to the neighborhood, and was the residence of Henry and Johanna Tripp, owners of Western Montana Marble and Granite during the 1920's.



**14. 925 S. 6th W., Willard School c. 1921:**

Willard was designed identical to Missoula's Whittier and Paxson schools, which were also constructed in 1921. Prior to the construction of Willard, the Southside School was located on this lot and served as a temporary location for Missoula's first university. The first university classes were held in 1895 and ran through 1899. Eloise Knowles, the daughter of Hiram, was one of the first college graduates, and went on to teach at that same university.

**15. 845 S. 6th W. and associated buildings, c. 1941-43:**

These seven dwellings (821-845 S. 6th W. and 812 Ash) were constructed by the same builder, and are interesting in that they were constructed around the time the War Production Board ordered the curbing of non-defense construction. It is likely that these homes were associated with 801 S. 6th W., which was essentially the first building constructed on this side of the 800 block around 1929. Ernest L. and Florence Rightmire utilized the Art Moderne building at 801 S. 6th W. as a corner grocery store and residence.

**16. 808 S. 6th W., c. 1902-12:** This American Folk style building features a mix of fish scale and diamond patterned course shingles, and horizontal wood cladding

**17. 802 S. 6th W., McQuarrie Residence c. 1902-12:**

Featuring a wrap around porch and Palladian and stained glass windows, this Queen Anne was the home of Missoula's County Commissioner Dan McQuarrie and his wife Grace in 1912.



**18. 721 S. 6th W., c. 1936-40:** This cross-gabled church has a small square battlement that once housed the original entrance to the building. As early as 1940 the First Church of the Nazarene offered services here, and as early as the mid-1970's the Wesleyan Methodist Church was established in this building.

**19. 702 S. 6th W., Jones Residence c. 1900:**

Although 1 1/2-story dwellings are common, there are few examples of full two-story residences in the district. This dwelling was the Jones residence as early as 1901. Mrs. Carrie Jones served as the president of the Women's Relief Corps as early as 1907.

**20. 634 S. 6th W., Horner Residence c. 1902-12:**

Early residents of this building include engineer J.M. Horner and his wife Anna. By the late 1920s Endre and Thura Haugen resided in this brick-veneer, gable-on-hip building, and ran Haugen's Studio of Photography out their home.

**21. 612 S. 6th W., Carlton Residence c. 1902-05:**

This Dutch Colonial subtype features a cutaway bay located below a projecting front-facing gable, lead glass windows, ornate window crowns and dentils. As early as 1905 this was the residence of James Carlton, a driver for J. R. Daily and the Union Market.

**22. 529 S. 6th W., Keyes Residence c. 1912-20:**

Featuring four-directional gables, this cross-gabled Craftsman was the residence of a bridge forman by the name of John Keyes, and his wife Edna in the 1920s.

**23. 805 S. Orange St., Sacajawea Apartments c. 1914:**

This Prairie style building features a full-length patio, corbelled brick veneer, full-facade wood pilasters and multi-pane and arched windows. Architect Josephine Kennedy designed the Sacajawea and lived here with her husband John. Early tenants were often prominent Missoula area businessmen and their families which include H.O. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Polleys, and the J.M. Lucy family.

**24. 500 S. 5th W., Barber & Marshall Residence c. 1902-07:**

This cross gable-on-hip dwelling features stone sills, decorative vertical brick work, and recessed arched wood moldings. As early as 1907 Robert T. Barber and Martin R. Marshall were residents here while operating the grocery store of Barber & Marshall. Marshall served as director of the Western Montana Building & Loan association as early as 1915, and became president in 1918. He later served four terms in the Montana House of Representatives and was the president of the Montana Horticultural Society.



**25. 542 S. 5th W., c. 1902-12:** This cross-gabled building features a wrap around porch,

entablatures accenting several of the roof-wall junctions, and dentils accenting the cornice. It was utilized as a multi-family dwelling as early as 1921, and continues to be utilized as such today.

**26. 543 & 547 S. 5th W., Calkins & Williams Residences c. 1921-38:**

Believed to have been constructed by the same builder, they are unique in that they are the only two Tudor style buildings located in the district.

**27. 602 S. 5th W. & 625 Cottonwood, Bourdeau Residence c. 1902-07:**

Featuring an east-facing bay, lead glass windows and crowned wood moldings, this Queen Anne was the home of William N. Hassler, owner of Hassler Brothers, and publishers of The Daily Herald as early as 1907. By 1917 it became the residence of Lee Bourdeau and his wife Alexina, who owned and operated the Bourdeau Mercantile Company. The additional residence located on the back of the lot was constructed sometime prior to 1912, originally serving as an outbuilding for the main residence.

**28. 618-20 S. 5th W., Marsh Building c. 1902-09:**

This stone-veneer 4-plex features a second-story bay window, a decoratively molded cornice, and decorative wall surfaces that belt the building. It was constructed as a duplex and was converted into a 4-plex sometime after 1955. As early as 1909 it was the residence of Charles H. Marsh, a well-known Missoula booster, employee of the Chicago Milwaukee Railroad, and president of a business providing ambulance and funeral director services. Marsh is believed to have constructed this building.



**29. 635 S. 5th W., Weaver Residence c. 1902-07:**

This front-gabled building features a partial-length gabled porch, supported in part by two tapered columns that rest on large tapered piers. In 1907 this was the residence of Thomas E. Weaver, assistant foreman for the Missoulian newspaper.

**30. 642 S. 5th W., Wold Residence c. 1902-12:**

In the 1920's this was the residence of Oscar M. and Effie E. Wold while Oscar worked as the District Fiscal Agent for the U. S. Forest Service. This American Foursquare features an ornately bracketed cornice with dentils, and three-directional hipped dormers.

**31. 701 S. 5th W., Appling Residence c. 1902-07:**

A large deck is located at the crown of the hip on this dwelling, which features decorative windows, fixed lights and multi-textured wall surfaces. Ada and Russell Appling were residents here as early as 1907, while operating the business of Appling & Taylor Painters.

**32. 708 S. 5th W., Hoblitt Residence c. 1921-27:**

This side-gabled building features 1/3 and 3/1 windows, decorative triangular braces and an external brick chimney that is stepped on the lower portion. As early as 1927 it was the residence of Dan and Audre Hoblitt. Dan

managed Swift & Company, a wholesale meat company.

**33. 713 S. 5TH W., Schroeder Residence c.**

**1902-1907:** This single-story Queen Anne features a west-facing bay with scroll work above, multi-textured wall surfaces in the gables, and various multi-pane lead glass windows. It was the residence of Howard "Happy" Schroeder, a Missoula Post Office clerk as early as 1907.

**34. 729 S. 5th W., Baker Residence c. 1900:**

This cross-gabled building was the earliest home established on the south side of the 700 block of S. 5th W. It was the residence of James A. Baker, a barber who owned and operated the Hotel Florence Barber Shop as early as 1901.

**35. 737 S. 5th W., Burdick Print Shop c. 1902-**

**12:** This building served as a print shop and residence from the early part of the twentieth century to as late as 1958. The gable-on-hip building features stained glass windows and gingerbread ornamentation.

**36. 744 S. 5th W., Bourdeau Residence c. 1902-**

**12:** Featuring four-directional hipped wall dormers with decorative spindlework eave ornaments and fish scale patterned coursed shingles, this building has the identifying features of a Neoclassical cottage. In the 1920s this was the residence of Romauld and Hazel C. Bourdeau. Romauld served as Secretary Treasurer of the Bourdeau Mercantile Company.

**37. 701 Walnut & 815, 821, & 827 S. 5th W.,**

**Mahoney Mill:** These lots are the original location of Mahoney's Lumber Mill, owned and operated by John H. Mahoney in 1909. The 701 Walnut lot originally housed the door and sash storage building, three lumber sheds and possibly the main office. The south end of the lot, currently numbered 827 S. 5th W., was the location of the electric powered planing mill. Almost all of the mill's buildings were removed by 1921 and the modern style residential buildings that you see today were constructed shortly after. The 827 S. 5th W. dwelling, however, was constructed prior to 1912, and bordered the early mill operations. It is unknown at this time whether or not the stone wall along the eastern edge of 701 Walnut is residual from the mill.

**38. 745 S. 4th W., Nicolaisen Residence c.**

**1902-07:** Featuring lead and stained glass windows, this cross-gabled residence was the home of Hans and Peter Nicolaisen, who worked as teamsters in 1907. The hip-on-gable garage located on the south end of the lot served as a stable and half-residence as early as 1912. Mrs. Jennie P. Gorhan owned this property in the 1920's and ran her furrier business out of this residence.

**39. 735 S. 4th W., Erlandson Residence c.**

**1902-12:** This dwelling features a wrap around porch with pilasters set into the facade. In the late 1920s Matt and Jennie Erlandson, part owners of the Atlantic Hotel, owned this property.

**40. 710 S. 4th W. Ole Bakke Residence, c.**

**1902-12:** This Craftsman style residence features a dominant front-facing dormer and a full-length porch that extends beyond the width of the house to provide a porte cochere. Decorative false beams, various exterior wall textures, and multi-pane windows accent the dwelling. As early as 1911 Ole Bakke resided here while working as a draftsman for A. J. Gibson, a prominent western Montana architect. Bakke became the successor to Gibson around 1911, and is presumed to have designed this dwelling.

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**41. 643 S. 4th W., Reed Residence c. 1902-07:**

Believed to have been constructed by Theodore Reed, a carpenter who resided here with his wife Hilda from 1907 to 1936, this side-gabled building features flared eaves, and 9/1 and lead glass windows.

**42. 621 S. 4th. W., Nels Bakke Residence c.**

**1902-12:** This American Folk style building features bay windows, ornate columns with Corinthian style capitals, a two story wall extension or rotunda, and slightly flared eaves. In 1909 this was the residence of a carpenter by the name of Nels Bakke, who constructed the building.

**43. 611 S. 4th W., Leach Residence c. 1902-07:**

Queen Anne characteristics of this building include the pitch of the roof, the wrap around porch, and a dominant front-facing gable. In 1907 this was the home of J. S. and Myrtle Leach, while J. S. worked as a foreman for the Missoulian newspaper.

**44. 535 S, 4th W., Lyons Residence c. 1902-07:**

As early as 1907 this was the residence of James and Nellie Lyons. James was a well-known contractor and Nellie worked as a milliner for D. J. Donohue & Company. In 1908 James was contracted to build three buildings in Thompson Falls that include the Sanders County courthouse, the Ward Hotel (built for Senator Donland) and the Thompson Falls High School. He is believed to have constructed this dwelling, which was originally constructed as a lavish, two-story Queen Anne. The building was remodeled sometime between 1921 and 1938 after a fire destroyed the entire second story. Although little of this house resembles the original design, the main level has survived (see front cover illustration for comparison).

**45. 527 S. 4th W., Pugsley Residence c. 1902-**

**07:** Featuring a wrap around porch, an ornate wood panel door with stained glass panes, turned spindle columns and dentils, this was the home of Robert D. Pugsley in 1907. Robert worked as a clerk for the Missoula Mercantile Company.

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**46. 519 S. 4th W., Berry Residence c. 1902-07:**

In 1907 a conductor for Northern Pacific Railroad by the name of William W. Berry resided here, and by 1913 this was the residence of J.W. Hicklin, Missoula's County Treasurer (see front

cover illustration). The dwelling has several characteristics of a Neoclassical style building, to include its low-pitched hipped roof, a symmetrical facade and a full-width porch contained under an Oriental flared roof line.

**47. 523 S. Orange St., Curran Residence c.**

**1893-1902:** This commercial Queen Anne features two cutaway bays, a wrap around porch, and eyebrows decorated with incised star burst ornaments. This was the 1907 residence of Dennis Curran, a dealer in hardware, stoves, ranges and building supplies.



**48. 508 S. 3rd W., Thornton Hospital c. 1909:**

This brick-veneer apartment building features a full-length second story balcony, decoratively etched lights and vertical brick detailing. The building originally served as an apartment building, and as early as 1917 the building was utilized as the Thornton Hospital. William Thornton owned and operated the hospital, and resided in the building along with his wife Maude, their children, and seven hospital employees.

**49. 519 S. 3rd W., Harnois**

**Residence c. 1891:** This dwelling is one of earliest constructed buildings in the district. Originally constructed as a front-gabled building, the additions were constructed between 1902 and 1912. Detailing includes a front-facing tower, bay windows, stained glass windows and 10/1 double-hung windows. This was the Harnois family home as early as 1905, with C. A. Harnois, owner of Harnois Theater, residing here as early as 1907 (see front cover illustration).



**50. 520 S 3rd W., c. 1902-12:**

Surprisingly little is known about the history of this Neoclassical building, which features a gabled roof extended into a full-height temple-form entry.

**51. 528 S. 3rd W., Neaver Residence c. 1902-**

**12:** This American Foursquare with a decoratively bracketed cornice was the residence of Thomas and Mary Neaver in 1920. Thomas worked as a printer for the newspaper, and Mary worked as a nurse at the hospital.

**52. 532 S. 3rd W., Curran Flats c. 1902-12:**

This brick-veneer building features various multi-pane windows with arched vertical brick detailing above, and entries marked with large square grouped columns that rest on brick piers.

**53. 601, 603, & 605 S. 3rd. W., c. 1921-1927:**

These relatively unadorned brick veneer buildings were constructed around the 1920's.

601 served as a corner grocery store and was operated by Mrs. Bert Trimp.

**54. 624-628 S. 3rd W., c. 1902-1912:** One of the first known residents of this building was Gus Newquist in 1909 (see front cover illustration). Gus operated Russell & Newquist, Missoula's "high-class (meat) market." This centrally hipped building with seven lower cross gables was originally constructed as a duplex.

**55. 633, 633 1/2 & 625 S. 3rd W., White Residence C. 1902:** As early as 1907 Charles and Mary White owned this complex of buildings while Charles worked for the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Queen Anne features a front and rear wraparound porch, lead glass sidelights, a cutaway bay, and multi-textured wall surfaces that include beveled clapboard and diamond and fish scale patterned shingles. Located on the south end of the lot, 633 1/2 originally served as a stable and half-residence. The two building's were the only structures located on the entire 600 block of South 3rd and 4th W. in 1902. The 625 S. 3rd W. residence is characteristic of a Craftsman style home and was constructed sometime between 1912 and 1920. It is rumored to have been constructed for one of the White children.

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**56. 713 S. 3rd W., Christensen Residence 1907-1912:** This

Queen Anne is unique to the district in that it resembles a Dutch Colonial subtype. It features a



decorative iron railed deck at the crown of the hipped roof, an enclosed wrap around porch, a second story balcony, slightly flared eaves, decorative windows, and ornate moldings. As early as 1920 it became the residence of C. H. and Victoria Christensen. C.H. worked as the fireman for the Missoula Electric Company and ran the Bitterroot valley electrical system in 1910. He was appointed general manager of the Missoula Light and Water Company, Clark Missoula Power company, and the Missoula Street Railway in 1914, and eventually became the Division Manager of Montana Power Company.

**57. 721 S. 3rd W., Ross Residence c. 1902-12:**

This building features a dominant second-story gabled porch or sleeping veranda (a popular architectural feature during the influenza epidemic, as fresh air was believed to help cure the flu). The dwelling appears to be constructed from a mix of quarry face and polished block. Malcolm and Ida L. Ross resided here as early as 1920 and as late as 1952.

**58. 727-729 S. 3rd W., Rafferty Residence**

**c.1907-12:** This brick-veneer Foursquare features a two-story semicircular brick bay and a

decoratively bracketed eave. The residence is believed to have been constructed by Michael Rafferty, a brick contractor. Rafferty lived here with his wife Annie as early as 1909, and operated his brick contracting business out of a building that was located where the garage is located today.

**59. 744 S. 3rd W., c. 1902-12:** This stone-veneer Dutch Colonial building makes use of various wall textures that include quarry face and polished ashlar, fern print stamped blocks, horizontal wood cladding, and patterned shingles. Wallace and Ada Danforth resided in this building for many years while renting out space to lodgers.

#### **Front cover illustrations In order of appearance:**

Russell & Newquist grocers, 1909

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County Treasurer John W. Hicklin, 1912.

Original design of Historic Lyons residence located at 535 S. 4th W., c. 1920.

First faculty members of the university classes held within the district.

Wedding photo of Peter and Kate Rasmussen at 814 Ivy (Rainbolt, 1990).

Charles Harnois and the Harnois Theater, 1909.

Missoula area booster Charles H. Marsh, 1909.