
YOU KNOW YOU'RE IN THE
RIGHT NEIGHBORHOOD WHEN
A QUEEN ANNE MINGLES
NEAR THE FRAT HOUSE.

Bozeman's Historic Neighborhood Walking Tour is recommended for those who wish to look at everything from upright farmhouses to Victorian mansions. You'll see how much of the historic architecture of Bozeman can be characterized within a builder's tradition, rather than a certain architectural style.

This tour, covering the blocks between Grand and Tracy Avenues, includes 29 meticulously maintained or restored structures on the National Register of Historic Places. It also displays the youthful exuberance of Bozeman's failed bid to become the capital of Montana between 1889 - 1892.

Whether you use this guide for the entire tour or just a small portion, you'll get a feel for the character, civic pride and progressive spirit that makes Bozeman's historic neighborhoods among the nation's best.

J. F. Blair House, 415 South Willson Avenue.
Twenty-third stop on this tour.



A HISTORIC
BOZEMAN PRIMER

1864 – 1866: 3,500 people and 1,700 wagons travel the Bozeman Trail.

1867: Establishment of Fort Ellis, three miles east of Bozeman, to protect the Bozeman Trail. Soldiers escort Northern Pacific Railroad surveyors, build roads and lead the first scientific expedition into Yellowstone National Park.

1869: Construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad links Bozeman to the East, reaping financial benefits and ushering in a housing boom.

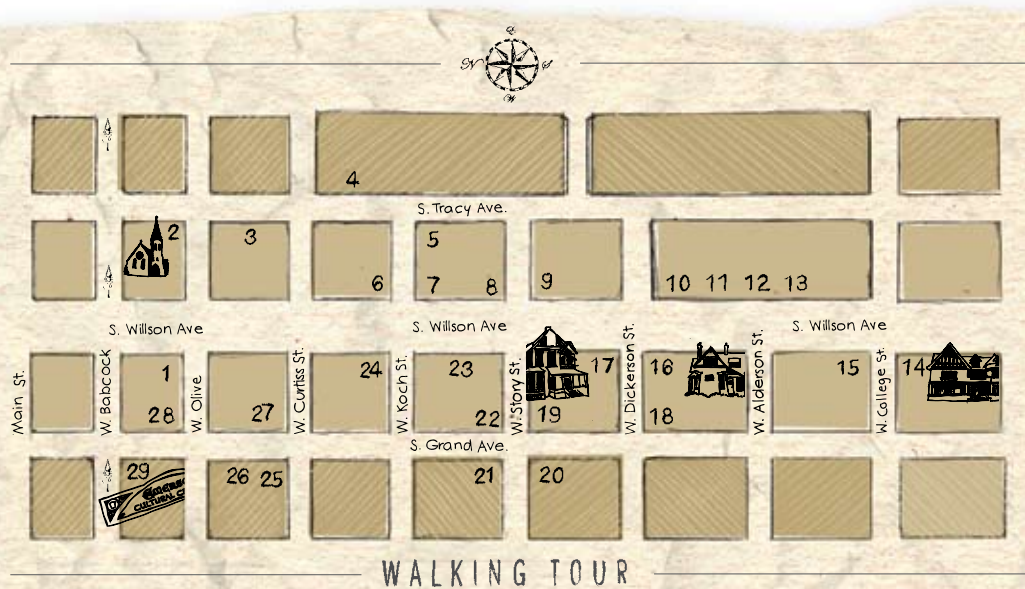
1891: Three street lights replace the gas lamps on Main Street at Tracy, Bozeman and Rouse Avenues. People come from miles around to see the spectacle.

1920: Bozeman thrives as a community. Population growth stabilizes and abundant crops flourish. However, city government is nearly a half million dollars in debt.

The view facing north along South Central Avenue in 1908,
now known as Willson Avenue.



HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD WALKING TOUR



- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. United Methodist Church | 16. Tudor/Robinson House |
| 2. Saint James Episcopal Church | 17. Mendenhall House |
| 3. Samuel Lewis House | 18. Clark Apartments |
| 4. Richard and Mary McDonald House | 19. John Kopp House |
| 5. Kapp House | 20. Lamme/Armstrong House |
| 6. D. D. Smith House | 21. Martin House |
| 7. Hinchman/Hartman House | 22. Frank Alderson House |
| 8. Fielding House | 23. J. F. Blair House |
| 9. Willson House | 24. Matt Alderson House |
| 10. Davidson House | 25. George Flanders House |
| 11. Foster House | 26. Warren Goodman House |
| 12. Anceney House | 27. Gifford/Fowler House |
| 13. Burr Fisher House | 28. First Baptist Church |
| 14. T. Byron Story Mansion | 29. Emerson Cultural Center |
| 15. E. W. King House | |

THE HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD WALKING TOUR IS APPROXIMATELY AN HOUR AND A HALF TO TWO HOURS

1. UNITED METHODIST CHURCH 121 SOUTH WILLSON AVENUE



A. M. Hough hired William Beall to construct the United Methodist Church in 1866. Located at the northwest corner of Olive Street and Willson Avenue, the 24' x 36' frame building (believed to be Bozeman's first) featured a sawdust floor and slab seats. A new brick church

with a Gothic Revival edifice was completed in 1874 and stood on the corner of what is now South Willson and West Olive.

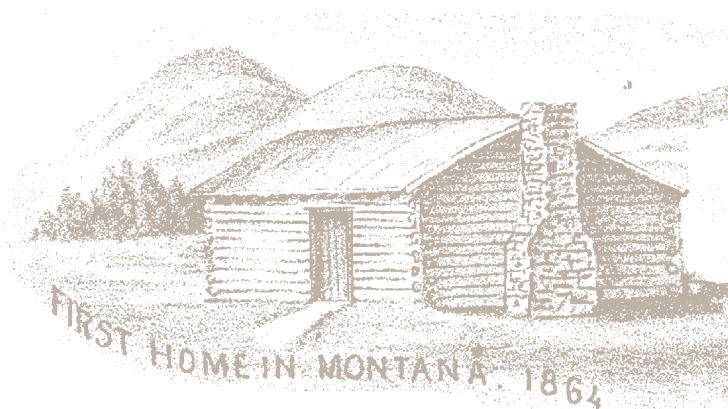
2. SAINT JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH 5 WEST OLIVE STREET

Sharply contrasting frame and brick predecessors, the St. James Church's substantial materials, inspiring details, and soaring bell tower ushered in a generation of prominently located and well-designed religious structures in Bozeman. Constructed during the early twentieth century, Saint James Episcopal Church remains a distinctive expression of Gothic Revival sensibilities.



3. SAMUEL LEWIS HOUSE 209 SOUTH TRACY AVENUE

This well-preserved vernacular residence was built in 1878 by Samuel Lewis, Bozeman's most prosperous African American resident. This stick style Carpenter Gothic retains much of its original ornamentation. This house was built as part of a pair, the more modified of the two is located south at 211 South Tracy Avenue.



4. RICHARD AND MARY MCDONALD HOUSE 308 SOUTH TRACY AVENUE



Believed to be the first two-story house in Bozeman, this well-preserved I-House was erected in 1872 by freed African American slaves, Richard and Mary McDonald. By some

accounts, this wood sided frame house was built from scrap materials found around town – a possibility since 1872 was an active year for local construction.

5. KAPP HOUSE 401 SOUTH TRACY AVENUE

Beginning in 1905, scores of Craftsman style homes exerted a subtle yet pronounced presence in Bozeman's ever-expanding residential neighborhoods. Craftsman homes, such as the Kapp House, relied on indigenous wood-shingled walls, stone foundations and river rock porch supports. Craftsman examples often resemble organic products found in their natural environment.



6. D. D. SMITH HOUSE
320 SOUTH WILLSON AVENUE

The D. D. Smith House is a fine example of Folk Victorian. Designed by George Hancock, a North Dakota architect, this residence was constructed during Bozeman's exuberant though failed bid to become Montana's capital in 1892. During this period, Hancock also designed the James Martin House at 419 South Grand Avenue (shown later on this tour).



7. HINCHMAN/HARTMAN HOUSE
401 SOUTH WILLSON AVENUE

Constructed in 1883, this Folk Victorian home is an example of the development that followed Bozeman's railroad boom. The home was owned by J. V. Hinchman, a druggist. In 1894, Hinchman sold the property to Walter Hartman, who was instrumental in establishing the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in Bozeman.



8. FIELDING HOUSE
420 SOUTH WILLSON AVENUE



The Fielding House is an interesting combination of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival architecture. Constructed in 1884, a year after the Northern Pacific Railroad came to Bozeman. This stylistic variation of Queen Anne is featured on South Willson, South Grand and South Third Avenues.

9. WILLSON HOUSE
504 SOUTH WILLSON AVENUE

This was the residence of General Lester and Emma Willson. Willson arrived in 1867 after a distinguished military career under General William Tecumseh Sherman during the Civil War. Willson built this large frame home on Bozeman's fashionable Central Avenue in 1886. After his death in 1919, Central Avenue was renamed Willson Avenue.



10. DAVIDSON HOUSE
604 SOUTH WILLSON AVENUE



From 1900 -1918, many of Bozeman's most notable historic residences were constructed. A significant example is the Wells Davidson home. In 1907, local banker Wells S. Davidson commissioned architect C. S. Haire to design this two and a

half story frame house featuring elements of Queen Anne and Stick Style architecture.

11. FOSTER HOUSE
610 SOUTH WILLSON AVENUE

Another expression of Bozeman's early-twentieth century boom is the Foster House constructed in 1904. This residence is a fine example of a popular Colonial Revival variation known as the American Foursquare. This style is characterized by a box-like form, hipped roof and a full width front porch often supported by classical columns.



12. ANCENEY HOUSE
704 SOUTH WILLSON AVENUE



In the late 1920s, Bozeman witnessed an outpouring of interest in English Revival largely attributed to architect Fred F. Willson. This is the earliest surviving Willson house in this

style. Designed for a prosperous cattle rancher, the residence's frame is finished in stucco and features half-timbering in its steeply-pitched gables.

13. BURR FISHER HOUSE
712 SOUTH WILLSON AVENUE

One of Fred Willson's early projects – this Mission Revival is considered among the most well-preserved homes in Bozeman. Willson designed it for Burr Fisher, Vice President of the Gallatin State Bank. Notice the concrete hitching posts still standing near the front sidewalk. The structure later served as Phi Beta Phi Sorority and the Men's Cooperative.



14. T. BYRON STORY MANSION
811 SOUTH WILLSON AVENUE

One of Bozeman's most historic and architecturally significant places, the T. Byron Story Mansion is one of only a few historic mansions in Montana that graces an entire city block. Stylistically the house displays classical influences, including Queen Anne, Colonial, Shingle, Stick and Tudor. Such eclecticism was popular in resort architecture of the period.



*Saint James Episcopal Church.
Second stop on this tour.*

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO USE
WORDS LIKE GABLE, EDIFICE
AND FACADE WITHOUT
A SECOND LOOK.



EPISCOPAL CHURCH

15. E. W. KING HOUSE
725 SOUTH WILLSON AVENUE

Built in 1907, the impressive E. W. King residence combines elements of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. This extravagant brick house was further enriched by builder R. J. Scahill, who added terra cotta moldings, oval windows of leaded glass and a flared pyramidal roof with gabled dormers at King's request.



16. TUDOR/ROBINSON HOUSE
613 SOUTH WILLSON AVENUE



This detached single-family Queen Anne Style was constructed in 1889 for local dentist William A. Tudor. The irregular floor plan is complemented by three-dimensional Eastlake ornamentation, lattice

work and rectangular stained glass windows. Other interesting features include double-hung windows on canted corners and flat-roof overhangs supported by wooden brackets with ornamental pendants.

17. MENDENHALL HOUSE
521 SOUTH WILLSON AVENUE

In 1886, John Mendenhall built this two and a half story frame residence from an architectural pattern. Later, the house was owned by Malcolm Story – grandson of pioneer Nelson Story Sr. It's rumored Story had the exterior painted pink following the death of his wife. The current owner has continued this tradition.



18. CLARK APARTMENTS
616 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE



One of three buildings in Bozeman constructed of molded concrete blocks. This unusual structure was designed by Fred Willson in 1914 for E. Broox Martin, a prominent businessman. The Clark Apartments bear various elements of Craftsman Style – such as a cobbleside foundation, porch piers and exposed rafter tails.

19. JOHN KOPP HOUSE
502 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE

The Kopp House is situated on one of the most architecturally impressive corners of historic Bozeman. Like counterparts from the period, it combines elements from both Queen Anne and Colonial Revival movements. Generally speaking, masonry features are reflective of Victorian style while the woodwork is closely affiliated with classical influences.



20. LAMME/ARMSTRONG HOUSE
501 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE



Across the street is another notable residence – the Edwin B. Lamme House – built in 1893. It was originally constructed for Edwin Lamme, the son of Bozeman pioneer Achilles Lamme. This fine Victorian features a square plan with projecting gable bays, balcony verandah and carriage porch.

21. MARTIN HOUSE
419 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE

The Martin house is one of the more well-preserved residences on Bozeman's historic south side. In 1892, the final year of Bozeman's failed bid to become state capital, banker James Martin built this Queen Anne. Though Victorian in form, Colonial Revival elements include a gable roof and classical porch columns.



22. FRANK ALDERSON HOUSE
420 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE



This residence is rumored to have originally been a wedding gift. Frank Alderson, son of local pioneer and newspaperman William W. Alderson, reportedly had this

house constructed for his fiancé. It's said the design closely resembles a doll house that she played with as a girl.

23. J. F. BLAIR HOUSE
415 SOUTH WILLSON AVENUE

Colonial Revival architecture was a Bozeman staple from 1900 -1945. The gable-roofed Georgian, exemplified in this residence, was constructed in 1913.

Features include a symmetrical façade, an entrance flanked with Doric columns and an upper story ballroom. The Blair house is a notable design by Bozeman architect Fred Willson.



24. MATT ALDERSON HOUSE
319 SOUTH WILLSON AVENUE



Matt Alderson – federal messenger, entrepreneur and “poet laureate of Eastern Montana” – constructed this house in 1883, the same year the Northern Pacific Railroad reached

Bozeman. The Italianate Victorian – now a bed and breakfast – features a bracketed mansard roof and decorative lead glass on the south facing bay.

25. GEORGE FLANDERS HOUSE
219 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE

George Flanders came to Bozeman in 1868 and established a sawmill near present day Gallatin Gateway. Hoping to capitalize on the railroad boom, Flanders established a lumber yard in Bozeman and built this brick cottage in 1888. It's Eastlake Style decorative elements include ornamental eave brackets and a balustraded balcony.



26. WARREN GOODMAN HOUSE
215 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE



Bozeman's steady and conventional evolution was reflected in its residential architecture of this later period. A fine example is this Dutch Colonial Revival residence constructed

in 1914 for Warren Goodman. This structure is distinguished by a traditional barn roof, gabled dormers and a symmetrical façade.

27. GIFFORD/FOWLER HOUSE
216 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE



Another excellent example of the spindlework variation of Queen Anne architecture, this residence was constructed in 1900. Note how the structure's painting helps accentuate the spindlework.

28. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
120 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE

Designed in 1911, Bozeman's First Baptist Church is a highly distinctive example of twentieth century Neo-Gothic church architecture and is representative of the diversification that accompanied the 1883 arrival of the railroad in Bozeman. Architect Fred Willson designed this landmark with Gothic-arched stained glass windows, brick buttresses and a distinctive bell tower.

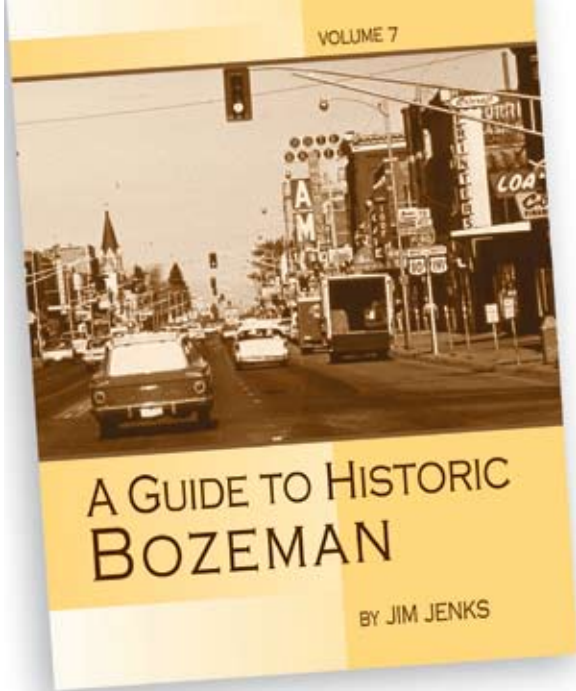


29. EMERSON CULTURAL CENTER
111 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE



Designed by Fred Willson and completed in 1919, this Neo-Gothic school was designed as a junior high and served in that capacity until 1955. After it was slated for demolition in 1990, progressive-minded

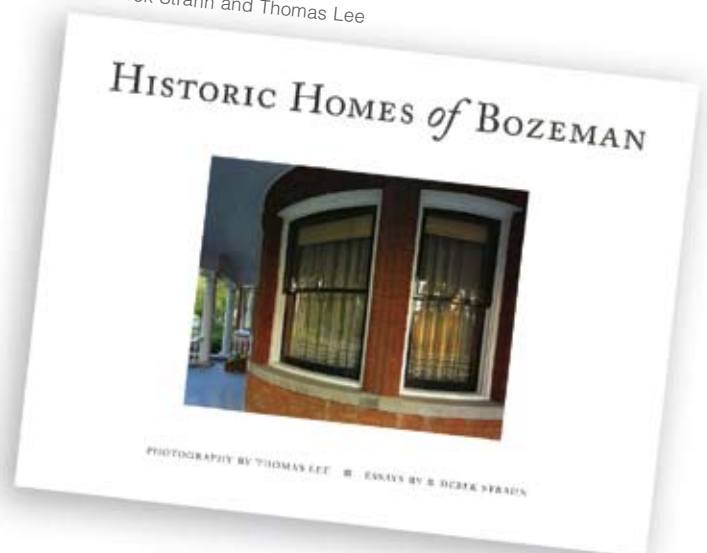
individuals fought to place the structure on the National Register of Historic Places. Today the school is used as a vibrant cultural center.



A Guide To Historic Bozeman
Jim Jenks

FOR ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION ON
HISTORIC BOZEMAN

Historic Homes of Bozeman
B. Derek Strahn and Thomas Lee





301 South Grand Avenue

BOZEMAN'S ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Townsite Phase 1864 - 1872

Characterized by the discovery of timber and agricultural resources. Log and frame buildings were prevalent.

Village Phase 1873 - 1883

Culminated in the arrival of the railroad and the city's subsequent incorporation. Many Victorian commercial buildings were constructed of brick, though frame houses were still the norm.

Civic Phase 1884 - 1912

Eclecticism and individualism characterized commercial and residential architecture. Victorian Gothic, Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles ushered in social and economic diversity.



Mendenhall House, 521 South Willson Avenue.
Seventeenth stop on this tour.

BOZEMAN M O N T A N A

Bozeman Convention and Visitors Bureau
Bozeman Area Chamber of Commerce
2000 Commerce Way, Bozeman, MT 59715
(800) 228-4224 · (406) 586-5421
www.visitbozeman.net
meetings@bozemanchamber.com
info@bozemanchamber.com

Additional Historic Information:
Gallatin Historical Society and Pioneer Museum
317 West Main Street, Bozeman, MT 59715
(406) 522-8122 · www.pioneermuseum.org

Historic Preservation Program
Bozeman City Planning Office
PO Box 1230, Bozeman, MT 59771
(406) 582-2272 · preservebozeman@bozeman.net



Printed on Recycled Paper. ©2007 by the Bozeman Convention and Visitors Bureau. All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without the written permission of the Bozeman Convention and Visitors Bureau is prohibited. Address all editorial and material to the Bozeman Convention and Visitors Bureau, 2000 Commerce Way, Bozeman, MT, 59715. We assume no responsibility for unsolicited material. All submitted material must have a SASE enclosed. Maps provide general information only. The map is not accurate in mile or geographic distances. Information in this guide may have changed since its publication. Please verify all information prior to travel. The Bozeman Convention and Visitors Bureau is not a regulatory agency and, therefore, has no authority to inspect businesses or require that they meet certain health, safety or travel industry standards for inclusion in this guide. Printed in the U.S.A. for free distribution. Alternative accessible formats of this document will be provided upon request. Produced with accommodation tax funds.

Map provided for general information only. For accurate and detailed information, pick up an Official Montana Highway Map at the Bozeman Area Chamber of Commerce. Historical photos courtesy of the Gallatin Historical Society unless otherwise noted.