NPS Form 10-900-a

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OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
Name of Property
Lewis and Clark County, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 3, 4 Page 1

This addendum to the Helena Historic District, listed in 1972 (NR# 72000737, amended in 1990 (NR# 90000934, and updated with a boundary increase in 1993 NR# 93001001) serves to clarify the status of the two buildings standing on the Helena's Central School property, consisting of Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium, as two contributing resources within the District. Though the two buildings lie within the district boundaries, the nomination, addenda, and boundary increase documentation do not include a discussion of their significance.

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** _x_**local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_x_ **A** ___ **B** _x_ **C** ___ **D**

Mark F. Baumler / SHPO 10/1/2013

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

✓ other (explain:) **Additional Documentation Approved**

Joe Edson M. Beall 12-11-13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

The clarification of Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium as contributing properties within the Helena Historic District does not result in a different resource count, but instead singles out and highlights the resources' significance.

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION: school, education related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
VACANT/ NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Italian Renaissance
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival/Collegiate Gothic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _____
BRICK
STONE/Granite
TERRA COTTA
STUCCO
WOOD

Summary Paragraph

Situated within the Helena Historic District boundaries, Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium retain a commanding view of the city from a west-facing hillside at the eastern edge of a historic residential neighborhood. One of the most prominent sites in Helena, the earliest residents located the city's first cemetery there in 1865, with the burial of Rodney L. Pococke, whose name lives on in the history of Helena through a street named in his honor. In response to the territorial capital moving to Helena in 1875, the site was considered so important that the city undertook the troublesome business of moving the cemetery so that the first graded school in the territory could be built there. The block these buildings occupy fronts Warren Street to the east, Seventh Avenue to the south, Cruse Avenue to the west, and Lawrence Street to the north.

Narrative Description

Helena sits at an elevation of nearly 4100 ft. in the Helena Valley of western Montana. The north-south trending Continental Divide lies 12 miles to the west while the Missouri River (now Canyon Ferry Lake) lies approximately the same distance to the east. The Central School property sits near and within the northeast edge of the Helena Historic District and contains two contributing buildings. The contributing buildings include the Collegiate Gothic style Central School, constructed in two phases in 1915 and 1921, and the earlier constructed 1907 Italian Renaissance Revival style Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. For additional information regarding the Helena Historic District, please see the earlier prepared National Register nomination forms.

The Helena Historic District and its associated addendum and boundary increase encompass much of the original Helena Townsite and nearby areas. It is roughly delineated by Davis and Ewing Streets, and West Main Street on the east, Neill Avenue and East Lawrence Street on the north, North Park Avenue and Howie Street on the west (and extending south on each side of West Main Street for about ¼ mile beyond the southern extent of Howie), and the area just south of Broadway Street on the south. A smaller discontiguous portion of the district lies immediately northwest of the main area of the district just described; this discontiguous portion is roughly bordered by Stuart Street on the north, Monroe Avenue on the west, the alley between Power and Holter streets on the south, and Dearborn and Madison avenues on the east.

The location of Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium is an oversized block overlooking downtown Helena to the west. The school fronts North Warren Street to the east. East Lawrence Street, Cruse and Seventh Avenues border the property to the north, west and south, respectively. The Seventh Avenue Gymnasium fronts Seventh Avenue.

Central School (one contributing building)

Central School stands at mid-block along North Warren Street, and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium rises at the corner of Seventh and Cruse avenues. Historically, the original, 1880s-era Central School building, Helena High School, the Helena Public Library and Auditorium, and a Helena School District administration building also occupied this block. Each of these was demolished in the twentieth century.

The block features a terraced landscape established by treated lumber, stone, and concrete retaining walls. A play area fills the open space west of Central School; blacktopped parking and play areas lie south of the school; and a grass and soil playfield occupy the west side of the block. Chain-link fencing runs along the west, north, and south sides of these areas. Offering a genteel entry to the grounds, a grass lawn with concrete walks and mature coniferous and deciduous trees lies east of the school, between the edifice and the Warren Street sidewalk.

Several styles of retaining wall ring the block and form the perimeter of the property. Across the front of the school, retaining walls of random rubble Helena limestone, capped with granite, parallel Warren Street. A semi-coursed granite wall at the location of the former High School runs along the north end of Warren Street and wraps around Lawrence Street. From Lawrence Street, a gracious flight of granite stairs provides access to the north side of the property. A granite retaining wall and stair face Cruse Avenue as well, at the south end of the block immediately adjacent to the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. This wall abuts a non-historic concrete retaining

wall that runs along Cruse Avenue to the block's north end.

The length of Central School's symmetrical and roughly "I"-shaped footprint runs north-south. Each elevation features projecting bays. Its masonry construction displays stone, brick, and terra cotta ornamentation, though non-historic, synthetic, beige stucco is incorporated at each building entry. Two upper stories sit atop a raised foundation. The grade slopes down from east to west such that the west elevation has a daylight basement with a grade level entry. The semi-coursed, porphyry stone, raised foundation displays beaded mortar joints, granite lintels, and a granite water table.

Polychromatic, extruded brick laid primarily in a running bond makes up the building's walls above the watertable. A variety of brick bonds and decorative terra cotta, glazed to resemble the adjacent granite, articulate each elevation. Mortar joints have a flush profile.

The predominant window configuration is horizontal, multiple groupings of ribboned units vertically aligned at each level of the building. Less predominant are vertically aligned side-by-side units, and single units at all three levels. Typical granite details for basement window openings include granite lintels, sills, and mullions. Ribboned window openings on the upper floors vary in their materials and detailing. With the exception of windows flanking second floor emergency egress doors on the north and south elevations, no historic windows remain on the school, instead, all window assemblies are of extruded, unpainted aluminum set within the original openings. The upper third of all units on the building have burgundy painted metal panels topping double-hung sash units.

The flat roof features asphalt-clad, shallow-pitched mansards on each elevation that overhang the wall plane by approximately two feet. The school district applied these mansards as part of the building repair process following severe earthquakes that struck the city in October 1935. Flat stock wood with an ogee detail makes up the fascia at the roof's drip edge. The soffit is flat stock wood with a cove detail where it joins the wall plane.

East Elevation

Central School's east elevation features the building's main entrance centered on a symmetrical façade composed of five bays: the center bay containing the main entrance; two recessed flanking bays with banks of windows; and two projecting, flanking, end bays with brick diaper-work.

A wide sidewalk flanked by a low wall, made of porphyry and capped with granite, leads to the main entrance. The sidewalk forms a vault that shelters a below-grade, basement entry and storage room. Symmetrical sets of winding, concrete stairs provide access to these spaces from the opposing sides of the sidewalk. A boarded window with a granite sill and lintel punctures the façade at basement level at the landing of each winding stair. Segmental arches of porphyry support the openings as the stairs descend into the vaulted space under the sidewalk. The basement entry contains a historic wood assembly with non-historic, flat-panel wood doors, each with a narrow, vertical lite. Wood plinths and sidelites flank the doors. A three-part transom tops the assembly. Divisions of the transom align with the door and sidelites below. Opposite the basement entry, a moden, flat-panel door within a painted plywood wall provides access to a storage vault beneath the sidewalk.

Above the basement level, three distinct segments at each floor level make up the center bay. These segments include the main entry, second floor fenestration, and a cornice of synthetic stucco that interrupts the mansard

roofline.

A pointed arch of moulded terra cotta decorated with floral ornamentation and shields at its haunches highlights the main entry. The arch shelters a deep set entry with a non-original, extruded aluminum storefront system featuring double doors, sidelights and a transom infilled with a painted plywood panel. Above the arch a wood sign with metal letters spells *Central School.* Buttresses with terra cotta caps, quoining, and panels flank the entry arch and stand between it and single windows. Terra cotta quoining, sills, and lintels frame these windows.

The center bay's second floor contains three ganged windows at its center, framed by terra cotta quoining, sill, lintel and drip stone. The buttresses flank these windows and stand between it and single windows directly above and identical to the single windows at the first floor. These second floor windows share terra cotta quoining with the windows below them and are separated by a terra cotta spandrel panel bearing a four-leafed flower.

A stepped cornice of synthetic stucco comprises the center bay's top segment. The original, ornate terra cotta cornice fell victim to the 1935 earthquakes, but the replacement cornice has panels in the stucco in the spirit of its ancestor. Each panel in the cornice corresponds to the vertical lines of the center bay beneath it.

Single, identical, recessed bays flank the center bay. These bays feature vertically-aligned ribbons of five ganged windows and a lone window at each floor. Basement window openings have granite detailing described earlier, and canted Plexiglass panels shelter the window wells. The five ganged windows and the lone window at the basement level have the same extruded aluminum sill and granite header as all the other basement window openings. Continuous terra cotta quoining frames each slightly recessed set of five ganged windows on the upper two stories. Lintels, window sills at both floors, and a recessed brick running bond spandrel panel butt into the vertical lines of the quoining. A horizontal drip stone caps this two-story terra cotta composition. The lone windows at the upper floors have simple terra cotta sills and lintels.

Two identical end bays at the north and south ends of the east elevation project significantly forward of the adjacent bays. The only windows on these bays, a gang of three partially below grade within window wells, reside within the raised foundation. Brickwork of these bays features running bond with a flush central panel. Stack bonded bricks, vertically-laid soldier coursing, and square, red terra cotta tiles articulate this panel and frame diaper work of dark header bricks. A terra cotta drip stone frames the bottom of this panel. Mounted to the surface of each bay are three vertically oriented steel channels that run from the watertable to the soffit. Each is stamped *Colorado*.

South and North Elevations

The north and south elevations mirror each other with single bays at the east and west configured on two wall planes. The east bay of each elevation projects significantly beyond the west bay. Each floor level of the east bays on the north and south elevations have vertically aligned banks of five ribboned windows. Openings for the ribboned windows at the basement level have typical granite detailing. Canted Plexiglas shelters the window wells. Continuous terra cotta quoining frames each ribboned set of five windows on the upper two floors. Lintels and window sills at both floors and a recessed brick running bond spandrel panel butt into the vertical lines of the quoining. A horizontal dripstone caps this two story terra cotta composition.

Immediately west of the ganged windows on the north and south elevations is a vertical alignment of lone

windows at each floor. Boarded with painted plywood, the basement window in this column on the south elevation does not occupy a window well; but instead features a granite header and granite sill at grade. Concrete block infills the corresponding basement window opening on the north elevation. It displays a granite header, but its sill rests below grade. The single window units on the upper floors exhibit terra cotta sills and lintels.

The west bays of the north and south elevations contain vertically aligned banks of five ganged windows flanked by diaper work in the bricks that runs from the water table to the roof soffit. To their east is a basement level entry vestibule aligned vertically with single windows on the upper floors. This is followed to the east by a vertical alignment of entries to the building's upper floors.

The five ribboned windows at the basement level are all above grade and display granite detailing typical of Central School's other ribboned basement windows. The two sets of vertically aligned, five ribboned windows on the first and second floors occupy openings detailed only with rowlock sills and soldier course lintels.

A frame-constructed vestibule, clad with synthetic stucco, shelters the basement level entry east of the ganged windows. Access to the vestibule is through a flat-panel, metal, single-lite door. Above this vestibule, a vertical alignment of single windows, detailed with rowlock sills and soldier course lintels, provide light to the interior's upper floors.

East of the basement entry and column of single windows on the north and south elevations are entries to the school's upper floors. A single flight of concrete stairs flanked by brick parapets capped in concrete provides access to the first floor. The entrance at these stairs is a non-historic, extruded aluminum storefront system with flat-panel, single-lite double doors; sidelites with aluminum panels in their lower half; and a three-part transom with divisions aligned with the doors and sidelites. A non-historic, flat, synthetic stucco-clad awning on steel posts shelters the entry. The awning obscures much of the transom.

Above the first floor entrance at the second story, a historic door opening provides emergency egress. This wood, modern flat-panel door, topped with a transom opening infilled with a painted metal panel, opens out to a landing and metal stairs running tight against the building to the west. Historic, wood, double-hung windows flank the door and transom. The windows display a one-over-one configuration with ogee profile lugs.

West elevation

Central School's west elevation is a symmetrical configuration of three bays with its grade-level basement entry centered on the middle bay. The two end bays are identical. The building's raised porphyry foundation with a granite watertable continues on this elevation and rises to an approximate height of eight feet. Brickwork on the upper floor walls is running bond accented with diaper work.

A centered, modern, synthetic stucco-clad vestibule provides entry through the west elevation. The vestibule contains a west-facing, metal, flat-panel, half-lite door, and a row of glass block on its north and south sides. Above the west entry is a vertical alignment of two windows at the upper floor levels, separated by running bond brick and detailed with rowlock sills and soldier course lintels.

Flanking the centered entry and vertically aligned windows above are banks of vertically aligned sets of five ribboned windows; one ribbon assembly at each floor level. At basement level this assembly displays the granite

detailing typical of other ganged basement units. The ganged assemblies on the first and second floor occupy openings detailed with rowlock sills and soldier course lintels. Diaper work rising from the water table to the roof soffit flanks each set of windows.

Beyond the ganged assemblies are vertically aligned single windows at each floor level. Single unit openings at basement level have granite sills and lintels. Single unit openings on the upper floors have rowlock sills and soldier course lintels.

Seventh Avenue Gymnasium (one contributing building)

Exhibiting an Italian Renaissance Revival style, the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium faces south fronting Seventh Avenue with the west elevation paralleling Cruse Avenue. Supported by a mortared, random-coursed stone foundation, the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium features a rectangular footprint. As the building is built into the side of a hill, the western half displays more of the mortared stone foundation than the eastern portion, where the foundation virtually disappears from view. The building is protected by a gable-on-hip roof topped with asphalt shingles. It features open eaves with exposed rafters and decorative brackets supporting a wooden beam that encircles the building. A full-height centered entrance bay topped with a gable roof projects off the south elevation. Originally, an elaborate arched parapet topped the entry, but fell victim to the 1935 Helena earthquakes.

The predominantly red brick building displays a running bond pattern with dark red and decorative near-black brick quoining detailing. The darker brick quoining also occurs on slightly projecting pilasters that extend from the basement/first floor interface to the eaves. The projecting pilasters provide the illusion of individual bays providing visual depth to the elevations. Parallel belt courses, comprised of the same color brick as the quoining, wrap around the building between the basement and first floor levels. A higher belt course, interrupted only by windows, occurs just below the roof line and roof brackets.

South Elevation

The main entrance into the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium is situated on the south elevation in the form of a full-height centered entrance bay. Modern steel one-light double doors topped with a three-light transom window provide ingress. A small pediment gable-hood supported by two decorative brackets rests immediately above a stone lintel above the transom light. A ribbon of fixed 8-light windows sits immediately above the hood; the interior five display single lights, while the western-most sports two lights, and the eastern-most contains a single light, possibly the result of a missing muntin. Immediately above the ribbon window sits an original concrete transom bar.

A stepped-out pilaster displaying a single decorative column of protruding vertical rowlock brick extends to the bottom of the hood brackets on each side of the entry doors. On each side of the pilasters occur narrow recessed panels with recessed eye-level decorative inlays of herringbone bond brick; these recessed panels align with the ends of the ribbon window above. On each side of the recessed panels occur stepped-out pilasters with an eye-level recessed decorative brick inlay of herringbone bond brick; these pilasters extend to the base of the concrete transom bar. Darker red accent brick occurs both horizontally and vertically within the recessed and protruding

pilaster sections. Large regal pilasters with dark red and near-black brick decorative quoin detailing complete the outer extent of the bay; each of these pilasters displays a vertical granite accent with the year of construction of the gymnasium—"19" on the left (west) pilaster and "08" on the right pilaster. A ten-step granite staircase with mortared stone sidewalls leads to the entry. The west and east elevations of the entry bay display the previously described dark red and near-black brick decorative quoining seen around the building.

The four main story window openings consist of coupled segmentally arched window hoods situated above paired rectangular one-over-one double-hung wood windows; a decorative spandrel bar separates the upper and lower lights. All main floor windows exhibit brick sills with a modified common bond pattern and most display elliptical arch brick lintels. Concrete insets occur immediately above the brick arches. Paired one-over-one, wood double-hungs occur on the west end of the south basement-level elevation. The east half of the south basement elevation (where the foundation becomes increasing enveloped by the ground) contains two windows, possibly single-hung, one-light windows similar to the eastern-most window in the north basement elevation; however, specific identification of the window type is impossible to discern from the exterior as the window well surrounds are protected by a metal cover.

The west and east elevations of the entry bay's main story contain a single double-hung window with transom light with a concrete inset immediately above the upper belt course. A one-over-three wood double-hung window is in the west basement-level entry bay elevation. A small hipped-roof (covered with metal roofing) brick extension, with similar belt coursing as the rest of the building, projects off the east elevation of the entry (and the south elevation of the main block). It appears original to the building. The darker colored brick of the lower belt course extends to ground-level on this extension. A small single opening covered with painted-white plywood occurs in the south and east elevation of this extension.

West Elevation

Three main story window openings consist of coupled segmentally arched windows situated above paired rectangular one-over-one double-hung wood windows; a decorative spandrel bar separates the upper and lower lights. Paired one-over-one, wood, double-hungs and a single one-over-one, wood, double-hung windows are located on either side of the entry in the basement-level of the elevation.

A secondary entrance occurs at the basement level of the west elevation and consists of paired wood doors (the southernmost contains a small rectangular light) topped by a six-light transom window. The door is encompassed by a complex brick surround constructed in an English bond pattern that steps out progressively. Slightly darker molded (pressed) ogee brick detailing brackets the surround.

North Elevation

The four main story window openings consist of coupled segmentally arched windows situated above paired rectangular one-over-one double-hung wood windows; a decorative spandrel bar separates the upper and lower lights. Although the eastern-most window contains the same upper unit style, the lower rectangular paired windows are replaced by a sheet of plywood and battens. Below this plywood sheet is a modern entrance comprised of paired wood doors that allow access to the main floor of the gymnasium.

The center of the elevation contains an arched door with fixed 3-light side-lights above a fixed ribbon window

consisting of a 6-light center window (the same size as the door above) bracketed by two smaller 10-light windows; a steel fire escape leads to this door. Similar to the general main floor window arrangement, a decorative spandrel separates the Palladian door arrangement from the fixed windows below.

The basement-level windows include two paired one-over-one, wood double-hung, a single one-over-one, wood double-hung, and a fixed 1-light window situated near the center of the elevation. Immediately east of the fixed window is an extension that projects north and is of recent construction. It is constructed from plywood and is covered with a shed roof. The plywood is painted brown. A metal door located below grade on the west elevation of the extension provides access to the basement.

East Elevation

Two of the east elevation's main story window openings consist of coupled segmentally arched windows situated above paired rectangular one-over-one double-hung wood windows; a decorative spandrel bar separates the upper and lower lights. In addition to these two windows consistent in design with the majority of the main story windows, the east elevation also contains two, single, one-over-one wood double-hung windows over one-over-one, wood double-hung windows separated by a decorative wood transom bar.

Perhaps one of the most distinguishing features of the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium is the hexagonal running bond brick chimney on the east side of the building. The top surrounding edge of the chimney are capped with concrete. Rebar and steel flat bar, installed after the 1935 earthquakes, reinforce the chimney.

A small brick extension, which appears original to the building, projects off the east elevation. The extension is covered by a modified hipped-roof topped with metal. Similar belt coursing as the east elevation bay extension and the rest of the building is present on this extension. Two square openings occur on the east elevation of the extension; one contains a metal grate and the other a one-by-one sliding window. A small plywood door immediately north of the window is accessed by a small two-step staircase and provides ingress to the basement.

Integrity

The integrity of both Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium are very good. Both buildings sit in their original locations and footprints and thus retain integrity of location. Although the area of town west of the school property has witnessed significant changes in terms of building removals and additions, the area to the east still greatly exemplifies the neighborhood at the time of construction of both the school and the gymnasium and thus retains integrity of setting and feeling. The property possesses very strong integrity of association as both the school and the gymnasium easily project their intended purposes, which both served until very recently due to their temporary closure regarding seismic concerns.

A review of the few historic photos available and architectural drawings of the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium indicate changes to the building are limited to those associated with damage from the 1935 earthquake. After the quakes, officials removed the original arched parapet of the entry bay exposing the original gabled roof that's visible today. The Seventh Avenue Gymnasium retains excellent integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Reinforcement fasteners are visible on the exterior elevations to provide support in the case of any seismic activity.

Central School also sustained damage from the 1935 earthquakes, which resulted in several changes to the exterior. On October 31, 1935, the ornate terra cotta parapet above the east elevation entry fell and crashed to the sidewalk below. After the quakes, the school board removed building parts with the potential to collapse or crumble from seismic activity. The parapet's brick and terra cotta walls above the second story ceiling line were removed and replaced with copper-roofed "sloping wood construction." The flat roof features asphalt-clad, shallow-pitched mansards on each elevation that overhang the wall plane by approximately two feet. Roof chimneys were removed. Brick and tile porches were replaced with light wood hoods. Other safety measures included strengthening and anchoring the building and installing new basement exits. Like the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium, reinforcement fasteners are visible on the exterior elevations. The majority of changes observable on the school occurred in response to the 1935 quakes; these changes, for the most part, have now become part of the historic fabric of the school. Central School retains above average integrity of design and materials and excellent integrity of workmanship.

Both Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium display more than enough integrity to be contributing resources of the Helena Historic District.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[X] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1908-1948

Significant Dates
1908, 1915, 1921

Architect/Builder
George Carsley (architect, Central School)
Ira T. Brown and Co. (builder, Central School)
Link and Haire (architects, Seventh Avenue Gym)
Frank Jacoby and Son (builder, Seventh Avenue Gym)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Central School and the associated Seventh Avenue Gymnasium are eligible for listing in the National Register at a local level as contributing resources of the Helena Historic District under criteria A and C. The period of significance, 1908 to 1948, encapsulates the time from the opening of the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium in 1908, includes the construction of the 1915/1921 Central School, and terminates in 1948, as defined in the earlier National Register nominations for the district.

Central School and the earlier constructed Seventh Avenue Gymnasium serve as a lasting symbol of the growth of city of Helena. Under Criterion A, the construction of the gymnasium and school continued the community's educational commitment to its citizens and underscore the generous community spending on educational facilities in the still young and affluent town. Their roles in the continuous educational development of the city contribute to their significance. Both the gymnasium and school also contribute to the Helena Historic District under Criterion C. The school, designed by well-known Montana architect George Carsley, stands as an important local example of Collegiate Gothic Revival style. The gymnasium, designed by the Link and Haire, is a significant Italian Renaissance Revival edifice that housed athletic facilities surpassing any in the state at that time including those of the state university in Missoula.[1]

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Bounded by North Warren Street to the east, Seventh Avenue to the south, Cruse Street (originally Allen Street) to the west, and East Lawrence Street to the north, Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium occupy an oversized block historically used for educational purposes. In addition to the Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium, the lots originally hosted the Helena High School immediately north of Central School, an auditorium and public library just south of the school and east of the gymnasium, and a domestic science/administration building located north of the gymnasium.[2] The Cathedral of St. Helena sits across North Warren Street, northeast of the school and gymnasium. The residential area east of the school and gymnasium is heavily treed while the edge of the commercial business area of Helena lies immediately to the west and displays significantly less vegetation.

Physical Development of Helena

(The following is from Helena: A Historic City*, by Herbert L. Jacobson, Donald L. Byrd, and Chere Jiusto, commissioned for the City of Helena and the* ***MTSHPO****, January, 1982.)*

Helena's physical growth, that is the actual buildings, was largely determined by its topographical features. By virtue of the rich gravel bars extending from the surface to bedrock located at the lowest levels of the gulch, placer mining usurped that location as building sites for the first year. Bridge Street (now State Street), located

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[1] "Athletics," in the *Helena High School Nugget* (Helena, Montana), November 1907, p. 14.

[2] Sanborn Map Company, "Insurance Maps for Helena, Lewis and Clark County, Montana," (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1930), Sheet #104.

to the east side of the gulch, became the first commercial area of the mining camp.[3] The earliest pictures of Helena in 1865 show the original porch footprint business establishments extending from Main Street to the top of the hill at Rodney Street. Nearly all of the structures were constructed of log. Bridge Street was also the center of Helena's first residential neighborhood because there were building sites available there and because the proprietors of its first businesses lived in the back portions of their stores. It was impossible for the town to develop to the west because of the steep hillsides that comprised the gulch's western edge. Main Street was extended north, down the gulch as mining was terminated, claim by claim, and it was here that the first permanent structures of stone and brick were located.

The old Fire Tower, known as the "Guardian of the Gulch," is now the symbol for the City of Helena, and with good cause. From its prominent location, a person could have witnessed nine fires in a period of five years, from 1869 to 1874. The last most general and disastrous fire of all occurred January 9, 1874. It began in Chinatown. The wind was blowing furiously. The magnificent International Hotel, one of the finest buildings ever erected in Helena, costing $75,000, burned and Bridge Street to Grand Street was gutted. Following the 1874 fire, the Lewis and Cark County commissioners passed a fire ordinance forbidding the erection of frame buildings on Main Street below Wood Street on May 22, 1874.

The delivery of water to the area immediately east of Last Chance Gulch was an added advantage for its development as Helena's first residential area. The first water system consisted of a series of hollowed-out logs that transported water from Grizzly and Oro Fino Gulches. In 1869, the Helena Water Company improved and expanded the system by extending pipes along Warren Street to Fifth Avenue and east on Fifth to Rodney Street. Finally, the construction of the Hale Water Works reservoir above Pine Street in 1884 assured the east side of an adequate water supply.

As far as Helena's early business district is concerned, it should be remembered that as late as 1884, it was only four blocks long, extending from the corner of Bridge Street, north on Main Street to Sixth Avenue, and only two blocks deep, from Jackson Street on the east to Clore (Park Avenue) on the west. The site now occupied by the Power Block (southwest corner of Sixth and Main), was taken up by the Holter's Lumber Yard and Mill.

A number of the early merchants who built buildings in the original business district had a great deal of faith in future events in that they didn't have title to the land upon which they built. The United States Land Office was first established in Helena in September 1867, and until then no titles other than possessory right, could be acquired. It was not until sometime after this, March 20, 1868, that the Helena townsite was filed on by Probate Judge Truitt. The patent was dated June 15, 1872, and it became possible to acquire title to the ground on which stood at least $2,000,000 worth of improvements.

The development of local industries in Helena was largely a response to the construction needs of the community. The first industry was lumbering and by the summer of 1865, two sawmills and a planing mill were operating at capacity. Stone quarries were opened both east and west of Helena and by 1867, brickyards had been constructed. The basic bedrock formation in the Helena area is limestone and lime kilns were built in Oro Fino and Grizzly Gulch just a mile south of town.

[3] Bridge Street became State Street in 1890 to commemorate Montana's statehood.

By 1884, several other basic industries had been added. There were three sawmills and a planing mill, four breweries, two foundries, two brickyards, an electric light company, a soda water factory, and a sash, door and blind factory. Within six years, two more sawmills and planing mills had been established, another electric light company, a vinegar works, a sampling works and a gas works (coal-gasification plant).

The height of Helena's building boom was 1889. No less than 425 homes were built in 1888. The City Directory of 1889 lists nine architectural firms, four brick manufacturers, two stone quarries, eight lumber companies, three tile manufacturers, five stone contractors, fourteen carpenters, eight painters, four wallpaperers, and three calciminers. There were also four cornice manufacturers, three mantel firms, and two skylight manufacturers.

Although the townsite of Helena was laid out in 1864-65, there was a definite need to have it resurveyed, which was done by a professional in 1884. There is relatively little difficulty in tracing the ownership of various lots within the original townsite. However, it is a far different question in the adjoining land that was incorporated into the city later. A definite pattern of the original ownership emerges. Nearly all of it was first a mining claim. With little or no thought to actually mining the land, filing a claim upon it was tantamount to gaining ownership. And enterprising miners, with an eye to the future and ambition to establish a permanent city, quickly claimed all of the land surrounding the townsite. The government land office, established in Helena 1867 deeded the title of the land to those having filed claims, creating the basis for a quick fortune in real estate development. The next step in the process was the surveying, sub-dividing and filing of addition plats to the city with the county commissioners. Then, sale of lots to prospective builders and real estate investors and speculators completed the process.

A study of the additions to the city and the dates they were filed reveals its pattern of growth. However, like every other city, large portions of each division were not built upon before other additions were added. That is, there were many unoccupied city lots even as the perimeter of the city was being enlarged. For example, both the Lennox Addition on the eastside and the Kenwood Addition on the westside were created in 1890 –at least two miles from the extremities of the city. Yet it was not until the late 1950s and 1960s that the town eventually built out to join them.

The first addition to the original townsite was the Mauldin Addition on Helena's southwest side in 1879. In both 1883 and 1887 there were eight additions added, the former caused by the coming of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Helena in June of that year. During the years 1888 and 1889, six more were added each year. By the year 1893, a watershed had been crossed in the development of Helena. From that date until 1948, only two small additions were added to the city.

Up to 1893, the city of Helena witnessed unprecedented growth, and a huge expansion of economic, political, and social influence. This optimism and fiscal reward translated into the physical development of the town with substantial construction within and outside the newly-formed additions to the town.

However, the Panic of 1893, followed a severe national depression, and marked an end of an era.

> By the latter part of the 1880's, Helena, with a population of 15,000, was the foremost commercial city in the Territory. Prosperity and growth continued until the Panic of 1893, which coincides with the termination of the most energetic and opulent era of architecture in Helena's

> past…the depression of 1893 eliminated many fortunes in Helena, thereby terminating that period of romantic commercial building – the most productive architectural period in Helena's past. It had lasted less than a decade, from 1886 until 1893, but in no other Montana city was the romanticism and optimism of Nineteenth Century businessmen so clearly and boldly expressed.[4]

The real estate developers, speculators, and their unwitting customers were hard hit:

> A real estate boom in the late 1880's triggered the rapid expansion of Helena. Suddenly people began to buy vacant lots. There were few of these in the original townsite so owners of adjacent property laid out "additions", subdivided them into lots and sold their acreage at prices, if they could sell their entire holdings, would net them 100% to 200% on their investment.
>
> One of the first to sense the possibilities of the boom was Charles Cannon, proprietor of the leading grocery store in Helena. "Charlie Cannon", as he was locally known, was gifted with imagination, and he envisaged a greater Helena, with additions and suburbs which would accommodate a much larger population. So he laid out his acre property adjoining Helena into town lots and began advertising in the papers. One of the favorite advertisements read: "Lots-lots of lots in the Cannon Addition at lowest prices."
>
> The newspapers began featuring real estate. They carried stories everyday about the property sales and thus helped along the boom. In a year the people were real-estate mad, paying hundreds of dollars for a lot which probably cost the owner only a few dollars. The craze lasted two years, and in that time the owners of land adjoining the Helena townsite made millions. When the boom subsided, many purchasers found themselves loaded up with lots which they could not put to profitable use. The town did not grow fast enough to justify the inflated values. Several speculators lost all they had invested and those able to hold on had to wait years before their lots became marketable.[5]

Helena Up To The Mid-Twentieth Century

Helena's economy and population declined after 1893 and building construction regressed. The town slowly changed from a commercial and transportation center to an economy based on the government. Centralization of federal and state government resulting from the New Deal legislation of the 1930s spurred the change; Helena administered public works projects and relief programs. Highway and bridge construction increased in importance as the first system of paved highways were constructed.

Population figures throughout the history of Helena truly reflect its history. Three thousand six hundred twenty-four people lived in Helena in 1880. By 1890, only 10 years later, the population exploded to 13,834, reflecting the associated building boom of the town. This dramatic population increase symbolized Helena's greatest

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[4] Willard H. Robinson, "Helena's Fabulous Business Blocks," *Montana the Magazine of Western History*, Vol. XVIII, No. 1, p. 46.

[5] James Blair Walker, *A Boy Pioneer in the West and Other Remembrances*, (Helena, MT: self-published, 1963), n.p. On file at the Montana Historical Society Research Center, Helena, MT.

decade of growth and its greatest building period. The Panic of 1893 ravaged Helena's economy, demonstrated by the sharp 35 percent population decrease the following decade to 10,770 in 1900. An additional 40 years passed before Helena witnessed a population similar to that of 1890.[6]

Natural disasters also played a part in Helena's development. On October 18th and 31st, 1935, Helena witnessed major earthquakes that shook the city. Numerous larger buildings were severally damaged; many sustained structural damage and were lost. The earthquakes' effects weren't limited to larger buildings as smaller buildings such as houses also incurred damage. No pattern was evident regarding damage from the quakes; some homes were completely destroyed while other nearby houses suffered no apparent ill effect. Because of the quakes, the use of stone and brick in construction decreased dramatically.[7]

By 1940, Helena again achieved a population similar to that of its 1890s glory. New construction increased, dominated by homes east and west of the downtown business district, near the older more established neighborhoods. The entry of the United States into World War II greatly aided Helena's and the surrounding area's economy. The East Helena smelter operated at full capacity processing lead, a critical material in the war effort. The increase in rail transport resulted in the hiring of more train crews and maintenance personnel. The smelter and the railroads crews were considered as part of the strategic labor force, and, exempt from the draft. Fort Harrison, west of town, served as an Army training camp for the First Special Forces, a combined American and Canadian paratroop regiment. After the War, the return of veterans sparked another building boom in Helena with hundreds of homes built in both the eastside and westside areas of the city.

The Beginning of Formal Education in Montana

Some of the earliest formal education efforts in the Montana Territory occurred in the first half of the nineteenth century with the arrival of the Catholic missionaries. Additional education opportunities arose with the arrival of miners in the early 1860s. However, the true impetus toward some form of public support for education began with the Federal Organic Act of 1864, which created the Territory of Montana. The Act also stipulated sections 16 and 36 of each township be set aside for public education and support. The Act's provisions proved inadequate in terms of actual financial education support. However, revisions for the thinly populated territory in 1872 witnessed positive changes toward that goal. On February 7, 1865, the first Montana Territorial legislature passed "An Act of Establishing a Common School System for the Territory of Montana".[8]

Elementary Education in Helena

Continued growth in the Montana Territory and through statehood in the late 1880s reflected the continued growth of Helena, requiring the town to address its educational needs. The first school in town opened on Rodney Street in spring of 1865. Opened under the tutelage of A.B. Patch, the school became known as the

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[6] U.S. Bureau of the Census. Decennial Censuses of Population, 1890-2000.

[7] Jacobson, Herbert L, Byrd, Donald, L. and Jiusto, Chere, *Helena: A Historic City,* (Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society, 1982), p. 14.

[8] James M. Hamilton, *From Wilderness to Statehood,* edited by Merrill G. Burlingame (Binfords and Mort, Portland, OR, 1957) p. 489.

Helena Academy with the location bearing the name of Academy Hill.[9] Patch apparently served not only as the principal, but also the faculty.[10] By the end of 1865, Helena boasted two self-sustaining schools (including the Helena Academy).[11]

On July 9, 1866, the Helena Academy hosted a meeting of Helena School District No. 1 to select a clerk, a site for a district school house, and to discuss levying taxes to build the school. The meeting authorized the newly-elected clerk to begin collecting taxes, beginning on September 1866 of that year, toward a $3000 goal toward construction of a new school.[12]

The placement of the early Helena schools reflected the residential nature of the city. The home of T.F. Campbell served as the first public school in Helena, opening September 3, 1866. While considered a public school, students were still required to pay tuition as that continued to be the means of support at that time. The log building occupied a lot on the corner of Rodney Street and Broadway Street. The following year, Campbell constructed a schoolhouse south of his home on Rodney Street.

By October 1867, four schools operated in Helena, three private and one which received funding from the county. The partially funded public school still required additional private funding in the amount of a $1 and $1.50 per student (dependent on grade) to operate. However, the apportionment of the school fund in November allowed the additional private funding to decrease to 50 cents/$1.00. This partially publically-funded school served nearly half (60) of the student population in Helena at the time.[13]

In 1868, the district constructed the first regular schoolhouse operated in Helena at 28 South Rodney Street. The two-room frame building measured 20 ft. by 30 ft. and accommodated 50 students. Including a later addition, the building cost $4000 to construct.[14] Some confusion exists regarding if this building is the same as that credited to Campbell. As the population of Helena grew, additional educational housing often occurred by renting cabins and church basements. One of these rentals, located on Cutler Street, subsequently became the second official school of the district.[15]

That year, 1868, the district added a third school, located on Broadway Avenue in the home of instructor Mrs. Anderson who was paid $200 month from which she was required to furnish seats and desks. For a fee of $1.00

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[9] David Hilger, *Early Day Schools of Helena, Montana*, n. pub., Helena, Montana, n.d. On file at the Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

[10] Bernard Lyle Hartman, *A History of Helena's Public Elementary Schools* (Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Education Degree in the School of Education, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT, 1968) p. 10. On file at Helena High School Library, Helena, MT.

[11] *Montana Post* (Virginia City, Montana Territory), November 4, 1865.

[12] *First Record Book of Helena School District Number 1, July 9, 1866-November 9, 1875* (as noted in Hartman, 1968)

. Unpublished (Available at the Office of the Clerk of School District No. 1, Helena, MT).

[13] *Helena Herald* (Helena, Montana Territory), October 10, 1867.

[14] *Montana Record Herald* (Helena, Montana), July 12, 1929.

[15] *First Record Book of Helena School District Number 1, July 9, 1866-November 9, 1875.* Unpublished. (Available at the Office of the Clerk of School District No. 1, Helena, MT).

per week and signed permission from two board directors and the clerk, students from outside the district were allowed to attend the local schools.[16]

The earliest school statistics from 1873 recognized 658 school age children in Lewis and Clark County. By 1880, this number blossomed to almost 1100 in Helena alone. The Annual Report of the Helena Public Schools for 1885-1886 states that it "usually takes weeks or months of study and practice to become proficient in teaching."[17] When employed as a teacher in Helena, salaries ranged from $600 to $800 compared to approximately $450-$600 in other states.[18] To the end of better equipping their future teachers, and to meet the demand of the growing student population, Helena drew up their own course of study in 1879. These guidelines provided standardization for teachers of differing skills. A comparison of the curriculums from the 1879-1880 school year and the 1882-1883 school year demonstrates revisions highlighting a more detailed and advanced curriculum for the latter period.[19]

The piece-meal attempt to educate students in ad-hoc schools finally resulted in discussion of construction of a large brick school building to address long-term student growth. A taxpayer meeting on April 22, 1871 to levy a three mill tax for the upcoming school year passed and provided $4000 for the construction of a new building. The money was invested in county bonds in an attempt to raise additional monies for a new brick building. These monies, along with funds from a new tax proposed in 1875, resulted in enough funding to construct a new school building capable of housing the burgeoning student population of the town.[20]

Growth of School District Number 1

The site of the future Central School and Seventh Avenue Gymnasium was selected when Probate Judge M.F. Truett set aside an entire block bounded by Lawrence, Warren and Hoyt[21] Streets. The block, purchased for $90,000, accommodated the town cemetery.[22] The construction contract was signed on July 26, 1875 with construction commencing soon after. Completion of the school occurred around New Year's Day, 1876 with the official ceremonial opening on January 5.[23] The newly completed brick Graded School Number 1 (original Central School) contained seven class rooms with a capacity of 60 students per room and an auditorium that held up to 450 people.[24] James Sanders, who served as Recording Secretary of the Society of Montana Pioneers in

[16] Hartman, p. 14.

[17] *Annual Report of the Helena Public Schools, 1882-1883*, n. pub., Helena, MT, on file at the Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

[18] *Catalogue of Helena Graded Schools, 1878-1880*, n. pub., Helena, MT, on file at the Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

[19] Hartman, p. 25.

[20] Hartman, pp. 16-17.

[21] Hoyt Street appears on the 1890, 1892, and 1930 Sanborn maps as a short unpaved “undefined” path on the northwest side of the block. After the 1970s, Hoyt became incorporated into Cruse Avenue.

[22] Hartman, p. 17.

[23] *Independent Record* (Helena, Montana), November 9, 1947.

1886, noted that at $25,000, the school cost as much as all the other school buildings in the territory. Other than its size and cost, the original Central School also holds the distinction of being the first to successfully integrate graded levels of education in Montana, including kindergarten and high school.[25]

Despite the fanfare that accompanied the opening of the large school, it wasn't long until, much to the chagrin of the entire community, Helena outgrew the school's capacity. To make matters worse, insufficient operating funds threatened to truncate the 1876-1877 school year. After failed attempts to find additional space for teaching, a special election was held where a one mill tax passed to finish the school year. To solve the overcrowding problem, the district implemented a ban on children under the age of six from attending school.[26] Continued growth of the Helena student population resulted in the addition of a west side and south side school in 1879; the west side location corresponds to the present Hawthorne School and the south side hosted the Lissner School.

By 1881, overcrowding again became an issue. Partially alleviating some of the overcrowding was the construction of the Lincoln School on the east side in 1883, originally a single story but modified to a two-story building in 1885.[27] However, as one school building emerged, another was closed and the property sold; though some confusion exists, it appears the selected closure was the Lissner School. The same year, 1885, witnessed the start of construction of Bryant School in the Sixth Ward, with an addition built three years later. Replacement of the Lissner School proceeded rapidly and by 1887 the First Ward School, which partially served the south side, received first and second graders.[28] By 1887, the district constructed an addition to Hawthorne School on the west side that more than doubled its capacity.[29]

By 1890, the value of all school property in the district totaled $349,500. This included the preceding two years when Helena reportedly spent $200,000 on her public schools, a reflection of the vast wealth of the city at the time. Acquiring monies for education almost became routine in Helena as indicated by the easy passage in 1890 of a proposition to issue $100,000 in bonds to purchase property and construct at least three elementary buildings, which eventually led to the construction of Emerson, Jefferson, and Sheridan schools.[30] Passage of another $100,000 bond on April 4, 1891 was used to off-set completion costs of the Jefferson and Sheridan

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[24] The original Helena High School, completed in 1893, sat immediately north of Central School, at the corner of Lawrence and North Warren. A grass and soil open playground presently occupies the area. As previously mentioned, the city's first cemetery occupied the location Central School and the original high school; although remains were moved to Benton Avenue Cemetery, Forestvale Cemetery and Home of Peace Cemetery, it is believed that some remains still exist on the property. A new Helena High School constructed on Rodney Street and Helena Avenue was built in 1935. The 1893 building remained in use until for various activities before demolition in 1976, following a legal battle to save it.

[25] James U. Sanders, *An Historic School House,* n. pub., Helena, Montana, 1921.

[26] *Helena School Board Minutes*, unpublished, Helena, MT, available at the Office of the Clerk of School District Number 1, Helena, MT.

[27] Hartman, p. 28.

[28] *Helena School Board Minutes*, unpublished, Helena, MT, available at the Office of the Clerk of School District Number 1, Helena, MT.

[29] Hartman, p. 31.

[30] Public Schools of Helena, Montana, *Rules, Regulations, and Course of Study, 1890-1891*, (Helena, MT: Journal Publishing Company, 1890); Hartman, pp. 34-36.

schools as well as a litany of alterations and changes to existing educational buildings in the district. Just two months later, in June 1891, the city passed additional $150,000 bond measure with the funds put to the same uses.[31]

In 1892, a school board appointed-committee met with city representatives regarding leasing a portion of the Central School lot for purposes of building a public auditorium and city library.[32] The resulting massive, turreted brick building occupied the corner of Seventh Avenue and Warren Street. By 1933, the city planned to move the library holdings to the former Unitarian Church on the corner of Park and Lawrence. When the original library and auditorium sustained heavy damage in the 1935 earthquakes, they were torn down soon thereafter.[33]

Continued overcrowding in Hawthorne School resulted in the construction of the Broadwater School in 1893. Broadwater School, for all intents-and-purposes, served as the end of the construction boom of educational facilities in the city in the 1800s. The original Central School served the most students of all the elementary schools in 1893, with 500 attending.[34]

In addition to education, the School Board tackled numerous other issues in the early 1900s. The board was not blind to the potential danger from fires. An ever present (and thrice-witnessed) danger to the town, the board added provisions for unannounced fire drills twice a month to the district bylaws. The board also ordered the disinfection of all school buildings prior to their openings in the autumn. For the board's efforts, the State Legislature noted that School District Number 1 of Helena had become a "first class" school district.[35] Part of the "first class" distinction was represented by the attendance at the schools; Helena elementary schools often hovered in the mid-to-high 90 percentile; the only exception being 1936, the year after the earthquakes, when attendance dropped to 90 percent.[36]

Continuing to juggle their numerous schools, the district closed the Lincoln School soon after the turn-of- the twentieth century; a neighborhood petition resulted in opening and using one room in 1910 with a second room opened in 1911. The early 1900s also witnessed the shuttering of Sheridan School, possibly due to the continued expense associated with its upkeep. Eventually, the original Bryant School was torn down and replaced with a new two-story building; this occurred in 1913. Also in 1913, a new kindergarten building was built on the Hawthorne School grounds.[37]

The Seventh Avenue Gymnasium

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[31] *Helena School Board Minutes*, unpublished, Helena, MT, available at the Office of the Clerk of School District Number 1, Helena, MT.

[32] Ibid.

[33] Hartman, p. 38; "

[34] Ibid, p. 40.

[35] Ibid, p. 43, 44.

[36] *Statistical Report of the School Districts in Lewis and Clark County, Montana* (1907-1959). On file at the Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

[37] Hartman, pp. 42, 46-48.

On December 10, 1906, a committee assembled to investigate the possibility of constructing a new building near Central School to provide a gymnasium as well as a central heating plant that would serve the high school, the elementary school and the auditorium/public library. Cost of such a building, *sans* actual heating machinery, was estimated at $20,000. A June 1907 levy passed for the appropriation of $26,000 in bonds for the building, which was to be constructed on the corner of Seventh Avenue and Allen Street. Prominent Montana architects John Gustave Link and Charles Haire designed the Italian Renaissance Revival style building. F. Jacoby and Son submitted the winning bid to construct the heating plant and gymnasium, and construction began that year and finished around May 1908.[38] This building, the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium, was used consistently by Central School students and staff after the 1893 high school ceased operation in its educational capacity in 1935.

The *Helena High School Nugget* provided a glimpse of what awaited the students at Helena High in the new gymnasium: "Most people probably do not realize how large a structure it will be and how much it will mean to the High School of Helena." The paper trumpeted the ordering of the gymnastic equipment for installation in the building to coincide with the completion of the structure.[39]

When completed, the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium proved to be a gem of an athletic-oriented building. It housed a regulation size basketball court, banked running track, manual training room, showers with hot and cold water, and lockers made of perforated steel allowing for a high degree of sanitation. As stated at the time, the facility was "the best equipped gymnasium in the state, not even excepting the State University at Missoula".[40]

Helena High School students and faculty sought to reach the highest possible standards in athletics, and that desire served as an impetus for the building's construction. The writers of the November 1907 edition of the *Helena High School Nugget* explained: "Particular stress will be laid this year on the training of the basket-ball teams and track teams. Basket-ball practice will begin as soon as arrangements can be made to have the High School use the auditorium."[41]

As designed, the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium consists of two stories, the main level houses the gymnasium floor and mezzanine track/gallery. The basement houses the training room, boilers, lockers and showers. The mezzanine oval track and gallery, constructed around the edges of the main story, measures ten feet wide with the track comprising four and one-half feet of the width. The track displays banked curves with the interior sitting a foot lower than the outer edge. Eighteen laps comprise one mile. Iron rods attached to iron girders suspend the track and gallery. Steel girders anchored gymnastic equipment for use on the floor below.[42]

The New Central School

By 1914, the Helena School District determined that the original Central School reached the point of being too small to adequately serve the educational needs of the area. The continued growth of Helena's population and

[38] Hartman, p. 44; *Helena High School Nugget* (Helena, Montana), January 1908, p. 1.

[39] *Helena High School Nugget* (Helena, Montana), January 1908, p. 1.

[40] "Athletics," in the *Helena High School Nugget* (Helena, Montana), November 1907, p. 14.

[41] Ibid.

[42] Ibid.

the commensurate increase in school-aged children necessitated additional space. The board discussed building an addition. To this end, a sale of $50,000 in bonds occurred for the construction of an addition. George Carsley, a noted Montana architect, designed the Collegiate-Gothic style free-standing addition. The plans went to bid and Ketchum and Berg won the construction contract for $36,973. The Western Engineering Company won the bid for wiring the building.[43] Coming in under the estimate at $36,165, the addition was completed off the west side of the original building in early 1915.[44] The original Central School sat for another six years before being razed.

By 1920, the school board began discussion of building a second Central addition (in addition to a new school on the Hawthorne property) with bids let almost immediately. Part of the construction bid included the tear down of the old Central School, which created quite an uproar. The estimated cost of the addition, including fixtures, was $75,000. Ira T. Brown & Company served as the contractor.[45] To accommodate construction of the new building, students needed to be moved from the original Central School to other locations around Helena including the high school, Lincoln School, the Baptist Church, and the Grandon Hotel.[46]

The addition was built on the east side of the 1915 addition, facing Warren Street. Also designed by George Carsley, the Collegiate Gothic addition sported two stories with a brick finish and terra cotta trim. The addition contained nine classrooms, a principal office suite, and additional teacher rooms; combined with the existing building, the school boasted a total of 19 classrooms (two rooms were added to the existing building). The partially-above-ground basement contains an assembly room with a 300-person seating capacity.[47] Final construction cost of the second addition to Central School totaled $69,433. With the inclusion of the original addition, the cost for both additions totaled $105, 598.[48] The Seventh Avenue Gymnasium boilers continued to provide heat to the existing school and new addition.

October 1935 witnessed a rash of earthquakes in the Helena area. During that month, the community endured 710 tremors. November experienced another 371, and December witnessed 268.[49] The earliest occurred on October 3 and were very light. The small quakes continued for several days in a row until October 18 when the first major quake jolted the town. While Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium suffered only minor damage, mostly to plaster and firewalls, the nearby High School sustained damage of an estimated 30 percent of its $500,000 value. Small tremors continued intermittently during the latter part of October as repairs progressed around the town on buildings damaged by the October 18 event. However, Helena began property repairs a bit too soon as on October 31, a large two-event earthquake rattled the town and the surrounding area.

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[43] "Central School Contract Is Let," *The Helena Independent* (Helena, Montana), June 2, 1914.

[44] Hartman, p. 49.

[45] "Unit of Central School," *The Helena Independent* (Helena, Montana), September 4, 1921.

[46] Hartman, p. 52.

[47] "Unit of Central School," *The Helena Independent* (Helena, Montana), September 4, 1921.

[48] Hartman, pp. 51-52.

[49] Melvin P. Martinson, "Helena Earthquakes of 1935," in the *Central School Citizen—Earthquake Edition*, February 1, 1936.

Unlike the earlier large earthquake, which lasted a few seconds, the October 31 earthquake lasted much longer.[50]

Extensive damage to property extended beyond private property. School buildings sustained such damage as to make the immediate use of many of them questionable. The High School and Bryant School suffered major damage. Central and Hawthorne schools, which suffered light damage during the earlier quake, sustained heavy damage from the October 31 quake.[51] While the value of school facilities had risen or stayed mostly level every year since 1907, the year after the quakes, the values dropped from $854,768 in 1934 to $256,806 in 1935. They quickly increased, however, as only two years later, the value jumped to $950,000 following repairs. [52]

Declaring an emergency, the school board assembled the principals of the respective elementary schools to obtain input regarding the possibility of continuing classes while the schools underwent repair. Central, Hawthorne, Jefferson, Emerson, and Broadwater schools rose to the top for immediate repairs. However, the board justly felt that hiring a qualified engineer to determine the exact damage to the buildings was a necessity prior to any of their reopenings. The consulting engineer, H.J. Brunier, recommended rebuilding and repairing several of the existing schools. The board moved forward with repairs to Central, Broadwater, Jefferson, and Emerson. Public Work Administration personnel assisted in the repairs. Repairs to Central School occurred in the early spring of 1936. With only $6378 spent on the repair of Central, Broadwater, Jefferson, and Emerson school, the buildings required a relatively small investment to come on-line again and serve in their intended capacity, a testament to their sturdiness and quality construction despite the large quakes of October 1935.[53]

Damage to Central School occurred predominately in the partition walls and the main entry's terra cotta parapet. The foundation and the retaining walls sustained little damage. Based upon the recommendations of Brunier, Central School received structural reinforcement making it quake resistant and safe for use. Measures taken by construction architects and engineers on Central School included: strengthening and anchoring existing and newly installed diaphragms; reinforcing foundation and outer walls with concrete, cement, and steel channel beams; reinforcing floor slabs with steel columns and knee braced beams; removing the parapet brick and terra cotta walls above the second story ceiling line and replacing with copper-roofed, "sloping wood construction." Other changes included: removal of all building parts that may fall during a tremor (hence the removal of the parapet wall); removal of the chimneys on the roof; removal of the brick and tile porches replaced with light wood hoods; and the addition of new exits from the basement. After the work, the engineers and architects stated "Your Central school building has been made more earthquake resistant and safe for occupancy."[54]

Central's importance to the community was further displayed by it serving double-duty during this time. Because of the almost-total loss of Bryant School, those children began receiving instruction in the basement of Central

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[50] Hartman, pp. 55-56.

[51] Hartman, p. 57.

[52] *Statistical Report of the School Districts in Lewis and Clark County, Montana* (1934-1937). On file at the Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

[53] Hartman, pp. 57-59.

[54] Melvin P. Martinson, "Helena Earthquakes of 1935," in the *Central School Citizen—Earthquake Edition*, February 1, 1936.

School, and kept warm by the boilers in the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium.[55]

Since the earthquakes of 1935, the Historic Central School and Seventh Avenue Gymnasium have continued serving Helena to the present. Literally thousands of children passed through their doors receiving a first-rate education. The buildings have survived time and some of nature's most destructive forces to serve the community for close to a century. They represent an important and remarkable chapter in Helena's history. They are intimately associated with the surrounding neighborhood, a reflection of time when Helena rose from a small mining community to one of the most prosperous towns in the entire United States. They reflect the giving nature of the Helena community when education was of paramount importance to the residents of the town. Indeed, Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium have reached a near iconic status in the community.

Architectural Significance

Central School

Prominent Helena architect George H. Carsley designed Helena Central School in the Collegiate Gothic style, an evolution of the Late Gothic Revival period.[56] Influential architects Walter Cope and John Stewardson introduced this architectural idiom to America on the campus of Bryn Mawr in the 1890's. Collegiate Gothic soon found its voice at Ivy League schools such as Yale and Princeton, where President Woodrow Wilson once pronounced, "Gothic architecture has added a thousand years to the history of the university, and has pointed every man's imagination to the earliest traditions of learning in the English-speaking race". The ascendance of Collegiate Gothic coincided with a rapid expansion of college campuses that occurred after the turn of the 20th century, making it the style of choice among campus architects throughout the country. The style soon filtered down to secondary and elementary schools and enjoyed a long-standing popularity among American architects.[57]

Collegiate Gothic was employed in both symmetrical and asymmetrical building forms, with the unifying feature being the emphasis on mass and the Gothic detailing on key building elements. Central School exhibits its stylistic references to the formal symmetry of the façade, a vertically proportioned entrance tower, a gothic-arched main entry, terra cotta ornamentation, and detailed brick work.

Carsley's restrained interpretation of the style at Central School focused on the symmetrical fenestration, detailed brick, terra cotta, and granite elements, rusticated stonework at the foundation, and the ornate, buttressed, recessed entry. Unfortunately, the Helena earthquake of October 31, 1935 brought down the highly decorative terra cotta parapet above the entry, and damaged part of the roofline, diminishing the stunning nature of the original design. However, the essential elements remain intact, and the building stands as an excellent example of style. The technical execution of the beautifully designed details and interior plaster work exhibit high levels of craftsmanship and engineering.

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[55] Hartman, p. 59.

[56] Late 19th & 20th Century Revival Period", Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide – Collegiate Gothic Style 1890 – 1940: Duke University http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.ptcommunity/late_19th_&_early_20th_centrury_revival_period.

[57] Philip M. Faccenda and Darrell A. Swanson, "Great Falls High School National Register Nomination Form," on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT, p. 14.

George Carsley

A native of Trempeauleau County, Wisconsin, George H. Carsley was born on April 7, 1870. He spent his early youth in St. Paul, Minnesota, and briefly lived with his draftsman/builder father and family in Helena. His father, George A. Carsley, worked for another prominent Helena architect, George Appleton, until Appleton left the city in 1893. The family returned to St. Paul, where the younger George attended the University of Minnesota, graduating with a degree in architecture. For more than twenty years, Carsley worked with Cass Gilbert, one of the foremost architects in the country at that time. Carsley served as supervising architect in Gilbert's firm, and oversaw extraordinary projects, including the Minnesota State Capitol. Carsley returned to Helena in that capacity to work on designs for Helena's Montana Club, Placer Hotel, and the Metals Bank Building in Butte.

Carsley designed several prominent buildings – civic and residential alike – across the state, and often in collaboration with other Montana firms, including Link and Haire. A member of several fraternal organizations, Carsley contributed to the designed Helena's Moorish-style Algeria Shrine Temple as well as the Scottish Rite Consistory Shrine Temple. Examples of school design include, with Gilbert, the master plan for Montana State University-Bozeman, as well as several buildings on that campus, and in partnership with Link and Haire, three Wesleyan College buildings in Helena. He lived in the house he designed on Mound Street in Helena until his death July 5, 1933.

Seventh Avenue Gym

The Seventh Avenue Gymnasium reflects architectural design trends of the early twentieth century, particularly the Italian Renaissance Revival Style. Sometimes called the "Second Renaissance Revival," the style has its roots in 14th and 15th century designs for wealthy Florentine merchant buildings in Italy. Urban palazzo such as those constructed for the Medici family, were used as direct inspiration of the rebirth of the style during the early 20th century. The word "Renaissance" means "rebirth," and designers of the original Renaissance style studied Greek and Roman building forms and details to employ a feeling that a building could display wealth, artistic knowledge, and pride. During this time, many designers rediscovered a theory of proportional perfection in architectural design called the Golden Section.[58]

Five hundred years later the style reemerged as architects began to look for new architectural inspiration. In 1907, project architects Link and Haire adopted elements of the style for the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. Across the United States, Italian Renaissance Revival was utilized primarily for commercial and civic buildings such as libraries, social lodges, courthouses or banks.

Usually rectangular in plan, the style features symmetrical facades, with masonry or stone exterior walls highlighted by cast stone or terra cotta detailing. Often, the formal design is distinguished by a rusticated ground level and quoining at the corners of the main facade.

Other distinguishing elements include rows of round topped windows composed of two lights under one arch separated by a colonette; and a deep articulated cornice. Windows of a different type are often found on each

[58] Washington State Historic Preservation Office, "Italian Renaissance Revival, 1910-1930," http://www.dahp.wa.gov/styles/italian-renissance-revival, accessed June 27, 2013, also referred to as the "Golden Ratio."

floor and are commonly highlighted by strongly marked vousoirs, pilasters, spandrel panels or pediments.

Most Italian Renaissance Revival Style buildings display low pitched or flat roofs hidden by cornices, short parapet walls or balustrades. Small scale examples such as depots and dwellings, utilize hip roofs with wide overhanging eaves. The gymnasium serves as an example of the latter, with a hipped roof and gabled dormers, as well as deep eaves with paired decorative brackets. The gable ends and pedimented entry reflect measurements associated with the 'Golden Ratio," providing balance and aesthetic appeal. The rusticated granite raised foundation complements the smooth surface of the Western Clay Manufacturing Company extruded brick walls. Arched window openings house pairs of tall one-over-one double-hung windows at each story. Corbelled bricks function as keystones within the elliptical arches. Rather than a colonette, simple wood framing separates the paired window sets. Decorative spandrels separate the window sets between stories. Ornate brickwork mimics quoining around the pilasters that set off the bays on each elevation. Each of these elements combine to make the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium a fine local example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style.

Link and Haire

Born in Bavaria on May 13, 1870, J. G. Link attended the Royal Academy at Landau before immigrating to the United States. He taught three years before going to work for the Union Pacific Railroad in 1886, and for the Great Northern Railroad the following year. While working for these railroads he studied architecture, and was later hired by the firm of Wallace and Thornburn, a real estate and building company. He went into partnership with Charles Haire in 1906. After Haire's death, he formed his own firm J.G. Link & Co. in Billings in 1927. Link served as president of the Board of Architectural Examiners, and a member of the Silver Bow and Montana Clubs, and the Scottish Rite in which he attained the thirty third degree honorary. He died in Billings in 1956.

Charles S. Haire was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1857, the son of George W. and Catherine (Porter) Haire. While teaching school, he studied drafting and architecture. He came west in 1886 as a draftsman for the Union Pacific Railroad. The following year he went to work as a draftsman for the Great Northern Railway in Butte. After moving to Helena, he began working as an architect, first for the real estate firm of Wallace and Thornberg, and later on his own. He went into partnership with J.G. Link in 1906. He died in 1925.

After 1906, the firm of Link and Haire designed a majority of Montana's most important historic buildings. The firm's most important credits include the new wings of the state capitol, the Algeria Temple, the Scottish Rite Temple (both with George Carsley), and the Montana Life Insurance Building, all located in Helena; the Northern Hotel in Billings; state hospitals at Boulder and Warm Springs; as well as Butte's largest and most elaborate civic and commercial structures.

Frank Jacoby and Son

Frank Jacoby was a pioneer, arriving in Helena before 1878. He worked as a carpenter and formed a company with his son, Charles, called "Frank Jacoby and Son." In 1915, Charles formed a partnership with his brother Frank under the same name. George Jacoby worked for the firm until forming his own business in 1929 (Helena Sand and Gravel).

Frank Jacoby and Son built many buildings in Helena during the first half of the 20th century, including St. Johns Hospital, the YWCA, the old Western Life building, Shodair Hospital, Colorado Building, LaLonde Block, Granite Block, Seventh Avenue Gym, and Carroll College.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
__X_ previously listed in the National Register
_____previously determined eligible by the National Register
_____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
_____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
_X__ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1) Central School Latitude: 46.5893629423378 Longitude: -112.035482199087
2) Seventh Avenue Gymnasium Latitude: 46.5891383596013 Longitude: -112.036430853317

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [x] NAD 1983

The following UTMs correspond to the center points of Central School (1) and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium (2).

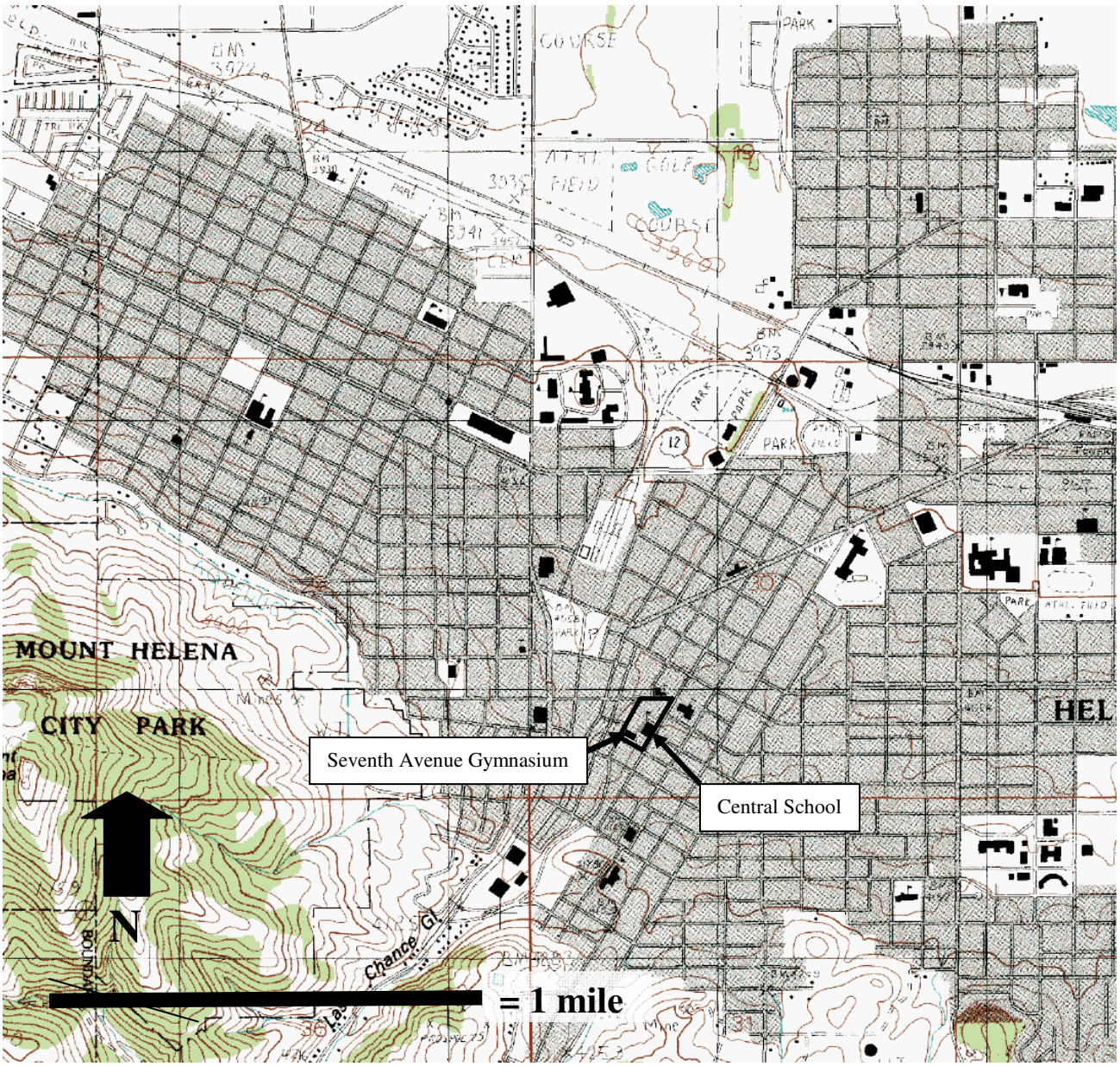
1. Central School Zone: 12 Easting: 420676 Northing: 5160054
2. Seventh Avenue Gymnasium Zone: 12 Easting: 420603 Northing: 5160030

11. Form Prepared By

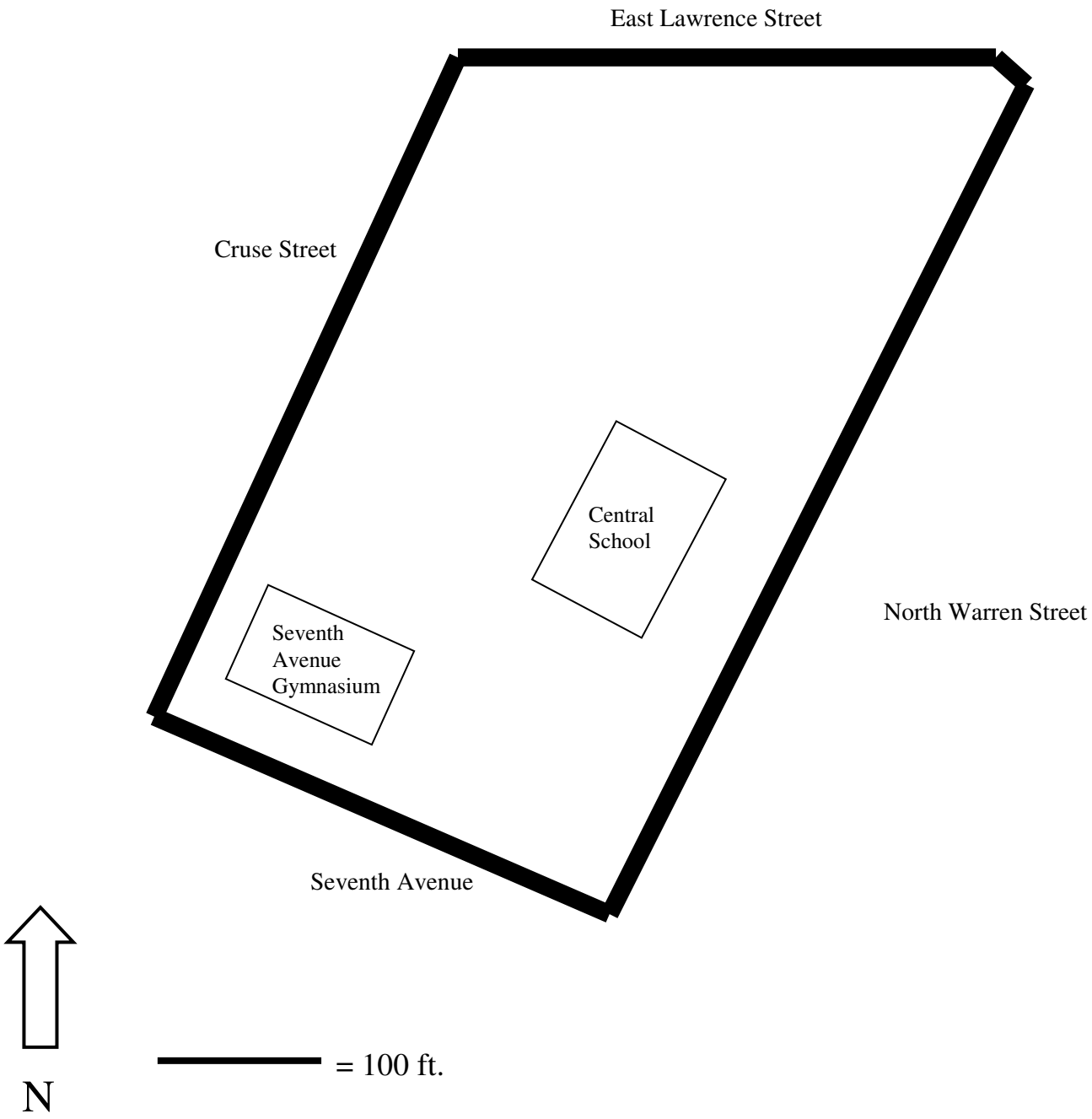
name/title: John Boughton, Peter Brown, Kate Hampton
organization: Montana State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 1410 Eighth Avenue
city or town: Helena state: MT zip code: 59620-1202
e-mail jboughton@mt.gov
telephone: (406) 444-7715
date: July 1, 2013

Property Owner

name/title: School District #1
street & number: 55 South Rodney St.
city or town: Helena state: MT zip code: 59601-5763

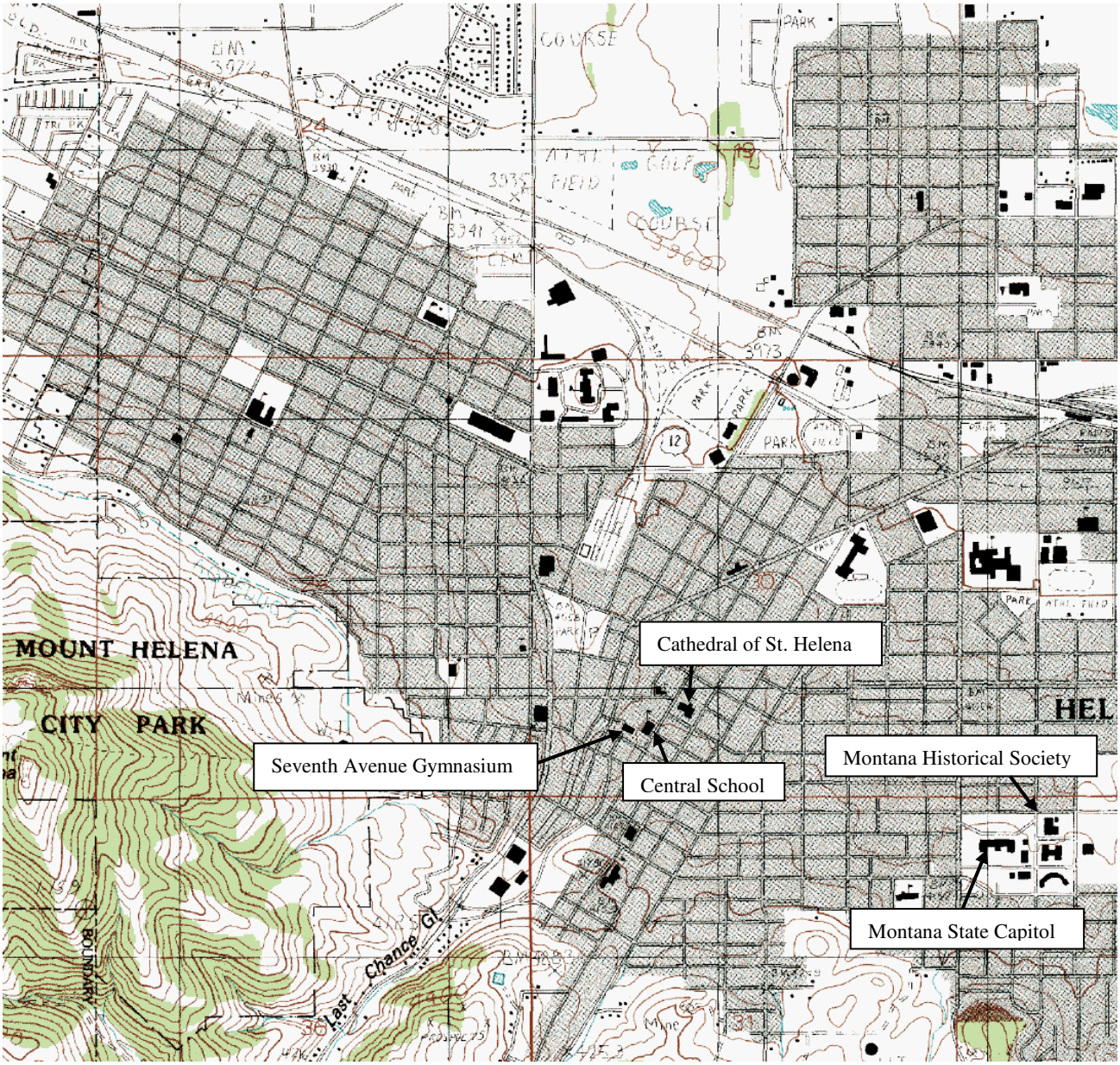


Location of Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. Black outline conscribing the buildings corresponds to the lot associated (historically and to the present) with education. Buildings found on the Helena, MT (Provisional Edition) 1985, 7.5' topographic map.



Map Showing Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium in relation to surrounding avenues and streets

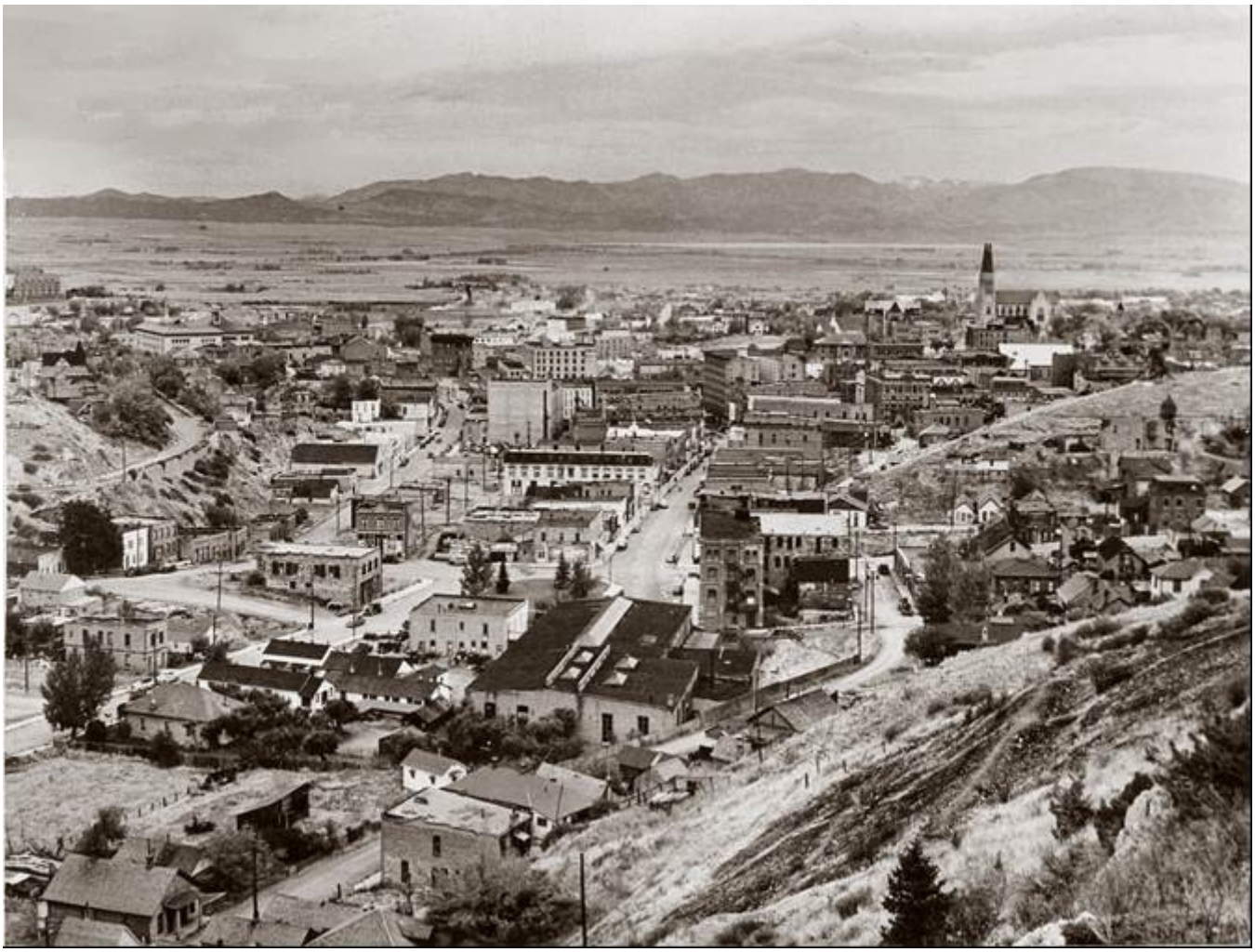
Aerial overview of the South Portion of the Helena Historic District. The Central School and Seventh Avenue Gymnasium are located within the existing boundaries of the district, in the hatched portion in the northeast corner of the map. The hatched portion represents the lot associated (historically and to the present) with education.



Map showing location of Central School in Relation to other Helena, Montana landmarks. Found on the Helena, MT (Provisional Edition) 1985, 7.5' topographic map.

1930 Sanborn Map showing location of Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium.

1908 Overview of Helena. Seventh Avenue Gymnasium under construction near upper center of photograph. Photograph from *Helena As She Was* (http://www.helenahistory.org/).

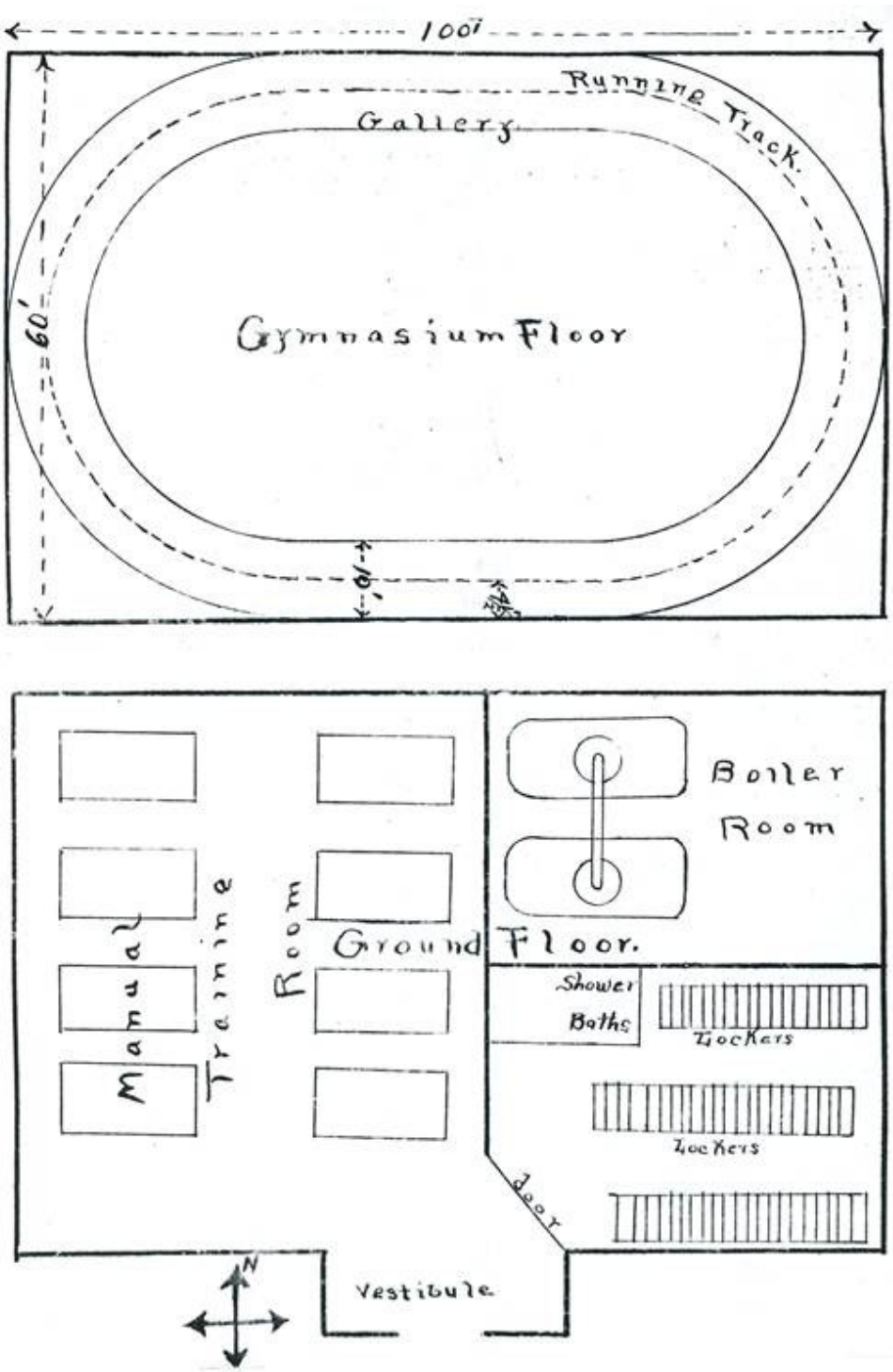


1940 Overview of Helena. Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium in top right corner of photograph. Photograph from *Helena As She Was* (*http://www.helenahistory.org/*).

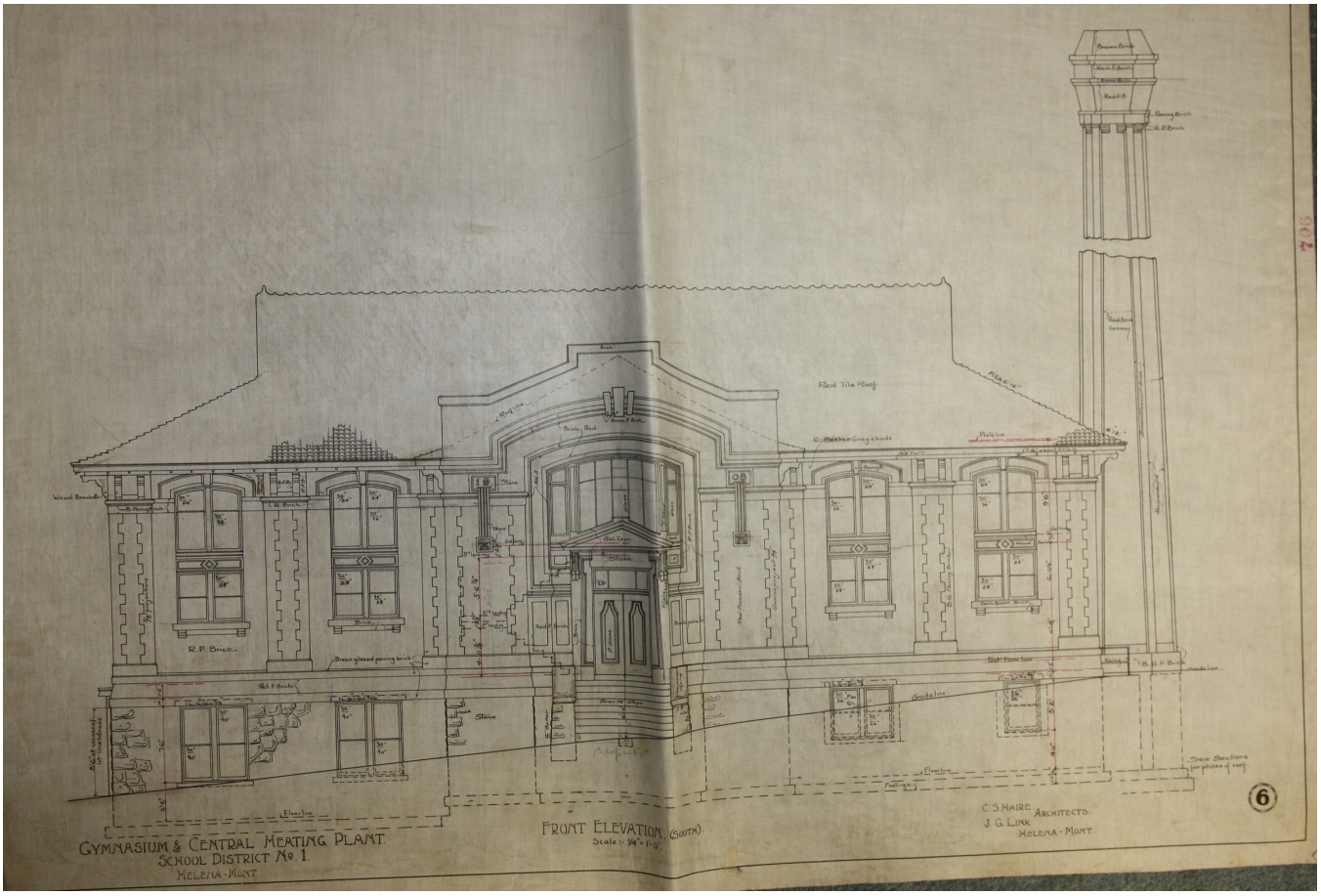
Pre-1921 Overview of Central School. High School in background (left) and original Central School in background (right) behind present Central School. Photograph from *Helena As She Was* (*http://www.helenahistory.org/*).

George Carsley as a young man.

George Carsley later in life.



Floorplan of Seventh Avenue Gymnasium



South elevation of Seventh Avenue Gym. Link and Haire, Architects, "Front Elevation, Gymnasium and Central Heating Plant, School District No. 1, Helena, MT," 1907, Montana State University Library Special Collections, Collection 2040, Drawing Set Number 041.

Photolog

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. East and south elevations. View to the Northwest.
Photograph Number: 0001

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. South elevation. View to the North.
Photograph Number: 0002

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. West Elevation. View to the Northeast.
Photograph Number: 0003

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. North and west elevations. View to the Southeast.
Photograph Number: 0004

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
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Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. North elevation. View to the Southeast.
Photograph Number: 0005

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
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Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. North elevation. View to the Southwest.
Photograph Number: 0006

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. East elevation. View to the Southwest.
Photograph Number: 0007

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. Close-up of North entry. View to the South.
Photograph Number: 0008

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. South elevation. View to the North.
Photograph Number: 0009

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. West and South elevations. View to the Northeast.
Photograph Number: 0010

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. North elevation. View to the Southeast.
Photograph Number: 0011

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. North elevation. View to the Southwest.
Photograph Number: 0012

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. East elevation. View to the West-northwest.
Photograph Number: 0013

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. East elevation. View to the West..
Photograph Number: 0014

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. North elevation. View to the southwest.
Photograph Number: 0015

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. East elevation. View to the west-southwest.
Photograph Number: 0016

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. East elevation. View to the west-northwest.
Photograph Number: 0017

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. East and south elevations. View to the Northwest.
Photograph Number: 0001

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. South elevation. View to the North.
Photograph Number: 0002

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. West Elevation. View to the Northeast.
Photograph Number: 0003

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. North and west elevations. View to the Southeast.
Photograph Number: 0004

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. North elevation. View to the Southeast.
Photograph Number: 0005

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. North elevation. View to the Southwest.
Photograph Number: 0006

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. East elevation. View to the Southwest.
Photograph Number: 0007

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Central School. Close-up of North entry. View to the South.
Photograph Number: 0008

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. South elevation. View to the north.
Photograph Number: 0009

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. South elevation. View to the northeast.
Photograph Number: 0010

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
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Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. West elevation. View to the northeast.
Photograph Number: 0011

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City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. West and north elevations. View to the southeast.
Photograph Number: 0012

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City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
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Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. North elevation. View to the south.
Photograph Number: 0013

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City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. North elevation. View to the southeast.
Photograph Number: 0014

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. North elevation. View to the southwest.
Photograph Number: 0015

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. East elevation. View to the west-southwest.
Photograph Number: 0016

Name of Property: Helena Historic District (Addendum II)
City, County and State: Helena, Lewis and Clark County, MT
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date Photographed: May 1, 2013
Location of Original negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena
Description of Photograph: Seventh Avenue Gymnasium. East elevation. View to the west-northwest.
Photograph Number: 0017

HIGH SCHOOL

PARKING
ONLY

ENTRY
5
ENTRY
3

NO
PARKING

357
CROSS AVE

ENTRE
2