United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Lockridge Medical Clinic

other names/site number Frank Lloyd Wright Building; First State Bank of Whitefish

2. Location

street & number 341 Central Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Whitefish N/A vicinity

state Montana code MT county Flathead code 029 zip code 59937

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**

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Lockridge Medical Clinic
Name of Property

Flathead County, MT
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE/clinic
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/professional

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: BRICK
roof: ASPHALT/rolled roofing
other: CONCRETE; WOOD; GLASS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Located in the northwestern corner of the state, the small community of Whitefish, Montana boasts approximately 5,000 people. The small city nestles at the southern edge of Whitefish Lake, at the northern end of the lush Flathead Valley. Set deeply across six lots within a city block just south of Whitefish's commercial center, the Lockridge Medical Clinic stands as an excellent and the only local example of a late Wrightian building in Whitefish. Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and preliminarily drawn by his chief draftsman at Taliesin West, John Howe, the low-slung building sits across the east side of the lots, leaving the west end of the property open for parking within a landscaped and asphalted area.

The 128-foot long, 5,000 square-foot, one-story clinic displays an irregular footprint and "on-line" floorplan. The variegated orange-brick masonry building features a curtain wall of windows across a projecting bay within its façade. The side-gable roof presents a very shallow pitch, and perched atop the projecting bay is a shallow, double bank of clerestory windows, which in turn support a large wood-framed planter. In keeping with Wright's Usonian ethic, the building displays only a few understated decorative elements, including horizontally-raked mortar, Cherokee red painted window framing, and a concrete fascia imprinted with a reverse curve design.

The interior's calm and inviting atmosphere features natural brick and wood materials. The waiting room serves as the heart of the building, and its massive brick fireplace imparts a domestic feeling. Natural light filters in from above through the clerestory windows that surround the waiting room.[1] The building extends north and south from the central bay, providing for reception areas and office spaces. Modern carpet and drop ceilings cover the original finishes, but skylights and stained woodwork remain.

Despite the introduction of some interior walls and finishes, and on the exterior, canopies, a few window openings, and a small addition to the rear elevation, the building retains sufficient integrity to serve as the only local example of late Wrightian design. Meeting the needs of a forward-thinking community, the clinic's modest stature, low roofline, natural materials, and minimal decoration stay true its original intent.

Narrative Description
West elevation (façade)

The Lockridge Medical Clinic faces west onto its large parking lot and Central Avenue, flanked immediately to the north by the NR-listed First Presbyterian Church of Whitefish (NR #04001085) and to the south by Craftsman-style residences. The 64-foot long, floor-to-ceiling bank of 17 Philippine mahogany-framed windows dominates the elevation, projecting off-center to the south.[2] The same treatment wraps around this projecting bay's north and south sides, where windows flank metal-framed, one-light entry doors. Originally stained to match the enormous roof planter, the window frames are now painted Cherokee red. At the corners, the windows are narrower and unframed. Wright ordered the mortar raked a half inch deep on the horizontal joints, while left flush on the vertical, to emphasize the building's horizontal thrust. A white concrete fascia, cast in a "reverse curve" design, provides a decorative exterior element and contrasts with the warm wood and brick tones of the other materials. Beneath, boxed eaves encase recessed, circular screened vents and pipe vents that protrude slightly. Above, centered at the west side of the building's central bay, an elevated bank of clerestory windows provides light to the interior waiting room from the west, north, and south sides, and supports the building's highest element, a lapped dark stained board parapet that functioned originally as a rooftop planter, and now contains the HVAC machinery.

The First State Bank of Whitefish extended the west projecting bay's roofline to the south to shelter the southwest entry in the late 1960s, and added a drive-through canopy and picture windows to the building's south side. The bank also added an entry and small vault room to the east (rear) elevation. In the process, the contractors took care to continue the

[1] Randall LeCocq, "Frank Lloyd Wright in Montana: Darby, Stevensville, and Whitefish," unpublished article, on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT: 12.
[2] Ibid.

original design intent, including the reverse curve fascia, Philippine mahogany window framing, and raked mortar. Originally, a large, white sphere highlighted a circular, indoor-outdoor raised planter that straddled the center three windows of the west elevation. In the 1980s, a vehicular mishap crushed the exterior side of the planter and sphere. Two smaller, semi-circular exterior brick planters now stand in its place.[3] As noted above, the roofline covering the projecting bay features a non-original extension to the south, sheltering the original metal-framed entry doors on the bay's south end. A metal pole set in a brick built-up planter supports the southwest corner of the roof. This late-1960s roof features the same "reverse-curve" fascia design and protects the two original, one-light, vertically-oriented, Philippine mahogany-framed, fixed windows along the west elevation's south bay. When the building served as a bank during the late 1960s and through the 1970s, the owners installed a large picture window in the wall, set between the two original windows. This non-original picture window also features Philippine mahogany framing, painted Cherokee red. North of the northernmost window embedded in the original brickwork of this south bay, is a red square ceramic tile imprinted with Wright's initials indicating Wright's personal stamp of approval of the building.

The west elevation's north bay features the original four, evenly-spaced, vertically-oriented, one-light windows. Originally, a raised brick planter housed greenery at the south end of the north bay, but has since been removed to access a metal-framed door in the central bay's north side. This modern door fits within the original framing, and does not overtly diminish Wright's design intent.

North (side) elevation

The Clinic's north elevation, located immediately adjacent the neighboring church, displays no fenestration. From this side, the shallow pitched gable end is visible, filled with white-painted plywood and trimmed with stained board fascia that matches the raised planter on the west side roof. The original reverse-curve design concrete fascia wraps around the building and runs across the elevation's length.

South (side) elevation

Originally windowless, the south elevation now features a single, large picture window, slightly off-center to the west, trimmed in Philippine mahogany painted Cherokee red. A drive-through canopy extends from the elevation to the south, supported by three metal poles. A shallow-pitch side gable roof, with three horizontal bands of stained board fascia, constitutes the canopy, which covers two drive-through lanes separated by a concrete median.

East (rear) elevation

The east elevation has three bays. The southernmost bay, originally windowless, now contains a single, small, fixed window at the south end. Recessed into the brick, this window has a shallow concrete sill that protrudes slightly from the wall. At its north end, the bay steps back to the canopied central bay. The south bay's north elevation retains an original door opening at its west side, which now holds a solid wood door. The central bay's original design called for a still-extant canopied patio. Brick posts now support the roof, and flank a semi-circular raised brick planter centered within the patio. The roof features four lapped, horizontal, stained wood fascia boards. A small, non-original, one-light fixed window punctures the north side of the central bay's wall. An addition associated with the bank's interior vault extends to the east from the east elevation's north bay. It features the same raked-mortar brick as the original building, and runs half of the bay's length. There is a tall narrow window, mimicking the size and design of those on the west elevation, at both the south and north sides of the addition. Farther north, the intact original exterior wall continues, and features two original, evenly spaced, tall narrow windows and reverse-curve design concrete fascia.

Interior

Inside, the atmosphere is warm and welcoming, with rich stained mahogany trims, abundant natural light via windows and skylights, exposed brick, and natural colors throughout. The waiting room at the heart of the building features a massive brick fireplace. A hallmark of Wrightian design, it dominates the east side of the room area. Two built-in brick banquets flank the fireplace to form an inglenook. The floor-to-ceiling fireplace features a convex curved base and hood.[4] Soldier-coursed brick edges the top of the base, and a red-painted iron grate covers the hearth. The hearth's back wall of blond brick contrasts with the inglenook's orange brick. Natural light filters into the waiting area through clerestory windows

[3] Sharon Morrison, personal interview with the author, June 5, 2011.
[4] Randall LeCocq, "Frank Lloyd Wright in Montana," 12.

above.[5] Originally, the west bank of windows provided additional light to the waiting room, but now ¾-height interior walls that carve out three large office spaces block that view.

The building extends north and south from the central bay, providing for reception areas and office spaces. To the south, the original floor plan included reception and general office space at the southwest corner, the nurses station and lavatories at center, and x-ray facilities to the southeast. The southeast corner presently accommodates the law library along with additional storage, offices, and a kitchen. The southwestern most corner houses a single office, whereas the original reception area and lavatories now serve as a single, open secretarial area.

Behind (to the east of) the fireplace, the original corridor currently functions as a storage closet, with a conference room and large office filling the east side of the building's central bay. The small vault addition extends from what was the physiotherapy room at the northeast corner of the central bay, and extends to the north. The 48-foot long north wing originally featured long galleries across the west and east sides, but now has three offices across the west third, and a wider gallery/hallway across the east side, ending at the north with a modern lavatory. Both the north and south wings display modern carpet and drop ceilings that cover the original finishes.

Beneath the central bay, the basement floors, walls, and stairway are poured concrete. Now used for file storage, the basement also houses plumbing and heating mechanics. The floor slopes slightly toward a central drain.

Integrity

The Lockridge Medical Clinic stands as a fine local testament to late Wrightian design. While both the exterior and interior have endured changes over time, the overall design and character-defining features remain. These include the signature elements for which Wright is known: natural materials, banks of glass, a low-slung roof, strong horizontal lines, clerestory windows, and an "in-line" floorplan with a central hearth. While the large indoor-outdoor planter across the west elevation no longer stands, and a few picture windows have been added, the overall design intent, together with the materials and workmanship, is intact. The building's integrity of location and setting remain, and its feeling and association with the Late Wrightian style are sufficient to convey its significance under Criterion C.

[5] Ibid.

Lockridge Medical Clinic
Name of Property

Flathead County, MT
County and State

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.)

- [ ] 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.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1960

Significant Dates

1960

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Frank Lloyd Wright, Architect

John Howe, Draftsman

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance dates to the Lockridge Medical Clinic's construction in 1960. Designed between 1958 and 1959, construction began in 1959, and the building was opened to the public in January 1960.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Lockridge Medical Clinic in Whitefish, Montana stands as the singular example of late Wrightian design in the community. Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1959 and constructed in 1960, the building displays the essential features of a Wrightian building, including its four-foot square in-line floorplan, single-story, low-slung massing, masonry construction, and banks of windows. In this interpretation of the style to serve as a medical facility, it is similar in design to larger-scale medical facilities designed by Wright during the late 1950s, including the Kundert Medical Clinic in San Luis Obispo, California, the Kenneth L. Meyers Medical Clinic in Dayton, Ohio. Its exterior features raked mortar between dark bricks, vertically-oriented windows, and a raised clerestory. The interior also displays exposed brick exterior walls, a tall hearth in the well-appointed and inviting waiting area, and an emphasis on natural light. For these reasons, the Lockridge Medical Clinic is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C.

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

Early History of the Whitefish Area[6]

The first inhabitants of the upper Flathead Valley were Native Americans who occupied the land and utilized its resources. Primarily bands of Kootenai utilized the area during the historic period, but the Upper Pend d'Oreille (Kalispell), Salish (Flatheads), Spokane and Coeur d' Alene were some of the other indigenous people known to have lived in or passed through the area. Because the valley is rich in natural resources and home to numerous lakes and rivers, these tribes often found themselves defending the territory against the Blackfeet, who were from the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains.

In July of 1855, the Flathead, Kootenai and Upper Pend d'Oreille negotiated the Hell Gate Treaty with the governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Washington. The treaty reduced the tribal territory, which included parts of western Montana, Idaho, British Columbia and Wyoming, to a relatively small area located in Western Montana. The area defined in the treaty became the Flathead Reservation, and was set aside for the exclusive use and benefit of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai tribes. The treaty divided Flathead Lake into two halves, with the southern portion set aside as part of the reservation.

Although the reservation was created for the exclusive use of the tribes, non-Indians coveted the land, and with a majority of the available lands in the West already settled in the early 1900s, grazing and agricultural lands were especially desirable. As a result, under the General Allotment Act or Dawes Act, open lands on the reservation not settled by Indians were opened to non-Indians on November 1, 1910. Under the act, the federal government surveyed the reservation and allotted individual tribal members a specific amount of acreage, which replaced communal tribal holdings. Today, the Flathead Reservation measures approximately 1.3 million acres. The tribes have over 7,000 enrolled members, with approximately two-thirds living on or near the reservation.

Because of its surrounding geography, which includes rugged mountains, historically dense forests and the largest natural lake west of the Mississippi River, non-Indians settled the Upper Flathead and Whitefish area relatively late. The first non-native inhabitants of the area were trappers in the early 1800s, with Canadian explorer David Thompson recognized as the first of European descent to discover the Flathead. Politics regarding Native Americans in the area also played a part in the area's late settlement. Access through mountains and around the 30-mile long Flathead Lake made travel in the upper Flathead Valley relatively tough, and the establishment of the Flathead and Blackfeet Indian Reservations in 1855 made the area less desirable to non-Indians for quite some time. The desirability changed when gold was discovered north of the Flathead Valley, in the Kootenai district of British Columbia. The discovery enticed miners and freighters into

[6] The Whitefish historical discussion is drawn from "Cultural Resource Inventory Kalispell - Whitefish Flathead County, Montana [F 5-3(28)115]" submitted to the Montana Department of Highways by Heritage Research Center, Missoula in 1986;' and Dale Gray, "Somers to Whitefish Cultural Resource Inventory Highway 93 and its Alternatives," March 1994, on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT, FH 4 25057.

the area. The trail north from Missoula followed the west side of Flathead Lake and crossed Ashley Creek near what would become the townsite of Kalispell, just 16 miles south of Whitefish Lake.

The early non-Indian settlers in what became the Whitefish area were trappers and explorers of the British Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, as well as missionaries who worked out of the Flathead Indian Reservation. In 1883, John Morton built a cabin at the mouth of the Whitefish River. That winter, a group of trappers camped at the upper end of Whitefish Lake. By the late 1880s, several lumbermen lived in the area cutting and then floating logs to the new mills in Kalispell. Charles Ramsey built a rooming house near his cabin on Whitefish Lake to house tourists attracted to the area by its plentiful fish and game. In the 15 years after 1890, a small settlement grew up around these cabins. The earliest area settlers came from nearby towns such as Columbia Falls, Demersville at the head of Flathead Lake, Kalispell, or from the midwest states, following railroad promotion. They came by way of boat to Demersville and then 25 miles by trail to the Whitefish Lake area. Soon the settlement became known as Stumptown, reflecting the effects of the lumbering operations in the area.

The Whitefish area experienced little growth from the mid-1890s to the coming of the Great Northern Railway in 1903. The Great Northern reached Kalispell in 1892, and in 1902/1903, James Hill constructed a line from Columbia Falls northward through Whitefish to provide an easier route to the coal mines in British Columbia. The following year, Whitefish became the Great Northern's division point, relegating Kalispell to the branch line service. Writer Dorothy Johnson remembered: "for his new division point, with roundhouse, switch yards, repair facilities and headquarters for a lot of employees, [Jim Hill] chose Whitefish, where there was plenty of timber, plenty of water, and already a small, rough settlement of real pioneers."[7]

Railroad construction through Whitefish changed the appearance of the community. Charles Ramsey constructed a long, narrow barracks to accommodate railroad workers, and other hotels and rooming houses were built on the hill near the lake and along "Engineer's Row" in the Ramsey Addition to Whitefish. Great Northern officials platted the townsite in 1903, and the town voted to incorporate in 1905. Most of those arriving in the Whitefish area between 1894 and 1905 were transients and itinerant workers, but after 1905 the population, numbering 905 persons, became more permanent.[8] The railroad company required its engineers, firemen, and other permanent employees to live in Whitefish rather than in Columbia Falls or Kalispell. In 1910, the town boasted 1,479 residents. That number nearly doubled by 1920.[9] Over these decades the town increased in size and began a transition from frontier architecture, to more permanent, brick buildings, and milled wood-frame houses.

Dr. T. L. Lockridge and a Reinvented Whitefish

In 1920, in one of these small-scale wood frame houses, at 420 Kalispell Avenue in the southeast residential area of town, lived 43-year-old Thaddeus L. Lockridge, his wife Margaret, and their two young sons, John and Thaddeus, Jr (Bud). Thaddeus Lockridge Sr. worked as a conductor for the Great Northern, having emigrated from Kansas with his wife.[10] He continued his career with the railroad, still serving as a conductor in 1930, but then living one block west at 419 Spokane Avenue. His sons, John and Leon, attended local schools and lived at home.[11] Around them, the commercial area along Whitefish's Central Avenue continued to develop, and just across the street, filling the lots at the corner of 4th Street and Spokane Avenue, stood the town's private hospital. Established in 1909 by Dr. Houston, the hospital served the population, which previously relied on the railroad hospital a few miles north and west of town near the small community of Lupfer.[12]

Perhaps his proximity to the local hospital growing up inspired young Bud Lockridge to continue his education through medical school. Two years after graduating from Montana State University in 1936, Bud married Elizabeth Downing of Hamilton. The two moved to Arkansas where Elizabeth matriculated, then moved to Philadelphia for Bud to complete his medical training at the University of Pennsylvania, while Elizabeth worked in advertising. The onset of World War II caused upheaval, as Dr. Lockridge served as a capitan in the European theater while Elizabeth moved back to Hamilton with their daughter Ann to live with her parents. In 1948, Bud and Elizabeth relocated to Whitefish, where he set up a

[7] Dorothy Johnson, *When You and I Were Young, Whitefish*, (Missoula, MT: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1982): 12-13.
[8] Johnson, 13.
[9] Census and Economic Information Center, "Population of Incorporated Places (Cities/Towns) in Montana, 1890 to 2000," Helena: Montana Department of Commerce, http://ceic.mt.gov/historicalpopdata.asp, accessed 4/1/2012.
[10] 1920 Decennial Census.
[11] 1930 Decennial Census.
[12] Dale Gray, "Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Somers-Whitefish Project," 1993; Sanborn Insurance Company, "Whitefish June 1910," Sheet 5.

successful medical practice. Active in the community, Dr. Lockridge was well known and volunteered for community events, such as blood drives for the Red Cross, and serving as a member of the School Board, the Masonic Lodge, and the Rotary Club.[13]

Whitefish during the 1950s experienced a profound transition from the railroad town of its youth. The Great Northern maintained high local employment in Whitefish through the 1940s, and included the division superintendent, trainmaster, roadmaster, road foreman, yard office employees, dispatchers, telegraphers, janitors, special agents, ticket agents switchboard operators secretaries clerks, ticket officers, and baggage men.[14] Most of these jobs disappeared during the 1950s, when diesel (or diesel electric) locomotives replaced those driven by steam power. Historian Kathy McKay explains: "The steam locomotives had been maintained at the Whitefish roundhouse, but with the switch to diesel, a new diesel shop was built at Havre. The last steam engine ran on the system in 1957."[15] The advent of commercial trucking contributed to the local decline of the railroad in Whitefish. Trucks and trailers replaced freight cars along the line, and the railroad's dominance in the community suffered. Logging operations in the area, always prone to boom and bust economies, also lagged toward the second half of the twentieth century.[16]

The Whitefish population, which prided itself on its creativity and determination, identified new avenues of economic vitality. Knowing that their community could boast remarkable scenery and recreation opportunities, and playing off the tourism trade associated with Glacier National Park, the town began to redefine itself as a resort destination. Whitefish rallied to have a landing strip built on the west side of town that could serve as an emergency landing area - facilitating federal funding. Because the airfield saw limited use, creative Whitefish constructed a golf course there, with fairways bisecting the landing strips. With golf, its proximity to Whitefish Lake and Glacier National Park, a steady stream of tourist traffic via the railroad, and reputation as a "quaint" village, Whitefish redefined its economy.

The town also took advantage of their climate: "Even when we didn't have much else, we had early winters, late springs, and snow," Dorothy Johnson wrote.[17] Intrepid locals took to skiing, and by the mid-1930s, groups discovered Hellroaring Mountain's inviting terrain for the fledgling sport. "In 1936, Lloyd Muldown went clear to Europe to the latest scoop on the sport…People were swarming over snowy mountain slope north of Whitefish, marking trails, skiing, and falling down. Word was spreading, and so was enthusiasm."[18] A small group of investors began a ski resort endeavor in 1947, and in 1950, the town rallied together to invest in the community-owned ski resort on Hellroaring Mountain, renamed Big Mountain. Recreation and tourism took off as the major factor in the local economy.

In this heady environment, Dr. Lockridge and his partner, John W. Isgreen, practiced medicine, catering to the greater population. Isgreen and Lockridge purchased three lots in the 300 block of Central Avenue in 1952,[19] as their need for their own modern medical clinic became clear. Unfortunately, Dr. Isgreen only practiced in Whitefish until 1953, when the tuberculosis he contracted while in service hindered his ability to conduct surgery.[20] Despite this, Isgreen invested with Lockridge in three additional and adjacent lots in December 1957. Isgreen soon left the state, however, and the property transferred first to Dr. Lockridge in 1958 and then to the 310 Central Avenue Building Corporation in 1959.[21] Local legend says that Dr. and Mrs. Lockridge approached a Kalispell architect to draw up plans, but upon receiving the estimate, declared that they might as well commission Frank Lloyd Wright to do the work. Other sources indicate that Lockridge and Wright may have had an acquaintance. Neither story has been confirmed, but certainly add to the local lore.[22]

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[13] Anonymous, "Elizabeth Louise Lockridge," obituary, *Ravalli Republic*, March 13, 2007; Great Northern Railway, Kalispell Division, "Great Northern Railcar Collects 43 Pints in Whitefish Drive," Great Northern Railway in Montana – 1950s, *Looking Back,* http://www.gnry.net/lookingback/lb1954.html, accessed 4/3/2012; "Dr. Lockridge, Whitefish, Dies," *Daily Interlake*, August 2, 1963.
[14] Kathryn L. McKay, "Great Northern Railway Depot and Division Office," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, (on file at MTSHPO, Helena, 2001): Section 8, p. 2.
[15] Ibid.: 3.
[16] Ibid.
[17] Johnson, *When You and I were Young, Whitefish*: 160.
[18] Ibid.: 162.
[19] Anna Bornstedt to T.L. Lockridge and J. Isgreen, Warranty Deed for Whitefish Original Township, Block 52, Lots 16-18, April 23, 1952, Book 338, page 183, Flathead County Clerk and Recorder's Office, Kalispell, MT.
[20] Anonymous, "John W. Isgreen," Obituary, *Montrose Daily Press*, September 4, 2011.
[21] TLL Lockridge and John W. Isgreen to TLL Lockridge, Warranty Deed for Whitefish Original Township, Block 52, Lots 16-21, August 6, 1958, Book 415, page 317; and TLL Lockridge to The 310 Central Avenue Building Corporation, Warranty Deed for Whitefish Original Township, Block 52, Lots 16-21, April 17, 1959, Book 419, page 264, Flathead County Clerk and Recorder's Office, Kalispell, MT.
[22] Sharon Morrison to Kate Hampton, personal interview, June 3, 2011; William Allin Storrer, *The Frank Lloyd Wright Companion*, (University of Chicago Press, 1993): p. ; Thomas A. Heinz, *Frank Lloyd Wright Field Guide*, vol. 3 - West. (Northwestern University

By late 1957, the Lockridges contacted Frank Lloyd Wright's office in Taliesin requesting that drawings be put together. In May 1958, Mrs. Lockridge wrote to Wright's secretary, Eugene Masselink, "anxious to hear" about their progress.[23] Correspondence back and forth between the Lockridges and Mr. Wright and Masselink, indicates that Wright's office forwarded preliminary plans for the building in July 1958. Wright wrote: "You have probably received your plans by now and we hope you like them as much as we do. Any suggestions for changes you would like to make will be given complete consideration and will be incorporated in the plans."[24] On January 9, 1959, Masselink wrote: "You have probably received your plans and specifications which were sent from the Arizona Blue Print Company. We are ready to give you any help you need to get started."[25] Clarifications on the design were finalized through January and February 1959. The cost of the working plans amounted to $2,600, four percent of the estimated cost for construction - $65,000.[26]

The designs for the low-slung, one-story brick building met with the Lockridges' satisfaction and Wright's as well, as indicated by his providing the red clay signature tile reserved for those buildings that met his approval. Lockridge and his partners, doctors Bruce C. McIntyre and John T. Whalen, employed Robert Erickson of Kalispell,[27] who took the time to travel to Taliesin for training, to construct the clinic, which opened with a gala open house. The doctors hosted the open house in response to requests from area individuals curious to see the building.[28] An estimated 600 "persons from all over the Flathead Valley visited the Frank Lloyd Wright clinic building" on Sunday, January 17, 1960. The design, while very innovative and modern for "quaint" Whitefish, coincided with the town's reinvention of itself, as a place in tune with nature and in harmony with its surroundings. The 5,000 square-foot building, built of brick and glass, featured 12 examining rooms and doctors' offices "with facilities for minor surgery, physiotherapy, and x-ray facilities." The grand opening made front page news: "Many gathered for coffee in the large central lobby where a blazing fire provided a focal point…"[29] The community acknowledged Lockridge, Whalen, and McIntyre's vision. Editors of the *Whitefish Pilot* hailed its construction, extolling not only the handsomeness of the building but noting "more important, we think, … is the simple significance of the fact that it is there. What could be a more solid symbol of faith in the future of our town?"[30]

Dr. Lockridge enjoyed his clinic for just over two and a half years; he died August 1, 1963. Apparently, Drs. Whalen and McIntyre were less than satisfied with the clinic's layout, as the narrow corridors restricted patients' movement through the building, especially for those in wheelchairs.[31] The 310 Central Avenue Building Corporation sold the building to Russell A.M. Abell and John R. Cloud on August 13, 1964. Abell and Cloud, in turn, sold the building and property to the First State Bank of Whitefish on October 30 of that year.[32] The bank employed the original contractors to construct canopies and an addition in 1968, and those additions reflect the same craftsmanship displayed on the rest of the building. The building remained a bank until 1981, when a series of owners took possession using the property for various types of offices. In 2002, attorneys Frank and Sharon Morrison recognized the building's significance and formed Frank Lloyd Wright Montana LLC. They purchased the building under that company's name, and have worked to preserve the integrity of the building since. Today, the Morrison & Frampton law firm occupies the space taking great pride in their facility. Books about Frank Lloyd Wright, interpretations and histories of the property, as well as floorplans, are proudly displayed, and the firm patiently welcomes visitors interested in the building.

Press, 2005): p. 64. Dr. McIntyre, now age 91, still lives in Whitefish with his wife, Gene. The author was unable to contact him to get his perspective on the building, but will continue her contact efforts.

[23] Elizabeth Lockridge to Eugene Masselink, correspondence, May 19, 1958 [L161.A03], Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, "Frank Lloyd Wright Correspondence, 1900-1959," microform at the Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles, CA.

[24] Frank Lloyd Wright to Dr. T.L. Lockridge, correspondence, July 22, 1958 [L161.C03], Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, "Frank Lloyd Wright Correspondence, 1900-1959," microform at the Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles, CA.

[25] Eugene Masselink to Dr. T.L. Lockridge, correspondence, January 8, 1959 [L164.B08], Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, "Frank Lloyd Wright Correspondence, 1900-1959," microform at the Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles, CA.

[26] Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation to Dr. T.L. Lockridge, account statement, January 30, 1959 [L164.B09], Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, "Frank Lloyd Wright Correspondence, 1900-1959," microform at the Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles, CA.

[27] "New Clinic will be Built in Whitefish This Summer," *Daily Interlake*, April 14, 1959.

[28] "Open House Set at Modern Clinic," *The Daily Interlake*, January 16, 1960.

[29] "Six Hundred Attend Open House Officially Opening New Clinic," *Whitefish Pilot*, Janaury 21, 1960.

[30] "A Salute to Vision," editorial, *Whitefish Pilot*, January 28, 1960.

[31] Douglas M. Steiner, "Wright Studies: Lockridge Medical Clinic, Whitefish, Montana (1958) (S.425)," http://www.steinerag.com/flw/Artifact%20Pages/PhRtS425.htm, accessed 4/12/12.

[32] The 310 Central Avenue Building Corporation to Russell A.M. Abell and John R. Cloud, Warranty Deed for Whitefish Original Township Block 52, Lots 16-21, August 13, 1964, Book 466, page 22; Russell A.M. Abell and John R. Cloud to First State Bank of Whitefish, Quit Claim Deed for Whitefish Original Township Block 52, Lots 16-21, October 30, 1964, Book 466, page 823, Flathead County Clerk and Recorder's Office, Kalispell, MT.

Architectural Significance[33]

Frank Lloyd Wright was born in Richland Center, Wisconsin on June 8, 1867 to William Cary Wright and Anna Lloyd-Jones. When he was twelve years old, Wright's family settled in Madison, Wisconsin, and summered on his maternal Uncle's farm at Spring Green, about forty miles west of the city. In 1885, Wright left high school to work for Allan Conover, the Dean of the Engineering Department at the University of Wisconsin. Enrolled as a special student, Wright completed two semesters before moving to Chicago to work as an architect.

In Chicago, he worked first for Joseph Lyman Silsbee, and during this time drafted Silsbee's design for the Unity Chapel, commissioned by Wright's uncle in Spring Green, James Lloyd-Jones. Just a year later, Wright began his career with Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan. Sullivan was a great proponent of the "form follows function" philosophy, which Wright embraced and elaborated upon, maintaining that "form and function are one," throughout his long career. Wright worked for Sullivan as his primary draftsman, especially on residential projects, until 1893 when he established his own practice based first in Chicago and later in Oak Park, Illinois.

Many of Wright's early designs were residential, following his work as a draftsman for Sullivan, but also revealing his unique talents and developing philosophy. His residences of this period, from 1893 through 1909, focused on the horizontal plane and emphasized natural materials as an expression of the organic nature of the homes' environments. One hallmark of his designs was the installation of fireplaces at the "heart" of the homes, from which other spaces radiated. The houses' low rooflines, wide overhangs, and ribbons of windows inspired the development of the Prairie School. The Robie House in Chicago and the Martin House in Buffalo, New York are particularly iconic examples of this work.[34]

The year 1909 marked a year of transition for Wright, when he left his home, family, and practice in Oak Park to move to Germany with his mistress, Mamah Borthwick Cheney. They returned to the United States in 1911, setting up house in Spring Green on a familiar parcel of land that was part of his uncle's farm. There, he designed and constructed Taliesin, where he lived and worked. In 1914, a servant murdered six people, including Cheney, and set fire to their home. Despite the tragedy, Wright rebuilt Taliesin, and his popularity and designs grew in popularity across the United States and the world.

A particularly prestigious international project was the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, commissioned in 1915 and completed in 1923. According to multiple biographies, after 1915, Wright's design philosophy became increasingly refined, as he concentrated on his affinity for natural materials and shapes. "He utilized natural materials, skylights and walls of windows to embrace the natural environment…He proclaimed that shapes found in the environment should be not only integrated, but should become the basis of American architecture."[35] Indeed, his organic architecture philosophy was present throughout his career. He did not advocate for the replication of natural forms, but instead stated "organic architecture is a reinterpretation of nature's principles as they had been filtered through the intelligent minds of men and women who could then build forms which are more natural than nature itself."[36]

In 1932, Wright made architectural fellowships available at Taliesin, whereby about 30 students at a time learned from him. This era constituted the height of his career, when he designed several of his masterworks, including Fallingwater and the Johnson Wax Company building. Finally settling into a happy relationship with his third wife, Olivanna Milanoff, he lived and worked at his Wisconsin studio for the next five years.

While architects around the globe experimented with innovative design and modern materials, by the mid-1930s, Wright's interpretation of modern architecture was far less sterile than the prevailing International style, honed from his years of advocating for the use of natural materials and organic architecture. His philosophy continued to develop regarding the layout, structure, and density of communities, rising from a disdain of the prevailing urban landscape, his fierce belief in individualism, and paradoxically, his vision of social order. Wright laid out these plans and conceptual Broadacre City in

[33] The majority of information regarding Wright's biography is drawn from: "Author uncredited, "Frank Lloyd Wright," Wisconsin Historical Society Webpage, Topics in Wisconsin History, http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/topics/flw/, accessed 3/21/2012; Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, "Biography," Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation webpage, http://www.cmgww.com/historic/flw/bio.html, accessed 3/21/2012.
[34] Ibid.
[35] Ibid.
[36] Kimberly Egan, Frank Lloyd Wright and the Principles of Organic Architecture," Legacy Essay, Public Broadcasting Service, http://www.pbs.org/flw/legacy/essay1.html, accessed 4/1/2012.

his 1932 book, *The Disappearing City*.[37] His vision, which he called Usonia, "strived to create a new architecture that reflected the American democratic experience, an architecture based not on failing European and foreign models...but rather an architecture based solely on America's democratic values and human dignity."[38] Building on his idea of an ordered, individualistic, decentralized metropolis, and in an effort to provide a solution for the middle class, in 1936, he introduced the Usonian House as an option for affordable housing that would be designed well, but inexpensive to build. Wright designed these modestly-scaled (about 1200 square feet), moderately-priced family dwellings for modern family life. The designs were innovative, one-story, brick, wood, glass and concrete buildings based on a four-foot square grid, with an open floorplan, emphasis on natural materials and light, and minimal ornamentation.[39]

In 1937, Wright designed a new wintertime studio and residence, Taiesin West, near Scottsdale, Arizona. There, Wright integrated nature with working and living spaces. A desert "laboratory," at Taliesin West Wright and his apprentices tested new designs, ideas and technologies, always with the surrounding environment present. They further explored "the interaction of designed space and nature…Wright was able to integrate the outdoors with his indoor spaces."[40]

On April 9, 1959, just a few months after the plans for Lockridge's Medical Clinic were finalized, Wright died at his Arizona home. Recognized internationally for his innovations in style, design, materials,and technology, nearly one-third of his designs – 1,100 total in his lifetime – were created between 1949 and 1959. "His name had become synonymous with great design, not only because of the form of his designs, but also because of the function. In the end, he showed not just what to live in, but more importantly he influenced the very nature of how we lived."[41]

Lockridge Medical Clinic in the Pantheon of Wrightian Design

The Lockridge Medical Clinic is not the only Montana building designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. In 1909, William I. Moody and Samuel Dinsmore hired Wright to design their University Heights development near Darby, Montana. University Heights, and its companion projects, the Bitterroot Inn and Bitter Root Town, near Stevensville, were among the first in Wright's career to emphasize community planning, predating his Broadacre philosophy. Unlike Broadacre, however, University Heights was actually built and exists in partial form today. The University Heights project also likely influenced the community planning work of William Drummond and Walter Burley Griffin, both of whom worked under Wright during this period.

By 1958, however, the dynamic Wright designed his commissions by building on decades of experience and innovation. Drawing on philosophies developed over the course of his career, which he refined from the late 1930s through the 1950s, his commissions from this period were exciting and dynamic, ranging from the avant-garde Guggenheim Museum in New York (1959), to the smaller-scale, decidedly Usonian-inspired Lockridge Medical Clinic in Whitefish. Chief draftsman John "Jack" Howe was "the pencil in Mr. Wright's hand" throughout the last two decades of Wright's career.[42] According to Storrer, Howe drew the Lockridge Medical Clinic renderings and plans,[43] which feature significant elements representative of Wrightian design during the 1950s. These include deep overhanging eaves; dark orange brickwork, both on the interior and exterior, with deep horizontal mortar raking; an open, in-line floorplan developed on a four-foot grid; banks of windows that continue around corners; evenly-spaced, vertically-oriented narrow windows set deep into the exterior walls; and banks of clerestory windows and skylights to illuminate the interior. Like the Usonian houses, and other medical clinics designed during this time, the Lockridge clinic also features an enormous fireplace at center, providing a warm, welcoming central space reminiscent of a domestic abode. Of his medical clinic designs, Wright wrote "doctors are not going to regard their patients as merchandise."[44]

Though slightly larger in scale, both the Kenneth L. Meyers Medical Clinic in Dayton, Ohio and the Kundert Medical Clinic in San Luis Obispo, California (1955) feature these essential design elements. While its central mass is octagonal rather

[37] James Krohe, Jr., "Return to Broadacre City: What Should Suburbia Look Like? Frank Lloyd Wright Had an Answer for That, Too," *Illinois Issues*, April 2000; http://www.lib.niu.edu/2000/ii000427.html, accessed 4/3/2012.
[38] Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, "Wright's Life and Work," http://www.franklloydwright.org/web/Wrights_Life_and_Work.html, accessed 4/5/2012.
[39] Storrer provides an excellent overview of Usonian philosophy. There are several popular books available that provide an overview to Usonian houses, they include, Carla Lind, *Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian Houses*, (San Francisco: Pomegranate Artbooks, 1994)
[40] Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, http://www.cmgww.com/historic/flw/bio.html; and "Wright's Life and Work," http://www.franklloydwright.org/web/Wrights_Life_and_Work.html, accessed 4/5/2012.
[41] Ibid.
[42] Melissa Jensen, "John Howe Papers Finding Aid," (Minneapolis, MN: Northwest Architectural Archives, Manuscripts Division, 1996).
[43] Storrer, p. 457.
[44] As quoted in Patrick Meehan, ed., *Truth against the World: Frank Lloyd Wright Speaks for an Organic Architecture*, (John J. Wiley & Sons, 1992): 189.

than rectangular, the Meyers Clinic is another long, low brick building with bands of windows that meet at the corners. Beneath broad eaves, the clinic's low entry leads to the high-ceilinged, clerestory encircled waiting room. A large hearth dominates the space, which also provides comfortable seating and a domestic setting.[45] Photographs show the same orange brick with deep raked mortar treatment, as well as wide eaves and a low-pitched roof.[46]

Similar in design intent is the Kundert Medical Clinic, which features the same dark brick with raked mortar, and wide eaves. Instead of ribbons of large windows, however, the Kundert features three levels of horizontally-banded narrow decorative windows at the main level. In shape, the Kundert resembles the Lockridge Clinic as both feature rectangular, in-line central masses and bays, as well as raised rooflines at center that house bands of clerestory windows, and provide natural light to large, central waiting rooms that feature floor-to-ceiling brick fireplaces.

The inviting nature of Wright's late medical center designs is apparent in the Lockridge Medical Clinic. Sleek and innovative, the clinic is also warm and approachable. Despite the introduction of some interior walls and finishes, and a few exterior alterations, the building retains sufficient integrity to serve as the only local example of late Wrightian design in Whitefish. Meeting the needs of a forward-thinking community, the clinic's modest stature, low roofline, natural materials, and minimal decoration stay true its original intent. For these reasons, the Lockridge Medical Clinic is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

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[45] Richard Veler, "The Houses that Frank Built," *Home and Away*, March/April 2006, pp.47A-49A, accessed via the Westcott House Foundation website, "Wright in Ohio" page, 3/22/2012.

[46] Wright was fond of the raked mortar design to emphasize the horizontal in his designs, and used it prominently on several of his masterworks, including the Martin House Complex in 1903, the Robie House in 1910, and numerous other projects – including the 1939 Schwartz House in Two Rivers, Wisconsin. It also appears on the Ray and Mimi Brandes Residence in Sammamish, Washington,

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United States Census Bureau. 1930 Decennial Census, enumeration sheets, Whitefish MT.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____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
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.45

Lockridge Medical Clinic
Name of Property

Flathead County, MT
County and State

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) (NAD 83)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	11	697124	5365203	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Whitefish Original Township, Block 52, Lots 16-21 Township 31 North, Range 22 West, Section 36.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary is drawn to include those lots and blocks historically associated with the building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary C. Greenfield
organization
date April 13, 2012
street & number 356 4th Street
telephone (718) 965-2463
city or town Brooklyn
state NY
zip code 11215
e-mail mary.greenfield@yale.edu

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Lockridge Medical Clinic
Name of Property

Flathead County, MT
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County: **State:**

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of ___.

Please see Continuation Sheets

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Frank Lloyd Wright Montana LLP

street & number 341 Central Avenue telephone

city or town Whitefish state MT zip code 59937

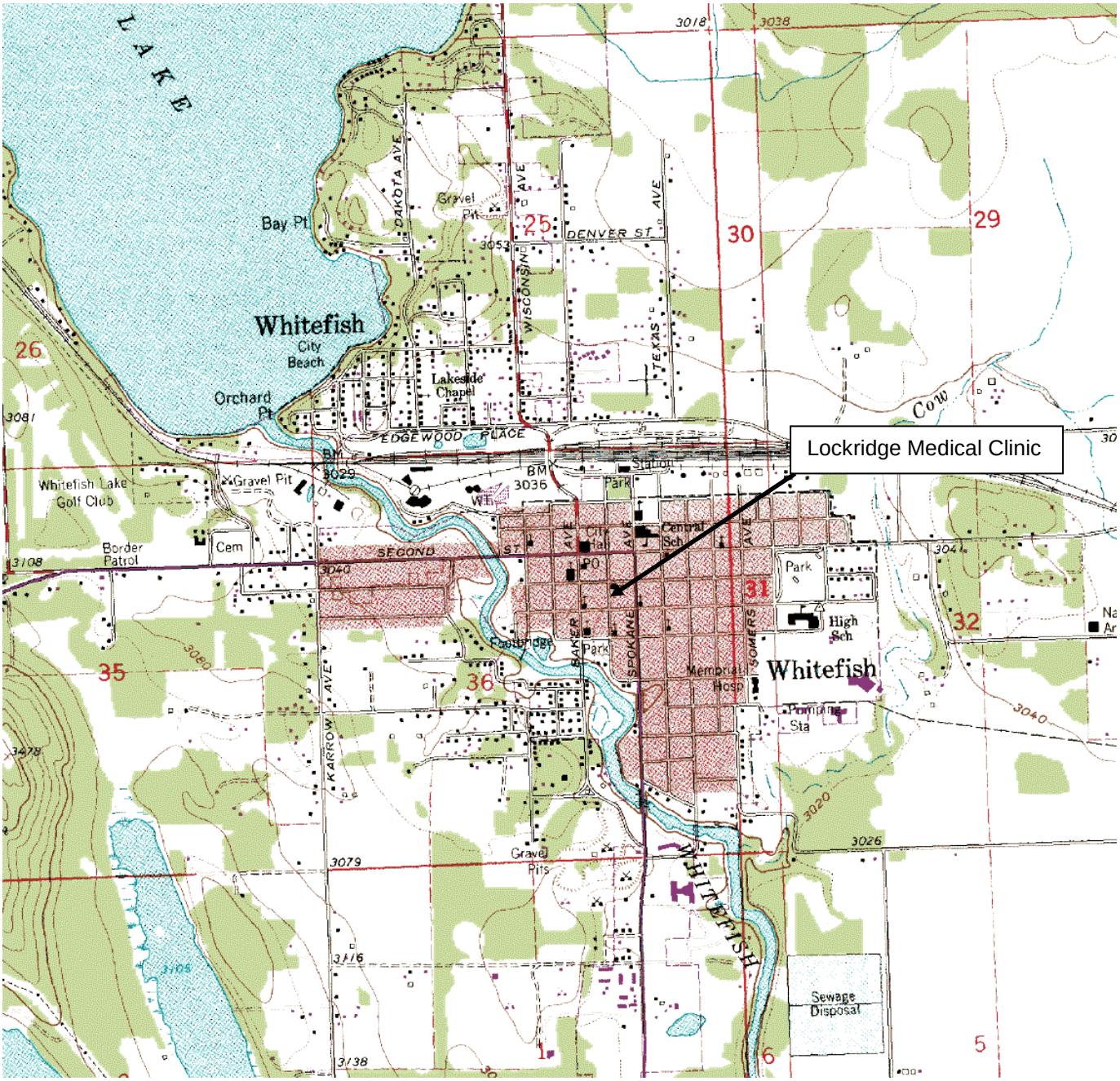
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

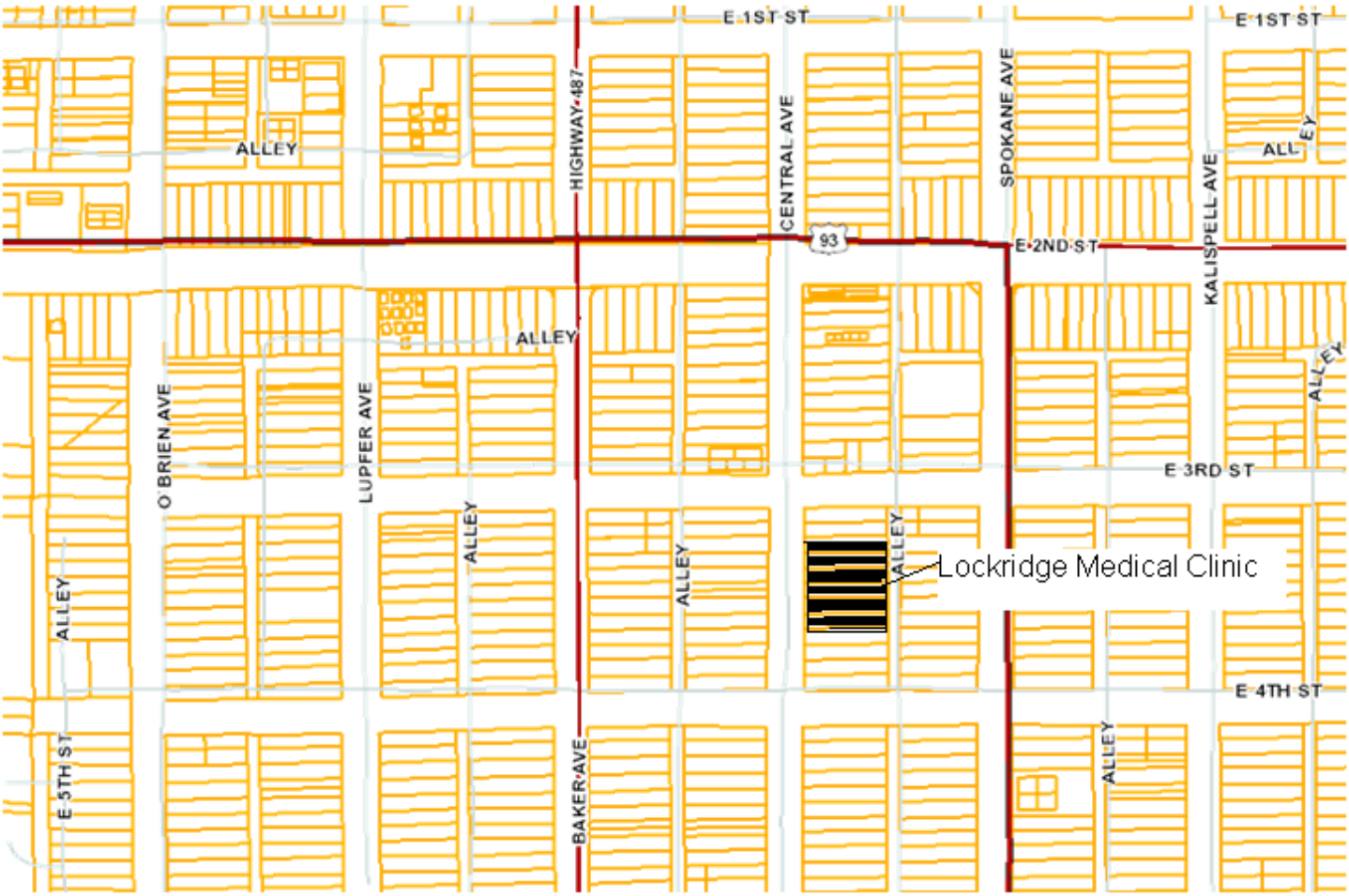
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lockridge Medical Clinic Name of Property
Flathead County, MT County and State
N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

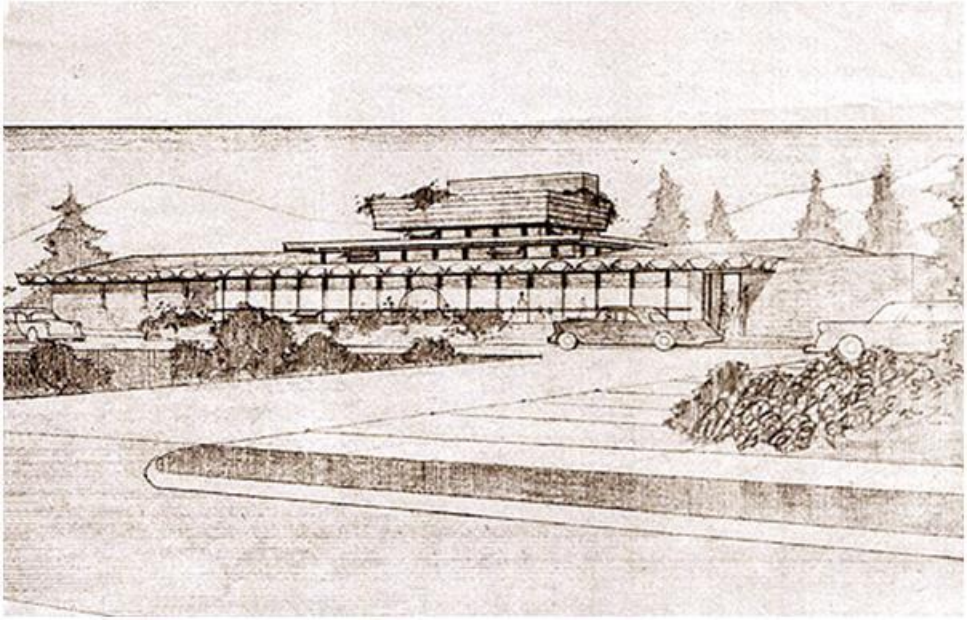
Section number Maps and Plans Page 17



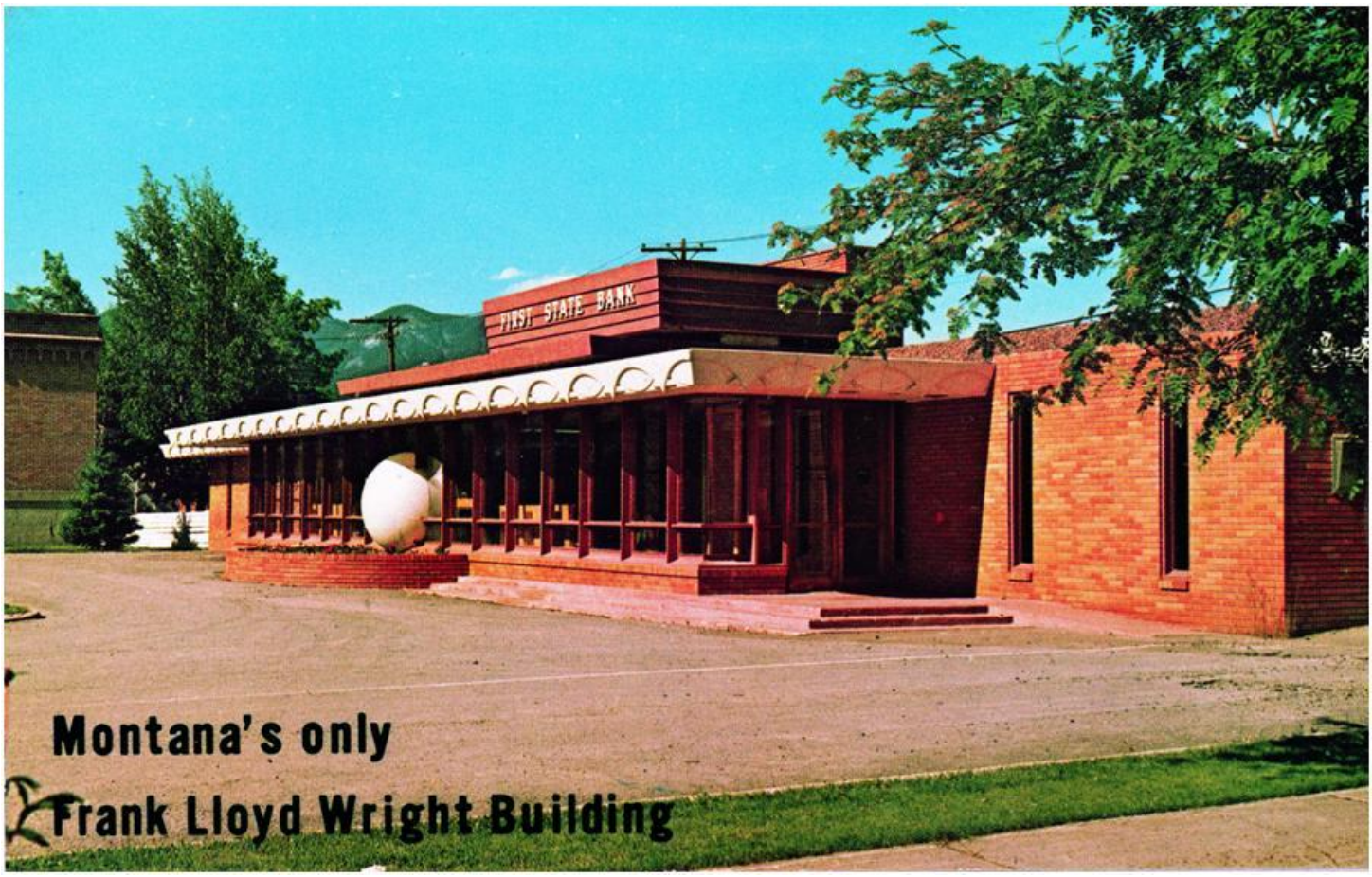
Location of Lockridge Medical Clinic. Found on the Whitefish, MT 7.5' topographic map (1991).



Street Map of Whitefish, MT, showing parcels associated with the Lockridge Medical Clinic.



Rendering, Lockridge Medical Clinic, Wright's original conceptual drawing, copyright reserved, Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation.



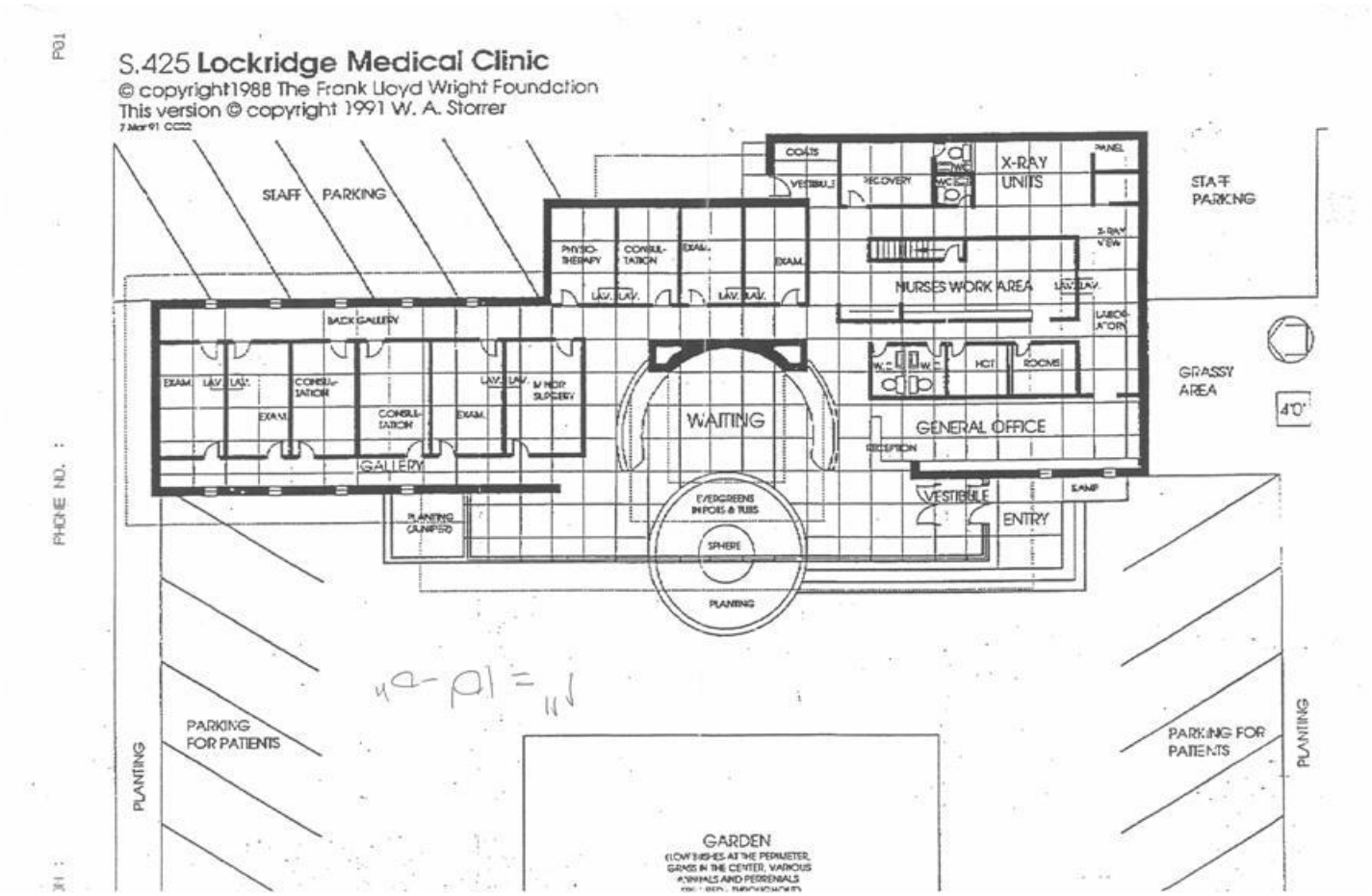
Postcard c. 1963.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lockridge Medical Clinic
Name of Property
Flathead County, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps and Plans Page 21



Lockridge Medical Clinic Floorplan and Site Drawing. Copyright reserved. William Allin Storrer.

Kenneth Meyers Medical Clinic, Dayton, Ohio.

Kundert Medical Clinic, San Luis Obispo, CA.

Dr. Houston's Residence and Office, with Whitefish's first private hospital in background, c. 1906, photo courtesy of the Stumptown Historical Society.

Name : Lockridge Medical Clinic
County and State Flathead Counrty, Montana
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: June 2 and 3, 2011
Location of Original Negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and View of Camera: West elevation of Lockridge Medical Clinic, view to southeast.
Photograph: 0001

Name : Lockridge Medical Clinic
County and State Flathead Counrty, Montana
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: June 2 and 3, 2011
Location of Original Negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and View of Camera: West elevation of Lockridge Medical Clinic, view to east-northeast.
Photograph: 0002

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lockridge Medical Clinic
Name of Property
Flathead County, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 25

Name : Lockridge Medical Clinic
County and State Flathead Counrty, Montana
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: June 2 and 3, 2011
Location of Original Negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and View of Camera: Window detail, west elevation of Lockridge Medical Clinic, view to southeast.
Photograph: 0003

Name : Lockridge Medical Clinic
County and State Flathead Counrty, Montana
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: June 2 and 3, 2011
Location of Original Negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and View of Camera: Clerestory and rooftop planter detail, west elevation of Lockridge Medical Clinic, view to southeast.
Photograph: 0004

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lockridge Medical Clinic
Name of Property
Flathead County, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 27

Name : Lockridge Medical Clinic
County and State Flathead Counrty, Montana
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: June 2 and 3, 2011
Location of Original Negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and View of Camera: South elevation of Lockridge Medical Clinic, view to northwest.
Photograph: 0005

Name : Lockridge Medical Clinic
County and State Flathead Counrty, Montana
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: June 2 and 3, 2011
Location of Original Negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and View of Camera: South and central portion of west elevation, Lockridge Medical Clinic, view to southwest.
Photograph: 0006

Name : Lockridge Medical Clinic
County and State Flathead Counrty, Montana
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: June 2 and 3, 2011
Location of Original Negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and View of Camera: North and central portion of west elevation, Lockridge Medical Clinic, view to southwest.
Photograph: 0007

Name : Lockridge Medical Clinic
County and State Flathead Counrty, Montana
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: June 2 and 3, 2011
Location of Original Negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and View of Camera: North elevation, Lockridge Medical Clinic, view to southwest.
Photograph: 0008

Name : Lockridge Medical Clinic
County and State Flathead Counrty, Montana
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: June 2 and 3, 2011
Location of Original Negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and View of Camera: Interior detail, waiting room fireplace, Lockridge Medical Clinic, view to northeast.
Photograph: 0009

Name : Lockridge Medical Clinic
County and State Flathead Counrty, Montana
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: June 2 and 3, 2011
Location of Original Negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and View of Camera: Interior detail, waiting room clerestory, Lockridge Medical Clinic, view to southwest.
Photograph: 0010

Name : Lockridge Medical Clinic
County and State Flathead Counrty, Montana
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: June 2 and 3, 2011
Location of Original Negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and View of Camera: Interior detail, reception area, Lockridge Medical Clinic, view to southwest.
Photograph: 0011

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lockridge Medical Clinic
Name of Property
Flathead County, MT
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 34

Name : Lockridge Medical Clinic
County and State Flathead Counrty, Montana
Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: June 2 and 3, 2011
Location of Original Negative: Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and View of Camera: Interior detail, south entry/vestibule, Lockridge Medical Clinic, view to southwest.
Photograph: 0012