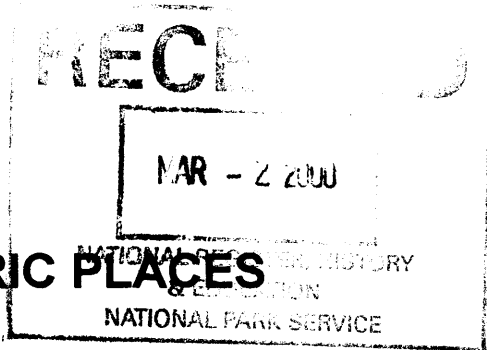


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Mrs. Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms

other name/site number: McCauley Lodging House; Laurience Convalescent Home, Montana Grand (current)

2. Location

street & number: 501 West Alder

not for publication: NA
vicinity: NA

city/town: Missoula

state: Montana code: MT county: Missoula code: 063 zip code: 59802

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark F. Faumber
Signature of certifying official/Title

FEB 22, 2000
Date

State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency or bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
_____ see continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
_____ see continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
_____ see continuation sheet
- removed from the National Register
_____ see continuation sheet
- other (explain) _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action 4/6/00

Mrs. Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms
Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: NA

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic Resources in Missoula, Montana 1864-1940

Number of Resources within Property		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		building(s)
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
2		Total

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic/multiple dwelling

Current Function:

Domestic/hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Other: American Foursquare

MATERIALS:

Foundation: stone; concrete

walls: brick; wood (shake); stone (granite)

roof: asphalt

other:

Narrative Description:

The McCauley Residence is a two-and-one-half story masonry home. It is an eclectic design with an American Foursquare form expressed by the original massing of the house – its nearly square footprint, simple pyramid roof, full-length front porch, and orderly fenestration patterns. The residence is located within two blocks of the historic Northern Pacific Railroad in a residential neighborhood dominated by single and multiple-family dwellings built between ca. 1880 and ca. 1920 and bordered on the north, south, and east by a historic commercial/industrial/school zone.

The original massing is constructed on a stone foundation. Asphalt shingles cover the pyramid roof. Roof features include a large metal vent at the peak; a brick chimney high in the south gable slope; and wide eaves, enclosed with tongue-and-groove soffit. An open porch runs the length of the front (north) elevation. Four painted round columns, with classic Ionic detailing, support the shed roof. The porch floor is tongue-and-groove planking, stained. A four-step wood stoop (not original) bordered by wrought-iron railings provides porch access.

All windows, unless otherwise indicated, are wood-frame paired with wood-frame screens (modern reproductions), and marked by concrete lintels and decorative brick “arches” laid vertically in distinctive contrast to the horizontal brick of the exterior walls. Ground floor fenestration, all within the protective confines of the porch, includes a centered glazed-and-paneled door/double-hung window grouping, flanked to either side by a large fixed-sash window. Each of the fixed-sash windows is topped with a leaded-glass window, designed in a simple geometric pattern.

Living space in the house was expanded between 1912-1921, likely ca. 1915, with the addition of a two-story brick and wood-frame addition to the rear. The addition is constructed on a concrete-block foundation. During the same period, flat-roof dormers in the north, east, and west gable slopes were added. Replacement wood shingles cover the walls of the dormers and of the rear-elevation addition.

See continuation sheet

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7

Page 1

Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms, Missoula County

Upper-story front-elevation fenestration is similarly orderly: three one-over-one double-hung windows are staggered along the second story. The north-elevation dormer is centered within the north slope of the pyramid roof and features a ribbon of three one-over-one double-hung windows; these windows are trimmed with 5" milled-lumber trim.

A structural bay, centered within the east elevation of the original component, extends the length of the first and second floor. Window type and placement is identical at both levels: one-over-one double-hung windows are centered within each side facet of the bay while the center facet features a horizontally oriented one-light fixed-sash window, set roughly parallel to the upper sash of the adjacent double-hung windows. A decorative shallow gable incorporated within the eave between the bay and the attic dormers provides a stylistic finish.

The bay is flanked to either side, at both the first and second stories, by a one-over-one double hung window. This window pattern is disrupted only by a glass block window set at the extreme south end of the east elevation. The odd placement and the absence of a concrete lintel and of a decorative brick arch indicate that this window is not original.

The east elevation attic dormer is significantly larger than its north and west elevation counterparts, a jarring note in an otherwise symmetrical design. The dormer features two ribbons of three one-over-one double-hung windows (as per the front elevation dormer), separated by an expanse of shingle siding.

The main level of the gable-roofed two-story rear-elevation addition is of brick construction. Although *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* indicate that the addition post-dates the main component by at least four years, the bricks match those of the original in color, size, and coursing patterns. Many of the main-level addition windows also feature concrete lintels and brick arches, as per the original component. The second story is sided with shingle siding (added during the restoration), contains modern wood-frame double-hung windows (which replaced aluminum-frame casement windows) and is covered with a gable roof that features narrow eaves. This break in the standard eave pattern, in the fenestration, and in the brick pattern of the exterior chimney (see below) indicates that the second story is a modern addition.

On the east elevation, wood shingle siding faces a large section of the addition's ground level, where two glazed and paneled doors have been retrofitted. Additional east elevation addition features include a second-story wall dormer set with a pair of wood-frame double-hung windows.

Features within the ground-level south (rear) elevation of the addition include a centered pair of historic six-light casement windows, paired with a concrete lintel and vertical-brick trim. A modern pair of wood-frame double-hung windows is set within the shingle siding of the second story. An exterior brick chimney is located at the far west end of this elevation; the top six feet (approximately) of the chimney are composed of markedly different brick, considerably lighter in color.

Features within the south (rear) elevation of the original component include a small (4'x8') shed-roof addition. Sided with wood shingles (which replaced T-111 siding during the 1996 restoration), this addition features a modern set of atrium doors that open to a small, modern patio. Second-story features within the south elevation of the original component are limited to the bricked-in ghost of a window.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7

Page 2

Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms, Missoula County

The west elevation of the original component, proximate to the neighboring building and screened by a mature hedge of lilac, is considerably less detailed than either the front elevation, with its large porch, or the east (streetside) elevation, with its two-story bay. A two-run steel fire escape extends the height of the building, providing emergency egress at the second floor and attic levels. Four symmetrically placed one-over-one double hung windows line the main floor. Three symmetrically placed one-over-one double-hung windows once lined the second floor; the southern-most of these windows, adjacent to the fire-escape second-floor landing, has been replaced with a modern atrium door. Features within the west elevation dormer (the smallest of the three dormers) are limited to a small one-over-one double hung window and an atrium door leading to the upper fire-escape landing.

Interior

Although the myriad of small rooms and bathrooms clearly identify the building as a lodging house, the interior has been modified over the years, with the addition and removal of interior walls and the installation of modern interior finishes. (The heavily used main floor is the most substantially altered, while modifications to the attic space appear to be minor.) Prior to the 1996 renovation, the wide entry between the foyer and the parlor had been modified with the addition of modern structural columns; the vaulted entry between the parlor and the dining room had been altered with the addition of modern doors; one of two doorways leading from the northwest main floor corner bedroom to the adjacent corner bedroom had been boarded over; and the dividing wall between the two west bedrooms of the second floor had been removed, creating a large dormitory space. These modifications were reversed in 1996. Also as part of the renovation, bedrooms were converted to bathroom and kitchen space and interior entries between the main house (the Montana Grand Bed and Breakfast) and the rear-elevation addition (the Trappings interior design studio and office) were provided, at both the main and second-story levels.

By 1996, the wood flooring had been carpeted and most of the original plaster walls had been covered with a variety of finishes, including knotty-pine paneling, wood-veneer paneling, and sheetrock. In 1996, all paneling was removed, much of the plaster was replaced, and many bedroom walls were finished in wallpaper. The wood floors have also been refinished in the primary public spaces. Extant historic fixtures – the open stairway with heavy newel posts and wood-slat railings; the original paneled doors (some with original brass hardware); the original front-room leaded-glass windows; and the original door and window trim – were retained and restored.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 3 Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms, Missoula County

501½ West Alder

The one-story wood-frame residence located directly behind the main residence may predate the main house; Thomas Kroll remembers that he and his mother Mary lived in the small house while the boarding house was being constructed. However, the building, shown on the 1921 Sanborn map, is not shown on the 1912 map. By the 1930s, it is identified in local phone directories as the "rear apartment," one of seven units for rent at 501 West Alder.

The building has a simple rectangular footprint, composed of the original structure and an addition of equal height, width, and roof pitch. Drop-lap or "rustic" siding covers all exterior walls; the break between the original component and the addition is evidenced by a vertical board (covering the break in the siding), by slight variation in the siding line, and by a break in the soffit. Rolled roofing covers the north slope of the side-gable roof while large asphalt shingles cover the south slope. Roof features include two brick chimneys, two metal pipe vents, and wide enclosed eaves. All windows described below are wood-frame, paired with wood-frame storms and trimmed with 5" trim.

A six-over-six double-hung window is located near the east end of the front (north) elevation. The primary entry, centered within the elevation, consists of a six-light/one-panel door immediately flanked to either side by a six-over-six double-hung window. The entry is accessed by a two-step concrete stoop and is protected by a narrow gable portico with curved underside, supported by heavy stepped-out brackets. Features within the front elevation of the addition are limited to a horizontally oriented five-over-five double-hung window; this window mimics the 10-over-10 double-hung window centered within the east elevation, suggesting either that the window was salvaged or that the addition was constructed soon after the original component.

East (side) elevation features are limited to a 10-over-10 double-hung window, centered within the elevation, and a wood vent, centered in the gable end.

Rear (south) elevation features include two horizontally-oriented three-over-three double-hung windows, symmetrically offset to either side of the original component, and a small double-hung window offset to the east edge of the addition. The upper sash of the addition window is two-light. All glazing has been removed from the lower sash.

A shed roof, supported by simple 6'x6' posts, protects the side (west) entry. Features, all located under the protective confines of the shed roof, are limited to a four-panel door flanked to the north by a horizontally oriented three-over-three double-hung window.

Interior

The detached residence is currently vacant and has been stripped of most interior fixtures. Floors are of 2½" oak. Those interior walls that remain standing are plastered. Windows and doors are cased with standard 5" trim, painted. Due to the small size of the building, the large multi-light windows serve as dominant design elements. A pair of 10-light by 10-light French doors separates the central room from the east room.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 4 Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms, Missoula County

Rear (south) elevation features include two horizontally-oriented three-over-three double-hung windows, symmetrically offset to either side of the original component, and a small double-hung window offset to the east edge of the addition. The upper sash of the addition window is two-light. All glazing has been removed from the lower sash.

A shed roof, supported by simple 6'x6' posts, protects the side (west) entry. Features, all located under the protective confines of the shed roof, are limited to a four-panel door flanked to the north by a horizontally oriented three-over-three double-hung window.

Interior

The detached residence is currently vacant and has been stripped of most interior fixtures. Floors are 2 ½" oak. Those interior walls that remain standing are plastered. Windows and doors are cased with standard 5" trim, painted. Due to the small size of the building, the large multi-light windows serve as dominant design elements. A pair of 10-light by 10-light French doors separates the central room from the east room.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): NA

Significant Person(s): NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Areas of Significance: Architecture; Community Planning & Development

Period(s) of Significance: 1910-1948

Significant Dates: 1910

Architect/Builder: Don Carlin

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms, 501 W. Alder, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, at the local level of significance. Historically, the building is a significant representation of evolving social patterns during Missoula's railroad and construction era 1883-1920¹. Urbanization, immigration, and the introduction of women into the work force (beyond cottage industry and agrarian endeavor) were significant outgrowths of the Industrial Revolution. Between ca. 1865 and the end of the second World War, each dramatically and permanently altered the housing needs of the American workforce and provided expansive economic opportunity, particularly for women, in service employment.² Locally, this transformation led to a profusion of lodging houses in Missoula's industrial/immigrant neighborhood, including Lydia McCaffery's establishment at 501 W. Alder. The house gains significance for its architectural values, as a local example of a turn of the twentieth century lodging house, and as an eclectic representation of the American Foursquare building form that enjoyed popularity during the first decades of the twentieth century.

Introduction

The Northern Pacific Railroad completed its line through Missoula in 1883; this line, then as today, defined the northern boundary of the West Side Neighborhood. The arrival of the railroad wrought tremendous change in Missoula's physical appearance as the town's residential districts, particularly those near the railroad tracks, grew to accommodate the influx of railroad laborers and entrepreneurs who moved to the town to provide support services. Several factors combined in the years from 1900 to 1912 to solidify Missoula's role as one of the major urban centers of Montana. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway built its lines through Montana and Missoula in 1907-1908. The Northern Pacific Railway rebuilt much of its line in the same period. Together they helped the local lumber industry avoid recession. In addition they drew numerous laborers, many of foreign birth, into the community.

Structural growth, 1900 –1910, was equally impressive. Census figures, which indicate the city's population expanded by 250% in the decade to 12,869 in 1910, also reflect a total of 2,479 dwellings in Missoula in the same year – an increase of nearly 300% over 1900. Review of Sanborn Insurance Company maps shows that most of the available residential space in the downtown area filled during this period. Many of the larger commercial structures and public buildings in and around the Central Business District also were erected during this period. By 1910, Missoula's urban, industrial, and commercial core was being fully utilized. Further expansion would carry the city's boundaries south and west.³ **See continuation sheet**

¹ As defined in 1990 by William Babcock's *Historic Resources in Missoula, Montana 1864-1940*, MPD submission.

² W. Elliot Brownlee and Mary M. Brownlee. *Women in the American Economy. A Documentary History, 1675-1929*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1976, pp. 189, 243.

³ James R. McDonald, James R. McDonald Architects, and Gary Williams, Historical Research Associates, Inc., "Missoula Historic Resource Survey," Volume I, 1980, pp. 14-29. Copy on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, Montana.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8

Page 1

Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms, Missoula County

In a comprehensive survey of Missoula, completed in 1983, historian Gary Williams and historical architect James R. McDonald identified four potential National Register-eligible Historic Districts, including the West Side Residential Neighborhood of which the McCaffery lodging house is identified as a contributing component. Developed upon the arrival of the Northern Pacific as the first residential district outside the original townsite, the fabric of the West Side Residential Neighborhood is representative of late 19th – early 20th century frame and brick building. The area consists of single and multi-family housing and a substantial early commercial area on the northeast side. Except for vacant space, most of the area remains intact even though many structures have had a change of use (i.e. residential to commercial, single to multi-family). The majority of buildings in the West Side Residential Neighborhood are of wood-frame construction, and are often of the “pyramid cottage” form that typified railroad and working class housing of the period. These are intermixed with masonry residences of early period construction. The area is characterized by one to two-story buildings built very close together, allowing high-density land use. The area’s greatest period of development occurred between 1891 and 1912.

In the urban centers of America during this period, architectural styles such as Colonial Revival (1870-1920), Queen Anne (1889-1900), and Bungalow style (1890-1940) flourished. The physical features of these early structures usually followed two basic patterns: the steep-pitched roof vernacular form and the pyramidal hip roof form. In its most simple form, the pyramidal form – “American Foursquare” or “Pyramid Cottage” -- was one-story, square in plan, and wood frame or masonry with a hip roof from each wall coming to a center point forming a pyramid roof. The façade was usually balanced symmetrically with a center entry and two double-hung windows on either side. This massing lent itself to the construction of additions and to decorative details that stood out against the overall “clarity of form” to an extent not possible on more complex styles.¹ Two-story versions of the four-square design were often used as multi-family housing, as seen in the McCaffery Residence and in a number of other known lodging houses in the immediate vicinity. These include those at 315 E. Broadway, 332 E. Spruce, 610 W. Spruce, and within the 100, 300, and 700 blocks of W. Cedar.²

Site-Specific Development, 501 West Alder

Ownership and Use

The following discussion of McCaffery lodging house ownership and use is based on oral histories, a review of Missoula City Directories, 1903-1993,³ published by Polk’s Publishing Company, and Missoula *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*, published by the Sanborn Map Company. Because the building is classified as

¹ Allan Mathews, “National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Northside Missoula Railroad Historic District,” August 1994, Section 8, p. 8. Copy on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, Montana.

² McDonald and Williams, “Missoula Historic Resource Survey,” pp. 247-254; Polk’s Publishing Co., *Missoula City Directory*, 1909, 1911, 1922.

³ Excluding 1904; 1907; 1908; 1910.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 2 Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms, Missoula County

residential rather than commercial, the Missoula County Building Department has not maintained a historic building-permit file.

In 1910 Lydia McCaffery, whose husband Thomas had recently moved to Mexico City, and her daughter Mary Kroll, newly-widowed, constructed a lodging house at 501 W. Alder; "1910" remains engraved in the concrete above the east-elevation basement window.⁴ Kroll and McCaffery's endeavor placed them in colleague with a large community of western women who, in response to economic imperative and in conformity with social norms related to respectable women's work, met the room and board needs of a transient, largely immigrant, industrial labor force. Historian Laurie Mercier writes: "at the turn of the century, occupational choices for women depended not only on what services the . . . city required but also on age, ethnicity, and marital status. . . . More mature women, particularly widows, often rented rooms in their homes or ran boardinghouses."⁵ More immediately, Kroll and McCaffery joined a large number of widowed women operating boarding houses on Missoula's west side. In addition to "Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms," the 1911 Missoula city directory identifies 49 homes offering rooms for rent, the vast majority of them in the Alder/Cedar/Spruce/Railroad Street vicinity. These lodging houses provided a significant service to a community evolving from supply center for a largely rural agrarian population to a community heavily dependent upon manufacture, construction, transportation, and the service industry.⁶

By ca. 1915, the roof dormers had been constructed, providing attic-level space for an additional three private rooms and a kitchenette, and the rear addition had been constructed as an apartment for McCaffery. Over the years, a diverse group of laborers rented "furnished rooms" at 501 W. Alder, including a dance teacher, a shoemaker, carpenters, railroad conductors, nurses at the neighboring hospital, and the widowed cook at the Northern Pacific Railroad's lunch room.

In 1915, Mary Kroll married George McCauley and moved to the McCauley ranch while Lydia ran the boarding house. Upon Lydia's death in December 1921, the McCauleys and their children returned to the boarding house and continued to rent rooms until the late 1940s. During those years, the main house and the detached single-story residence at the rear of the lot housed the McCauley family and from five to seven tenants.

⁴ Thomas McCaffery, and Liddie McCaffery to Mary Kroll, Indenture Sale Lots 1 & 2, Block 6, McCormick Addition, August 27, 1910. Deed Book 43, Page 15, Clerk and Records Office, Missoula County Courthouse, Missoula, Montana. Thomas McCaffery had purchased the land in 1894, in a Sheriff's Sale. Ramsey, Missoula County Sheriff, to Thomas McCaffery, Sheriff's Sale Lots 1 and 2, Block 6, McCormick Addition, April 10, 1894. Deed Record No. 7. Clerk and Records Office, Missoula County Courthouse, Missoula Montana.

⁵ Karen Shallcross Koziara, Michael H. Moskow; Lucretia Dewey Tanner, eds., *Working Women: Past, Present, Future* (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1987), pp. 5-7; Laurie Mercier, "We are Women Irish: Gender, Class, Religious, and Ethnic Identity in Anaconda, Montana," in Elizabeth Jameson and Susan Armitage, eds, *Writing the Range. Race, Class, and Culture in the Women's West* (Norman and London: University of Oklahoma Press, 1997), p. 314.

⁶ This transition was not unique to Missoula or to the region but rather was a significant outgrowth of the industrial revolution. See, for example, Brownlee and Brownlee, *Women in the American Economy. A Documentary History, 1675-1929*.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 3 Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms, Missoula County

Grace B. Lieurance purchased 501 West Alder in 1948 and converted the lodging house to the Lieurance Convalescent Home. This use continued until 1964, when Lieurance closed the nursing home and again advertised "furnished rooms." By 1976, the building was known more formally as an "Apartment House" with seven rental units (2,5,6,7,8, 3rd floor, and B) in addition to Lieurance's main-floor apartment.

Grace Lieurance is not listed in the 1978 Missoula directory, as either a Missoula resident or the owner of 501 West Alder. The building continued, however, to be used as an apartment until 1983, with the number of units increased to twelve, including the detached building. This capacity increase suggests both a significant interior remodel of Lieurance's main-floor apartment and construction of the second story on the ca. 1912 rear addition.

From 1983 until 1991, the Missoula Attention Home (a.k.a. Missoula Youth Home), a division of the Missoula Advocacy Program, used 501 West Alder as a group home for troubled youth. Women's Place purchased the building in 1993 for use as offices and temporary housing. This use continued until 1995 when the building was sold. Current owners Pamela Lynam and Leah Talbot operate the Montana Grand Bed and Breakfast and an interior-design store in the building, which was extensively remodeled to Secretary of Interior standards between 1996 and 1997.

Integrity

501 West Alder appears on the 1912 *Sanborn Fire Insurance* map as a four-square brick residence with a wood-frame upper story. The building, on this and all subsequent maps, is identified as a commercial establishment ("VEND").

The rear-elevation addition – one-story brick with a wood-frame attic level – appears on the 1921 Sanborn map and is thought to have been built ca. 1915 as an apartment for McCaffery. Former resident Thomas Kroll remembers that the dormers that make the attic habitable were constructed at the same time as the addition. The dormers and the rear-elevation addition therefore date to the historic period, are associated with the building's historic use as a lodging house, and contribute to the building's historical significance. They are also consistent with the American Foursquare style and do not adversely effect the building's integrity of design. Threats to integrity of material and design are limited to the ca. 1980 construction of a second-story on the rear-elevation addition and to minor changes in fenestration on the west (side) elevation, demanded by fire codes. The second-story of the addition does not significantly disrupt the character-defining features of the building. These features include simple massing, the vertical brick and stone lintel design details, and the symmetrical façade defined by the porch and fenestration patterns.

During the 1996 restoration (based on historical photographs and the recommendations of the Montana State Historic Preservation Office) T-111 siding on the dormers and addition was replaced with wood shingles, aluminum-frame casement windows on the second-story of the addition were replaced with wood-frame double-hung windows, and aluminum-frame storm-windows, used throughout the building, were replaced with wood-frame reconstructions.

Mrs. Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms
Name of Property

Missoula County, Montana
County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

Kroll, Thomas. Telephone interview with Ann Hubber, October 1998

Mathews, Allan. "National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Northside Missoula Railroad Historic District," August 1994. Copy on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, Montana.
See continuation page

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other – Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than 1 acre

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
	A 12	271610	5195570

Legal Location

Located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 21, T 13N, R19W.

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 1 & 2, Block 6 McCormick Addition. These boundaries incorporate the planted boulevard on Alder and Owen streets, the main residence, and the rear apartment.

Boundary Justification

This boundary conforms to the original lots within Missoula's McCormick addition and incorporates all physical improvements constructed in association with Lydia McCaffery's lodging house.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ann Emmons
organization: NA **date:** May, 1999
street & number: 645 Plymouth Avenue **telephone:** 406 721-0653
city or town: Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59801

Additional Documentation

See attached historic district maps, floor plans, topographic map, and photographs

Property Owner

name/title: Buffalo Gals, LLC
street & number: 535 Owen Street **telephone:** 406 721-4462
city or town: Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59802

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 9 Page 1 Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms, Missoula County

Major Bibliographic References, continued

Brownlee, Elliot W. and Mary M. Brownlee. *Women in the American Economy. A Documentary History, 1675-1929*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1976.

Jameson, Elizabeth and Susan Armitage, eds. *Writing the Range. Race, Class, and Culture in the Women's West*. Norman and London: University of Oklahoma Press, 1997.

Koziara, Karen Shallcross, Michael H. Moskow; Lucretia Dewey Tanner, eds. *Working Women: Past, Present, Future*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1987.

McCaffery, Thomas and Liddie McCaffery to Mary Kroll, Sale of Indenture Lots 1 and 2, Block 6, McCormick Addition, August 27, 1910. Deed Book 43, p. 115. Clerk and Records Office, Missoula County Courthouse, Missoula, Montana.

McDonald, James R., James R. McDonald Architects, and Gary Williams, Historical Research Associates, Inc. "Missoula Historic Resource Survey," 1980 Report prepared under contract with the Missoula Planning Board and the Missoula Urban Renewal Agency. Copy on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, Montana.

Montana State Historic Preservation Office. *Working Together: The Montana Historic Preservation Plan*. Washington D. C.: United States Department of the Interior, January 1997.

Polk's Publishing Company, *Missoula City Directory*, 1903-1993

Ramsey, Missoula County Sheriff, to Thomas McCaffery, Sheriff's Sale Lots 1 and 2, Block 6, McCormick Addition, April 10, 1894. Deed Record No. 7. Clerk and Records Office, Missoula County Courthouse, Missoula Montana.

Sanborn Map Company, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*, 1909, 1921

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Additional Documentation **Page 1** **Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms, Missoula
County**

Additional Documentation

Floor Plans (attached)
West Side Residential Neighborhood Map (attached)
USGS Topographic Map (attached)
Historic Photographs (xerox reproductions; originals not available; attached)
Tax Credit Designation

Photographic Documentation

The following information applies to all attached photographs

Photographer: Ann Emmons

Date of Photograph: November, 1999

Location: Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms, 501 W. Alder (Lots 1 & 2; Block 6), Missoula, Montana

Location of Negatives: Trappings Interior Design, 125 W. Alder Street, Missoula, Montana

Photograph Number	Description	View To
1	North (front) Elevation	SSW
2	East (side) Elevation; note historic- period addition, with modern second story	NW
3	East Elevation – detail of structural bay	W
4	East Elevation, addition.	SW
5	South (rear) Elevation, addition	NW
6	South (rear) Elevation, original component	N
7	West (side) Elevation	SSE
8	Detached rear apartment	SW

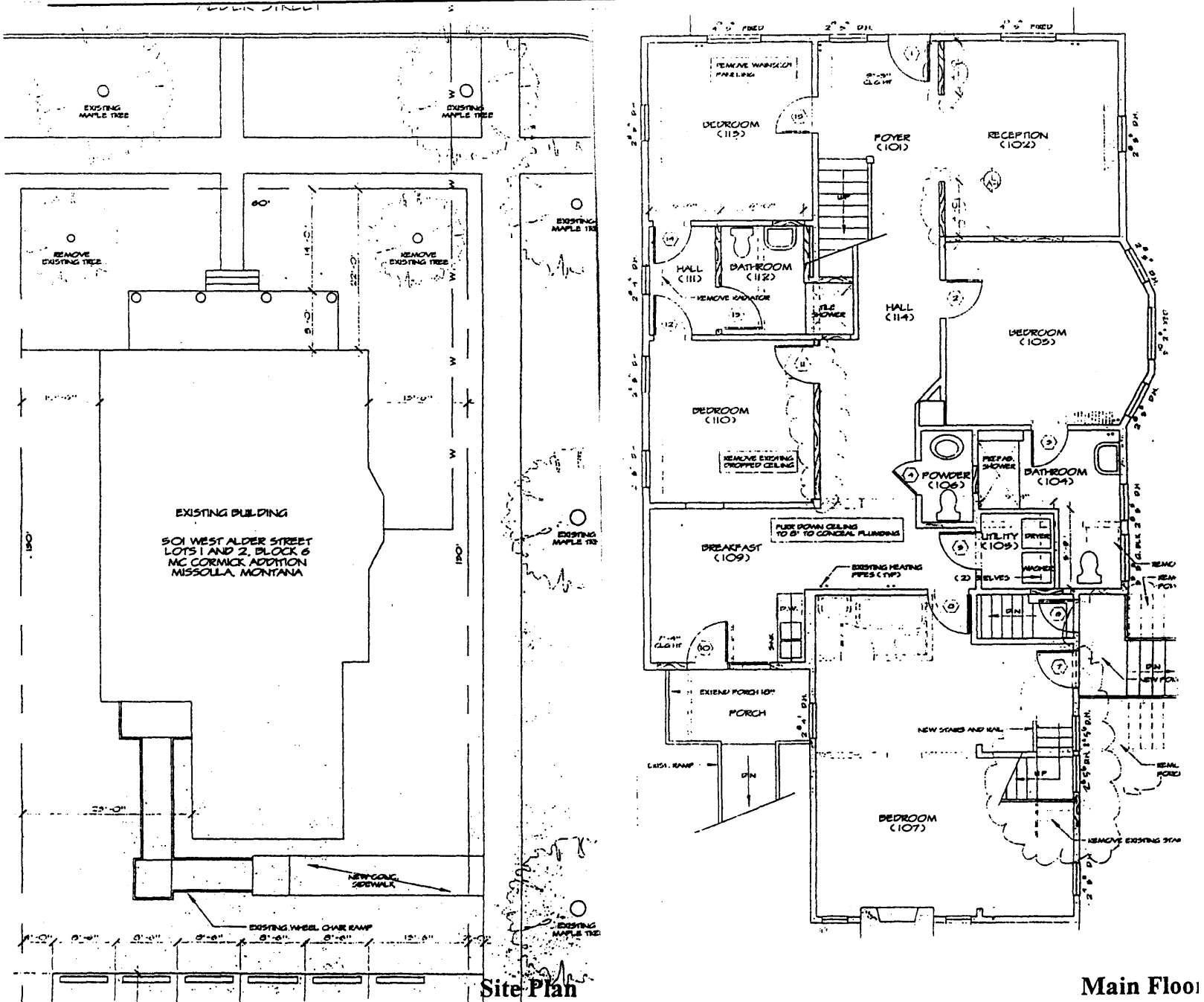
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Additional Documentation
County

Page 2

Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms, Missoula



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Additional Documentation
County

Page 3

Lydia McCaffery's Furnished Rooms, Missoula

