

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information as requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Armour Cold Storage
other names/site number Armour Meat Warehouse & Creamery

2. Location

street & number 1 S. Broadway (historically 2723 Minnesota Avenue) not for publication
city or town Billings vicinity
state Montana code MT county Yellowstone code 111 zip code 59101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)
[Signature] 5/20/2004
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the 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.
 - other, (explain:)

[Signature] 7/7/04
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall

Armour Cold Storage
Name of Property

Yellowstone, MT
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- objects

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Western Commercial

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof RUBBER

other WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Armour Cold Storage
Name of Property

Yellowstone, MT
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" for criteria qualifying the property.)

- 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.
- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 Building Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

c. 1918 - 1955

Significant Dates

c. 1918

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other, name of repository: _____

Armour Cold Storage
Name of Property

Yellowstone, MT
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>694 100</u> Easting	<u>5072 490</u> Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	Zone	Easting	Northing	4	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Chere Jiusto, consultant, W. Randall Hafer, owner, & Rolene Schliesman, SHPO architectural historian
organization Montana State Historic Preservation Office date 15 October 2003
street & number 1410 E. Eighth Avenue telephone 406-444-7742
city or town Helena state MT zip code 59620

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

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

name Urban Frontier Development Venture, L.P. W. Randall Hafer (general partner)
street & number 2718 Montana Avenue, Ste 213 telephone 406-896-0250
city or town Billings state MT zip code 59101

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Armour Cold Storage
Yellowstone County, Montana

DESCRIPTION

Constructed in c. 1918, the Armour Cold Storage building is located on a corner lot at the intersection of Minnesota Avenue and 28th Street (also known as Broadway) approximately 75 feet from the Burlington Northern Santa Fe/Montana Rail Link railroad tracks. Because the building appears to have two primary facades, the building also has two addresses, 1 S. Broadway and its historic address at 2723 Minnesota Avenue. The platted streets follow the railroad tracks and result in the facades of the building facing southeast and southwest.

Measuring 64 feet by 80 feet, the Armour Cold Storage building is a two-story, red brick warehouse resting on a raised basement. Of graded widths, the foundation is 24 inches wide, the main floor brick wall is 20 inches, the second floor is 16 inches, and the parapet is 12 inches. The poured-in-place concrete foundation contains large aggregate, some up to 4 inches in diameter. Built to store meat and dairy products, the building is centered around a concrete refrigeration shaft, with cold rooms on each level. The flat roof is covered with a new single-ply rubber membrane and contains a matching brick penthouse and chimney. The penthouse contains the freight elevator, shaft, and stair.

Built in the Western Commercial style, the southeast façade features simple brick corbelling at the cornice and cast stone fenestration trim as modest decoration. This facade once contained a central loading dock that has since been rehabilitated into an aluminum and glass storefront grid system. The grid system is recessed into the 20-inch-thick brick walls to show the historic opening. The windows on this elevation are identical to the southwest elevation but are more widely spaced. There are ten in all with four additional basement windows.

The simple corbelling from the southeast façade carries around to the southwest elevation. An entry is recessed to the left of center and is framed with cast stone. A newer glass door is set into historic wood framing and is topped by an original transom. The seventeen window openings are regularly spaced throughout the southwest elevation and feature flat brick headers and cast stone sills. The 1:1 double-hung sashes are original while the glazing was replaced in 2001. The additional eight basement windows are the original three-lite fixed units.

The northwest elevation faces the railroad tracks and like the northeast wall was constructed of more common red brick. A shed roof runs the entire length of this elevation to shelter the original loading dock area. Eight triangular wood brackets and brick corbelling support the corrugated metal roof; four brackets are believed to be original. Fenestration includes one door and ten window openings. Three of the openings are new and the entrance was lowered to accommodate the new office use in 2001. The windows are a combination of single and double 1:1 double-hung sashes. These windows were refurbished in 2001 at a cost of \$200 versus a new replacement cost of \$400 each. The entrance door and surrounding lites are similar to the aluminum and glass system on the southeast elevation. One window, spanned by an original segmental brick arch, had been an original loading bay. New

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landscaping was planted and concrete sidewalks were poured adjacent to the length of the building to enhance the entrance.

The rear northeast elevation had been a party wall to a building lost to fire and therefore did not contain any door or window openings. It now contains one 1:1 double-hung window and E.I.F.S. siding material that were installed in 2001. A 36-foot by 82-foot asphalt parking lot abuts the building with room for nine vehicles. Decorative wood and metal fencing surround the parking lot and northwest entrance, and a matching gate limits access.

Inside, the cold storage areas on main floor were incorporated into office space: a design studio, library/work room, conference room, break room, two large offices, two lobbies, and restrooms. All but two front offices belong to High Plains Architects. The upper floor was converted into four loft apartments and the basement into an apartment, a lobby and four tenant storage areas. Many of the original features of the building were retained from its days as a warehouse. Among the highlights are the 1918 elevator and the metal cold storage doors. The elevator remains operable but is used for freight only, and within the original elevator shaft, new stairs with fire-rated enclosures were installed. A chairlift is located at the front entrance stairs. The metal doors serve as access to basement storage rooms for the building tenants.

Throughout the interior, the building's massive post and beam construction is revealed and the spaces remain relatively open. The concrete ceilings reveal the imprint of four-inch-wide wooden forms used in their construction. The wood joists and brick masonry are exposed and some of the surfaces are painted. Original plaster ceilings and walls on the main floor were exposed and restored. Most partition walls within the offices and apartment divide the space without carrying the walls to the ceilings. Interior partitions within the apartments are sheathed with drywall. While the original baseboards remain, the original tongue-and-groove flooring has been covered with a thin thermal and acoustical insulation and a two-inch concrete topcoat. The concrete floors are painted. Of particular note is the floor of the architect's office. As the rehabilitation project was nearing completion, the architectural staff masked their white floor and the painter rolled blue paint over sections to reveal a blueprint of the Armour Cold Storage building.

Overall the Armour Cold Storage building looks very much like it did when it was built in 1918 with its red brick walls, double-hung windows, and simple decoration. The interior and exterior changes that occurred complied with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation thus retaining the building's high degree of integrity.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Armour Cold Storage building is significant under National Register Criterion A because it demonstrates the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century pattern of commercial development along railroad lines in communities across the western United States. Under Criterion C, the warehouse is an excellent example of a Western Commercial style warehouse found along railroads in Montana's communities.

Historical Significance

The Armour Cold Storage building is an integral part and important anchor building within the warehouse area that grew up around the railroad tracks near to the commercial heart of Billings. As funding and time become available, the city of Billings plans to complete a district nomination to encompass its railroad-related warehouse area. In the meantime, this building is the best representative of its type in this area. Vast buildings of wood, and later brick, came to typify the lots surrounding the tracks. Many warehouses were constructed on the railroad reserve land over the years, representing numerous manufacturing and production activities.

As the agricultural base surrounding Billings grew, these warehouses proliferated. Many of the prominent business houses in the city stored goods in the warehouse district. Maps from the early twentieth century show everything from meats, wood products, and groceries, to furniture, hardware, and agricultural implements being stored in these buildings.

History

Billings is situated on the north bank of the Yellowstone River, at a point on the Northern Pacific railroad 915 miles west of St. Paul and about midway between that city and the terminus of the road at Puget Sound. The town is located upon a gently sloping plain at the eastern extremity of the most beautiful of Montana valleys – the Clark Fork bottom – north of the town a line of rugged cliffs, the bank of a once wide Yellowstone, divides the bottom lands along the river from a higher plateau. (Leubrie)

Born in 1882, the city of Billings was a rail hub founded by the Northern Pacific Railroad on a site originally known as Clark's Fork Bottom. The location was steered by a plan to develop freight hauling up Alkali Creek to Ft. Benton and beyond into the productive Judith and Musselshell Basins. Still this inauspicious spot, three miles from fresh water on the alkali flats above the Yellowstone River may not, at first glance, seem the most desirable location to start a town.

The reason lies in a twist of geography. During westward expansion, railroads were given financial support by the U.S. government to build through the remote territories. When the Northern Pacific charter was drawn up, the company was granted lands along their route in a checkerboard pattern (an unprecedented forty sections to the mile in Montana, and Dakotas, and Idaho). Every other section along the line became railroad land alternating with property held by the federal government to be claimed or

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sold to the general public. When the United States Government Land Office surveyed the Yellowstone Basin, this pattern was interrupted. At a spot where two townships lined out, by coincidence two sections of railroad land "lay side by side, instead of cornering together as they did elsewhere." (Billings Gazette) With equal amounts of land to either side, the railroad stood to make a hefty profit from land sales to hopeful settlers. Shrewd Northern Pacific officials were able to double normal profits by siting a town across a plot of ground twice as large as what the railroad normally could own. The rail line was run close to the township lines at the exact center of the platted town, and Billings, named for past Northern Pacific president Frederick Billings, was born.

Billings is now a bustling prairie metropolis with a population of 89,847 (2000 Census) living up to the promises of town founders and railroad boosters. Seat of Yellowstone County, Billings is the largest town in the state and remains a market hub for eastern Montana and northern Wyoming.

Billings railroad ancestry is seen in its original townsite configuration. Unlike mining towns of the region whose contours traced the haphazard routes of streambeds and ore bodies, railroad towns were orderly geometric affairs. Laid out on rectilinear grids, the rail lines formed the spine of the townsite, with streets for businesses and homes projecting away at right angles. Billings' layout copied those of Bismarck and Jamestown, ND. (Van West, 120). However, taking advantage of the unique way that Billings straddled two sections, the town was platted to include two main commercial streets, paralleling and fronting onto the rail line. These twin streets, named Montana and Minnesota for the mother company that gave them life, formed the commercial center of the new town.

Billings was booming after the turn of the century as businesses were being established and expanding. In 1905, there were six banks in Billings with a combined capital of over half a million dollars. In 1907, the city's population at 17,901 and five large buildings were in the works: the Opera House for \$150,000, the YMCA for \$85,000, a Masonic Temple for \$90,000, the Smith Building for \$50,000, and a major Northern Hotel Annex for \$100,000. On March 24, 1909, a new downtown Union Depot service the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Burlington lines opened to the public. (Cooper, 40) In 1909, Congress passed the Enlarged Homestead Act, allowing people to lay claim to 320-acre farms (double the previous size). What had been a steady flow of settlement became a raging torrent. At the height of the era, Billings boasted some twenty trains on its lines.

Surrounding the tracks, a large warehouse district emerged and processing facilities for agriculture products proliferated over the years. Increasing numbers of wholesale warehouses were constructed near the tracks as the town and its agricultural markets grew and diversified. On Montana Avenue, dairy farmers opened a depot for processing and pasteurizing milk. They ran five milk wagons in town. In 1914, the Billings Creamery produced 40,000 pounds of butter. (Cooper, 13) The Armour Cold Storage building, also known as the Armour Meat Warehouse and Creamery, stands near the railroad tracks on railroad lease land.

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The lot where the Armour Cold Storage building now stands was vacant until c. 1900 when the Yegan Brothers had a small cold storage building erected here. In 1912, a large brick warehouse occupying much of the block to the east was built. Armour & Company Meats occupied the west portion of that warehouse (no longer extant). The Armour Cold Storage building was constructed a short time later, c. 1918, and the company moved in when construction was completed.

The Armour Cold Storage building is associated with Philip Danforth Armour, an American industrialist who founded Armour and Company, the largest meatpacking business in the world. No information was found that directly linked Armour to the building in Billings and therefore the requirements of Criterion B are not met, however because the building is a component of this huge business, it is important to share the Armour story.

Armour and Company

Philip Danforth Armour was born on May 16, 1832, in Stockbridge, New York, was educated at Cazenovia Academy in New York, and worked on the family farm. At age 19, he followed the lure of gold to California where he earned \$8,000 by age 24. With his small fortune and his brothers, Armour established a hog buyer business in the late 1850s in Chicago. During the Civil War he started a grain business and then opened a meatpacking company near Union Stock Yards on the south side of Chicago. (Mini Biographies, 1)

By 1891, Armour and Company was the largest meatpacking company in the country and it controlled thirty percent of Chicago's grain supply. (Scripophily.com, 1) There were many components to the company's success including the implementation of "disassembly" lines and refrigerator cars, marketing slaughter by-products, and exploiting workers.

Though simple versions of the assembly line have been used since the Renaissance, and was revived at the beginning of the Industrial Age, Armour implemented the idea on a grand and intensified scale. The lines moved the carcasses, not the workers, from one slaughter workstation to the next via overhead moving belts. Upton Sinclair described the men performing minute and repetitive tasks in detail in his 1906 book, *The Jungle*.

Jeffrey Armour Nelson, Armour's great-great-grandson, wrote "The Armours financed experiments with refrigerator cars. Early models were crude ice chests on wheels, but as time went on, better methods of insulation and of making artificial ice were introduced. Since the railroads were reluctant to invest in building such cars, the Armours built their own. By 1890, 6,000 refrigerator cars were in service and were shipping dressed beef and pork to markets thousands of miles away. By the early twentieth century, the poet Carl Sandburg could properly refer to Armour Meat's Chicago as "Hog butcher for the world!" (Nelson, 2)

"The Armours were ruthless competitors; they would open a retail outlet in every city and flood the market with their products, selling them at such ridiculously low prices the local butchers and outlets

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could not compete.... Armour then raised prices and completely controlled availability and pricing.... Using this technique, Armour was successful in his efforts to deny opportunities in the meat business to thousands of smaller operators, and many who had been in the butchery business for years found themselves driven to bankruptcy and ruin." (Nelson, 3) While it is not clear whether the Armour Cold Storage business in Billings drove out its competition, it is indicative of the influence of the company had across the country.

Because "waste was criminal" according to Armour, he hired chemists to find uses for the slaughter by-products. The waste products became soap, glue, glycerine, oil, fertilizer, hairbrushes, buttons, margarine, and drugs. Armour was "once asked what parts of a pig he used in his business, and he replied, 'Everything but the squeal.'" (Nelson, 1)

Armour and Company was able to exploit its workers who were obligated to work in appalling conditions. "Many employees worked as much as 18 hours a day in dangerous, unclean, unsanitary conditions. Armour was quick to discharge a workman for a task poorly done.... In areas where the injury rates were highest ...there always seemed to be another new young man available and willing to step in and take the hammer, knife, or saw whenever an employee would lose a finger, hand, eye – or stomach for the job." (Nelson, 1) Three major strikes took place in the plants due to low wages. In 1911, Armour paid \$9.50 per week while a living wage for a family of five was \$15.40. Armour broke all three strikes and blacklisted union leaders, saying "As long as we are heads of our own houses, we shall employ what men we choose, and when we can't, why, we'll nail up our doors – that's all." (American Experience, 1)

Armour was not the only one taking advantage of his employees. There was little incentive for industrialists to change because new immigrants were arriving daily and needed work. Only after books and reports exposing the terrible factory conditions, tainted meat scandals, and public outcry, did the federal government step in and impose new working, sanitary, and inspection standards.

As with many industrialists of his time, Armour was also a philanthropist. His favorite charities were the Armour Mission, established by his brother and offering a kindergarten, library, and free medical care, and the Armour Institute." (American Experience, 1) After hearing minister Frank Gunsaulus' sermon "What I Would Do with a Million Dollars," Armour's financed "a school where students of all backgrounds could prepare for meaningful roles in a changing industrial society." The collaboration resulted in the Armour Institute opening in 1893. The institute exists today as the Illinois Institute of Technology and boasts over 38,000 living alumni. (IIT, 1) Armour is reported to have visited the Institute often and offered advice to students, 'Always keep at it. Don't let up. Let liquor alone, pay your bills, marry a good wife and pound away at whatever you want and sooner or later you'll make good.'

Armour died of pneumonia on January 6, 1901, at his home (2115 S. Prairie, Chicago) and was buried in Graceland Cemetery in Chicago. His death was just three years after the Armour Company's tainted

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meat scandal during the Spanish American War. General Nelson A. Miles, who Miles City, Montana, is named after, revealed the canned meat, purchased by the War department, was treated with boric acid or salicylic acid. He called it "embalmed beef." He stated in his report to the War department, "Neither the fresh beef nor the roasted canned beef were fit rations for a man's stomach in any country much less the hot tropics. The beef was unpalatable and nauseating, and if it did not make the soldier's sick, it made it impossible for them to touch food for great lengths of time." (Leech, 325)

After Armour's death, Armour and Company was reorganized over the years and portions were sold. The Armour Food Company and Armour Swift Eckrich company survive today and continue to process ham, bacon, lunch meats, smoked meats, canned meats, and hotdogs. Armour Food Company is part of a larger conglomerate, the Dial Corporation, that purchased it in 1973. (Dial, 1)

Armour Wholesale Meats and Armour Creamery remained in the building through the mid-1930s, after which it was converted to the Kelley-How-Thompson Company wholesale hardware store (1940-1955). In recent history, the building held a furniture warehouse and showroom for the Graf Furniture and Appliance Company. The building has remained its functional identity throughout the twentieth century. The current owners, while completely different in their use of the building, were respectful of the warehouse's character throughout their 2001 rehabilitation. The rehabilitation was a springboard for further development of historic properties along Billings' Minnesota Avenue.

Architectural Significance

The style of the warehouse is considered Western Commercial, a style that differs somewhat from the Commercial style. According to Marcus Whiffen, the Commercial style is often "five to sixteen stories with straight fronts, flat roofs, and level skylines. The character of the façade derives from the fenestration, to which any ornament – often there is none – is also together subordinate. The pattern is entirely regular. The windows are rectangular, very large, and variously divided... bay windows are often employed. The total area of glass normally exceeds that of the brick or other structural material.... A cornice of moderate projection is the commonest upper termination of the façade, though many have been removed in the interests of safety." (Whiffen, 183).

The Western Commercial style is typically less than five stories, built of brick masonry with numerous windows stacked in columns, and is capped by a flat roof and a cornice, parapet, and/or simple corbelling. A building of this style typically rests on a raised foundation, is mostly without ornament, and has a more utilitarian appearance. The Armour Cold Storage building, as discussed in Section 7, displays nearly all these stylistic elements. For these reasons, the Armour Cold Storage building is eligible under National Register Criterion C.

Whether the Armour Cold Storage building was a company design or commissioned locally will remain unanswered, perhaps, because the packers were secretive. In search of the answer, numerous books, articles, websites, and local government records and repositories were investigated and according to the

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Dial Corporation, Armour and Company has no archives. Only one brief reference was found regarding Armour's warehouses.

Armour's cold-storage warehouse, the first of its kind in Chicago, set a precedent for other packers. Hutchinson promptly added an ice-cooled warehouse, and plants constructed after 1875 almost always had a large chill room. Since the packers closely guarded the design of their plants, no two houses were alike and the cold-storage structures varied. (Wade, 105)

Integrity

The Armour Cold Storage building's high level of integrity enables it to illustrate warehouse design and construction ideas of the period, heavy timber and beam building, and cold storage design. The structure retains its historic location, masonry, fenestration, detailing, and interior. Original cold rooms and massive timber construction are all evident in the building. The setting and feeling of its surroundings still clearly convey the relationship of the business with the railroad with this once bustling warehouse district. Just 75 feet from the tracks, this building makes a very important contribution to the historic character of the downtown railroad corridor.

The historical and architectural associations and the building's high level of integrity in this historic area make it an important early-twentieth-century component of Billing's warehouse district. The Period of Significance is from c. 1918, when the building was constructed to 1955, when the wholesale hardware store was sold. The year 1955 also relates well to the National Register 50-year cut-off date.

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Armour Cold Storage
Yellowstone County, Montana

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Billings Townsite, Improvements on Railroad Right-of-Way at 2723 Minnesota Avenue (1 S. Broadway),
MRL Lease 500,917 (Land on D12010), T1S R26E S3 SW1/4 of NW1/4 of NE1/4.

UTM: Zone 12, E 694100 N 5072490

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Armour Cold Storage building.

PHOTOGRAPHS

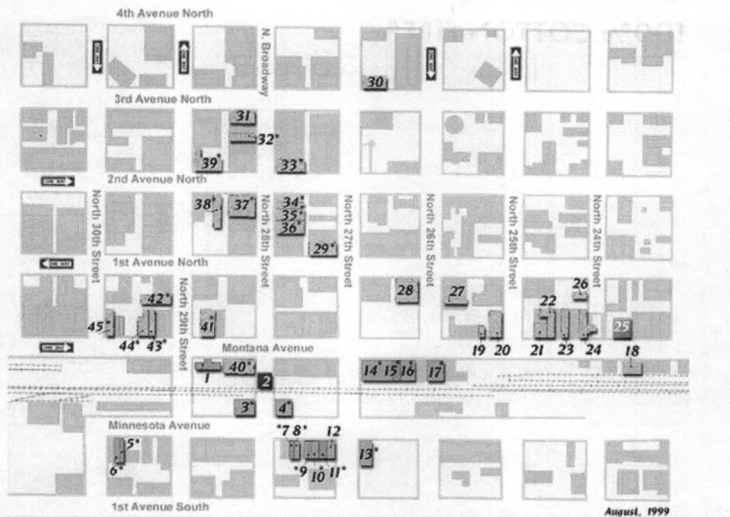
Armour Cold Storage, 1. S. Broadway, Billings
Yellowstone County, Montana
Photographer: Rolene Schliesman
Taken: 19 September 2003
Negative: Montana SHPO, Helena

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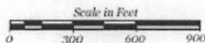
Armour Cold Storage
Yellowstone County, Montana



Downtown Billings Walking Tour Map



Global Positions, LLC



LEGEND

- Walking Tour 1
- Walking Tour 2
- Other Building
- Building Part of Historic Survey



Building #4 – Armour Cold Storage

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Armour Cold Storage
Yellowstone County, Montana



Billings West 7.5 minute orthophotoquad detail