NPS Form 10-900 OMB No 1024-0018 Expires 5/31/2012

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

other names/site number 24MO0266 (Includes Site #s 24MO0188, 24MO0937 [noncontributing to district], 24MO1616 [noncontributing to district])

2. Location

street & number Intersection of Reserve St. and South Ave.. ☐ not for publication

city or town Missoula ☐ vicinity

state Montana code MT county Missoula code 063 zip code 59807

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 ___ x statewide x local

Mark F. Baumler / SHPO — 1/3/2012
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 — 20111101 Date

ARMY FEDERAL PRESERVATION OFFICER
DASA (ESOH)
Title — United States Army
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Carl M. Davis — 8-4-2011
Signature of commenting official — Date

Regional Archaeologist — United States Forest Service
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:) _____

for Edson H. Beall — 2-28-12
Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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other names/site number 24MO0266 (assigned to the Fort Missoula Historic District. Within the district are: sites 24MO0188 [contributing to district], 24MO0937 [noncontributing to district], 24MO1616 [noncontributing to district])

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street & number Intersection of Reserve St. and South Ave.. | N/A | not for publication

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__national x statewide x local

Mark F. Baumler / SHPO 1/3/2012
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 United States Army
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 United States Forest Service
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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___ 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

Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Missoula Co., MT
County and State

5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
16	16	buildings
5	4	sites
1	6	structures
0	0	objects
22	26	**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

36
(3 of these previously listed buildings are now included in the noncontributing count totals above)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE: military facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: government office

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum, outdoor recreation, monument/marker

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Mission Revival

OTHER: Mid-20th Century Military/CCC

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD: weatherboard, METAL, CONCRETE
roof: ASPHALT, METAL
other:

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

Fort Missoula is located in the Missoula Valley, a former glacial lake bed. The Missoula Valley is surrounded by the Garnet Mountain Range to the east, the Mission Mountains to the northeast, and the Bitterroot Mountains to the west. The Bitterroot River runs through the west side of the present day city of Missoula and the Clark's Fork River is five miles to the north. Originally separated from the town that bears its name, Fort Missoula, due to encroachment, now sits in the southwest portion of Missoula.

The original Fort Missoula Historic District nomination (listed April 29, 1987) ended the period of significance with the WWII internment. This addendum and boundary increase includes additional contributing properties reflecting an extended period of significance to the post-internment period and also adds significant features of the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) occupation not included in the original nomination.

Narrative Description

Introduction

This is an addendum and boundary increase to the existing Fort Missoula Historic District listed in 1987 (NR # 87000865); it provides contributing and noncontributing descriptions for resources not included in the original nomination or whose status has changed. Resources included in the original nomination whose status has not changed are not described below in Section 7.

This addendum and boundary increase updates the original nomination by reflecting an extended period of significance to encompass the post-internment period. This addendum and boundary increase incorporates features related to this period and features associated with the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) occupation not recorded in the original nomination. The area of the boundary increase measures 208 acres in size. Forty-eight contributing and noncontributing resources are included in the addendum and boundary increase; thirty-nine occur within the original district boundary and seven are located within the boundary increase.

Forty-one resources associated with the addendum comprise newly recorded features not included in the original nomination, or resources whose status changed from either noncontributing to contributing or vice-versa. Newly recorded contributing and noncontributing resources within the addendum area include 10 contributing buildings whose status was not addressed in the original nomination, 13 noncontributing buildings whose status was either not address or were not present at the time of the original nomination, six noncontributing structures, and three noncontributing sites. Six buildings (21, 63, 156, 157, 310 and 330) recorded as noncontributing in the original nomination are now contributing as they were present during the last phase of the fort's operation as an official military post and now relate to the newly defined period of significance, and three buildings' status changed from contributing to noncontributing due to significant alterations.

In addition to the 41 resources mentioned above, three resources previously counted as one contributing resource in the original nomination have been separated into individual resources in this addendum and boundary increase; these include the stone pillars marking the original entrance to the fort (one contributing object), the original Fort Road (one contributing structure), and the Fort Missoula Dedication Monument (one contributing object). Because these were originally listed as one contributing structure in the 1987 nomination, two contributing objects have been added to the resource count for this addendum/boundary increase on page 2 above but are not included in the counts in the previous two paragraphs.

Building 154, a one-story Quonset, recorded during the original inventory and found noncontributing, and one trailer constructed around 1965 and mentioned in the original nomination were removed from the property. The Respite House (Building 210) constructed in 1998, is a noncontributing element to the district. It is not 50 years old, and is not associated the period of significance for the Fort Missoula Historic District.

A storage building constructed circa 1950 and discussed in the original nomination as being located within the original district boundary has not changed status (still noncontributing), however, it actually sits within the boundary increase area. As it was

originally counted as a resource within the original district boundary, it is not included within the count for the boundary increase area, or within the totals for the addendum.

Addendum Resources

Buildings

Building 11 (Contributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Building 15 (Contributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Building 17 (Contributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Building 18 (Contributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Building 19 (Contributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Building 20 (Contributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Building 34 (Contributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Building 35 (Contributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Building 36 (Contributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Building 37 (Contributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Building 210 (Noncontributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Cinder Block Building (Noncontributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Garage A (Noncontributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Garage B (Noncontributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Restroom (Noncontributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Log Cabin (Noncontributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Ticket Booth (Noncontributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
ADC Barracks (Noncontributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Gable Roof Board-and batten Shed (Noncontributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Gambrel Roof Shed (Noncontributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Concession Booth (Noncontributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Trolley Car Building (Noncontributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Building 351(Noncontributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
Building 21 (Contributing-status changed from noncontributing)
Building 63 (Contributing-status changed from noncontributing)
Building 156 (Contributing-status changed from noncontributing)
Building 157 (Contributing-status changed from noncontributing)
Building 310 (Contributing-status changed from noncontributing)
Building 330 (Contributing-status changed from noncontributing)
Building 203 (Noncontributing-status changed from contributing)
Building 214 (Noncontributing-status changed from contributing)
Building 316 (Noncontributing-status changed from contributing)

Structures

Forestry Interpretive Display (Three noncontributing)
Tipi Burner (Noncontributing)
Truck Port (Noncontributing)
Wood Frame Open Shed (Noncontributing)

Site

Tennis Court (Noncontributing-status not addressed in original nomination)
24MO1616 (Noncontributing)
Historic Stone Alignment (Noncontributing-status not addressed in original nomination)

Resources within the boundary increase area include five contributing sites, one noncontributing site, and one contributing structure. Contributing sites include 24MO0188 (an historic Fort Missoula dump), the Original Post Bakery Site, the site of a CCC warehouse (Building 308), the site of an 1880s-era trash deposit, and the fort's historic landscape. Site 24MO0188, the Original Post Bakery Site, the CCC Warehouse Building 308 Site, and the 1880s-era Trash Deposit Site all yielded subsurface materials. The Internment Camp Foundations Site, listed as a contributing resource in the original nomination, only addressed the actual physical foundation and depression remains; the archaeological investigations at the other four previously mentioned sites demonstrate the existence of good

subsurface deposits throughout the property, suggesting buried deposits associated with the Internment Camp Foundations are also likely. Guardsman Lane, also known as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Road, is counted as one contributing structure.

Boundary Increase Resources
Sites
24MO0188 (Contributing)
Original Post Baker Site (Contributing)
CCC Warehouse Building 308 Site (Contributing)
Trash Deposit Site (Contributing)
Fort Missoula Landscape (Contributing)
24MO0937 (Noncontributing)

Structure
Guardsman Lane (Contributing-status not addressed in original nomination)

Description of Resources

Buildings

Building 11 (one contributing building, circa 1958) is a one-story balloon frame garage built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) (Ed Sharp Collection, Map B - 1388, Montana Historical Society, Helena). The structure has a hipped roof with green rolled asphalt roofing. It has traditional wall cladding using horizontal wood boards in a simple drop style. It has open eaves with exposed rafters, one single pane wood frame window on both the east and west elevations, and six sets of double doors on the north elevation. The white paint on the main building is deteriorated. Historic photographs provide evidence that Building 11 was present by at least 1940-1942, indicating it was most likely built in 1938 when several other fort buildings were constructed. Building 11 is in good condition and retains integrity.

Building 15 (one contributing building, 1938) is a one-story balloon frame garage built circa 1938, most likely by the CCC. The structure has a hipped roof and open eaves with exposed rafter ends. It currently has corrugated metal roofing that has been added since its original construction. Building 15 has traditional wall cladding with horizontal wood boards in a simple drop style. There are four sets of double doors on the northeast elevation. On the northwest elevation, there are two, wood-frame, fixed, 12-light windows and one paneled door. There is also one large window on the southeast elevation. Historic photographs provide evidence that Building 15 was present by at least 1940-1942, indicating it was most likely constructed in 1938 when several other structures at the fort were constructed. The building is similar in design, materials and construction to other garages built by the CCC. The building is of the proper age to be associated with the CCC. The CCC constructed numerous buildings at Fort Missoula during this time period. The historic record indicates that the CCC was the only agency constructing buildings at Fort Missoula at this point in time. Building 15 is in good condition and has retained integrity.

Building 17 (one contributing building, 1941) was constructed in 1911 as a pump house in association with the fort water tower (*The Sunday Missoulian*, 9 April 1911). Building 17 consists of a semi-subterranean concrete bunker with attached concrete block entrance shed. The bunker is approximately 11 ft 5 in square with a 12 ft 5 in square slightly sloped concrete lid or roof. The roof has an extended cylindrical access pipe in the center. The bunker is whitewashed and has egress windows on the north and south elevations. The entrance shed is 7 ft 5 in long by 5 ft wide. It has a shed roof and a door on the east. Its exterior is unchanged although the interior is vacant with the original equipment removed. Building 17 is in good condition and retains integrity.

Building 18 (one contributing building, 1911) is a balloon frame structure built as a transformer shed in association with the fort water tower in 1911 (*The Sunday Missoulian*, 9 April 1911). Building 18 is located in the northeast corner of the fenced water tower base area. It is 7 ft long and 6 ft wide and has a front gabled moderately pitched roof with corrugated sheet metal siding, two screened windows (one on the north and one on the south), and one door on the west. Though the original equipment has been removed from the interior, the exterior is unchanged. Building 18 is in fair condition and retains integrity.

Building 19 (one contributing building, 1911) is a one-story balloon frame structure built in 1911 as a well-housing shed used to protect the connection between the fort water tower's tank and the tower's well (*The Sunday Missoulian*, 9 April 1911). The original nomination form lists Building 19 as the fort water tower. The correct number designation for the water tower is 51. Building 19 is

located slightly west of center directly under the tower tank. This Building is 10 ft by 8 ft 6 in with corrugated sheet metal siding and a shed roof. There is a door on the north elevation. The electrical box on the west elevation and the meter on the east elevation are not currently operating. A single central metal pipe runs from the cone-shaped base of the water tank into the roof of Building 19. Building 19 is in good condition and retains integrity.

Building 20 (one contributing building, 1911) is a one-story, partially submerged concrete building constructed as a pump house in association with the fort water tower in 1911 (*The Sunday Missoulian*, 9 April 1911). Building 20 consists of a semi-subterranean concrete bunker with attached concrete block entrance shed. The bunker is approximately 11 ft 5 in square with a 12 ft 5 in square slightly sloped concrete lid or roof. The roof has an extended cylindrical access pipe in the center. The bunker is whitewashed and has egress windows on the north and south elevations. The entrance shed is 7 ft 5 in long by 5 ft wide. It has a shed roof and a door on the east elevation. The exterior is unchanged but the original interior equipment has been removed. Building 20 is in good condition and retains integrity.

Building 21 (one contributing building, circa 1940) is a one-story frame building constructed for the Alien Detention Camp (Internment Camp) as an electrical substation. It has a front gable roof with asphalt shingle roofing, wood plank siding, and wide boxed eaves with brackets. It has one wood frame door and one fixed six light wood frame window on the west elevation. It was originally listed as being constructed in 1954 but historical photographs indicate its construction timeframe as circa 1940. Historic photographs provide evidence that Building 21 was providing electricity to the Detention Camp facility in the early 1940s. It is currently vacant with the original equipment removed. Building 21 is in good condition and retains integrity.

Building 34 (one contributing building, 1938) is a four-car garage with balloon frame construction. The garage was constructed with elements mimicking the red hipped roof and white body of the buildings on Officers' Row. The building has red asphalt shingle roofing, wide open eaves with exposed rafters, and simple horizontal wood drop style siding. There are two rectangular wood frame sliding 6-light windows with a central mullion and simple wood surround on both the north and south elevations. A single, paneled wood-frame door is present on the south elevation and there are four overhead garage doors on the west elevation, facing F Street. The building was constructed in 1938 (Jim Azzara, personal communication, January 15, 2008). The building is similar in design, materials and construction to other garages built by the CCC. The building is of the proper age to be associated with the CCC. The CCC constructed numerous buildings, including similar garages, at Fort Missoula during this time period. The historic record indicates that the CCC was the only agency constructing buildings at Fort Missoula at this point in time. Building 34 is in good condition and retains integrity.

Building 35 (one contributing building, 1938) is a single-car garage with balloon frame construction. It is similar to Building 34, with a red asphalt shingle hipped roof and white body. It also has wide open eaves with exposed rafters, and simple horizontal wood drop style siding. It has two, rectangular, wood-frame, fixed 6-light windows with a central mullion and simple wood surround on both the north and south elevations and one overhead garage door on the west elevation, facing F Street. It was built in 1938 (Jim Azzara, personal communication, January 15, 2008). The building is similar in design, materials and construction to other garages built by the CCC. The building is of the proper age to be associated with the CCC. The CCC constructed numerous buildings, including similar garages, at Fort Missoula during this time period. The historic record indicates that the CCC was the only agency constructing buildings at Fort Missoula at this point in time. Building 35 is in good condition and retains integrity.

Building 36 (one contributing building, 1938) is a four-car garage with balloon frame construction. This structure is identical to Building 34 with the exception that the windows are fixed 6-light. It was built in 1938 (Jim Azzara, personal communication, January 15, 2008). The building is similar in design, materials and construction to other garages built by the CCC. The building is of the proper age to be associated with the CCC. The CCC constructed numerous buildings at Fort Missoula during this time period. The historic record indicates that the CCC was the only agency constructing buildings at Fort Missoula at this point in time. Building 36 is in good condition and retains integrity.

Building 37 (one contributing building, 1938) is a four-car garage with balloon frame construction. This feature is identical to Building 36, including the fixed 6-light windows. It was built in 1938 (Jim Azzara, personal communication, January 15, 2008). The building is similar in design, materials and construction to other garages built by the CCC. The building is of the proper age to be associated with the CCC. The CCC constructed numerous buildings at Fort Missoula during this time period. The historic record indicates that the CCC was the only agency constructing buildings at Fort Missoula at this point in time. Building 37 is in good condition and retains integrity.

Building 63 (one contributing building, 1945) is a one-story wood frame building constructed circa 1945 as the Provost Marshall's Office (McDonald and Bick, 1986). This building has a side gable roof with green asphalt shingle roofing and narrow, simple, wood drop siding. The side eaves are wide and boxed without brackets. It has three separate, equidistant, single-sash, rectangular, wood-frame 9-light casements on both the east and west elevations. Three similar windows are located off-center towards the east on the north elevation. There are four windows on the south elevation; two are identical to those on the west and east elevations. One of the other two windows on the south elevation is a double-hung 6-over-6 rectangular wood frame window located towards the west. The other is a single light, square, wood-frame sliding window located near the one simple wood-frame door.

The Provost Marshall was the chief military police authority at the fort. This position would most likely have had an office within the Fire Station Guard House (Building 46) constructed circa 1940. During the use of the fort as an internment camp and subsequent military prison, this position would have required additional staff and space. Research conducted by a Fort Missoula historian indicates the Provost Marshall's Office was most likely constructed circa 1945 to accommodate this need (Wallace Long, personal communication, February 20, 2008). The building is similar in design and materials with the prefabricated barracks, which housed the internees at the adjacent internee camp, and it may be related to those buildings. Building 63 is in good condition and retains integrity.

Building 156 (one contributing building, 1944) is a one-story concrete block building constructed in 1944. Historically, this building served as a 48-man solitary confinement standard detention unit. Originally, the building had two main sections or wings, one on the east and one on the west, connected on the north and south ends by a concrete wall that enclosed an open-air internal compound. The open-air compound was covered with a system of pipes and bars covered with wire mesh or cloth to prevent escape. The brackets and support braces from this system are still intact along the interior walls. The original open-air compound is apparent in aerial photographs in 1958 and was subsequently covered with a roof structure in 2001 (Kevin Krebsbach, personal communication, March 12, 2008). The building was renovated in 2008 for adaptive reuse; the renovation accurately conveys the historic roof design of the two wings. Elements that have been retained since the renovation include the shed roofs on the original two wings with wide boxed eaves on the low end of each roof, 14 square, fixed, casement windows below the eaves, and one large brick chimney on the south end of the structure. Building 156 was used in conjunction with Building 157 to house medium security Army prisoners from 1944 to 1947 (Long 2005:1-2). Building 156 is in good condition and retains integrity.

Building 157 (one contributing building, 1944) is a one-story concrete block building constructed in 1944 and is similar to Building 156. Both this building and Building 156 were used to house medium security Army prisoners from 1944 to 1947 (Long 2005:1-2). This building was the first of these two buildings to be renovated for adaptive reuse. The open-air central compound is apparent in aerial photographs in 1958 and the roof addition over the open-air compound was constructed circa 2001. This monitor roof addition rises above the original building height. While these changes impact the integrity of design and association, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a contributing resource.

Building 203 (one noncontributing building, circa 1930) is a one-story frame garage built by the CCC in the 1930s (Ed Sharp Collection, Map B - 1388, Montana Historical Society, Helena). It is currently used as storage for the Historical Museum at Fort Missoula. The building was originally identified as a contributing resource to the Fort Missoula Historic District but since then the structure has had substantial alterations to its interior and exterior. Building 203 has had substantial alterations to its interior configuration, exterior walls, doors, and structural materials. The simple drop siding was replaced with new T-1 panel siding. The poor condition of the doors required reconstruction of the walls in that vicinity and new overhead garage doors were installed. In addition, the original roofing material was replaced with corrugated metal (L. Jane Richards, personal communication, February 21, 2008).

The integrity of location, setting, and association for Building 203 remain intact. The integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling has been diminished by the alterations to the building. The non-compatible reconstruction of the exterior bay door walls, installation of new overhead doors, replacement of the siding materials, and the addition of corrugated metal roofing has significantly altered the design, use of materials, and workmanship once exhibited by the building. Building 203 has lost key aspects of integrity and is now counted as a noncontributing building.

Building 214 (one noncontributing building, 1938) is a one-story frame residence built as a barracks by the CCC in 1938 (Ed Sharp Collection, Map B - 1388, Montana Historical Society, Helena). It is currently used as offices for the Child Development Center (CDC). Building 214 was originally listed as a contributing resource to the Fort Missoula Historic District but has had significant alterations including incompatible additions to the original structure. A large rear addition consisting of two stories was added to the south elevation of the original one-story building. The building has been remodeled three times. The first remodel was conducted circa 1983. It was remodeled again in 1988 and the large addition was added to the back of the structure circa 1998 (Chris Volinkaty,

personal communication, February 19, 2008). The back addition was most likely located in the area where Building 215 had existed. Building 215, the garage behind 214, had previously been removed (Wallace Long, personal communication, January 31, 2008).

Although the integrity of location, setting, and association for Building 214 remain intact, the integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling has been diminished by the non-compatible alterations and additions to the building. Specifically, the large non-conforming addition to the rear has significantly altered the original size and shape of the building and the vinyl siding does not conform to the original materials. The large mass and scale of the addition intrudes on the historic part of the building. Building 214 has lost key aspects of integrity and is counted as a noncontributing building.

Building 210 (one noncontributing building, 1998) is a new building constructed by the CDC in 1998 to the east of Building 214 (Chris Volinkaty, personal communication, February 19, 2008). This new building, called the Respite House (now designated Building #210), mimics Building 214, which is directly east. The original Building 210 was a one-story frame structure built as a garage by the CCC in 1938 (Ed Sharp Collection, Map B - 1388, Montana Historical Society, Helena). It was originally located north of an unnamed dirt road behind the original officers' quarters on the north edge of the original parade grounds and was most likely dismantled when other buildings in this area were removed in the early 1960s (Wallace Long, personal communication, March 11, 2008). Although the new structure that uses the designation 210 was built to mimic the original Building 214, it is not 50 years old, it is not associated in any way with the original Building 210, and it is not associated with any period of historic significance for the Fort Missoula Historic District. Therefore, the building currently designated as 210 is not a contributing resource to the district and is counted as one noncontributing building.

Building 310 (one contributing building, 1945) is a one-story wood frame building with a basement and a brick cooling tower built circa 1947 as a boiler plant. The L-Shaped building has a front gable roof and a side-gable wing that extends to the south. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, which features wide boxed eaves on the gable ends, and open eaves with exposed rafters on the sides. The siding is of the simple wood horizontal drop style. The east elevation has one ribbon of three, rectangular, wood-frame, 8-light casements at the north side and one wood-frame door with a two-light window at the south side. A bracketed, wood-frame gable roof shelters the door. The north elevation has five windows, including a pair of casements at the east side. The other three are separate double-hung wood frame 4-over-1 windows. The south (side) elevation features the gable end of the wing, and the side gable of the main bay to the east. A 6-light casement is centered in the wing's bay, which also features a louvered vent in the gable end. Within the east bay, two, 4-over-1-light double-hungs fill the west side, and a single 6-light casement rests within the east side. The massive, exterior, brick, boiler chimney stands against the gable wall on the west elevation. North of the chimney, there is a single wood entry door and a single 6-light wood-framed casement. A louvered opening vents the attic from within the gable end. Another 6-light casement is centered on the west elevation's side-gable wing. The boiler operator also used the building as a residence. Building 310 is unchanged. It is in good condition and retains integrity.

Building 316 (one noncontributing building, 1936) is a one and one-half story wood frame building built in 1936 as the Administration Building for the CCC (Ed Sharp Collection, Map B - 1388, Montana Historical Society, Helena). It is currently occupied by the Montana National Guard and is being used as the Rocky Mountain Museum of Military History.

Building 316, originally counted as a contributing resource is counted now as a noncontributing building to the Fort Missoula Historic District. The original roofline design has been significantly altered by the removal of the full-length dormer on the west roof slope. The shed dormer contained ribbons of double-hung, 3-over-2 windows across its 200-foot span and was removed in 1999 (Phillip Maechling, personal communication, February 21, 2008). The remodel also resulted in the replacement of the wood-frame 3-over-3 double-hungs on the main floor with single-hung wood-frame 9-over-9 windows. The original three-tab asphalt shingle roof material has been replaced with corrugated metal.

Though Building 316's integrity of location, setting, and association remain intact, its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished by the alterations to the building. In particular, because the dormer has been removed, the building no longer retains its integrity of design. This, combined with the loss of the historic windows and roofing material, has rendered the building unable to accurately convey its associations with the historic district.

Building 330 (one contributing building, 1938) is a one-story frame building constructed as the Motor Pool Garage in 1938 by the CCC (Ed Sharp Collection, Map B - 1388, Montana Historical Society, Helena). It has a side gable roof with rolled asphalt roofing. It has simple horizontal drop wood siding and 16 pairs of three-panel doors fill the north side. Building 330 is prominent on the western edge of the fort complex with several other CCC structures. The Montana National Guard currently occupies the building. Building 330 is in fair condition and retains integrity.

Building 351, MRIF Building, (one noncontributing building, circa 1962), is a rectangular concrete block building that displays an almost flat roof and parapets on its east and west sides. A small rectangular, flat-roofed extension projects off the northeast corner of the building. The east and west parapetted walls display stucco while the north and south elevations are painted white concrete block. Three doors are located in the east elevation; two oversized overhead doors allow the passage of vehicles in the main portion of the building and a pedestrian door located in the small extension also provides ingress. This building was constructed circa 1962 and serves as a storage facility for the Montana National Guard.

Cinder Block Building (one noncontributing building, circa 1990). Located south of Building 101, this small, square, gable-roofed building displays cinder block construction. A wood pedestrian door allows access through the north elevation. This building was constructed circa 1990.

Garage A (one noncontributing building, 1975) displays a rectangular footprint and is protected by a front gable roof with false-front. Asphalt shingles cover the roof which has boxed eaves. The upper halves of the elevations exhibit vertical tongue-and-groove cladding and the lower halves consist of clapboard siding with cornerboards. The garage is painted green. A single tongue-and-groove pedestrian door occupies the north elevation while paired tongue-and-groove door allow access through the south wall. Garage A was constructed at this location in 1974-1975 to serve as a firehouse for a planned recreated western town that never reached fruition.

Garage B (one noncontributing building, 2005) sits parallel to Garage A and also exhibits a rectangular footprint. A front gable roof topped with asphalt shingles displaying open eaves and exposed rafters and fronted by a false-front protects the building. Cladding consists of clapboard siding and cornerboards. The garage is painted green. Paired vertical tongue-and-groove doors allow access through the north elevation and paired metal doors provide ingress through the south wall. Garage B was constructed in 2005.

Trolley Car Barn (one noncontributing building, 2011) consists of a new large, rectangular, two-story gable-roof building with an almost equal length smaller shed addition off the north wall. The roof is topped with green corrugated metal roofing and displays open eaves and enclosed rafters. The upper halves of the elevations are clad with vertical tongue-and-groove siding while the lower portions display horizontal clapboard. The east elevation contains two sets of paired double doors; one set in the principle portion of the building under the gable, and a smaller set in the shed portion. Ingress through the west side of the building is limited to the shed portion, which sports identical doors as the shed portion of the west elevation. A single 4-light fixed window is located just below the gable in the east and west elevations. The south elevation contains three sets of paired 3-light sliding windows immediately below the eaves and the north elevations displays two sets of paired 4-light windows. The Trolley Car building rests on a concrete foundation. Two rails project from just below the larger paired door under the gable.

Restroom (one noncontributing building, 2000) is a rectangular front gable building. Wood shingles top the steeply-sloped gable roof that displays open eaves with enclosed rafter and ornamental brackets; soffits consist of beadboard. Wood shingles cover the gable ends, vertical tongue-and-groove clad the upper halves of the elevations, and clapboard covers the lower portions. Paired vertical tongue-and-groove sliding doors replete with a single fixed window provide access through the west elevation. A single vent is located in each gable end just below the roofline. The building rests on a cinder block foundation. This building was built in 2000 to serve as a restroom for the museum.

Log Cabin "Fort Missoula Mercantile" (one noncontributing building, 1998) is a recently-constructed rectangular log cabin. A front-gable roof sporting an extended gable topped with corrugated metal roofing protects the building. The roof exhibits open eaves and exposed rafters. A single one-light metal door is located in the north and south elevations and two, 1-by-1 sliding vinyl windows are in the west and east elevations. This building rests on a timber foundation. A modern wood sign painted with "Fort Missoula Mercantile" hangs over the north door. This building was constructed in 1998 for the Fort Missoula Theatre Company.

Ticket Booth (one noncontributing building, 1998). This almost-square wood-frame building displays a gable roof covered with wood shingles. The gable elevations are protected with wood shingles. The upper portions of the elevations are clad with clapboard and cornerboards and the lower portions exhibit vertical beadboard cladding and cornerboards. A six-panel metal door is located in the north elevation and a single 1-by-1 sliding window is in the south and east wall. The ticket booth was constructed in 1998 for the Fort Missoula Theater Company.

ADC Barracks (one noncontributing building, 1942, moved to present location in 1995), located immediately west of Building 203, consists of a long, rectangular, single-story, gable roof building. The roof, covered with green rolled asphalt roofing, displays

open eaves and exposed rafters. Twenty-two static vents project from the roof's east slope. The building is clad with clapboard siding and sports evenly spaced vertical battens across the length of the building. Thirteen 1-by-1 windows are located in the east elevation and 15, 9-light windows are evenly spaced across the west elevation. Both the north and south elevations exhibit a 5-panel wood pedestrian door flanked on each side by a 9-light window and paired 6-light windows above the door in the gable; a wood screen door fronts the southern entry door. The barracks rest on a concrete foundation. This building was constructed in 1942 and moved to this location in 1995.

Gable Roof Board-and-batten Shed (one noncontributing building, 2009) consists of a wood-frame, rectangular building located immediately east of the depot. The shed is covered by a side gable roof topped with asphalt shingles and has open eaves and exposed rafters. Board-and-batten cladding protects the exterior of the shed. Two paired vertical tongue-and groove doors are located in the south elevation and a single 4-light fixed window is placed in the east and west elevations. The shed sits on wood timbers. The railroad club constructed this building in 2008-2009.

Gambrel Roof Shed (one noncontributing building, circa 2000). This building is a small, rectangular, pre-fabricated, gambrel roof shed located immediately north of the USFS trailer. The roof is protected with brown asphalt shingles and has open eaves and exposed rafters. The walls are clad with a vertical groove pattern plywood siding. A 2-light/4-panel overhead metal door fills most of the east elevation and a 1-light fixed window is in the north wall. This small shed is fairly recent addition to the property and likely dates to the last 10 years.

Concession Booth (one noncontributing building, 1998). This building displays a rectangular footprint. A shed roof topped with wood shingles covers the building. Cladding consists of clapboard on the upper half and beadboard on the lower half of the elevations. A 6-panel metal door provides ingress through the south wall. The east elevation contains paired waist level doors to sell concessions. Constructed in 1998, this building originally served as the technical shed for light and sound for the Fort Missoula Theatre Company. It was moved to its present location in 2004.

Structures

Forestry Interpretive Display (engine and four rail cars counted as one noncontributing structure, logging related machinery protected by a recent gable roof shelter counted as one noncontributing structure, sawmill display including a Case engine covered by a recent gable roof shelter counted as one noncontributing structure, 1990-2005) consists of a collection of forestry and logging related machinery and artifacts. These include a Shay steam engine and four rail cars consisting of logging flat cars, a log-loading slide jammer, and shuttle car. Two recently constructed gable roof shelters covered with metal roofing (one supported by vertical 12 inch diameter posts and the other supported by 6 inch square posts) protect a working sawmill and a collection of antique forestry machinery. The arrival of the machinery first began in the mid-1980s and continues to the present. Both shelters were constructed between 1990 and 2005.

Tipi Burner (one noncontributing structure, 1946, moved to present location in 2004). Circular in form and constructed of sheet metal, this structure contains multiple paired sheet metal doors around its base. Constructed circa 1946 in Conner, Montana, the Ravalli County Fairgrounds acquired the structure; their donation in 2004 allowed for its current placement at Fort Missoula.

Truck Port (one noncontributing structure, circa 2000). This structure was designed to provide shelter to large vehicles during their servicing and washing. It is located immediately west of Building 101, the Army Reserve Motor Pool. The open rectangular structure consists of a metal gable roof supported by six vertical I-beams set in a concrete footing. The north and south sides of the structure are completely open while the east and west sides display corrugated metal sheeting from the bottom of the eaves to half way down the elevation. The structure was constructed circa 2000

Wood Frame Open Shed (one noncontributing structure, 1990.) consists of a rectangular gable roof shed. The roof and gables are covered with corrugated metal sheeting. Fourteen 6' by 6' vertical posts set in a concrete pad support the structure. This structure sits south of Building 105, the post bakery, and was constructed circa 1990.

Guardsman Lane, also known as the **CCC Road**, (**one contributing structure, 1941**), is a two-lane access road from South Avenue constructed in 1941 by a local contractor for the CCC (*The Missoula Sentinel*, 25 October, 1941). The road provided access to the CCC facilities located on the west end of the Fort Missoula complex. It is currently paved and provides the main access to the west end of the fort complex. It is in good condition and retains integrity.

The **Original Fort Missoula Road (one contributing structure, circa 1877)** is a two-lane paved road running diagonally to the southwest that accesses the main fort complex. Although the roadway is still in place, the original entrance is blocked due to increased traffic on Reserve Street. According to the Fort Missoula Historic Resource Study, "The first 300 yards of the Fort Road was closed to public use in 1974. The remainder of the 4,753-foot entryway is joined by roadways from both Reserve and South Avenue. This raised road is lined on both sides by elms, which were planted by the Civilian Conservation Corps about 1934. The road originally led to a sentry box and the Provost Marshall's office prior to the abandonment of the fort by the regular army in 1947. It now joins the fort's internal road system near the Army Reserve Center and the Nez Perce War Memorial" (the Fort Missoula Dedication Monument) (McDonald, Long, and Hardin 1984:64).

The original nomination combined the original Fort Road, the two stone pillars marking the northeast end of the original Fort Road entrance, and the fort dedication monument as one contributing resource. These resources are separated in this addendum and boundary increase and count as three contributing elements. The Original Fort Missoula Road is one contributing structure. The road relates to the defined periods of significance and to the significance of the district. The road is in good condition and retains integrity.

Objects

The **Fort Missoula Entrance Pillars (one contributing object, circa 1928)** consist of two stone pillars marking the original entrance to Fort Missoula. The pillars were constructed sometime between 1927 and 1929 by John Taylor, a civilian who worked as the Fort Missoula Post Engineer from the late 1880s until he retired in 1927 (Wallace Long, personal communication, January 31, 2008). When originally constructed, the pillars marked the junction of the Fort Road with the Missoula-Bitterroot Valley Road. Currently they face the intersection of South Avenue and Reserve Street. The short, tapered, square pillars are constructed of fieldstones and mortar and are capped by a concrete slab. The sign between the pillars that denotes the original entrance was dedicated in 1977 by the County of Missoula (McDonald, Long, and Hardin 1984:64). The structure is in good condition and retains integrity.

The original nomination combined the original Fort Road, the two stone pillars marking the northeast end of the original Fort Road entrance, and the fort dedication monument as one contributing resource. These resources are separated in this addendum and boundary increase and count as three contributing elements. The Fort Missoula Entrance Pillars is one contributing object. The pillars relate to the defined periods of significance and to the significance of the district. The pillars are in good condition and retain integrity.

The **Fort Missoula Dedication Monument, (one contributing object, circa 1928)**, is constructed of stone in the shape of an obelisk and includes a plaque donated by the Anaconda Mining Company. The plaque notes that the establishment of the fort resulted from the Nez Perce War. The monument relates to contributions made to the post by civilian employees and commemorates the creation of the fort. The copper plaque was most likely made at the Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Company foundry in Anaconda, a company owned by Marcus Daly (Wallace Long, personal communication, January 31, 2008). The monument body is constructed of local granite with the stones squared and mortared. It measures 6 ft square at the base and is oriented so the four corners point to the cardinal directions. It stands 8 ft 4 in tall and is topped with a flat capstone that measures 3 ft square. The plaque is bolted to the southeast face, which looks towards the fort complex access road, G Street.

The monument was most likely constructed sometime between 1927 and 1929 by John Taylor. Mr. Taylor came to the fort as a soldier in the 3rd Infantry Regiment in either 1883 or 1884. Upon his discharge, he applied for and received a civil service position as the Post Engineer. His pay came directly from Washington D.C., most likely from the War Department. He was responsible for the maintenance of the post water and electrical systems. In April of 1893 he married Mary Emily Anderson. She was working at the fort as a maidservant to Lieutenant and Mrs. Duvall. Mr. Taylor and his family lived on the Post until his retirement at age 65 in 1927. During his time at the fort Mr. Taylor served as one of the caretakers when no regular garrison was present. His workload expanded as new water, sewer, and electrical systems were required. Even after he retired he continued to do odd jobs at the fort. Three examples of his skill in construction still exist, including the Fort Dedication Monument and the two stone pillars that hold up the sign that marks the original entrance to the fort. Both the pillars and the monument were constructed within a few years of Mr. Taylor's retirement. Mr. Taylor died February 10, 1945 and is buried in the Missoula Cemetery (Wallace Long, personal communication, January 31, 2008).

The original nomination combined the original Fort Road, the two stone pillars marking the northeast end of the original Fort Road entrance, and the fort dedication monument as one contributing resource. These resources are separated in this addendum and boundary increase and count as three contributing elements. The stone dedication monument is one contributing object and relates to contributions made to the post by civilian employees and commemorates the inception of the fort. The monument relates to the defined periods of significance and to the significance of the district. The monument is in good condition and retains integrity.

Because it is "a single marker that is a component of a district," it does not need to meet Criteria Consideration F for Commemorative Properties (USDI NRHP Bulletin 15 2002:39).

Sites

24MO0188, The Fort Missoula Historic Dump (one contributing site, associated with early use of the fort) was initially recorded by Dr. Carling Malouf, Department of Anthropology of the University of Montana, in 1982. Dr. Malouf first noted the site in 1944 while he was stationed at Fort Missoula as a first lieutenant. Dr. Malouf led classes of university students in excavation and testing for several decades that recovered thousands of artifacts currently housed in the Anthropology Department at the University of Montana. These artifacts include bottles, dishes, buckles, cans, metal fragments, animal bones, and clothing fragments. Dr. Malouf suggested the dump appears to encompass approximately one acre and extend about three feet in depth. An investigation conducted in 2004 further defined the site boundaries and provided additional information regarding the subsurface potential of the site (Hall and Knudsen 2004:4, 24-25). The site is in good condition and retains integrity.

The **Original Post Bakery Site (one contributing site, 1897)** is the location of the original Post Bakery, constructed in 1878. The bakery was a one-story log structure used into the early 1900s. Forty-two 1 m x 1 m units, two 2 m x 50 cm trenches, one 50 cm x 50 cm unit and numerous shovel probes were used to investigate the site (Ogborne et al. 2008). Materials recovered include foundation feature remains and building related materials such as mortar, hardware, chinking, brick fragments, wood fragments, glass fragments, tar paper, ceramic fragments, flanges, knobs, washers, bolts, rebar and electrical related artifacts; non-building related materials recovered include a saddle rivet, a horseshoe nail, various cartridge casings, two bullet tips, two ammunition clips, a friction primer tube for a Model 1861 rifle cannon, various faunal remains, numerous glass fragments dominated by Coca Cola bottle fragments, 34 ceramic fragments, an infantry collar pin, a harmonica fragment, over 1400 clinkers, and a salt or pepper shaker top. Spatial analysis of artifact placement suggests an oven sat in the northern portion of the excavation and a potential living area occurred in the southern portion. The investigation also suggests the building was dismantled and moved rather than being demolished in place.

The **CCC Warehouse Building 308 Site (one contributing site, 1938)** is the location where Building 308, a one-story frame warehouse was constructed in 1938 by the CCC (Ed Sharp Collection, Map B - 1388, Montana Historical Society, Helena). Forty-eight 1 m x 1 m units, five 1 m x 50 cm units, and numerous shovel probes were used to investigate the location of the CCC Warehouse Building resulting in the identification of foundation remains (the warehouse's north foundation), the presence of an earlier building, and a variety of artifacts (Ogborne et al. 2008). Materials associated with the actual building represent the majority of the artifacts recovered, with nails and window glass dominating the assemblage and cement fragments, tar paper, mortar fragments, bricks and brick fragments, tile fragments, wire, and door stripping represented to a lesser degree. Electrical based artifacts recovered include light bulb glass, light bulb fragments, insulator fragments, wire and wire insulation, and a fuse. Other materials recovered include three spark plugs or plug fragments, tail light glass, wires, bolts, nuts, washers, springs, screws, metal strapping, two face plates, one door hinge, one socket, one horseshoe nail, six cartridge casings and three shotgun shells, a small number of faunal remains (likely post-depositional), glass fragments (consisting of clear, brown, green, red and amethyst), Mason jar fragments, ceramic fragments, three buttons (including one military button), two button snaps, a safety pin, two tokens, two lipstick canisters, a small clear glass bottle, artifacts related to medical use (such as pill vial fragments and syringe fragments), clinkers, a pocket knife, a bicycle tire tube, a key, metal brackets, chain links, a coat hanger, cardboard fragments, machine parts, a paint can lid, metal piping, bed springs, plastic tape, and plumbing pipe.

The **Trash Deposit Site (one contributing site, associated with early use of the fort)** is the location of a trash deposit associated with the early use of the fort (Hall 2003:12). Seventeen 1 m x 1 m units, one 1 m x 50 cm unit comprising a block were excavated in this site. Although the excavations terminated at 30 cmbs, the results indicate the area above 30 cmbs may have been plowed; the excavations revealed a trash scatter and mixed stratigraphy associated with a plow zone. The artifacts recovered from this area include late 1800s and early 1900s standard military issue clips, casings, and cartridges. Additional artifacts recovered include ceramics, a few round nails, butchered and burned bone, one clear glass fragment, clinkers, and one small projectile and possible flake. The projectile point resembles an Avonlea or Galt point from the Late Prehistoric Period (Ogborne et al. 2008). The site is in good condition and retains integrity.

24MO1616, Historic Landfill (one noncontributing site, beginning 1956) consists of a 0.3-acre site located immediately south of buildings 351 and 330. A previously documented study revealed only that 24MO1616 served as a refuse area between 1956 to 1980. The landfill is believed to be associated with the construction and expansion of the Montana Army National Guard's physical properties and training activities. Surface findings included only two smashed brick fragments, a small band of steel and a bent guide

wire anchor. The period during which the landfill was in use falls outside the period of significance established for the Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase and considered a noncontributing resource (Krigbaum 2010).

24MO0937, prehistoric lithic scatter (individual National Register eligibility undetermined; one noncontributing site to the Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase) consists of six obsidian flakes identified on the site surface, and an additional three obsidian flakes, one agate flake, one clear glass fragment, one mammal bone fragment, and several charcoal flecks recovered from a 1 m x 1 m test unit (Hall and Knudsen 2004). This site falls outside the period of significance established for the Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase.

Tennis Court (one noncontributing site). This site consists of a concrete pad that originally served as a tennis court. Although the posts that supported the net no longer exist, a tall metal fence constructed of light wire mesh and vertical metal poles that served to restrict the movement of errant tennis balls stands at each end of the court. The tennis court was constructed circa 1950, outside of the period of significance.

Historic Stone Alignment (one noncontributing site). Located just northwest of Building 142 and partially aligned with, and visible in J Street (unpaved), this alignment measures 100 ft long (NE-SW) and 2 ft wide. It is constructed from large stones that average approximately 1 ft in size. Historic maps and consultation with Fort Missoula personnel failed to identify the use of, or when this alignment was constructed.

Fort Missoula Historic Cultural Landscape (one contributing site). When the Fort Missoula Historic District was formally listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987, the historic landscape was not included. A cultural landscape is produced when human interaction with the land leaves traces of historically significant use. A key component of a cultural landscape is its visual character. Analyzing the visual character of a cultural landscape includes identifying the area's original configuration, significant changes that have occurred through time, and current condition.

The visual character of any historic district is determined by three fundamental factors including the site configuration of the natural or manmade topography and vegetation, the layout or the way in which the travel routes are laid out and property parcels are arranged, and the architecture, specifically, the design of the buildings, structures, and objects (Francaviglia 1991:13).

In addition to the site configuration, layout, and architecture, the extended viewshed of a historic property provides its larger visual context, how the property fits into its surroundings. Viewsheds are determined from and towards a central point of focus that include the significant elements of a project area and its surrounding landscape (USDI NRHP Bulletin 30). The point of focus at Fort Missoula is the second parade ground. This area is centrally located within the Fort Historic District and has been in use since the reconstruction of the original post in 1908 (McDonald and Bick 1986).

The historic district's cultural landscape generally reflects two significant periods within the context of Fort Missoula history. The first consists of an attempt to "beautify" the area following a national trend during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The second period consists of the landscaping conducted by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s and early 1940s.

Site Configuration

Originally, the location of Fort Missoula was an open prairie terrace located on the north bank of a large bend in the Bitterroot River four miles southwest of the town of Missoula. Native plant communities would have included bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoreugnaria spicata*), rough fescue (*Festuca scabrella*), Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) and junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*) as dominant grasses. Silky lupine (*Lupinus sericeus*), larkspur (*Delphinium bicolor*), arrowleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza saggittata*), and penstemon (*Penstemon wilcoxii*) would have been common spring wildflowers, and hairy golden aster (*Chrysopsis villosa*), blanket flower (*Gaillardia aristata*), and asters (including *Aster pansus* and *A. falcatus*) were common late-season wildflowers. Forested sections, primarily the riparian area along the Bitterroot River, were dominated by old growth black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) and mixed deciduous shrubs including chokecherry, hawthorn, and dogwood. Native grasses and sedges, snowberry and false Solomon's seal dominated the under story (Marler 2006).

With the arrival of the military, the landscape of the area began to change. The first significant period reflecting the fort's landscape development resulted from the "City Beautiful" movement, which swept the nation in the late 1800s and early 1900s (Wilson 1964:xiii). The movement, which developed between 1880 and 1920, reached its climax between 1900 and 1910. This movement attempted to fashion American cities into beautiful functional places that would inspire civic pride and moral responsibility. The ideal

found physical expression in urban design, with public and semi-public buildings, civic centers, and park and boulevard systems, with extensions or embellishments to the existing systems. These changes were the "tokens of the improved environment" that constituted the goal of the movement. These tokens of improvement were also found in ordinary street improvements, including "good pavement, attractive fixtures such as lampposts, and carefully selected and maintained trees" (Wilson 1989:1).

A prime example of a military post influenced by the City Beautiful movement is the Presidio in San Francisco. In the late 1890s and early 1900s, the Presidio saw an increase in troop numbers and a subsequent need for additional buildings and access routes. The post consulted with Daniel Burnham, a city planner who utilized City Beautiful ideals in his designs. Burnham recommended the drives and concourses around the Presidio be arranged so the public could enjoy the best views of the landscape. This paralleled his design ideas for the city (Benton-Short 1998:39). In her book, *The Presidio: From Army Post to National Park*, Lisa Benton-Short described the City Beautiful influence on the Presidio as helping to craft "a distinctive cultural landscape" at the post. She states, "Intentional beautification efforts had changed the natural environment and brought into being an intensely humanized landscape," (Benton-Short 1998:39).

The landscape at Fort Missoula reflects the City Beautiful movement in several ways. Examples from the fort landscape are evident in the very design of the fort complex as well as elements like the widened boulevard system, the careful selection and planting of ornamental shrubs and trees, and the addition of wrought iron fences, concrete sidewalks, raised boardwalks, raised planter flower boxes along the sidewalks on Officers Row, seeded grass lawns, and decorative fire hydrants and lampposts.

Beautifying of the fort during its initial construction in the late 1870s and early 1880s included attempts to organize the layout and natural configuration with manageable transportation routes and introduced vegetation. The Fort Missoula historic record from this period is sprinkled with references to the goals and ideals of the City Beautiful movement. An 1884 letter from the post commander to the Adjutant General's office indicated that in regards to "beautifying of the post" long lines of cottonwoods transplanted from nearby groves and yards had been added in front of the officers' quarters. These improvements were watered by a three-inch main from the Bitterroot River (Fort Missoula Collection, Series 1, Box 1, Folder 2 "Correspondence 1877-1899":216).

The military post at Missoula, which had an "open design" from the beginning, also followed the City Beautiful movement during the renovation of the fort complex between 1908 and 1912 (Flaherty 1978:15-16). During the renovation of the fort, tokens of improvement following the City Beautiful ideals were incorporated in the street and landscaping design. These included wider transportation routes around the new parade ground, street trees, lampposts, sidewalks, and low wrought-iron fencing to protect the new lawns seeded in front of the new officers' quarters. The sidewalks delineating the seeded lawns and new trees around the Post Hospital during this time were of a raised wooden plank construction, a unique system at Fort Missoula. Other landscaping improvements included raised flower boxes lining the sidewalks along Officers Row. These tokens of improvements, including the open interior views, delineated and cultivated lawns and street trees, and widened boulevards, helped craft a distinctive cultural landscape at Fort Missoula. As with the Presidio in San Francisco, Fort Missoula became both a park and a small military community within the larger and continually growing urban community of Missoula (Benton-Short 1998:39).

The general use of the fort complex, including but not limited to renovations, new construction, transportation routes, landscaping, and the introduction of grain and hay-fed livestock into the greater fort area, allowed for the continued reduction of native vegetation and the increasing presence of non-native elements. Non-native invasive plant species that have become established in the fort area over the course of time include spotted knapweed, leafy spurge, sulfur cinquefoil, henbane, baby's breath, quack grass, and smooth brome, in varying densities (Marler 2006).

The second significant period of the fort's landscape configuration reflected the efforts of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Between 1933 and 1942 Fort Missoula served as a regional headquarters for the Corps. During the CCC's presence at the fort, the Corps conducted numerous landscaping projects including the planting of boulevard trees along the original entrance road and other areas of the fort.

Multiple lines of evidence suggest the CCC planted the Siberian Elms at Fort Missoula. One source notes "the trees along the original entrance road were planted by the CCC in 1934" (McDonald, Long, and Hardin 1984:64). A May 1935 edition of the *Green Guideon*, a monthly newsletter published by the CCC, mentions that the Corps conducted landscaping at the fort, but does not describe what specific landscaping activities occurred (*Green Guideon*, 31 May, 1935). Historic aerial photographs taken during the CCC period depict ornamental trees and shrubs around the buildings along Officers Row, including shrubs in the backyards that define the individual yards much like fences. According to the Missoula City Urban Forester, the Siberian Elms at the fort are of the proper age to have been planted by the CCC (Scott Stringer, personal communication, August 8, 2007). The final line of evidence, and the most

compelling, comes from historic photographs. The trees along what would become E and H streets and along the main entrance road were already well established by the time these photographs were taken in the early 1940s, indicating they were likely planted before the internment camp presence suggesting a CCC association.

The CCC utilized a large portion of the western edge of the fort during the 1930s and early 1940s creating a need for additional buildings and access routes. This increased use of a wider area of the fort, with additional structures and transportation routes, continued to impact the remaining native vegetation. In the riparian area along the river, some ornamental shrubs and box elder were introduced, specifically on Sleven's Island located south of the original parade grounds. Since box elder is not native west of the continental divide, it is an artificial assemblage. In addition, non-native grasses and forbs, including several noxious weeds such as common tansy, hounds tongue, and Canadian thistle are present. Exotic grasses present include Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratense*) and reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacae)* (Marler 2006).

Site Layout

Fort Missoula was constructed using an open design implemented by the military in the 1870s. Based on this design, the fort had no palisade walls or defensive earthworks. This open design was used for forts constructed primarily in the West and was meant to create a "logistical center for an army actively patrolling and policing the countryside," (McDonald and Bick 1986). This open design assisted with monitoring travel to and from the military post. The design called for "open, exposed clusters of buildings" around the traditional rectangular parade grounds. Seven of the eleven major military posts built in Montana during the late 1800s used the open design (McDonald and Bick 1986).

The original design of the fort had the post structures arranged around a rectangular parade ground with the long southern edge of the parade ground paralleling the Bitterroot River. The structures included a hospital, dead house, headquarters, chapel, laundress quarters, a Chinese laundry, a post sutler, barracks, officers' quarters, adjutant's office, gymnasium, powder magazine, guardhouse, subsistence storehouse, quartermaster's storehouse, non-commissioned officers' quarters, and bakery. The officers' quarters were located along the long north leg of the parade ground, facing the river. The laundress quarters and barracks were on the east and west end of the complex (Long 1991).

During the late 1800s, transportation routes included a southwest-running dirt road that accessed the fort from town. There was also a second access to the fort area from the west, an access road from the fort to the Post Cemetery located several hundred feet to the north, and unnamed dirt lanes that provided access between the structures.

Based on research conducted by Dale Jones, a Montana railroad historian, the Northern Pacific Railroad (NP) reached Missoula in 1883 but provided no rail access to the fort. The Missoula and Bitterroot Valley Railroad, a subsidiary of the NP, built a rail line that ran southwest from Missoula towards Hamilton in 1888. This line had a siding named "Post" in the vicinity of the Missoula-Bitterroot Valley Road southeast of the fort. The siding was 1,051 ft long and listed on Northern Pacific timetables from 1888 to 1968 (Dale Jones, personal communication, January 26, 2008). Any freight from the Northern Pacific's mainline or the Bitterroot branch line intended for the fort was most likely moved by wagon from the Post siding or from Missoula proper. This "Post" siding may have leant its name to the Post Siding Road that accesses the fort complex running northwest from the old Highway 93 route, which was originally known as the Missoula-Bitterroot Valley Road (McDonald, Long, and Hardin 1984:64).

North of the fort complex is an area that historically served and continues to be open space. This area, east and west of the Post Cemetery, was historically used as a target range for artillery practice. The artillery was set up near the fort and directed away from the buildings and structures. When not utilized for target practice, cattle grazed the area. Later, the open space served as tent camping for the CCC. Because of its proximity to the fort, the area also allowed for both passive recreation and more organized forms of recreation by the military and later the CCC.

The reconstruction of the fort during the early 1900s moved the focus of the post design a few hundred feet to the northeast. A new parade ground was established with a curved row of new officers' quarters and barracks on the north and east sides facing the new grounds. A new post hospital, guardhouse, water tower, post-exchange, and headquarters were also added (Long 1991:12-13). In addition, two non-commissioned officers' quarters, a post bakery, quartermaster's storehouse and root cellar were added a short distance southeast and east of the new grounds (McDonald and Bick 1986).

Transportation routes within the fort complex were added to access the new structures. The Fort Road, which ran southwest, and the Post Siding Road, which ran west-northwest, connected the military post with the Missoula-Bitterroot Valley Road. The Fort Road led

to a sentry box and the Provost Marshall's Office until the fort was abandoned by the military in 1947. It now connects with the fort complex's internal road system at G Street (McDonald, Long, and Hardin 1984:64). Routes that would become A, D, E, F, H, and J Streets outlined the new parade grounds and followed the curve of the new officers' quarters.

In the early decades of the 1900s, the Post Siding Road was used as a street railway route by the Missoula Streetcar Company. The street railway route did not enter the fort proper but ended at a "roundabout" located in the triangle point between the Post Siding Road and the original Fort Road, directly east of the Fire Station. The streetcar company operated from the early 1910s into the late 1930s when all lines were abandoned (Dale Jones, personal communication, January 26, 2008).

The use of the fort as a regional headquarters for the CCC increased activity on the western edge. This in turn required additional access routes. New routes included what would become B and C Streets. An unnamed street that ran north of and parallel to E Street was also added Although this unnamed street no longer exists, evidence of it remains as a linear arrangement of trees along its route.

At the onset of World War II, several rows of barracks were constructed to house internees. These were built on the southeast end of the fort complex in an open field located east of the two large army barracks built during the reconstruction of the fort. Unnamed dirt roads and I Street provided access between the internee barracks and the rest of the fort complex. In the fall of 1941, a road was constructed by a contractor for the CCC so they could access their facilities on the northwest end of the fort complex and would not have to pass through the internment camp area constructed on the southeast end of the fort (The Missoula Sentinel, 25 October, 1941). This is the road known as Guardsman Lane and/or the CCC Road that currently accesses the west end of the fort complex from South Avenue and is the main access route to the fort cemetery. An unnamed dirt road that is no longer maintained accessed the fort cemetery running north from the west end of Officers' Row. This road may have been a continuation of D Street and was most likely used to access the Fort Missoula Gun Club established by military personnel in the 1940s (Hall 2003:12).

Viewshed

The original fort viewshed was extensive on three sides. The natural vegetation along the Bitterroot River limited the view from and towards the fort on the south. The distance from the main town, and its increasing residential and commercial construction, coupled with the open design, flat topography, and sparse vegetation, provided an expansive view from and towards the fort. After the reconstruction of the fort in the early 1900s, the new officers' quarters and barracks reduced the direct line of sight to the east. Even so, the fort viewshed was still fairly expansive and its configuration in an open prairie on the north bank of a bend in the Bitterroot River was still quite evident. During this phase of the fort's development, the water tower was one of the more prominent elements.

The fort's viewshed remained fairly open and the water tower served as one of the most commanding visible structures during the use of the fort by the CCC and subsequent use an internment camp. The most unobstructed view from the second parade grounds was towards the northwest. Although trees and structures have reduced the expansiveness of the original viewshed, the fort area was still highly visible along the open plains between the town of Missoula and the Bitterroot River as late as 1950.

Current Conditions

Although the visual character of the original 1878 post has been compromised by subsequent periods of construction and use, elements remain. These include the non-commissioned officers' quarters, the powder magazine, some of the original transportation routes, the open space north of the fort complex, and the still undeveloped location of the original parade grounds; these provide a connection to the original fort plan.

The visual character of the reconstruction period, which occurred during the height of the City Beautiful movement nationwide, is the strongest presence within the fort complex. The Fort Hospital building, the buildings along Officers' Row, the large barracks buildings, the post-exchange and headquarters buildings, additional transportation routes, and the still undeveloped second parade grounds, all remain from the reconstruction period. The lawns and street trees, first added during this time and further improved upon during the landscaping efforts of the CCC, also serve as visual reminders of the fort's early history.

Currently, most of the transportation routes within the fort complex have been improved and paved. Some of these routes date to the original layout of the fort and some remain from the reconstruction period, the CCC period, and the internment camp period. Other routes, including the one north and parallel to E Street, no longer exist. Most of the original post structures were removed beginning in the 1960s. Many of the reconstruction period buildings are still being used although some have been altered from their original design. CCC period structures are still being utilized although two large warehouses no longer exist. Several additional structures were erected

within the main fort complex after 1947 though most are maintenance and ancillary buildings for existing structures (McDonald and Bick 1986).

Although the removal of some of the Siberian elms planted along the Fort Road occurred and some replaced, the majority remains, and the tree-lined corridor along this historic entryway still elicits the historic aspect associated with the road. In a few areas, most of the elms, specifically along the front of the fort's reconstruction-era Officers' Row, have been removed; however, many of the boulevards still posses their tree-lined visage evoking the historic period of Fort Missoula in a compelling fashion. The elms and other trees planted along streets, plants resulting from landscaping and watering, in association encroaching development, power lines, and structures, has resulted in a diminished viewshed to and from the second parade ground.

At present, the open area north of the fort complex continues to serve in a recreational capacity. Though artillery fire no longer peppers the area, the section east of Guardsman Lane/CCC Road is home to multiple baseball diamonds, a tennis court, and continues to be used for cattle grazing, while the area west of the road contains two soccer fields. The low profile of these features does not detract, nor are noticeable, from the fort itself. So while the specific use of the open space has changed since its inception, its intended use as an open space to accommodate a variety of functions remains; it currently still serves a variety of recreational functions as it did historically.

As early as the 1930s, the area surrounding the fort complex began to be developed. The Missoula Country Club was one of the first entities to establish itself in the vicinity of the fort. It is directly southeast of the fort complex and within 75 feet of the water tower. As the town of Missoula grew, and with the sale or lease of portions of the fort's holdings starting in 1948, additional development in the area was inevitable. Community Hospital, a recreational complex, a public golf course, and other private entities have been established on what was once part of the fort's holdings to the east of the main complex along the original access route from Missoula.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

The Fort Missoula Historic District and Boundary Increase retains a high degree of historic and archaeological integrity. Although modern development has occurred on three sides of the fort complex, the buildings and landscape resources evoke much of the setting and feeling of the Fort reflected during its different iterations of use. From the resources dating to the earliest period of the Fort's history, through the CCC period and culminating with the post-interment period of use, the Fort Missoula Historic District and Boundary Increase area provide a glimpse of an evolving military facility. The essential physical features that comprise the district include the buildings, structures, objects, and sites associated with the Fort Missoula Military Post, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Alien Detention Camp, the Northwestern Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, and the overall historic landscape. These features graphically and evocatively convey the significance of the historic district. One of the most compelling physical features of the district is the historic landscape. The historic landscape retains a high degree of integrity representing the use of an area for specific purposes while integrating the natural environment. While undergoing some changes, the landscape still strongly reflects the rural setting of the original Fort.

The Fort is directly associated with significant historical events and, because the fort area has retained significant historic characteristics, it still evokes a sense of those past events. In the mid-to-late 1940s, after the fort's most intensive use, the Army sold or leased portions of the fort property to various agencies including the Department of Civil Defense, the Marine Corps, the Montana National Guard, the Forest Service, the University of Montana, and both the Army and Navy Reserves. The transfer of different portions of the property resulted in a wide variety of uses of the fort by federal, state and county agencies, and private organizations. The 1960s witnessed the systematic dismantling of the earliest fort buildings near the southwest corner of the fort by the General Service Administration. The restoration of the original Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters (Building 201) by the Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society occurred at this time. The non-profit Northern Rockies Heritage Center owns and preserves much of the heart of the current Fort Missoula Historic District.

The county supported Fort Missoula Historical Museum today occupies the 1911 Quartermaster's Storehouse (Building 322). As part of the museum's artifact collection, several buildings and structures have been recently acquired or donated and moved from their original locations in the Missoula vicinity to a small, 10 acre parcel of undeveloped land to the north of the original parade ground. The land upon which these buildings were placed was used historically as the fort garden and no fort buildings were erected here. Although these recently moved buildings bear no historical relationship to one another or to the military fort properties and are noncontributing elements within the Fort Missoula Historic District, they do not overly detract from the setting and feeling of the district. The integrity of the fort complex, even with the removal of the earliest buildings and the addition of more recent elements, remains extra high, weathering both ownership changes and adaptive reuse of the individual buildings and property.

Subsurface investigation at 24MO0188 (the historic Fort Missoula dump), the Original Post Bakery Site, the CCC Warehouse Building 308 Site, and the 1880s-era Trash Deposit Site indicate the presence of intact subsurface deposits with good integrity exist at the Fort based on the identification of artifacts and structural remains. The identification of several areas displaying archaeological integrity strongly suggests other such areas exist on the fort property. These archaeological deposits provide another avenue of inquiry regarding the history and use of Fort Missoula.

Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase, Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

Note: All resources recorded in the 1987 nomination and in this addendum and boundary increase are included in this table. Each resource is presented in two lines. Information presented in the first line relates to the original 1987 nomination and the second line provides current information including present ownership and/or use. The information provided in the second line pertains to this addendum and boundary increase.

Table 1. Contributing and Noncontributing Resources of the Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

NO.	NAME	DATE(S)	DESCRIPTION/COMMENT	C OR NC	CLASSIFICATION
1	Post Headquarters	1940*	2 ½ story frame, Offices	C	Building
1	(Lolo NF, vacant)		Unchanged	C	
2	Post Exchange	1906	2 ½ story brick, Offices	C	Building
2	(NRHC, Heritage Hall)		Restored in 1998	C	
9	Post Hospital	1911	3 ½ story concrete, Hospital	C	Building
9	(WMMHC - offices)		Unchanged	C	
11	Garage	Ca. 1938	1 story balloon frame, Constructed by the CCC	N/A	Building
11	(WMMHC – storage)		Unchanged	C	
12	Hospital Staff Quarters	1938	1 story frame residence, Constructed by the CCC	C	Building
12	(WMMHC – Family Services)		Minor modifications – windows and doors replaced, modernized	C	
14	NCO Quarters	1910	2 story frame duplex, Windows and doors boarded over	C	Building
14	(U. of M., vacant)		Unchanged	C	
15	Garage		1 story balloon frame, Storage	N/A	Building
15	(U. of M.)	Ca. 1938	Unchanged	C	
16	NCO Quarters	1910	2 story frame duplex	C	Building
16	(U. of M., vacant)		Unchanged, Windows and doors boarded over	C	
17	Pump house		1 story cement, partially submerged, Associated with Water Tank	N/A	Building
17	(NRHC)	Ca. 1912	Exterior unchanged, Vacant, equipment removed	C	
18	Transformer shed		Balloon frame, Associated with Water Tank	N/A	Building
18	(NRHC)	Ca. 1912	Exterior unchanged, Vacant, equipment removed	C	
19	Shed		1 story, balloon frame, Base of Water tank	N/A	Building
19	(NRHC)	Ca. 1912	Unchanged	C	

20	Pump house		1 story cement, partially submerged, Associated with Water Tank	N/A	Building
20	(NRHC)	Ca. 1912	Exterior unchanged, Vacant, equipment removed	C	
21	Electrical Substation	Ca. 1954	1 story concrete substation	NC	Building
21	(NRHC)	Ca. 1940	Unchanged, constructed for Internee Camp, Vacant	C	
24	Company Barracks	1910	2 ½ story concrete barracks	C	Building
24	(Lolo National Forest SO)		Unchanged	C	
26	Company Barracks	1910	2 ½ story concrete barracks	C	Building
26	(U.S. Army)		Unchanged	C	
27	Officers Quarters	1910	2 ½ story concrete fourplex	C	Building
27	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
28	Officers Quarters	1910	2 ½ story concrete duplex	C	Building
28	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
29	Officers Quarters	1910	2 ½ story concrete duplex	C	Building
29	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
30	Commanding Officer's Quarters	1910	2 ½ story concrete residence	C	Building
30	(NRHC Offices)		Unchanged	C	
31	Officers quarters	1910	2 ½ story concrete duplex	C	Building
31	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
32	Officers Quarters	1910	2 ½ story concrete duplex	C	Building
32	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
33	Officers Quarters	1910	2 ½ story concrete duplex	C	Building
33	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
34	Garage		4 car, balloon frame	N/A	Building
34	(NRHC)	Ca. 1938	Unchanged	C	
35	Garage		Single car, balloon frame	N/A	Building
35	(NRHC)	Ca. 1938	Unchanged	C	
36	Garage		4 car, balloon frame	N/A	Building
36	(NRHC)	Ca. 1938	Unchanged	C	
37	Garage		4 car, balloon frame	N/A	Building
37	(NRHC)	Ca. 1938	Unchanged	C	
46	Fire Station/ Guard House	1940	2 story concrete offices	C	Building
46	(Lolo NF)		Unchanged	C	

51	Water tank	1912	151' metal tower, Mistakenly listed as T-19 on some references	C	Structure
51	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
63	Provost Marshall's Office	1945	1 story frame office	NC	Building
63	(BLM, storage)		Unchanged	C	
101	Army Reserve Motor Pool	Ca. 1947	1 story concrete block	NC	Building
101	(U.S. Army)		Altered doors	NC	
105	Post Bakery	1910	1 ½ story concrete	C	Building
105	(U.S. Army)		Unchanged	C	
114	USFS Laboratory	Ca. 1965	Mobile home laboratory	NC	Building
114	(USFS)		Unchanged	NC	
142	Quartermaster's Stable	1910	1 ½ story concrete stable	C	Building
142	(U. of M.)		Unchanged	C	
150	Recreation Hall/Gym	1940	3 story frame building	C	Building
150	(U.S. Army)		Unchanged	C	
154	Vocational Education Building	1945	1 story metal Quonset hut, Moved in 1987	NC	Building
154			Removed	NC	
156	Solitary Cell Block	1945	1 story concrete block	NC	Building
156	(U. of M., academic labs)		Unchanged	C	
157	Solitary Cell Block	1945	1 story concrete block	NC	Building
157	(U. of M., academic labs)		Unchanged	C	
201	NCO Quarters	1877	1 story log duplex	C	Building
201	(Historical Museum at Fort Missoula)		Unchanged	C	
202	Carriage House	1880	1 story frame	C	Building
202	(Historical Museum at Fort Missoula)		Unchanged	C	
203	Warehouse	1940	1 story frame, Built by CCC	C	Building
203	(Historical Museum at Fort Missoula)		Doors and roof substantially altered	NC	
210	Respite House	1998	1 story frame	N/A	Building
210	(CDC)		New construction	NC	

214	CCC Barracks	1938	1 story frame residence	C	Building
214	(CDC)		Altered, incompatible additions	NC	
310	Boiler Plant	Ca. 1947	1 story frame plant, residence	NC	Building
310	(U.S. Army)		Unchanged	C	
312	Warehouse	1936	2 story frame warehouse	C	Building
312	U.S. Army		Unchanged	C	
316	CCC Admin Building	1936	1 ½ story frame offices	C	Building
316	(RMMMH)		Incompatible alterations, reduced integrity	NC	
322	Quartermasters Storehouse	1911	1 ½ story brick offices	C	Building
322	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)		Unchanged, stabilized	C	
323	Quartermasters root cellar	1908	Underground storage cellar	C	Building
323	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)		Unchanged, stabilized	C	
327	Oil Storage Building	1940	1 story frame warehouse, built by CCC	C	Building
327	(U.S. Army)		Unchanged	C	
328	Motor Pool Garage	1940	1 story frame garage, built by CCC	C	Building
328	(U.S. Army)		Unchanged	C	
330	Motor Pool Garage	1945	1 story frame garage, built by CCC	NC	Building
330	(U.S. Army)		Unchanged	C	
334	Powder Magazine	1878	1 story stone storage building	C	Building
334	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
350	Maintenance Shop	1962	1 story frame shop	NC	Building
350	(U.S. Army)		Unchanged	NC	
351	Storage	Ca. 1962	1 story cinder block	N/A	Building
351	(U.S. Army)		Unchanged	NC	
	Gambrel Roof Shed	Ca. 2000	Recent small pre-fabricated gambrel roof shed	N/A	Building
	(USFS)			NC	
	Cinder Block Building	Ca. 1990	Small, square gable roof building	N/A	Building
	(U.S. Army)			NC	
	Wood frame open shed	Ca. 1990	Rectangular open gable roof shed supported by 14 vertical wood posts	N/A	Structure
	(U.S. Army)			NC	

	Truck Port	Ca. 2000	Metal gable roof supported by six vertical I-beams	N/A	Structure
	(U.S. Army)			NC	
	Bureau of Land Management Building	1984	1 story stucco	NC	Building
	Bureau of Land Management		Unchanged	NC	
	Miller Creek Guard Station	Ca. 1910	Log cabin with gable roof	NC	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)	Moved to Fort Missoula in 1983	Unchanged	NC	Building
	Hays Homestead, cabin, barn and outhouse	Ca. 1900	Referred to as Ninemile Homestead in original nomination	NC NC NC	Building Building Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)	Moved to Fort Missoula in 1974	Barn restored	NC NC NC	
	Pumphouse	1983	Small, wood frame, gable roof building.	NC	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)		Unchanged	NC	
	Sliderock Lookout	1933	L-4 type lookout	NC	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)	Moved to Fort Missoula in 1983	Unchanged	NC	
	Grant Creek School	1907	Wood frame school	NC	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)	Moved to Fort Missoula in 1976	Restored	NC	
	Drummond RR Depot	1910	Wood frame depot originally located in the town of Drummond	NC	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)	Moved to Fort Missoula in 1982	Restored	NC	

	Drummond RR Outhouse	1910	Wood frame outhouse associated with the depot	NC	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)	Moved to Fort Missoula in 1982	Restored	NC	
	St. Michael's Church	1863	One story log church constructed by Jesuits at Hell Gate, four miles west of Missoula	NC	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)	Moved to Fort Missoula in 1981	Unchanged	NC	
	Storage Building	Ca. 1950	One story frame building	NC	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)		Unchanged	NC	
	Garage A	Recently construct-ed	Wood frame, front gable.	N/A	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)	Moved to Fort Missoula in 1990s		NC	
	Garage B	Built 2005	Wood frame, front gable	N/A	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)			NC	
	Trolley Car Building	2011	Wood Frame gable building with shed addition	N/A	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)			NC	
	Restroom	Modern	Gable roof restroom, similar in style to RR depot	N/A	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)	Built in 2000		NC	
	Log Cabin "Fort Missoula Mercantile" Building	1998	Recent, gable roof log building	N/A	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)			NC	

	Ticket Booth	1998	Recent gable roof building	N/A	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)			NC	
	ADC barracks	1941	Large rectangular gable roof building	N/A	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)	Moved to present location in 1995		NC	
	Gable Roof Board-and-batten Shed	2008-2009	Recent small gable roof building with board-and-batten siding	N/A	Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)			NC	
	Concession Booth	1998	Recent shed roof building east of RR depot	N/A	Building
	Fort Missoula Historical Museum)	Moved in 2004		NC	
	Sentry boxes	1941	Not in-situ	NC NC	Building Building
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)		Unchanged, moved several times, additional moves planned	NC NC	
	Original Fort Missoula Road	1880s	Delineated within the original Fort Missoula Historic District Boundary	C	Structure
			Unchanged	C	
	Guardsman Lane / CCC Road	1941	Two lane road, constructed for CCC	N/A	Structure
	(City of Missoula Parks and Recreation)			C	
	Bandstand	1976	South of Main Museum Bld.	NC	Structure
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)	Moved 1983	Unchanged	NC	
	Forestry Interpretive Display	1985 to present	Consists of forestry and logging related machinery and artifacts. Two gable roof sheds cover much of the equipment	N/A N/A N/A	Structure Structure Structure
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)			NC NC NC	
	Rappelling Tower	Ca. 1950	Wood tower	NC	Structure
	(NRHC)		Unchanged	NC	

	Tipi Burner	Ca. 1916	Sheet metal construction	N/A	Structure
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)	Moved to Fort Missoula in 2006		NC	
	Fort Entrance Monument/ Pillars	1929	Stone pillars (2) and commemorating sign	C	Object
	Dearborn & Reserve, LLP		Unchanged	C	
	Fort Missoula Dedication Monument	1929	Stone obelisk with plaque, plaque made by ACM Co., Notes Fort Missoula origins	C	Object
	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
	Second Parade Grounds	1910	Parade ground of the SW quadrant	C	Site
	(NRHC)		Unchanged, Center of today's Fort complex	C	
	Original Parade Grounds and Foundations	1877	Parade ground of the NW quadrant / Officers Quarters and Barracks	C	Site
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)		Unchanged, Center of the original Fort complex	C	
	Post Cemetery	1878	0.88 acre military cemetery	C	Site
	(U.S. Army)		Unchanged	C	
	Foundations – Internment Camp depressions	1941	Internment camp building foundations and depressions	C	Site
	(U. of M.)		Paved parking lots (2) are located in the vicinity of foundations	C	
	24MO0188, Fort Missoula Historic Dump	1880s	Excavations by the University of Montana Department of Anthropology	N/A	Site
	(U. of M.)		Unchanged	C	
	Original Post Bakery Foundation Site	1878	Site from 1 story log structure	N/A	Site
	(City of Missoula Parks and Recreation)		SHPO Concurrence, contributing resource, 01/14/2005, Data recovery mitigation excavations	C	
	Tennis Court	Ca. 1950	Concrete tennis court immediately north of rappelling tower	N/A	Site
	(NRHC)			NC	

	CCC Warehouse, Building 308 Site	CA. 1938	site of 1 story frame warehouse	N/A	Site
	(City Of Missoula Parks And Recreation)		Data Recovery Mitigation Excavations	C	
	Trash Deposit Site	Ca. 1880s	Previously unknown trash scatter	N/A	Site
	(City of Missoula Parks and Recreation)		Data recovery mitigation excavations	C	
	24MO0937, prehistoric lithic scatter	prehistoric	Not addressed during original nomination process.	N/A	Site
	(U. of M.)		Six obsidian surface flakes and five obsidian flakes recovered from a 1 m x 1 m unit.	NC	NC to Addendum and Boundary Increase area; NR eligibility undetermined
	24MO1616 historic landfill	1956-80	Not addressed during original nomination process.	N/A	Site
	(U.S. Army)			NC	
	Historic Stone Alignment	Unknown	Not addressed during original nomination process.	N/A	Site
	(U. of M.)			NC	
	Fort Missoula Historic Landscape	1877-present	Not addressed during original nomination process.	N/A	Site
	(Various)			C	

C=Contributing resource to the historic district, NC= Noncontributing resource to the historic district. Original building number T and P designations, Temporary and Permanent, removed to simplify the numbering system. N/A – the 1987 nomination did not address this building or feature. NRHC=Northern Rockies Heritage Center, WMMHC=Western Montana Mental Health Center, U. of M.=University of Montana, CDC=Child Development Center, RMMMH=Rocky Mountain Museum of Military History

**Recent investigations indicate the original chapel located on the campus was moved and converted into Building (T)1 between 1932 and 1935 (Adler Architects 2011).*

Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Missoula Co., 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.)

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

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

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

[x] 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.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
COMMERCE
MILITARY

Period of Significance

1877-1947

Significant Dates

1877, 1933, 1944

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

This addendum and boundary increase extends the period of significance from the closing date of the original Fort Missoula Historic District nomination (listed April 1987) from 1944 to 1947. The original nomination closed with the end of WWII internment activities; this document extends the period of significance by including the significant post-internment period, when the fort served as a medium-security Army prison camp, and also documents features not discussed in the original nomination.

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 Fort Missoula Historic District, including the boundary increase area nominated here, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the state and local level of significance. The Fort Missoula Historic District, amended through this addendum, retains its eligibility under Criterion C. This boundary increase and addendum provides additional information regarding the district's eligibility under Criterion A, particularly the expanded period of significance. This document also provides a new Criterion D discussion associated with subsurface archaeological features not identified in the original nomination.

The period of significance for the original nomination area and the boundary increase is extended from 1944, when the fort was used for WWII internment, to 1947, to capture the post-internment area period and include those features associated with this later period of use. Though indirectly related to the military's role in quelling tribal uprising in the area, the Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase gains greater significance and is eligible under Criterion A for its early role in non-combative military uses of the property by the federal government and its associated contribution to the local economic development of the area. The Fort was also used to investigate possible military uses of the bicycle by the Black 25th Infantry Regiment, the establishment of a government training school for mechanics in WWI, the largest CCC headquarters in the United States in the 1930s, its use as an Italian and Japanese detention camp during WWII, and for a brief period its use as a medium security prison for American soldiers. Improvements made at the fort during this period are integral components that display the evolution and historic adaptive reuse of the property. Though the barracks were removed after 1947, the remaining foundations provide a stark reminder of this later history of this era of the fort.

Additional significance is gained under Criterion D established through subsurface investigations in several portions of the district. Sites 24MO0188, the Original Post Bakery Site, the CCC Warehouse Building 308 Site, and the Trash Deposit Site have all displayed excellent potential to contribute information important to the Fort and its various permutations related to its different uses. This information is not restricted to the cultural materials but extends to information about non-extant buildings. Study of the archaeological record would greatly enhance the understanding of military life specific to fort costumes and culture, both locally and likely regionally.

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

(Revisions to addendum and boundary increase incorporated into Significance statement from original nomination)

Under Criterion A, the Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase area is eligible for listing for its association with military history, its important contribution to local and regional commerce, and by its political and governmental associations. Although constructed to serve a military capacity, the Fort in fact, functioned less in a military role and more in a non-combative military use resulting in increased economic benefit to the area. Constant scrutiny of the Fort for possible closure was strongly resisted by the local business community of Missoula, which was well aware of the significant economic contribution the Fort provided and who fought to maintain its presence. Congressional appropriations allowed for the reconstruction of the Fort in 1904, though it wasn't until its establishment as the Rocky Mountain Regional Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) administrative center from 1933-1942 that its most active period of use occurred resulting in an increased economic assist to the city of Missoula and the region. With the start of World War II and concurrent decrease in CCC activities, the Fort became the largest internment camp for non-military foreign and native persons. The Fort fit perfectly the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) criteria and was chosen as one of the numerous inland internment camps for approximately 1200 Italian nationals and 1000 Japanese-Americans during World War II. After the close of the War, the Fort served as an Army prison camp with the release of wartime internees. Foundations serve as the only physical above ground evidence of the location and arrangement of the rows of internment camp barracks buildings which were systematically dismantled after 1947.

The Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase area gains additional significance under Criteria D established through archaeological investigations conducted at the property through the last 30 years. Subsurface investigations at sites 24MO0188, the Original Post Bakery Site, the CCC Warehouse Building 308 Site, and the Trash Deposit Site all yielded valuable deposits. Criterion D significance is derived not only through recoverable artifacts, but also through information derived from the actual physical structural remains associated with former buildings; recent excavations at the Original Post Bakery Site and the CCC Warehouse Building 308 Site indicate the presence of both structural elements and historic artifacts that will allow further interpretation of the history and use of the Fort (Ogborne et al, 2008). Investigations at 24MO0188, the Fort Missoula Historic Dump, yielded a variety of artifacts dating to the earliest use of Fort Missoula from 1877 to 1900; further investigation could provide additional information regarding this embryonic period. Subsurface investigations at the Trash Deposit Site revealed disturbed artifacts dating from the late 1800s to the early 1900s within the 0-30 cmbs plow zone; however, shovel probes and the use of metal detectors indicate the majority of the trash deposit remains undisturbed below 30 cmbs (Hall 2003:12). The presence of recoverable archaeological data from the above four mentioned sites strongly suggest buried deposits likely also occur at the Internment Camp Foundations site.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Introduction (Original Nomination with revisions)

Due in large measure to the lack of a compelling military need for Fort Missoula, the fort was plagued by recurrent threats of closure by the Army. However, Missoula business people were well aware that the presence of the fort contributed significantly to the local economy and they worked hard to maintain the fort's existence. Through the effective lobbying efforts of U.S. Senator Joseph Dixon from Missoula during the first years of the 20th Century, Congressional appropriations were secured for the complete reconstruction of the Fort in 1904, although no discernible military purpose for the complex had been identified. With its collection of substantial, well-designed new buildings, Fort Missoula continued to flounder through the 1910s and 1920s, until its most active period of use began with the establishment of the Fort as the Rocky Mountain Regional Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) administrative center from 1933-1942.

Fort Missoula was the largest CCC headquarters in the United States and the buildings and structures associated with CCC use of the property gain significance due to their association with this highly successful work program for young men during the depression years. The program contributed greatly to the general economic recovery of not only the City of Missoula but the Montana-Idaho-Wyoming region, an area characterized by sparse population, heavy timber, and extensive grasslands. The CCC is known in the West as the most popular of the New Deal programs. In addition to providing employment for thousands of young men during the Depression era, the CCC program resulted in a wide variety of significant improvements to the environment, including land reclamation and water development projects, fencing, road building, bridge construction, fire control and improvements to the state and national parks of the Rocky Mountain region. Strong community interest in having a CCC camp located nearby is evidenced by the fact that the program directors at Fort Missoula were careful to achieve a wide geographical distribution of the camps so that the benefits of the program would be shared equitably. Fort Missoula's role as the administrative headquarters lends those buildings constructed during this period historical significance.

When World War II began and the CCC activities abated, the Fort became the largest internment camp for non-military foreign and native persons. The Fort fit perfectly the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) criteria and was chosen as one of the numerous inland internment camps, confining approximately 1200 Italian nationals and 1000 Japanese-Americans during World War II. The Fort's involvement with the INS detention and screening of the Issei is of great significance, and the foundation remains of the internment camp serve as a poignant reminder of one of the more tragic periods of the nation's history.

Fort Missoula was the primary internment camp in the United States for Japanese-born American citizens and was distinct from the numerous camps operated during the war by the War Relocation Authority (WRA) for the detention of over one hundred thousand citizens of Japanese descent who were born in the United States (Nisei). The Japanese-born Issei were perceived as a particular threat to United States security at the start of World War II. Lists of prominent Issei had been developed by the Federal Bureau of

Investigation prior to the initiation of the hostilities between the United States and Japan. Within ten days of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, hundreds of Issei residents in West Coast cities were rounded up and transported to Fort Missoula where INS staged immigration and "loyalty" hearings. When the Fort Missoula internment camp had reached its capacity within weeks of the beginning of the war, the INS established another camp at Fort Lincoln in North Dakota to accommodate additional Issei prisoners.

After the close of the War, the fort served as a prime location for an Army prison camp when the wartime internees were released. Two maximum-security cellblocks and a limited number of other improvements at the fort were constructed during this phase of the fort's history. The two cell blocks and other improvements related to the Army prison camp are integral components of the evolution and historical adaptive use of Fort Missoula by the U. S. Army over a 70-year period, which is characterized by the lack of military uses for the property. Only foundation remains exist to mark the location and arrangement of the rows of internment camp barracks buildings. These wood-frame barracks were systematically dismantled after 1947 but the significance of the events that took place on this site at the east end of the fort complex are recalled by the rows of concrete pads in the open, windswept field.

CREATION AND CONSTRUCTION

The following information, except when noted, is from the original Fort Missoula Historic District National Register nomination (NR#87000865) [McDonald and Bick 1986]

In 1867, Chief Red Cloud's war against the forts along the Bozeman Trail, especially Fort C.F. Smith in Montana Territory and Fort Phil Kearny in Wyoming Territory, caused panic among Montanans. The panic resulted in a deluge of telegrams from active Gov. Thomas R. Meagher to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton requesting additional federal troops and permission to call out the Montana militia. Neither request was officially granted, but the militia took up arms and roamed about the countryside. They accomplished very little, except to run up a bill for $1,100,000.00 which was forwarded to the War Department. After a series of investigations, the territorial government was reimbursed $515,343 in 1872, but no forts were built for the defense of western Montana.

In the spring of 1874, when President Ulysses Grant ordered the removal of the Flathead Indians from the Bitterroot Valley, Chief Charlo refused to leave. Fearing the outbreak of hostilities, Governor Benjamin Potts and territorial delegate Martin Maginnis issued a series of petitions to Congress requesting a military post to be located in Missoula, ostensibly to control the area's Indians. Local newspapers stated that the presence of soldiers would "invite immigration... stimulate the development of resources... and would be an advantage to business." Variations of this theme appeared all through 1874 and 1875.

Bowing to political pressure, the War Department sent Lt. Col. Wesley Merritt to the Missoula Valley in January, 1876. After examining several locations, he recommended that a one- or two-company post be built at or near Hellgate Pass. Two men were sent out that same year to select and survey the location and later in 1876, the Quartermaster General appropriated $28,000 to build the new post. In June 1877, two companies from the Seventh Infantry were sent to Missoula to construct the Fort. They marched the 217 miles from Fort Shaw in 17 days and began work on the Fort in late June. Lack of equipment, the long distances over which supplies had to be hauled and the small labor force hampered the construction effort, but the majority of the Fort was finished in 1878.

Fort Missoula, contrary to the popular picture of forts, was never surrounded by walls. After 1870, most of the forts constructed in the West were of a new design and were intended to be the logistical center for an army actively patrolling and policing the countryside. Fort Missoula, and her sister fort, Fort Huachuca in Arizona, both built in 1877, reflect this more aggressive policy. Open, exposed clusters of buildings, most still surrounding the traditional rectangular parade ground, was the new design. Of the eleven major posts constructed in Montana between 1866 and 1892, only four were fortified in some manner; the rest were all built without walls or other defensive works.

NEZ PERCE WAR

The only Indian battle involving Fort Missoula was against the Nez Perce, a tribe living outside the boundaries of the present state of Montana. When the Nez Perce had been ordered by the government to relocate to a reservation in Idaho away from their ancestral lands, they attempted to flee to Canada. During the course of their retreat from Oregon, the Indians traveled east, following the Lolo Trail into Montana. The soldiers at Fort Missoula were ordered to arrest and disarm them. An earth and log barricade was set up across the Lolo Creek canyon, about five miles above the mouth of the creek, to stop the fleeing Indians. The Indians refused to surrender and changed their course of travel to bypass the fortification. This site was ever after referred to as Fort Fizzle. The soldiers returned to their post and a few days later joined a column led by Col. John Gibbon, commander of Fort Shaw. Loaded into wagons,

they set off in pursuit of the slow-moving tribesmen, catching them about 125 miles southeast of Missoula at a place called the Big Hole.

On August 9, 1877, a dawn attack was launched against the sleeping Indian encampment. In 20 minutes, the soldiers were in possession of the camp and the Nez Perce were fleeing in confusion. To cover their families' escape, the warriors rallied and counter-attacked, driving the white men from the village and onto a hillside, besieging them there. During the fierce battle, heavy casualties were inflicted on both sides. The soldiers suffered 40 percent casualties, both wounded and dead, and only the approach of additional soldiers on August 10 saved the garrison from complete destruction. The Indian survivors continued their doomed flight toward Canada and were finally captured by the Army in the Bear Paw Mountains in north-central Montana. A few Nez Perce escaped that battle and made it into Canada but ran into trouble later when they attempted to return to Idaho.

Meanwhile, on November 8, 1877, the post had officially been named Fort Missoula. Companies B, D, H, and I, 3rd Infantry Regiment, had replaced the 7th Infantry garrison on November 14. Newly arrived from Texas, these men lived in tents until frame barracks and non-commissioned officer's quarters were completed in February, 1878. The officers continued to rent quarters in Missoula, four miles away until their quarters were completed in mid-summer of 1878.

A limited number of buildings remain at Fort Missoula today to represent this early period of the Fort's history. The first parade ground, which was originally surrounded by regularly placed one and two story log and frame buildings that served as the officer's quarters and barracks for the enlisted men in the late 19th Century, is now defined by the surrounding foundations of these structures. Although not used for ceremonial purposes since the reconstruction of the Fort in 1908, the original parade ground remains clearly visible and distinct. One Non-commissioned Officer's Quarters (#201) and a carriage house (#202) and a stone powder magazine (#334) remain standing at a short distance from the original parade ground and retain a high degree of historic architectural integrity. The .88 acre original post cemetery, established in 1878, is located approximately one-half mile from the original Fort complex and is included in this nomination as a contributing element.

THE 25TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

May of 1888 witnessed the arrival of the most unique group of soldiers to be stationed at Fort Missoula: members of the 25th Infantry. This unit was one of four Negro regiments surviving the Army Reorganization of 1869. After many years of duty in the southwest and upper Midwest, the regiment was transferred to Montana. Fort Missoula became regimental headquarters, and the Commanding Officer, non-commissioned staff, band and four companies formed the garrison. The remainder of the unit was used at various times to garrison Fort Custer, Fort Harrison, and Fort Assinniboine.

Normal military duties, such as practice marches, target practice, drill and ceremonies, and care of buildings and grounds filled the regiment's day. But there were additional tasks of a special nature that were also included, such as the 1890 involvement of Companies F and H from Fort Missoula in quelling of Sioux "Ghost-Dance" violence in Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota and the 1892 and 1894 suppression of violence resulting from labor unrest and the march of "Coxey's Army" in Montana and Idaho. The most unusual task assigned to the regiment, however, was to evaluate the military possibilities of the bicycle.

Lieutenant James A. Moss, an active cycling enthusiast, was ordered to form the 25th Infantry Bicycle Corps. By a series of trips, both long and short, throughout the area, he hoped to impress the War Department with the usefulness of the bicycle. He organized a trip from Fort Missoula to St. Louis, Missouri. He felt that the trek of 1,900 miles in length over a variety of terrain and through several climactic zones would best demonstrate the endurance of both men and machines. His men had to be able to do more than just ride the bicycles. They had to learn to perform drill, to scale fences, to ford streams and rivers, and to travel forty miles a day, carrying all of their equipment.

Lt. Moss, Asst. Surgeon J.M. Kennedy, and twenty enlisted men comprised the unit making the trip to St. Louis. They departed from Missoula at 5:30 a.m. on Monday, June 14, 1897. They arrived at St. Louis at 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, July 24, having only taken four days of rest in the forty days since their departure. They had endured heat, cold, mud, too much water, too little water, pleasant conditions and hellish ones. The Army was not impressed; the bicycle was not adopted by the U.S. Army as a means of transportation. The Bicycle Corps returned to Montana by train. The 25th Infantry Regiment left Fort Missoula in 1898.

THREATENED FORT ABANDONMENT

On March 20, 1898, the Army ordered the abandonment of Fort Missoula due to the lack of a clear purpose and the fact that the Fort was built upon land with unclear title due to an error in the original land survey at the time of the initial Fort construction in 1877. Abandonment did not occur immediately and was ultimately forestalled.

A locally-raised volunteer cavalry company, Troop F of the 3rd U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, was temporarily garrisoned at Fort Missoula in May of 1898. Four troops had been raised in Montana as part of the contribution to the Spanish-American War efforts. Never to receive the fame accorded to the Rough Riders (1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment), Grigsby's Cowboys, as the 3rd U.S. V.C. was known, through no fault of their own never left U.S. soil. They did, however, suffer from heat, disease and official neglect. They left Montana for Camp Thomas, Georgia in the latter part of May. They returned to Missoula in September with one man dead and many others very ill as a result of unsanitary conditions at the Georgia camp.

Local citizen protest against the Army's order of abandonment and their rapid mobilization to secure the land of unclear title for donation to the Army resulted in the Fort's revitalization. Because business people in Missoula recognized that the military presence in Missoula and the active use of the Fort constituted a vital economic resource, they raised the funds necessary to purchase 320 acres upon which the Fort was built and managed to persuade the Northern Pacific Railroad to donate another 240 acres, all of which was turned over to the U.S. Army. Official orders for abandonment were postponed, but the Fort was not actively used for the next four years. In 1902 the Quartermaster General's Report to the Army recommended that Fort Missoula either be completely abandoned or rebuilt.

FORT RECONSTRUCTION

On March 28, 1904, after the concerted lobbying efforts of U.S. Senator Joseph Dixon of Missoula, Congress passed the appropriation necessary to reconstruct Fort Missoula, even though no clear military purpose for the Fort had been identified. Reconstruction began in 1906 and continued through 1912. During this time, some of the earliest log buildings at the original Fort were dismantled. New, cast concrete buildings were erected in a curved row only a few hundred feet to the northeast of the original parade ground.

Eighteen [*sic*] substantial buildings remain today from this period of the Fort's reconstruction. Along the curved boulevard, a new Post Headquarters (#2), seven new, cast concrete, 2 ½ story buildings forming a new Officer's Row (#27, #28, #29, #30, #31, #32, #33), and two large Company Barracks buildings (#24, #26), also of concrete construction and 2 ½ stories in height, mark the edge of the new parade ground. Two Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters (#14, #16), the Post Bakery (#105), the Post Hospital (#9), the Quartermaster's storehouse (#322) and root cellar (#323), and a new water tower (originally #19, correct number is 51) were constructed at a short distance from the parade ground. At the end of this second building period, the Fort was completely outfitted to serve as a regimental headquarters. However, research indicates that no regimental force was ever actually stationed at Fort Missoula. Between the years 1912 and 1918, the Army repeatedly raised questions about closing of the Fort.

WORLD WAR I

Just prior to America's entry into World War I, Fort Missoula finally was abandoned as a military post. However, the War did not entirely bypass the Fort. The University of Montana contracted to operate a training school, utilizing some Fort buildings. On August 15, 1918, the first group of 200 men arrived to begin the two-month training courses in automobile repair, blacksmithing, wireless (radio), and general mechanics. The University was responsible for housing, feeding and instructing the men. Instructors were hired by the University, from the civilian skilled manpower pools. Eight hours of instruction were provided each day. Equipment was supplied by the University, with the government providing all the funding for the program.

Not long after the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, the school was closed. Fort Missoula was once again idle. In 1918, a bill was passed in Congress to permit the military to lease or sell portions of the Fort property to other entities. The Fort would not be re-garrisoned until September, 1921.

DEPRESSION YEARS AND THE CCC

Activities at the Fort between 1921 and 1933 were routine and not particularly unusual, with a small garrison of soldiers residing there. In 1925, the Fort became the summer Civilian Military Training Camp. Again slated for abandonment in 1933 by the Army, the Fort was put to use as the headquarters for the Rocky Mountain Region Civilian Conservation Corps and continued to serve this purpose until 1941. The CCC was established in an effort to provide work for the nation's young men. The U.S. Army, the only federal entity capable of mobilizing the thousands of young enrollee at the start of the program in July, 1933, was responsible for organizing, housing and training the men in usable skills. The enrollees were not given military training. Other federal agencies, including the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Reclamation Bureau, Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service, defined the tasks to be accomplished.

Fort Missoula was the largest district CCC headquarters in the United States. As the administrative center for all of the camps located in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, Fort Missoula was the place where enrollees were initially trained and assigned. In all, approximately 269 camps were established in the region, some only operating for one or two years. On the average, each year there would be 24 camps in Montana, 57 in Idaho, and 21 in Wyoming. Approximately 200 young men from 18 to 25 years old were stationed at each of the regional CCC work camps. During the first months of the program in the summer of 1941, 400 – 500 young men arrived at Fort Missoula daily. Over the nine year period of the program, approximately 200,000 men were employed, about 86,000 from the region and 114,000 from other states.

Various services, not available at the dispersed camps, were provided at the administrative headquarters at Fort Missoula. The Post Hospital provided medical care beyond that which the simple camp dispensaries could provide. Medical problems were resolved by the district surgeon, the district dentist, etc. The Fort handled supplies, finances, religious services, veterinarian needs and education programs. Lack of recreational opportunities, especially during the long winter months, was identified as one major problem at Fort Missoula. A large new recreation hall (#150) was constructed by the WPA in 1940 to fill this need at the Fort, although this building would only be completely outfitted after the Fort had been turned over to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1941.

A number of buildings and structures associated with the CCC use of the property remain in existence today: the CCC administration building (#316), two residential buildings (#12, #214), two warehouses (#203, #312), the motor pool garage (#330), a storage building (#327) and the monument located at the entrance to the Fort on Reserve Street. Also, during this period, the Army made improvements at the Fort and constructed a new administration building (#1) and the fire station/guard house (#46).

WORLD WAR II (Revisions to Original Nomination)

In the spring of 1941, control and operation of the fort was transferred to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Prior to its entry into World War II, the United States had begun to arrest the crews and confiscate the commercial ships of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy as they arrived at U.S. seaports. On March 30, 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt ordered Axis ships to be seized at harbor and 69 German, Italian and Danish ships were seized in the first weekend. Locations such as Fort Missoula were chosen for their locations far from industrial centers and international borders (Van Valkenburg 1988:5-8).

As many as 1200 Italian male civilians were transported to Fort Missoula for internment in April of 1941. While the presence of some Germans has been suggested, evidence for this is lacking. The Italian detainees included crewmen from confiscated merchant ships and luxury liners, individuals arrested from East coast bars and lodging houses, and approximately 100 artists, musicians and entertainers from the New York World's Fair with expired visas. Individuals were originally housed in cramped dormitories until the INS authorized the construction of thirteen additional prefabricated bunkhouses. Detainees were paid by the INS to serve as construction workers on these projects (Van Valkenburg 1988:10-11, 14-16, 29-30; Fox 1990:164-165; Long 1991:18).

Immigration hearings, reportedly held at the fort, determined the official immigration status of each internee and to establish political affiliations. Since deportation was not possible while the war was ongoing, most Italian men waited out the hostilities at the fort. Some of the internees who were eligible for reassignment to other ships chose instead to remain at Fort Missoula for the duration of the war, where conditions were rather pleasant. Actual control and operation of the facility were in the hands of the U.S. Border Patrol. The internees were largely governed and disciplined by their own officers. It is important to note that according to oral histories, no such hearings were conducted (Long 1991:18, Fiset 1997:45).

The Italian internees named the camp "Bella Vista" meaning "beautiful view." Although there were armed guards, watchtowers and steel fences, routine security measures amounted to little more than roll calls, bed checks and perimeter patrols more useful in turning away curious locals. The mess halls, laundry and similar facilities were staffed by the internees themselves. Internees had access to a new recreation hall (#150) built by the WPA for the fort's previous incarnation as a CCC camp. It included a basketball court, bowling alley, dance hall and restaurant, and was outfitted by the INS camp commander Nick C. Collaer for the internees' use. Theatrical productions and concerts were put on by the internees for their own entertainment. One concert, to which Missoula citizens were invited, attracted a crowed of over 1000 (Van Valkenburg 1988:9-10, 16, 17, 27, 29-30; Fox 1990:164-165). There were no escape attempts.

Due to the local shortage of labor caused by the war effort, many Italian men were paroled to work within a year and a half of interment. Initial work was limited to field labor in sugar beet fields near Missoula and later near Butte. They were also employed as orderlies at the St. Patrick's Hospital, in hotels as cooks and maids, by the Forest Service and as railroad workers (Van Valkenburg 1988:127-128; Fox 1990:165). Some of these men lived in town and reported to the fort only weekly. Restaurants and hotels around the country also wrote to the commanding officer to offer jobs for the parolees.

Barracks construction continued with the addition of another 16 buildings in July of 1941 to bring the internment camp capacity up to 3000. This newer group of barracks was fenced off from the first collection, likely in preparation for the new type of internee that began to arrive at the fort in mid-December, 1941.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the U.S. Government immediately began arresting men of Japanese birth (Issei) on the West Coast of the United States in the belief some might be saboteurs or agents for the government of Japan. Even before the commencement of hostilities, the Federal Bureau of Investigation began to compile lists of Japanese individuals suspected of being potential security risks to the United States and likely saboteurs. Targeted individuals included community leaders, newspaper editors, professionals, laborers, and political activists. The majority were immigrants, not citizens, as U.S. law after 1924 prevented Japanese immigrants from obtaining citizenship (Burton et al 1999; Fiset 1997:28-31).

The first Issei detainees arrived at the fort on December 18, 1941. The two groups of detainees were kept separate, the Italians in the stucco barracks and the Japanese in the wood prefabricated barracks, with the two areas divided by a fence. Initial reports at the fort indicated that the Italian and Japanese groups did not interact and were openly unfriendly with one another. The new Japanese community quickly established its own internal system of organization with a community mayor. Like their Italian counterparts, the Japanese had access to various recreational sports and activities within the confines of the fort, attended religious services and held classes in English and History taught by other detainees. Eventually, they were allowed outside of the fort for outdoor recreation and paroled for labor. However, unlike the Italians, the Japanese endured censorship in their correspondence with family and friends, payment of taxes and greater restricted mobility. Letters written by detainee Iwao Matsushita indicate that eventually the Italians and Japanese arrived at an amicable relationship, both groups participating in musical performances and playing baseball (Aren 1942; Van Valkenburg 1988:84; Long 1991:18; Fiset 1997:40-46, 51-58, 158; Burton et al 1999).

Fort Missoula was the largest camp operated by the INS in the United States and was distinct from those camps established during subsequent months by Executive Order of February 19, 1942, and operated by the War Relocation Authority (WRA) for the detention of approximately 107,000 American men, women and children of Japanese ancestry (Nisei). Unlike with the Italians, the INS commenced Alien Enemy Hearing Boards to determine which of the Japanese detainees to free, parole or hold for the entire war. By the end of the year, 633 Japanese were detained at the fort, and the population eventually reached approximately 1,000. Beginning in the summer of 1942, many of the detainees were relocated to WRA detention centers or other INS facilities. By the fall of that year only 28 Japanese men were left at the fort, existing in a state of relocation limbo. The last of the Japanese detainees were relocated in 1944, the Italians having been released earlier in 1943 (Van Valkenburg 1988:79-84, 114; Fiest 1997:46, 50; Burton et al. 1999). Foundations and ground depressions survive from this period and the spacing, lay-out, and relationship of these developments to the original fort is clearly perceptible. Two of the original internment camp guard towers removed from the fort property during the dismantling were recently recovered by the Fort Missoula Historical Museum staff and plans include the restoration of these structures to their original location.

Shortly after the departure of the Japanese detainees, the Army resumed control of Fort Missoula in June of 1944. Due to its then current condition of a detention center, the Army selected it for adaptation into their disciplinary barracks system. With the addition of

a few structures, Fort Missoula became the Northwestern Branch of the United States Disciplinary Barracks. In addition to the detention blocks already constructed, the Army added two solitary confinement barracks (buildings #156 & 157) that could hold up to ninety-six men in total. The fencing system was also improved, resulting in a three-fence system to deter prisoner escape. The two and a half years the fort was used as Disciplinary Barracks boasted the largest military garrison; 803 personnel in total consisting of officers, enlisted and civilian personnel. The prison population was nearly double this: approximately 1,800 inmates. Of this population, only 110 escape attempts were recorded, the majority were captured within a few hours though a few escapees managed to last a few months before being captured. Two were shot while attempting escape, one of which survived (Long 2005:1-4, 11, 27-29). In 1946, all of the prisoners were relocated to other disciplinary centers, the Army personnel leaving the fort in the spring of 1947 (Long 1991:210). The buildings constructed during the fort's tenure as disciplinary barracks represent a continuation of the detention facility theme first exhibited by the fort's use by the INS. This last period in the fort's historical significance reflects the national trend of the Army's expansion during the years of WWII and is also the largest garrison in the fort's history.

POST-WAR RE-ALLOCATION (Revisions to the Original Nomination)

The fort underwent a process best be described as dissolution after its period of most intensive use during the Great Depression and World War II. During this period of dissolution, the Army began its program to sell or lease portions of the fort property. Land, buildings, and titles thereto began to shift as if in a kaleidoscope. Agencies involved include various departments of Civil Defense, Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, the Montana National Guard, the University of Montana, and the U.S. Forest Service. Missoula County signed a ten year lease with the Army for most of the fort buildings and 822 acres of fort property in 1948. The Army cancelled the lease after two years, however, intending to establish the fort as a northwestern military supply center, plans that never materialized. The fort buildings have been put to a wide variety of new uses by federal, state and county agencies, as well as by private organizations. For example, during the 1960s, the General Services Administration began to systematically dismantle the earliest fort buildings that surrounded the original parade ground at the southwest corner of the complex. During this effort, the original Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters (#201) was spared and the Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society completed restoration of this building. The Northern Rockies Heritage Center, a non-profit organization, owns and preserves much of the heart of the current Fort Missoula Historic District, including the historic buildings along Officers Row.

Archaeological Significance

The archaeology of the Fort Missoula Historic District will contribute to a better understanding and interpretation of the extant and former features of the district. Site 24MO0188, the Original Post Bakery Site, the CCC Warehouse Building 308 Site and the Trash Deposit Site have all demonstrated the archaeological potential to yield important information regarding the property. While the archaeology of Site 24MO0188 and the Trash Deposit Site are restricted to information related to cultural material, both the CCC Warehouse Building 308 Site and the Original Fort Bakery Site yielded structural remains of the buildings that once occupied these locations in addition to cultural material.

The earliest archaeological investigations at Fort Missoula occurred in 1982 when Dr. Carling Malouf of the University of Montana began testing at 24MO0188 (Malouf 1982), while the latest occurred in 2010 with the investigation of the Trash Deposit Site (Krigbaum 2010). To date, subsurface investigations yielded a variety of artifacts related to building construction, diet, dress, munitions, machinery, medical, and items related to personal use. The materials date from the late 1800s through the CCC use of the Fort.

Investigations at site 24MO0188, the Fort Missoula Historic Dump, indicate very good potential to address research issues about material culture and habits related to the military post. The physical information can augment the written documentation and be used to confirm or rebut the written record. This information would not only be useful in further interpretation of Fort Missoula, but could also be used to better understand similar sites throughout the West.

Examination of the Original Post Bakery Site indicates several research questions can be addressed through subsurface investigation. Information regarding the actual physical footprint of the bakery can be compared to the written record regarding the construction of such buildings. The cultural materials recovered from the site may also shed light on dietary information outside of the known culinary activities associated with the bakery; what foods was the bakery staff consuming while manning the bakery? Were these other foods representative of the rest of the Fort? Although documentation indicates rotating shifts of bakers, does artifactual evidence exist suggesting certain individuals operated the bakery more than others?

The recovery of a substantial amount of artifacts and the identification of structural remains indicates the CCC Warehouse Building 308 Site has excellent potential to yield additional information regarding this period of the Fort's use. A comparison of recovered artifacts to CCC period supple lists would allow delineation between artifacts requested by the CCC and items of a more personal nature. Initial exploration suggests the northeast portion of the excavation served as a gathering location based on the recovery of a high concentration of personal use items (Ogborne et al. 2008); additional block excavations within other parts of the building's footprint may corroborate if personal use items are restricted to one location. The recovery of three female-oriented artifacts (cosmetic) within a nine meter area in the northeast portion of the excavation indicates the building was not restricted to men. More intensive subsurface excavations in other portions of the site could explore the possibility of women frequenting a larger area of the building than indicated by the recovery of the three artifacts.

Although the Trash Deposit Site exhibits mixed stratigraphy, the site's use dates to the 1880s. Despite a low number of recovered artifacts, a very high magnetic amplitude associated with magnetic data collected prior to testing indicates the origin of the magnetic anomaly was not located, suggesting additional subsurface investigation could yield further information related to the early disposal practices at the Fort. Ammunition related artifacts comprise the majority of the recovered cultural material; additional investigations may indicate if such artifacts were disposed of in different locations from the usual everyday trash associated with the operation of the Fort.

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The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections

Collection Name: Fort Missoula
Collection Number:
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Series 2, Box 1, Folder 1 "Annual Reports from all of the Major Camps in Montana, 1937 – 1940.

Collection Name: General Photograph Collection, no name.
Ascension Number: 76-443: Officer's Row at Fort Missoula 1918.

Collection Name: Grant Maclay
Ascension Number: 92-24.7: Fort Missoula from old Sutler's Store 1886.

Collection Name: R. H. McKay
Ascension Number: 94-0295: Fort Missoula, aerial view, looking northwest, ca. 1941
Ascension Number: 94-2378: Fort Missoula, new Barracks and Officers' Row, 1931.
Ascension Number: 94.2977: Post Hospital, undated.
Ascension Number: 94.2375: Parade grounds, officers' quarters, and barracks, 1931.
Ascension Number: 94.2373: Fort Missoula from Blue Mountain, ca. 1931.
Ascension Number: 94-0283: Aerial view of the Fort Complex, 1950.

Collection Name: James E. Murray
Ascension Number: 82-11: Fort Missoula aerial view, looking west, ca. 1941.
Ascension Number: 82-220: Fort Missoula internment/prison barracks, ca. 1942.

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Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Missoula Co., MT
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
_X_ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: Missoula City Historic Preservation Office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 208
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)
(See Continuation Sheet for 1:24,000 USGS topographic map of UTM Reference Points)

001	11	723586E	5192515N	011	11	724283E	5192056N	021	11	723587E	5192049N
002	11	724883E	5192562N	012	11	724259E	5191941N				
003	11	724906E	5192351N	013	11	723972E	5192022N				
004	11	724809E	5192334N	014	11	723713E	5192126N				
005	11	724823E	5192135N	015	11	723620E	5191788N				
006	11	724907E	5192130N	016	11	724373E	5191219N				
007	11	724914E	5192070N	017	11	724340E	5191178N				
008	11	724821E	5192007N	018	11	723973E	5191439N				
009	11	724718E	5192061N	019	11	723311E	5191715N				
010	11	724470E	5191982N	020	11	723315E	5192028N				

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

The Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase starts at point 1 on South Avenue. Proceed east along the south side of South Avenue 0.8 miles to point 2, the northeast corner of Missoula County Park. From point 2, follow the park/hospital property boundary south about 0.15 miles to point 3. From point 3, follow the property boundary west about 0.05 miles to point 4. From point 4, follow the property boundary south almost 0.15 miles to point 5. From point 5, follow the property boundary east 0.05 miles to point 6. From point 6, follow the property boundary south about 0.02 miles to point 7, on the north edge of the tree-lined Fort Missoula Road. From point 7, proceed southwest along the north edge of the Original Fort Missoula Road for approximately .15 miles to Point 8. Turn northwest and go about .1 mile to Point 9. At Point 9, proceed southwest for about .15 mile to Point 10. Turn northwest and proceed less than .15 mile to Point 11 located on D Road and just north of the intersection of D Road and G Road. Turn south-southwest and proceed just less than .1 mile to the intersection of D and G roads (Point 12). Proceed northwest along G Road for about .2 mile to the intersection of B and G roads (Point 13). Continue in a northwesterly direction for about another .2 mile to Point 14 at the most western end of G Road. Go southwest almost .25 mile along an unnamed road to the northwest tip of Sleven's Island in the Bitterroot River. The boundary then follows the northern bank of Sleven's Island for about .65 mile (point 16) where it turns southwest following the east edge of the island for just over .1 mile (Point 17). The boundary then moves northwest along the south edge of Sleven's Island back to Point 15. It proceeds almost .2 miles west from this location to Point 19, on the north bank of the Bitterroot River. At this point it turns north for just under .25 miles (point 20) where it again turns east for just under .25 mile to a location on Guardsman Lane (Point 21). The boundary turns north for about .25 miles to return to Point 1.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Fort Missoula Historic District Boundary Increase area is based upon the original historic district boundary, the historic cultural landscape, and the results of recent historical studies and historical archaeological excavations conducted by the University of Montana, archaeologist Dagny Krigbaum, and Western Cultural, Inc. The boundary increase utilizes a combination of property boundaries, visual breaks, and natural and manmade features to include the historic resources within the original district boundary, the historic cultural landscape, newly located historical archaeological resources, the post cemetery and the historic dump site excavated by the University of Montana. The original district boundary included the Fort Missoula Road, historically the primary entrance to the Fort, and the manmade tree-lined corridor feature through which the road runs in a southwest direction. This tree-lined corridor was originally measured at 60 feet in width, centered on the road itself. This measurement has been corrected to 65 feet, centered on the road, to reflect the actual width of the corridor.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dan Hall
organization Western Cultural Inc. date March 2008
street & number Building 28, Suite 2, Fort Missoula Road telephone (406)829-0301
city or town Missoula state MT zip code 59806
e-mail

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.)

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 ___.

See Continuation Sheets

Property Owner:

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

name/title: United States Army
street & number: Fort Missoula Road **telephone:**
city or town: Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59804

name/title: Missoula County
street & number: 200 W. Broadway St. **telephone:**
city or town: Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59802

name/title: Northern Rockies Heritage Center
street & number: PO Box 1884 **telephone:**
city or town: Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59806-1884

name/title: Western Montana Comprehensive Child Development Center
street & number: T-214 Fort Missoula Road **telephone:**
city or town: Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59804-7209

name/title: Western Montana Regional Community Mental Health Center
street & number: 9 Fort Missoula Road **telephone:**
city or town: Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59801

name/title: University of Montana Board of Regents
street & number: Campus Bld. 32 Facilities Services **telephone:**
city or town: Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59812-0001

name/title: City of Missoula
street & number: 435 Ryman Street **telephone:**
city or town: Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59802-4207

name/title: Jim Pope
street & number: 3255 Fort Missoula Road **telephone:**
city or town: Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59804-7204

name/title: Community Medical Center, Inc.
street & number: 2827 Fort Missoula Road **telephone:**
city or town: Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59804-7408

name/title: Lolo National Forest
street & number: Fort Missoula, Bld. 24 **telephone:**
city or town: Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59804

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.

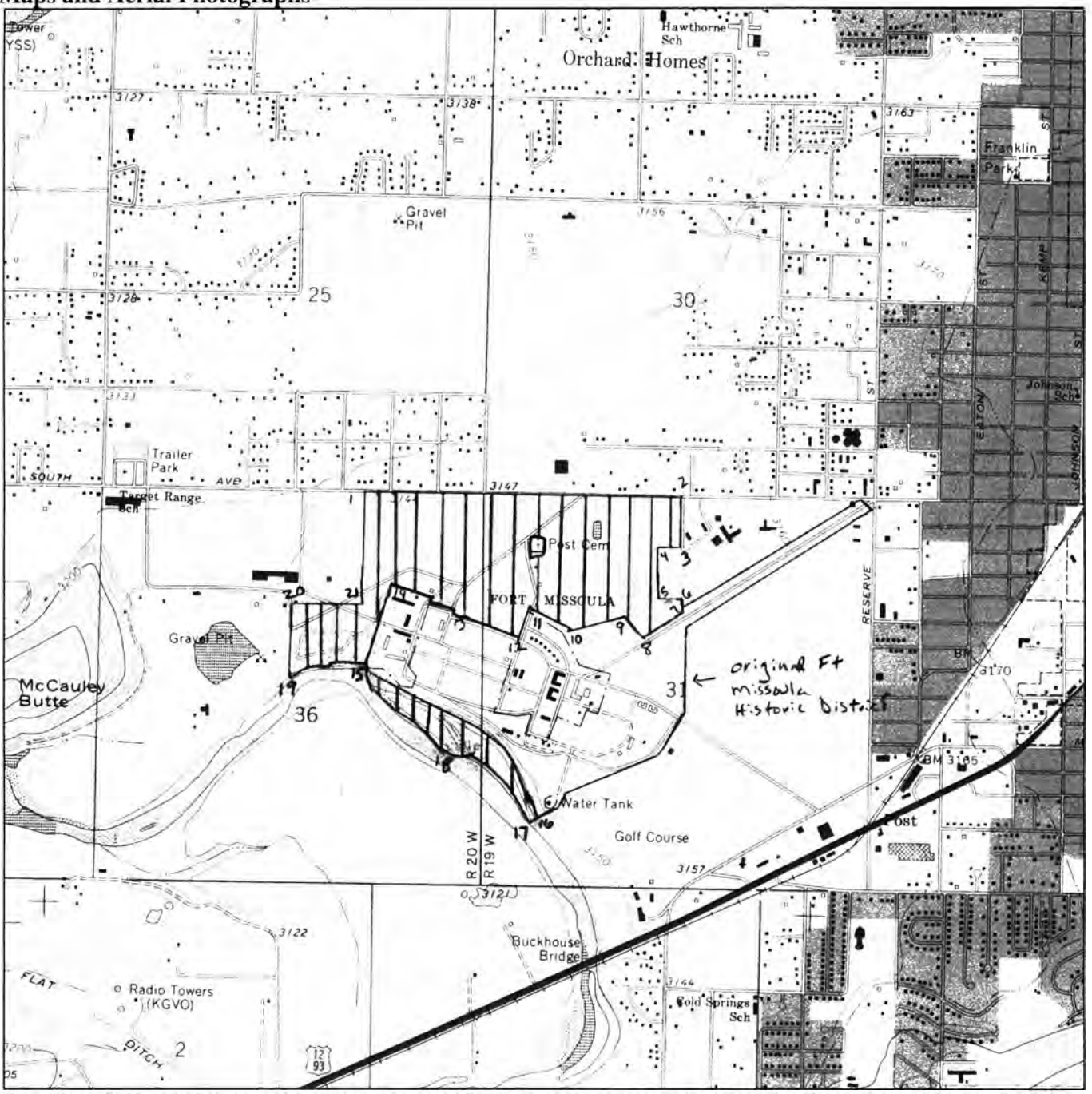
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Maps and Aerial Photographs Page 1

Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
Name of Property
Missoula Co., MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Maps and Aerial Photographs

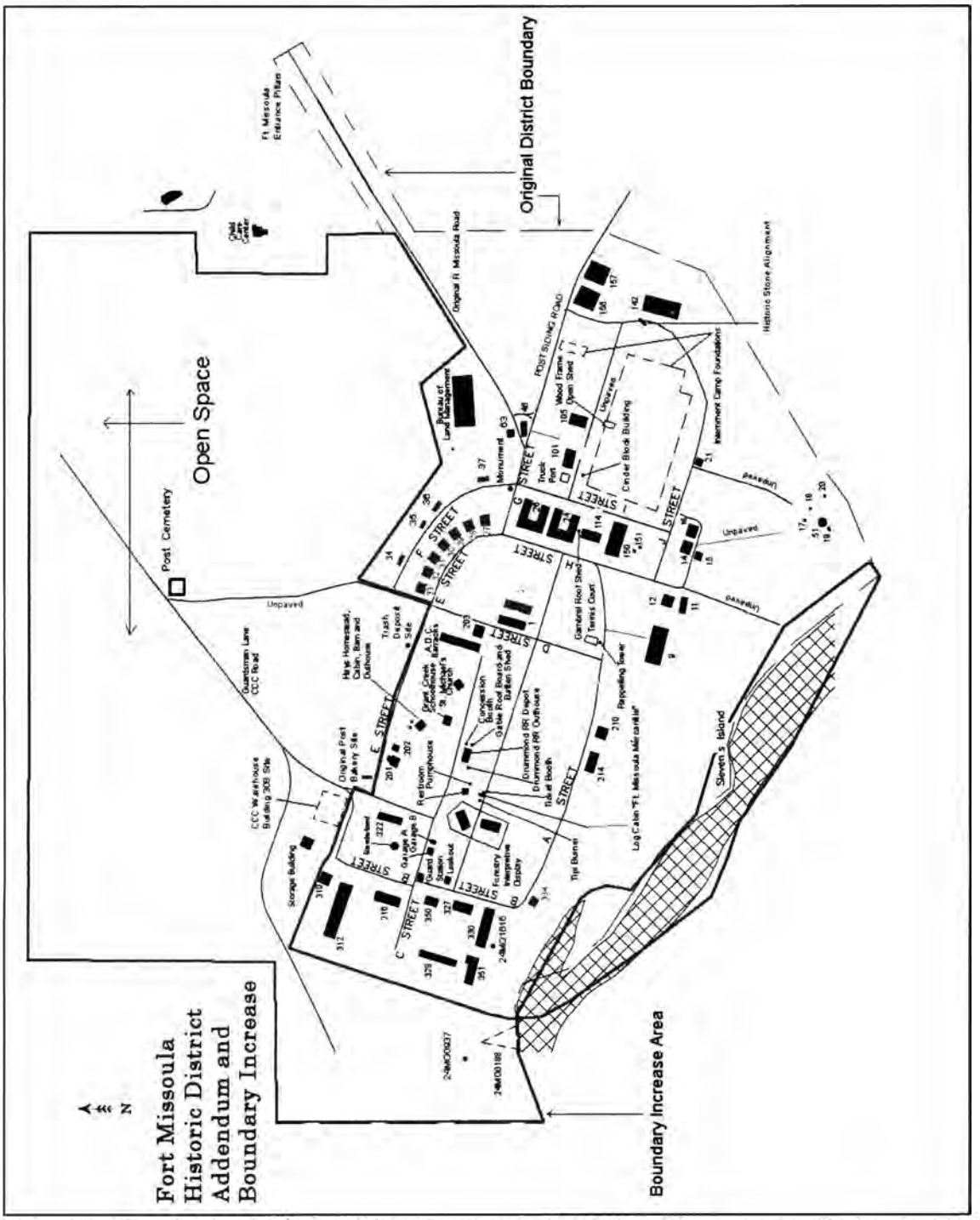


Fort Missoula Historic District and Boundary Increase (Boundary Increase area marked by vertical lines. Area without vertical lines represents original district/addendum area). Found on: Southwest Missoula, Montana 1964, Photorevised 1978, 7.5' quadrangle

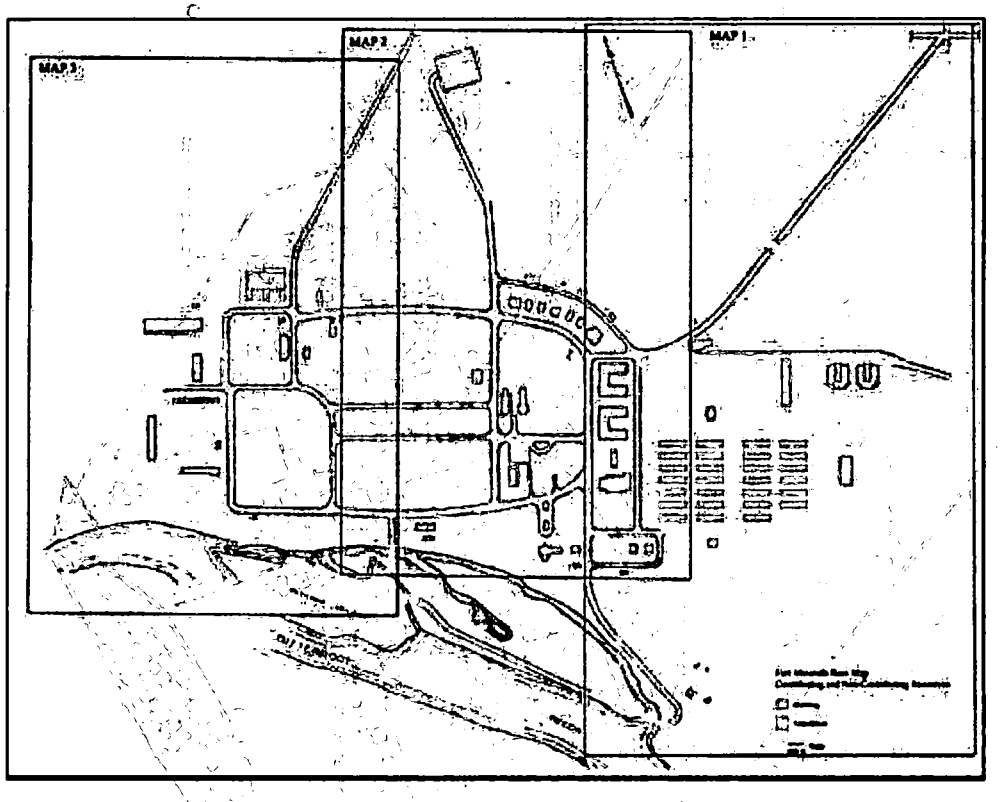
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number Maps and Aerial Photographs Page 2

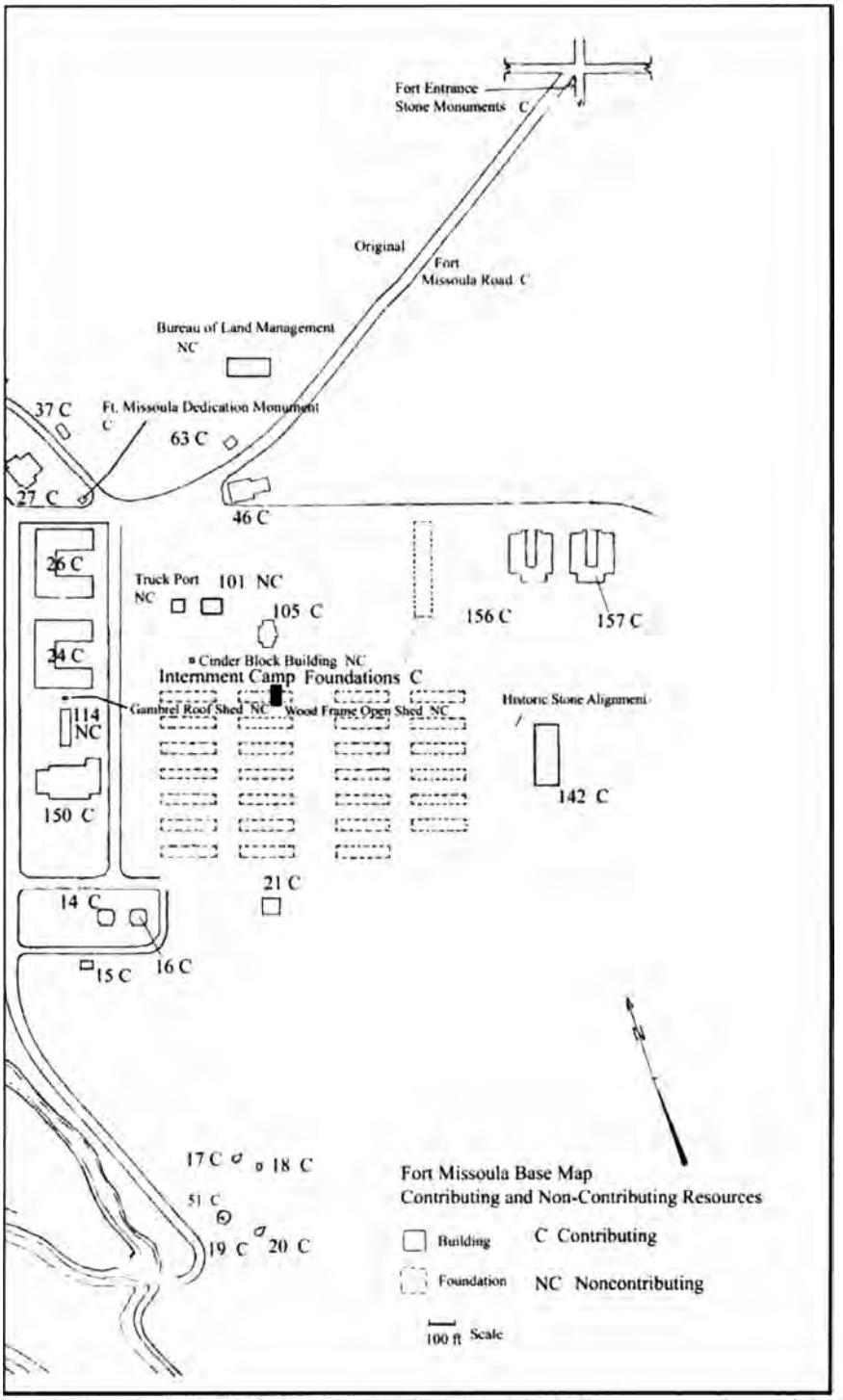
Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
Name of Property
Missoula Co., MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



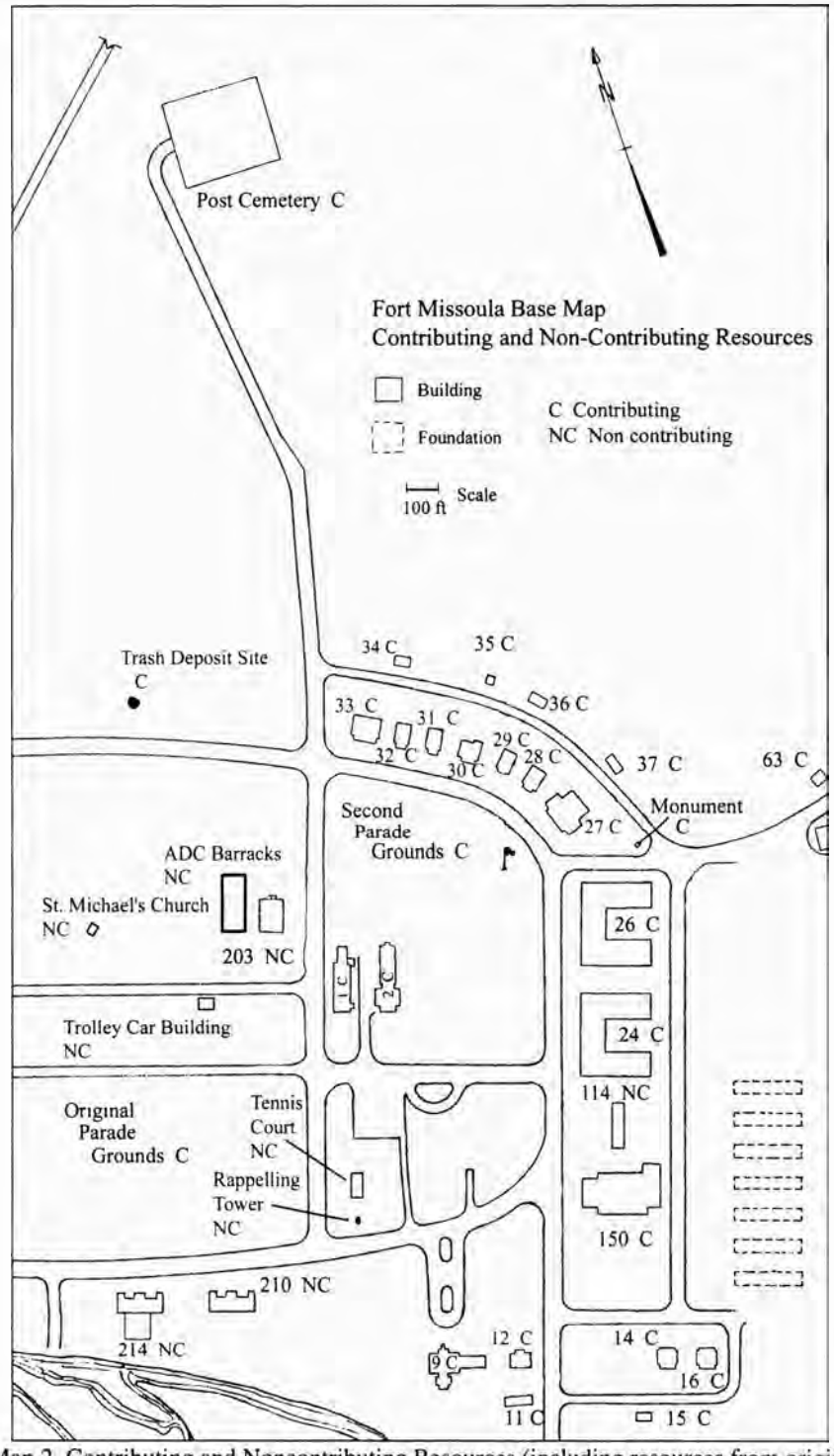
Map of Original Fort Missoula Historic District and Boundary Increase Area (Adapted from map of the Northern Rockies Heritage Center). Boundary increase area conscribed by dark solid line.



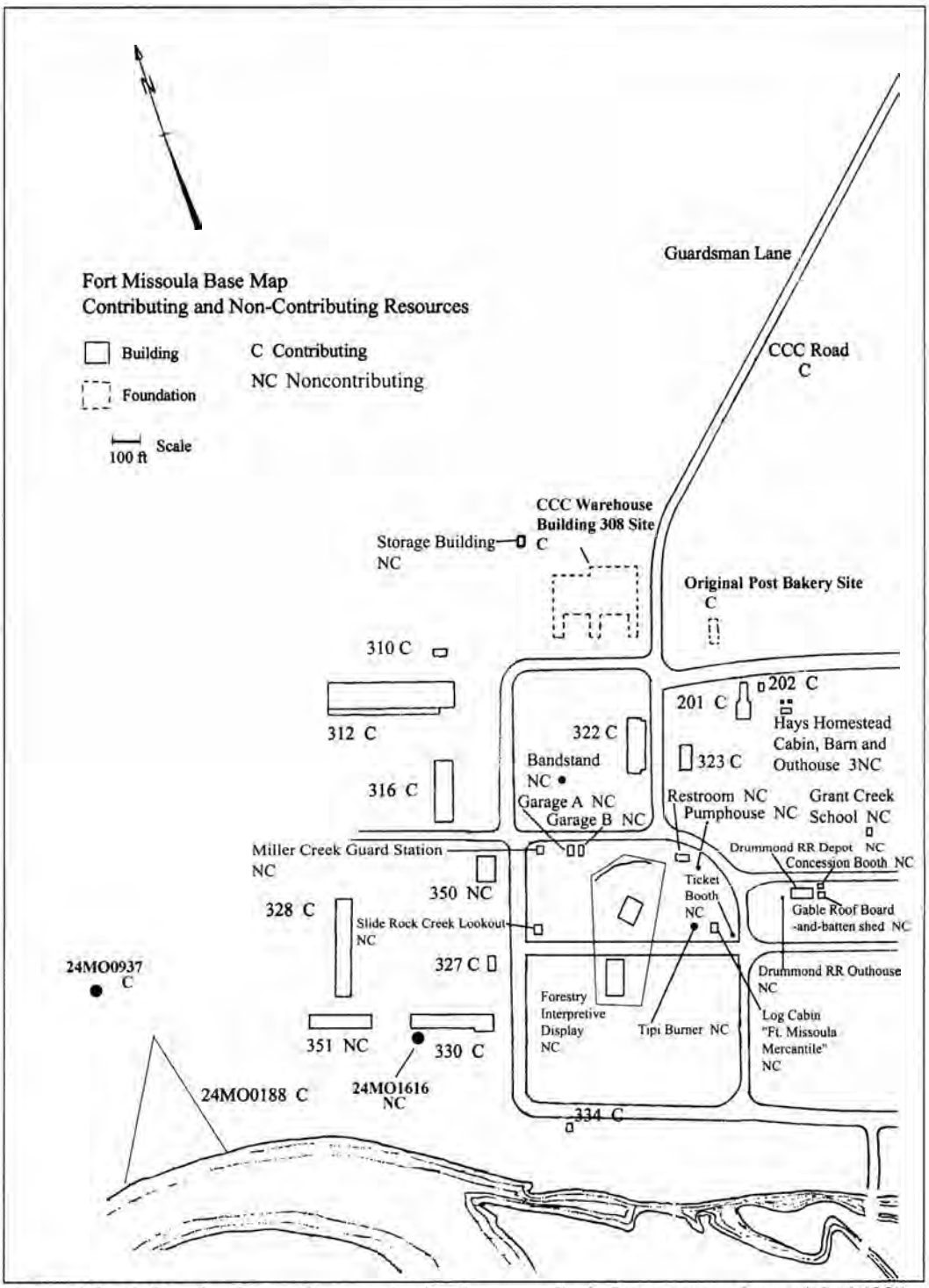
Fort Missoula Addendum and Boundary Increase Base Map.



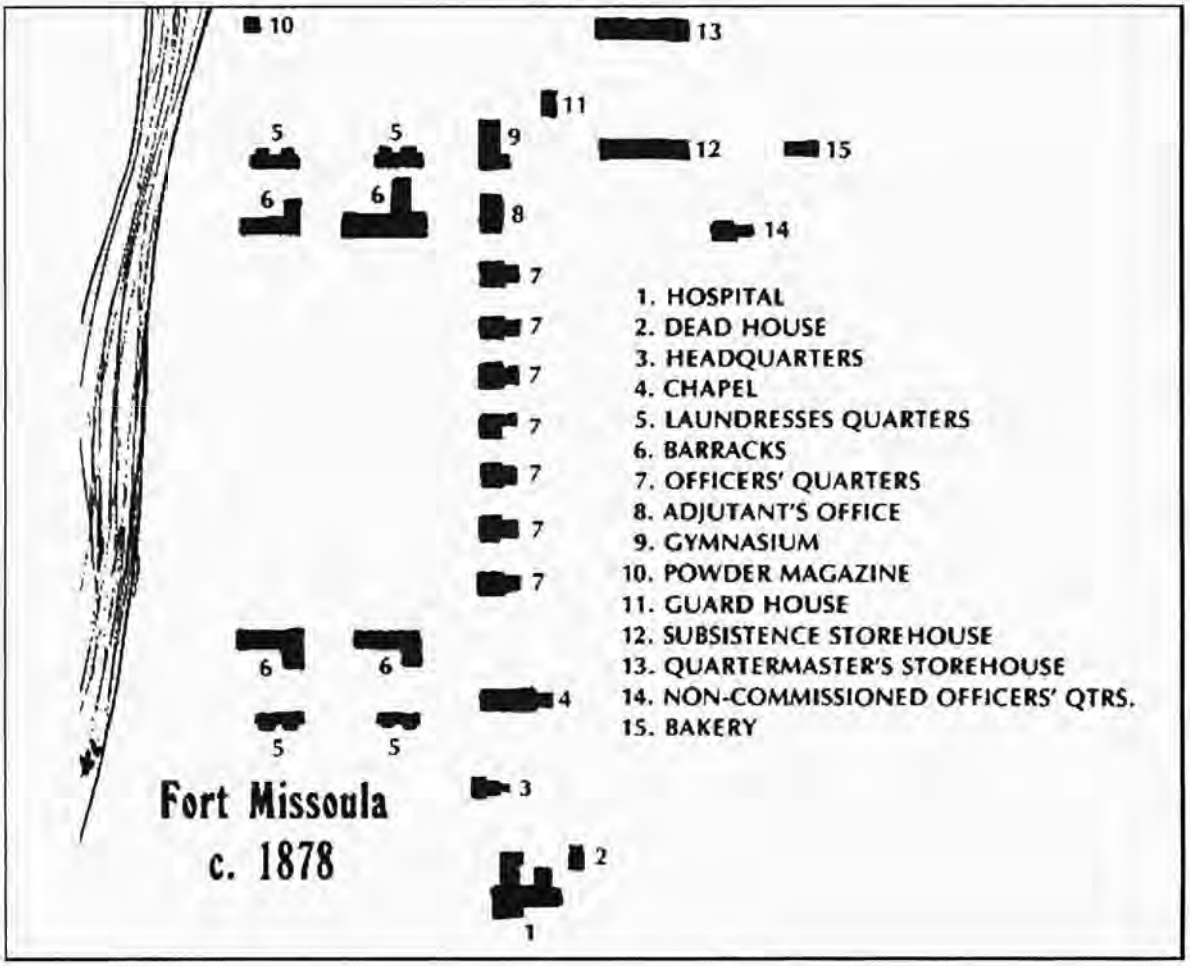
Fort Missoula Base Map 1, Contributing and Noncontributing Resources (including resources from original 1987 nomination).



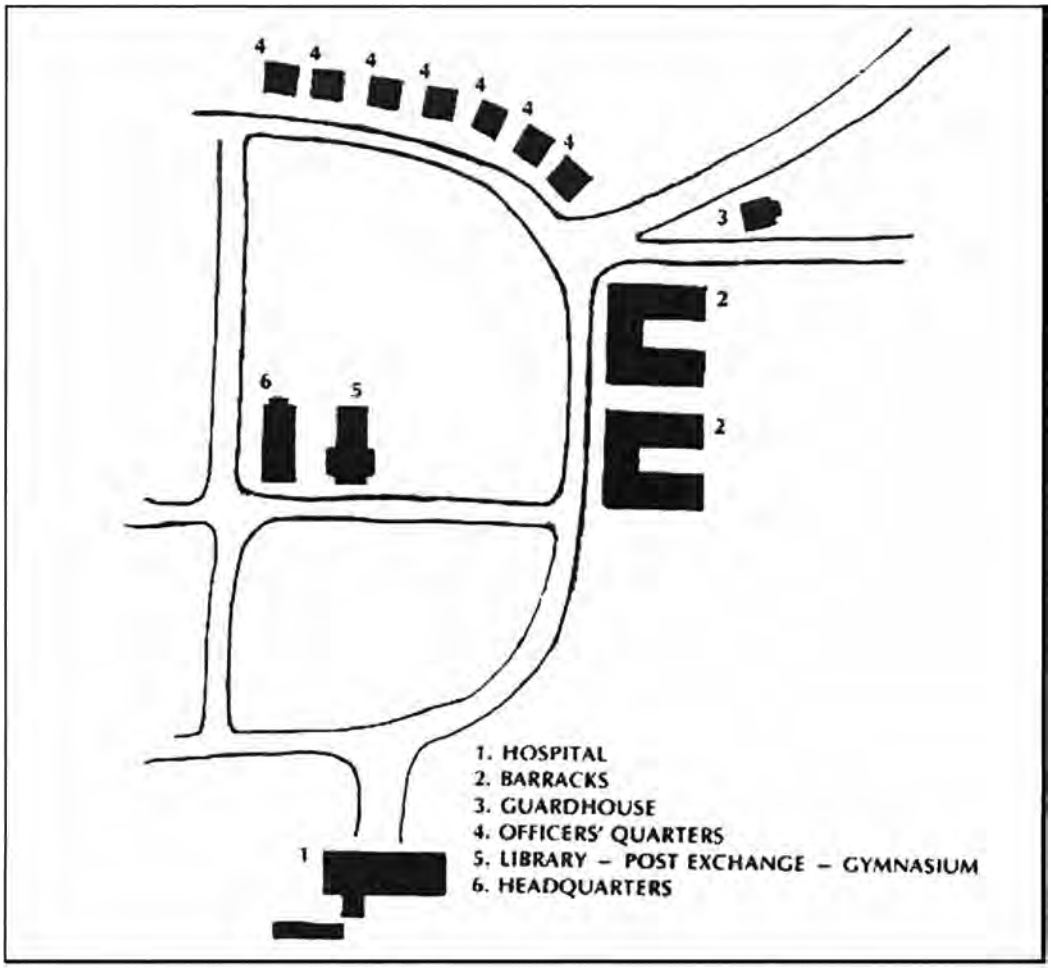
Fort Missoula Base Map 2, Contributing and Noncontributing Resources (including resources from original 1987 nomination).



Fort Missoula Base Map 3, Contributing and Noncontributing Resources (including resources from original 1987 nomination).



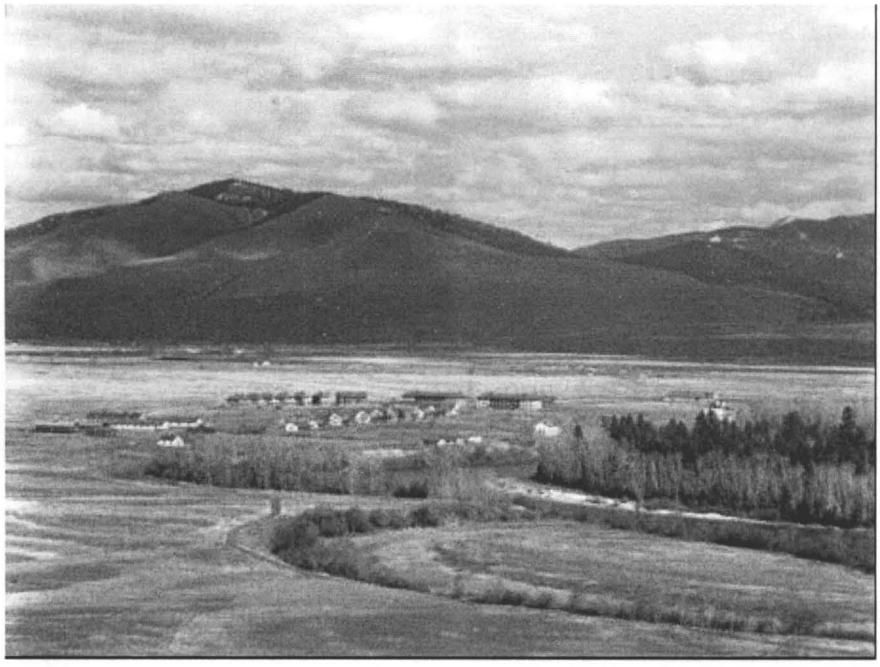
1878 plan of Fort Missoula (Long 1991)



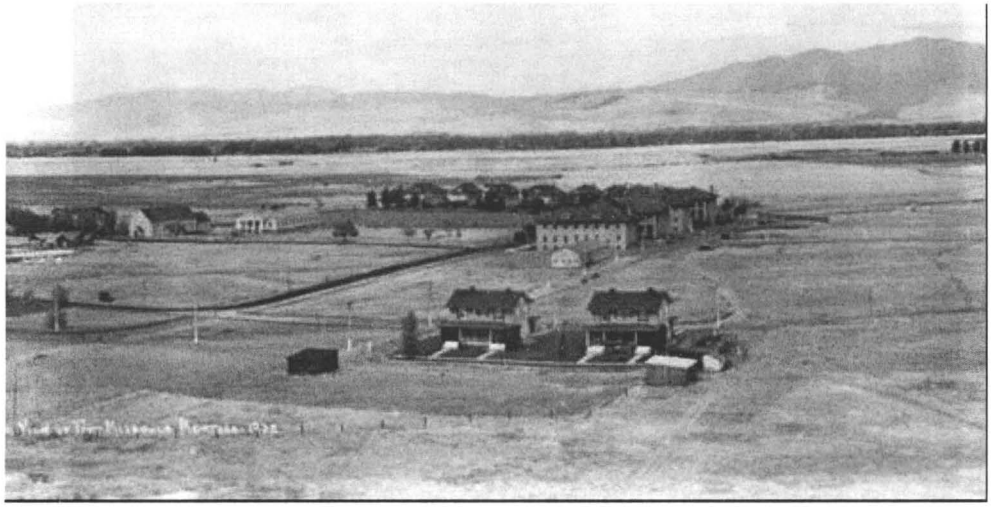
Second Fort Plan, circa 1906 (Long 1991:13)



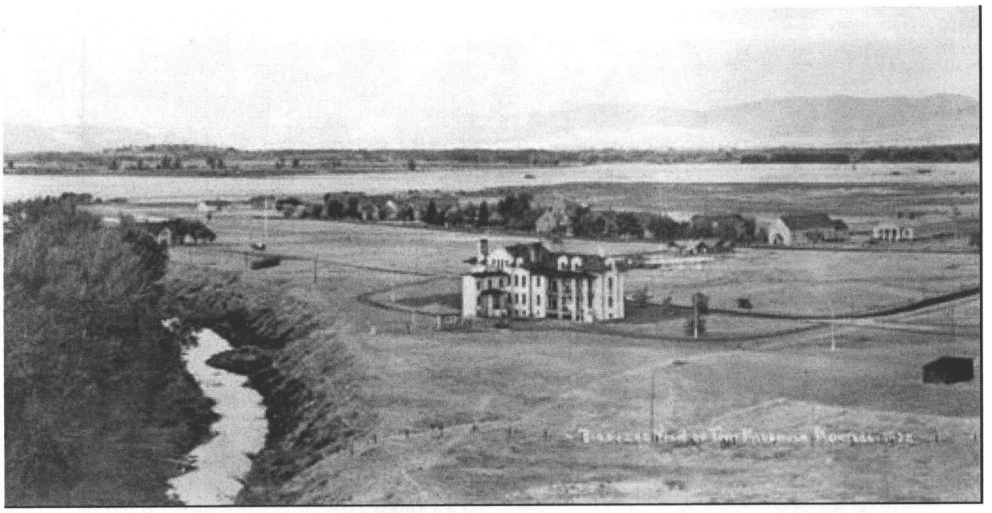
Overview of the Fort Complex, ca 1886, looking east-northeast from the west of the complex (photo courtesy of the Historical Museum at Fort Missoula)



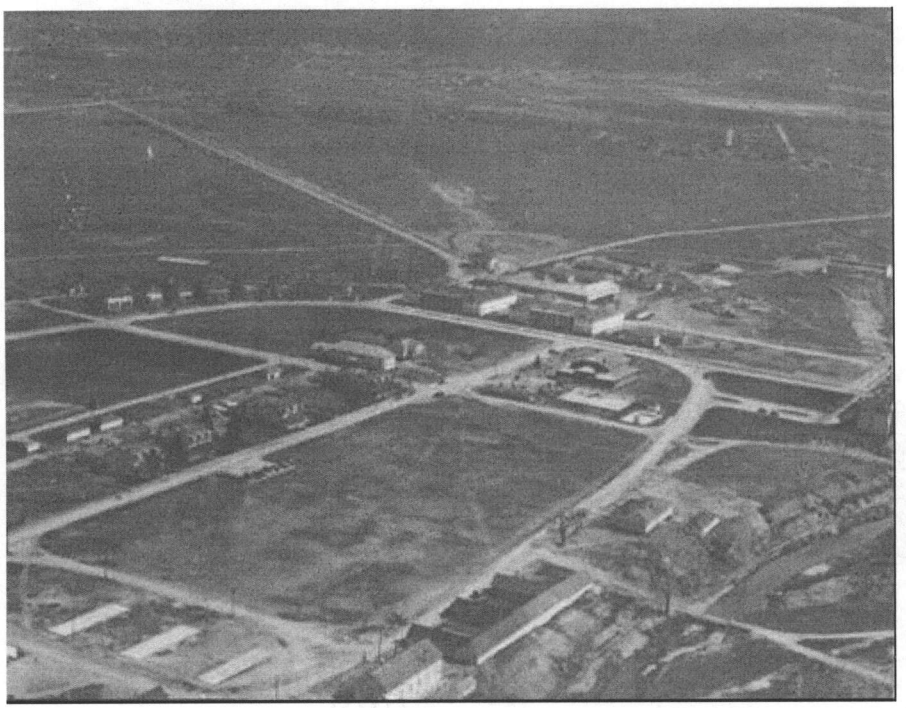
View of Fort Missoula from Blue Mountain, October 20, 1931 (94.2373, R.H. McKay Collection, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula)



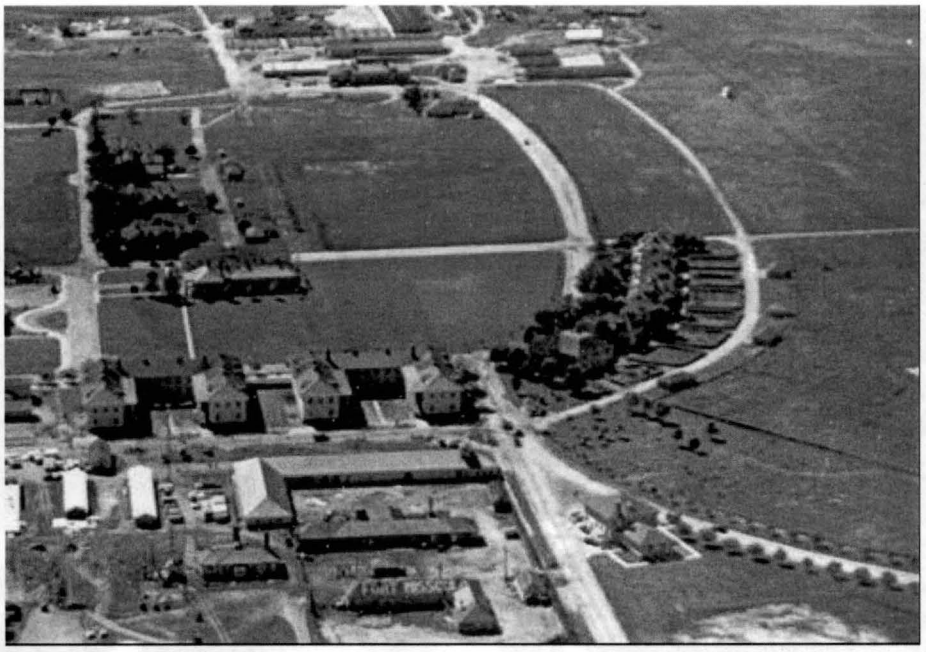
Fort Missoula, 1932 (87.056, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula)



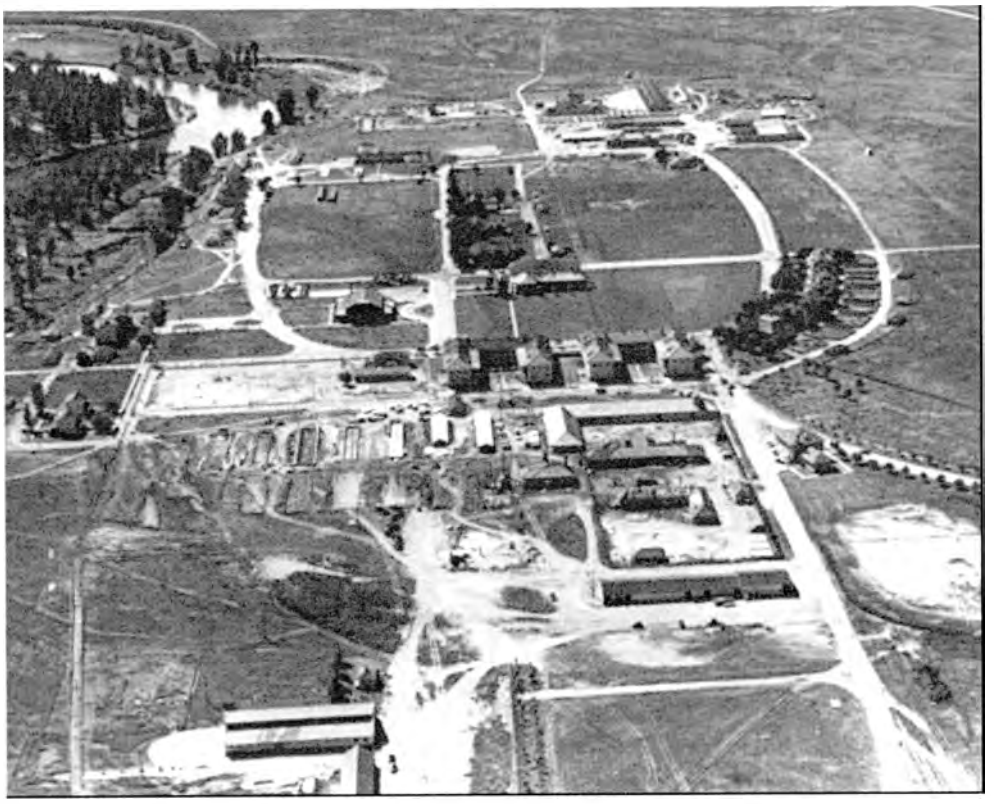
Fort Missoula aerial, 1932 (87.058, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula)



Fort Missoula aerial, 1935 (Courtesy of The Historical Museum, Fort Missoula, Missoula, Montana)



Aerial view of Fort Missoula, looking west, 1941 (82-11, James E. Murray Collection, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana)



Fort Complex aerial view, ca. 1941. CCC structures in top-right of photo (82-11, James E. Murray Collection, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana-Missoula)



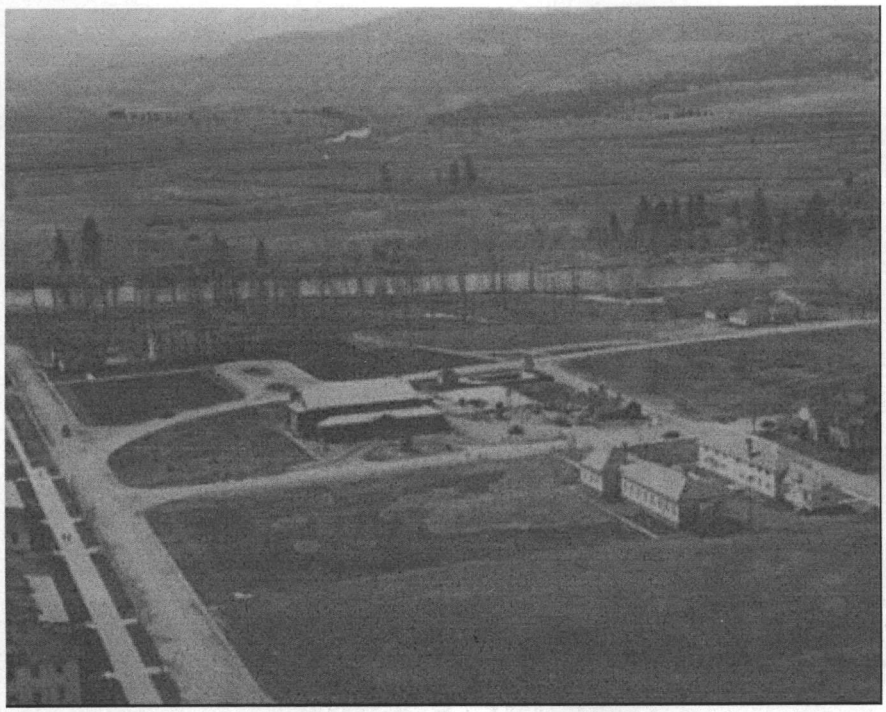
Fort Missoula aerial, 1944 (94.0295, R.H. McKay Collection, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula)



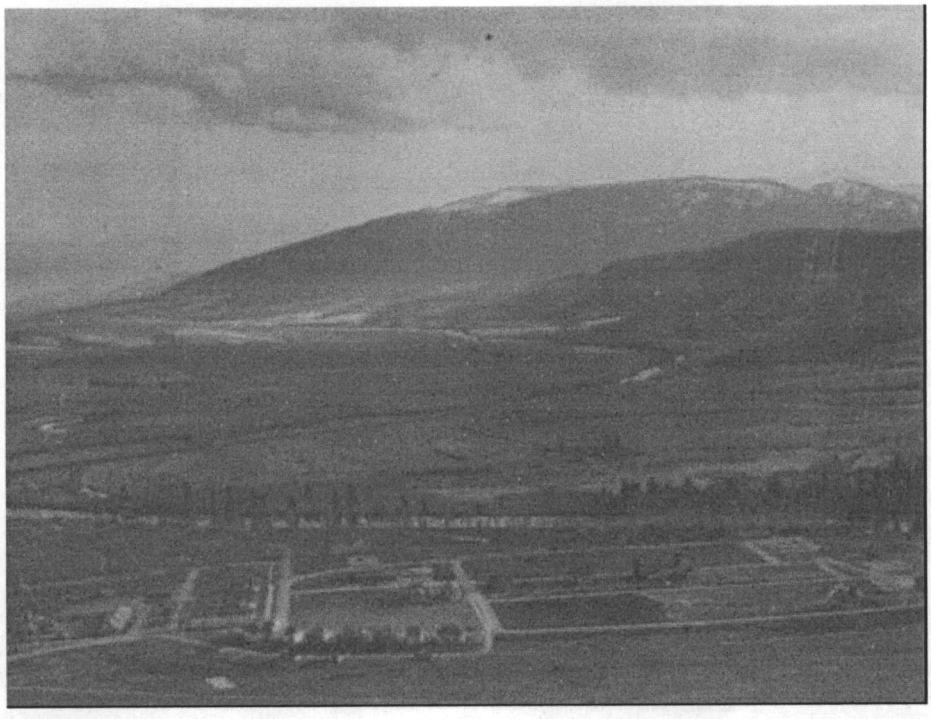
Fort Missoula aerial, 1950 (94.0283, R.H. McKay Collection, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula)



Aerial photograph of the Fort Historic District, August 5, 2005 (Natural Resource Information System



Description/View: Fort Missoula aerial, unknown date

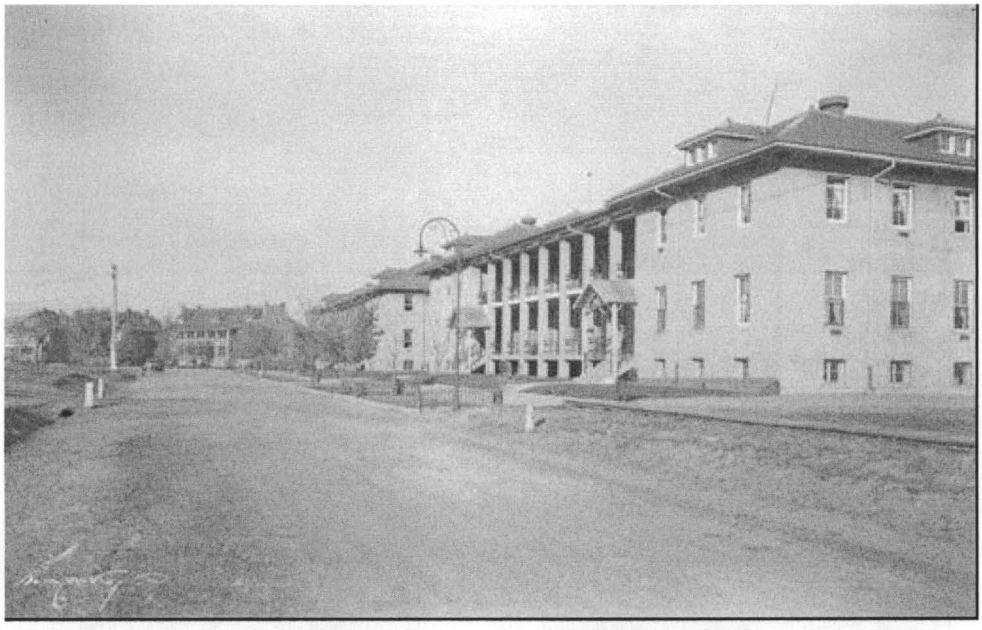


Description/View: Fort Missoula aerial, unknown date

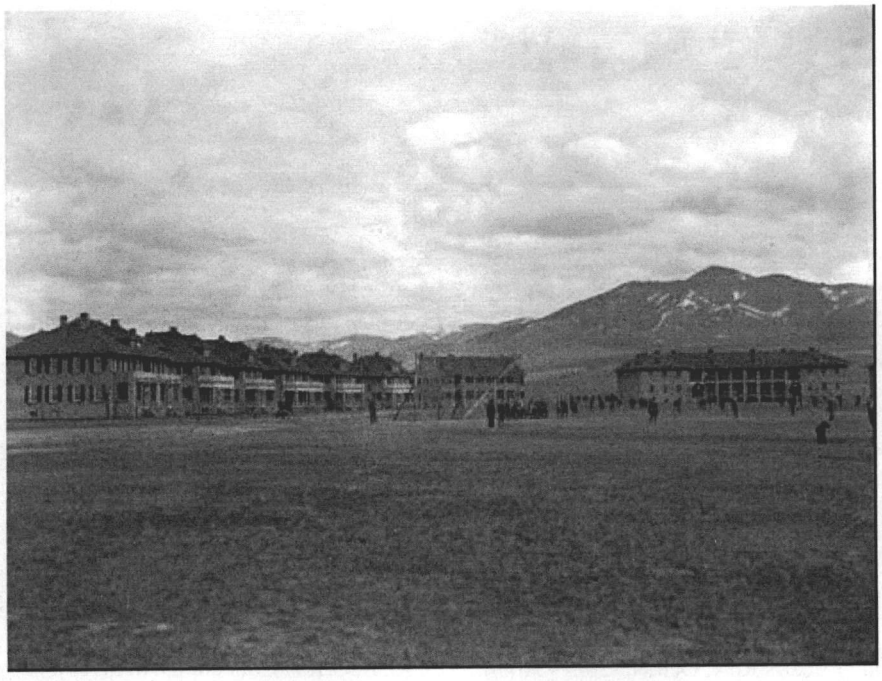
Historic Photographs



Fort Missoula Post Hospital and Water Tower, 1912 (Courtesy of the Historical Museum, Fort Missoula)



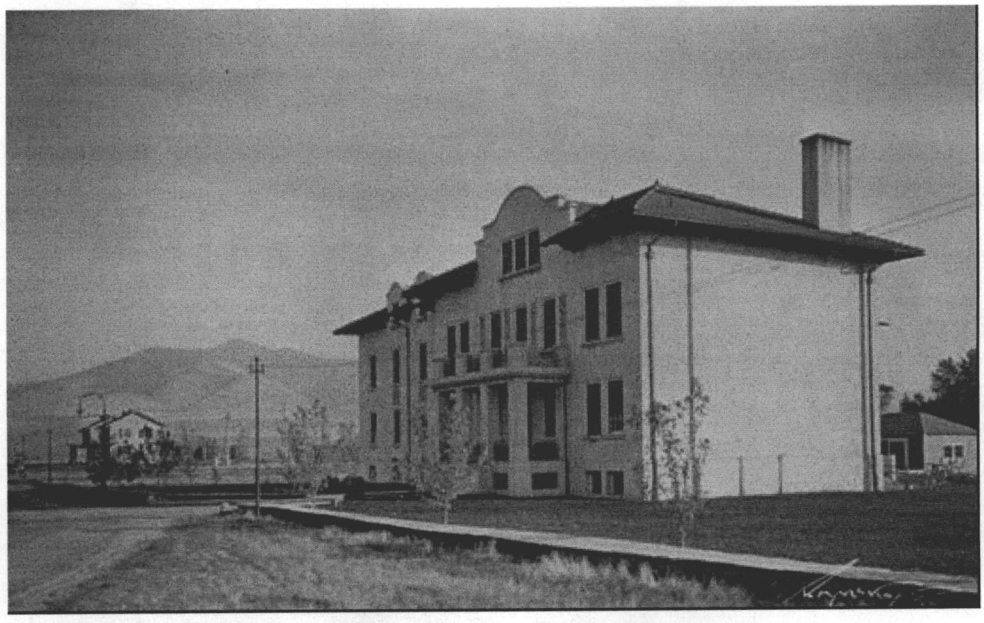
Fort Missoula, Barracks and Officer's Row, October 20, 1931 (94.2378, R.H. McKay Collection, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula)



Fort Missoula Parade Grounds, October 20, 1931 (94.2375, R.H. McKay Collection, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula)



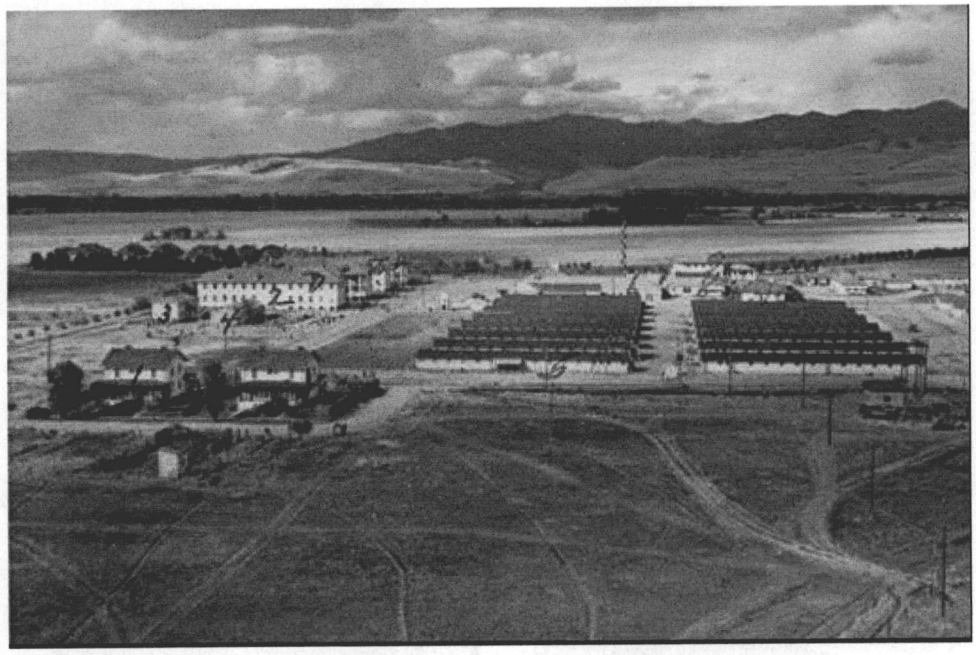
Fort Missoula Internment Camp Barracks, 1945 (83.39, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula)



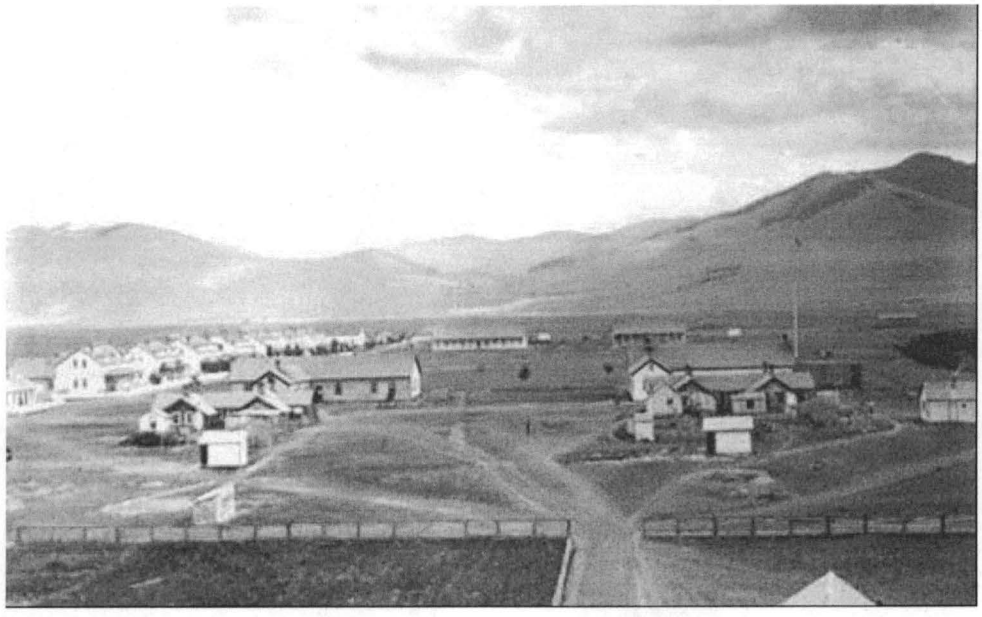
Description/View: Fort Missoula Post Hospital, Undated (94.2977, R.H. McKay Collection, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula)



Officer's Row, circa 1918. (76.443, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana-Missoula)



Fort Missoula Aerial, 1940 (82.0220, James E. Murray Collection, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana-Missoula)



Fort Missoula, ca. 1886, looking east from old Sutler's store (92-24.7, Grant Maclay Collection, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana-Missoula,)



MSR #2 at Fort Missoula, December 30, 1921. (Charles A. Lane-LOK)

Missoula Streetcar Company trolley that ran to Fort Missoula, 1921 (Interurbans Magazine Spring 1970:75)

National Register Photographs
Photograph Log

The photographs accompanying this nomination are digital images. In accordance with the National Register of Historic Places March 2005 Photo Policy expansion, the photos are printed on glossy HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, using the Hewlett Packard Vivera Ink (97 tri-color cartridge). This combination of paper and ink is included on the NR's list of "Acceptable Ink and Paper Combinations for Digital Images." The images are also recorded as .tif files on a CD-R at or larger than 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi in 8-bit or higher format.

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 11, Garage, facing southwest
Photograph Number 0001

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 15, Garage, facing southwest
Photograph Number 0002

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 17, Pump House, facing northwest
Photograph Number 0003

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 18, Transformer Shed, facing southeast
Photograph Number 0004

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 19, Shed, facing northwest
Photograph Number 0005

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 20, Pump House, facing southwest
Photograph Number 0006

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 21, Electrical Sub Station, facing east
Photograph Number 0007

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 34, Garage, facing northwest
Photograph Number 0008

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 002007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 35, Garage, facing northeast
Photograph Number 0009

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 36, Garage, facing northwest
Photograph Number 0010

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 37, Garage, facing north
Photograph Number 0011

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 63, Provost Marshall's Office, facing northwest
Photograph Number 0012

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 156, Solitary Cell Block, facing southwest
Photograph Number 0013

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 157, Solitary Cell Block, facing southeast
Photograph Number 0014

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 203, Garage, facing northwest
Photograph Number 0015

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 214 with rear addition, CCC Barracks, facing west
Photograph Number 0016

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 310, Boiler Plant, facing southwest
Photograph Number 0017

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 316, CCC Administrative Building, facing southwest
Photograph Number 0018

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 330, CCC Motor Pool Garage, facing southwest
Photograph Number 0019

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 351, Storage Building/Garage, facing northwest
Photograph Number 0020

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: 24MO0188, Historic Dump site, facing west
Photograph Number 0021

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Unknown
Date of Photograph: ca. 1986
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 316, view of the west side, circa 1986, facing northeast
Photograph Number 0022

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 316, view of the west side, October 2007, facing northeast
Photograph Number 0023

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 351, view of the east and north elevations, facing southwest.
Photograph Number 0024

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Cinder Block Building, view of the east and north elevations, facing southwest.
Photograph Number 0025

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Garage B and A, view of the east and north elevations, facing southwest.
Photograph Number 0026

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Trolley Car Barn, view of the east and north elevations, facing southwest.
Photograph Number 0027

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Restroom, view of the west and south elevations, facing northeast.
Photograph Number 0028

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Log Cabin "Fort Missoula Mercantile", Ticket Booth, tipi burner, restroom, pumphouse, Forestry Interpretive Display, view of the east elevations, facing west.
Photograph Number 0029

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: ADC Barracks, view of the west elevation, facing east.
Photograph Number 0030

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Shed west of Building 203 and Concession Building, view of the west and south elevations, facing east-northeast.
Photograph Number 0031

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Gambrel Roof Shed, view of the east and north elevations, facing southwest.
Photograph Number 0032

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Forestry Interpretive Display, facing east.
Photograph Number 0033

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Forestry Interpretive Display, facing southeast.
Photograph Number 0034

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Tipi Burner with part of Forestry Interpretive Display in background, facing northwest.
Photograph Number 0035

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Truck Port with Army Reserve Motor Pool Building in background, north and west elevations, facing southeast.
Photograph Number 0036

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Wood Frame Open Shed, facing southeast.
Photograph Number 0037

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Tennis Court, facing northeast.
Photograph Number 0038

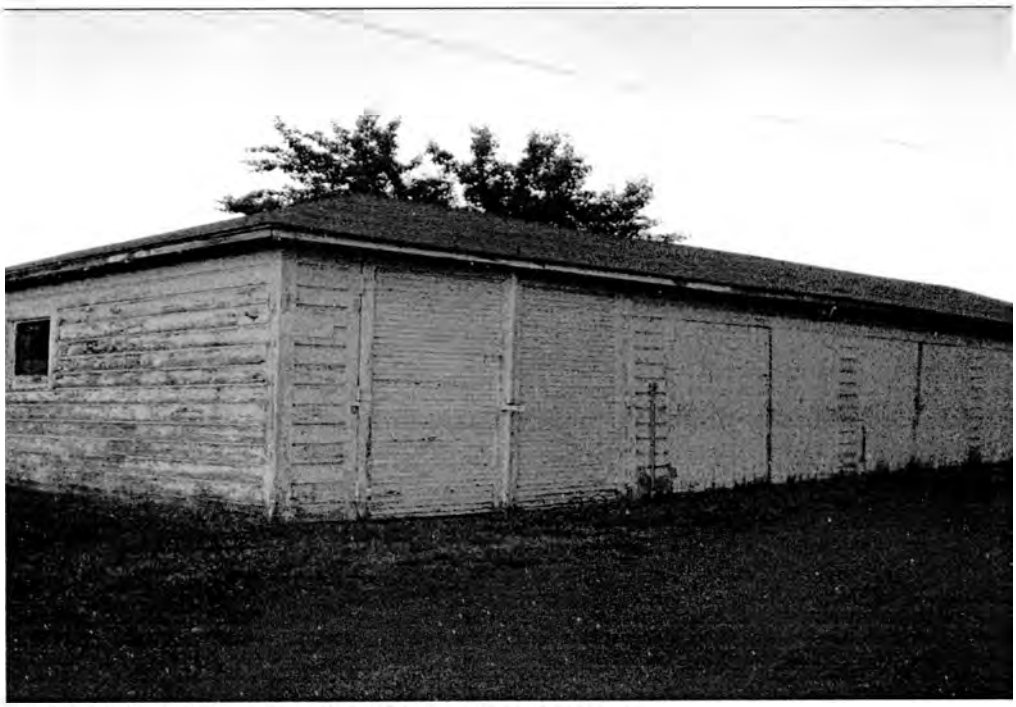
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Philip Maechling
Date of Photograph: June 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Post Cemetery with cattle grazing in open space in background, facing north.
Photograph Number 0039

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Philip Maechling
Date of Photograph: June 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Open Space north of fort, facing east.
Photograph Number 0040

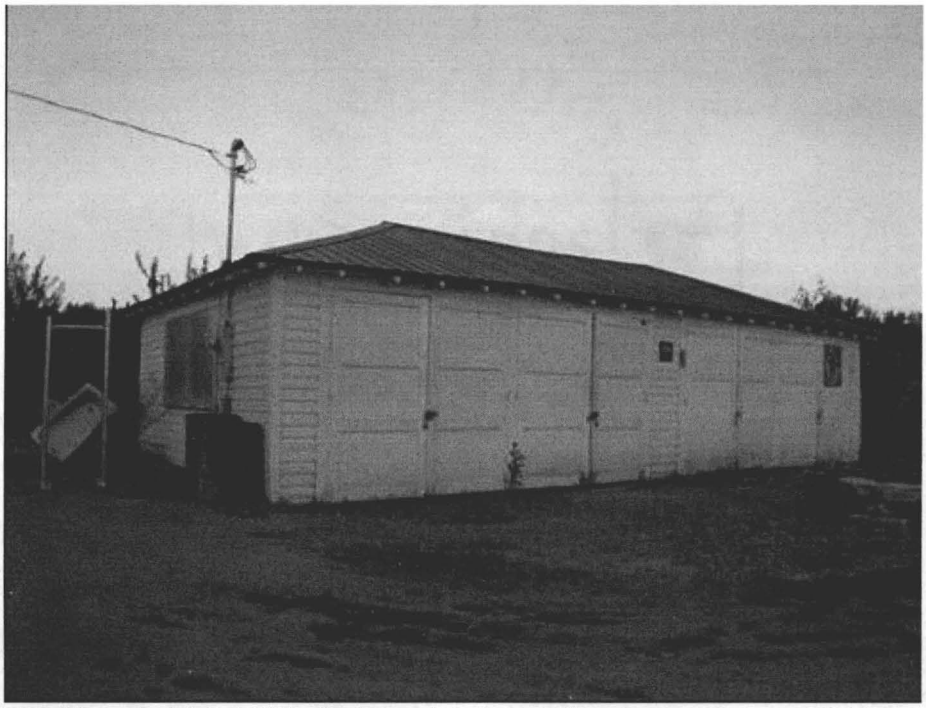
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Hay Homestead Buildings with Original Fort Bakery Foundation Site near trees in background, facing north-northwest
Photograph Number 0041

Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: NCO Quarters, Building 201 with CCC Warehouse Building 308 Site near trees in background, facing north-northwest.
Photograph Number 0042

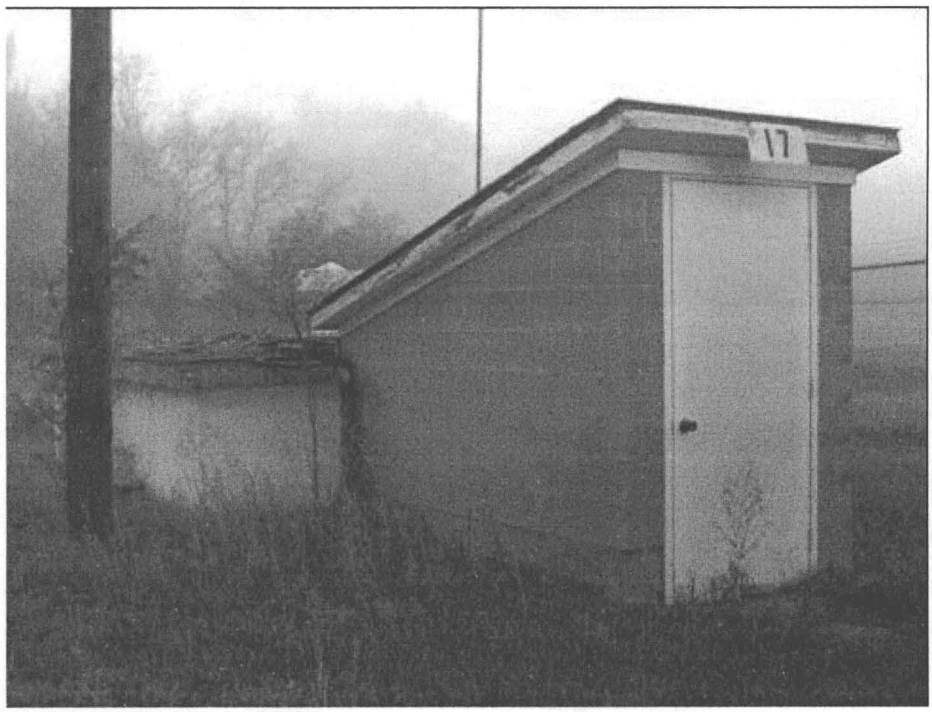
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: September 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Historic stone alignment, facing northeast.
Photograph Number 0043



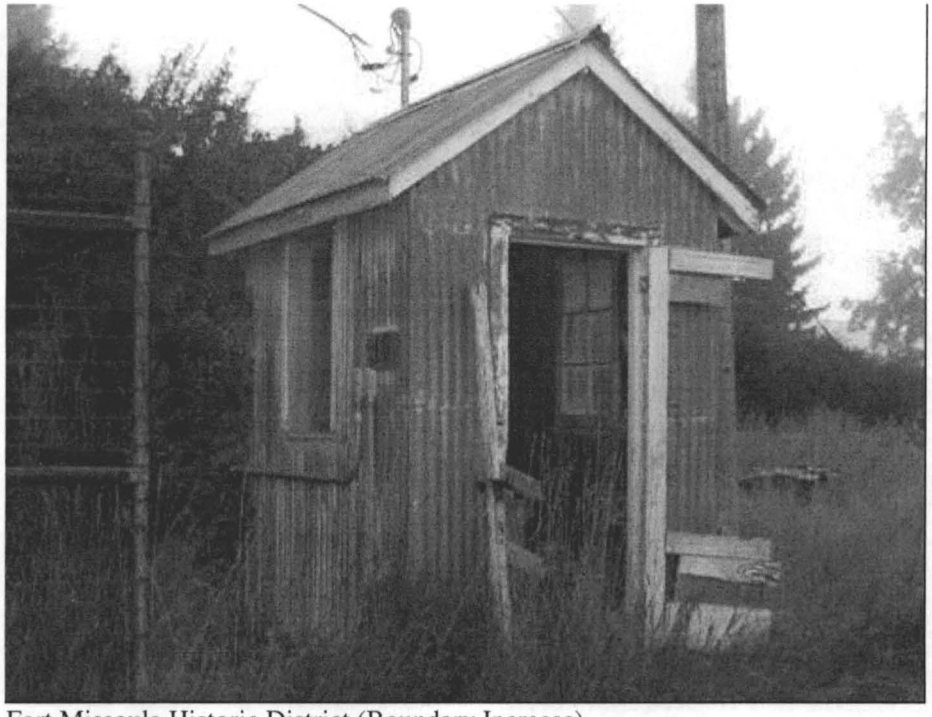
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 11, Garage, facing southwest
Photograph Number 0001



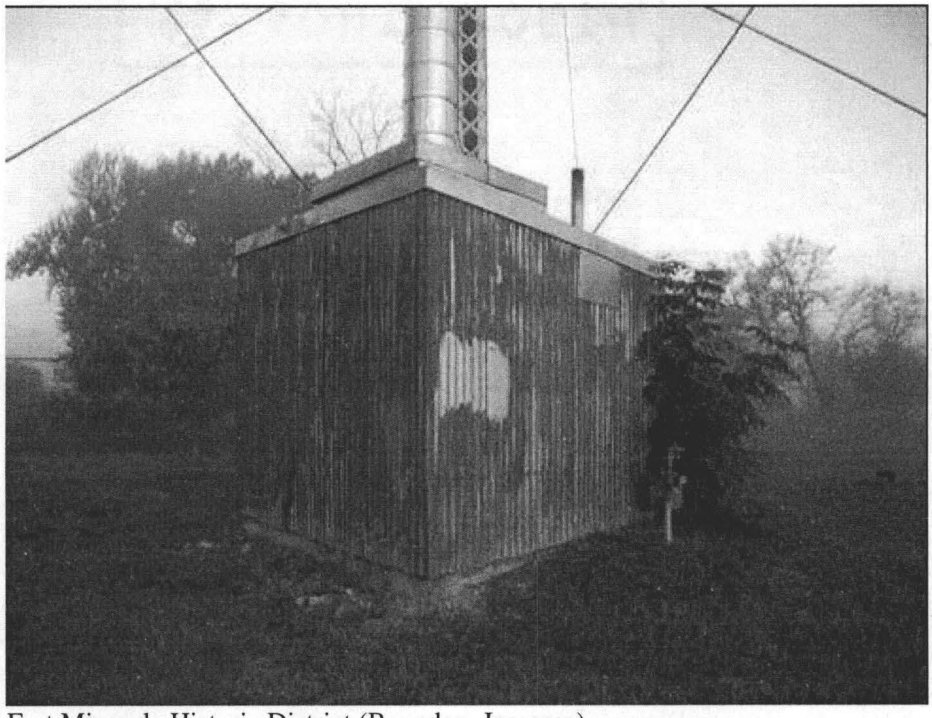
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 15, Garage, facing southwest
Photograph Number 0002



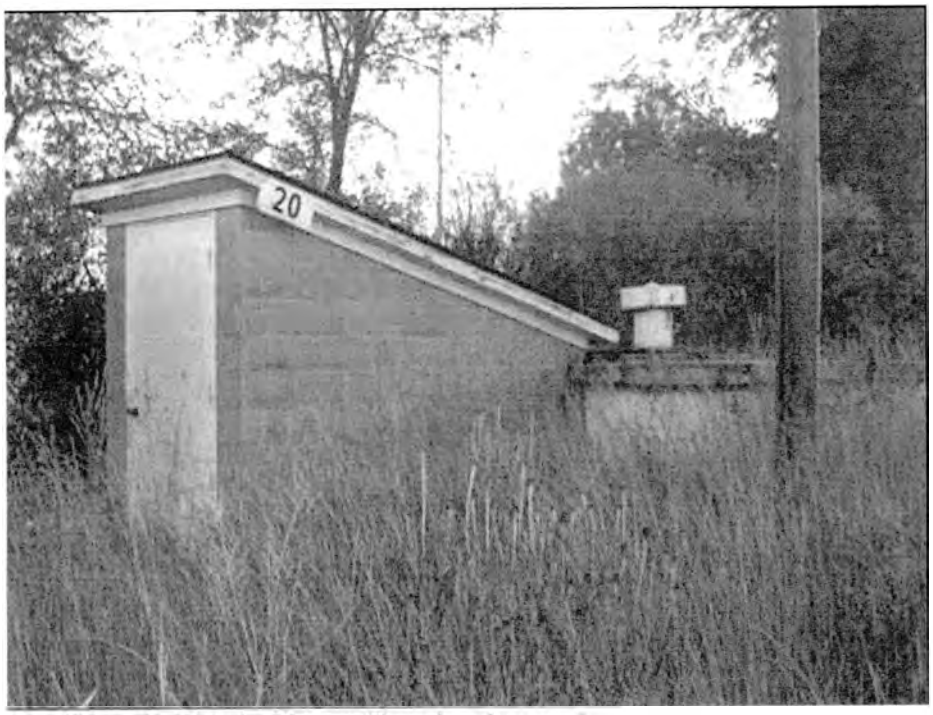
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 17, Pump House, facing northwest
Photograph Number 0003



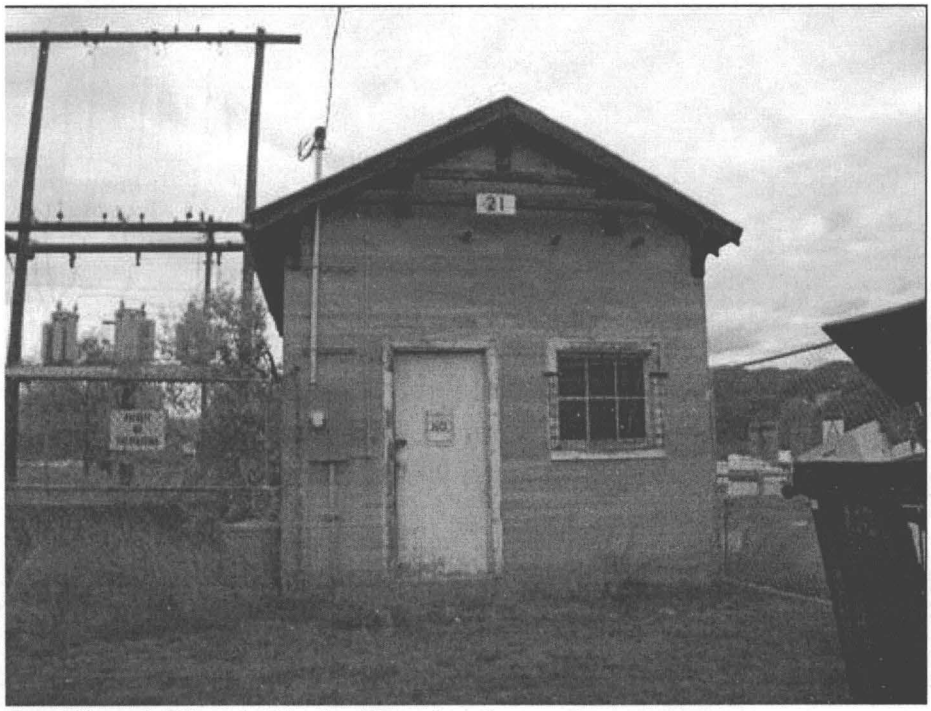
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 18, Transformer Shed, facing southeast
Photograph Number 0004



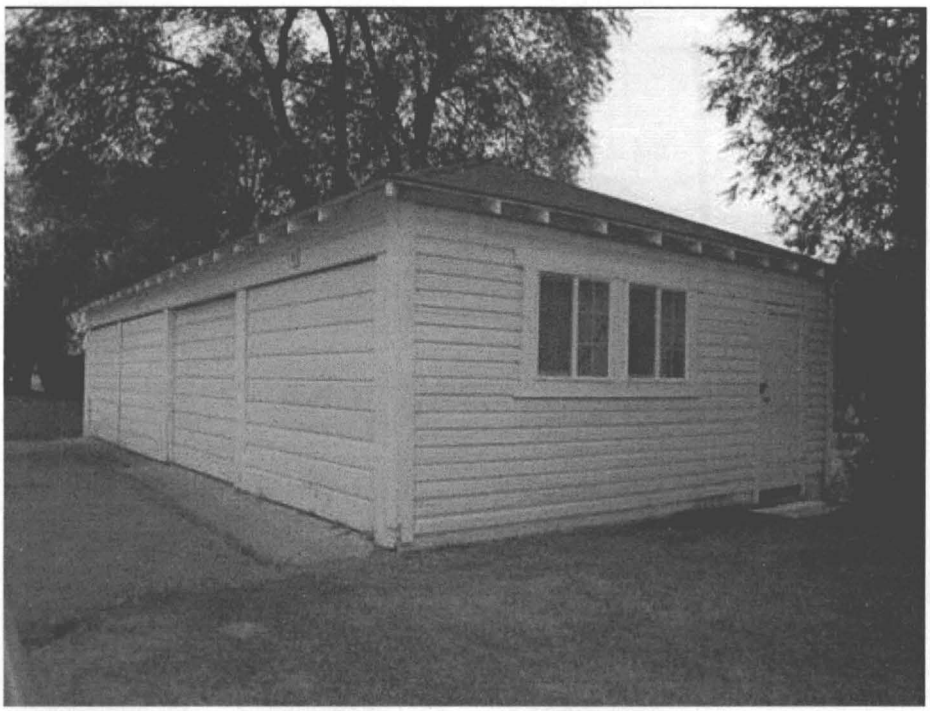
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 19, Shed, facing northwest
Photograph Number 0005



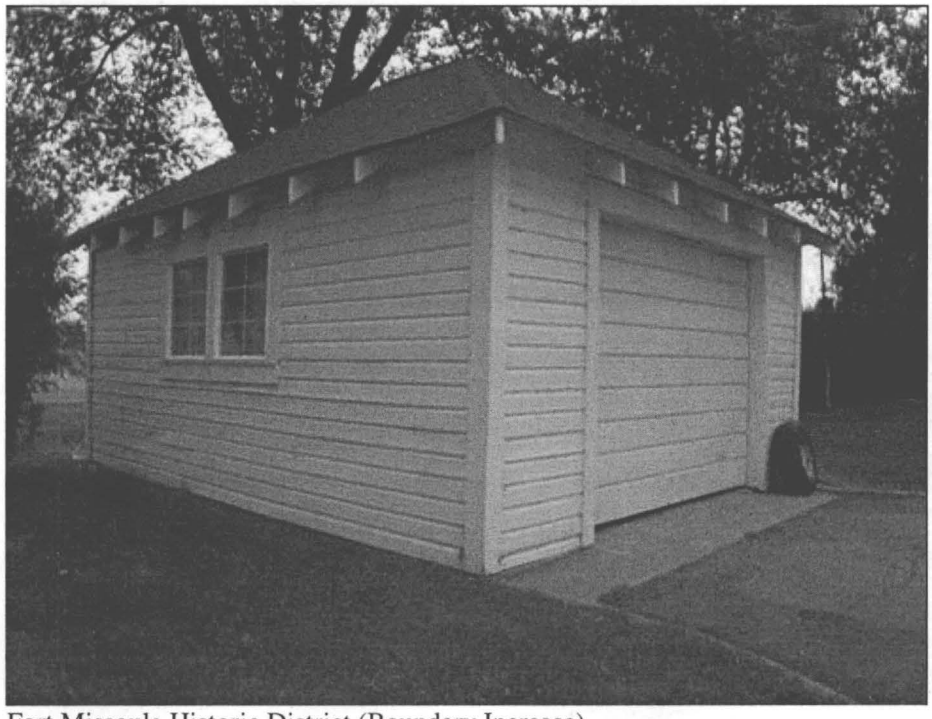
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 20, Pump House, facing southwest
Photograph Number 0006



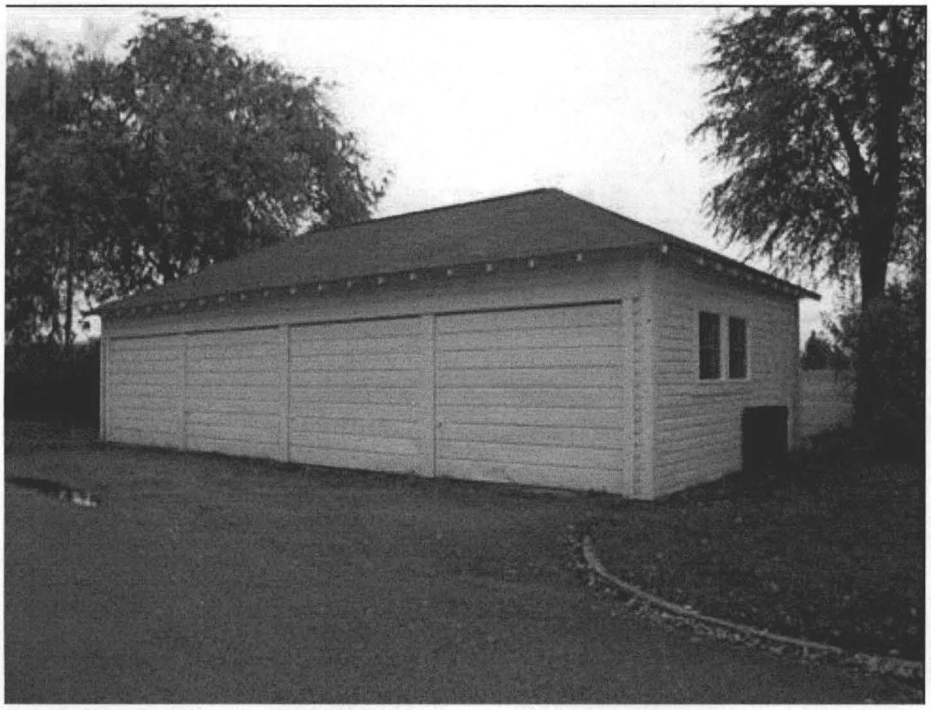
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 21, Electrical Sub Station, facing east
Photograph Number 0007



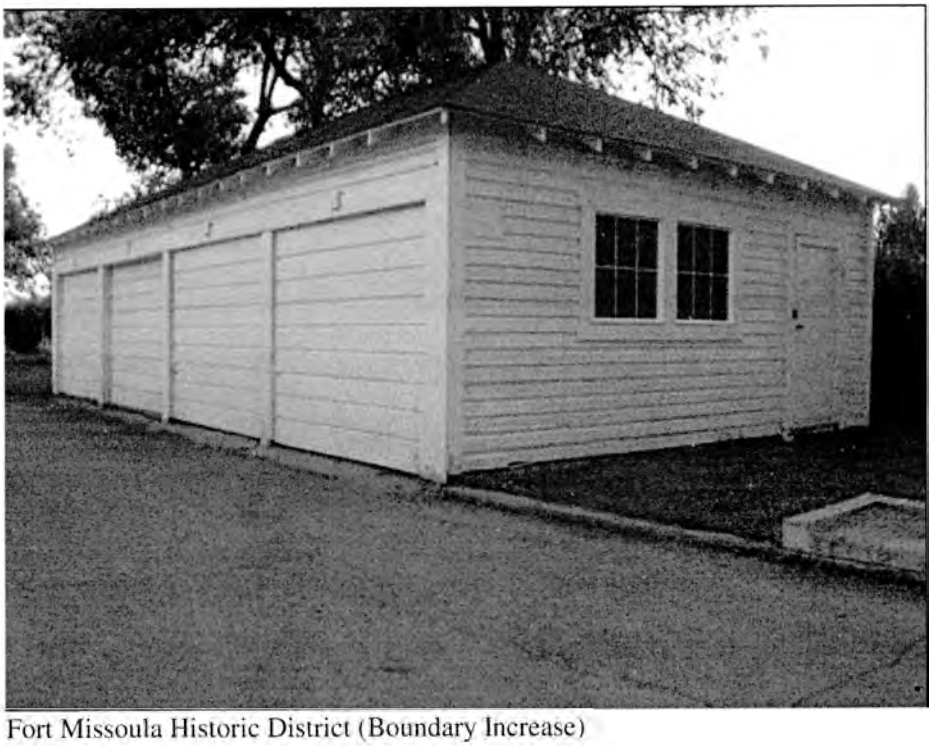
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 34, Garage, facing northwest
Photograph Number 0008



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 002007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 35, Garage, facing northeast
Photograph Number 0009



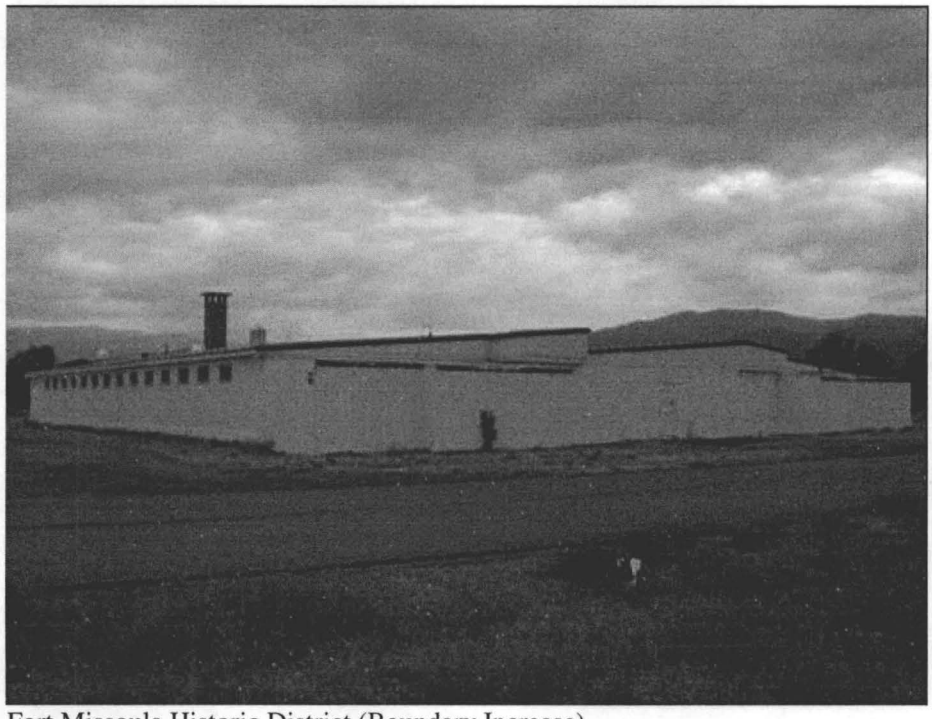
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 36, Garage, facing northwest
Photograph Number 0010



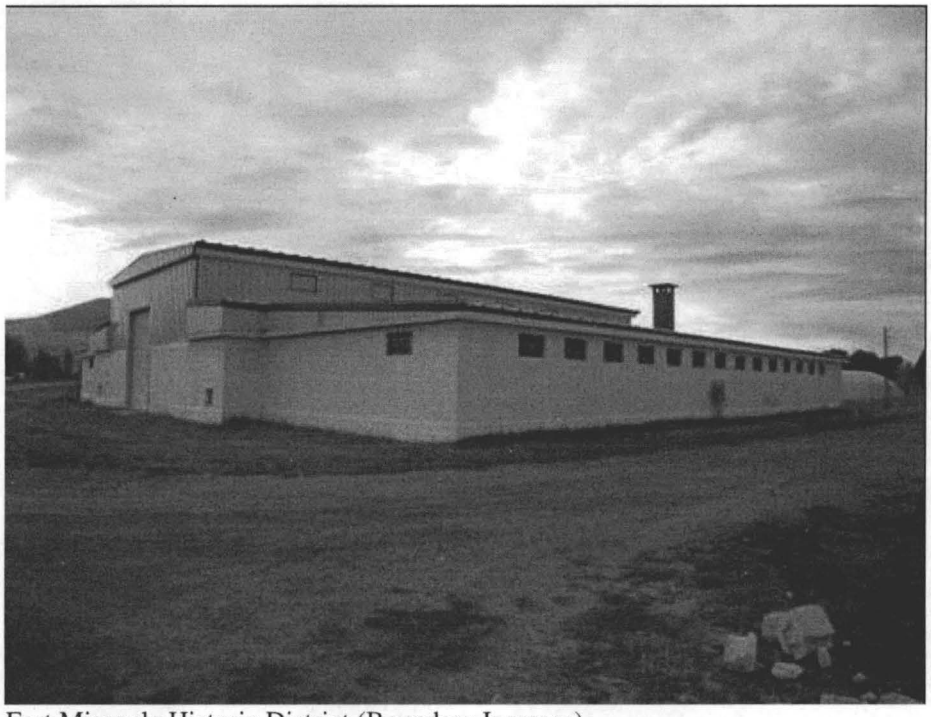
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 37, Garage, facing north
Photograph Number 0011



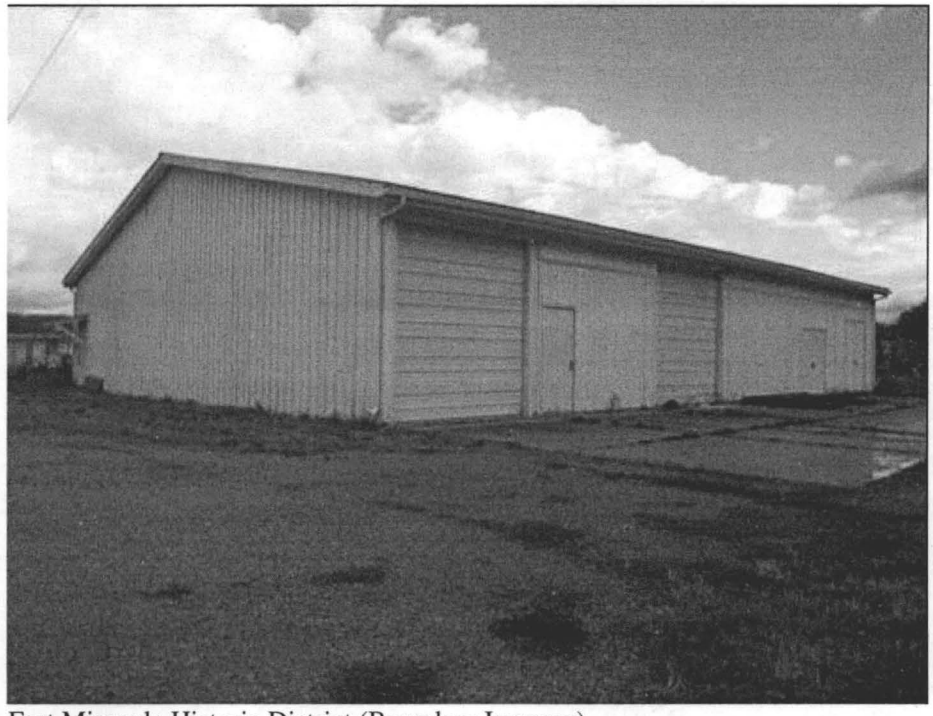
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 63, Provost Marshall's Office, facing northwest
Photograph Number 0012



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 156, Solitary Cell Block, facing southwest
Photograph Number 0013



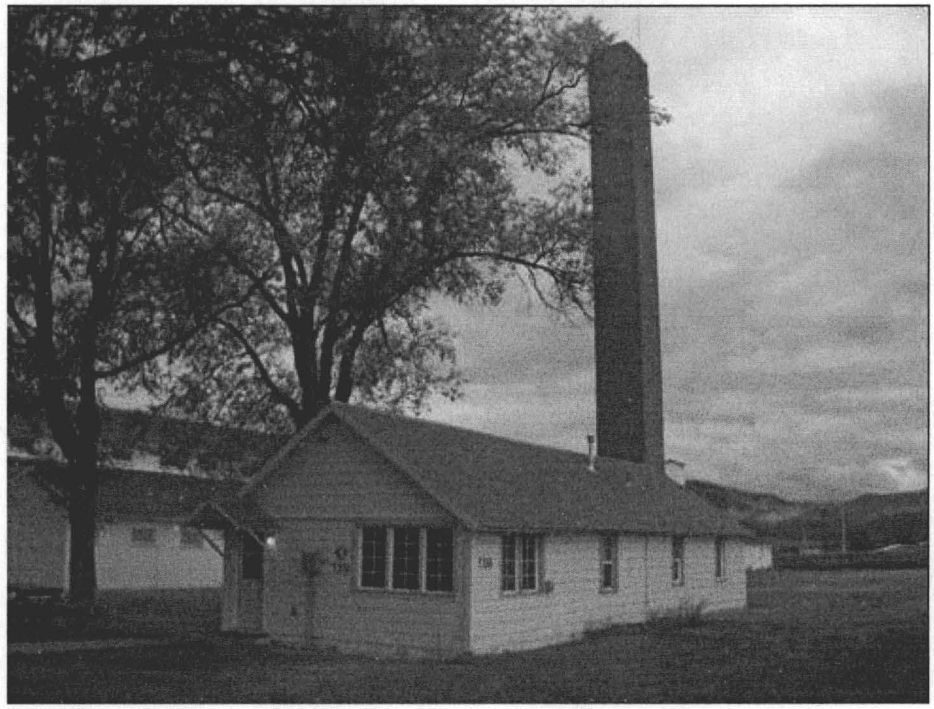
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 157, Solitary Cell Block, facing southeast
Photograph Number 0014



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 203, Garage, facing northwest
Photograph Number 0015



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 214 with rear addition, CCC Barracks, facing west
Photograph Number 0016



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 310, Boiler Plant, facing southwest
Photograph Number 0017



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 316, CCC Administrative Building, facing southwest
Photograph Number 0018



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 330, CCC Motor Pool Garage, facing southwest
Photograph Number 0019



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 351, Storage Building/Garage, facing northwest
Photograph Number 0020



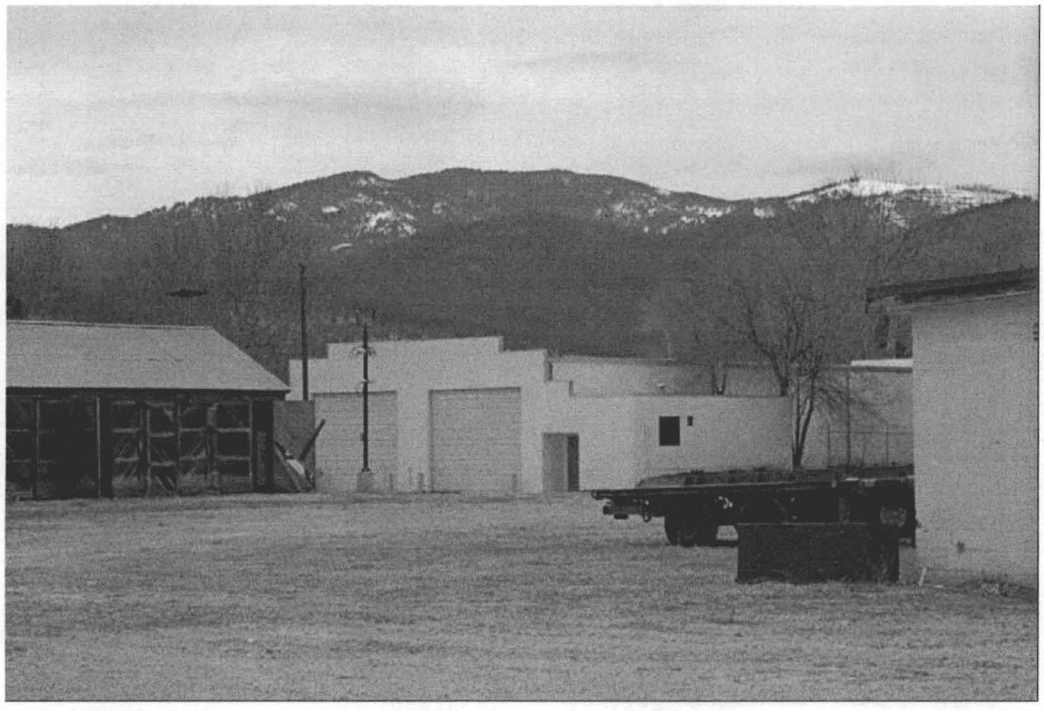
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: 24MO0188, Historic Dump site, facing west
Photograph Number 0021



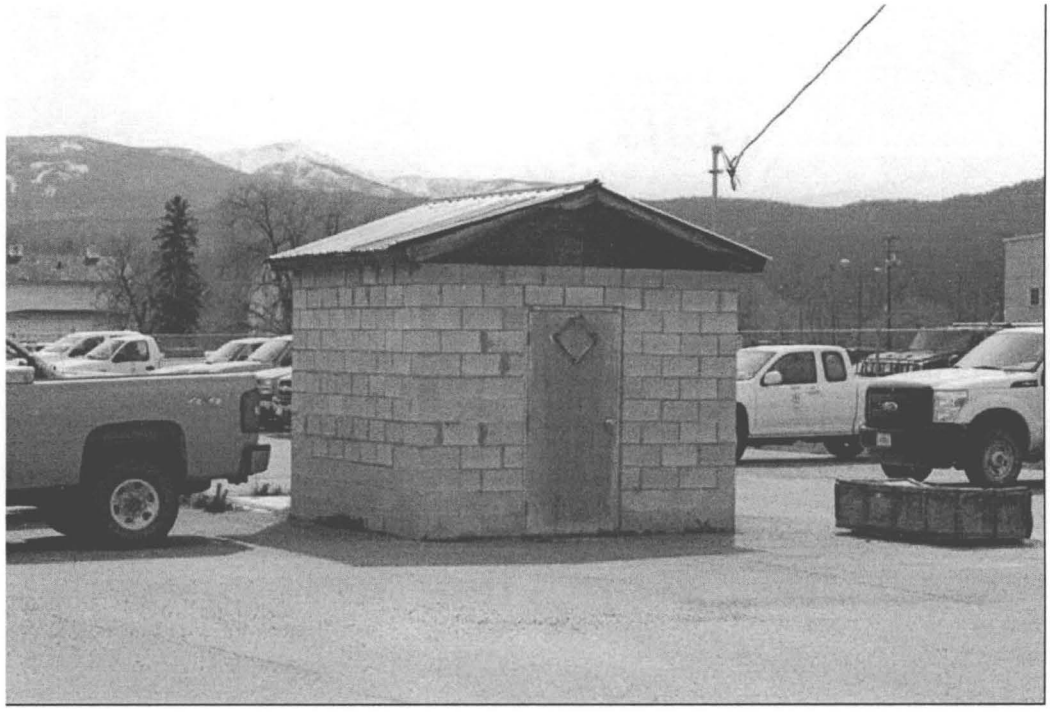
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Unknown
Date of Photograph: ca. 1986
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 316, view of the west side, circa 1986, facing northeast
Photograph Number 0022



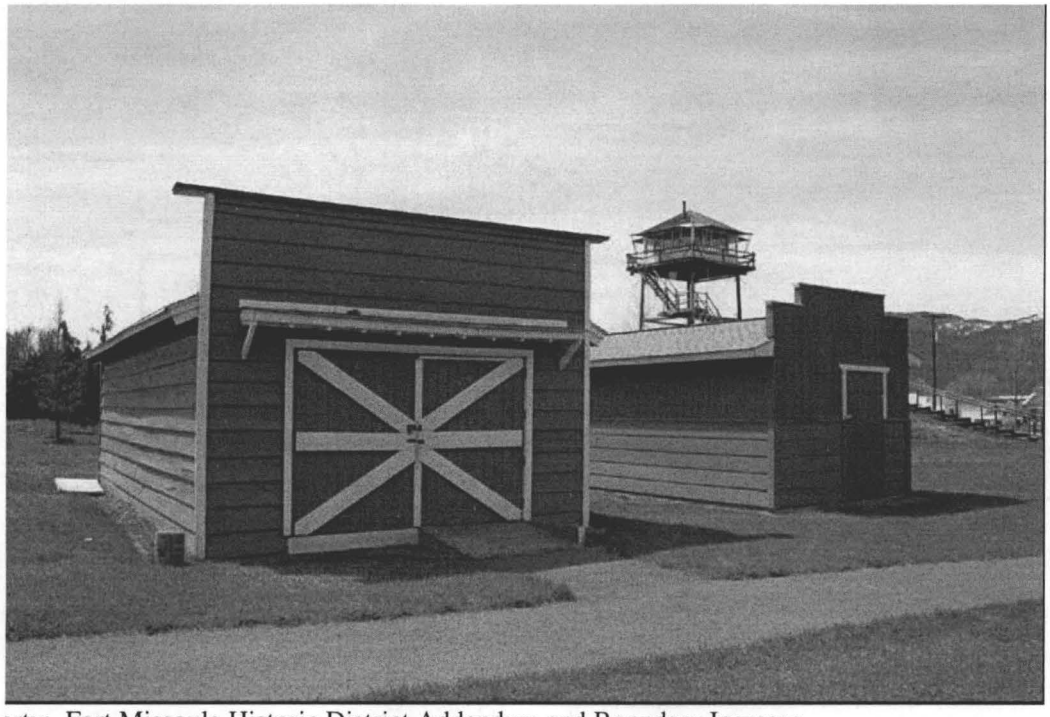
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Helen Keremedjiev and John Fielding
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 316, view of the west side, October 2007, facing northeast
Photograph Number 0023



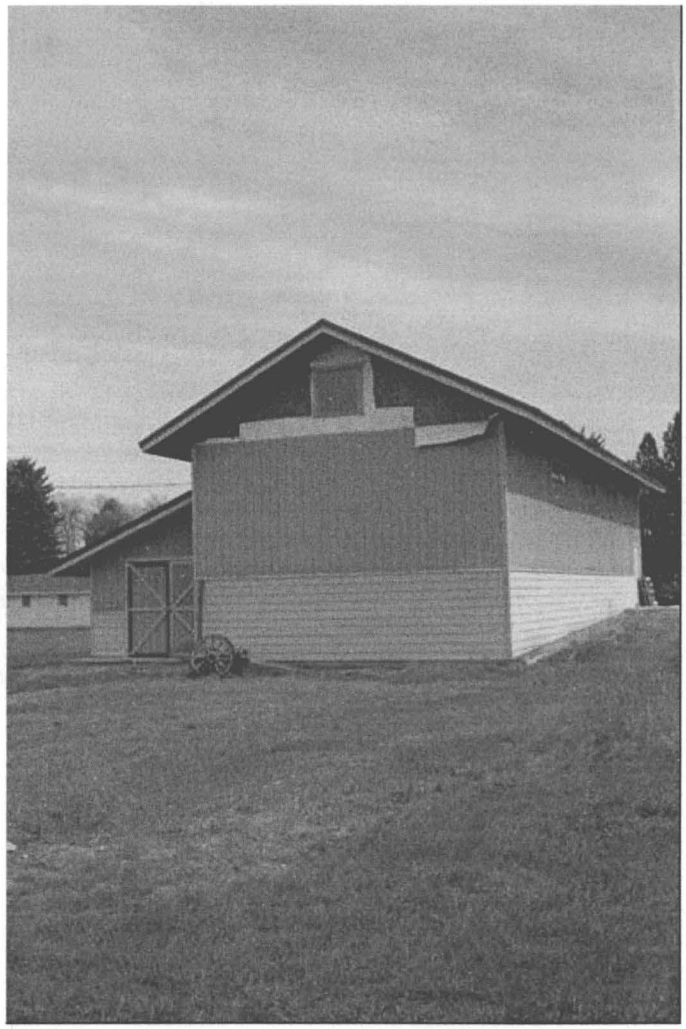
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Building 351, view of the east and north elevations, facing southwest.
Photograph Number 0024



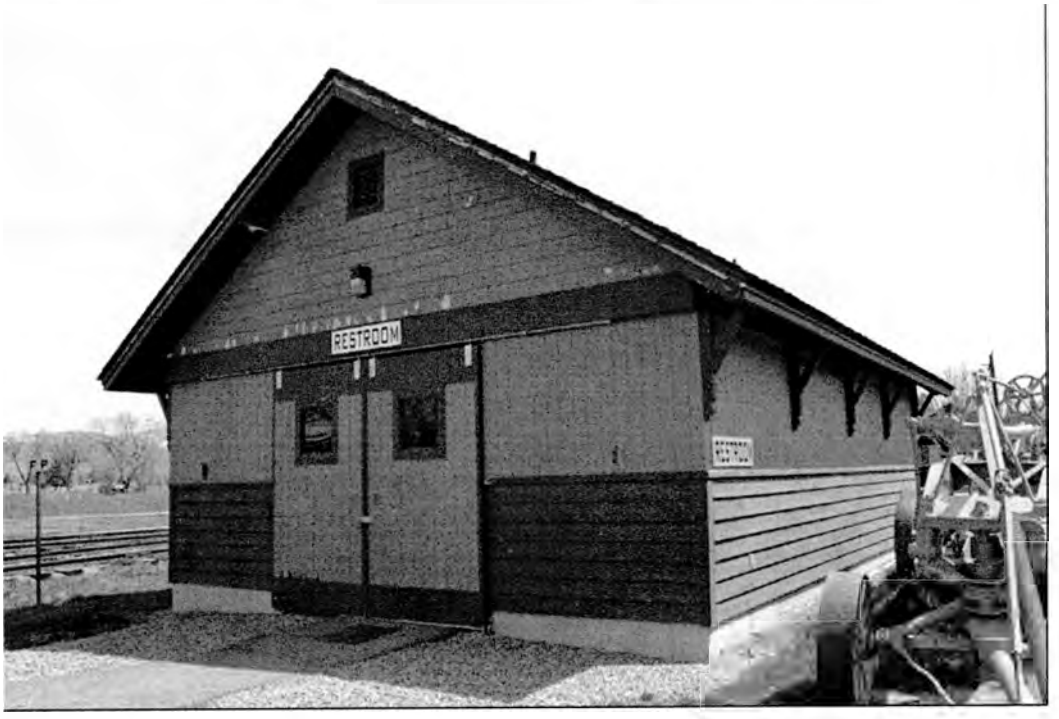
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Cinder Block Building, view of the east and north elevations, facing southwest.
Photograph Number 0025



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Garage B and A, view of the east and north elevations, facing southwest.
Photograph Number 0026



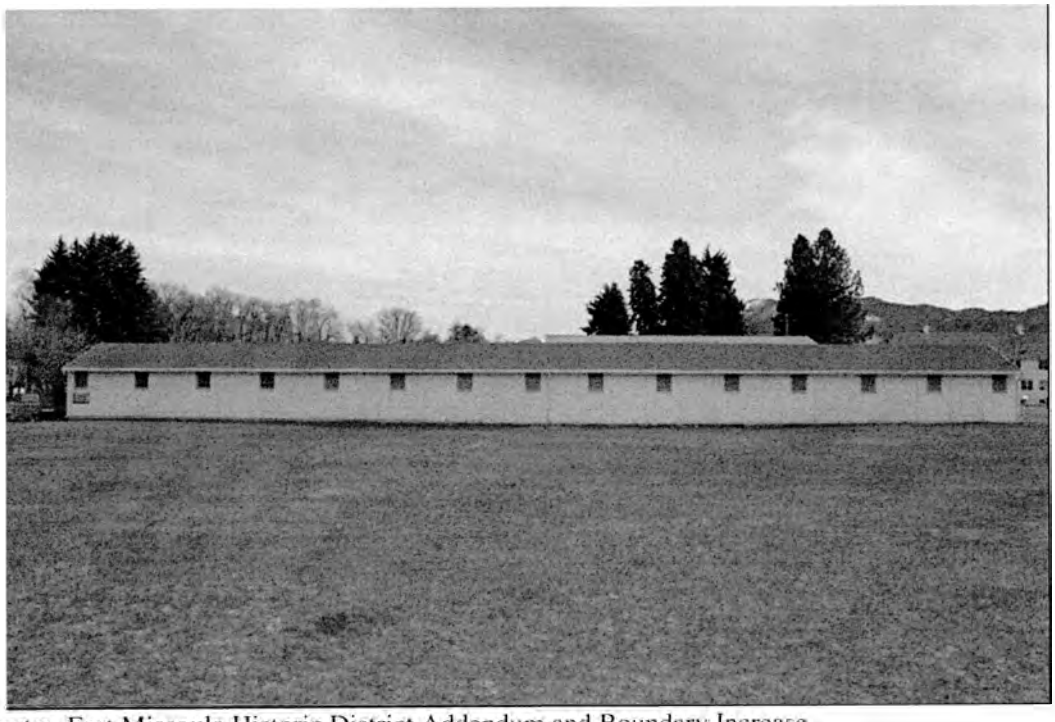
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Trolley Car Barn, view of the east and north elevations, facing southwest.
Photograph Number 0027



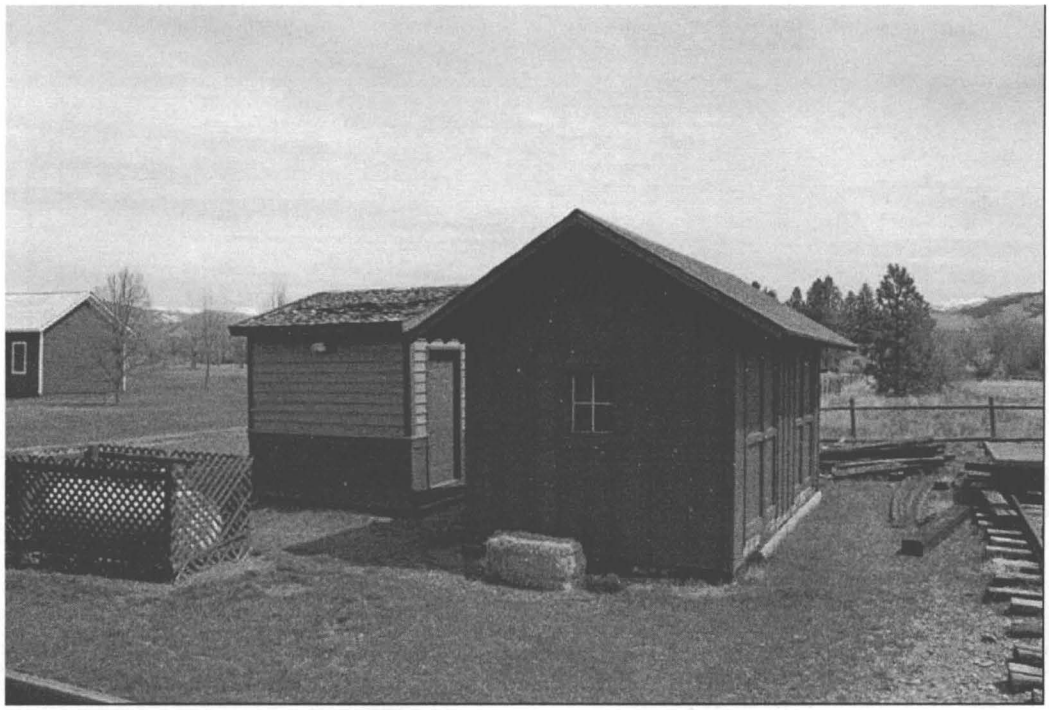
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Restroom, view of the west and south elevations, facing northeast.
Photograph Number 0028



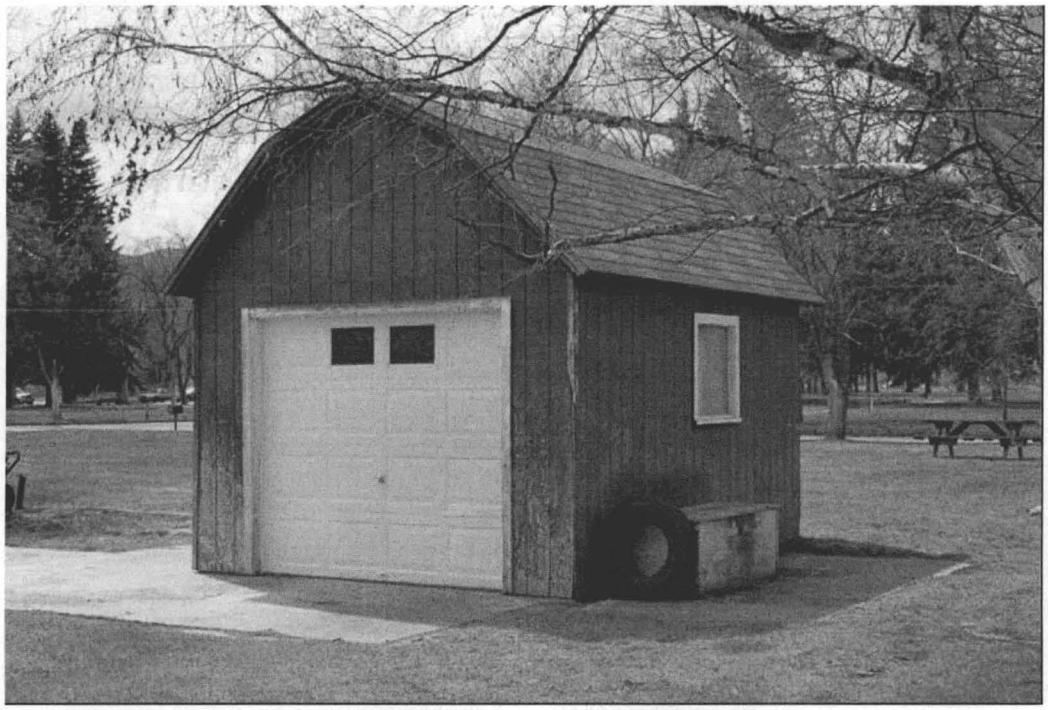
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Log Cabin "Fort Missoula Mercantile", Ticket Booth, tipi burner, restroom, pumphouse, Forestry Interpretive Display, view of the east elevations, facing west.
Photograph Number 0029



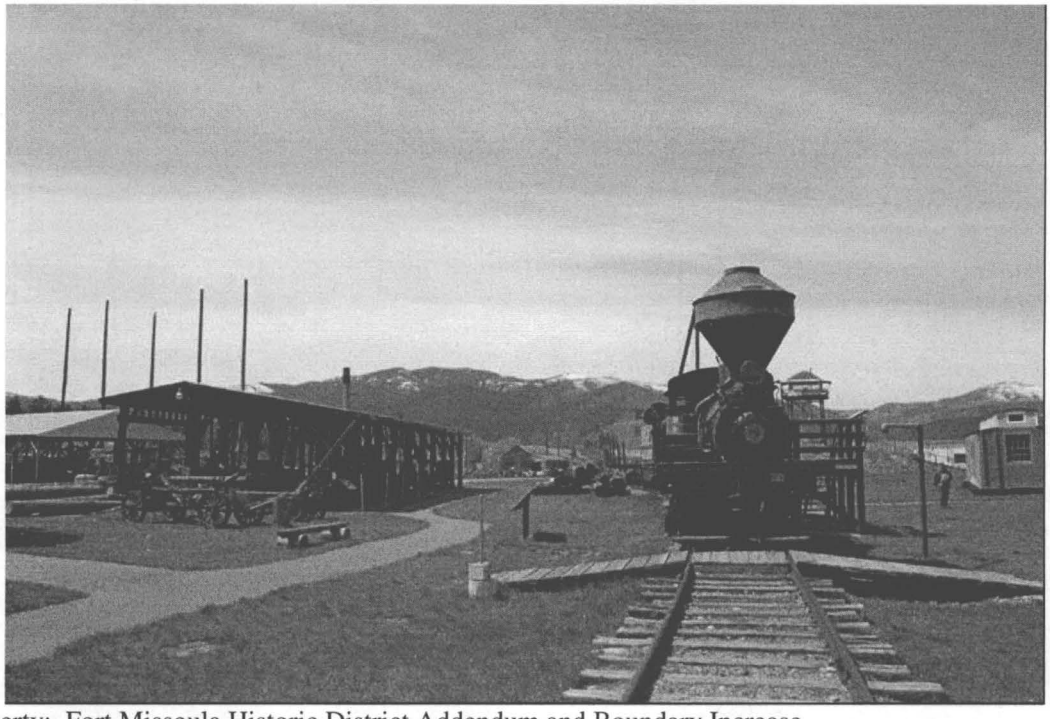
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: ADC Barracks, view of the west elevation, facing east.
Photograph Number 0030



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Shed west of Building 203 and Concession Building, view of the west and south elevations, facing east-northeast.
Photograph Number 0031



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Gambrel Roof Shed, view of the east and north elevations, facing southwest.
Photograph Number 0032



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Forestry Interpretive Display, facing east.
Photograph Number 0033



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Forestry Interpretive Display, facing southeast.
Photograph Number 0034



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Tipi Burner with part of Forestry Interpretive Display in background, facing northwest.
Photograph Number 0035



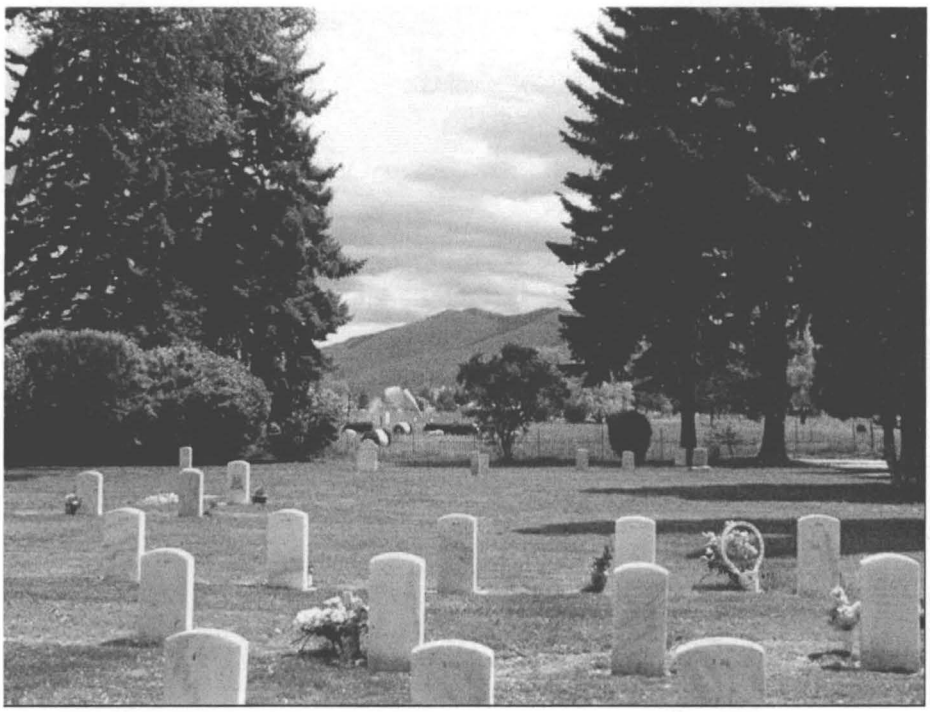
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Truck Port with Army Reserve Motor Pool Building in background, north and west elevations, facing southeast.
Photograph Number 0036



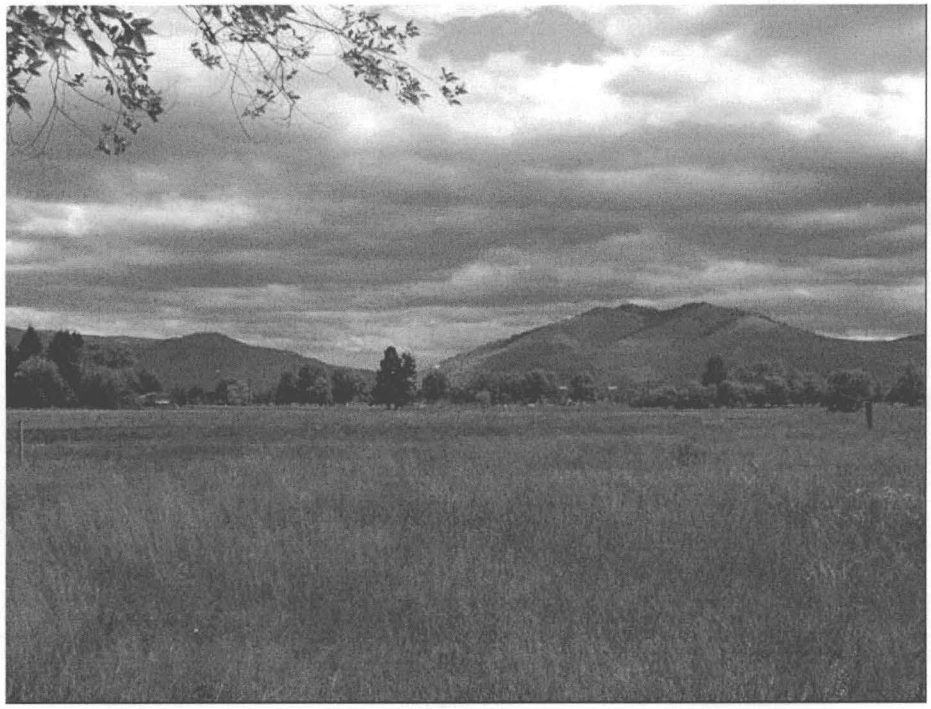
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Wood Frame Open Shed, facing southeast.
Photograph Number 0037



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Tennis Court, facing northeast.
Photograph Number 0038



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Philip Maechling
Date of Photograph: June 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Post Cemetery with cattle grazing in open space in background, facing north.
Photograph Number 0039



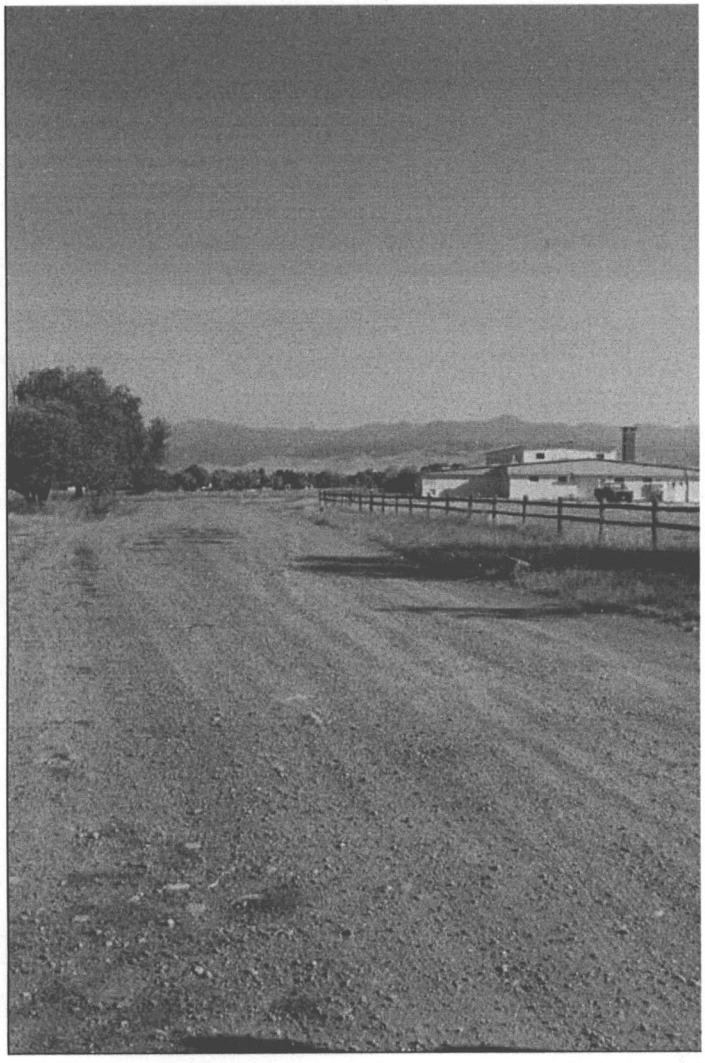
Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Philip Maechling
Date of Photograph: June 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Open Space north of fort, facing east.
Photograph Number 0040



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Hay Homestead Buildings with Original Fort Bakery Foundation Site near trees in background, facing north-northwest
Photograph Number 0041



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: May 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: NCO Quarters, Building 201 with CCC Warehouse Building 308 Site near trees in background, facing north-northwest.
Photograph Number 0042



Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase
County and State: Missoula County, Montana
Name of Photographer: Kate Hampton
Date of Photograph: September 2011
Location of Original Negative: MT SHPO
Description/View: Historic stone alignment, facing northeast.
Photograph Number 0043

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MONTANA, Missoula

DATE RECEIVED: 1/13/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/06/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/21/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/28/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000051

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 2-28-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____ DATE_____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum
and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No 0001



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum
and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No 0002


17

Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum
and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co. MT

Photo No. 0003


18

Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum
and Boundary Increase
Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0004



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum
and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0005


20

Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum
and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0006


21
PRIVATE
NO
TRESPASSING
NO

Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0007



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum
and Boundary Increase
Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0008



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0009



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum
and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0010



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0011


T63
T63

Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0012



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0013



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0014



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co. MT

Photo No. 0015



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0016


T310
T310

Ft Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0017



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0018


1330

Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0019



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0020



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0021



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0022



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No 0023



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0024


4x4

Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0025



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and
Boundary Increase
Missoula Co., MT
Photo No. 0026



Ft. Missoula Historic District
Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0027


RESTROOM

Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0028


WILL CALL

Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0029


EXIT

Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

photo #10: 0030



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0031



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

photo NO. 0032



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0033



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0034



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0035



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum
and Boundary Increase

Missoula Co., MT

Photo # 0036



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula (vic.) MT

Photo No. 0037



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and
Boundary Increase
Missoula Co., MT
Photo No. 0038



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum
and Boundary Increase
Missoula Co., MT
Photo No. 0039



Ft. missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

missoula Co., MT

Photo No. 0040



Ft. missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula, MT

Photo # 0041



Ft. Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula, MT

Photo # 0042



Ft. Missoula Historic District
Addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula, MT
photo # 0043

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SOUTHWEST MISSOULA QUADRANGLE
MONTANA—MISSOULA CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

3177 I NW (PRIMROSE)
3177 I NE (NORTHWEST MISSOULA)
3277 IV NW (NORTHEAST MISSOULA)
3177 I SW (BLUE MOUNTAIN)
3277 IV SW (SOUTHEAST MISSOULA)
(CARLTON LAKE) 3177 II NW
(FLORENCE) 3177 II NE
(CLEVELAND MTN.) 3277 III

114°07'30" 46°52'30" 114°00' 46°45' 47°30'

Fort Missoula Historic District
#addendum and Boundary Increase

Missoula, Montana
UTM Zone 11

1:	723586 E	5192515 N
2:	724883 E	5192502 N
3:	724906 E	5192351 N
4:	724809 E	5192334 N
5:	724823 E	5192135 N
6:	724907 E	5192130 N
7:	724914 E	5192070 N
8:	724821 E	5192007 N
9:	724718 E	5192061 N
10:	724470 E	5191982 N
11:	724283 E	5192056 N
12:	724259 E	5191941 N
13:	723972 E	5192022 N
14:	723713 E	5192126 N
15:	723620 E	5191788 N
16:	724373 E	5191219 N
17:	724340 E	5191178 N
18:	723973 E	5191439 N
19:	723311 E	5191715 N
20:	723315 E	5192028 N
21:	723587 E	5192049 N

▥ = Ft. Missoula Historic District Boundary Increase

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1961. Field checked 1964

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Montana coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 11, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

Revisions shown in purple and recompilation of woodland areas compiled from aerial photographs taken 1976. Map edited 1978
This information not field checked

UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route

MONTANA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SOUTHWEST MISSOULA, MONT.
N4645—W11400/7.5

1964
PHOTOREVISED 1978
AMS 3177 I SE—SERIES V894

MONTANA OUTDOOR SPORTS
708 N. MAIN
HELENA, MT 59601
406-443-4119

Fort Missoula Historic District National Register Nomination (UNCLASSIFIED)
Patton-Williams, Toni Ms CIV USA ASA IEE [toni.m.pattonwilliams@us.army.mil]
Sent: Tue 11/1/2011 11:33 AM
To: Boughton, John
Cc: McLaughlin, Kathleen A Ms CIV US USA ACSIM; Manning, Derek Mr CIV NG NGB ARNG; Guldenzopf, David B Dr CIV USA ASA IEE

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Dear Mr. Boughton:

Please accept our sincere apology for the delay in returning the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Mr. Hew Wolfe, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health (DASA (ESOH)) who also serves as the Army's Federal Preservation Officer, has signed and dated the registration form. The original is being mailed today, November 1, 2011, in a flat envelope as requested. A copy of the document is attached.

Again, we apologize for the delay. Please feel free to email me if you have any questions.

Toni Patton-Williams
Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
Environment, Safety and Occupational Health
(703) 697-3937
Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Big Sky. Big Land. Big History.
Montana
Historical Society

RECEIVED 2280
JAN 13 2012
NAT REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Historic Preservation
Museum
Outreach & Interpretation
Publications
Research Center

January 3, 2012

Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye St. NW
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull,

Enclosed please find the following nomination for your consideration for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Fort Missoula Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase, Missoula County, Montana.

Please be advised that I submit the enclosed nomination under your revised procedures. I notified the owners and public officials in excess of 30 days prior to the Preservation Review Board meeting and received no notarized objections to the nomination from the property owners of record. The Review Board unanimously recommended that this property be nominated and I concur with its recommendation.
Also, please note the cover page of the nomination is a scanned copy bearing the signatures of the US Army Federal Preservation Officer (Mr. Hew Wolfe), the Regional Archaeologist of the US Forest Service (Mr. Carl Davis), and the original signature of the Montana State Historic Preservation Officer (Dr. Mark Baumler). After both the Regional Archaeologist and the US Army Federal Preservation Officer signed the cover page, the Army sent the hardcopy bearing the original signature back to the Montana State Historic Preservation Officer on November 1, 2011; unfortunately, the hardcopy was never received at the Montana SHPO. However, the Army did scan and e-mail the cover page prior to sending the hardcopy.

Please note on page 2 of this letter is the e-mail communiqué from Toni Patton-Williams, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, Environment, Safety and Occupational Health to John Boughton, National Register Coordinator at the Montana SHPO indicting Mr. Wolfe had signed the nomination cover sheet and the original copy was being placed in the mail. Page three of this letter is the scanned e-mail attachment from the Army (prior to it being signed by the Montana State Historic Preservation Officer).

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Mark Baumler

Mark Baumler, PhD
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure

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