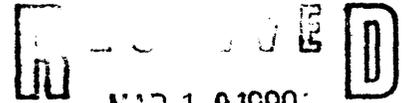


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

**NATIONAL
REGISTER**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Gleim Building
other names/site number James Hoffman, Architect

2. Location

street & number 265 West Front Street n/a not for publication
city, town Missoula n/a vicinity
state Montana code 030 county Missoula code 063 zip code 59802

3. Classification

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | <u>1</u> | <u> </u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u> </u> | <u> </u> sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <u> </u> | <u> </u> structures |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | <u>1</u> | <u> </u> objects |
| | | | <u> </u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing:
Historical Resources in Missoula, 1864-1940

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Marcella Shuff Date 3-14-90
State or Federal agency and bureau MT SHPO

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. Helena Byers 4/30/90

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. _____

determined not eligible for the National Register. _____

removed from the National Register. _____

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Recreation: Brothel

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Professional Offices

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)
Vernacular Romanesque

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls brick

roof asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Gleim Building is a rectangular, two-story, stretcher bond brick, vernacular commercial building with two bays, a flat front roof and stepped parapet, Romanesque arched windows, double door front entryway, and concrete foundation. The building is located on the south side of West Front Street near the west edge of the central business district. The building is flanked by a commercial historic building which has experienced significant facade remodeling and by a modern commercial building.

The cornice is plain sheet metal with a band of checkerboard headers. The bays and the corner of the building are defined by brick pilasters with extending capitals dividing the first and second story sections of the pilasters. The upper bays feature heavy Romanesque-style stretcher arches with raised headers forming outside trim. The bases of the arches terminate at the corbelled brick belt course that is interrupted by the windows. The windows are natural finished, and oak-framed, double-hung, one-over-one. Upper fan light window is bisected by a vertical oak mullion. Sills are rusticated granite.

A checkerboard, horizontal stretcher, one-foot-wide belt course separates the first from the second floor. The west first floor bay has windows similar to those on the second floor. A slightly recessed entryway features double oak doors with transoms. The two doors are divided by a brick column. The entryway also has a vertical header architrave. A granite plaque above the entrance reads "1893/1988." The sides of the building is stretcher bond, low-fire brick without windows and displays good integrity.

The rear of the building has been remodeled with the construction of about a small concrete block addition, and a two-story, wood frame deck. The second floor porch has a 2x6 framed floor, 1x6 box framing, and a broken 2x4 railing. It is supported by 4x10 beams and posts. The first floor porch also has a broken 2x4 railing and lattice work under the porch. Both the first and second stories have large oak, double doors with upper wood frame, horizontal windows.

The building displays excellent first and second floor integrity on its facade, east and west sides. The facade was restored by a professional architect who stripped off a modern store front constructed in 1969. The rear of the building has lost integrity of design, materials, and association with the addition of the wood frame double-deck.

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____

Commerce _____

Significant Person

n/a

Period of Significance

1893-1940 _____

Significant Dates

1893 _____

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Not known

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Gleim building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. It is the building on West Front Street best representative of the "Red Light" district, which extended along West Front Street in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. It was a basic part of the town's commercial operation, a reflection of its social values and structure, and a key part of the historic fabric of a large section of the town. The building is also an excellent example of vernacular adaptation of Romanesque architecture with its arched windows and incorporates other distinctive design features such as the brick pilasters, checkerboard banding, and granite sills.

This building was constructed in 1893, when the property was owned by Mary Gleim (1889). Subsequent owners included Catherine Frazier (1903), Estate of Kate McCormick, Joseph Johnson (1939), and E. C. Mulrone (1944). The building was constructed as a women's lodging house in what was the "Red Light" district in Missoula between the 1880s and the 1920s. This building and those adjacent to it along Front Street are listed as female boarding houses on the early Sanborn maps. They appeared on the west end of Front Street early and proliferated with the coming of the railroad construction crews in the early 1880s. The construction of the railroad attracted gamblers and prostitutes to Missoula and led to the construction of a number of "hurdy gurdy" or "honky tonk" houses and female boarding houses ("brothels"). The buildings constructed along West Front Street openly operated as houses of prostitution until 1916 when city officials, under a great deal of public pressure, closed them. Prostitution did not disappear from Missoula in 1916, but operated with more discretion.

Mary Gleim owned a number of houses of prostitution in Missoula at the turn of the century. In 1890, she owned eight. She was notorious for assualting people and for her frequent outbursts at her court

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 Gleim Building

appearances. Joseph Johnson, a black man, began leasing the property from the estate of Catherine Frazier Crumplin in 1921 and operated a billiard parlor there. He acquired the property in 1939. Other businesses located in this building during the historic period include the Pullman Pool Hall (1929), Carroll Nash Cigars (1932), and the Hawthorne Club (1940).

9. Major Bibliographical References

McDonald, James, and Gary Williams, Missoula Historical Resource Survey. Missoula: Porky Press, 1980.

Koelbel, Lenora. Missoula: The Way It Was. Missoula: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 1972.

Missoula Gazette.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

| | | | |
|---|------|-------------|---------------|
| A | 1 2 | 2 7 1 5 9 0 | 5 1 9 5 1 1 5 |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| C | | | |

| | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|
| B | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| D | | | |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

McCormick Addition, Block 56, Lot 2.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the city lots upon which the historic building was erected.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------|------------------------|
| name/title | William A. Babcock, Jr., Missoula Historic Preservation Officer | | |
| organization | City of Missoula | date | August 1989 |
| street & number | 201 West Spruce St. | telephone | 406/721-4700 ext 250 |
| city or town | Missoula | state | Montana zip code 59802 |