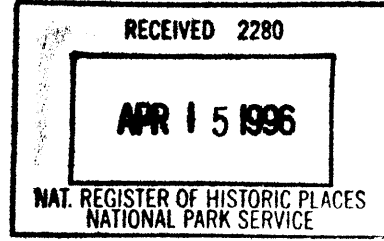


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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name: Headquarters Building and Daily Company Annex

other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: 113 - 119 West Front Street

not for publication: n/a
vicinity: n/a

city/town: Missoula

state: Montana

code: MT

county: Missoula

code: 063

zip code: 59802

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title

4-10-96
Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency or bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

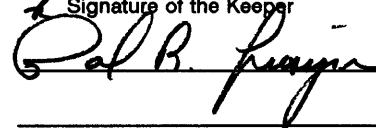
I, hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register
 see continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the
National Register

 see continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the
National Register

 see continuation sheet
 removed from the National Register
 see continuation sheet

 other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper


Date of Action
5/17/96

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: private	Number of Resources within Property	
	Contributing	Noncontributing
Category of Property: buildings		
	<u> 2 </u>	___ building(s)
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0	___	___ sites
	___	___ structures
	___	___ objects
Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources in Missoula, Montana, 1864-1940	<u> 2 </u>	___ TOTAL

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Commerce/Trade: Business, Specialty Store

Current Functions:

Commerce/Trade: Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late Victorian: Italianate

Other: Western Commercial

Materials:

foundation: stone

walls: brick

roof: asphalt

other: n/a

Narrative Description

This nomination discusses two commercial buildings in downtown Missoula -- the Headquarters Building built in 1888 and the Daily Company Annex erected two decades later, in 1916-1917. The Daily Company Annex was designed to adjoin the older Headquarters Building, and when it was completed, the adjoining buildings became offices, a retail outlet and a meats manufacturing facility for Daily Company meats.

The buildings are located on Front Street at the southern end of Missoula's historic downtown commercial area, backing up to the Clark Fork riverfront, which borders Missoula's downtown.

The Headquarters Building is a late Victorian commercial building, designed by Missoula architect John Larkin and his partner Brooks, an engineer. The building exhibits Italianate influences and is a typical two story local commercial building of the 1880 - 1900 period, with a storefront on the first floor and offices on the second floor. The primary facade was ornately embellished. Much of this ornamentation was removed in 1932 when the facade was updated and stuccoed but from historic images the design featured a single bay storefront with a recessed entrance at center. Large storefront windows were trimmed with multiple glass block transoms, as was the doorway. Fluted square columns supported a bracketed secondary cornice, projecting between the first and second stories. Offset to the south, a second doorway accessed the upper level.

The upper story featured a series of four double-hung windows, each hooded by a triangular pediment. Upper windows were edged with small stained glass lights. A single pilaster visually enframed each window, and carried the rhythms of the storefront divisions to the cornice. Atop the building, each pilaster was capped by an ornamental block which bracketed a semicircular pediment at the center of the cornice, and two pairs of symmetrically placed brackets with horizontal connecting rods bridging between.

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The Headquarters walls were constructed of brick. The storefront columns were formed of cast iron, manufactured in Helena at the J.R. Stedman Foundry. The first floor cornice and crowning cornice atop the building were probably formed of tin.

The Daily Company Annex was joined to the Headquarters building in 1916. Designed to complement the Headquarters in scale and massing, the Daily Company Annex also stands two stories high, of brick construction. Brick pilasters at either side and at center organize the facade into a bipartite, symmetrical format, with a storefront at street level and offices on the second story. The storefront echoes that of the Headquarters Building with its large glass panels and multiple glass block transoms. On the second story, a window opening fits into each half of the facade. Each opening houses a banded grouping of two window units, each double-hung, 1-over-1, flanking a large fixed center window. Above these windows, the parapet lacks much ornament; a pair of vertical brick string courses are raised to afford a bit of decoration. Above this, the plain cornice is simply trimmed with low caps atop each pilaster.

On the south (rear), the Headquarters building was extended and joined with the Daily Company Annex to form a basic square mass. The walls are planar, with single, segmental window openings on the first and second floor. At the rear, access was at basement level, due to the slope of the property. Here the company's sausage manufacturing was located, with loading doors which opened onto the alley. Two segmentally-arched doorways and wide double doors spanned by an iron I-beam are located on this level. Rubblestone construction of the foundation walls is also evident on this rear elevation.

Across the upper rear wall the ghost of historic painted signage has been removed. The sign was painted directly onto the brickwork, in white blocky lettering on a black and green ground. It read: "JOHN R DAILY/WHOLESALE/RETAIL MEATS" and includes the Daily logo below.

On the west and east elevations, the Daily and Headquarters buildings abut adjacent commercial buildings on the Missoula streetscape. Only the east facade is visible above its neighboring building. That wall is of brick with patches of stucco still remaining. The roofline gently steps down toward the rear. There are no openings.

In 1932, the Daily Company decided to streamline the old Headquarters facade, to unify the two buildings more. Cornices and window pediments were removed and the masonry was stuccoed. Following sale of the property in 1967, both buildings were further masked, by the application of metal sheet panelling across both upper facades. This fabric remained until 1995, when the project to rehabilitate these buildings was undertaken. The panels were removed, along with the failing 1932 stucco.

Much of the interior design of both the Headquarters Building and Daily Company Annex remains intact. The first floor remains dedicated to retail space, with high ceilings and open interior expanses. Stairways accessing the second floor remain relatively unchanged. On the Headquarters Building, formal panelled wainscoting lines the stairwell leading up to two richly attenuated club rooms. These rooms are trimmed with matching panelled wainscoting and ornate door frames which have transoms, corniced and routed trim, and in some places broken, scrolled pediments. The upper floor of the annex is simpler, and wall partitions have been removed. The basement level remains open space, and offices are currently planned for these spaces.

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Integrity

Currently, rehabilitation of the Headquarters Building and Daily Company Annex is approaching completion. Removal of modern fabrics has revealed the Headquarters Building's original cast iron storefront columns, original upper story fenestration and intact masonry. As part of a tax act project, the current owners have rehabilitated the building and restored the 1888 facade, including window hoods and other details. Through this process, a tremendous amount of integrity has been recovered, restoring the former Headquarters to its original glory.

The Daily Building remains remarkably intact after the removal of the 1960s facade. Original storefronts, doors, glazing, fenestration and masonry are all extant. Little has changed on this functional building, and with the removal of the metal facade, the relationship of the annex to the original Headquarters Building has been made apparent.

On the interior, spatial divisions are essentially preserved on the main floors. Detailing in the Headquarters club rooms, hallway and stairwell is in excellent condition, and highly evocative of the Victorian era when these rooms were a popular men's social spot.

The rehabilitation of the Headquarters Building and Daily Company Annex has breathed life back into these two important Missoula buildings. Neglected and unappreciated for several decades, the work to uncover the facades, restore the original designs and refurbish the interior has rescued the historic character of these two buildings. In turn, the unveiling of their historic appearance has restored important historic elements of Missoula's streetscape.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, B, C

Areas of Significance: Commerce, Architecture, Social History

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): n/a

Period(s) of Significance: 1888 - 1945

Significant Person(s): John R. Daily

Significant Dates: 1892, 1916, 1932

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: John Larkin, architect; Brooks, engineer
Shipler and Adams, builders

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Headquarters Building and Daily Annex are important historic buildings in downtown Missoula, linked physically and by historic association. Dating to two separate but important periods in Missoula history, they provide insight into the evolution of Missoula's eclectic downtown character. As identified in the Missoula Historic Resources of Missoula, 1880-1940 MPD, the Headquarters reflects Missoula's early commercial building period of 1880 - 1900, while its companion, the Daily Company annex, dates to the early 20th century building period. Together they illustrate the evolution in building design toward a cleaner, more spartan, less prosperous aesthetic.

They are significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in a local context: according to Criterion A, for their associations with commercial development of Missoula's Central Business District, 1880 - 1920; and Criterion B, with significance gained through their association with prominent local businessman John R. Daily. The Headquarters Building's Criterion A significance is furthered, for associations with social history and the prohibition period; and for Criterion C values, as a spirited example of late 19th century commercial architecture with Italianate influences.

Commercial History

A title search for lots 5 and 6 of Block 4 of the original townsite of Missoula takes the researcher back to the early period of Missoula settlement. The rear portions of both lots were involved in the original Missoula Brewing Company operation that existed by at least 1870. This brewery was on the Clark Fork River across the street from the original Missoula Mills established by Higgins and Worden. It was provided with shingles and lath for construction from that business. The Missoula Brewery continued in operation until at least 1893 and possibly ceased operation in close conjunction to the opening of the new Garden City Brewing Company on Missoula's Northside in approximately 1895. Early names associated with the first business are Mahler and Rising, Higgins and Worden, Sheehan and Hayes, Charles Otto, and finally Wagner and Pelikan.

The Headquarters Building is located on the south side of West Front Street, approximately 80 feet west of the corner of Higgins and Front. Front Street roughly follows the old Mullan Military Highway. The first Higgins Avenue bridge across the river was built near this site in 1873.

The Headquarters was a showy building, a product of the androcentric frontier culture of rugged individualism. Built in front of the brewery, a stone's throw from "Missoula's first intersection," the structure was intended to be, from the earliest planning stages, what an 1888 *Missoula Gazette* referred to as "an ornament to the street." By 1890, Montana had become a state, but Front Street still epitomized the rough and tumble of the early territory.

The early history of West Front Street is one of alcohol and prostitution. Soldiers from Fort Missoula, which had been established in response to the Nez Perce scare of 1877, patronized the area. The Northern Pacific Railroad arrived in 1883, accompanied by a rush of in-migration of single men seeking employment in railroad labor, mining, logging, construction, and agriculture. The Missoula Board of Trade aggressively propagandized the community in glowing terms in an attempt to attract residents and sell lots in newly platted city additions. The new arrivals formed the "boarding house culture" that thrived around West Front Street.

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In the Headquarters' immediate vicinity on West Front Street between Higgins and the now extended Ryman Street, there were, as shown in the 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map, eleven saloons out of twenty identified businesses. Wagner and Pelikan's brewery and a cigar/liquor store comprised two more of the twenty enterprises. Several more saloons complemented the block across Front Street to the north, a block that also contained the Florence Hotel and the Roger's House. The two blocks immediately to the west on Front Street show a predominance of "female boarding houses" that is even more concentrated than the saloons of the Headquarters block.

The lot that was to become the home of the Daily Company annex to the Headquarters Building, also partially fronting brewery property and originally owned by Higgins and Worden, housed a saloon called The Magnolia in 1871. This building was replaced by another saloon building between 1884 and 1888. The second saloon, called perhaps The Exchange, was owned by Territorial pioneer, Thomas McNamara. It disappeared between the Sanborn years of 1905 and 1912. John R. Daily purchased the lot for his future wholesale building in 1916 after the estate of Anna McNamara had transferred the property to the Reverend Paladino, who then transferred it to the Montana Catholic Missions.

Daily's experience with West Front Street preceded his investments of the 20th century. The 1890 Wright and Woodward City Directory shows him to be a liveryman for Hawkes Livery in the Headquarters' block of West Front Street. In the 1892 fire on West Front, a Johnson and Daily Livery burned. That building stood next to Hawkes Eclipse Livery Stable.

This may have been the stable for Daily's new meat business on Higgins Avenue and/or an operation of his brother, who ranched in the Rattlesnake Valley. Also in the same block on West Front was the Mascott Theater, a playhouse owned by W.A. Simons, an early northwest show business entrepreneur who later built Missoula's landmark Wilma Building. "Billy" Simons was also a controlling partner in the John R. Daily Company at the time of Daily's death.

The fire of 1892 on Front Street formed the stage for an early Missoula drama. The *Missoulian-Sentinel* centennial edition of Wednesday, July 7, 1960, reminisces on the slaying of Maurice Higgins, eldest son of town founder C.P. Higgins, saying, "Higgins was standing in front of the old Headquarters Saloon about where the John R. Daily buildings are now..." when he was shot in the head by an assailant, who was most probably gunning for Higgins' companion. Both men were standing on the street watching the fire's progress. This story is likely an extrapolation from oral history. The 1892 Missoula *Gazette* of August 16 reports that Maurice Higgins was murdered in front of the Exchange Saloon, which may have stood at the site of the future Daily Company Annex. (The 1890 City Directory gives two conflicting addresses; see appendix).

Little biographical data is available on the Headquarters first owners, Bennett and Mitchell. W.H. Bennett is listed in Wright and Woodward's 1890 City Directory as a "real estate, money and loan broker." County deed books from the 1880s show him to be heavily involved in mining claim transactions. Mitchell bought out Bennett's interest in the property in 1889. The building was heavily mortgaged throughout its early history. Thirteen thousand dollars were spent on the building in 1888, including the nine-thousand-dollar contract for its initial construction but not including the eight thousand dollar price of the original lot. Bennett and Mitchell received gambling licenses from the city in both 1887 and 1888. Mitchell was involved in court cases alleging illegal types of gaming in 1892. He opened a one-story restaurant annex to the Headquarters, shortly after its construction. It housed "The Saddle Rock Oyster and Chop House" in 1890. This annex stayed in operation into the next century and was probably removed to make way for the Daily Annex in 1916.

The still elegant, today even, gambling and club rooms on the second floor were offered by Mitchell and Bennett in June of 1899 to the citizens of Missoula for use as a "citizen's club on the order of the Montana Club at Helena and the Silverbow Club of Butte." William Bennett was, in 1890, a Ward Four alderman. Lenora Koelbel in her Missoula history says this

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ward became nicknamed "the Bloody Fourth" during the acrimony concerning choice of location for the state capitol. Secret ballots did not exist at the time, and votes were openly bought with whiskey and cigars. Politicos would take carriage-loads of voters directly from saloons to the polls.

The upstairs club rooms of the Headquarters Building have their own role to play as a sort of social litmus. The 1932 Polk Directory lists a "Businessman's Handball Association" occupying the second-story address. The two large upstairs club rooms remained largely intact over the years, with the original oak trim, pedimented doors (both pocket and swing), and wainscotting in unpainted and respectable condition. While there is no indication of any athletic sporting to have taken place in these rooms, there may be some indication that the rooms could have been used for other sport. The first door at the top of the stairs from the Front Street entrance has been modified to include a small slotted panel observation window which could only be opened from the inside. Frank (Frenchie) Therriault remembers his father operating a speakeasy next door at the "French Club" throughout Prohibition, which he would occasionally swamp out for an allowance. Mr. Therriault remembers a Billy Thibodeau who ran rum to a number of speakeasies on Front Street. Bob Jones, a delivery boy for J.R. Daily during the period, also remembers the existence of several Front Street speakeasies. Unfortunately, neither man can recall the use of the Headquarters upstairs rooms in 1932.

As the lots of the new additions were bought and built upon, Missoula started the transition from frontier boomtown to the more genteel university town (1893) and mercantile center. A shift in economic centralization in the city was taking place from the locus of Front and Higgins to the new Northern Pacific Railroad depot at the north end of Higgins Avenue (1901). Higgins Avenue was supplanting Front Street as Missoula's main street, and at the same time local society started looking askance on its red light district.

National and regional forces set the stage for Prohibition. By the early part of the 20th century, Montana had a Prohibition Party and chapters of both the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League. Saloons were called "poor men's clubs" and were recognized as social centers for boarding house culture, a place for corrupt politicians to buy votes, centers of vice which promoted gambling and prostitution, and as places for political radicals to organize.

Near the Headquarters, the corner of Front and Higgins, in front of the castellated, romanesque, fortress-like Hammond Building, was Missoula's "speakers' corner." For two months in the fall of 1909, the corner of West Front and Higgins became the setting for IWW free speech rallies and arrests. Led by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, "the most noted woman speaker in the labor movement," the Wobblies drew national attention and alarm. The Missoula experience was used by the IWW to formulate its free speech program throughout the West.

The last documented city directory listing for a saloon in the Headquarters Building was in 1909. The 1912 Sanborn map shows only four saloons in this same block where once there had been three times that number. In the *Daily Missoulian* throughout 1913 and 1914, Joseph Dixon railed against the evils of saloons and the socially disastrous consequences of intoxication. In June of 1914, Butte exploded in labor unrest. The Anaconda Mining Company importuned Governor Stewart to impose martial law, which as a first act temporarily closed all Butte's saloons. By 1915, long discussed legislation passed the state legislature to limit the number of saloons in Montana's cities and counties to one saloon per five hundred of population. In November of 1916, Montana voters voted the state "dry" (to take effect December 31, 1918). Nationwide prohibition followed in 1920.

After Prohibition's repeal, the big upstairs rooms made a home for the Missoula Community Chest and the Missoula Family Welfare Agency for more than four years during the great Depression. Bob Jones recalls that Bess Reed was

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involved with this use. Bess Reed was the director of Missoula Community Chest for 17 years. She was a District #1 School Board member for 21 years and a four-time state representative. She was posthumously honored by a Missoula City park that bears her name. The city directories also show the Missoula offices of the American Red Cross at this location from at least 1948 until 1956 and vacant thereafter.

Five Valleys Agricultural Development

The Five Valleys intensive agricultural development during the early part of this century was identified by Shirley J. Coon in her Ph.D. thesis of 1926 as one of the strongest determinants of Missoula's permanence. The National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation for Missoula cites Coon: "The value of agricultural property in the (Missoula) area increased from three million to eight million between 1890 and 1900. Irrigated acreage in Missoula County increased from 22 thousand acres in 1880 to 88 thousand acres in 1900...(A)gricultural acreage increased in Missoula County by 60 thousand acres between 1920 and 1924. The number of farms in Missoula County increased from 570 in 1910 to 1323 in 1920, mostly because of the opening of the Flathead Indian Reservation." (Page 9).

An agrarian idealism that stressed family values, healthy farm work, and the Protestant ethic, albeit at the expense of the indigines, found popular appeal in Montana. Urban progressives like Dixon embraced such values and wielded them as weaponry against the rough-and-tumble Front Street ethos. John Barleycorn was on the run, and the Headquarters looked to a new day.

J.R. Daily, already recognized in Frank Woody's brief Missoula history of 1897 as one of Missoula's most prominent businessmen, was riding the crest of the five valley agricultural florescence when he opened a new retail operation and a new wholesale plant on Front Street, April 2, 1917, five days before U.S. entry into the Great World War.

The old Headquarters Saloon, with an addition to the rear, became the new retail outlet. A building newly constructed by Daily next door and sharing a new common back wall with the Headquarters became a new meat production plant. This expanded operation initiated the company into regional and national markets. The regional agricultural expansion was well exploited by the Daily Company, which routinely bought livestock from a one-hundred-mile radius around Missoula. Daily and Company prospered as a full-range meat provider from livestock buying to slaughtering to sausage making to ham curing to retail marketing and home delivery to regional wholesaling to national mail delivery of seasonal specialty meat products.

In addition to John R. Daily, others associated with the Daily Meat business included Ernest Holmes, W.A. Simons, Edna Wilma Simons, and Kermit Schwanke. W.A. "Billy" Simons, perhaps an early acquaintance of J.R. Daily from the West Front Street days of the 1890s, was heavily invested in Daily's company at the time of J.R.'s death. By that time, Billy Simons had built with W.H. Smead Missoula's landmark "Wilma" Building. The Wilma Building is situated behind the Headquarters and the Daily Company Annex in a somewhat similar position as the original Missoula Brewery. The Daily centennial book says that at the time of Simon's death, former showgirl Edna Wilma Simons inherited "...18 theaters, 14 ranches, 16 thousand sheep, and a substantial interest in the Daily meat company." Edna Wilma Simons joined the J.R. Daily, Inc., board of directors and remained until her death in 1954.

The company remained on Front Street for 50 years, until 1967, when they relocated to a new plant on Mullan Road. Ironically, or perhaps tellingly, the move from Front Street to its new facility began an era of increasing specialization for Daily, Incorporated. Currently the company is completely independent of local agriculture, buying pork bellies for its sole product, wholesale bacon, from Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota. Correspondingly, agricultural land in Missoula, Ravalli, and Lake counties disappears rapidly under the pressures of suburban sprawl development.

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Architectural History and Significance

A.B. Hammond's First National Bank purchased the Headquarters from Mitchell in 1893. The building then became a companion piece to Hammond's quartet of landmark buildings that occupied the four corners of Higgins and Front: the Missoula Mercantile, the First National Bank building, the original Hammond Building, and the Florence Hotel. The restored Headquarters facade will join the Missoula Mercantile Building (The Bon Marche) as one of only two publicly identifiable buildings from this era in this area of Front Street.

The J.R. Daily Company Annex was opened to business in 1917. (A party wall agreement with the building to the west's owner and J.R. Daily show it to be under construction in 1916). The Headquarters facade was simplified and stuccoed in 1932, "in keeping with the trim lines of its neighbor." The Headquarters and Daily Annex were entirely concealed under a panelized aluminum facade in the late 1960s. The new, "modernized" appearance made the two buildings appear to be one large building. This latest facade has been recently removed while the buildings are reconstructed and restored.

The Headquarters, as it first appeared, was all spirited elaboration and ornamentation, a representative "Gay Nineties" facade. Its function, too, represented the era -- gambling and drink. Pioneer Missoula, like much of pioneer Montana, was driven by mining speculation and the provisioning of those drawn to such speculative risk-taking.

The Daily Annex, in contrast with its companion building, seems slightly pinched, constrained, stolid -- a "prohibitive" tribute to the Protestant ethic. The two buildings side-by-side as they first met could not have presented, more representationally or ideally, the conflicting themes of two different eras. The two facades in close comparison seem like the grasshopper and the ant of fable. The former fiddles away the night and day, while the latter is all industry and clean, hard work. Steve Smith, in the J.R.D. centennial book (page 58), describes the basement of the 1917 annex: "Downstairs at the West Front Street plant was the Daily Company's manufacturing area, known by some employees as the 'curing cellar' and by others as the 'sausage room.' There Daily workers made sausage and cured ham and bacon. 'It was like a dungeon down there, cold and dark and smelly, but it was clean,' Katherine K. Simmons said. 'By smelly, I mean there was the odor of fresh meat and brine.' John Toole referred to the room as 'almost medieval, or like the catacombs of Rome.' The room wasn't the cheeriest place to work. The floor was concrete. The concrete had been there so long and had been washed so many times that the rocks in it were visible. The room was forever wet because water was running all the time. People worked there in rubber boots that went up to their knees...It was a clean place. Daily's was strict about cleanliness." The new Daily Annex seems, both symbolically and architecturally, a rejection of the old values which accompanied the Headquarters Building.

Two other typical examples of "no-nonsense" brick commercial buildings of the same era as the Daily Annex are the old "creamery building" on Railroad at Orange (1917) and the Ryan Fruit Company building (Carpenter Paper) in the Northside Historic District on North First Street (1915). The Headquarters Building survives as a significant local example of late 19th century architecture in Missoula. Like other late 19th century commercial buildings in town, it is one lot wide and two stories high. Incorporating stylish elements such as the lively tin cornice, hooded windows and ornate cast iron and wood storefront, the building is a vibrant example of local commercial architecture during the post-railroad era.

Names associated with the design and construction of the Headquarters Building are Brooks and Larkin, engineer and architect, and Shipler and Adams, builders. John Larkin drew the plans for the first town hall and jail as well. Shipler and Adams built the Schilling block, a former Headquarters neighbor on Front Street, and the McHaffie block on Higgins Avenue, which houses the Oxford Bar and Restaurant today.

Designed by John Larkin, the Headquarters Building provides some insight into the design sensibilities of this local architect. Responsible for design of Missoula's first town hall and jail, Larkin's work is otherwise largely unknown.

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Drawing upon Italianate inspiration, the Headquarters Building emphasizes the tall and narrow, and features ornamental hood moldings and cornice work important to the style.

The Headquarters and Daily Company Annex have for many years stood witness to Missoula's evolution. In terms of persons, events, social and economic developments, and even in terms of the two facades' unique architectural incongruity, the buildings offer a privileged keyhole look at the community's past. The removal of the panelized facade to expose the individuality underneath and the reconstruction and restoration now underway are valuable gifts to the Missoula community and a meaningful contribution to keeping faith with the past.

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APPENDIX

South Side of West Front Street, approximately 1890 (in the block now bordered by Higgins and Ryman)

Hammond Building on Corner (under construction in 1890)

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| #5 West Front | Unidentified saloon ("Wagner Annex" to Hammond Building; #5 is the street address for the Missoula Brewery) |
| #7 West Front | Headquarters Saloon/club rooms upstairs (Missoula Brewery to the rear) |
| #9 West Front | Saddle Rock Oyster and Chop House ("Mitchell Annex" to the Headquarters, Missoula Brewery in the rear) |
| #11 West Front | Unidentified saloon (formerly on this lot the Magnolia Saloon, perhaps now the Exchange Saloon, Missoula Brewery to rear) |
| #13 and #15 West Front | Mascott Theater Block. Two buildings front the Mascott Theater building. #13 is an unidentified saloon, perhaps the Exchange Saloon. #15 is the Model Restaurant in 1890, perhaps the Arcade Restaurant in 1892. Stockman's Bar facade covers these two buildings today. |
| #17 and #19 West Front | The Schilling Block ("Giffin the Tailor" is in #17, a liquor and cigar store is in #19, and the Tivoli Saloon is in the basement.) |
| #21 West Front | Unidentified (Perhaps this address covers three small wood-frame buildings comprising a loan office and a saloon and restaurant.) |
| #23 West Front | The Louvre Saloon (Identified as in the Pelikan Building, destroyed in the 1892 fire.) |
| #25, #27, and #29 West Front | Hawkes Livery Complex (25 West Front is a carriage house and storage building owned by Hawkes. #27 is the Hawkes Livery. #29 is the Johnson and Daily Livery. All three structures were destroyed in the 1892 fire.) |

9. Major Bibliographic References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than one

Table with 4 columns: UTM References, Zone, Easting, Northing. Values: 12, 271750, 5194880

Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)): Located in the NW1/4, NW1/4, SW1/4 of Section 22, T12N, R19W.

Verbal Boundary Description

The Headquarters Building and the Daily Company Annex are located on fractional parts of Lots 5 & 6, Block 4 in the Original Missoula Townsite.

Boundary Justification

These are the lots historically associated with the Headquarters Building since 1888, and the Daily Company Annex since 1916.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Bob Oaks with Chere Jiusto (SHPO staff)
organization: date: October 1995
street & number: 1026 Kennet telephone: (406) 543-5361
city or town: Missoula state: MT zip code: 59802

Property Owner

name/title: Headquarters LLC -- c/o Kathryn and Michael G. Cummings
street & number: 113 West Front Street telephone: (406) 721-4110
city or town: Missoula state: MT zip code: 59802

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9

Headquarters Building and Daily Company Annex
Missoula County, Montana

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