city, town

**United States Department of the Interior** Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

### **National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form**



Montana

state

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Nam	ne								
historic	MILWAUKEE	DEPOT							
and/or common	SAME								
2. Loca	ation								
street & number	250 Stati	on D <b>r<del>ive</del></b>	<u> </u>			Ŋ	✓A not for	publication	on
city, town M	issoula		N/A vic	inity of	congressional	district	Western		
state Mont	ana 59801	code	030	county	Missoula		C	ode 063	3
3. Clas	sification	n	•						
Category  district building(s)  X structure site object	Ownership public _X_ private both Public Acquisi in process being consi		X occupie  unoccu  work in Accessible  yes: res X yes: un  no	pied progress stricted	Present Use agricultu _X commer educatio entertair governm industria military	ure cial onal nment nent	parl priv relig scie	ate resid gious entific sportatio	
	waukee Depot			ack Nelso	on (see conti	inuatio	n sheet)		
street & number	P.O. Box	3237	٠						
city, town Mi	ssoula		N/A vici	inity of		state	Montana	59801	
5. Loca	ation of	Lega	l Desc	riptio	on				
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street & number	200 West B	roadway							
city, town Mi	ssoula					state	Montana	59801	
6. Repi	resentat	ion i	n Exis	ting	Surveys				
title Missoula	Historic Pres Historic Res			h Histor nas this pro	ic Site Compe perty been deter	endium mined el	egible?	yes _	X_ no
July 1 date March					federal	_X_ sta	te cou	nty X	_ local
depository for su	ırvey records	Montana	State His	torical	Society				
city town He	lena					state	Montana	a	

### 7. Description

e al site I date
3

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Milwaukee Depot and baggage building are centrally located in the city and occupy a well-exposed site on the Clark Fork River near the Higgins Street Bridge, a main link connecting the north and south sides of Missoula.

The depot and the railroad track are separated from the city by a change of grade which is below the general elevation of city streets but above the typical high water level of the river. Pedestrian and auto traffic to the depot are gained by descending a gradual road that traverses the grade, and crossing a small creek lined with tall deciduous trees. The original guardrail along this road was constructed with carefully detailed cast concrete posts which are linked together with 2-inch pipe. This guardrail remains in good condition and becomes an important feature of the site, setting up a stately, rhythmical approach to the building. The site, bordered by the railroad track and river to the north and by a creek and embankment to the south, begins to resemble an island, which may have been the motivating force behind the unique design of the castle-like building.

The depot is basically a two-story building while the baggage building is one-story. Both are rectangular in plan, and measure 94' x 44' and 76' x 28' respectively. Both exteriors are constructed predominantly with brick. Concrete foundations and some cast concrete detailing create a polychroming effect. One can easily appreciate the simplistic elegant design but even a greater understanding of the depot building is achieved by examining the sophistication of its individual components, such as the base, intermediate zone (first floor), upper zone (second floor), and towers.

The building rests on a substantial concrete base which elevates and establishes a definite base course. Four entrances pierce this base course, each having access by exterior steps which pyramid to a landing occurring near mid-point on the base. The base is slightly tapered and the steps are crisply detailed enhancing the aesthetics of poured-in-place concrete.

The lower floor of the building rises from this base and is characterized with a window band of large double-hung windows with a smaller transom-like window above. The double-hung windows sit directly on the concrete base and are divided from the transom by a cast concrete lintel. The lintel is typically punctuated by a cast block engaged into the brick on either side. The windows comprise over 50% of the wall surface and are deeply recessed due to the mass of the wall.

The second floor fenestration consists of a rounded arch window band. This window band rests solidly on a heavy cast lintel while the windows align with the lower floor fenestration. The rounded arch and shorter height of the second floor windows complete the wall statement, allowing the hipped roof to become the natural finishing element in the design sequence.

The dominate features are the two towers which give the building orientation and prominence. The taller tower rises to an elegant height of approximately 5 stories while the shorter to an approximate height of 3 stories. These towers are terminated in Mission-style detailing.

The upward flow of the tower is further accentuated by stretching the window detailing from the second floor up the shaft of the tower and ending with the rounded arch window. The taller tower is further enhanced by stretching the tower cap to allow the addition of eight mini-Romanesque windows (two per side) suggesting an observation room. These towers, with the Mission-style parapet walls, invoke an image of the watchtower common to the European castle, reinforcing the island-castle imagery.

NPS Form 10-900-a (7-81)

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OMB MG. 3604 4449 EXP. 12/01/14



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### PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

J. Chris and Myrna Kay Crawford

George L. and Gertrude L. Stevens

William J. Nooney

Jack J. and Billie L. Nelson

c/o Box 3237 Missoula, MT 59806

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Continuation sheet Item number 7 Page

The Mission influence is also conveyed through the use of a Spanish tile roof. The original tile may still be seen on the tower roof but the hipped roof has been re-roofed with asphalt shingles. The roof line and eaves are detailed with an integral eave drain and downspouts, and the soffit is supported in a traditional manner by modillion bracketing.

During 1980-1981, the Milwaukee Depot has undergone an extensive interior renovation. The depot and baggage building are now being reused as a restaurant and bar. Alterations evident on the exterior of the buildings include the construction of massive brick planters and new stairways on the northsides of both the depot and baggage building, the construction of a gable roofed addition which connects the depot and baggage building and necessitated the removal of two windows from the west facade of the depot, and the construction of a 12 foot wide exterior chimney on the west side of the baggage building in the place of one of the original freight delivery doors.

The structures and grounds are in very good overall condition with the strong point being the high quality of materials originally used in construction.

#### MILWAUKEE DEPOT-INTERIOR

The interior of the Milwaukee Depot is a combination of fine craftsmanship and quality materials appropriate to its exterior and its period. The interior character is developed in a grand style with 15-foot coffered ceilings. The coffers are done in a highly finished style with special milled wood trim. The lateral segments of the coffers dress out the structural 8x12 beams while the longitudinal segments complete the coffer strictly as a decorative element. Originally this coffer set up a natural grid system for the ceiling lighting pattern. This original incandescent lighting was replaced with a pendent-type flourescent lighting system which was connected to the original ceiling outlets. In the recent remodeling, ten light polished brass chandeliers have been suspended from the juncture of the wooden ceiling beams and the flourescent fixtures have been removed.

Interior walls are finished with plaster and painted on the upper portion while the lower portion of the wall is a relief-paneled wainscotting. The wall meets the tile floor with a  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " bpecial molded baseboard. The floor is done with a square heavy-duty rough surface tile which has a rugged appearance and shows minimal wear. Windows and doors are elegantly cased with special molded trim, simple but sophisticated in detail typical to the exterior. Wall to wall carpeting now covers the tile floor in all spaces except the kitchen and small dining room/service bar.

The addition built to connect the depot and the baggage building also necessitated the removal of the original stairway located in the lower tower. Access to the second floor now occurs in the area defined by the higher tower. Another new stairway, located near the lower tower, is used as a service entry only. Six foot wide arched openings were cut through the connecting addition from the depot to the baggage building. A band of five single light panes light the addition on the south wall. The multi-leveled floor of the baggage room has been raised to a single level during the remodeling.

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On the second level, the original hallway has been relocated in the remodeling to the outer side of the building. Acoustical tile covers the ceiling and the hallway is lit by 3-light chandeliers. The original maple flooring is covered with carpeting. All doors are wooden panel in either a ladder style or a panel-light combination.

Although some of the historic fabric of the Milwaukee Depot and baggage building has been covered or altered during the recent renovation, the buildings have retained primary integrity of materials, craftsmanship, design and location and warrant inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

### 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 _X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C — archeology-prehistoric — archeology-historic — agriculture — X architecture — art — X commerce — communications		Iandscape architectur Iaw Iiterature military music philosophy politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theaterX transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1910	Builder/Architect J.	A. Lindstrand	

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

1800

The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway was the last of the transcontinental rail lines to traverse Missoula and Montana. The line was constructed by a Montana Corporation, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company, during 1907-1909. The depot was built in 1910 and was designed by J. A. Lindstrand, an architect in the Bridge and Building Department of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway

Company. Upon completion the line was transferred to the parent company. The Milwaukee line solidified Missoula's role as a major urban and trading center of western Montana. The arrival of this formidable competition also forced the Northern Pacific to rebuild substantial portions of its railway. The railroads reawakened a recession-bound lumber industry, stimulated agricultural expansion and homesteading, encouraged migration to the area, and in general revitalized Missoula's sagging economy and prospects for the future. The depot was primarily utilized as a facility for passenger service. The depot is one of the few remnants from the era of railroad supremecy in contemporary Missoula and represents the significant impact of the railroad on the settlement and development of the Missoula area. The depot's architectural significance is substantiated by the exquisite proportions, the incorporation of Mission style detailing, and the high degree of originality and sophistication evident in the design. the finest examples of early 1900 railroad station architecture in Montana. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway was noted for the architectural monumentality of its passenger stations in Montana, exemplified by the depots in Butte, Great Falls, nad this nominated property in Missoula.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Koelbel, Lenora, <u>Missoula the Way It Was</u>, Missoula, Mt.: Gateway Printing, 1972.
McDonald, James R. and Williams, Gary, <u>Missoula Historic Resource Survey</u>, Missoula, Mt.: Porky Press, March 1980.

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