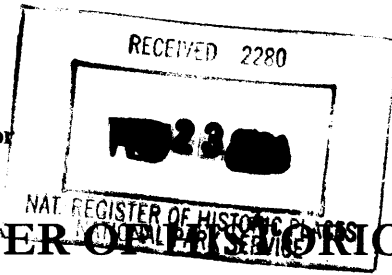


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Missoula Mercantile Warehouse

other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: 221, 229 and 231 East Front Street

not for publication: n/a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

city/town: Missoula

state: Montana

code: 030

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 nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

W. F. Paumer / SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

2/19/2004
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:

- 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): _____

for
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Robert H. Beall

4/6/04

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: private

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Noncontributing

Category of Property: building

 1 0 building(s)Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register: 0 0 0 sites 0 0 structures 0 0 objects 1 0 TOTAL

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: COMMERCIAL/warehouse

Current Functions: VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification: OTHER/Western Commercial

Materials:

foundation:

STONE; CONCRETE

walls:

STONE, BRICK, STUCCO AND WOOD

roof:

ASPHALT

other:

Narrative Description

This building is comprised of three commercial storefronts built in succession, from west to east between 1893 and 1912 by the Missoula Mercantile Company as warehouse space. Located on Front Street in Downtown Missoula, the building is across the street and one block east of the National Register listed Missoula Mercantile (4/30/1990) in the center of Missoula's oldest business district. Although the warehouse building was constructed in three different stages, they served a common purpose, under common ownership throughout the historic period. In addition, the building has been unified by a stucco façade treatment that dates to the period of significance. During that 1948-1949 resurfacing project, additional remodeling occurred, including installation of aluminum-framed windows and doors on the two west sections of the building. Each section of the warehouse is one-story with a full basement. Front Street is a full story above the alley level at the south side of the building, and access to the basement areas is gained from the rear. The roof parapet across the entire front (north) elevation is capped with horizontal tin banding, and steps down from the oldest section on the west (c. 1893) to the most modern (c. 1912) on the east end. There are six tin capped pilasters that extend from street level to approximately one foot above the parapet. The oldest, west section of the building is slightly taller than the two additions to the east.

The brick masonry of the north (front) elevation is covered by white stucco, except for the three center-most pilasters, which are highlighted with dark red paint. The north elevation of the westernmost, oldest portion of the building contains two bays, which are defined by three pilasters. The westernmost bay contains a twelve-foot square recessed area to the west side that is covered with stained, vertical wood siding material. Painted white wooden letters placed within the recessed area read: "FRONT STREET THEATRE." Beneath the sign is a large cork, framed bulletin board. A one-light, wood-framed pedestrian door is located within the westernmost bay, just east of the recessed area. This door features a rectangular fixed one-light transom. The east bay of the westernmost section of the warehouse building contains a single large, aluminum-frame picture window within an original opening. Particleboard covers the western third of the window.

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The north elevation of the center section of the building, constructed between 1893 and 1902, is also two bays wide. The west bay of the center section contains two openings: a narrow, ten-foot high, three-foot, eight inch wide aluminum framed window, that appears to fill a space that originally held a pedestrian door; and a ten-foot square opening, also aluminum-framed that contains a door off-center to the east flanked by large picture windows. A four-light rectangular transom fills the spaces above the doors and windows within the opening. The east bay of the center portion of the building contains two openings. A ten-foot wide by six-foot high window opening to the west side of the bay holds single, one-light wood frame fixed windows on either side of a centered wood panel. The east side of the bay features a tall, narrow opening, similar to that in the west bay of the center section of the building. The opening may have originally held a pedestrian door, but now features an aluminum-framed picture window.

The easternmost section of the building was constructed by 1912, and offers original, symmetrical, fenestration elements. The section is one bay wide, and contains a centered entry flanked by single wood-framed, six-over-six-light double-hung windows. The recessed windows feature concrete sills that protrude slightly from the exterior wall plane. The entry area is wood-framed and contains a centered, wide, four-panel, wood, carriage-style door with narrow, one-light, fixed sidelights and transoms. Overall, the front (north) elevation presents an art deco feel, with its sleek stucco surface and aluminum fenestration elements. The eastern end of the building retains its original fenestration, and references the building's historic associations that predate the remodel.

The east elevation of the building is made up of bricks laid in common bond. There are no window openings, and only a few feet distant from the neighboring building to the east. Some of the wall areas are painted white, while a middle section remains as unpainted brick. The bricks are of the red-orange color and rather soft consistency common to those produced by Missoula brickyards during of the era of construction (between 1902 and 1912).

The west elevation of the warehouse building is a massive monument to Missoula's past, made of with large stones set on top of brick. It is likely that this wall is part of an older building referred to as the Stone Warehouse, demolished in the late 1950s. All that remain of that building are this wall, a buttress, and an extension of the rock foundation. The stone wall abuts and provides support for the brick wall of the extant Missoula Mercantile Warehouse nominated here. There is clear evidence of patching on the stone wall using a variety of different era bricks. This west elevation is clearly visible from both Front Street and the alley, as the Stone Warehouse lot is now open for parking. The wall contains evidence of a bricked-in arched window opening located about one-quarter of the way back from the façade at the Front Street level. Also at the Front Street level, there is a rectangular door opening approximately three-quarters of the way to the rear of the building. A wooden exterior stairway provides access from the parking lot.

The south end of this wall contains an unusual two-foot-wide stone buttress extending from a seven inch flat base and tapering up from the wall to end just below a chimney surface. At the front of the lot, a section of the rock foundation for the old stone warehouse runs from the western end of the Front Street elevation of the present buildings 30' to the west forming a north wall for the parking lot. The connectivity of this rock wall with the brick wall is unique in Missoula commercial buildings.

The western elevation roofline is stepped down from the front (north) to the back (south), and displays old brick and a tin parapet crown. The roof's edge contains a series of four corbelled brick chimneys, two of which are deteriorated badly. Perhaps the most interesting and historically significant feature of this west wall is a bricked-in arched opening that can be seen at ground level just under and to the south of the only door opening. This arch was part of the opening that topped the original "Mill Race," that provided waterpower for Missoula's first mill located a block to the west. The arch represents one of the oldest commercial artifacts still intact in Missoula.

The rear (south) elevation shows the division of three sections of the building made especially evident by a brick wall extending approximately two feet above the roofline at the beginning and end of each section. This elevation most clearly displays the original character of the pre-1948 remodel, with its exposed Missoula brick and early commercial windows with metal frames and multiple lites. The two sections to the east have arched window openings in contrast to the flat-arched, rectangular openings of the westernmost section. The middle and eastern sections have pairs of double-hung six-over-six wood-framed windows with soldier course brick sills. All windows throughout the three sections are recessed from the plane of the wall. There are two large garage door openings, one within the westernmost third, and one within the center section. A third opening is on the east section and contains a larger version of the wooden door on the north elevation of the east section of the building. There are two other door

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openings, both containing modern metal pedestrian doors. One is in a rectangular opening on the west section at ground level. The second is on the upper level on the middle section and is accessible via a metal staircase. That opening has been filled with concrete block. It does retain its original brick arched header.¹

Interior Spaces

The interiors of the Missoula Mercantile Warehouse Buildings evoke the atmosphere of early commercial storage and wholesale spaces. Each section shares a common wall with the next. Two of these walls are brick and the third is rough wood framing that has been sheet rocked over the years. The interior warehouse space is expansive and stretches without impeding walls from the Front Street elevation to the rear of the building. Massive exposed ceiling support beams with rustic metal braces, both on the ceiling and vertically throughout the interior space, are original to building's construction and continue to extol the ambiance of that era. The floors are wooden plank and exhibit the wear of the past century of use. Several skylights of the old commercial style let light into the main sections. The arched openings for the original Mill Race irrigation ditch are striking in their appearance in three sections of the basement. The two end openings are bricked in, while the center one remains open.

¹ A fading ghost advertisement, painted on west brick wall of the building east of the warehouse, reads: "ES Newton - Carpenter and Builder." Newton was a popular contractor who constructed numerous AJ Gibson buildings and headquartered in the original Missoula Mills building for many years after it stopped being used as a mill.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Areas of Significance: COMMERCE

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): n/a

Period(s) of Significance: c.1893-1953

Significant Person(s): n/a

Significant Dates: 1893, 1902, 1912, 1921, 1948

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: Orion B. Parsons, stucco

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Missoula Mercantile Company Warehouse located at 221, 229 and 231 East Front Street represents the last remaining wholesale warehouse building directly connected to Missoula's and western Montana's most powerful retail merchandising firm. It qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. This wholesale warehouse building, which consists of an original section to the west and two historic additions to the east, are located in the block to the east of the Missoula Mercantile's main commercial outlet building and as such, provided easy access for storage and pickup of merchandise ordered at that establishment.² This warehouse building clearly represents the historic contexts regarding the commercial and architectural development of the city discussed in the Missoula Multiple Properties National Register nomination, which was approved in 1989. The historic period for that nomination ended with 1940, however, it is logical to extend that to 1953 to capture the historic buildings that now meet the fifty year test, and buildings that were significant, but that had alterations during those intervening years. A major late 1940's remodel was performed on the front elevation of the Missoula Mercantile Warehouse Building is addressed in this nomination. That remodel, done by one of Missoula's early stucco craftsman, has significant historical importance of its own as it is indicative of an effort to modernize and rejuvenate the company during the middle of the twentieth century.

Overview History of the Missoula Mercantile Company

The Missoula Mercantile was originally known as Bonner and Welch, and was established by E.L. Bonner, Daniel J. Welch, and Richard Eddy in 1866. The firm became known as E.L. Bonner and Company when Welch retired in 1871. It changed names again 1876 to Eddy, Hammond and Company when Andrew Hammond purchased part of the company. The business prospered, and moved to its prominent location on the corner of Higgins Avenue and Front Street in 1877. Within five years, a new impressive brick store building was under construction at that location. The business was reincorporated at the Missoula Mercantile Company in 1885.

The Missoula Mercantile quickly secured the largest share of Missoula's wholesale and retail trade after Andrew B. Hammond joined the firm in 1876. Critical to this predominance was the then-named Eddy, Hammond and Company forming the Montana Improvement Company and securing a contract with the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1881 to provide the railroad with supplies and materials, including sawmills, timber, and clothing during the railroad construction. This contract provided the Mercantile with the markets to outstrip Missoula retailers C.P. Higgins and Francis L. Worden's interests. As a result, the Mercantile assumed the wholesale and retail trade leadership in Missoula and western Montana in the 1880s. In turn, Mercantile owners, especially A.P. Hammond, used capital generated by that business to secure loans to finance other ventures, such as the First National Bank of Missoula and Hammond's lumber and shipping interests in Montana and Oregon, including the Bonner Mill and lumber schooners on the Pacific Coast.

Between 1880 and 1890, the Missoula Mercantile Company was a barometer of the nature and size of the commercial growth Missoula experienced during this period. Its retail trade increased from \$180,000 in 1880 to \$1.5 million in 1890 and to \$2.6 million in 1910. In 1900, the Mercantile employed 100 persons and operated stores in western Montana from Eureka to Bozeman. By 1920, the Mercantile accounted for forty percent of the retail sales, seventy-five percent of the wholesale sales, and fifty-five percent of the combined wholesale and retail sales in the markets in which it competed. At the turn of the century, it was the largest mercantile enterprise between Seattle and Minneapolis and dominated the wholesale trade in all lines of business, including grain dealing and farm implements.

² The Missoula Mercantile, 114 North Higgins Avenue, Missoula, MT was listed in the National Register on April 30, 1990 as part of the Historic Resources in Missoula, 1864-1940 Multiple Properties Submission. The Bon Marche now operates it as a department store.

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Indicative of this expansion during the 1880s, the Missoula Mercantile Company constructed a stone warehouse in 1887-1888 to help accommodate the business's expanding inventory. This Stone Warehouse was located immediately west of the warehouse building nominated here, and remained in existence until 1958. The *Missoulian* of November 4, 1887 acknowledged that building's importance when it reported that, "...we have no hesitancy in saying that the warehouse of the M. M. Co, which is now nearing completion is the most substantial building of its kind in the territory." Remains of its stone foundation can still be seen at the north end of the lot to the west of the existing warehouse building. The west exterior wall of the warehouse nominated here functioned as the east exterior wall of the Stone Warehouse.

A nephew of Andrew Hammond, C.H. McLeod, began his career with the Missoula Mercantile as a clerk for Eddy, Hammond and Company, and then became vice-president and general manager of the Mercantile in 1885. In 1906, he took over as president of the Mercantile. McLeod also served as President of Missoula Light and Power Company and was Director of the First National Bank of Missoula. The Mercantile grew under McLeod's leadership, and because of it, maintained its commercial predominance in western Montana well into the twentieth century.

Through the first fifteen years of C.H. McLeod's tenure, the three sections of the Missoula Mercantile Warehouse were constructed. For purposes of clarity, the three sections of the Missoula Mercantile Warehouse building are referred to as the West Section, the Middle Section and the East Section. Those designations correspond in order to 221 East Front Street, 229 East Front Street and 231 East Front Street. The West Section and the Middle Section of the present building were constructed between 1893 and 1902, with the East Section being added between 1902 and March 1912. The West and Middle Sections were both initially designated on the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps as Missoula Mercantile Company's Implement Warehouse and shared a common interior wall between them running north to south from the Front Street entrances to the alley. The large commercial doors located in the rear of the buildings allowed workers to move the implements in and out of the buildings. The West Section, approximately 50' in width, stretched 125' in length to the roadway behind, which was labeled as Paradise Alley on the July 1912 Sanborn Map. Paradise Alley, later shown as Bank Street, was eventually vacated (City resolution 2540). By 1921, Missoula's Municipal Swimming Pool had been constructed less than 60' to the southwest across the alley from the southwest corner of the West Section Warehouse Building. That area is now a parking lot.

The Missoula Mercantile Company minutes of August 23, 1921 state that a fire occurred on the 19th of August of that year at 221-231 East Front in the building known as the "Brick and Stone Warehouse." This would indicate that the building was viewed collectively as one warehouse, as the address encompassed all of the present building sections in 1921. While the two westerly sections served as the Implement Warehouse, the East Section housed the "Dry Goods" for the Missoula Mercantile's huge inventory of clothing. By 1912 the Sanborn maps added the word "Vehicles" to the description of what the Middle Section was used for, and 1921 listed the rear section as "Automotive Repair," with a concrete floor.³

C.H. McLeod had been hand-picked by Hammond to run the Missoula Mercantile operations after the later had departed Missoula for business adventures and for health reasons in 1894. With Hammond gone from the scene, but still advising from his West Coast operations, C.H. McLeod assumed the mantle of the most powerful businessman in Missoula. His influence could not be ignored and McLeod was consulted on most every decision made in the business and political community. During McLeod's forty-seven years of leadership, his son Walter worked his way up from door tender, to floor sweeper, to clerk and store manager of the Kalispell store, and finally, to the position as president of the venerable company.

³ By 1921 a narrow 30' wide, two-story-plus-basement building was constructed at 209-211 East Front bordering the earliest far-western Missoula Mercantile Warehouse. It was 32' in height as compared to 20' and 18' of the other warehouse buildings on the block and was utilized first as an implement warehouse and later, as with many such businesses throughout Missoula, evolved into automobile related usage. It was reported that one of the first automobiles on the Missoula scene was sold out of this building. This building stood until its demolition in 1963.

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The Changing of the Guard:

A modernization campaign for the upgrading of the warehouse and other Mercantile Company buildings began shortly after C.H. McLeod retired and his son Walter McLeod took over in 1941. His goal, forced upon him by changing times, was to bring the Missoula Mercantile Company into the modern era where it faced increasing competition from "chain stores." A flurry of correspondence indicates that efforts toward the transformation of the Mercantile's image began almost immediately with the younger McLeod's appointment as president. Modernization of buildings, including the wholesale warehouse buildings along East Front Street, took precedence. Correspondence regarding the remodel continued as the world entered the war years. Letters included a number of proposals from architects living outside of Montana for remodeling of the main Missoula Mercantile Building and the wholesale grocery warehouse. McLeod finally settled on Markham Ashberry of Chicago as architect for those projects. In a letter dated September 22, 1945, from McLeod to Ashberry, McLeod accepted a proposal for "his store in Missoula and any other buildings in Missoula, for the sum of \$200 per month for a period of three years from this date." McLeod then asks that "As soon as these plans have been okayed, provide us with details so they can be built by our own organization, if necessary or be let out for construction to a mill or cabinet shop." In regard to the plans for remodeling, McLeod stipulated that they be provided, "specifications as may be necessary to construct the work by contractor or by our own Mr. Tietjen [maintenance manager]."

Over the years, the Western Section of today's building was used for a variety of hardware storage. Electric pumps, in great demand for farm and city dwellers, became a staple of sales. Gene Sperry, who started with The Mercantile as a pump repairman in 1948, became manager of the hardware department in 1948. The same year and into the next, he assisted in the remodel of the building and the construction of a new stucco front façade. Orion B. Parsons, who had moved to Missoula in 1920 and started one of the first plaster-stucco businesses at that time, applied the stucco. Throughout his career, Parsons transformed many of the early era buildings of Missoula into what was at that time a very modern look. His influences can be seen throughout the downtown, and he developed an area just down the street from these buildings that took the name Parson's Drive. In 1944, he was elected Missoula County Commissioner. According to Gene Sperry, Parsons was well respected and used "tons of mud," to attach the stucco, a sign that this improvement was meant to last. Peterson Construction Company did the remodel work other than the stucco front. This included digging a full basement and pouring a concrete floor.

As they did so, workers could not help but notice the brick arches on the eastern wall of the East Section and the western wall of the West Section building. The arches, which represented a reminder of one Missoula's oldest commercial enterprises, the irrigation ditch that supplied the waterpower to turn the first grist mill wheel, remain as one of the city's significant artifacts. This is the only remaining evidence of the irrigation ditch that brought water from Rattlesnake Creek west to the site of the grist mill, which was located just north and east of the present north end of the Higgins Avenue Bridge. On early maps, such as the 1888 Sanborn map, this ditch is labeled as the "Mill Race." It ran under the center of the first general warehouse building on the block where the present buildings stand. It existed in open air until it reached the warehouse building where it then ran underneath, traveling another block in a southwesterly direction to Missoula Mills. The present warehouse buildings were constructed directly over this historic waterway.

In a letter of April 23, 1949, to Mercantile president, Walter McLeod, from J.M. Keith, personnel manager, Keith talks about the irrigation ditch and the remodel project when he writes, "I checked with Tietjen (maintenance manager) and the end gate has been placed in the irrigation ditch and the flumes in the process of being made. Mr. Tietjen left early this morning for Spokane to talk over final details of the Dry Goods Dept. with Oakly so that project should be well on the way by the time you return."⁴

According to Gene Sperry, who worked in the Implement Department at that time, Keith was referring to the area known in this nomination as the East Section (231 East Front Street), the rear area of which became the crockery department that same year (1949). Keith also mentions that "I contacted the Implement Department and the tractor is still sitting down there unsold." Gene Sperry believes that the tractor referred to is the one used to help excavate the basement under the three buildings. In a letter dated

⁴ W. McLeod papers – interoffice correspondence 1949 – Folder 70-30, Missoula Mercantile, K.Ross Toole Archives, The University of Montana - Missoula.

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October 19, 1949 from O.M. Harris, manager of the Hardware Department, to McLeod, Harris assures McLeod that, "we should be in the crockery room by the middle of November." (1949). The reference to the end gate work on the flume in the May correspondence is curious because the ditch below the warehouse buildings was dry by the time Sperry went to work at the Implement Department in 1948. It most likely referred to a section of the flume to the east of the warehouse buildings. The original ditch "leading from Rattlesnake Creek to said mills [Missoula Mills]" was mentioned in writing as early as 1866.⁵

By the summer of 1949 the situation for the survival of the Mercantile appeared desperate. Rumors of its impending closure spread throughout the state. Much of the hope for turning the bleak situation around rested on the modernization project.

On August 4, 1949, McLeod addressed the concerns with a large advertisement in the *Missoulian* that read as follows:

"We Are Not Selling Out!" "Merc Has Not Been Sold!"

"Now in fairness to our customers and our sources of supply who look upon 'The M' as a truly Western Montana institution and, at a time when we are undertaking a long-term remodeling program involving drastic changes, we desire to correct any such false impression once and for all."

Pressure mounted on McLeod to deliver his promises. In a letter dated October 19, 1949 from O.M. Harris, manager of the Hardware Department, to McLeod, Harris assures McLeod that, "We should be in the crockery room by the middle of November." (1949).

Despite McLeod's gallant effort to bring the Mercantile operations and building stock into the present, which included the remodel of the warehouses and the main retail store, it would simply not be enough. The remodel project and its attempt to help the Missoula Mercantile Company maintain its retail dominance in Missoula came too late, and it actually signaled the final chapter of the company. The Missoula Mercantile Company ended over 70 years of commercial leadership with its sale to Allied Stores Corporation in 1959. Since that time, the building has served a variety of functions, including business offices, retail establishments, as well as a dance studio and community theatre venue.

The buildings that stand today at 221, 229 and 231 East Front Street represent the last vestiges of the Missoula Mercantile's wholesale operations in the downtown. They tell a dramatic visual story of early stone and brick construction with the side and rear exterior walls, and of a stucco front façade representative of the post World War II 1940s attempt to modernize. The interior spaces of the buildings are being rehabilitated to display the original construction elements of the early era. The arched bricked-in openings for the "Mill Race" will remain as dramatic reminders of the earliest development of commercial Missoula. These efforts assure that the fabric of these buildings will continue to connect us with the story of what was once the most powerful economic and political establishment in western Montana – the Missoula Mercantile Company.

See Missoula Multiple Property National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Historic Resources in Missoula, 1864-1940, for additional contextual information.

⁵ Indenture deed August 1, 1866 between David Pattee and C.P. Higgins and F.L. Worden – Pattee sold the mill and ditch to Worden & Company – page 35 Deeds Jan 1866-Dec 1869 – Missoula County Courthouse, Clerk & Recorder Office.

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 acre

UTM References: Zone: Easting: Northing:
12 271962 5194802 (NAD 27)

Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)): NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4 of section 22. T 13N. R 19W

Verbal Boundary Description

Fraction of Lots 2 and 3, and all of Lots 4 - 11, Block 6, Missoula Original Townsite

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the city lots upon which the historic building was constructed

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Allan James Mathews
organization: Blue Rock Histories
street & number: 823 Waverly
city or town: Missoula
date: 07-09-03
telephone: 406-728-2351
state: MT zip code: 59802

Property Owner

name/title: MTF (LLC) (Mary & Todd Frank)
street & number: 625 Woodworth Avenue
city or town: Missoula state: MT zip code: 59801
telephone: (406) 728-3702; (406) 543-6966

name/title: 231 East Front Street LLP
street & number: 25685 Nine Mile Road
city or town: Huson state: MT zip code: 59846

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Personal communication with Tomme Lu Worden, Missoula, Montana, November 12, 2002

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Walter H. McLeod papers. 1936-1963 Biographical – Missoula Mercantile Company. The K. Ross Toole Archives. The University of Montana, Missoula

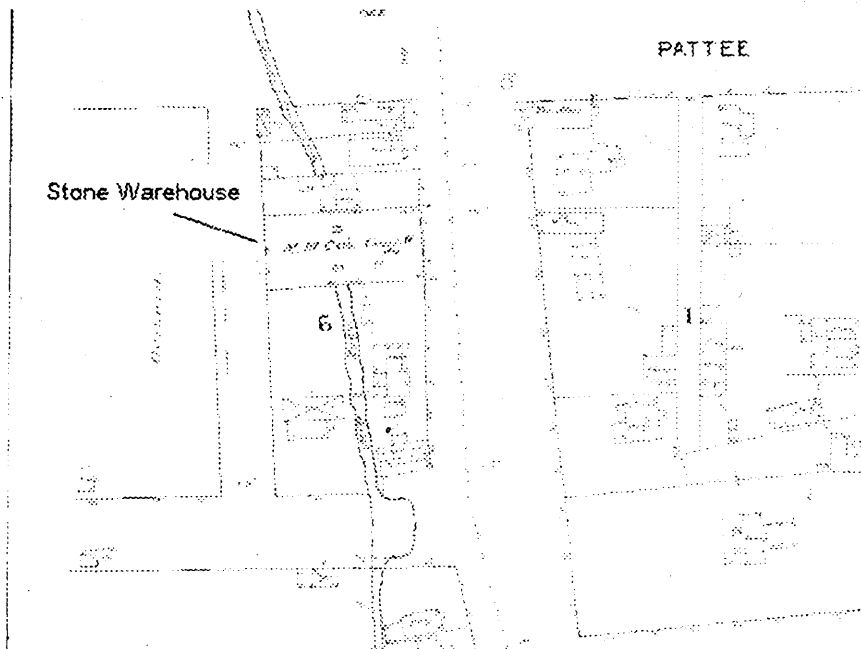
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

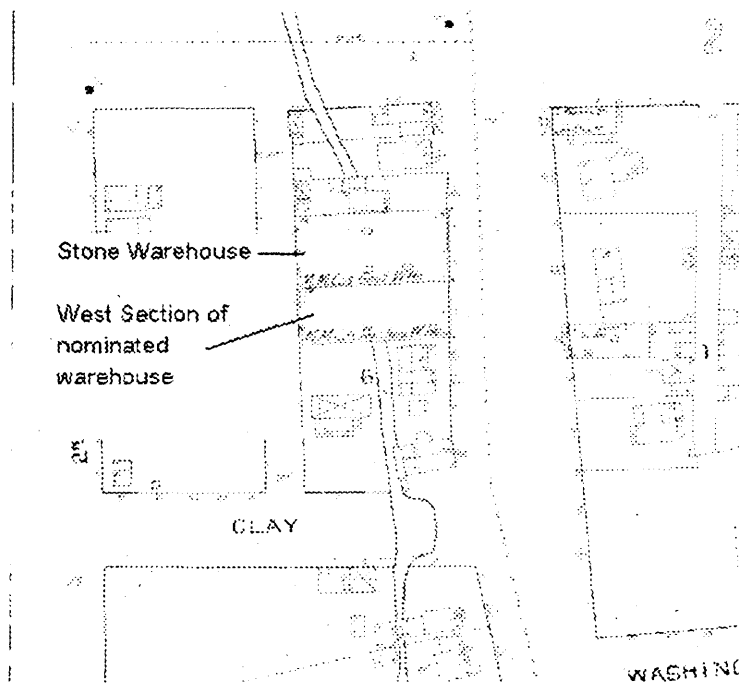
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Missoula Sanborn 1888, sheet 2



Missoula Sanborn 1893, sheet 3

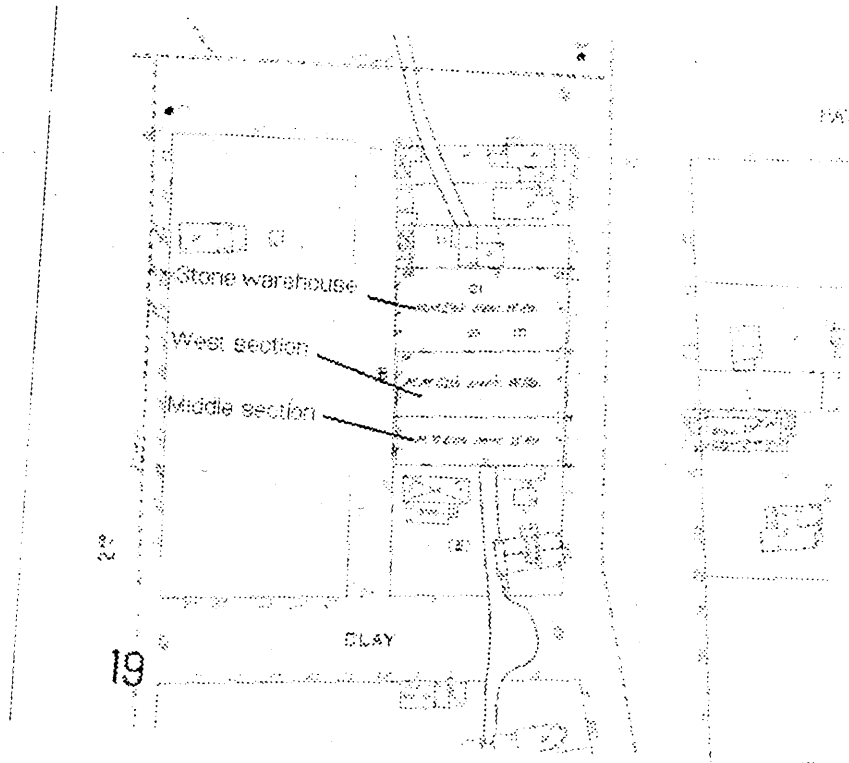
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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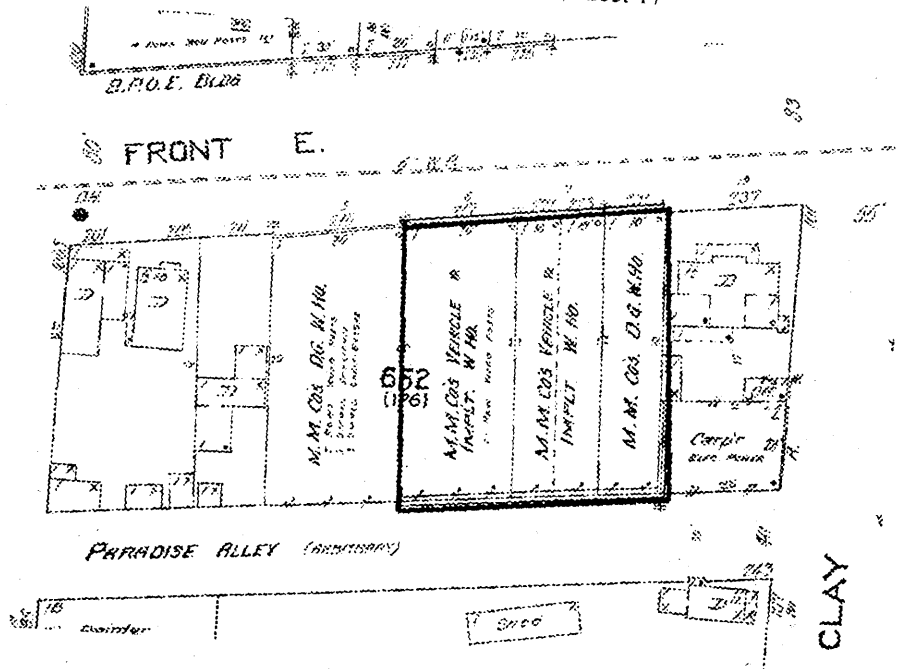
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Missoula 1912 Sanborn, sheet 17