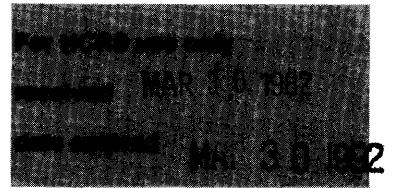


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

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



1. Name

historic The Carnegie Public Library

and/or common Missoula Museum of the Arts

2. Location

street & number 335 North Pattee Street N/A not for publication

city, town Missoula _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district Western

state Montana code 30 county Missoula code 063

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name City of Missoula Attn: Mayor Bill Cregg

street & number c/o City Hall, 201 West Spruce

city, town Missoula _____ vicinity of _____ state Montana

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Missoula County Courthouse, Office of Clerk & Recorder

street & number 200 West Broadway

city, town Missoula _____ state Montana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missoula Historical Resource Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Montana Historical Society

city, town Helena _____ state Montana

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Missoula Museum of the Arts Building, formerly the Carnegie Library, is a small neo-Classical masonry structure on a flat lawned site bordering both an urban and a residential district. Although the lawn, trees and wrought iron fence give the building a slight setback and soften its relationship with the street, the entry stairs abut the sidewalk and firmly ground the building in an urban context.

The Museum has a tripartite composition of three bays on the principal (east) facade. The flanking bays of the first story have two windows closely arranged. The central bay is a pedimented entry with granite stair leading up to a pair of doors surmounted by a painted bas relief panel. The doors are flanked by a pair of granite Doric columns the height of the principal story. These columns are paired with square pilasters of the same height. The pediment has a dentilated raking cornice.

The structure has a buff and grey colored brick base with grey mortar which sits on one course of rock-faced granite ashlar masonry. The base is terminated by a painted granite water table course with an interlocking design which appears like terra-cotta. The principal story is of red brick with red mortar. Window architraves are a polychromy of granite keystones, granite flat trim and buff-grey brick. The entablature is buff-grey brick with a painted galvanized cornice which has egg and dart moulding, dentils and ogee. The second story is a dark grey textured stucco with large smooth white stucco quoins. There is a plywood soffit and metal ogee rain gutter. Windows are one-over-one double-hung and have a small fixed transom. The Museum has a hip roof. An open fire escape stair has been added to the back of the structure.

The interior, having been remodeled for gallery use, maintains most of its original spatial characteristics, and has many historic surfaces, mouldings, doors and other elements. The original "cork carpet" exists on the third level and the original linoleum exists in the basement. The basement is almost wholly historic except for missing furnishings and a new furnace. No deterioration of any materials is evident.

The basement, originally two stack and reading rooms with storage and furnace rooms, is now a storage area. The first floor, originally stacks, reading and book circulation, is now the principal gallery. The second floor, originally stacks, reading and offices, is now office, gallery and conference rooms.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1903 Addition 1913 **Builder/Architect** Original - A. J. Gibson

Addition - Ole Bakke

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph).

On January 21, 1902 the City of Missoula purchased the title to this property from J. M. and Hattie Keith for fifteen thousand dollars. The Public Library was constructed in 1903 with twelve thousand and five hundred dollars from the Carnegie Foundation; hence its early name: the Carnegie Public Library. As with many communities boasting a Carnegie Library, there was considerable pride and a central position in the community with the library: "The library is one of the best in the entire state, is equipped with new appliances throughout and has the latest system of indexes to the books on the shelves." (Missoulian, September 18, 1904.)

The original 1903 building was designed by architect A. J. Gibson. The 1913 second story addition was designed by Ole Bakke, an architect who started out in Gibson's office. A. J. Gibson (1862-1927) was an architect of major importance to this region and especially to the community of Missoula, designing many of its most prominent buildings, the majority of which still exist today as local landmarks and influence the style and tone of the city.

The decade between 1900 and 1910 in which the original library building was built reflected Missoula's major growth and development period. The Northern Pacific Railway expanded its services, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway completed lines through Montana and Missoula. This period also saw the growth of Missoula's diverse manufacturing and lumber industries. The addition reflected this growth and a need for additional library space. The structure's educational function was implicit as a community library and continues today with the art museum.

The structure's association with A. J. Gibson, the Carnegie Foundation, and with Missoula's public history gives it historical significance.

Architecturally the structure gains significance because it was originally the Carnegie Library, and the design followed the neo-Classical format generally used in their construction. There has been a second story addition to the structure which has altered its original design integrity but the addition integrates detailing that is sympathetic to the original structure. The material integrity is very good and the structure is a pivotal building in the area.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Missoula Historical Resource Survey (1980) p. 122; Missoulian newspaper articles September 18, 1904 (new library), April 20, 1969 and April 18, 1971 (consideration to build second library); "The Missoula Free Public Library: Its First 50 Years, 1894 - 1944." (unpublished paper by Nina M. Ford)

10. Geographical Data **UTM NOT VERIFIED** **ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**

Acreege of nominated property .21 acres

Quadrangle name Southeast Missoula

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	2	2	7	2	0	3	0	5	1	9	5	1	3	5
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Block C, Lots 1,2, Higgins Addition, City of Missoula
335 North Pattee Street

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state Montana code county Missoula code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Cummings, Director, Missoula Museum of the Arts
James R. McDonald, Historic Architect

organization James R. McDonald Architect date 15 December 1981

street & number P.O. Box 8163 telephone (406) 543-3787

city or town Missoula state Montana 59807

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Marcella Shafiq

title Deputy SHPO date 3-10-82

