

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Fort Missoula Historic District 24MO266

and or common Fort Missoula

2. Location

street & number Reserve St. and South Ave. n/a not for publication

city, town Missoula n/a vicinity of

state Montana code 030 county Missoula County code 062

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple, see continuation sheet

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Missoula County Courthouse

street & number 200 West Broadway

city, town Missoula state Montana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Fort Missoula Survey has this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes ☐ nodate 1983-1984 ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☒ local

depository for survey records Montana State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Helena state Montana

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" 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
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>n/a</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Fort Missoula Historic District clearly represents five relatively distinct periods of construction. The first four periods of development are associated with the actual operation of the military Fort and the fifth period reflects new infill construction after parcels of land were leased or sold by the Department of the Army to other entities. The five periods of building activity of Fort Missoula are listed below:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. ORIGINAL FORT MISSOULA | 1877-1900 |
| 2. FORT RECONSTRUCTION | 1900-1912 |
| 3. CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS | 1933-1941 |
| 4. WORLD WAR II PRISON CAMP | 1941-1944 |
| 5. CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENT | 1970-PRESENT |

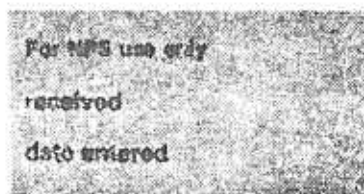
The district retains a high degree of historic architectural integrity. Although modern development has occurred on three sides of the present Fort complex, the cluster of historic Fort buildings, roadways, cemetery, and the two separate parade grounds remain intact and accurately convey the historical development of the military post during the historic period from 1877-1944.

The original entrance to Fort Missoula is marked by two stone pylons, which were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935, at the intersection of South Avenue and Reserve Street in Missoula, Montana. A road running diagonally to the southwest and lined with trees leads to the main Fort complex. Although the roadway is still in place, the original entrance is blocked due to the increased traffic on Reserve Street. The boundary for the Fort Missoula Historic District encompasses a strip of land along the original entrance road, the whole of the built Fort complex that exists today, which represents each of the five major periods of Fort development, and the discontinuous Fort cemetery, which is located to the north of the Fort complex. Much of the land of the original Fort has been leased or sold by the Department of the Army to other agencies and individuals. The new structures have been developed along the original entrance roadway leading to the historic district are excluded from this submission. The building numbers in parentheses in the text reference standing structures with corresponding numbers on the site map.

ORIGINAL FORT MISSOULA

The original Fort Missoula consisted of log and frame structures built around the parade ground that is marked on the accompanying site map as the "recreation field", with the Officers' Quarters of frame construction to the north and the barracks and Laundress' Quarters of log construction to the east and west. The logs came from the Fort Missoula Military Timber Reservation in Pattee Canyon and the frame structures were built from materials cut at the Fort's sawmill. The Officers' Row houses had an appearance of Colonial Revival styling and featured one and one-half story front sections and a one-story back sections, forming a T-shaped plan with central access. The structures had large, gable roofs with dormers on the front. The walls typically had wood lap siding and the roofs were covered with wood shingles.

Few of the structures dating from the earliest period of the Fort's history remain today. The Laundress' Quarters and a few of the barracks buildings were

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

destroyed by fire during the early 20th Century. Most of the original Fort buildings that surrounded the original parade ground remained standing at the time of the Army's abandonment of the property in 1948. During the 1960's, the General Services Administration undertook a program of systematic removal of the earliest Fort structures. However, numerous foundations remain to clearly depict the functional relationship and the original lay-out of the early Fort buildings. The building that served as the Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters (#201) stands today at the northwest corner of the original parade ground. Its associated carriage house (#202) has been recently restored to its original location adjacent to the NCO Quarters. The only other original structure dating from this period is the stone powder magazine (#334) that sits to the west of the parade ground near the Clark Fork River.

FORT RECONSTRUCTION

During the second period of Fort construction, from 1900-1912, buildings designed in the Mission style of architecture were most commonly built. Reinforced concrete was used as the major building material. These structures were built to the east of the original Fort and were part of the reconstruction and reorientation of the Fort around a new parade ground. Color and texture are provided in the broad red-tiled hipped roofs of the buildings of this period. Roof eaves with exposed rafters extend well beyond the walls of many of the buildings. On some buildings, the plain wall surfaces continue upward forming stepped parapets. Minimal surface ornamentation was used, consisting primarily of plain string courses that outline gables, balconies, and windows. This style is seen in the Post Hospital (#9), Officers' Row (#27-#33), the barracks buildings (#24, #26), the Quartermaster's stables (#142), and the new Post Headquarters (#2). Other structures constructed during this period are the Quartermaster's root cellar (#323), the water tower, the Post Bakery (#105), and two Non-Commissioned Officers' quarters (#14, #16). These structures retain excellent historic architectural integrity and form the basis for the military Fort as it is seen today.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The third period of development came between 1933 and 1941 when the Fort became the western Montana headquarters for the Civilian Conservation Corps. The architecture of this period reflects function more than any particular style. A series of barracks (#12, #314), an administrative building (#316), and numerous warehouses (#203, #312) and shop buildings (#327, #328) that served the area's CCC camps and were built during this period. These buildings were later utilized by the National Guard. The buildings were simple frame structures with wood lap siding and wood shingle roofs. Members of the CCC crews also constructed a monument and two stone pylons at the entrance to the Fort at Reserve Street that are still in existence today. Because the Fort was a fully developed but chronically under-utilized facility in 1933 when it became the CCC regional headquarters, very little new construction was required.

INTERMENT CAMP

The fourth period of development was during World War II when prison facilities were built to house Italian nationals and later expanded to include an internment

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

camp for Japanese-Americans. The internment camp buildings were simple wood frame structures with lap siding, gable roofs, and set on concrete pads. All of the internment camp buildings were systematically dismantled shortly after the war. Still visible today are the remains of the concrete pad foundations and depressions that clearly outline the placement of the two rows of closely built barracks. Two of the original frame guard towers are part of the Fort Missoula Historical Museum collection and will be restored to their original location in the future.

Immediately after the close of the war, the Fort was used as a medium security army prison camp. In 1946, two additional flat roofed cell blocks (#156, #157), built of concrete block, were constructed to house American army prisoners, i.e. American soldiers convicted of criminal activity. These two cell blocks and the 1946 Provost Marshall's Office (#63) remain at the Fort and do not contribute to an understanding of the historical development of the complex.

MODERN DEVELOPMENT

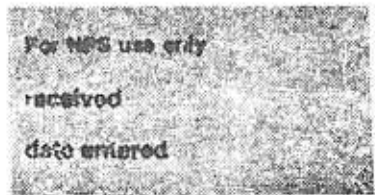
The fifth period of development at the Fort Missoula property may be broken down into two phases. The first consists of contemporary structures that were built on lands sold to private or public groups, i.e. the Community Hospital, Missoula County, and private developers. These structures are primarily located on properties near Reserve Street and South Avenue, and encroach upon the original entrance road. The new structures by and large are not designed in a fashion that achieves compatibility with the overall scale and massing of the structures within the original Fort. Because they are located at some distance from the Fort structures, however, these newer buildings do not seriously undermine the visual integrity of the original Fort complex. Previously undeveloped areas immediately surrounding the Fort have been made into recreation areas, i.e. golf course, soccer fields, etc. The boundary for the Fort Missoula Historic District is drawn so as to exclude all of these new developments from the nomination.

The Bureau of Land Management recently constructed a building within the boundaries of the historic district located near the fire station/guard house (#46) at the back end of Officers' Row. Careful attention was given to the design of this building so as to minimize its impact upon the architectural integrity of the historic district. The BLM office building keeps the appearance of the Mission style of architecture. Even though the building is only one story, the white, stucco wall material and red tile, hipped roof tie in with the Fort structures and lend the building a fair degree of compatibility.

Another aspect of development that occurred within the original Fort area was the importation of several historic buildings at the northwestern end of the complex by the Historical Museum at Fort Missoula. These structures do not relate to the history of the Fort, but, due to their placement away from the present parade ground, they do not interfere in any important way with the interpretation of the various periods of Fort Missoula's history.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

The Fort Missoula Historic District is composed of 32 contributing structures, a post cemetery, two historic parade grounds, and two groupings of foundations (those of the 19th Century Officers' Row and those of the World War II internment camp barracks) that date from the district's period of significance from 1877-1944 and are directly associated with the historical development of the Fort. Twelve non-contributing newer buildings exist within the historic district boundaries. Fourteen other non-contributing structures and two sentry boxes which are associated with the Fort Missoula Historical Museum's artifact collection, are located at the northwestern corner of the district.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

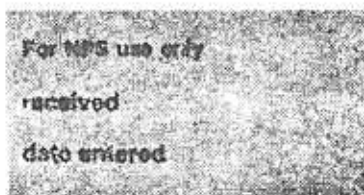
Specific dates 1877–1944 Builder/Architect multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Fort Missoula, the only permanent military post in Montana west of the Continental Divide, was established in June, 1877. The strategic intent of the choice of the Fort location was for greater military control of the Indian tribes of western Montana and to assure the protection of white settlers from hostile Indian attack. By 1877, however, reservation lands had been established in western Montana and few major uprisings occurred which involved the soldiers. Fort Missoula's significance rests less with its direct military role in quelling uprisings and more with the sequence of non-combative military uses of the property by the federal government and the consistent contribution Fort personnel have made to local economic development. Through the years, Fort Missoula has been used as the headquarters for the Black 25th Infantry Regiment, the place from where the potential military applications of the bicycle were explored, a government training school for skilled mechanics to aid in the World War I effort, the largest Civilian Conservation Corps Headquarters in the United States during the 1930's, a detention camp for Italian artists and seaman as well as Japanese-Americans during World War II, and, for a short time following World War II, Fort Missoula became a medium security prison camp for American soldiers. Fort Missoula was chosen by the Federal government to fulfill these various functions because it was an extant and chronically under-utilized military facility and due to its remote siting in western Montana. The one-hundred year history of Fort Missoula may be read in the buildings and structures that survive today as well as in the evidences of previous structures whose foundation remains clearly demonstrate previous use, spacing, lay-out, and functional relationships.

Due in large measure to the lack of a compelling military need for Fort Missoula, the Fort was plagued by recurrent threats of closure by the Army. However, Missoula business people were well aware that the presence of the Fort contributed significantly to the local economy and they worked hard to maintain the Fort's existence. Through the effective lobbying efforts of U.S. Senator Joseph Dixon from Missoula during the first years of the 20th Century, Congressional appropriations were secured for the complete reconstruction of the Fort in 1904, although no discernible military purpose for the complex had been identified. With its collection of substantial, well designed new buildings, Fort Missoula continued to flounder through the 19'teens and 1920's, until its most active period of use began with the establishment of the Fort as the Rocky Mountain Regional Civilian Conservation Corps administrative center from 1933–1942.

Fort Missoula was the largest CCC headquarters in the United States and the buildings and structures associated with CCC use of the property gain exceptional significance due to their association with this highly successful work program for young men during the depression years. The program contributed significantly to the general economic recovery of not only the city of Missoula but the Montana-Idaho-Wyoming region, an area characterized by sparse population, heavy timber, and extensive grasslands. The CCC is known in the West as the most

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

popular of the New Deal programs. In addition to providing employment for thousands of young men during the Depression era, the CCC program resulted in a wide variety of significant improvements to the environment, including land reclamation and water development projects, fencing, road building, bridge construction, fire control and improvements to the state and national parks of the Rocky Mountain region. Strong community interest in having a CCC camp located nearby is evidenced by the fact that the program directors at Fort Missoula were careful to achieve a wide geographical distribution of the camps so that the benefits of the program would be shared equitably. Fort Missoula's role as the administrative headquarters lends those buildings constructed during this period, some of which are less than fifty years old, exceptional historical significance.

When World War II began and the CCC activities abated, the Fort became the nation's largest internment camp for non-military foreign and native persons. The Fort perfectly fit the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) criteria and was chosen as one of the numerous inland internment camps for approximately 1200 Italian nationals and 1000 Japanese-Americans during World War II. The Fort's involvement with the INS detention and screening of the Issei is of exceptional national significance, and the foundation remains of the internment camp serve as a poignant reminder of one of the more tragic periods of the nation's history.

Fort Missoula was the primary internment camp in the United States for Japanese-born American citizens and was distinct from the numerous camps operated during the war by the War Relocation Authority (WRA) for the detention of over one hundred thousand citizens of Japanese descent who were born in the United States (Nisei). The Japanese-born Issei were perceived as a particular threat to United States security at the start of World War II. Lists of prominent Issei had been developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation prior to the initiation of the hostilities between the United States and Japan. Within ten days of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, hundreds of Issei residents in West Coast cities had been rounded up and were on their way to Fort Missoula where the INS staged immigration and "loyalty" hearings. When the Fort Missoula internment camp had reached its capacity within weeks of the beginning of the war, the INS established another camp at Fort Lincoln in North Dakota to accommodate additional Issei prisoners.

New construction to meet the needs of the internment camp during World War II made the Fort a prime location for an Army prison camp immediately following the War, when the wartime internees were released. Two maximum security cell blocks and a limited number of other improvements at the Fort were constructed during this final phase of the Fort's history, and do not qualify as exceptional, although they are integral components of the evolution and historical adaptive use of Fort Missoula by the U.S. Army over a 70-year period, which is characterized by the lack of military uses for the property. Only foundation remains exist to mark the location and arrangement of the rows of internment camp barracks buildings. These wood frame barracks were systematically dismantled after 1947

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

but the exceptional significance of the events that took place on this site at the east end of the Fort complex are recalled by the rows of concrete pads in the open, windswept field.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

CREATION AND CONSTRUCTION

In 1867, Chief Red Cloud's war against the forts along the Bozeman Trail, especially Fort C.F. Smith in Montana Territory and Fort Phil Kearny in Wyoming Territory, caused panic among Montanans. The panic resulted in a deluge of telegrams from acting Gov. Thomas R. Meagher to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton requesting additional federal troops and permission to call out the Montana militia. Neither request was officially granted, but the militia took up arms and roamed about the countryside. They accomplished very little, except to run up a bill for \$1,100,000 which was forwarded to the War Department. After a series of investigations, the territorial government was reimbursed \$515,343 in 1872, but no forts were built for the defense of western Montana.

In the spring of 1874, when President Ulysses Grant ordered the removal of the Flathead Indians from the Bitterroot Valley, Chief Charlo refused to leave. Fearing the outbreak of hostilities, Governor Benjamin Potts and territorial delegate Martin Maginnis issued a series of petitions to Congress requesting a military post to be located in Missoula, ostensibly to control the area's Indians. Local newspapers stated that the presence of soldiers would "invite immigration ... stimulate the development of resources . . . and would be an advantage to business." Variations of this theme appeared all through 1874 and 1875.

Bowing to political pressure, the War Department sent Lt. Col. Wesley Merritt to the Missoula Valley in January, 1876. After examining several locations, he recommended that a one- or two-company post be built at or near Hellgate Pass. Two men were sent that same year to select and survey the location and later in 1876, the Quartermaster General appropriated \$20,000 to build the new post. In June 1877, two companies from the Seventh Infantry were sent to Missoula to construct the Fort. They marched the 217 miles from Fort Shaw in 17 days and began work on the Fort in late June. Lack of equipment, the long distances over which supplies had to be hauled and the small labor force hampered the construction effort, but the majority of the Fort was finished in 1878.

Fort Missoula, contrary to the popular picture of forts, was never surrounded by walls. After 1870, most of the forts constructed in the West were of a new design and were intended to be the logistical center for an army actively patrolling and policing the countryside. Fort Missoula and her sister fort, Fort Huachuca in Arizona, both built in 1877, reflect this more aggressive policy. Open, exposed clusters of buildings, most still surrounding the traditional rectangular parade ground, was the new design. Of the eleven major posts constructed in Montana between 1866 and 1892, only four were fortified in some manner; the rest were all built without walls or other defensive works.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormFor NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

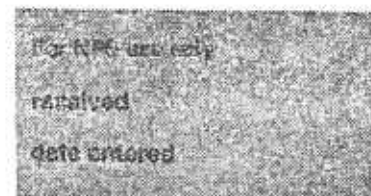
NEZ PERCE WAR

The only Indian battle involving Fort Missoula was against the Nez Perce, a tribe living outside the boundaries of the present state of Montana. When the Nez Perce had been ordered by the government to relocate to a reservation in Idaho away from their ancestral lands, they attempted to flee to Canada. During the course of their retreat from Oregon, the Indians traveled east, following the Lolo Trail into Montana. The soldiers at Fort Missoula were ordered to arrest and disarm them. An earth and log barricade was set up across the Lolo Creek Canyon, about five miles above the mouth of the creek, to stop the fleeing Indians. The Indians refused to surrender and changed their course of travel to bypass the fortification. This site was ever after referred to as Fort Fizzle. The soldiers returned to their post and a few days later joined a column led by Col. John Gibbon, commander of Fort Shaw. Loaded into wagons, they set off in pursuit of the slow-moving tribesmen, catching them about 125 miles southeast of Missoula at a place called the Big Hole.

On August 9, 1877, a dawn attack was launched against the sleeping Indian encampment. In 20 minutes, the soldiers were in possession of the camp and the Nez Perce were fleeing in confusion. To cover their families' escape, the warriors rallied and counter-attacked, driving the white men from the village and onto a hillside, besieging them there. During the fierce battle, heavy casualties were inflicted on both sides. The soldiers suffered 40 percent casualties, both wounded and dead, and only the approach of additional soldiers on August 10 saved the garrison from complete destruction. The Indian survivors continued their doomed flight toward Canada and were finally captured by the Army in the Bear Paw Mountains in north-central Montana. A few Nez Perce escaped that battle and made it into Canada but ran into trouble later when they attempted to return to Idaho.

Meanwhile, on November 8, 1877, the post had officially been named Fort Missoula. Companies B, D, H, and I, 3rd Infantry Regiment, had replaced the 7th Infantry garrison on November 14. Newly arrived from Texas, these men lived in tents until frame barracks and non-commissioned officers' quarters were completed in February, 1878. The officers continued to rent quarters in Missoula, four miles away until their quarters were completed in mid-summer of 1878.

A limited number of buildings remain at Fort Missoula today to represent this early period of the Fort's history. The first parade ground, which was originally surrounded by regularly placed one and two story log and frame buildings that served as the officers' quarters and barracks for the enlisted men in the late 19th Century, is now defined by the surrounding foundations of these structures. Although not used for ceremonial purposes since the reconstruction of the Fort in 1908, the original parade ground remains clearly visible and distinct. One Non-commissioned Officers' Quarters (#201) and carriage house (#202) and a stone powder magazine (#334) remain standing at a short distance from the original parade ground and retain a high degree of historic architectural integrity. The .88 acre original post cemetery, established in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

1878, is located approximately one-half mile from the original Fort complex and is included in this nomination as a discontinuous, contributing element.

THE 25TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

May of 1888 witnessed the arrival of the most unique group of soldiers to be stationed at Fort Missoula: members of the 25th Infantry. This unit was one of four Negro regiments surviving the Army Reorganization of 1869. After many years of duty in the southwest and upper midwest, the regiment was transferred to Montana. Fort Missoula became regimental headquarters, and the Commanding Officer, non-commissioned staff, band and four companies formed the garrison. The remainder of the unit was used at various times to garrison Fort Custer, Fort Harrison, Fort Shaw, and Fort Assinniboine.

Normal military duties, such as practice marches, target practice, drill and ceremonies, and care of buildings and grounds filled the regiment's day. But there were additional tasks of a special nature that were also included, such as the 1890 involvement of Companies F and H from Fort Missoula in the quelling of Sioux "Ghost-Dance" violence in Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota and the 1892 and 1894 suppression of violence resulting from labor unrest and the march of "Coxey's Army" in Montana and Idaho. The most unusual task assigned to the regiment, however, was to evaluate the military possibilities of the bicycle.

Lieutenant James A. Moss, an active cycling enthusiast, was ordered to form the 25th Infantry Bicycle Corps. By a series of trips, both long and short, throughout the area, he hoped to impress the War Department with the usefulness of the bicycle. He organized a trip from Fort Missoula to St. Louis, Missouri. He felt that a trek of 1900 miles in length over a variety of terrain and through several climactic zones would best demonstrate the endurance of both men and machines. His men had to be able to do more than just ride the bicycles. They had to learn to perform drill, to scale fences, to ford streams and rivers, and to travel forty miles a day, carrying all of their equipment.

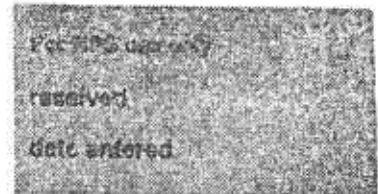
Lt. Moss, Asst. Surgeon J.M. Kennedy, and twenty enlisted men comprised the unit making the trip to St. Louis. They departed from Missoula at 5:30 a.m. on Monday, June 14, 1897. They arrived at St. Louis at 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, July 24, having taken only four days of rest in the forty days since their departure. They had endured heat, cold, mud, dust, too much water, too little water, pleasant conditions and hellish ones. The Army was not impressed; the bicycle was not adopted by the U.S. Army as a means of transportation. The Bicycle Corps returned to Montana by train. The 25th Infantry Regiment left Fort Missoula in 1898.

THREATENED FORT ABANDONMENT

On March 20, 1898, the Army ordered the abandonment of Fort Missoula due to the lack of clear purpose and the fact that the Fort was built upon land with unclear title due to an error in the original land survey at the time of initial Fort

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

5

construction in 1877. Abandonment did not occur immediately and was ultimately forestalled.

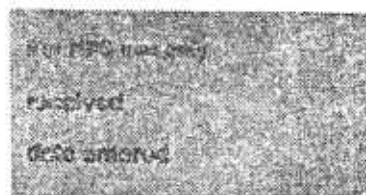
A locally-raised volunteer cavalry company, Troop F of the 3rd U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, was temporarily garrisoned at Fort Missoula in May of 1898. Four troops had been raised in Montana as part of the contribution to the Spanish-American War efforts. Never to receive the fame accorded to the Rough Riders (1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment), Grigsby's Cowboys, as the 3rd U.S.V.C. was known, through no fault of their own never left U.S. soil. They did, however, suffer from heat, disease and official neglect. They left Montana for Camp Thomas, Georgia in the latter part of May. They returned to Missoula in September with one man dead and many others very ill as a result of unsanitary conditions at the Georgia camp.

Local citizen protest against the Army's order of abandonment and their rapid mobilization to secure the land of unclear title for donation to the Army resulted in the Fort's revitalization. Because business people in Missoula recognized that the military presence in Missoula and the active use of the Fort constituted a vital economic resource, they raised the funds necessary to purchase 320 acres upon which the Fort was built and managed to persuade the Northern Pacific Railroad to donate another 240 acres, all of which was turned over to the U.S. Army. Official orders for abandonment were postponed, but the Fort was not actively used for the next four years. In 1902 the Quartermaster General's Report to the Army recommended that Fort Missoula either be completely abandoned or rebuilt.

FORT RECONSTRUCTION

On March 28, 1904, after the concerted lobbying efforts of U. S. Senator Joseph Dixon of Missoula, Congress passed the appropriation necessary to reconstruct Fort Missoula, even though no clear military purpose for the Fort had been identified. Reconstruction began in 1906 and continued through 1912. During this time, some of the earliest log buildings at the original Fort were dismantled. New, cast concrete buildings were erected in a curved row only a few hundred feet to the northeast of the original parade ground.

Eighteen substantial buildings remain today from this period of the Fort's reconstruction. Along the curved boulevard, a new Post Headquarters (#2), seven new, cast concrete, 2 1/2 story buildings forming a new Officer's Row (#27, #28, #29, #30, #31, #32, #33), and the two large Company Barracks buildings (#24, #26), also of concrete construction and 2 1/2 stories in height, mark the edge of the new parade ground. Two Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters (#14, #16), the Post Bakery (#105), the Post Hospital (#9), the Quarter Master's storehouse (#322) and root cellar (#323), and a new water tower (#19) were constructed at a short distance from the parade ground. At the end of this second building period, the Fort was completely outfitted to serve as a regimental headquarters. However, research indicates that no regimental force was ever actually stationed at Fort Missoula. Between the years 1912 and 1918, the Army repeatedly raised questions about closing of the Fort.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 6

WORLD WAR I

Just prior to America's entry into World War I, Fort Missoula finally was abandoned as a military post. However, the War did not entirely bypass the Fort. The University of Montana contracted to operate a training school, utilizing some Fort buildings. On August 15, 1918, the first group of 200 men arrived to begin two-month training courses in automobile repair, blacksmithing, wireless (radio), and general mechanics. The University was responsible for housing, feeding and instructing the men. Instructors were hired by the University, from the civilian skilled manpower pools. Eight hours of instruction were provided each day. Equipment was supplied by the University, with the government providing all the funding for the program.

Not long after the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, the school was closed. Fort Missoula was once again idle. In 1918, a bill was passed in Congress to permit the military to lease or sell portions of the Fort property to other entities. The Fort would not be regarrisoned until September, 1921.

DEPRESSION YEARS AND THE CCC

Activities at the Fort between 1921 and the 1933 were routine and not particularly unusual, with a small garrison of soldiers residing there. In 1926, the Fort became the summer Civilian Military Training Camp. Again slated for abandonment in 1933 by the Army, the Fort was put to use as the headquarters for the Rocky Mountain Region Civilian Conservation Corps and continued to serve this purpose until 1941. The CCC was established in an effort to provide work for the nation's young men. The U.S. Army, the only federal entity capable of mobilizing the thousands of young enrollees at the start of the program in July, 1933, was responsible for organizing, housing and training the men in usable skills. The enrollees were not given military training. Other federal agencies, including the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Reclamation Bureau, Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service, defined the tasks to be accomplished.

Fort Missoula was the largest district CCC headquarters in the United States. As the administrative center for all of the camps located in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, Fort Missoula was the place where enrollees were initially trained and assigned. In all, approximately 269 camps were established in the region, some only operating for one or two years. On the average, each year there would be 24 camps in Montana, 57 in Idaho, and 21 in Wyoming. Approximately 200 young men from 18 to 25 years old were stationed at each of the regional CCC work camps. During the first months of the program in the summer of 1941, 400-500 young men arrived at Fort Missoula daily. Over the nine year period of the program, approximately 200,000 men were employed, about 86,000 from the region and 114,000 from other states.

Various services, not available at the dispersed camps, were provided at the administrative headquarters at Fort Missoula. The Post Hospital provided medical

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 7

care beyond that which the simple camp dispensaries could provide. Medical problems were resolved by the district surgeon, the district dentist, etc. The Fort handled supplies, finances, religious services, veterinarian needs and education programs. Lack of recreational opportunities, especially during the long winter months, was identified as one major problem at Fort Missoula. A large new recreation hall (#150) was constructed by the WPA in 1940 to fill this need at the Fort, although this building would only be completely outfitted after the Fort had been turned over to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1941.

A number of buildings and structures associated with the CCC use of the property remain in existence today: the CCC administration building (#316), two residential buildings (#12, #214), two warehouses (#203, #312), the motor pool shop (#328), a storage building (#327) and the monument located at the entrance to the Fort on Reserve Street. Also, during this period, the Army made improvements at the Fort and constructed a new administration building (#1) and the fire station/guard house (#46).

WORLD WAR II

In the spring of 1941 control and operation of the Fort was transferred to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Prior to its entry into World War II, the United States had begun to arrest the crews and confiscate the commercial ships of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy as they arrived at U.S. seaports. On March 30, 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt ordered Axis ships to be seized at harbor and 69 German, Italian, and Danish ships were seized in the first weekend. Places that provided housing and supply capabilities, and yet were remote from industrial centers and international borders were selected to hold these interned crew members. Fort Missoula was admirably suited to fill this need.

Construction of internment camp barracks began in early 1941 in preparation for the arrival of the Italian nationals. From 1941 until the spring of 1944, as many as 1200 Italian men--civilians, not prisoners of war--were held at Fort Missoula. The presence of German civilian prisoners cannot be documented at this time. Not only were the crew members of confiscated merchant ships and luxury liners sent to Fort Missoula, but individual aliens were rounded up in bars and lodging houses in the east coast cities and a group of about 100 Italian artists, musicians and entertainers who had worked at the New York World's Fair and had overstayed their visas were also sent to the INS camp at Fort Missoula.

Immigration hearings were held at the Fort to determine the official immigration status of each internee and to establish political affiliations. Since deportation was not possible while the war was going on, most Italian men were to wait out the hostilities at the Fort. Some of the internees who were eligible for reassignment to other ships chose instead to remain at Fort Missoula for the duration of the war, where conditions were rather pleasant. Actual control and operation of the facility were in the hands of the U.S. Border Patrol. The internees were largely governed and disciplined by their own officers. The mess

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only:
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

8

halls, laundry and similar facilities were staffed by the internees themselves. The brand new recreation hall (#150) that was built by the WPA for the CCC camp, and included a basketball court, bowling alley, dance hall and restaurant, was outfitted by the INS camp commander Nick C. Collaer for the internees' use. Although there were armed guards, watchtowers and steel fences, routine security measures amounted to little more than roll calls, bed checks and perimeter patrols that were more useful in turning away curious townsfolk. Theatrical productions and concerts were put on by the internees for their own entertainment, and one concert, to which Missoula citizens were invited, attracted a crowd of over 1000. The name given to the camp by the internees was Bella Vista (Beautiful View). There were no escape attempts.

Due to the local shortage of labor caused by the war effort many Italian men were paroled to work, at prevailing wages within a year and one-half of internment. Two Italian chefs who had worked on oceanliners took charge of the dining room at the Florence Hotel in Missoula. Others were soon hired as bus boys and cleaners. The local hospitals hired Italian seamen as orderlies; lumber companies hired others to work on timber hauling crews. Some of these men lived in town and reported to the Fort only weekly. Restaurants and hotels around the country also wrote to the commanding officer to offer jobs for the parolees. The labor shortage in the Montana sugar beet fields was extreme during the war and numerous work crews were signed out to Montana farmers during the growing season.

A series of 16 wood frame, prefabricated barracks buildings were erected at the southeastern end of the Fort property in May of 1941 to house the approximately 1200 Italian internees. The Italian detainees actually erected these barracks buildings, and were housed in Army barracks for the first few weeks of internment. Barracks construction, however, was continued with the addition of another 16 buildings in July of 1941 to bring the internment camp capacity up to 3000. This newer group of barracks was fenced off from the first collection, likely in preparation for the new type of internee that began to arrive at the Fort in mid-December, 1941.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the U.S. Government immediately began arresting men of Japanese birth (Issei) on the West Coast of the United States in the belief that some might be saboteurs or agents for the government of Japan. These included community leaders, newspaper editors, professionals and laborers, political activists--individuals who had been identified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as being of questionable immigration status and/or possessing organizational abilities and could possibly serve as leaders of an anti-government movement. The majority of the people detained during these first weeks after the bombing were Japanese immigrants, and not themselves citizens of the United States. After 1924, the U.S. immigration laws prevented Japanese immigrants from obtaining citizenship status and prohibited Japanese-born persons from owning land in the United States. Thus, property owned by the Issei was often in the name of their American-born children. On December 18th and 19th, 1941, the Issei detainees began to arrive at Fort Missoula. The Japanese and Italian internees were kept completely

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormFor NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 9

separate at the Fort and the previously lax security measures were considerably tightened.

Fort Missoula was the largest camp operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in the United States and was distinct from those camps that were established during subsequent months by Executive Order of February 19, 1942, and operated by the War Relocation Authority (WRA) for the detention of approximately 107,000 American men, women and children of Japanese ancestry (Nisei). The persons sent to Fort Missoula were the first Japanese-Americans to be arrested and INS Alien Hearing Board quickly initiated proceedings at the Fort on the immigration status and "loyalty" to the U.S. Government of these individuals. Claims of ill treatment of the Issei detainees at Fort Missoula by the INS guards were thoroughly investigated and such brutality curtailed during the early months, under the direction of the INS camp director, Commander N. C. Collear. The barracks at Fort Missoula were quickly filled to capacity and those who could not be accommodated were taken to the INS camp at Fort Lincoln in North Dakota. As a result of the INS hearings at Fort Missoula, some of the Issei detainees were deported as illegal aliens, some were sent to join their families at the WRA detention camps, some were permitted to join the parole work teams in the Montana sugar beet fields and on railroad maintenance crews, and not one was prosecuted for espionage, sabotage, or disloyal conduct.

The last civilian internees left Fort Missoula by the end of 1944, thus marking the end of the period of exceptional historical significance. The barracks that housed the Japanese-American and Italian prisoners during World War II were systematically dismantled shortly after the close of the war. Foundations and ground depressions survive from this period and the spacing, lay-out, and relationship of this development to the original Fort is clearly perceptible. Two of the original internment camp guard towers that were removed from the Fort property during the dismantling were recently recovered by the Fort Missoula Historical Museum staff and plans are being drafted to restore these structures to their original location.

The Army resumed control of Fort Missoula in 1945 and decided to continue its use as a prison camp. It became a medium security facility, known as the Northwestern Branch Disciplinary Barracks, a function which it served for only a short period of time. Two thousand prisoners and a staff of 500 officers, enlisted men and civilian employees occupied the Fort. On October 17, 1946, the first group of 100 prisoners was transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. This initiated the closure of the disciplinary barracks. As of midnight, April 18, 1947, all staff and prisoners were gone and the camp closed. Two concrete cell block buildings (#157, #157) remain from this later 1945-1947 period of use as a prison camp, as well as the motor pool garage (#330), the Vocational Education building (#154) and the 1946 Provost Marshall's Office (#63). Because these buildings do not possess exceptionally significant historical associations, they are considered to be non-contributing structures within the historic district.

POST-WAR RE-ALLOCATION

The Fort underwent a process that can be best described as dissolution after its period of most intensive use during the depression and war years. In 1948, the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

10

Army began its program to sell or lease portions of the Fort property. Land, buildings, and titles thereto began to shift as if in a kaleidoscope. Agencies involved include various departments of Civil Defense, Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, the Montana National Guard, the University of Montana, and the U.S. Forest Service. Missoula County signed a ten year lease with the Army for most of the Fort buildings and 822 acres of Fort property in 1948. The Army canceled the lease after two years, however, and planned to establish the Fort as a northwestern military supply center, which never occurred. The Fort buildings have been put to a wide variety of new uses by federal, state and county agencies, as well as by private organizations. During the 1960's, the General Services Administration began to systematically dismantle the earliest Fort buildings that surrounded the original parade ground at the southwest corner of the complex. During this effort, the original Non-Commissioned Officers quarters (#201) was spared and restoration of this building was completed by the Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society. The integrity of the Fort complex, even with the removal of the earliest buildings, remains extraordinarily high, weathering both ownership changes and adaptive reuse of the individual buildings.

The county-supported Fort Missoula Historical Museum today occupies the 1911 Quartermaster's Storehouse (#322). As part of the museum's artifact collection, twelve buildings and structures have been acquired or donated and moved from their original locations in the Missoula vicinity to a small, 10 acre parcel of undeveloped land to the north of the original parade ground. The land upon which these buildings were placed was used historically as the Fort garden and no Fort buildings were erected here. These moved buildings bear no historical relationship to one another or to the military Fort properties. They are considered to be non-contributing elements within the Fort Missoula Historic District. Because they are clustered in a small, discrete area and, visually, it is immediately apparent that they are not a part of the historical Fort development, the complex of relocated historic structures does not detract significantly from the historical feeling and association of Fort Missoula at large.

Twelve additional buildings have been constructed within the Fort Missoula Historic District boundaries since the end of the historic period in 1944 when the INS internment camp at the Fort was vacated. Two are concrete masonry unit cell blocks, and nine are one story maintenance and ancillary buildings of little importance. In 1984, the Bureau of Land Management completed the construction of a new office building within the Fort complex. Careful attention to the detailing of this new building has resulted in a design and use of materials that are very compatible with the stucco, Mission Revival buildings which comprise the historical Fort complex and date to the period of reconstruction during the early 19'teens.

POST CEMETERY

Although the Post has been deactivated for many years, Fort Missoula does have an active Class IV national cemetery which continues to this day to be one of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 11

intriguing parts of the Fort. Situated on a .88 acre parcel to the north of the main Post, next to South Avenue and Building #43, the cemetery was established in September, 1878 with the burial of Private William Gerick. Buried here were men who served in the Civil War, Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. Twenty-two percent of the burials were Black soldiers, dating back to when Fort Missoula was garrisoned by up to four companies of the 25th Infantry Regiment, 1888-1898.

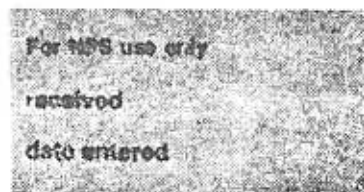
Some time after 1886, the post cemetery at Fort Ellis near Bozeman was abandoned and all of the remains were shipped to other active national cemeteries. Thirty-six bodies were transferred to the Fort Missoula cemetery.

There is a very small number of women in the post cemetery, wives of officers and senior sergeants. However, there is a large number of Fort children-- 21 girls, 20 boys, and 12 babies--who died from a variety of causes including premature birth, rickets, and the flu.

As of March 1983, the Fort Missoula post cemetery had 190 graves. The capacity of the site is 400. The cemetery is in still active use.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 2

Page 1

OWNERSHIP LIST

Western Montana Ghost Town
Preservation Society
Helena Hammond, President
P.O. Box 2245
Missoula, MT 59801

Irving E. Dayton
Commissioner of Higher Education
33 S. Last Chance Gulch
Helena, MT 59601

Mr. J. Walter Roth
Director of Historic Preservation
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405

Board of County Commissioners
Missoula County Courthouse
200 West Broadway
Missoula, MT 59802

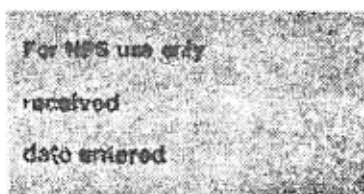
Mr. John G. Douglas
Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Child Development Center
Mike Morris
Building T-214
Fort Missoula
Missoula, MT 59801

Headquarters
Fort Carson
Fourth Infantry Division (Mech)
Attn. Commanding Officer
Major General Jan R. Hall Jr.
Fort Carson, Colorado 80913-5005

Western Montana Regional
Community Mental Health Center
Clark Anderson, Director
Building T-12
Fort Missoula
Missoula, MT 59801

Headquarters
Attn. Commanding Officer
Colonel Hillyard
USA Support Detachment
Salt Lake City, Fort Douglas,
Utah 84113

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 12

Fort Missoula Historic District

Bldg. #	Bldg. Name	Date	Type/Material	Status
	Original Parade Ground and Foundations	1877	parade ground of NW quadrant/Officers' Qtrs/Barracks	c
201	NCO Quarters	1877	1 story log duplex	c
	Post Cemetery	1878	.88 acre military cemetery	c
334	Powder Magazine	1878	1 story stone storage building	c
202	Carriage House	1880	1 story frame carriage house	c
2	Post Headquarters (Exchange)	1906	1 1/2 story brick offices	c
323	Quartermaster Rootcellar	1908	underground storage cellar	c
	Second Parade Ground	1910	parade ground of SW quadrant	c
14	NCO Quarters	1910	2 story frame duplex	c
16	NCO Quarters	1910	2 story frame duplex	c
24	Company Barracks	1910	2 1/2 story concrete barracks	c
26	Company Barracks	1910	2 1/2 story concrete barracks	c
27	Officers' Quarters	1910	2 1/2 story concrete four-plex	c
28	Officers' Quarters	1910	2 1/2 story concrete duplex	c
29	Officers' Quarters	1910	2 1/2 story concrete duplex	c
30	Commanding Off's Qtr's	1910	2 1/2 story concrete residence	c
31	Officer's Quarters	1910	2 1/2 story concrete duplex	c
32	Officer's Quarters	1910	2 1/2 story concrete duplex	c
33	Officer's Quarters	1910	2 1/2 story concrete duplex	c
142	Quartermaster's Stable	1910	1 1/2 story concrete stable	c
105	Post Bakery	1910	1 1/2 story concrete bakery	c
9	Post Hospital	1911	3 1/2 story concrete hospital	c
322	Quartermaster Storehse.	1911	1 1/2 story brick offices	c
19	Post Water Tower	1912	151' metal water tower	c
	Entrance Road/Monument	1935	stone pylons and commemoration	c
312	Warehouse	1936	2 story frame warehouse	c
316	CCC Admin. Building	1936	1 1/2 story frame offices	c
214	CCC Barracks	1938	1 story frame residence	c
12	Hospital Staff Quarters	1938	1 story frame residence	c
1	Post Headquarters	1940	2 1/2 story frame offices	c
150	Recreation Hall/Gym	1940	3 story frame building	c
203	Warehouse	1940	1 story frame storage building	c
46	Fire Station/Guard Hse	1940	2 story concrete offices/cells	c
327	Oil Storage Building	1940	1 story frame warehouse	c
328	Motor Pool Shop	1940	1 story frame shop	c
	Foundations	1941	Internment camp bldg. depressions	c
	Sentry Boxes (2)	1941	frame guard towers (not in situ)	nc
154	Vocational Ed. Building	1945	1 story metal quonset hut (moved)	nc
156	Solitary Cell Block	1945	1 story concrete block	nc
157	Solitary Cell Block	1945	1 story concrete block	nc
330	Motor Pool Garage	1945	1 story frame garage	nc

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 13

Fort Missoula Contributing Building List (continued)

63	Provost Marshall's Off	1945	1 story frame office	nc
325	Shop Building	1945	1 story frame shop	nc
310	Boiler Plant	1947	1 story frame plant/residence	nc
350	Maintenance Shop	1962	1 story concrete block	nc
101	Army Reserve Motor Pool	ca.1947	1 story concrete block	nc
114	U.S.F.S Laboratory	ca.1965	mobile home	nc
21	Electrical Substation	ca.1954	1 story concrete substation	nc
	BLM Regional Offices	1984	1 story concrete office building	nc

Fort Missoula Museum Artifacts: Non-contributing Buildings

Ninemile Homestead	built 1890, moved 1983	1 1/2 story log residence
Homestead Barn	built 1980, moved 1983	1 story log barn
Homestead Outhouse	built c. 1920, moved 1983	1 story outhouse
Pumphouse	built 1983	1 story frame building
Miller Creek Guard Sta.	built 1910-15, moved 1983	1 story log building
Sliderock Lookout	built 1933, moved 1983	L-4 type lookout tower
Bandstand	built 1976, moved 1983	1 story frame gazebo
Grant Creek School	built 1907, moved 1976	1 story frame building
Drummond Depot	built 1910, moved 1982	1 story frame MSPP depot
Drummond Outhouse	built 1910, moved 1982	1 story privy
St. Michael's Church	built 1863, moved 1983	1 story log church
Storage Building	ca.1950	1 story frame building
Rapelling Tower	ca.1950	wooden tower
Trailer	ca.1965	mobile home

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet

Item number

9

Page

2

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

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Continuation sheet

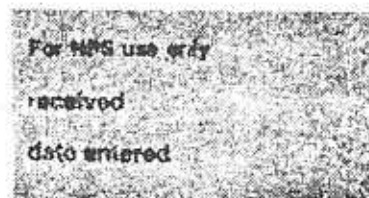
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Page 3

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The Fort Missoula Historic Resource Survey resulted in a systematic investigation of the historical and architectural significance of all structures within the survey area. The boundaries of the survey area were South Avenue on the north, Reserve Street on the east, the Missoula Country Club and Bitterroot River on the south, and Western Materials and Vo-Tech to the west. Within these boundaries, the Fort Missoula Historic District boundaries were established to encompass all of the historically significant parts of the original Fort complex that are still in existence. The portion of the Historic District in the immediate vicinity of the 20th Century parade ground has retained the highest degree of historic architectural integrity.

The proposed Historic District boundary starts at the original entrance to Fort Missoula (see site and land ownership maps) and runs behind the trees along both sides of the roadway, measuring approximately 60' in width, centered on the roadway itself. Even though there has been development on both sides of the roadway and the original entrance has been blocked to traffic, the tree-lined road was historically the primary entrance to the Fort and runs in a southwestern direction.

The boundary then proceeds northwest behind the newly constructed Bureau of Land Management building and to the north of the 1911 officers' row. The line connects with the north boundary of the county property which contains the original 1877 fort property. This boundary continues west to the west boundary of the Museum property and extends out and encompasses the original CCC buildings on the west side. The line proceeds south to the Bitterroot River, encompassing many of the features of the original 1877 Fort.

The boundary continues to run along the river to the Missoula Country Club property. Then the boundary runs along the west side of the Country Club and Larchmont Golf course back to the Fort road. This encompasses all of the World War II internment camp area.

The property boundaries for the land areas in the ownership of the Bureau of Land Management, Western Montana Regional Community Mental Health Center, Missoula County, U.S. Army, Western Montana Ghost Preservation Society, State of Montana (University of Montana), the National Guard, and General Services Administration are shown on the accompanying map.

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 170

Quadrangle name NW Missoula

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

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Zone Easting Northing

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5	1	9	1	2	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

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E

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F

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G

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7	2	4	3	8	0
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5	1	9	2	1	4	0
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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

see continuation sheet

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

state n/a code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James R. McDonald, P.C. and Patricia Bick, Deputy SHPO

organization Montana State Historic Preservation Office date August, 1986

street & number 104 Broadway telephone 406-444-7715

city or town Helena state Montana

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Maureen Sheffy

title SHPO

date March 11, 1987

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

Fort Missoula Historic District

UTM References:

A: 11/725760/5192400

B: 11/374880/5191220

C: 11/724500/5191050

D: 11/723840/5191520

E: 11/723780/5191940

F: 11/724750/5191890

Fort Missoula Post Cemetery
Discontiguous part of the
Fort Missoula Historic
District

UTM Reference:

G: 11/724380/5192140

721

31771 NE
(NORTHWEST MISSOULA)

25

2'30

24

FORK
Radio Tower
(KYSS)

Hawthorne
Sch

Orchard Homes

Gravel
Pit

Macaulay
Bridge

Trader
Park

SOUTH

Target Range

McCauley
Butte

Gravel Pit

36

G Post Cem

FORT MISSOULA

Water Tank

