United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District

Other names/site number: 24LC0786, 24LC2191, 24LC2375-24LC2377, 24LC2380, 24LC2381, 24LC2387, 24LC2390, 24LC2392-24LC2394, 24LC 2399, 24LC2400

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: Bounded by E. Broadway Street, E. 8th Avenue, N. Montana Avenue and N. Carson Street (See Site Map)

City or town: Helena State: Montana County: Lewis and Clark

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** _x_ **statewide** ___**local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_x_ **A** ___**B** _x_ **C** ___**D**

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: ☐

Public – Local ☐

Public – State ☒

Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☐

District ☒

Site ☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
12	1	buildings
3	2	sites
0	0	structures
9	7	objects
24	**10**	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Government: Capitol / Statehouse
Government: Government Office
Education: Research Facility (laboratory)
Education: Library
Domestic: Single Dwelling
Recreation & Culture: Museum
Recreation & Culture: Monument / Marker
Commerce / Trade: Restaurant
Landscape: Grounds
Landscape: Park

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Government: Capitol / Statehouse
Government: Government Office
Education: Research Facility (laboratory)
Education: Library
Domestic: Single Dwelling
Recreation & Culture: Museum
Recreation & Culture: Monument / Marker
Landscape: Grounds
Landscape: Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals: Neoclassical Revival
Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals: Italian Renaissance Revival
Modern Movement: Stripped Classical
Modern Movement: Modern
Modern Movement: New Formalism
Modern Movement: Brutalism
Modern Movement: Neo-Expressionism / Postmodern

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: WALLS: Stone (granite), Stone (sandstone), Brick, Concrete, Glass; FOUNDATION: Concrete; ROOF: Metal (copper), Asphalt, Wood (shake), Synthetics.

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District covers approximately 60 acres in the "eastside" neighborhood of Helena, Montana (2010 population 28,190). Helena serves as the both the state capital of Montana and the county seat of Lewis & Clark County. Helena lies near the southeast corner of the wide Helena Valley, where the Missouri River makes its way between the Big Belt Mountains to east and a more clustered group of mountain ranges to east. Moving from south to north, this group includes the Elkhorn Mountains, the Boulder Mountains, the Nevada Mountains and the Lewis & Clark Range. The Missouri River is heavily controlled by dams along this stretch creating a series of large reservoirs along the west side of the Big Belt Mountains. The largest of these is Canyon Ferry Lake, found to the southeast of the Helena Valley. Moving upriver, it is followed by Hauser Lake to the east of Helena and Holter Lake to the northeast. The completion of Hauser Dam in 1907 also flooded Prickly Pear Creek, a tributary of the Missouri River that runs through the Helena Valley, creating Lake Helena.

On a smaller scale, the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District is situated on a slightly elevated extension of foothills that line the southern edge of the Helena Valley. It is bounded to the south by E. Broadway Street, to the west by N. Montana Avenue and to the east by N. Carson Street. Its northern boundary steps up twice to the west of N. Montana Avenue, following E. 6th Avenue for one block, E. 8th Avenue for two blocks and E. 9th Avenue for (roughly) one block. The Capitol Campus developed outward from the original four-block Capitol Grounds to the north and east, and (to a lesser extent) the south. The centerpiece of the historic district, the Montana State Capitol, is centered on the Capitol Grounds, with

other state office buildings found on the surrounding blocks. Capitol Park runs along a small ravine at the east side of district, creating a buffer of green space between the Capitol Campus and the post-World War II residential neighborhood found across N. Carson Street. Montana's Executive Residence (Governor's Mansion) stands at the south end of Capitol Park. Residential neighborhoods, with homes dating from the late 19th century through the post-World War II era, border the historic district to the south and west. More state-owned property is found immediately north of the historic district. This non-historic extension of the Capitol Campus is characterized by privately-built residences, apartments and office buildings that were eventually purchased by the state and converted to office use. Finally, there is a small residential area between the greater Capitol Campus and the heavily-developed commercial strip along U.S. Highway 12 (E. 11th Avenue), which runs a few blocks to the north.

The Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District is characterized by excellent examples of high-style public architecture that range in height from one to five stories. The sandstone and granite Montana State Capitol (1899-1902, wings constructed 1909-1912) sets the district's aesthetic tone, with most other buildings harmonizing with the impressive Neoclassical Revival building in style and/or building materials. Early additions to the campus reflect the revivalist styles of Academic Eclecticism, while buildings constructed after World War I display the evolution of Modernism in public architecture. Styles represented in the district include Neoclassical Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Stripped Classical, Midcentury Modern (International and Curtain Wall) and Late Modern (Brutalism, New Formalism and Postmodernism). The brick, concrete, and limestone exteriors of the buildings surrounding the Capitol typically follow the off-white to grey color scheme established by the Capitol, although there are a few exceptions that lean toward warmer shades such as buff, rust, and brick-red. In its overall spatial arrangement, the district is largely defined by the city grid, with larger buildings commanding their own city block and smaller buildings situated at street corners. The only exception is at the southeast corner of the Capitol Grounds, where a group of smaller buildings is clustered along N. Roberts Street and across Lockey Avenue to the south. In general, most buildings are surrounded by grass lawns enhanced by trees and shrubbery. Large scale sculptures and more modest monuments are also scattered throughout district. Paved walks of various scales connect buildings and landscapes, while paved drives and parking areas provide interior access to the campus from arterial city streets.

In total, there are twenty-seven contributing resources within the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District, including fifteen buildings, three sites, and nine objects. Three of the contributing buildings are already individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places for their historical and architectural significance: the Montana State Capitol (1899-1902, wings 1909-1912), the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building (1950-1952), and the Unemployment Compensation Commission Building (Walt Sullivan Building, 1959-1961). The district also contains ten non-contributing resources, including one building, two sites, and seven objects.

Narrative Description

THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District is a distinct cultural landscape that reflects the spatial expansion of Montana's state government in the Capitol environs from 1895 through the present. Despite lacking a "master plan" until 1972 (or at least one that received much attention), the state created a campus of high-style public buildings and associated landscape components that harmonize with and enhance the district's impressive centerpiece: the Montana State Capitol Building.[1] The National Park

[1] A "master plan" for the Capitol Grounds was developed simultaneously with the construction of the Capitol (1899-1902), but was abandoned due to lack of funding. Other attempts at a master plan for the Capitol Campus were supposedly attempted in 1912, in the early 1940s and in the late 1950s, but none of these were afforded much attention by the state and seem to have virtually disappeared from the official record. "State Officials Discuss Master Building Plans," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 20 November 1957.

Service identifies four "processes" that shape cultural landscapes (responses to the natural environment, land use and activities, patterns of spatial organization and cultural traditions) and seven physical "components" that may contribute to a landscape's significance and integrity (circulation networks, boundary demarcations, vegetation related to land use, clusters, archeological sites, small-scale elements and buildings, structures & objects). Landscape processes and components relevant to the development and current physical appearance of the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District are discussed below.

Landscape Processes

The Capitol Campus landscape developed in response to the natural environment, localized patterns of land use and spatial organization, and widely-held Euro-American cultural traditions. The discovery of gold at Last Chance Gulch in 1864 spurred the development of Helena, meaning the young city was almost wholly dependent on the natural environment for its very existence during its early years. As time passed, Helena's central location along the Missouri River and Rocky Mountain Front also proved beneficial. Its convenient location, along with the backing of powerful boosters, led the city's selection as Territorial Capital in 1875 and as State Capital in 1894. Helena's commercial district developed organically along Last Chance Gulch so that the original town plat was situated almost immediately against the mountains to the south with streets running diagonally to the cardinal directions. A handful of future additions would follow suite, but as the city spread out over the Helena Valley, most new streets would be laid out in a more standardized city grid that ran north/south and east/west. This pattern of spatial organization was followed in the Corbin Addition (1890), the eventual home of the Capitol Grounds and most of the surrounding Capitol Campus.

The natural environment also impacted the character of Helena's early neighborhoods, a fact well illustrated during the fight to secure the Capitol site. Situated in the shadow of the Boulder Mountains, the westside developed faster than the wide-open eastside. West-siders argued that their "Capitol Hill" location was "perfectly situated between Helena's central business district and 'the principle attractions of the city,'" while deriding the eastside for its underdevelopment and remoteness. East-siders, on the other hand, claimed their site atop a rise in the landscape offered the best view and vistas. Moreover, their site also received a greater amount of sun due to its relative distance from the mountains, making it "at least 10 degrees warmer in the winter than the principle west side sites."[2] In the end, however, it all came down to money. Real estate on the developed westside came at a price—the "Capitol Hill" site would cost the state $10,000—while eastside booster, Peter Winne, was ready to *pay* the state $4,000 to select his site, knowing that if the Capitol were built there it would spur development in the area. Unsurprisingly, the state selected the cheaper site, despite it being over one mile east of downtown.

As the Capitol Campus began to take shape in the early 20th century, the natural environment and localized patterns of spatial organization and land use continued to influence its development. The Capitol was built on a rise at the center of the 12-acre Capitol Grounds, with its façade looking north. This arrangement provided the Capitol with a scenic backdrop of the nearby Boulder Mountains and foothills, while also offering dramatic views of the distant Big Belt Mountains at the northern end of the Helena Valley. The Capitol Campus was also easily accessible by rail and automobile. The Northern Pacific Passenger Depot was built on Helena's eastside in 1885 at the northern end of Sanders Street and the city's electric railway system ran directly behind the Capitol Grounds along E. Broadway Street. E. 6th Avenue and N. Montana Avenue, which serve as the north and west boundary of the Capitol Grounds, respectively, also quickly developed into major arterial streets that provided convenient automobile access. Helena's city grid system gave the original four-block Capitol Grounds its rectangular shape and would direct future development. On a smaller scale, the topography of the Capitol Campus has also had a significant impact on its development. For instance, many campus buildings have "shorter" south elevations due to the landscape's drop from south to north. Sloping topography also provides the campus with well-defined eastern and southern boundaries.

[2] Kirby Lambert, Patricia M. Burnham and Susan R. Near. *Montana's State Capitol: The People's House*, Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Press, 2002, 6-7.

Euro-American beliefs about the appearance, functionality and symbolism of political landscapes also played an important role in shaping the Capitol Campus. This is most noticeable in the Montana State Capitol, which represents a reflection of democratic aspirations through architecture. The Capitol's overall form, a dome-capped block flanked by symmetrical wings, was established by the United States Capitol in the early 19th century and followed closely by several states. The dome creates an iconic symbol against the skyline, while the building as a whole immediately conveys its political function. "Montana," the female figure atop the dome, evokes liberty and justice, ideals often connected to democracy. Similarly, the Neoclassical Revival style of the Capitol's exterior ties Montana to democratic traditions that originated in classical Greece and Rome. As the Capitol Campus developed, state officials ensured that the Capitol retained its prominence over the surrounding landscape. New buildings were either constructed at the back of the Capitol Grounds or on adjacent property. The Capitol Grounds themselves were also developed to enhance how visitors would experience the Capitol, with a "naturalistic" or "romantic" landscape giving way to something more formalized and "modern" by the late 1950s.

The Capitol Campus also provides a space for Montanans to commemorate their history and culture. Many campus buildings are named for important figures in Montana politics and administration, including Sam W. Mitchell (Montana Secretary of State, 1933-1955), Lee Metcalf (U.S. Senator, 1961-1978), and Joseph P. Mazurek (Montana Attorney General, 1993-2000), among others. Other markers, memorials and sculptures of various scale are scattered about the landscape. The largest of these is the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building, which houses the Montana Historical Society and the State Museum. Other memorials honor specific groups (law enforcement, National Guard, MIA & POW), historical events (the Lewis & Clark Expedition, the Montana Centennial) or individuals like Thomas Francis Meagher (two-time acting Governor of Montana Territory), and Governor Donald G. Nutter, who was killed in a plane crash while in office. Broader cultural traditions are also represented on the Capitol Campus. "Herd Bull," a massive sheet metal sculpture of a bison skull, for instance, celebrates the lifeways of Native Americans, while a bronze statue of a bronc rider, "Symbol of the Pros," commemorates Montana's cowboy culture. More broadly, both sculptures also embody "the spirit of the West," an abstract cultural ideal that, for many Montanans, is interwoven into the state's identity.

Landscape Components

Buildings represent the most obvious, and the most significant, landscape component within the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District. Beginning with the Montana State Capitol (1899-1902, wings, 1909-1912), each addition to the Capitol Campus reflected the growth and evolution of Montana's state government. Objects (such as memorials and sculptures) are also important components that juxtapose a commemorative layer over the district's primary political landscape. All buildings, objects, structures and sites of significance found with the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District are described below under "Individual Resources." Circulation networks link the Capitol Campus to the greater Helena area, while also providing access to its interior spaces and features. Vegetation is used to ornament building facades and shape views and vistas. Clusters of buildings and objects reveal significant development patterns and create streetscapes that reflect particular historical eras and architectural aesthetics. Formal boundary demarcations (fences, gates, etc.) are largely absent from the Capitol Campus. Instead boundaries are largely defined by major arterials streets, green "buffer zones," changes in grade, and transitions in historic development from public/political to residential/commercial.[3] Small-scale features, such as lighting, benches, flagpoles and signage, round out the cultural landscape. Of the seven landscape components identified by the National Park Service, only archeological sites have no significance within the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District. Circulation networks, vegetation and clusters, which contribute most heavily to the landscape, are discussed below.

Most automobile visitors to the Montana State Capitol Campus arrive via U.S. Highway 12, which travels east/west along E. 11th Avenue and Prospect Avenue. Signage directs Capitol traffic from the highway

[3] For a more complete discussion of boundary demarcations, see "Boundary Justification" in Section 10: Geographical Data.

along N. Montana Avenue, which serves as the historic district's western boundary. N. Roberts Street, located two blocks to the east, serves as a secondary route and provides direct access to the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building, home of the Montana Historical Society and State Museum. It is the short Washington Drive situated between these routes, however, that sits on axis with the Capitol's façade and affords the most scenic entry point from the north. The campus is also easily accessed from downtown Helena to the west via E. 6th Avenue and E. Broadway Street, both of which are significant arterial routes through the city's eastside neighborhoods. Access from the residential areas to the east and north is more limited. All east/west streets are closed along the district's sloping eastern boundary between E. 6th Avenue and E. Broadway Street. S. Montana Avenue and S. Sanders Street provide the best access points from the foothills to the south. Once on the Capitol Campus, automobile visitors can park along most streets or in one of the district's several parking lots. These are clustered at the south and east edges of the district, with other significant lots found around the Fish & Game Department Building and behind the Montana Highway Department Building, the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building, the Mitchell Building (State Office Building) and the Metcalf Building (Department of Natural Resources & Conservation Building). Parking is also found on the Capitol Grounds along the curved drive that runs in front of the Capitol and in a small lot behind the Capitol.

Within the historic district, the city grid is largely retained despite some street closures. East 5th Avenue is abandoned through the Capitol Grounds, but picks up again for a block between N. Roberts Street and N. Sanders Street. Lockey Avenue and E. 8th Avenue are also closed between N. Sanders Street and N. Carson Street. All three streets emerge again to the east of N. Carson Street, although along slightly different lines. Two north/south streets run through the campus to the east of the Capitol Grounds. North Roberts Street terminates just below E. Broadway Street, while N. Sanders Street runs through the campus uninterrupted. The influence of the city grid has directly impacted the arrangement of the buildings on the Capitol Campus. The Montana Highway Department Building, Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building, Mitchell Building, and Cogswell Building (State Laboratory Building) all sit on their own city blocks. Despite the closure of east/west streets, this pattern is largely continued to the east of the N. Sanders Street with the DPHHS Building (Social & Rehabilitation Services Department Building), Mazurek Building (Justice Building & Montana State Library), and Metcalf Building all having sites roughly equivalent to city blocks. Smaller buildings either cluster at the southeast corner of the Capitol Grounds (the Boiler Plant, Capitol Annex, Livestock Building and Board of Health Building) or sit on street corners (the Montana Teachers' Retirement System Building, Fish & Game Department Building, the Unemployment Compensation Commission Building / Walt Sullivan Building and the Executive Residence). It is important to note that despite its dominance on the landscape today, the city grid grew along with the Capitol Campus. As late as c. 1930, the Capitol remained relatively isolated, with only N. Montana Avenue and E. Broadway Street built out well beyond the Capitol Grounds.

Pedestrian-scale circulation networks are also important to the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District. The most significant walkway within the district takes pedestrians across the Capitol Grounds from E. 6th Avenue to the main entrance of the Capitol. A secondary walkway on the Capitol Grounds stretches behind the Capitol between N. Montana Avenue and N. Roberts Street. These walkways, along with the paved drive in front of the Capitol, are discussed more fully in the individual description of the Capitol Grounds, which are considered a contributing site within the historic district. Outside of the Capitol Grounds, pedestrians move about the district along street sidewalks, which are linked to building entrances by wide paved walks. Most campus buildings have elevated main entrances that include a short flight stairs. This provides a more dramatic visual and pedestrian experience, but also prevents access for disabled individuals. In most cases, the state has found creative solutions to ensure ADA compliance that do not compromise significant building entrances. Slimmer secondary walks provide access to side and rear building entrances. A final significant walk travels through Capitol Park (described below) at the east edge of the historic district.

Vegetation is used to great effect within the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District. The 12-acre Capitol Grounds (described below) are particularly noteworthy in this regard, but every campus building benefits from thoughtfully planted lawns, shrubbery and trees. Grass lawns front every building façade on

the Capitol Campus and most street elevations. Some buildings, such as the DPHHS Building and Board of Health Building, are surrounded entirely by lawn. There is also a relatively large lawn covering one-quarter of a city block at the southeast corner of Washington Drive and E. 6th Avenue, immediately north of the Capitol Grounds and east of the Montana Highway Department Building. Trees and shrubs also enhance almost every building façade. Well-executed examples include the Board of Health Building and DPHHS Building, which both have mature pine trees flanking their facades, and the evergreen shrubs that afford a sharp contrast against the Mitchell Building's white façade. The Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building and the Montana Teachers' Retirement System Building also have excellent landscaping treatments. The former includes mature spruce trees at its northwest corner and in front of its lower south wing, as well as shorter deciduous trees and planters with junipers flanking its main entrance. At the Montana Teachers Retirement System Building, the west street elevation is framed by mature deciduous trees, while the north façade is adorned with colorful shrubbery. Trees also line many of the streets that run through the Capitol Campus and soften the visual impact of the district's many parking lots. Capitol Park (described below) represents a final significant use of vegetation. Its grass lawns and ample trees create a green "buffer zone" between the Capitol Campus and the residential neighborhood to the east of N. Carson Street.

Resource clusters represent a final significant landscape component within the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District. Prior to 1920, campus expansion was limited to a few small buildings clustered at the southeast corner of the Capitol Grounds. This includes the Boiler Plant (1901, replaced 1968), Legislative Restaurant (1910, Capitol Annex), Livestock Building (1918), and the Board of Health Building (1919-1920). All four buildings reflect the revivalist aesthetic established by the Neoclassical Revival style Montana State Capitol. Their arrangement also suggests a possible "master plan" for development behind the Capitol that was never fully realized. The Board of Heath Building, located across Lockey Avenue, stands on axis with the 1909 east wing of the Capitol, while the remaining buildings are arranged linearly along the east side of the Capitol Grounds. The repetition of this pattern on the southwest corner of the Capitol Grounds would have created an axial arrangement very much in keeping with the classically-inspired tastes of the Progressive Era. If such a plan ever existed, however, it was abandoned, leaving the back half of the Capitol Grounds with a somewhat unbalanced appearance. Still, the early buildings on its east side successfully evoke an era when the expansion of state government could perceivable be contained in small buildings arranged symmetrically behind the Capitol.

The next significant cluster of buildings on the Capitol Campus, built between 1936 and 1955, indicated the rapid growth of state government during the Great Depression. Small buildings with revivalist façade no longer sufficed, from both a functional and stylistic perspective. Whether part of a "master plan" or not, the state now moved to create a courtyard of white Stripped Classical style buildings around the east and north side of the Capitol Grounds. This resulted in the construction of the Montana Highway Department Building (1936) to the north, the State Office Building (1948-1950, Mitchell Building) to the east, and the State Laboratory Building (1954, Cogswell Building) to the southeast. The International style Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building (1950-1952) constructed immediately to the northeast of the Capitol Grounds deviated from this plan stylistically, but not necessarily in siting and overall form. Like its Stripped Classical neighbors, its facade faced the Capitol Grounds and commanded an entire city block.

Unlike their predecessors, the Modern style buildings added to the Capitol Campus during the late 1950s did not adhere to an overarching spatial pattern. The 1956 Addition to the Montana Highway Department Building (Scott Hart Building) extends off the north side of the original building, while the relatively small Unemployment Compensation Commission Building (1959-1961, Walt Sullivan Building) was built on the northwest corner of N. Roberts Street and Lockey Avenue. As such, these buildings serve as Modern style bookends to campus development along N. Roberts Street. Even more isolated was the new Governor's Mansion (1957-1959, Executive Residence), which was constructed at the northwest corner of E. Broadway Street and N. Carson Street. The construction of the Montana Teachers' Retirement System Building at the northeast corner of N. Sanders Street and E. 6th Avenue in 1969, however, indicated a new wave of development on the eastern edge of the Capitol Campus. Since that time, all new additions to the campus have been constructed along N. Sanders Street. Today, this creates a

streetscape of six buildings that reflect the varied aesthetics of Late Modern architecture, including examples of New Formalism, Brutalism and Postmodernism. This cluster of buildings represents the rapid growth of state government during the 1960s and early 1970s, as well as a new emphasis on campus planning guided by the 1972 "Campus Complex Long-Range Development Plan."

Monuments and sculptures are also clustered within the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District. Their arrangement essentially creates a "commemorative landscape" around the district's two most symbolic buildings: the Montana State Capitol and the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building. The Capitol Grounds and the block surrounding the Montana Veterans & Pioneer Memorial Building features 12 monuments and sculptures. Capitol Park is also a natural repository for commemorative objects, with three monuments clustered along its central trail. In fact, only one significant object on the Capitol Campus is not found at one of these three locations: the 1976 "Eagle" sculpture installed behind the Fish & Game Department Building.

INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

All buildings, structures, objects and sites of scale and/or significance found with the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District have been counted as individual resources and assigned either contributing or non-contributing status. The historic district contains fifteen contributing buildings, three contributing sites, and nine contributing objects. There is also one non-contributing building, two non-contributing sites, and seven non-contributing objects. In some cases, resources contain other individually-counted features. This situation is typically limited to large sites that contain individually-counted buildings, sites and objects. For instance, the Capitol Grounds (a contributing site) contain four buildings, two sites and six objects. Most objects within the historic district are monuments or statues, ranging in character from small granite tablets to living trees to large metal works. Due to its significance, the statue of a female figure titled "Montana" that sits atop the Montana State Capitol is considered a contributing object, despite being attached to a building. A comprehensive table of individual resources, along with their historic name, architect/artist, date of construction, style and contributing status is found at the end of this nomination in Appendix A. Detailed descriptions of each individual resource are found below.[4]

Montana State Capitol (24LC0786), 1899-1902; Wings, 1909-1912 (Contributing Building / Individually Listed, NR Reference Number 81000660)

The Montana State Capitol was designed in the Neoclassical Revival style by Charles E. Bell & John H. Kent (Bell & Kent), an architectural team working in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Its neoclassical aesthetic has roots in the "American Renaissance" movement of the late 19th century. The Capitol's symmetry, its monumental proportions and its smooth surfaces are features generally associated with the movement's neoclassical style and show the influence of the Road Island and Minnesota State Capitols, both considered among the movement's most important examples. Symmetrical east and west wings were added to the Capitol in 1909-1912. Designed by New York architect, Frank M. Andrews, with local assistance from the Montana firm Link & Haire, the Neoclassical Revival style wings complement the original building, without resorting to outright mimicry in their materials and ornamentation. Both the original building and the wings are constructed with native Montana materials: a warm-grey sandstone from the Columbus area covers the former, while a cooler grey granite from a Jefferson County quarry was used for the latter. The Capitol's dome is covered in copper mined from Butte, Montana.

The Capitol is compactly massed and generally rectangular in shape, consisting of five projecting blocks connected by hyphens. The original building (which includes the central block and inner flanking blocks) is 260' long, 150' deep, 90' tall on the flanking blocks and 160' tall at the dome. The east and west wings

[4] Individual Montana Historic Property Record Forms on file at the Montana SHPO provide a more complete description and history of each building within the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District. There are also National Register of Historic Places Nomination Forms available for each of the district's individually-listed buildings: the Montana State Capitol, the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building, and the Unemployment Compensation Commission Building (Walt Sullivan Building). See the bibliography of this document for citations.

expanded the building to a length of 464'. The central block is four stories tall and topped by a copper-covered dome with a square drum. The four blocks flanking the central section and their connecting hyphens are three stories tall. Truncated, hip-shaped roofs covered in copper cap the hyphens connecting the central block to its original end blocks. Each of these roofs is capped by skylight, although the west skylight is now covered/removed. The original end blocks have copper-covered hipped roofs with their hip ends facing north and south. The 1909 wings have flat roofs with centered gable-shaped skylights. A final skylight is found above the projecting central block on the rear elevation. This is the art-glass barrel vault that was faithfully rebuilt during a 1999-2000 restoration of the Capitol. All but the truncated, hipped roofs of the connecting hyphens on the original building are hidden by parapet walls.

While each block of the Capitol possesses a unique arrangement of bays and ornamentation, the entire building reveals an overall pattern of horizontal divisions. Above the building's projecting stone foundation, the first story is dressed in a rusticated base of smooth ashlar stone, which is capped by a stringcourse adorned with cyma reversa molding. The smooth walls of the Capitol's upper stories are composed of smooth ashlar. The stringcourse atop the rusticated base serves as a continuous lintel for the Capitol's second story windows and as a base for the two-story colonnades found on each exposed elevation of the 1909 wings. Third-story windows are shorter than second-story windows and typically have their own projecting sills and frames. Unless otherwise specified, all windows in the Capitol are one-over-one, double hung wood replacement sashes that date from the 1999-2000 restoration of the Capitol. Most of the Capitol's blocks are divided into bays by columns or pilasters with either Ionic or Doric capitols. These "support" a classical entablature that is then capped by a parapet wall, or in the case of the central block, an attic story, drum and dome. On the original section of the building, the entablature has an architrave with ovolo molding, a smooth frieze and a cornice with cyma reversa molding, a dentil course and ovolo molding. Evenly-spaced metal grills with a "union jack" pattern decorate the frieze on the original building everywhere except for on the central block of the façade and the pediment above the rear entrance on the south elevation. The 1909 wings have a similar entablature that includes an architrave with ovolo molding, a smooth frieze and a cornice with ovolo molding, a dentil course and cyma reversa molding. Paired block modillions under the cornice accentuate the corner bays of the wings.

The main entrance to the Capitol is centered in the central block on the north façade. Located at the second story, the entrance is framed by a projecting, two-story, tetrastyle portico and reached by a 35' wide monumental granite stairway with wing walls and ornamental light standards. The portico has four 25' tall fluted columns with Ionic capitols that support an entablature. "MONTANA" is carved into the frieze above the main entrance. The entablature above the portico is surmounted by four large consoles that border three decorative panels with bas relief ornamentation. On the central panel is an "M" set against a background of crossing torches and a garland wreath. The east and west panels contain "1889" and "1899," respectively, representing the year Montana achieved statehood and the Capitol's construction date. The consoles reach to the fourth (attic) story and serve as a base for a paneled pedestal that is flanked by two giant consoles, which are in turn flanked by ornamental urns.

Beneath the portico, the second-story main entrance is framed in a slightly projecting panel. It contains two pairs of wood panel and glass doors separated by a small pilaster. Each door has its own rectangular transom. The entrance is flanked by typical one-over-one windows. An entablature above the second story openings features a frieze with rectangular panels (an elongated panel above the entrance and smaller panels above the windows) and a projecting cornice. A large semi-circular window with radiating lights and wood mullions is centered in the third story above the entrance's double doors. It is framed in a projecting arch with a console-shaped keystone. The semi-circular window is flanked by round "oiel de boeuf" windows with projecting stone frames. The portico and monumental stair are flanked by four-story bays. In each flanking bay, the ground-story windows, located in the rusticated base, have smooth ashlar rusticated lintels. Second- and third-story windows are situated in low-profile stone frames with swan's neck lintels. A centered anthemion leaf decorates the second-story lintels, while the third-story lintels contain a stone heraldry. Rectangular louvered vents with punched out stone frames flank the portico's four giant consoles on the fourth (attic) story.

The projecting central block also has east- and west-facing walls on the façade. Each contains a single bay with windows in stories 1-3. Like the windows flanking the entrance's monumental stair, ground story windows in these bays have smooth ashlar rusticated lintels. The second-story and third-story windows are each surrounded by a low-profile stone frame. Second-story windows sit directly above the stringcourse capping the building's rusticated base, while the third story windows have their own projecting stone sills. In general, this pattern is followed through the remainder of the original building. The monumental staircase leading to the main entrance, which was renovated in 2004, has matching arched ground-story entrances on its east and west elevations. Each contains double wood panel and glass doors with sidelights and a transom. Finally, there are slender fixed windows situated in the rusticated east- and west-facing walls under the projecting portico.

On the south elevation, the central block contains the Capitol's main rear entrance in its projecting central bay. This entrance, which is situated in the rusticated ground-story, has undergone several changes. Originally flush with main wall face, the entrance was later covered with a square, one-story wood structure described by Governor J. Hugo Arson in 1957 as a "sheep-shed back porch."[5] The wood structure was later replaced with a modern glass vestibule. Today, the entrance is housed in a slightly-projecting, flat-roofed vestibule with rusticated stone walls that match the main building. It contains double wood and glass doors with sidelights separated by a slender stone pilaster. Above the entrance are two Ionic pilasters that are capped by a pedimented entablature. The base of the pediment is formed by the central block's cornice and it is backed by the parapet wall (or attic story). The Capitol's art glass barrel vault, which lights the interior's grand stairway and rotunda, is hidden behind the parapet. Between the pilasters, the second story contains a large three-part rectangular window. A semi-circular art glass window framed in a projecting stone arch with a console keystone adorns the third story. The projecting entrance bay is flanked by a single window bay on the main wall of the central block. It contains windows on stories 1-3 which conform to overall pattern established above for the original section of the building. The east- and west- facing walls of the central block have three identical bays on the rear elevation. The original building's east and west ends had a similar appearance to the rear elevation's pedimented central block prior to being covered by the 1909 wings.

A one-story square platform with smooth ashlar walls is setback on the roof of the Capitol's central block. It has projecting corner bays and is capped by a balustrade. The dome's square drum is setback and centered on this platform. It is has a smooth ashlar surface and is capped by an entablature with a denticulated cornice. A projecting panel capped by a pediment decorated with a wreath is centered on each elevation. Each panel contains three slender windows capped by small semi-circular windows and separated by engaged columns with Corinthian capitols. The recessed wall face flanking the pedimented panels is adorned with bas relief torches and garlands. Each corner of the drum is capped by a small copper dome with a simple finale. The Capitol's copper dome rises from the drum. It is encircled at its base by sixteen round "oiel de boeuf" windows that alternate with panels of bas relief torches and garlands. This band was original capped by a second decorative band with similar ornamentation, but this was replaced by a simple copper band with vertical ribbing. Above this band, the main section of the dome is encircled by three slender projecting bands before transitioning into a smooth surface. Evenly-spaced longitudinal ridges run between the top of the dome and its upper decorative band. "Montana," a bronze and iron statue of a female figure holding a torch and a shield, stands atop the dome.

The original building's end blocks are connected to the central block by setback hyphens. On both the façade and the rear elevation, each hyphen contains four evenly-spaced bays with widows on stories 1-3 and decorative grills with a "union jack" design in the frieze. These windows conform to the overall pattern established above for the original section of the building. The parapet wall above the entablature on the hyphens are lower than those on the projecting blocks, revealing their truncated hip-shaped roofs. On the north façade, the projecting end blocks of the original building have four bays. Above the rusticated base, the central bays are framed by Ionic pilasters, with the third-story windows sharing a lintel. The outer bays contain a single window between the pilasters and the corners of the end blocks, which approximate

[5] "Examiners Favor Restyling Back Entry to Capitol," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 18 October 1957.

pilasters with a simple flat capitol. This pattern of bays is replicated on the first story and in the frieze, where the two central windows and decorative grills, respectively, are closely spaced. On the rear elevation, the original end blocks receive a simpler treatment with three identical, evenly-spaced bays holding windows on stories 1-3 and decorative grills in the frieze. The tall parapet walls capping the original building's end blocks are divided by projecting posts with intervening panels of bas relief heraldry.

The short hyphens connecting the 1909 wings to the original building contain a single bay. On the north façade, this bay includes entrances at the first story and windows on the upper stories. The entrances, which are capped by rusticated ashlar relieving arch lintels with a projecting granite keystone, originally contained double wood panel doors. These were replaced by a wood panel and glass door flanked by sidelights and surmounted by an elongated semi-circular transom. Above the rusticated base, two Doric pilasters extend up to the entablature. Between the pilasters, second-story windows are surrounded by a simple, low-profile stone frame. The third-story windows have a similar frame with a projecting stone sill. On the rear elevation, the hyphens are nearly identical to those on the façade, except here the widows are now closed and the entrances are less elaborate. On the west rear hyphen, the third-story window opening is infilled with three large granite panels, while the second-story window opening is fitted with a louver vent. Another louver vent is cut into the rusticated base to the east of the entrance. Offset to the outside (west) of the hyphen, the grade level entrance contains a modern style metal door with a slim light and is capped by a simple projecting granite cornice. A historic metal burglar alarm hangs from the pilaster to the west of the second-story window. The east rear hyphen is similar, except that both of its window opening are infilled with granite blocks identical to those found throughout the 1909 wings. Another small difference is that the entrance, which contains the same door as its western counterpart, is offset to the inside (west). One-story mechanical penthouses rise above the roofline of both rear hyphens.

The north façade and rear (south) elevation of the 1909 wings are identical. Each is dominated by a centered two-story tetrastyle colonnade with fluted Ionic columns that stretches from the building's rusticated base to its entablature. Three window bays are found on the recessed wall face behind the colonnade. Second story windows in these bays have low profile stone frames, while third story windows have a similar frame with a projecting stone sill and a keystone at the lintel. The rusticated base holds three recessed first-story windows with rusticated ashlar reliving arch lintels below the colonnade. Three inset balustrade panels are found in the parapet wall above the colonnade. Bays with windows on each story flank the colonnade. The first-story windows have no lintel (in contrast to those in the central bays under the colonnade). A simple stone frame with recessed side panels and a flush lintel surrounds the third-story windows. The second-story windows have a more elaborate treatment. Each has a pedimented hood with a stone heraldry in its tympanum flanked by small consoles. Slender stone pilasters extend down the sides of the windows. Stone consoles protruded from the stringcourse directly under the pilasters. The longer side (east and west) elevations of the 1909 wings have an almost identical design, except the colonnades have seven Ionic columns fronting six window bays.

Legislative Restaurant / Capitol Annex (24LC2377), 1910 (Contributing Building)

Located on the east side of the Capitol Grounds, the Capitol Annex is a small, one-story building designed by Link & Haire in the Neoclassical Revival style. It is a steel frame structure clad in greyish-white precast concrete bricks laid in a running bond. All wood trim on the building is painted a contrasting dark brown. The building has a rectilinear form that is approximately 62' long and 34' wide. Its short façade faces the Montana State Capitol located immediately to the west. The building sits on a raised concrete foundation that is visible on all elevations. The steeply-pitched hipped roof is of frame construction. It is covered in historic cedar shingles and has a metal ridge cap that terminates in a decorative knob at both ends. Three small gable-shaped dormer vents are found on both side (north and south) roof slopes with a single gable-shaped dormer vent centered in the east and west hip ends. All windows in the Capitol Annex are long eight-over-one or six-over-one metal replacement sashes. According to architectural drawings, the original windows were eight-over-eight or six-over-six double hung sashes. Each window has a protruding concrete or brick lug sill. Ornamentation on the Capitol Annex is classical-inspired. Evenly-spaced, carved wood brackets (or modillions) under the overhanging roof evoke classical dentils, while brick corbelling between windows bays on the side elevations creates

the illusion of column or pilaster capitals. The symmetrical west façade is particularly noteworthy in this regard. It features a heavy, gable-shaped wood entrance canopy supported by brick pilasters with capitals designed to create a simplified entablature with a denticulated cornice. When combined, the pilasters and gable canopy create a pedimented entrance on the façade.

The west façade of the Capitol Annex consists of a centered main entrance bay flanked by window bays. Situated in a slightly recessed panel, the main entrance is protected by a heavy, gable-shaped wood canopy. Its open eaves expose pointed rafter tails. Like the main building, the canopy roof is covered in wood shingles. The back section of the canopy features paired, carved brackets on each side and a heavy cross beam. A simple verge board with a carved wood finial resembling a torch is situated in the gable end. The canopy brackets rest on brick pilasters that flank the main entrance to the building. The pilasters sit atop concrete wing walls. Their shafts feature a recessed brick panel and their capitals are created with four projecting courses of brick. The second course is made up of solider bricks, with every other brick being recessed. This design successfully evokes a classical denticulated cornice. The main entrance consists of a metal-framed glass door, sidelights and a transom. The sidelights hold five stacked lights, while the transom has a ribbon of four lights with one over each sidelight and two over the door. This entrance ensemble is a recent replacement—according to architectural drawings the original entrance held double glass doors and a four-light transom—but it still manages to complement the Neoclassical aesthetic of the building. The entrance bay of the façade is flanked by single window bays. Each window opening holds a slightly-recessed, eight-over-one light metal replacement window. Both windows have a protruding concrete lug sill. A plaque commemorating the Montana Highway Patrol, tenants in the building in the mid-1930s, hangs between the south window and the entrance.

Livestock Building (24LC2387), 1918 (Contributing Building)

Completed in 1918, the Livestock Building was designed by Link & Haire in a restrained revivalist style that combines elements of Neoclassical Revival and Italian Renaissance Revival. It is a two-story reinforced concrete building with a full basement. Structural clay tile was also used extensively for both interior and exterior walls. The flat-roofed, rectilinear building is oriented so that its longer façade and rear elevation face west and east, respectively. A high, poured concrete foundation, which is currently painted dark brown, is visible on all elevations. The flat built-up roof is hidden by a short parapet wall and a wood cornice decorated with block modillions. Exterior walls are clad in blond-colored brick laid in a running bond. All windows were replaced during a recent (c. 2014) renovation of the building. Replacement windows are typically one-over-one wood sashes that closely resemble the original windows. Ornament on the Livestock Building includes granite windows sills, granite and Portland cement paneling, a granite stringcourse immediately above the foundation and decorative brickwork.

Moving from the foundation to the cornice, the following decorative elements and fenestration treatments are found on all four elevations of the building. The bottom third of the foundation projects slightly past its upper two-thirds. Basement windows, all of which are one-over-one replacement wood sashes, are recessed into the foundation. The concrete foundation is capped with a course of slightly projecting granite and a soldier course of brick. There is a rowlock course of brick even with the sills of the first story windows. The wall face remains unbroken between this course and the building's entablature. This begins with a brick architrave that includes (from top to bottom): a projecting stretcher course, a non-projecting (or flush) header course and a projecting header course. The undecorated brick frieze is capped by a projecting wood cornice decorated with block modillions. With the exception of decorative panels found on the west façade and rear elevation, the remaining wall face lacks ornamentation. Fenestration treatments are limited to granite slip sills, which are found under all first- and second-story windows.

The symmetrical west façade contains a central entrance bay flanked by two window bays. The façade's outer bays project slightly beyond the three central bays. Centered on the façade is the main entrance vestibule, which is approximately 12' wide and projects about 3' from the building face. A short flight of concrete stairs leads to the elevated entrance. Originally, the entrance held a fifteen-light wood door, five-light sidelights and a six-light transom, but this was replaced with a metal-framed "window wall" with a two-light glass door, two-light sidelights and a three-light transom. The entrance sits between pilasters

with projecting granite capitals. Capping the entrance vestibule is a heavy gable roof that evokes a classical pediment. The gable end of the wood roof is defined by a projecting rake and cornice return. Wood paneling divided by three vertical elements fills the gable end. The roof is covered with asphalt roll roofing. A large three-light rectangular window is situated in the second story above the main entrance.

The windows bays found on either side of the entrance bay are identical. The second and basement stories contain two slender windows (grouped closely together but not paired), while the first story has a single, somewhat wider, window. The façade's outer bays, which project slightly, contain arched decorative panels around their first story widows. The slightly-recessed panels are defined by stacked brick courses that begin at the soldier course just above the foundation and transition into an arch above the first story windows. A header course of brick further defines the outer edge of the arches. Within each panel, the space below the window contains decorative brick work and a diamond-shaped granite block. Two courses of bricks set at 45 degree angles frame the granite diamond. This motif is bordered on the bottom by two stretcher courses and on top by a single stretcher course. The arch above the window, which is further defined by a brick soldier course at its base, is filled with Portland cement. A small circle created with wedge-shaped bricks is located in the middle of the cement panel. Currently the main cement panel is pained dark brown, while the inner circle is lime green. The basement and second stories of the outer bays each contain a single window.

Board of Health Building (24LC2375), 1919-1920 (Contributing Building)

The Board of Health Building was designed by Link & Haire in a restrained revivalist style that combines elements of the Italian Renaissance Revival and Neoclassical Revival. It is a three-story, reinforced concrete building clad in blond-colored brick. Structural clay tile was also utilized for many of its exterior and interior walls. The building has a 65' x 40' rectangular footprint, with the longer elevations facing north and south. It sits atop a granite foundation, which is visible on all four elevations, and has a flat built-up roof hidden by a parapet wall. An approximately 30' x 20' half-story penthouse is centered on the roof. Unless otherwise specified, all window openings hold one-over-one light, double hung wood replacement sashes that closely match the building's original windows. Ornamentation on the Board of Health Building includes granite coping and window sills, terra cotta detailing and decorative brickwork. All wood and metal components (window sashes, jambs, doors, fire exits, etc.) have been painted dark brown to contrast with the building's blond-colored brick walls.

Moving from the foundation to the flat parapet, the following decorative elements and fenestration treatments are found on all four elevations of the building. The granite foundation, visible on all elevations, acts as a continuous sill for the building's first story windows. A single course of solider bricks is found just above the foundation. From there, the brick wall face transitions into a running bond. Each second- and third-story window has an individual granite slip sill, as does the Palladian-type window above the entrance on the façade. Third story windows are further defined by a solider course of bricks at the sill-level and a course of rowlock bricks that act as a continuous lintel. Between these two stringcourses the brick cladding is laid in a Flemish bond. Arches of rowlock bricks spring from the upper stringcourse directly above each third-story window. Above the third story windows are stacked courses of header bricks, both inside and outside of the arches, until the wall face reaches the terra cotta architrave of the entablature. The frieze is decorated with seven soldier bricks between white squares with blond brick blocks inlaid to create a diamond. Completing the entablature is a projecting terra cotta cornice. Finally, a flat parapet wall of brick in a running bond rises above the entablature before terminating in a course of terra cotta coping.

The north-facing façade is symmetrical with a centered ground-story entrance vestibule that projects approximately 3.5' from the main wall face. The 13'-wide entrance vestibule has a gable roof hidden by a trapezoidal-shaped parapet capped with granite coping. A single course of solider bricks is found immediately under the coping. Originally, the building's rounded main entrance held double wood doors with multiple lights, but those have been replaced by a single metal-framed glass door with sidelights. The entrance does, however, retain its original rounded fanlight consisting of three concentric semicircles of lights radiating from a central light with a rounded top. Wood muntins separate the lights. According to

architectural drawings, the wood panel between the door and the fanlight originally held a sign reading "Board of Health," but it now reads "1301," which is the building's street address. The slightly recessed entrance is accentuated by a single brick arch. Decorative brickwork adds further visual interest to the entrance vestibule. This includes a rowlock brick course, which begins near the bottom of the fanlight and rounds the corner to the vestibule's side elevations. Above the rowlock course on either side of the fanlight are single stacked courses of brick that are capped by brick blocks arranged into a square. This decorative element faintly implies a classical column. Finally, there is brick circle centered above the entrance. It contains four square brick blocks arranged in a diamond and is flanked by granite panels, each of which is inscribed with a "19" to mark the building's 1919 construction date.

A large Palladian-type window above the main entrance provides light to the interior central staircase. It extends below the stringcourse marking the sill-level of the third-story windows but shares their continuous rowlock brick lintel. The three-part Palladian arrangement contains its original wood sashes: double 12-light casement sashes flanked by single 12-light stationary sashes. Framing the window sashes are four wood mullions that transition into columns upon reaching a wood panel fashioned into a classical entablature. The centered entrance bay on the façade is flanked by four window bays on each of the three stories. The inner bay is set apart, while the three remaining bays are grouped together with individual windows occurring in quick succession.

Montana Highway Department Building (24LC2394), 1936; Addition, 1956-1958 (Contributing Building)

The Highway Building is made up of two distinct sections: the original (1936) Montana Highway Department Building (now the Agriculture-Livestock Building) and its 1958 addition (the Scott Hart Building). The original building was designed by Great Falls, Montana architect, George Shanley. Its Stripped Classical style and smooth concrete construction reflect the influence of New Deal Era public architecture (often referred to PWA Moderne). The addition, on the other hand, is a wonderful example of Modern architecture. Designed by Bordeleau, Pannell & Amundson, also of Great Falls, it features balanced asymmetry and curtain wall construction. The original building has an L-shaped footprint with east and south wings extending off a short (approximately 20') southeast façade that holds the main entrance. When the L-shaped addition was attached to the north end of the east wing in 1956, the building became U-shaped. The addition has a two-story east wing and a five-story north wing. Each wing also has a basement story. A small, one-story, wedge-shaped auditorium extends off the rear elevation of the addition. The wings of the original building, which have two stories and a full basement, are identical in their overall dimensions. They are 42' wide and 137' long on their east and south façades and 104' long on their rear (north and west) elevations. The shorter east wing of the addition is about 57' long (north/south) and 30' wide, while taller west wing is approximately 40' wide (north/south) and 136' long. The addition's one-story auditorium is about 42' long (east/west) and 25' wide near its center.

Original Building (1936)

The original section of the Highway Building has a reinforced concrete frame and concrete walls covered in smooth white stucco. It has a flat roof and a poured concrete foundation. The building is two stories tall with a full basement, which is more visible on the east wing due to the slope of the site from south to north. Continuous window wells provide light to windows where the basement is not fully exposed (on the south and north elevations of the south wing). The basement (or foundation) projects slightly under the upper two stories of the building, providing a horizontal division between the "base" and "shaft" of the building. Window bays define the main wall face of the building. These are typically grouped into sets of two, with paired bays divided from each other by a slender wall space and divided from the next pair of bays by a wider wall space. Upper story windows are contained in two-story recessed panels with a concrete spandrel between stories. The spandrel is embellished with a single protruding concrete square. First-story windows have pre-cast concrete lug sills and second-story windows have pre-cast concrete slip sills. Near the top of the wall the concrete transitions into a classical entablature created with pre-cast concrete. The architrave consists of a cyma reversa molding and the frieze is undecorated. The cornice, which has egg and dart bed molding and an undecorated corona, terminates is a simple cavetto molding. Above the cornice there is a parapet wall that steps back twice hiding the building's flat roof. Originally,

the building sported multi-light, double-hung wood sashes, including 6-over-6 light upper story windows and 3-over-3 light basement windows. However, these widows were replaced with metal sashes containing dark reflective glass. Unless otherwise specified, replacement windows are five-light metal sashes with a top row of short lights, longer middle lights and a single operational lower light.

The main entrance of the original building is centered in a short (approximately 20' wide) southeast façade that faces the corner of N. Roberts Street and E. 6th Avenue. It enters the building on the raised first story and is reached by a flight of granite steps with concrete side walls and a central metal railing. The entrance is contained in a two-story recessed bay with a spandrel panel, which currently holds signage, and a large second-story window. The sidewalls of the recessed entrance bay slant inward and are fluted to suggest classical columns. The upper portion of the fluted side walls are decorated with a simple foliate motif. Above the recessed bay, the concrete is scored with slender recessed blocks that evoke dentils. The building's modest entablature begins just above the implied band of dentils. The building is entered through double metal-framed glass doors, which are replacement units. False muntins on the inside of the glass doors create the appearance of a multiple lights. Four light transoms are found above each door. The entrance does, however, retain its original wood door surrounds. Above the doors is a wood sign board that reads, "State of Montana, Department of Agriculture / Department of Livestock," in individual metal letters. This sign covers the building's original sign, which consisted of "Montana Highway Department" etched into a concrete panel. A large widow panel lights the second story above the signboard. This window contains double five-light metal sashes with a short row of top lights, taller central lights and single lower lights.

The east and south façades of the original building face N. Roberts Street and E. 6th Avenue, respectively. These secondary facades are nearly identical with seventeen window bays. With a few exceptions each bay contains a single five-light window on each story. The outer bays on each elevation project out from the main wall face twice, creating the illusion of a classical pilaster. These outer bays contain five-light windows on each story, except in the east bay of the south elevation, where there is no basement window. On the south elevation, the second bay from the east contains two window panels which light one of the building's interior stairs. The upper panel extends from the top of the second story windows to the upper third of the first story windows and contains six long lights (2 rows of 3) above two panels. The lower panel, which begins at the bottom third of the first story windows and extends into the basement, contains four lights above a single panel. There is a spandrel panel decorated with a single block between the two window panels. The remainder of the south elevation follows the fenestration pattern described above. On the east elevation, there is no interior stair, so the bay that immediately follows the south outer bay does not contain the large window panels found in its companion bay on the south elevation. Instead, it simply contains the typical five-light windows on each story. However, it remains a single bay and is not grouped (or paired) with its neighbor to the north. The rest of the east elevation follows the building's overall fenestration pattern with a single exception. This is found in the third bay from the north on the first story, where there is a small three-light window (with two long lights above an operational lower light). The smaller window indicates an interior restroom.

1958 Addition (Scott Hart Building)

The Scott Hart Building is a flat-roofed, reinforced concrete structure that exemplifies Modern architecture. Its south wing is two stories with a full basement and its north wing is five stories with a full basement. The longer sides of each wing are curtain wall construction, while the shorter ends are clad in panels of Indiana limestone. Much of the rear (west) elevation, including the one-story auditorium, the elevator tower situated at the interior junction of the two wings and non-curtain wall portions of the shorter wing's back wall, are smooth concrete that is painted off-white. Window wells are used on the north and south elevations of the taller north wing to provide light to the basement. With the exception of the east façade, the curtain wall is generally arranged into bays of four vertical units between slender columns of insulated metal panels. Each story typically has two clear windows flanking two tinted windows in each bay, while the spandrels contain brick-red insulated metal panels. Clear windows usually have small awning-style bottom lights.

The east façade has two distinct sections: the east elevation of the shorter east wing and the east end of the taller north wing. The latter is even with the east wall of the original Montana Highway Department Building, while the east wing is set back approximately 14' to the west. This creates a wide, but shallow, U-shaped courtyard in front of the main entrance, which is centered in the setback east wing. The projecting entrance, which is approximately 18' wide, is defined by perpendicular sidewalls clad in dark red granite and a flat roof. These elements frame a recessed window-wall with three metal-framed glass doors flanked by sidelights. Each door and sidelight has a transom. Behind the projecting entrance, the façade of the east wing is dominated by a large curtain wall flanked by solid walls clad in limestone. The south limestone wall is somewhat wider and it has the letters "SCOTT HART BUILDING" etched into its lower portion just below the entrance's flat roof. The curtain wall has nine columns and six full rows of glass and insulated metal paneling, with a shorter seventh row located at the top. Moving from bottom to top there are: two rows of dark tinted glass (indicting the basement/ground level), a spandrel band of brick-red insulated metal panels, a row of dark tinted glass with clear glass windows in columns tow and eight (indicating the first story), a spandrel band of brick-red insulated metal panels, a row of dark tinted glass with clear glass windows in columns two and eight (indicating the second story) and a short "cornice" band of brick-red insulated metal panels. The projecting entrance is located in the central five columns, so that the bottom two rows only have two columns of tinted glass panels on each side.

The east end of the five-story north wing is a solid wall clad in limestone. "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE" is written in individual metal letters near the entrance. The south-facing wall created by the wing's eastward projection contains a slender curtain wall. This curtain wall holds three columns and ten full rows of glass and insulated metal paneling. Like on the façade of the east wing, each story contains glass paneling (with a clear window in the east column) and each spandrel band holds brick-red insulated metal panels. There is also a shorter "cornice" band of brick-red insulated metal panels. There are no basement windows on this elevation, and the first row of the curtain wall is a spandrel band.

The addition's north elevation, which holds a massive curtain wall, stretches along E. 8th Avenue and functions as a secondary façade. The repetitive grid pattern of the curtain wall is contained within projecting limestone-clad perpendicular end walls. On this elevation the curtain wall is divided by thin columns of insulated metal panels into eight bays. The outer bays have three columns and the six inner bays have four columns. Because the basement is exposed by a window well on this elevation, the curtain wall has eleven full rows capped by a shorter "cornice" band. Like the façade, each story has tinted and clear glass paneling and each spandrel band, as well as the "cornice" band, holds brick-red insulated metal paneling. In the outer bays, the clear glass windows are located in the west column. Both the clear glass widow and the outer (east) tinted glass panel have operational awning lights. In the inner bays, two clear glass windows flank two tinted glass panels. Here, only the clear glass windows have lower operation lights.

State Office Building / Sam W. Mitchell Building (24LC2393), 1948-1950; Addition, 1975-1977 (Contributing Building)

The Mitchell Building (originally the State Office Building) was designed in the Stripped Classical style by Helena, Montana architect, Vincent H. Walsh. It is a T-shaped, reinforced concrete structure with four stories and a full basement. The main wing, which runs north/south along N. Roberts Street, is 190' long and 52' wide, while the east/west rear wing is 100' long and 52' wide. A large addition was added to the back of the Mitchell Building in 1975-1977. The 163' x 67' rectilinear structure is attached to the east end of the original building's rear wing, creating an H-shaped structure. Like the original building, the 1977 Addition is four stories with a full basement. It was designed in the Modern style by the Helena firm, Crossman, Whitney & Griffin.

Original Building (1948-1950)

The original portion of the Mitchell Building has a poured concrete foundation and a flat roof hidden by a parapet wall. Due to the slope of the site, the basement becomes more exposed on the north side of the building. In accordance with the Stripped Classical style of the building, there is very little ornamentation. The most notable exception is the three-story, bronze main entrance, which is adorned with spandrel

panels depicting an eagle. Exterior walls are smooth concrete that is covered in white stucco. The building is divided horizontally twice with protruding concrete bands (or stringcourses) on all its elevations. Between the basement and elevated first story, there is a slender protruding band of concrete capped by a wider protruding band. The second horizontal division occurs between the third and fourth stories. Here there is a concave band of concrete with a flat, protruding concrete cap. Above this, the fourth story is set back slightly from the lower stories of the building. In essence, the horizontal bands divide the building into a base, shaft and cornice. This classically-inspired configuration is furthered by the building's vertical divisions. On each elevation, the windows are arranged in three-story recessed bays with concrete spandrel panels. As such, the wall spaces between the window bays become implied pilasters that sit on the building's base and support its cornice. This pattern is repeated on the forth story, where the widows are also recessed.

Except for in the three-story main entrance, all of the windows in the original portion of the Mitchell Building are replacement units. The original metal windows had nine lights with a tall row of lights between shorter rows. The central column of lights were also much wider that the outer columns. Both of the central outer lights were operational casement units. Only two of these windows, located in the main entrance at the second and third story, currently survive. On the façade, the original windows were replaced with four-light metal units. These have two nearly square central lights flanked by tall, slender lights. On stories 2-4 of the façade, the lower central light in each window now accommodates an air-conditioning unit. While the window openings on the façade retain their original dimensions, those found on the building's other elevations were modified in the early 1980s to hold smaller "energy-efficient" windows. These smaller windows typically consist of side-by-side lights. In many cases one of the lights now holds an air-conditioning unit.

The symmetrical façade of the Mitchell Building faces N. Roberts Street and the Montana State Capitol Building to the west. It consists of a wide central entrance bay flanked by six-evenly spaced window bays and a wider outer window bay. The building's elevated main entrance is reached by an approximately 20' wide flight of monumental concrete stairs with a central landing. At the landing, stucco-covered concrete wing walls run parallel to the building for a few feet before turning east to flank the upper flight of stairs. These sidewalls meet the building face a foot or two outside or the recessed, three-story entrance bay. Their tops are even with the mid-point of the wide protruding band capping the concrete stringcourse dividing the basement from the first story. There is a basement-level entrance holding a metal door with a small light situated in the north-facing wall of the staircase structure. It is reached by a short flight of concrete stairs.

The monumental stairs lead to a three-story, bronze entrance that stretches between the bottom of the building's lower stringcourse and the bottom of its upper stringcourse. It is situated in a slightly recessed panel with a concave concrete border to each side. The bronze entrance contains doors and sidelights on the first story, windows on the second and third stories and bronze spandrel panels. It consists of a wide central column flanked by slender columns. On the first story, the central column holds double doors and the flanking columns hold sidelights. The original bronze doors had five stacked lights, but these were replaced with metal-framed glass doors. The original sidelights, which have five stacked lights, are still intact. False muntins on the replacement doors attempt to replicate the original design. The second and third stories of the bronze entrance retain their original windows. The central column has a nine-light window (with a wider central column and a taller central row). In this configuration, the tall outer lights in the central row are operation casement sashes. The flanking columns hold medium width three-light windows with a tall central light between shorter lights. On the second story, the windows are covered with a custom screen and there is an air-conditioning unit in the lower light of the three-light window in the north flanking column. The central column of the bronze spandrel panels depicts an eagle perched on a branch with wings spread, while the flanking columns hold bronze panels with a pair of tall raised rectangles. The building historic sign, added in 1950 when the building was named for the then Secretary of State, Sam W. Mitchell, is located above the third story windows. It holds individual bronze letters that read, "SAM W. MITCHELL."

The remainder of the façade is defined by recessed window bays set in a stucco-covered concrete wall broken only by the building's two stringcourses. Due to slope of the site, only the north side of the façade has basement window openings. These are smaller than the openings found on the rest of the façade, and typically hold metal windows with side-by-side lights. On stories 1-3, windows are arranged into seven bays of three-story recessed panels on either side of the entrance bay. These are closely spaced until the outer bay, which is set apart from the rest. The setback fourth story contains a wide central window bay above the entrance, flanked by seven windows bays (with the outer bay being set apart from the rest). The building's upper stringcourse acts as a continuous lintel for the fourth story windows. Except for the central bay in the fourth story, all window openings on stories 1-4 hold four-light metal windows with two stacked lights flanked by taller lights. The wide central bay in the fourth story contains two of these windows. Each window on stories 2-4 contains an air-conditioning unit in its lower central light. The only exceptions are the north window in fourth story's wide central bay and the south window on the second story. Neither of these windows has an air-conditioning unit.

1977 Addition

The 1977 Addition to the Mitchell Building can be classified as a "modern box" office building with some elements of Brutalism. It consists of four to five stories (the basement is exposed on the north side of the building) that are defined by continuous recessed window bands. These are divided into bays of nine one-light metal windows by "textured" concrete columns. Exterior walls of the 1977 Addition are covered with greyish "sculpted" concrete with precast vertically ribbing. It is in the extensive use of exposed concrete, and not in the overall form, that the 1975 Addition shows its Brutalist influence. Like the original portion of the building, the addition also has a flat roof hidden by a parapet. A 100' x 25' mechanical penthouse, which houses two elevators motors and other mechanical equipment, is centered on the roof. Its exterior walls are covered with greyish corrugated metal paneling with vertical ribbing.

The east façade of the 1977 Addition to the Mitchell Building is symmetrical, with the exception of the slightly offset first-story entrances. Each story (1-4) is defined by a continuous recessed window band that is divided into eight bays by squared concrete columns. Each bay contains nine one-light aluminum windows. The window bands wrap around the side elevations, although a squared concrete column is situated at each corner. The windows bands are held in a "sculpted" concrete wall face that features vertical ribbing. There are two entrances on the first story of the façade. Moving from north to south, they are situated in the outer sections of bays 2 and 7. As such, the entrances are almost symmetrical, but there are slight variations. The north entrance is the "main" entrance to the building, which is indicated by a large sign above it between the second and third stories. It has raised letters that read, "MITCHELL BUILDING / DEPARTMENT OF ADMINSTRATION / DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE." The slightly-elevated main entrance is deeply-recessed into the wall face. It is reached by a short flight of concrete steps that are currently covered with carpet. The entrance consists of double metal-framed glass doors flanked by two slender sidelights. Each vertical glass unit has its own transom light. There is a short projecting wall on the south side of the main entrance. A detached "sculpted" concrete screen is located immediately south and east of the main entrance. It runs perpendicular to the building and provides protection for bench. The more modest north entrance is at grade and only slightly-recessed. It contains double metal-framed glass doors flanked by sidelights. There are four windows in the bay to the north of the south entrance and three windows to the south of the wider main entrance.

Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building (24LC1970), 1950-1952; Additions 1970 and 1986 (Contributing Building / Individually Listed NR Reference #04001357)

Designed in the Modern style by A. V. McIver, the Montana Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building is a large, flat-roofed, "L"-shaped, asymmetrical building, constructed with steel beam framing and reinforced concrete and finished with Indiana limestone. The roof is reinforced concrete slab covered with pitch and gravel roofing over two-inch thick foam glass insulation. The building rests on a concrete wall foundation. The north wing is three stories tall, with a daylight basement. The south wing houses the museum area, and is a single story with a full basement and sub-basement, where the boiler room is located. The building faces the Capitol to the west. The impressive building has two additions: a 1970, one-story

addition fills the space between the original wings of the building, and creates a roughly rectangular footprint; a second addition was completed in 1986, and extends to the east (rear) from the north wing.

On the west façade, the centered, striking entrance dramatized by bronze trim offers a friendly welcome to the building. Polished, mahogany colored Minnesota Granite surrounds the heavy bronze double doors at the main level. Above, a recessed curtain wall rises to the full three-story height of the building. The doors and glass settings are bronze glazed with golden plate insulating glass, which diffuses the strong western sunlight warmly and without glare over the entire lobby. This same decorative scheme is carried out in the lettering, which highlights the upper portion of the entrance. The entrance also serves to separate the two wings of the building, the horizontal, windowless expanse of the museum wing to the south, and the vertical, massive, research facility and offices to the north. A flat, concrete slab canopy, surrounded with decorative bronze fascia, projects from the building above the entry doors and across the patio area just to the south. Plain, square, concrete pillars support the shelter.

The north side of the west elevation features ribbons of steel-framed windows, three at each level. The northernmost and southernmost ribbons each contain three vertical windows with four lights. The bottom light is a hopper that opens in, and the middle two lights are an awning that opens outward. The centered ribbons each contain four, four-light windows and feature the same ventilation system. A single, narrow sandstone lintel and sill transverse all three sets of windows, and protrude slightly from the smooth face of the exterior wall. Although the southern wing of the west elevation contains no fenestration, vertically and horizontally placed, narrow, slightly raised strips of limestone interrupt the smooth, rectangular slabs of limestone veneer. The random pattern displayed on the exterior wall is mimicked in details throughout the interior of the building, including the brass plates that cover the heating ducts, and the bronze lattice of the mezzanine railing.

The building's north elevation runs along E. 6th Avenue and functions as a secondary façade. It features the original section to the west, and the flush 1986 addition to the east. The original section of the building displays ribbons of windows identical to those on the facade. The first and second stories each contain four ribbons of three windows evenly spaced across the west side of the elevation. The third story features six ribbons of windows. All these window openings feature continuous lintels and sills like those on the facade. At the daylight basement level, there are seven sixteen-light steel framed windows. The center four lights form a hopper that opens inward. While the lintels for these window openings are flush with the exterior wall, the limestone sills protrude slightly from the wall surface. Also at the basement level, the exterior walls are poured concrete, and not faced with limestone. The 1986 addition is slightly taller, and, like the rest of the building, faced with limestone above the basement level. The north elevation of the addition features four one-light, fixed, metal-framed windows at both the second and third story levels. These windows are paired beneath continuous lintels and sills within slightly recessed areas of similar proportions to the window openings on the original section of the building. The first story contains no fenestration. At the basement level, a concrete ramp leads to a loading dock equipped with a lift. Behind the loading dock and ramp, a short flight of concrete stairs leads to large, heavy, metal double doors that open into the basement level of the addition.

The south elevation of the building consists of the original, one-story museum wing to the west and the 1970 addition to the east. The original section features the same raised, narrow limestone strip design as displayed on the west elevation. The addition is recessed and slightly taller, though still one story, and faced with smooth limestone like that of the rest of the building. Fenestration on the south elevation of the building is limited to a single, metal pedestrian door centered on the addition.

State Laboratory Building / W. F. Cogswell Building (24LC2191); 1954-1955, Addition, 1981 (Contributing Building)

The M-shaped Cogswell Building consists of the original V-shaped building constructed in 1954 and a rectangular wing added to the back (south) elevation in 1981. Designed in the Stripped Classical style by Vincent H. Walsh, the original reinforced concrete building has a flat, built-up roof, a concrete foundation and smooth concrete walls with a stucco finish. It is two stories tall with a full basement and includes a

north-facing main wing, which is approximately 150' long and 50' wide, flanked by two wings extending to the southwest and southeast. Like the main wing, the east wing is about 150' long and 50' wide. It has an approximately 84' x 30' one-story extension attached to the south end of its rear (southwest) elevation. This extension is original to the building. The west wing is also about 150' long and 50' wide, although about 25' of its south end is oriented perpendicular to the main wing and not at an angle. An approximately 50' x 50' one-story extension, which is original to the building, is attached to the south end of the west wing. A second-story was added to the north side of its roof at a later date. The 1981 Addition was designed by Davidson & Kuhr in the Modern style. It is approximately 170' long and 80' wide. It is also two stories with a full basement and is finished in precast concrete panels, likely on a steel frame.

Original Building (1954-1955)

The original building consists of slender recessed bays defined by concrete pilasters, which raise the full height of the façade and terminate in a plain concrete cornice. This arrangement, which is typical throughout the building, links it to the Stripped Classical style. On the primary north façade and secondary northwest and northeast façades, the corner bays in this arrangement lack windows but are still recessed. On the other elevations, there is a slender, flush windowless space at most corners, but no recessed bay. Each window bay has a single window on the first and second story, except for on the northwest elevation of the west wing where there are also basement windows. The three-light anodized aluminum windows are vertically-orientated with a nearly square fixed light flanked by long, short lights. The lower lights are operable sashes. The windows have anodized aluminum frames with no surrounds. Basement windows on the west elevation are smaller one-light units. All windows on the Cogswell Building appear to be replacements, but are similar in design to the original windows. According to architectural drawings, these were four-light steel sashes with two tall lights between horizontal top and bottom lights.

The symmetrical north façade of the original building faces E. Lockey Avenue. It is flanked by two wings that extend toward the southwest and southeast. Located on the first story, the centered main entry consists of double glass doors topped by a one-light transom window. This ensemble is a replacement, although it closely matches the original. According to architectural drawings, the original main entrance had double glass doors with a two-light transom. The entry is flanked by typical three-light widows. Above the door, at the second floor, is a broad, three-light window, also flanked by typical windows. The two-story entrance bay is framed within a projecting concrete band at the top and on both sides. Concrete pilasters also divide the central unit of the entrance bay, which contains the doors and the large second-story window, from its flanking window bays. Sconce lights with vertical chrome streamlining are located between the concrete frame of the entrance bay and its first story widows. These appear to be original to the building. Ten bays are found to the east and west of the entry, with the outer bays containing no windows. Visible above north façade is a mechanical penthouse, which is part of the 1981 Addition. The basement of the original building is not exposed on this elevation.

The northeast elevation of the east wing is a secondary façade, and is similar in appearance to the main façade. Moving from north to south, it has two bays, a two-bay entry, and then eighteen bays. Just like on the main north façade, the corner bays do not contain windows. On the first story, the entry bay has double glass doors with full-height side lights, topped by a three-light transom. Slightly recessed, the entrance is accessed via five broad concrete steps with concrete wing walls holding tubular metal railings. Two sconces, identical to those found on the main façade, flank the entry. The entrance ensemble appears to be a replacement. According to architectural drawings, the original east entrance held double glass doors flanked by six-light sidelights and a six-light transom. Above the entrance, the wall face is divided into two bays by a concrete pilaster. Each bay contains a single second-story window.

The northwest elevation of the west wing also serves as a secondary façade and is similar to its counterpart on the east wing. Moving from north to south, it has four window bays; a two-bay entry; and then seventeen bays. Here, again, the corner bays have no windows. The entry is accessed via eight concrete steps, but is otherwise similar to the entry on the east wing. The basement is visible to the south of the entrance on this elevation with a single one-light window in each bay. The only exceptions are the three basement openings to the south of the entrance, which contain louver vents. There is also a west-

facing extension on the northwest elevation. It fronts N. Roberts Street, which terminates just before reaching E. Broadway Street at this location. The two-story north section of this extension is identical in design to the façade with five bays defined by concrete pilasters. The three central bays have windows at each story (including in the basement), while the outer bays do not. A 50' x 50' one-story extension, which is original to the building, is located to the south of these five bays. It contains a wide, three-light window in its north end, followed by six bays of a more typical width. These are not defined by concrete pilasters but do follow the typical pattern established on the façade, with the four inner bays containing windows and the outer bays having no windows. Each bay containing a window in the one-story extension also has a basement window. A second-story addition is found on the north side of the extension's roof. It has three bays that were designed to approximately the original building. Each of the bays, which are defined by concrete pilasters, contains a single window that is similar to those found throughout the building. The only difference is that these windows lack a lower light.

1981 Addition

The rectilinear 1981 Addition (or rear wing) is centered on the south elevation of the original building. It has two stories and a full basement, which is exposed everywhere except for on the south end. On its north end, this wing terminates in a tall mechanical penthouse that continues over what was the boiler room of the original building. This penthouse is visible above the north façade of the original building. The 1981 Addition is defined by horizontal divisions. On the side (east and west) elevations, stories are indicated by recessed ribbon windows separated by spandrels covered in long concrete panels. On the south elevation, which contains the main entrance, and a windowless bay on the west elevation, the ribbon windows are replaced by bands of small, nearly square, concrete panels. On the side elevations, the bays are divided vertically by concrete panels that are flush with the concrete spandrel panels. Each ribbon window consists of four large and two small operable lights, in a 1:2:1:1:2:1 pattern. The upper section of the recessed ribbon windows are screened by four anodized aluminum louvers.

The addition's projecting main entrance is located on its nearly symmetrical south end, which fronts E. Broadway Street. It is enclosed within a one-story portico clad in precast concrete paneling. The paneling is arranged so that there is a wide band at the top that appears to be supported by heavy, square, concrete columns at the corners. Each wall of the portico contains a full-height window wall within an anodized metal frame. The long south window wall, which holds the main entrance to the addition, consists of four vertical units. Moving from east to west, these include: a single glass door with a sidelight; a large, nearly square, light above a shorter horizontal light; double glass doors; and a single full-height light. Each vertical unit also has a single transom light. The short east- and west-facing walls of the portico each contain two vertical units with a tall central light between shorter lights. The entry portico is accessed via three concrete steps and a concrete ramp with a simple tubular metal rail. Above the one-story portico, on the main face of the building, is a ribbon window with louvers that matches those found on the wing's side elevations. There are no other openings on this elevation, although the pattern of concrete panels does express the building's structure. Nearly square panels are found at each story, while the spandrels are defined by long panels.

Governor's Mansion / Executive Residence (24LC2380), 1957-1959 (Contributing Building)

The Executive Residence is a two-story concrete and steel structure designed in the Contemporary Modern style by architect Chandler C. Cohagen. It faces east toward N. Carson Street and includes a front-gabled central section flanked by cross-gable wings to the north and south. The central section is approximately 50' wide and 60' deep, with the south wing being about 42' wide and 34' deep and the north wing being about 34' wide wand 27' deep. On the east façade, the north and south wings are set back about 13' and 20', respectively, from the central section of the house. Due to the slope of the site from east to west, only the upper story of the residence is visible on the east façade, while both stories are visible on the remaining elevations.

There is an approximately 16' wide flat-roofed canopy centered on the central section of the east façade. It extends about 15' to the east and protects a flight of tile-covered steps that lead to the residence's elevated front entrance. There are also patios on the north and south elevations of the residence. On the

north elevation, the lower story extends about 13' farther east than the upper story. The walls of this lower-story extension meet at an angle, creating a wedge-shaped rooftop patio. This patio is accessed from the residence's grand "State Room," which has a full height window wall on its north end. Together, the window wall and patio provide sweeping views of the Helena Valley and the Big Belt Mountains to the north. On the south elevation, a brick privacy wall creates a small partially enclosed patio that extends across the entire elevation and projects about 14' out from the main wall face. A wood deck is built over this patio, which is accessed via the master bedroom. The south end of the deck terminates in a point that extends a few feet past the brick wall of the lower story patio. According to architectural drawings and historic photographs, this deck was expanded at some point. Originally, the central section of the lower-story patio was covered with six wood beams that supported a smaller, but still pointed, red cedar deck. It was approximately 18' wide and projected only about 6.5' from the main wall face.

The cross-gable roof is defined by its deeply projecting eaves. On the east- and west-facing gable ends of the central section and the south-facing gable end of the south wing, there is a full cornice return created by a pent roof. As such, the gable ends are actually flush (or nearly flush) with the main wall face, while the pent roofs act as the overhanging eave. These projecting pent roofs meet the eaves that extend over the side elevations, thus creating a flared effect. Reflecting the interior plan of the residence, the gable end of the north wing receives a different treatment. Here the gable roof terminates in a dramatic hood that projects about 9' from the main wall face. It protects the window-wall north end of the residence's second-story "State Room," and its associated patio. All roof eaves on the Executive Residence are closed with smooth wood soffits and double-banded wood fascia boards. On the fascia, the top band projects slightly farther than the lower band. All fascia boards are painted dark brown, while the soffits are painted a contrasting cream color. There is also a slender wood frieze board, also painted cream, under the eave on the central section and south wing. On the north wing, the gable roof sits directly on heavy, exposed pentagon-shaped trusses that spring from projecting columns along the side (east and west) elevations. These trusses are painted dark brown. The roof of the Executive Residence is currently covered in asphalt shingles that replace the original cedar shingles. A broad brick chimney with cast concrete coping extends through the north slope of the residence's front gable. It is currently capped by a box-shaped louver vent.

According to architectural drawings, the Executive Residence is clad in polychrome ("red" and "russet") split-faced brick with a "fawn"-colored mortar. The Norman-sized bricks are laid 2" from center to center in a running bond, with every 6th course anchored to backing. As one would expect from the Contemporary Modern style, ornamentation on the exterior of the Executive Residence is extremely limited. There is a rowlock course of brick beneath the upper story windows that acts as a continuous lintel. It also extends across the main wall face of each elevation, creating a simple stringcourse. Lower story windows also have continuous rowlock brick sills, but instead of extending into stringcourses, these typically terminate at the outer window in each grouping or bay. At the main entrance on the east façade, rowlock courses cap the brick wing walls lining the stairs and the brick bases of the columns that support the flat-roofed canopy. All brick patio walls on the north and south elevations are also capped by a rowlock course of brick. Another significant building material is the cedar wood siding found in the gable ends. The horizontal wood siding in the south and west (rear) gable ends, which transitions into a louver vent in its upper section, appears to be original. Described as red cedar on the Cohagen's architectural drawings, it is currently painted dark brown. The siding in the gable end on the east façade, however, was replaced. In architectural drawings and historic photographs, the original red cedar siding was laid at an angle to match the peak of the gable. Today, the siding in this gable end matches the arrangement of the south and west (rear) gable ends. It is laid horizontally and transitions into a louver vent in its upper section.

Entrances to the Executive Residence have a roughly axial arrangement. The main, public entrance to the residence is centered in the east façade, while private entrances are located on the rear elevation. There is a three-stall, built-in garage situated in the north two-thirds of the central section's lower story on the rear elevation. Two walk-in entrances are located immediately to the south of the garage in the remaining one-third of the central section. A third private entrance is located at the northwest corner of the residence's north wing. This entrance is housed in a small angular vestibule built off the northwest-

facing wall of the lower story's wedge-shaped north end. Centered on the north and south elevations are doors accessing second-story patios. The Executive Residence originally had wood or chrome-colored aluminum sash windows with large fixed lights above smaller operational awning lights. However, these were replaced with anodized aluminum windows with dark brown-colored sashes. Most windows are either one-light fixed (or casement) sashes or two-light sashes. The two-light sashes are typically comprised of a large fixed light above or below a smaller awning-type light. In general, upper-story windows are arranged in bands situated immediately under the roof's projecting eave, while lower-story windows are singular or arranged in groups of two or three. Upper-story windows are also typically elongated, especially on the central section of the façade and on the side (east and west) elevations of the north wing.

Due to the slope of the site, only the upper story of the Executive Residence is exposed on the east façade. Three district sections make up the east façade: the gable front of the central section and the eave sides of the north and south cross-gable wings. The central section projects the farthest east with the north and south wings being set back about 13' and 20' to the west, respectively. Centered in the front-gabled section is the main public entrance to the residence. It is reached by a short flight of eight tile-covered steps that terminate in a small stoop. After the bottom two steps, the stairs and stoop are flanked by brick-covered wing walls that step up once at the stair/stoop transition. The wing walls are capped by a rowlock course of brick. The entrance and its associated stair/stoop structure are protected by a flat-roof canopy that projects about 15' from the main wall face. The canopy is supported by four square wood posts that sit on the brick-covered wing walls that line the stairs. The roof trim on the canopy matches that found on the main residence with a double-banded fascia board that is painted dark brown. The smooth wood ceiling of the canopy is painted a contrasting cream color.

An ADA compliant ramp was added to the south side of stoop in 1993. At that time the stoop section of the south wing wall was removed to the inside of the support post. The concrete ramp travels along the central section of the façade and then curves to the east. It is connected to the walk along the edge of the residence's semicircular front drive by a short paved walk. A brick-covered wall along the east side of the ramp extends a few feet past the south end of the façade's central section. Its top, which is capped with a rowlock course of brick, is even with the taller "stoop" section of the wing walls. To the south of the brick wall, the ramp is flanked by a decorative metal railing with Craftsman style detailing.

According to architectural drawings, the main entrance originally held a wood door with three square lights. This door was framed by plate glass sidelights above wood panels and a slender transom light. It appears the original wood frame of this ensemble is still in place, while the door, sidelights and transom are high-quality replacement units. Both sidelights now contain plate glass with an etched wilderness scene. The south sidelight depicts a grizzly bear standing on a rocky outcropping with bitterroot flowers below, while the north sidelight portrays a marsh scene with a western meadowlark. Rugged mountains serve as a backdrop for both scenes. The iconography on display in the sidelights is highly symbolic, representing Montana's state animal, flower and bird, respectively. The State Seal of Montana is centered in the transom light. The main entrance currently holds a solid ten-panel wood door and a modern glass screen door with Craftsman style detailing. The alterations to the main entrance likely took place in 1993, when the ADA ramp was added. (Note: It is possible the door is original to the building, as design and material changes often occur after the completion of architectural drawings. On the other hand, the pictorial sidelights and transom are not constant with the Contemporary Modern style, which typically avoided overt ornamentation).

The main entrance is flanked by long window bands to the north and south. These are situated immediately under the overhanging eave created by the pent roof cornice return. The south window band contains four windows, while the north band only contains three windows, thus providing the central section of the façade with a measure of asymmetry. All windows in both bands are two-light aluminum units with a large fixed light above a short awning light. As such, they match the configuration of the residence's original windows. A rowlock brick stringcourse that stretches across the entire façade serves as a continuous sill for both window bands. This stringcourse is even with the rowlock cap on the wing

walls that flank the stair/stoop structure at the main entrance. Originally, the lower wing wall of the stair/stoop structure was extended a few feet across the main wall face of the façade. This created a small, slightly protruding brick panel with a rowlock cap. Each panel contained a small one-light basement window with a rowlock brick sill. This configuration is retained to the north of the entrance stair/stoop structure, but the south panel was covered by the ADA ramp.

The central section of the façade also has north- and south-facing walls that run west to the residence's setback cross-gable wings. The window band on the north side of the central section's façade turns the corner and there are two identical two-light windows on the north-facing wall. On the south-facing wall there is a pair of one-light windows to the east and a single one-light window to the west. Like all upper-story windows in the residence, these are situated immediately under the roof's overhanging eave. They are, however, significantly shorter than the windows found on the central section's façade and, therefore, have a higher sill level. The rowlock stringcourse on the façade steps up to this level to serve as continuous sill for these windows, as well as the shorter windows on the east façade of the south wing. Both side elevations of the central section also include small basement (or lower level) windows. There are two evenly-spaced basement windows on the south-facing wall and a single basement window, which is offset slightly to the west, on the north-facing wall. All three windows contain one-light sashes and have rowlock brick sills.

The east elevation of the residence's south wing contains three upper-story window bays. Moving from north to south, these are: a band of two single-light windows, a band of three single-light windows and two closely-spaced windows with slender side-by-side lights. According to architectural drawings, each of these openings originally held two-light windows with a large fixed light above a smaller awning light. Like all upper-story windows on the Executive Residence, these are situated immediately under the roof's overhanging eave. The rowlock stringcourse that stretches across the entire façade (at various levels) acts as a continuous sill for these upper-story windows. There was once a single basement window situated in the central bay of this elevation, but it was covered in 1993 when the ADA ramp was constructed.

Reflecting its more public use, the north wing differs significantly from its counterpart to the south. On this wing, the gable roof sits on three heavy, pentagon-shaped wood trusses that spring from protruding brick pilasters along the east and west elevations. The top of these columns are even with the rowlock stringcourse that stretches across the entire building. Like on the other sections of the façade, this stringcourse also acts as a continuous sill for the upper-story windows in this wing. Although the wood trusses slant outward from the main wall face, the windows on both side elevations of the north wing are vertical with no slant. The brick pilasters and wood trusses create three bays on both side elevations of the north wing. On east elevation (or façade), the south and central bays have no fenestration. The north bay, which abuts the massive window wall on the north end of the residence, contains a band of three upper-story windows between the overhanging eave and the rowlock stringcourse. Each window in this band is composed of a large light below a shorter light. The lower story, which is slightly more exposed on the north wing due to the slope of site from southeast to northwest, lacks fenestration.

Unemployment Compensation Commission Building / Walt Sullivan Building (24LC2193), 1959-1961; Addition, 1974 (Contributing Building / Individually Listed NR reference #12000285)

The Unemployment Compensation Commission Building consists of two distinct sections: the original, steel-frame, 5-story rectilinear building and an addition built off its west elevation in 1974. The addition, which has a perpendicular orientation, gives the building a roughly L-shaped footprint. Billings, Montana architect, Lewy Evans Jr., designed the original building in the Modern style. The steel frame structure is approximate 125' long and 70' deep, with a concrete foundation and a flat, built-up asphalt roof finished with a narrow metal coping. Its longer façade and rear elevation face north and south, respectively. The 5-story 1974 Addition is approximately 50' x 85' with its longer elevations facing east and west. Its north elevation is setback slightly from the façade of the original building. The work of Morrison-Maierle & Associates, the addition sports a modern design that compliments the original building, while still clearing dating from a later period.

Original Building (1959-1961)
The original section of the UCC Building features aluminum-framed curtain wall construction on its north façade and rear elevation. Spanning stories two through five, the curtain walls are contained in a projecting concrete frame on both elevations. Originally this frame was covered in tile, but it was eventually replaced with a grey aggregate concrete finish. This alteration likely occurred during the construction of the 1974 Addition, which features a similar exterior material. Each curtain wall includes five bays. On the façade, the east bay contains four windows and the remaining bays containing six windows. This configuration is flipped on the rear elevation, where the west bay is slimmer. In general, the aluminum windows are arranged in a 1:2:3:3:2:1 pattern, with the outer windows (1) being one-light fixed sashes, the middle windows (2) having a tall fixed sash above a shorter awning sash and the inner windows (3) having a tall fixed sash below a shorter fixed sash. Within both curtain walls, the bay are divided by thick aluminum columns, while stories are divided by continuous spandrels of aggregate concrete paneling. On the rear elevation, the curtain wall is covered in vertical, motorized aluminum louvers. These enameled metal louvers were designed to shade the interior and minimize costs in cooling and heating the building. Although today they operate manually by switches located on certain floors inside the building, the louvers were conceived originally to move automatically with the seasons and sunlight, shading the interior to minimize heat gain during the summer months and allowing more exposure to maximize heat gain during the winter.

On the façade and rear elevation, the first story is slightly recessed under the projecting frame of the curation wall. This story is clad in smooth, off-white precast concrete paneling. The façade incudes a first story (grade-level) entrance in its west bay, followed by four bays puncture by thin, four-light ribbon windows. On the rear elevation, the first story is largely unfenestarated, including only a few hopper style windows. The original building is accented by a 6-story circulation tower on its east elevation. It is clad in the same off-white precast concrete paneling as the first story on the façade and rear elevation. The tower features a thin column of eleven stacked lights near the north edge of east elevation. On the tower's north (façade) elevation, "Department of Labor & Industry, Walt Sullivan Building" is spelled out in individual lettering. The original building's east elevation, which was also clad in smooth, off-white concrete paneling, is now covered by the 1974 Addition.

1974 Addition
The flat-roofed 1974 Addition has four stories, which are even with stories 2-5 on the original building due to the slope of the site. It is clad in precast concrete panels with a grey aggregate finish. Aluminum-framed ribbon windows repeat the lines of the original building's curtain wall section on the addition's north façade and west elevation. The ribbon windows are divided into bays by thick panels of corrugated aluminum. On the façade, stories 2-4 have three bays, each of which contains a wide stationary light flanked by slimmer casement sashes. The building's main entrance was once situated in the east end of the original building, however, a new main entrance was included in the design of the 1974 Addition. It is located in the east bay of the first story on the north façade and contains double glass doors flanked by full-height sidelights. Each door and sidelight is capped by a tall transom light. Two typical bays (with a wide fixed light flanked by slimmer casement sashes) are found to the west of the entrance. The addition's west elevation contains four bays of ribbon windows on each story in its main section. With the exception of the south bay, which matches the configuration of the ribbon windows on the façade, these bays hold either five of the slimmer lights or a wide fixed light and four of the slimmer lights. The south bay of the west elevation is setback deeply. It contains a below-grade first story entrance and a ribbon of three two-light windows on stories 2-4. The south end of the addition lacks fenestration, but its east elevation contains a single bay of ribbon windows on each story.

Montana Teachers' Retirement System Building (24LC2400), 1969-1970 (Contributing Building)
The MTRS Building was designed in the Modern style by Campeau & Crennen, an architectural firm from Helena, Montana. It is a one-story, steel-framed structure with a full basement. The building's roughly rectilinear footprint is approximately 59' x 71' at its widest points, with the longer elevations facing east and west. The flat, built-up roof is hidden by a short parapet wall with copper coping. Seven aluminum-

framed metal skylights puncture the roof near its center. Large box-shaped overhanging eaves, which are clad in copper paneling with standing seams, are found over the fenestrated sections of each elevation. The eaves cut through the taller parapet wall and provide further visual interest to the unadorned wall face. Similar roofs, also with copper-clad overhangs, cover projecting entrances on the east and rear (north) elevations. Exterior walls are clad in polychrome face brick laid in a running bond. Windows bands, which typically hold long, evenly-spaced windows separated by brick wall face, are defined by continuous slip sills and lintels created with projecting rowlock bricks. Unless otherwise specified, windows are one-light, stationary units with metal sashes. With a few exceptions, all windows and doors appear to be original to the building. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation, which is visible on the south façade. From there the foundation steps down repetitively, following the slope of the site, on the east and west elevations. It is also visible on the east side of the rear (north) elevation, where it steps down three times before vanishing into the brick wall face.

The asymmetrical façade of the MTRS Building faces south, toward E. 6th Avenue. On this elevation, only the main story of the building is above grade. The façade can be divided into four sections (from west to east): the 13.5' wide west wall, the 8' wide main entrance, the 8.5' wide stair tower and the 13' wide east wall. The stair tower projects the farthest east, with the east wall set back 3', the west wall 7' and the main entrance 10'. Clad entirely in brick, the stair tower creates an offset perpendicular plane to the broken wall face of the façade. Its roof rises slightly above the roof of the main building. The stair tower's south wall holds the building's signage, consisting of individual metal letters that read, "TEACHERS RETIREMENT STYSTEM / 1500 SIXTH AVENUE." The signage reflects the building's Modern aesthetic. There is a single window situated in the west-facing wall of the stair tower.

The west wall and main entrance sit under a continuous box-shaped overhanging eave, which projects 4' past the west wall (and 7' past the main entrance). Its east end sits against the projecting stair tower. The entire space of the main entrance is filled with a metal-framed window wall. It contains a single metal-framed glass door flanked by sidelights. Each sidelight has a tall upper light above a shorter light. All three vertical units (the door and two sidelights) have their own transom light. The west wall contains a window band with three long windows. Its sill sits about 2.5' above the beginning of the brick wall face and the lintel is situated immediately below the overhanging roof. The central opening in the group contains a two-light metal sash with the lower light being an operation casement unit. The east wall of the façade is similar to its western companion. It too has a box-shaped overhanging eave, which protects a window band with three windows. Here, the west end of the eave sits against the projecting stair tower. Just like on the west wall, the central window is a two-light metal sash with a lower casement light. All other windows on the façade are typical one-light stationary units.

Boiler Plant (24LC2376), 1968; Addition, 1998 (Contributing Building)

The original section of the Boiler Plant was completed in 1968, while its east addition was built in 1998. Morrison-Maierle & Associates, a Helena, Montana firm, designed the original portion of the building. The addition, which is almost as large as the original building, was designed by A&E Architects of Billings, Montana. The building is a one-story, reinforced concrete structure with a partial basement. Its rectilinear footprint measures approximately 72' x 102', with longer north and south elevations. Both the original building and the addition are 72' long, but the original section is 10' wider (from east to west). The addition is nearly identical to the original building, but there is a visible seam between the two sections on the east and west elevations.

The Boiler Pant has a flat, built-up roof hidden on all elevations by a Mansard-shaped aluminum parapet with an overhanging eave. Evenly-spaced, box-shaped vents protrude from the soffit of the closed eave. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation. Its exterior walls, which are designed to resemble the rusticated base of the nearby Montana State Capitol, are built with smooth-faced concrete blocks that are painted white. L-shaped walls, designed in the same manner as the main building (but without the Mansard roof), hide equipment on both sides of Boiler Plant's west elevation, which faces the Capitol. The detached walls stand slightly farther west than the main building and extend approximately 18' to the north and south, respectively. The perpendicular leg of the south wall extends approximately 30' to the

east, while on the north wall this leg is only about 10' long. These side walls are not original to the building, and were likely added at the same time as the 1998 east addition.

The Boiler Plant lacks a true façade, but its east and west elevations can be considered "primary" elevations, because they face the N. Roberts Street and the Capitol, respectively. The west elevation, which is entirely original (1968) construction, contains two walk-in entrances flanking a large window in its south half. Both entrances hold identical metal doors with large upper lights. The window opening contains paired two-light aluminum sashes with large fixed lights above smaller operational lights. With the exception of a small louver vent, the remainder of the west elevation lacks fenestration. The east elevation of the original (1968) Boiler Plant was covered entirely by the 1998 addition. The addition's east wall contains a single, centered walk-in entrance that holds a metal door with a larger upper light. Most of the wall to the north of the entrance (above the foundation) is dominated by large louver vents, while the south half of the elevation lacks fenestration.

The south elevation of the Boiler Plant's original section contains a single window opening in its west end, which holds an aluminum sash with a large stationary light above a smaller operation light. A large louver vent is located to the east. The addition has two entrances in the east half of its south elevation. To the west is a walk-in entrance that holds a single metal door with a large upper light. To the east is a larger equipment entrance, which contains oversized double metal doors below a louver vent. The Boiler Plant's north elevation contains its only garage door. Located near the middle of the original portion of the elevation, this vehicular entrance holds a metal overhead garage door with three rounded lights near its center. There is a walk-in entrance to the west of the garage door containing a metal door with a large upper light and a transom panel. An air-conditioning unit is currently located in the transom. A louver vent is found to the east of the garage door. On this elevation, the addition has a single entrance, which is situated near its junction with the original building. Like all of the Boiler Plant's walk-in entrances, this one contains a metal door with a large upper light. There is a small louver vent in the wall face above this entrance.

Fish & Game Department Building / FWP Headquarters Building (24LC2381), 1975-1976 (Contributing Building)

The Fish & Game Department Building is a two-story, wood-frame structure designed in the Postmodern style by the Helena, Montana architectural firm, Campeau & Crennen. With its window wall entrance and asymmetrical façade, the building obviously dates from the Modern era, but its stucco-covered exterior walls and false vigas are clearly alluding to the traditional pueblo architecture of the southwest. The building has a roughly rectilinear footprint. It is approximately 90' deep (north/south) with a 30' front (south) section that is about 158' wide. At the north edge of the 30' section, the building steps back about 15' feet on each elevation. On the west elevation, the wall continues on this line to the back of the building. However, on the east elevation, there is another approximately 30' recess at the back of the building. This occurs about 12' south of the rear elevation. The main section of the building has a flat built-up roof hidden on all four elevations by a short parapet wall. Originally a common "built-up roof," it was covered with modern EPMD membrane in 2004. A pyramidal hipped roof covers the building's main entrance and interior lobby. This 56' x 56' section of roof is covered in its original standing seam copper roofing material.

Exterior walls are covered in off-white stucco that extends from the metal coping on the parapet wall to the ground. Outside of the stone and widow wall entrance, the only ornamentation found on the Fish & Game Department building are the evenly-spaced false vigas found on all four elevations. These are created with brick-colored "split face" blocks and occur just below the roofline. Windows on the Fish & Game Department Building include slender one-light aluminum casement sashes and wider one-light aluminum fixed sashes. All windows are flush with the wall face and have no lintels, sills or surrounds. Most windows appear to be original to the building.

The south façade of the building consists of an approximately 72' wide main entrance structure flanked by stucco-covered walls. The main entrance is offset about 10' to the west. For the most part, it sits under

the hipped roof that marks the building's main entrance and interior lobby. This roof projects about 6' from the main wall face of the façade. A band of off-white paneling, matching the color of the stucco covering most of the building, is found between the overhanging roof and the entrance structure. Overall, the main entrance structure is defined by its angular asymmetry. It includes a window wall flanked by polygon rubble masonry walls made up of variously sized stones. These stone flanking walls are also battered, so that they gradually become wider toward the bottom. The stone flanking walls slant away from the window wall on an angle for about 6' before tuning to parallel the main wall face. From there, the east wall travels about 26', well beyond the east end of the hipped roof. Its western counterpart, on the other hand, travels only about 9' from its bend and extends only slightly past the hipped roof. A wood sign board reading "MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS," alongside the agency's logo, the head of a grizzly bear, is situated near the center of the east wall.

Holding the building's main entrance is a metal-framed window wall with various projections and setbacks. It is approximately 22' feet wide and is recessed under the building's hipped roof. Because of the battered shape of the stone flanking walls, the window wall slants inward from top to bottom on its east and west sides. Double glass doors are situated in the southernmost projection of the window wall, which is offset to the west. There is a single sidelight to the east of the double doors. The doors share a large transom light, while the sidelight has its own transom light. To the east of the sidelight, the window wall steps back before tuning east to meet the stone flanking wall. Both the east-facing and south-facing walls in this setback contain a single column of lights with a horizontal division even with the top of the double doors and sidelight. To the west of the double doors, the window wall steps back twice. The first setback contains a single column of lights in both its west-facing and south-facing walls. The next setback has three columns of lights in its west-facing wall and two wide columns of lights in its south-facing wall. All light columns to the west of entrance also have a horizontal division even with the top of the double doors and sidelight. Window walls are also found in the east- and west- facing walls created by the projection of the main entrance structure. These are recessed between the stucco-covered wall face of the façade and the stone flanking walls. Each contains three columns of lights below a band of copper fascia that matches the standing seam copper paneling covering the building's hipped roof. The central light in the east-facing wall also holds an operational awning window.

The stucco-covered walls to the east and west of the main entrance are similar. Each contains a series of slender, one-light aluminum windows. The west wall, which is about 10' longer than its counterpart, contains five slender windows arranged in 1-1-1-2 pattern. The innermost (east) opening holds a fixed light, while the others have operational casement windows. On the east wall, there are six slender windows arranged in a 1-2-2-1 pattern. Both single openings hold an operational casement window, while each pair of openings consists of a casement window to the east and a fixed light to the west.

Social & Rehabilitation Services Building / DPHHS Building (24LC2399), 1975-1976 (Contributing Building)

The Social & Rehabilitation Services Department Building (SRS Building) is a fire-proof steel frame structure with four full stories (including a basement). It was designed in a Late Modern style that combines elements of New Formalism and Brutalism by Knight & Company, an architectural firm based in Great Falls, Montana. The building has a nearly square footprint that measures approximately 100' x 120', with the longer elevations facing north and south. Due to the slope of the site from west to east, the basement becomes increasingly visible toward the back (east) half of the building. The building's first-story main entrance is located at grade on the west façade. Here, the first story is recessed approximately 9' under the main building face, which is supported by a row of ten "fluted" pilotis created with concrete masonry units (CMUs). The building has a flat, overhanging roof. A 6' tall screen of precast concrete panels and CMU hides mechanical systems on the roof. This roofless "penthouse" is perfectly centered and measures approximately 48' x 48'.

From the base of the building to its flat roof, there are four distinct horizontal planes. Except for on the façade, the recessed basement and first story have grey "rustic" concrete walls that are divided into bays by "fluted" CMU columns. A band of three aluminum-framed windows lights the first story between the

columns. The four metal mullions bordering the windows extend down onto the wall face, providing further visual interest. Basement windows, which are found on the rear elevation and the east half of the north elevation, do not extend across the entire bay. They typically consist of a large, fixed upper light above two shorter operational lights. The next horizontal plane is the projecting second story. It is clad in off-white precast concrete panels with a chipped-rock finish. Each panel (or bay) contains a single window opening that typically holds a large fixed light above two shorter lights. The window openings are flanked by slender precast concrete vertical screens (or brises-soleils). These extend past the tops and bottoms of the window openings. Above the projecting second story is a recessed band of windows lighting the third story. This band is divided into bays by short "fluted" CMU columns. Each bay typical contains three columns of lights, with fixed one-light sashes flanking a large light above two shorter lights. The only exception is at the corners of the building. Here there is no column, just a single stationary light on the west façade and rear elevation and a typical three column band on the side elevations. The building's flat overhanging roof is the final horizontal plane. Clad in off-white precast concrete fascia, it is about 4' wide and extends about 2.5' over each elevation. Overall, exterior elevations create the illusion of an exaggerated classical temple, with the basement/first story acting as the open interior, the second story acting as an architrave, the third story widow band as a frieze and the overhanging roof as a cornice.

All windows in the SRS Building appear to have been replaced, probably during a c. 1987 "energy retrofit." According to architectural drawings, the original windows were typically one-light fixed panes that lacked horizontal divisions. Replacement windows tend to have a large light above two shorter lights. One of the shorter lights is typically operational.

The first story of the west façade is recessed approximately 9' under the upper stories, which are supported by a series of ten evenly-spaced, fluted CMU pilotis. Perfectly centered in the first story is the building's main entrance. The entrance is 19' feet wide and is recessed about 7' farther inside the building than the rest of the first story. It contains a window wall with double doors and sidelights. Each sidelight has a transom light, while the double doors share a transom light that displays the building's address, "111," in a rectangular panel with concave corners. The bronze-brown doors are made with textured aluminum, which simulates the "rustic" concrete walls of the first story and basement. They have centered lights that run their entire height and stylized pulls with pointed ends. The north- and south-facing walls of the recessed entrance are clad in brick-colored ceramic wall tiles. Flanking the entrance are long full-height, aluminum-framed window walls, which add to the illusion that the upper stories of the building are floating above the ground. Each window wall contains seven bays. All but the outer bays hold to two tall lights between a solid upper panel and a long lower light. The outer bays are not as wide and hold only a single tall light. Some of tall lights also hold small operational lights in their lower thirds. On the north wall, these are found in bays 1, 4 and 6, and on the south wall they are in bays 1, 3, 4 and 6 (moving from the entrance out). The area under the projecting upper stories is paved with concrete and brick-colored ceramic paver tiles. On the south end of the façade, this paved area transitions into a concrete walk that leads to the building's extensive parking lot. On the north end, it terminates in a flight of concrete stairs that lead to an east/west walk running along the north elevation of the building.

The upper stories of the façade adhere to the pattern of materials and fenestration treatments described above. With a single exception, all nine second-story window openings hold a large upper light above two smaller lights (the north of which is operational). The exception is the third bay from the north, which contains two side-by-side lights, with the south sash being operational. The third-story window band is divided into eleven bays by "fluted" CMU columns. Each of the inner bays, excepting the fifth bay from the north, contains a long upper light above two smaller lights (the north of which is operational). These are flanked by full-height fixed lights. The non-conforming bay holds side-by-side lights. "Floating" above the third-story window band is the building's wide overhanging roof. It appears to be supported by the third-story's short CMU columns, effectively creating a cornice.

Justice Building & Montana State Library / Mazurek Building (24LC2390), 1980-1982 (Contributing Building)

Listed as a need and called for its construction in the 1972 "Capitol Campus Long-Range Development Plan," the Justice Building & Montana State Library was designed in the Brutalist style by the Great Falls, Montana architectural firm, Page-Werner & Partners. It is a four-story steel frame structure that is approximately 180' deep (east/west) and 254' wide (north/south) at its widest points. Main entrances to the building are found on the long west façade, which faces N. Sanders Street, and on the north elevation, which faces E. 6th Avenue. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof hidden on all four elevations by a parapet wall. Exterior walls are clad in 4" buff-colored face brick. The building's aluminum windows hold dark reflective glass and are arranged in long ribbons or bands. While defined by asymmetrical massing, the building still displays certain overall patterns. Lower stories are typically defined by deeply recessed panels, with the projecting upper stories supported by the perpendicular dividing walls. Windows bands on the lower stories are situated in the recessed panels. The upper stories, on the other hand, have no vertical division so that the recessed window bands are continuous. The upper story wall face is flush with perpendicular dividing walls on the lower stories for a few feet until it slants inward to meet the bottom of the recessed window bands. This slant is not repeated above the window bands, creating a box-shaped overhang. Providing a vertical counterpoint to the largely horizontal building are its stair towers. These are located beside the main entrances on the street (north and west) elevations and directly across from each other on the south side of the west façade and rear (east) elevation. The stair towers extend well past the roofline of the main building and have one corner cut out them until a few feet below their roof when they transition into a rectangle. This creates a triangular overhang and void, infusing the building with an extra degree of visual interest.

DNRC Building / Metcalf Building (24LC2392), 1983-1985 (Non-contributing Building)

Designed in the Postmodern style by the Bozeman, Montana firm of Kommers, McLaughlin & Leavengood, the Metcalf Building reflects a contemporary interpretation of Modern architecture, which is sometimes referred to as Neo-modern. It is a three-story, reinforced concrete structure with a flat roof and a poured concrete foundation. Due to the slope of the site from south to north, the lowest story is not exposed on the south façade. Most of the Metcalf Building is clad in red-colored face brick laid in a running bond. In contrast, the south façade and a protruding panel on the west elevation are covered in limestone paneling. While the building has an overall rectangular form, several projections and setbacks provide visual interest and/or accentuate entrances. There is an approximately 30' x 62' three-story projection near the west end of the rear (north) elevation. It marks the rear entrance to the building. On the east elevation, a slender, about 12' wide, projection extends approximately 30' from the main wall face. It provides a northern screen for the entrance situated near the southeast corner of the building. There is also a cutout at the southwest corner of the building. Finally, most of the west elevation is covered in a limestone-clad panel that projects a few feet from the main brick-covered wall face. This panel holds all of the windows on this elevation. All windows in the Metcalf Building are slightly recessed and have aluminum sashes. They range in size from large, multi-light ribbon windows to small, nearly square, fixed lights.

Capitol Grounds, 1895 (Contributing Site)

This is the original property purchased in 1895 as a site for the Montana State Capitol. It covers Blocks 7, 8, 17 and 18 (approximately 12.75 acres) in the Corbin Addition to Helena, which was platted in 1890. The site is bounded by N. Montana Avenue to the west, E. 6th Avenue to the north, N. Roberts Street to the east and Lockey Avenue to the south. It has a rectangular shape except where Lockey Avenue takes a northern jog, cutting off a small triangular tract at the southwest corner of the grounds. There is a slight hill at the center of the site, with the topography slanting down toward the southeast and (less significantly) to the southwest. The Montana State Capitol stands atop this hill, offset slightly to the south. This setback allows for a more dramatic approach to the Capitol's north façade than if the building were perfectly centered on the site. Besides the Capitol, there are three other buildings on the site: the Boiler Plant (1968), Legislative Restaurant (1910, now the Capitol Annex) and the Livestock Building (1918). These are arranged linearly (from north to south) in the southeast quadrant of the Capitol Grounds. As this is the lowest section of the site, the three small buildings remain complete subservient to the Capitol, especially when viewed from the north. All of the buildings also harmonize well with the Capitol stylistically and through the use of building materials.

Several sculptures and memorials are also found on the Capitol Grounds. The most iconic of these are the Thomas Francis Meagher Statue (1905) in front (north) of the Capitol and "Montana" (1900), the female figure that stands atop the Capitol's dome. Along with the Meagher Statue, three other memorials create an axial arrangement around the Capitol, with the Ten Commandments (1956) found at the east side of the Capitol Grounds, the Montana Highway Patrol Memorial (1997) at the west side, and Montana Centennial Square (2002) behind (south of) the Capitol. Two trees round out the Capitol Ground's significant commemorative objects. The George Bush Memorial Elm Tree (1989) is found on the east side of the lawn fronting the Capitol, while the Prisoner of War and Missing in Action Freedom Tree (1973) is located near the southeast corner of the Capitol's east wing.[6]

Circulation systems and vegetation are another important component of the Capitol Grounds. The entire area to the north of the Capitol displays a formalized and symmetrical landscaping scheme that further dramatizes the natural topographical features of the site. A curved drive with parking for visitors and government officials runs in front of the Capitol between N. Montana Avenue and N. Roberts Street. Pedestrians can either access the Capitol via paved walks lining the north side of this drive or directly from the north. The latter option includes a centered semi-circular walk off of E. 6th Avenue that meets at the Meagher Statue, which is surrounded by a small lawn bordered by a paved rectangular plaza. Pedestrians then ascend two short flights of concrete steps and cross the curved driveway before reaching the Capitol's grand granite staircase. From here, they can either climb the stairs to enter the Capitol on the first story or use basement-level entrances situated on either side of the stairs.

The north side of the Capitol Grounds is covered in an expansive grass lawn, broken only by the drives and walks discussed above and a few noteworthy landscaping features. For instance, the semi-circular lawn in front of the Meagher Statue contains a flower bed in the shape of Montana that spells out "MONTANA" and the current year during the summer months. Trees and shrubs are also used to great effect on the front (north) half of the Capitol Grounds. Mature trees line E. 6th Avenue, except for at the center of the Capitol Grounds, providing a framed view of the Capitol. Trees also line the north side of the curved drive in front of the Capitol and the semi-circular walk leading to the Meagher Statue. Other clusters of trees (including both pine and broadleaf species) are found to the south of the curved drive, around the northwest and northeast corners of the Capitol. One particularly thick cluster of pine trees running off the east side of the Capitol screens the smaller buildings on the southeast corner of the Capitol Grounds from view. Smaller trees and shrubs ornament the façade of the Capitol, as well as the area around the Meagher Statue.

The south (or back) half of the Capitol Grounds is somewhat less formal than its northern companion, due to a lack of symmetry caused by the presence of buildings on its eastern side. The most significant feature found here is a small, paved parking lot centered behind the Capitol's rear entrance. It features a curved north end and an oval-shaped island that is planted with trees and grass lawn. Montana Centennial Square is found at the north end of this parking lot. A curvilinear paved walk runs from N. Montana Avenue to the rear entrance of the Capitol. It then continues east, running between the Livestock Building and the Legislative Restaurant (Capitol Annex) before reaching N. Roberts Street directly across from the State Office Building (1948-1950, Mitchell Building). The walk also includes branches providing access to all three of the small buildings clustered at the southeast corner of the Capitol Grounds. The remainder of the rear half of the Capitol Grounds is covered in grass lawn and tree clusters. Trees line Lockey Avenue, the parking lot behind the Capitol and the paved walk that runs between N. Montana Avenue and N. Roberts Street. There is also a significant cluster of trees off the southeast corner of the Capitol and in the lawn behind (east) of the Livestock Building. Smaller trees and shrubs also adorn the rear elevation of the Capitol.

[6] All buildings, objects and sites of significance on the Capitol Grounds are described individually elsewhere in the document.

The Capitol Grounds did not take on their current appearance until the 1950s. When the Capitol was constructed, the state hired a landscape architect from Chicago to draw up plans for the Capitol Grounds, but they were abandoned due to insufficient funding.[7] As such, the Capitol Grounds developed somewhat haphazardly during their first 50 years. The first landscaping element constructed was a wide brick walk that ran directly from E. 6th Avenue to the Capitol steps. When the Meagher Statue was installed in 1905, the walk was widened around the new showpiece to create a circular plaza. Secondary pedestrian walks were also developed during this early period. A curved walk ran form the corner of N. Montana Avenue and E. 6th Avenue to the Capitol's main entrance, while a secondary walk offered a more direct route from E. 6th Avenue. Interestingly, no walks developed on the west side of the Capitol Grounds, suggesting N. Roberts Street was not heavily used for parking. At the back of the Capitol a walk ran straight east from N. Montana Avenue to the main entrance of the Legislative Restaurant (Capitol Annex) with branches to Capitol's rear (south) entrance, as well as the Boiler Pant (1901, replaced 1968) and the Livestock Building. The south half of the grounds were also planted heavily with trees and shrubs (with an emphasis on native species), especially on the east side and along the bordering streets. All in all, this created a somewhat "romantic" landscape that reflected late 19th and early 20th century tastes for naturalism.

While the overall design of the Capitol Grounds proved satisfactory through the mid-20th century, several improvements were made during this era, particularly as federal funding became available during the New Deal in the 1930s. Especially frustrating for many was the state's unwillingness to fund the paving of streets around the Capitol. As one legislator complained in 1927, "[it is] ridiculous to spend a million dollars on the capitol building and then refuse to improve the grounds," adding, "it may have been considered unnecessary to put in cement sidewalks and let the people walk in the mud and yet this long-needed paving is as badly desired as the cement walks."[8] Paving around the Capitol, however, would not take place until 1935. During that same year, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) also undertook a $14,000 project to "improve" the Capitol Grounds that included: the construction of curbing and walks on the east half of the capitol grounds and the placement of parking, removal of clay parking area on the west side of the block and the substitution of black dirt for planting, leveling the parking west of the Board of Heath Building (1919-1920) and seeding and planting behind the State Highway Patrol Building (Legislative Restaurant / Capitol Annex).[9]

After nearly half a century of incremental development, the Capitol Grounds finally received a formalized plan in the 1950s. Unveiled in 1955, the plan, which was designed in consultation with Helena landscape architect, Herman Krogman, called for the construction of a curved drive with 100 parking spaces in front of the Capitol, as well as a semi-circular walk from E. 6th Avenue to the Meagher Statue and the removal of about 50 trees. In Kroger's estimation, the current landscaping on the Capitol Grounds was too cluttered with trees and shrubbery, which prevented visitors from, "getting good camera shots of the building." The new plan would open up the center of the grounds, giving it an, "entirely new look." Of course, the new drive would also serve a functional purpose by providing better access to the Capitol along with much-needed parking.[10] Predictably, not everyone supported changing such an iconic landscape. The Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers, a group predisposed to conservatism and preservation, passed a resolution against the new drive in June of 1955, arguing, "We do not believe the new drive will serve any constructive purpose but, rather, destroy the appearance of the capitol grounds," which, "have been termed one of the most beautiful in the nation."[11] Such complaints were to no avail.

[7] Lambert, 14.

[8] "Bank Depositors Guaranty Bill is Given Longer Life: Is Ordered Printed—Paving Around Capitol is Indefinitely Differed." *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 19 February 1927.

[9] "Bid Letting Will be Held in City by Highway Board," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 29 November 1935; "First WPA Job in State Will Begin in Helena Montana: $14,000 in Improving Grounds; Paving Job Later," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 6 October 1935.

[10] "Construction of Semi-circular Driveway at Front of State Capitol to Modern Grounds," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 3 April 1955.

[11] "Pioneer Group Opposed to New Drive Way," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 26 June 1955.

The project proceeded, shaping the Capitol Grounds into the formalized and "modern" landscape that visitors continue to experience today.

"Montana," 1900 (Contributing Object)

The female figure that crowns the Capitol dome is a personification of liberty armed with a torch and shield to light the way and protect the populace. The statue is made of copper and iron, and is 144' high. It was placed atop the Capitol dome in early December 1900. The statue was ordered by the state's first capital commission, which was disbanded in 1897 amidst allegations of corruption and fraud. Since the original commission destroyed all of its records when the scandal erupted, little was known about *Montana's* origins until 2006 when MHS was contacted by the artist's granddaughter, Alice Nagle, who was able to supply documentation on her grandfather and his role as the creator of this piece. Now Edward Van Landeghem (1865-1955), a Belgian born artist who immigrated to the United States in 1899 and settled in Pennsylvania, can receive credit for sculpting this beautiful piece.

Thomas Francis Meagher Statue, 1905 (Contributing Object)

An Irish revolutionary, Union General during the Civil War, and twice the acting Territorial Governor, Thomas Francis Meagher is a colorful and controversial figure in Montana history. Even the circumstances surrounding his death—he fell from a riverboat near Fort Benton, Montana in 1867—still remain a mystery. This 16' tall bronze statue of Meagher rests on a granite base. It depicts Meagher in military uniform astride a horse and brandishing a sword. Bronze plaques on each side of the granite base provide biographical information about Meagher as well as quotations from his speeches. The statue was financed by Meagher's "friends and admirers in America," and sculpted by Irish-born Chicago artist, Charles J. Mulligan. It was installed in front of the Montana State Capitol in 1905, where it has remained as an iconic figure on the Capitol Grounds.

Montana Centennial Square, 2002 (Non-contributing Site)

This 14' x 16' plaza is located at the north end of the oval lawn centered in a parking area behind the Montana State Capitol. It is constructed with 24" x 24" granite pavers at the perimeter and 4" x 8" terra cotta colored, inscribed bricks in the center. The square is flanked by two granite benches. Established by the Montana Capitol Restoration Foundation, the square is a fundraising opportunity, as blank bricks are replaced with bricks inscribed by donors to the Foundation. It was dedicated in July of 2002.

Nutter Memorial Plaque, c. 1962, moved 2006 (Contributing Object)

This bronze plaque is attached to a granite monument measuring 26.25" tall, 45" wide, 12.5" deep (base) and 2" deep (top). The plaque memorialized the six men, including Governor Donald G. Nutter, who died in an airplane crash in Wolf Creek Canyon on January 25, 1962. Others killed in the crash were Dennis B. Gordon (Executive Secretary to the Governor), Edward C. Wren (Commissioner of Agriculture), and three members of the Montana Air National Guard, Maj. Clifford Hanson, Capt. Joseph Devine, and M. Sgt. Charles W. Ballard. The plaque was originally placed in the Capitol, but was rededicated at the north end the Montana Centennial Square (see above) on September 16, 2006.

Montana Highway Patrol Memorial, 1997 (Non-contributing Site)

This site is located on the west side of the Capitol Grounds. It encompasses approximately 1,135 square feet and contains three plaques flanked by benches and a flagpole. The 5' x 6' central plaque is made of black granite and depicts an outline of Montana with the words, "In the line of duty…" The base of this plaque, as well as the two smaller (44" x 27") white granite flanking plaques, contains the names of law enforcement officials who died in the line of duty. Two benches with black granite seats are found on either side of the site. These contain further memorials and list the members of the "monument committee" and the memorial's dedication date (August 28, 1997). A flag pole with the American flag at half-mast stands directly behind the central plaque.

President George Bush Elm Tree, 1989 (Non-contributing Object)

This 30' tall elm three was planted in 1989. It stands on the west side of the Capitol Grounds, immediately to the north of the curved drive in front of the Capitol's west wing. A 20" x 15" bronze plaque on a 3' steel

post explains the tree's significance: "This elm tree, a seedling of a tree planted at the White House by President John Quincy Adams in 1828, was presented to the people of Montana in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of statehood by President George Bush, September 18, 1989."

Prisoner of War and Missing in Action Freedom Tree, 1973 (Contributing Object)

Planted in 1973, this pine tree is located on the Capitol Grounds at the southeast corner of the Capitol's east wing. A 24" x 20" bronze plaque found at that base of the tree reads, "The Freedom Tree, with the vision of universal freedom is for all mankind is dedicated to [eleven names]…and all prisoners of war and missing in action, 1973." A smaller bronze panel below the main plaque lists two additional names.

Ten Commandments, 1956 (Contributing Object)

This 5' high red granite monument is located on the east side of the Capitol Grounds. It features a double semi-circle shape and contains the "ten commandments" on its main panel framed by other tablets and fraternal imagery. A scroll-shaped tablet at the bottom of the monument reads, "Presented to the State of Montana by Montana State Aerie Fraternal Order of Eagles, September 1956." The idea for placing granite tablets inscribed with the ten commandments, sometimes referred to as Decalogues, in prominent public places originated with Cecil B. DeMille, director of the 1956 Hollywood epic, *The Ten Commandments*. DeMille proposed the idea to E. J. Ruegemer, a Minnesota judge and member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles (FOE). The FOE adopted the project and over the next several years placed hundreds (some sources say thousands) of the tablets around the country.

Capitol Park, 1978-1980 (Contributing Site)

Specifically called out in the 1972 "Capitol Campus Long-Range Development Plan," Capitol Park is a linear green space that stretches along a small ravine at the eastern boundary of the Capitol Campus. It is bounded on the east by N. Carson Street, on the northeast by an elementary school, on the north by N. 9th Avenue, on the northwest by the Metcalf Building (1983-1985), on the west by a parking lot behind the Mazurek Building (1980-1982) and Social & Rehabilitation Services Department Building (1975-1976, DPHHS Building) and on the south by the Governor's Mansion and a row of private residences along E. Broadway Street. The park covers approximately 6.75 acres and is about 0.25 miles long from north to south. Most of the park is about 170' wide, but there are wider areas at its north and south ends. The north end of the park follows the ravine to the west where it terminates in a retaining pond to the north of the Metcalf Building. This rectangular area measures approximately 200' wide (from north to south) and 450' long (from east to west). At the south end of the park, there is a thin strip of land that links the park to N. Sanders Street. It is approximately 350' long (from east to west) and ranges in width from about 30' at its slimmest point to about 75' at its wider west end. The central portion of the park also includes a slender section near its center created by a curvilinear jog west by N. Carson Street. At this point the park is only about 100' wide. Capitol Park includes property from three different additions to the City of Helena. The main central section of the park covers Lots 1-7 of Block 6 and the north half (roughly Lot 1) of Block 11 in the Carson Addition (platted 1949). The north end of the park is situated on Block 35 of the C. W. Cannon Addition (platted in 1883), while the southern end runs across the north edge of Lots 1-16 of Block 22 in the Corbin Addition (platted in 1890).

The topography of Capitol Park is one of its defining features. To the south of E. 6th Avenue, the only street which runs across the park, the landscape falls substantially to the west of N. Carson Street. As such, the park runs along a slope that gradually flattens at its western edge. North of E. 6th Avenue the park is defined by a ravine that turns west, curving around the Metcalf Building. This area is characterized by a lower center flanked by slopes on either side. At the north end of the park, this ravine widens into a bowl that currently contains a retaining pond. The thin strip of land that links the park to N. Sanders Street at is southern end follows the same topographical pattern as the majority of the Capitol Campus, sloping down from south to north. A final slope from the southeast to southwest provides separation between the park and the Governor's Mansion, which is situated at the northwest corner of N. Carson Street and E. Broadway Street. This slope is further defined and stabilized by a concrete and brick retaining walls.

Other significant components of Capitol Park include circulation systems, vegetation and monuments. A meandering paved walk runs along the entire course of the park. The walk begins (or ends) on the south end of the park at N. Sanders Street between E. Broadway Street and Lockey Avenue, running east for approximately 350' before tuning north for approximately 775' until reaching E. 6th Avenue. Here the walk branches off to the northeast and the southwest to meet E. 6th Avenue at its intersection with N. Carson Street and the parking lot behind the Metcalf Building, respectively. The walk picks up again on the north side of E. 6th Avenue, running north for about 225' and then turning west along the south side of the retaining pond. It exits (or enters) the park on its north end at N. Sanders Street about midway between E. 8th and E. 9th Avenues. The northern section of the walk is less serpentine than the southern section. It is also crossed by a pedestrian bridge linking the Metcalf Building to a small parking lot on the east side of the park.

Except for at its northern end, the park is covered with grass lawns and is heavily planted with both broadleaf and pine trees. To the south of E. 6th Avenue, the trees generally line the east side of the paved walk and the west edge of the park. North of E. 6th Avenue, trees are generally found on the east edge of the park. The north end of the park, which contains the retaining pond, is characterized by marsh-type vegetation it its lower center, with course grasses, small trees and shrubs covering the slopes on the perimeter. Even in this area, however, the paved walk continues to be flanked by lawn and a row of (mostly pine) trees divides the park from the Metcalf Building's rear parking lot. Another significant cluster of (mostly broadleaf) trees is found at the northwest corner of the park above the retaining pond. A handful of monuments represent a final significant component of Capitol Park. These monuments, which include the Pearl Harbor Memorial (1997), the Lewis & Clark Golden Willow (1989) and the Peace Pole (c. 2000), are described below individually.

While it may have been envisioned earlier, Capitol Park had its official start during the 1971 legislative session when the newly-created Long Range Building Program Committee recommended the purchase of Lots 1-7 in Block 6 of the Carson Addition for no more than $23,370.23. Because of the sloping topography and a covenant limiting building heights to 18', it seems clear the Committee had green space in mind for the property rather than new construction. This was confirmed a year later by the "Capitol Complex Long-Range Development Plan," which depicted a park running along the east and northeast edge of the Capitol Campus. Development of the park was authorized by the 1977 Legislative Assembly and work on the "Capitol Park Complex" was complete by the fall of 1980.[12]

Pearl Harbor Memorial, 1995 (Non-contributing Object)

This 3' high granite memorial is located at the north end of Capitol Park. It was dedicated by the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Montana Big Sky Chapter in 1995. The memorial reads in part, "Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard: In memory of 2403 killed, 1178 wounded in the attack by Japan on Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, December 7, 1941."

Lewis & Clark Golden Willow, 1989 (Non-contributing Object)

This 20' high tree was planted near the western edge of Capitol Park in 1989. A 12" square etched aluminum plaque on a 3' steel post marks the tree. It reads, "Golden Willow: Three years ago (Spring of 1989), a number of Lewis and Clark scholars planted this twig here in Capitol Park from the tree under which Captain Meriwether Lewis and his men fought the Blackfeet Indians near Cut Bank, Montana on their exploration trek west. The tree has been authenticated by attorney Wilber Werner from Cut Bank,

[12] "Minutes Capitol Building and Planning Committee, April 24, 1978," Montana Legislative Records, RS 319, Box 3, Folder 15, Montana Historical Society Research Center; "Capitol Complex Long-Range Developent Plan [Map], 1972" and "Capitol Building & Planning Committee, Summary of Decisions, October 8, 1980 Meeting," Montana Legislative Records, RS 319, Box 3, Folder 16, Montana Historical Society Research Center; "Item N. 4-71.20 (Recommendation of the Long Range Building Committee on the Purchase of Lots, 1-7, Block 6, Carson Addtion), Montana State Board of Examiners Records, 1889-1983, RS 196, Box 2, Folder 26, Montana Historical Society Research Center.

Montana and News Paper Editor Harold C. Stearns, originally from Harlowton, Montana and retired to Helena, Montana."

Peace Pole, c. 2000 (Non-contributing Object)
The pole is located in Capitol Park, below the Executive Residence. The World Peace Prayer Society, founded in 1955 by Masahisa Goi, started the Peace Pole Project in Japan. No historical information on the installation of this specific pole is currently available.

Liberty Bell Replica, 1950 (Contributing Object)
Located on the southwest corner of the lawn surrounding the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building (Historical Society Building), this 9' replica—"a full-sized, exact duplicate"—of the Liberty Bell was given to the State of Montana in 1950. It was one of 52 such bells that toured the nation from May 15 to July 4 of that year as part of a campaign promoting a savings bond drive organized around the theme, "Save Your Independence." The bells were paid for through contributions made by America's copper producers, including the Anaconda Copper Mining (ACM) Company. Montana's bell toured various cities around the state on a flatbed truck before being installed at its current location.

Montana National Guard Spruce Tree, 1970 (Contributing Object)
This 50' spruce tree is located near the northwest corner of the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building (Historical Society Building). A 24" x 12" dedication plaque on a concrete base is found adjacent to the sidewalk west of the tree on N. Roberts Avenue. It reads, "This native spruce is presented to the Montana Historical Society by the 163d Infantry Association as a living symbol of the profound gratitude of our citizens to the Montana National Guard for its invaluable contributions to the history, growth and honor of Montana from Territorial days, September 20, 1970."

"Herd Bull," 1990, installed 1994 (Non-contributing Object)
Located just west of the main entrance to the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building (Historical Society Building) this is a 7' tall and 24" wide sculpture of a bison scull. Weighing 2.5 tons, it was designed by Sioux artist, Benji Daniels, and sculpted from recycled sheet metal by James J. Hadcock of Billings, Montana. A painted steel plaque in the shape of Montana mounted on a 3' steel post marks the sculpture along the N. Roberts Street sidewalk. It elegantly explains, "*Herd Bull* serves as an important symbol of the lifeways of Montana's first inhabitants, the spirit of the West for those who followed, and the impact of natural on all those who have called Montana home." The sculpture was completed in 1990 and installed at its present location in 1994.

Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building – Landscape Beautification Project Plaque, 1992 (Non-contributing Object)
This is a 2' granite plaque located immediately to the east of the main entrance of the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building (Historical Society Building). It commemorates a 1992 landscape beautification project intended to serve as a living memorial to "all those who serve Montana and the nation in peace and war," as well as those, "who unselfishly devote their lives to public service."

"Symbol of the Pros," 1982, installed 2000 (Non-contributing Object)
Located near the northeast corner of the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building (Historical Society Building), this is a 24' bronze statue of a professional saddle bronc rider. A 16" x 16" dedication plaque is embedded in a stone retaining wall located below the sculpture. The sculpture is the work Bob Scriver (1919-1999), an artist from Browning, Montana known for his bronze depictions of rodeo cowboys, traditional Blackfeet subjects and Montana wildlife. Scriver completed this piece in 1982 for the Professional Cowboys Rodeo Association, but it was never acquired by that organization. It was then exhibited in front of Scriver's Browning Museum until 2000, when it was donated to the Montana Historical Society by Lorraine Scriver, the artist's widow, along with Scriver's entire collection (over 3,000 pieces) of bronzes, Montana wildlife specimens and historic artifacts.

Montana Veterans Monument, 1976 (Contributing Site)

This small (approximately 1,000 square feet) site is located at the north end of an oval lawn in the parking area behind the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building (Historical Society Building). It includes four flag poles, a 6' tall concrete monument, a 3' high granite monument and two benches. The granite marker reads, "For God and Country: This native Montana granite memorial was dedicated on July 10, 1976, during the 200th anniversary of our nation, in memory of Montana veterans who devotedly served their country in all wars. This grateful remembrance is presented to the State of Montana by the American Legion and the Auxiliary of Montana as a 1976 Bicentennial Heritage Project." The concrete monument standing the west of this memorial is a cylindrical obelisk that contains four small bronze emblems of various veterans' organization.

Arrastra, c. 1870s, installed 1937, moved 1968 (Contributing Object)
This arrastra—a hand-operated stone mill used for crushing ore in early-day mining operations—came from the Scratch Gravel mining district west of Helena and probably dates to the 1870s. It is made of gneiss (a type of course-grained granite), and measures approximately 24" high by 47" wide by 64" long. The Helena Kiwanis Club donated the arrastra to the state in 1937. It was displayed on the south lawn of the Capitol before being moved to its present location behind the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building (Historical Society Building) in 1968.

"Eagle," 1976 (Contributing Object)
This sculpture is located outside the northeast entrance of the Fish & Game Department Building. It is a 7' tall steel flying eagle mounted on a steel post. The sculpture was created by Montana artist, Alan Richter, and installed during the building's construction in 1976.

Historic Integrity
The Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its statewide significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of Government and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. With the exception of two moved objects, all resources constructed within the period of significance (1895-1982) retain excellent integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting and location. As such, they readily convey their historic associations with the development of the Montana State Capitol Campus and, more broadly, the evolution of Montana's state government. Under Criterion C, each contributing building also continues to reflect its architectural style, as well as the skill of the architects, contractors, craftsmen and laborers responsible for its design and construction. Most significant alterations to contributing buildings occurred within the period of significance. Alterations that are significant in themselves include the Capitol's east and west wings (1909-1912), the 1958 Addition to the Montana Highway Department Building, the 1957 reconfiguration of to the Capitol Grounds, the 1970 Addition to the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building, the 1974 Addition to the Unemployment Compensation Commission Building (Walt Sullivan Building) and the 1977 Addition to the State Office Building (Mitchell Building). Later building additions, such as the 1981 Addition to the State Laboratory Building (Cogswell Building) and the 1986 Addition to the Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building, generally meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Both additions compliment the original building, but remain distinctive enough to read as dating from a later period. The 1996 Addition to the Boiler Plant, on the other hand, is almost indistinguishable from the original section of the building. Even so, the building is still able to convey its significant utilitarian role within the historic district.

Perhaps the most troubling alteration to contributing buildings within the district is the insensitive replacement of original windows. This is especially jarring in the original sections of the Montana Highway Department Building and the State Office Building (Mitchell Building). In the case of the former, the original multi-light wood sashes were replaced with metal sashes containing dark reflective glass. On the Mitchell Building, the original nine-light metal sashes were replaced on the façade with four-light metal sashes, which do somewhat replicate the original light configuration. On the secondary elevations, however, the windows openings were reduced in size and retrofitted with smaller two-light windows. Other alterations to contributing buildings within the district include the replacement of entrances and the construction of safety/access structures such as fire escapes and ADA-compliant ramps. While such changes do negatively impact historic integrity, especially at the individual resource level, they are not

damaging enough—even when considered cumulatively—to render the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A and/or Criterion C. It is also important to note that many of these alterations are reversible. The Montana State Capitol, for instance, sported insensitive metal replacement windows for several years until these were replaced with more historically accurate wood sashes during the 1999-2000 restoration.

Only one building, two sites, and seven objects have been added to the Capitol Campus since the end of its period of historical significance in 1982. The non-contributing building is located at the northeast end of the historic district and, therefore, does not significantly impact the setting of the contributing buildings or the district itself. Furthermore, the building is consistent with the scale and architectural quality found throughout the historic district, while also reflecting the continued development of Montana's state government and the Capitol Campus in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The Department of Natural Resources & Conservation Building (1983-1985, Metcalf Building) indicates a marked increase in statewide concern over environmental matters during the 1970s; as such, the building will easily contribute to the historic district in future, in the event of a nomination addendum. The same can be said for non-contributing sites and objects. Other non-contributing sites and objects, which include several sculptures and monuments, are small in scale and do not significant impact the overall integrity of the district. They typically possess equal associational, symbolic and/or artistic value as contributing objects, but were added to the historic district after 1982. Just as importantly, the Montana Historic Capitol Campus Historic District retains every permanent building constructed within its boundaries from 1895 through the present. As such, the historic district provides a complete architectural record of the state's physical expansion in the Capitol environs during (and beyond) its period of historical significance.

In sum, the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District retains excellent overall historic integrity. Non-contributing resources have minimal impact on the historic district and most significant alterations to contributing buildings either occurred during the period of significance or meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Minor alterations, such as the replacement of windows and entrances, do negatively impact historic integrity, especially at the individual resource level, but not sufficiently enough to render the historic district ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A and/or C. Finally, the well-preserved physical integrity of the district evokes a powerful sense of its period(s) of architectural and historical significance. As such, the district also possesses the more abstract components of historic integrity: feeling and association.

Historic Preservation

The State of Montana is highly cognizant of the historic value of the Montana State Capitol and its surrounding campus. This is evidenced by the previous listing of three individual buildings (the Montana State Capitol, the Montana Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building and the Unemployment Compensation Commission Building) in the National Register of Historic Places, as well as the funding of this district nomination. Moreover, the state has also invested in several brick-and-mortar preservation projects including a $26 million restoration of the Capitol completed in 1999-2000. Smaller projects, such as a recent rehabilitation of the 1918 Livestock Building, will also be important to preserving the historic and architectural character of the district. The recently-competed *Montana Capitol Complex Master Plan* (2010) also emphasizes the importance of maintaining the campus's historic and architectural character. This includes a directive to retain extant historic resources, as well as design guidelines that promote historically-sensitive development and planning in the future.

Individual Resources

Resource Name	Smithsonian Number	Date	Architect / Artist	Style	NR Status
Montana State Capitol	24LC0786	1899-1902; 1909-1912	Bell & Kent; Frank M. Andrews	Neo-classical Revival	Contributing Building / Individually Listed
Legislative Restaurant / Capitol Annex	24LC2377	1910	Link & Haire	Neo-classical Revival	Contributing Building
Boiler Plant	24LC2376	1968	Morrison-Maierle & Associates	Neo-classical Revival	Contributing Building
Livestock Building	24LC2387	1918	Link & Haire	Neo-classical Revival / Italian Renaissance Revival	Contributing Building
Board of Health Building	24LC2375	1919-1920	Link & Haire	Neo-classical Revival / Italian Renaissance Revival	Contributing Building
Governor's Mansion / Executive Residence	24LC2380	1957-1959	Chander C. Cohagen	Modern – Contemporary	Contributing Building
Unemployment Compensation Commission Building / Walt Sullivan Building	24LC2193	1959-1961; 1974	Lewy Evans, Jr.; Morrison-Maierle & Associates	Modern – Curtain Wall	Contributing Building / Individually Listed
State Laboratory Building / W. F. Cogswell Building	24LC2191	1954-1955; 1981	Vincent H. Walsh; Davidson & Kuhr	Stripped Classical; Modern – Brutalist	Contributing Building
State Office Building / Sam W. Mitchell Building	24LC2393	1948-1950; 1975-1977	Vincent H. Walsh; Crossman-Whitney-Griffin	Stripped Classical	Contributing Building
Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building / Museum & Historical Society Building	24LC1970	1950-1952; 1970; 1986	A. V. McIver; Davidson & Kuhr	Modern	Contributing Building / Individually Listed
Social & Rehabilitation Services Department Building / DPHHS Building	24LC2399	1975-1976	Knight & Company	Modern – New Formalist	Contributing Building
Montana Highway Department Building / Scott Hart Building / Agriculture & Livestock Building	24LC2394	1936; 1956-1959	George H. Shanley; Bordeleau-Pannell & Amundson	Stripped Classical; Modern – Curtain Wall	Contributing Building
Fish & Game Department Building / Fish, Wildlife & Parks Headquarters Building	24LC2381	1975-1976	Campeau & Crennen	Postmodern – Spanish Colonial Revival / Rustic	Contributing Building
Montana Teachers Retirement System Building	24LC2400	1969-1970	Campeau & Crennen	Modern	Contributing Building
Justice Building & Montana State Library / Joseph P. Mazurek Building	24LC2390	1980-1982	Page-Werner & Associates	Modern – Brutalist	Contributing Building
Department of Natural Resources & Conservation Building / Lee Metcalf Building	24LC2392	1983-1985	Kommers, McLaughlin & Leavengood	Postmodern – Neo-modern	NC Building
Capitol Grounds		1895			Contributing Site
Montana Veterans Monument		1976			Contributing Site

Resource Name	Smithsonian Number	Date	Architect / Artist	Style	NR Status
Capitol Park		1978-1980			Contributing Site
Montana Highway Patrol Memorial		1997			NC Site
Montana Centennial Square		2002			NC Site
"Montana"		1900	Edward Van Landeghem		Contributing Object
Thomas Francis Meagher Statue		1905	Charles J. Mulligan		Contributing Object
"Arrastra"		1937; moved 1968			Contributing Object
Liberty Bell Replica		1950			Contributing Object
Ten Commandments		1956			Contributing Object
Nutter Memorial		c. 1962; 2006			Contributing Object
Montana National Guard Spruce Tree		1970			Contributing Object
POW & MIA Freedom Tree		1973			Contributing Object
"Eagle"		1976	Allen Richter		Contributing Object
Presidential George Bush Elm Tree		1989			NC Object
"Herd Bull"		1990; installed 1994	Benji Daniels & James J. Hadcock		NC Object
Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building Landscape Beautification Project		1992			NC Object
Pearl Harbor Memorial		1995			NC Object
Lewis & Clark Golden Willow		1989			NC Object
Peace Pole		c. 2000			NC Object
"Symbol of the Pros"		1982; installed 2000	Bob Scriver		NC Object

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Government
Architecture

Period of Significance

1895 – 1982

Significant Dates

1895
1902
1972

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Charles E. Kent & John H. Bell
Frank M. Andrews
John G. Link & Charles S. Haire
George H. Shanley
Vincent H. Walsh
A. V. McIver
Bordeleau-Pannell & Amundson
Chandler C. Cohagen
Evans, Lamont & Cole
Morrison-Maierle & Associates
Campeau & Crennen
Knight & Company
Crossman-Whitney & Griffin

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District possesses exceptional historic and architectural significance at the statewide level. Its long period of significance begins in 1895, when the state purchased the Capitol Grounds on Helena's eastside, and ends in 1982. The ending date extends past the typical "50 years from the present" to include events of exceptional significance to the state of Montana, including passage of the transformative Executive Reorganization Act in 1971 and the adoption of a new state constitution in 1972. Long-range planning for the Capitol Campus was also solidified in 1972 with the publication of *Montana State Capitol Complex: A Planning Study* and its accompanying "long-range development plan." This plan called for the construction of several new buildings and resources. The last construction associated with the 1972 master plan occurred in 1982. Because these resources represent the larger vision, and are the physical evidence of the 1972 master plan, the period of significance extends to 1982. Because the majority of its contributing resources and most of its period of significance date from the historic (pre-1965) period, the historic district need not meet National Register Criterion Consideration G. However, due to the exceptional significance of events associated with the district during the early 1970s, the historic district can easily be considered a "property that has achieved significance within the past 50 years" in addition to its earlier "historic" significance. In sum, the historic district meets National Register Criterion Consideration G without being required to do so. The historic district also contains one religious monument ("Ten Commandments"), two moved objects (Arrastra and Governor Donald G. Nutter Memorial) and several commemorative properties. However, the district need not meet Criterion Consideration A, B or F, because these resources are not of primary associational significance within the district.

Under National Register Criterion A, the district represents the ongoing growth and evolution of state government in Montana from 12 offices and 8 boards in 1889 to a massive organization that employed nearly 19,000 people by the mid-1970s. It took only a single decade for the state to outgrow the Montana State Capitol, which was completed in 1902. East and west wings were added to the Capitol in 1900-1912 and several new buildings were constructed nearby over the following decades forming the "Capitol Campus." Many of these buildings were constructed for specific state agencies, while others were built to accommodate general office overflow. In terms of job creation alone, state government has had a significant impact on the lives of countless Montanans. However, it is the policies and programs set by the state's elected officials and bureaucratic agencies that reach into every corner of Montana society. From social welfare and public health to livestock laws and wildlife management, state government affects the lives of every Montana citizen on a daily basis. The Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District not only reflects those policies and programs, it also served as the site where they were debated and eventually adopted by state government for public benefit. As such, the historic district possesses statewide significance in the area of government under National Register Criterion A. It is inextricably associated with events that had a significant impact on almost every facet of Montana society during its long period of historical significance.

In addition to its historical significance, the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District also possesses statewide architectural significance under National Register Criterion C. The district is home to several fine buildings designed by some of Montana's leading architects in a variety of styles. Beginning with the Neoclassical Revival Montana State Capitol (1899-1902, wings, 1912-1909), buildings on the Capitol Campus reflect the evolution of style in public architecture in the United States from the revivalism of the early 20th century through the expressionist modernism of the early 1970s. Styles represented within the historic district include: Neoclassical Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Stripped Classical, Modern, New Formalism, Brutalism and Postmodern. Implementing those styles were some of Montana's best architects and architectural firms, including Link & Haire, George H. Shanley, Vincent H. Walsh, Chandler C. Cohagen and Campeau & Crennen, among others. Such a collection of well-executed architectural styles is rare in Montana, limited to the Capitol Campus in Helena and some of the state's

university campuses. Due to its exceptional collection of public buildings and architectural styles, the Montana State Capitol Campus is eligible for the National Register at the statewide level under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

CRITERION A (GOVERNMENT): THE EVOLUTION OF STATE GOVERNMENT IN MONTANA

Montana's Original Societies: Native American Cultural Geographies

When Montana Territory was created in 1864, its political boundaries were thrust upon pre-existing physical and cultural geographies. From a Euro-American perspective, Montana's physical attributes offered a potential bonanza in furs, gold, timber and rangeland. The well-established Native populations already living in the region proved a far more complicated matter. Native Americans could facilitate Euro-American expansion through trade, scouting, military alliances, religious conversion, or even intermarriage, but they might also represent a formidable obstacle of resistance. Native American perspectives on Euro-American exploration and settlement in what would become Montana were equally complex, but with much higher stakes. On the one hand, interaction with Euro-Americans provided access to information, material goods and resources. This included guns and horses—two acquisitions that had a transformative impact on Native cultures. On the other hand, Euro-American expansion was also an obvious threat to Native American lifeways, territorial claims, and ultimately, their very survival. Moreover, the region was home to a diverse group of Native cultures, who had complicated relationships with each other, as well as varied reactions to Euro-American exploration and settlement. Regardless of their cultural traditions and intra/inter-relationships, each Native American tribe living in the region would eventually be enveloped by the expanding boundaries of the United States, and later by the State of Montana. This led to the eventual "removal" of most tribes to reservations—island nations where Native peoples have established their own contemporary tribal societies and political institutions in the face of overwhelming challenges. Thousands of other Native individuals live outside of reservations, but still claim cultural and political ties with their tribes. In essence, Montana's native populations have dual citizenship: they are Americans and Montanans, but also members of their own Native nations.

The region's first immigrants entered present-day Montana some thirteen thousand years ago, entering North America from Siberian Asia via the Bearing land bridge and then traveling south along the "Great North Trail' that followed the Rocky Montains.[13] Prehistoric peoples continued to inhabit Montana's future boundaries for the next millennium, adapting to environmental changes and developing sophisticated cultures. By the time Euro-Americans reached the area in the early 1800s, it was home to two broadly-defined Native cultural groups. To the east of the Rocky Mountains, Native Americans created a mobile "Plains culture" that focused primarily on bison hunting and, beginning in the mid-1700s, horse ownership. Most Plains tribes migrated from the Upper Midwest and Canada in 1600s and 1700s under pressure from Euro-American expansion and other Native tribes. They have cultural and linguistic ties to Algonquian and Siouan traditions. The "Plateau culture" living in the mountains and valleys to west of the Continental Divide focused more on fishing and plant gathering. Their primary cultural ties are found to the west in the Columbia River region, although Plateau tribes also adopted many aspects of Plains culture including bison hunting. Both cultural groups included a diverse group of tribal nations with their own unique cultural traditions.[14] A brief overview of each of major Montana tribe is found below.

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[13] Michael P. Malone, Richard B. Roeder and William L. Lang. *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, Seattle & London: University of Washington Press, 1991 [Revised Edition], 8.

[14] Malone, 11-13; Krys Holmes. *Montana Stories of the Land*, Helena, Montana: Montana Historical Society Press, 2009, 45-48. Accessed online at http://svcalt.mt.gov/education/textbook/Textbookmainpage.asp.

Blackfeet (Piegan Blackfeet / Pikuni)
Part of the Blackfoot Confederacy (Niitisitapi), which also included the Northern Blackfeet (Siksika) and the Bloods (Kainah) of the Canadian Plains, the Blackfeet migrated from the northern Great Lakes region in the 1700s. Upon reaching their eventual homeland, the Blackfeet encountered the Shoshone, a Uto-Aztecan people centered in present-day Wyoming. One of the first tribes to obtain horses from the Spanish, the Shoshone were a dominant force on the plains through the 1700s. Once the Blackfeet acquired horses for themselves, however, they drove the Shoshone south. Following this victory, their vast territory stretched along the Rocky Mountain Front from the three forks of the Missouri River to the Canadian border and then east along the Musselshell River to present-day Glasgow, Montana. While their southern border was contested by the Crow, allied tribes to the north (the other members of the Blackfoot Confederacy) and east (the Gros Ventres or A'aninin) made those borders more porous.[15]

The Blackfeet mounted a successful resistance to Euro-American expansion until small pox decimated their population in the 1830s. Over the next few decades, the tribe offered a more conciliatory attitude toward the United States—signing treaties with the federal government in 1855, 1865 and 1868—but increased mining activities in Blackfeet territory brought about a return to resistance.[16] Tensions escalated over the next decade, as retaliations from both sides became increasing violent. The conflict reached a tragic end on the morning of January 23, 1870, when a peaceful encampment of Blackfeet along the Marias River was attacked by Major Eugene M. Baker. The Baker Massacre killed 173 Blackfeet and effectively ended tribal resistance. Over the next few decades, the federal government unilaterally reduced Blackfeet territory. The first reduction came in 1873, when the southern boundary of the reservation was moved 200 miles north. In 1888, separate reservations were created for the Blackfeet (the Blackfeet Reservation), the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine (the Fort Belknap Reservation), and Assiniboine and Dakota and Lakota Sioux (the Fort Peck Reservation), thereby reducing the territory of each tribal group significantly. A final reduction in 1896, which took lands that now make up Glacier National Park and the Lewis & Clark National Forest, is still heavily contested by the Blackfeet. Like many Montana tribes, the Blackfeet chose to organize their government under the provisions of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. In 2009, the Blackfeet Nation includes approximately 15,118 members, with about 6,633 individuals living on or near the 1.5 million-acre Blackfeet Reservation. The town of Browning, Montana serves as the tribe's administrative center.[17]

Gros Ventre (A'aninin)
The Gros Ventre, an Algonquian-speaking people with close cultural ties to the Arapaho and Cheyenne, moved into present-day northeastern Montana in the 1700s. They quickly established an alliance with the powerful Blackfeet to the west and both tribes resisted Euro-American expansion during the early 1800s until small pox decimated their populations. The Blackfeet and Gros Ventre did not participate in the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851, which established territorial boundaries for most tribes on the northern and central Great Plains. Even so, the treaty still granted the tribes a large swath of northcentral Montana. This territory was further clarified when the Blackfeet signed a treaty with Isaac I. Stevens, Governor of Washington Territory, at the mouth of the Judith River in October of 1855. The Gros Ventres would share this territory with the Blackfeet and the Assiniboine (Nakota) until 1888. At this time the already-reduced Blackfeet Reservation was divided into three separate reservations: the Blackfeet Reservation (Blackfeet), the Fort Belknap Reservation (Gross Ventre and Assiniboine) and the Fort Peck Reservation (Assiniboine, Dakota and Lakota Sioux). Together with the Assiniboine, the Gross Ventre organized politically as the "Fort Belknap Community" under the provisions of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. Today, the Gros Ventre continue to share the Fort Belknap Reservation with the Assiniboine. Situated in north-central Montana with the Milk River as its northern boundary, the Fort Belknap Reservation covers

[15] Malone, 16; Holmes, 57.

[16] The treaties of 1865 and 1868 were never ratified by the federal government.

[17] Montana Office of Public Instruction. "Indian Education for All: Montana Indians: Their History and Location, April 2009," 7-16. Accessed online at http://www.opi.mt.gov/pdf/IndianEd/Resources/MTIndiansHistorylocation.pdf.

654,576 acres and is headquarters at Fort Belknap, Montana. As of 2009, there were 7,303 enrolled members (from both the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine tribes), with about 1,500 enrolled individuals living off the reservation.[18]

Crow (Apsaalooke)

A Siouan speaking people, ancestors of the Crow migrated west from the Upper Great Lakes region, eventually settling along the Missouri River in present-day North and South Dakota, where they lived in earthen lodges and practiced agriculture. Some 400 years ago, this group split into two factions, with the Hidatsa remaining along the Missouri River and the Crow, who numbered about 500 people, moving west into present-day Wyoming and southern Montana. By the early 1800s, the Crow adapted well to the horse-bison culture of the Great Plains and were a formidable region power with a population that reached nearly 8,000 before being decimated by small pox. They were, however, surrounded by equally powerful enemies to the north (the Blackfeet) and east (the Sioux). This led the Crow to ally with the United States, signing a "treaty of friendship" with the young nation in 1825. The Crow also participated in the landmark Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851, which established territorial boundaries for several tribes living on the northern and central Great Plains. At this time, the Crow were granted an approximately 38.5 million acre territory that essentially covered all of present-day Montana to south and east of the Yellowstone River, as well as the Big Horn River Basin and Big Horn Mountains in present-day Wyoming. This territory was reduced to about 8 million acres by the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868. Even so, the Crow maintained their alliance with the United States, participating in military actions against the Lakota Sioux, Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho during the 1870s, including the infamous Battle of the Little Bighorn.

Despite their long-standing alliance with the United States, the Crow suffered the same fate as Montana's other Native tribes. Their reservation was reduced in size three more times in 1882, 1890 and 1905, until it covered only about 2.5 million acres. During the 20th century, the Crow have used legal and political measures to obtain just compensation for their lost lands and resist broad federal policies directed at Native Americans. Beginning in 1904, for instance, the Crow initiated a legal battle to receive addition compensation for their tribal lands, which finally culminated in a nearly $10.25 million dollar settlement in 1962. The Crow also drafted their own Allotment Act in 1920 and refused to organize under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, instead adopting their own constitution in 1948. In 2009, the Crow Nation included 10,333 enrolled members, with just over 7,000 of those individuals living on or near the 2.5 million-acre reservation. Tribal headquarters are located at Crow Agency, Montana.[19]

Sioux (Lakota and Dakota)

Often referred to as the "Great Sioux Nation" or Oceti Sakowin ("Seven Councils Fire"), the Sioux were living near the headwaters of the Mississippi River by the late 1500s. Over the next few centuries, they spread across the northern Great Plains until they controlled a vast territory centered in present-day North and South Dakota. The Sioux are generally divided into three linguistically and geographically-based subgroups: the Eastern Dakota (Santee-Sisseton), the Western Dakota (Yankton-Yanktonai or Nakota) and the Lakota (Teton). Because their territory pushed into the eastern fringes of present-day Montana and Wyoming, the Lakota Sioux figure most prominently in the region's history. The Sioux orchestrated a formidable resistance to American expansion into Native territory, which eventually led to the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851. This established broad territories for the Sioux, Crow, Blackfeet, Assiniboine, Cheyenne and Arapaho, as well as the Hidastsi, Mandans and Arikaras. Another Fort Laramie Treaty signed in 1868, created a Great Sioux Reservation covering most of western South Dakota. Unfortunately, tension between the United States and the Sioux continued, resulting in the so-called "Indian Wars" of the 1870s. Along with their Cheyenne and Arapaho allies, the Lakota Sioux defeated Lt. George Armstrong Custer at the Battle of the Little Big Horn. Their victory, however, was short-lived. In the 1880s most defiant bands of Sioux either surrendered or were pursued and captured by U.S. Military forces. In 1889, the Great Sioux Reservation was split into several smaller reservations in North and

[18] Ibid., 33-39.

[19] Ibid., 17-21.

South Dakota. While most Sioux settled on the Dakota reservations, a few bands of Dakota and Lakota Sioux choose to join the Assiniboine on the Fort Peck Reservation in northeastern Montana.[20]

Assiniboine (Nakoda)

The Assiniboine spit off from the Sioux in about 1600, moving north to form an alliance with the Cree. Soon after, they divided into two factions: one moved west into the Upper Red River region, while the other moved north to Lake Winnipeg. Along with their Cree allies, the southern Assiniboine began adopting the bison-horse culture of the Great Plains. During this period, the Assiniboine and their Cree allies also engaged in bitter territorial battles with the Sioux, Arikara, Cheyenne, Blackfeet and Gros Ventre. Eventually, the Assiniboine split once again with a southern branch moving towards the Missouri River. Here they began to engage with the American Fur Company at Fort Union, a trading post at the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. By the mid-1800s, the Assiniboine and Sioux had overcome their past differences, sharing bison hunts and intermarrying. The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 granted the Assiniboine a relatively small territory that radiated westward from Fort Union between the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers. Four years later, they were assigned by a separate treaty to the sprawling Blackfeet Reservation, which they shared with the Blackfeet and Gros Ventre until 1881. At that time, the Blackfeet Reservation was divided into three smaller reservations: the Blackfeet Reservation, the Fort Belknap Reservation and the Fort Peck Reservation. No strangers to fractionalization, the Assiniboine again split into two groups. One group joined the Gros Ventre on the Fort Belknap Reservation, while another settled on the Fort Peck Reservation. They were joined on the Fort Peck Reservation by the several bands of Dakota and Lakota Sioux, who, for various reasons, chose not to settle on the Great Sioux Reservation or its smaller successors in the Dakotas.

The two groups of Montana Assiniboine also chose different paths during the 20th century. The Fort Belknap Assiniboine joined with the Gros Ventre to organize politically as the "Fort Belknap Community" under the provisions of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. As of 2009, there were 7,303 enrolled members in the Fort Belknap Community. The Assiniboine and Sioux tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation, on the other hand, reject the Indian Reorganization Act, choosing instead to retain a previously-adopted constitution dating from 1927. On the Fort Peck Reservation, which covers just over 2 million acres, there are 6,962 enrolled Sioux members and 4,209 enrolled Assiniboine members. Approximately 1,000 individuals from other tribes also live on the Fort Peck Reservation, including a significant numbers of Chippewa from the Turtle Mountain Reservation in North Dakota, Assiniboine from the nearby Fort Belknap Reservation, Canadian Assiniboine and members of the Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikiara) of North Dakota.[21]

Northern Cheyenne (Tsisitstas / So'taa'eo'o)

The Cheyenne are an Algonquian-speaking people who originally lived south of Hudson Bay and James Bay. They slowly migrated west, settling in the Red River region for a time before moving on to the Upper Missouri area. Here they transitioned to an agricultural lifestyle, but also began hunting bison in the early 1700s. The Cheyenne acquired horses in about 1750 and quickly adapted to the horse-bison culture of the Great Plains. In 1825, the Cheyenne sign a "friendship treaty" with the United States during a diplomatic tour by Indian Agent Benjamin O'Fallon and General Henry Atkinson. Soon thereafter, the Cheyenne split into two groups. The larger "Southern Cheyenne" moved into the Arkansas River basin of Colorado and Kansas, while a smaller group of "Northern Cheyenne" inhabited an area that stretched from the headwaters of the Platte River in present-day Nebraska to the Yellowstone River in present-day Montana. The Ft. Laramie Treaty of 1851 created a loose territory for the Cheyenne and their allies, the Arapaho, centered in northwest Colorado. Even so, the Northern Cheyenne continued to journey into the Black Hills region and southeastern Montana, where they intermingled with the Sioux.

[20] Malone, 19-20; Montana Office of Public Instruction, 40-44; Guy Gibbon, "Sioux" in *Encyclopedia of the Great Plains*, ed. David Wishart, Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 2004, 601.

[21] Montana Office of Public Instruction, 33-34; Holmes, 47.

The Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho, experiencing their own struggles with Euro-American encroachment into their territory, eventually chose to ally with the Sioux in their military campaigns against the United States. They were participants in the defeat of Lt. General George Armstrong Custer at the Battle of the Little Bighorn in 1876, which the Cheyenne refer to as, "where Long Hair was wiped away forever." It was a valiant, but ultimately, hollow victory. Along with the Arapaho, the Northern Cheyenne were exiled to live alongside the Southern Cheyenne in Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). Finding the conditions there unacceptable, the Northern Cheyenne escaped back to Montana under the leadership of Chief Dull Knife (Morning Star) and Chief Littlewolf in 1878-1879. As a result of their perseverance, the Northern Cheyenne were granted a small (approximately 450,000-acre) reservation in the Tongue River area of southeastern Montana in 1884. The Northern Cheyenne chose to organize politically under the provisions of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. As of 2009, there were 7,374 enrolled tribal members, with about 4,200 individuals living on or near the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. The town of Lame Deer, Montana serves as the tribe's administrative center.[22]

Chippewa (Annishinabe / Ojibwe), Cree (Ne-i-yah-wahk) and Métis

Algonquian-speaking peoples, the Chippewa and Cree migrated westward across the Canadian prairies from their ancestral homelands in Eastern Canada and the Great Lakes region during the 1700s. They soon became heavily involved in the fur trade, conducting business with both the Hudson Bay Company and Northwest Company. This brought them nearer to fur trading posts such as Battleford and Batouche, both in present-day Saskatchewan, Pembina in present-day North Dakota and Fort Benton in present-day Montana. Intermarriage between European, especially French, fur-trappers and Cree and Chippewa women became a common practice during this period, resulting in the formation of the distinct multi-cultural "Metis" population. The Metis maintained cultural ties with both their French and Native heritage, and eventually developed their own language (Mitchif), which combines Chippewa, Cree, French and a little English. Joined by thousands of Chippewa and Cree, the Metis established a community in the Red River region of present-day Manitoba during the early 19th century. Attempts to create a sovereign nation for the Metis and Chippewa in the Red River region failed, and subsequent military rebellions led by Louis Riel in 1869-1870 and 1885 were ultimately put down by the Canadian government.

Following the Reil Rebellion, many Metis and Chippewa drifted into North Dakota and Montana. Some settled on the 10-million acre Turtle Mountain Reservation, which was set aside for the Metis and Chippewa in north-central North Dakota in 1863. This reservation was reduced by over 90 percent in 1892, with the federal government paying the Metis and Chippewa just 10 cents per acre for their ceded lands. For refusing to sign off on the so-called "Ten-Cent Treaty," Chief Little Shell and his people—many of whom were away on a hunting trip in Montana—were removed from the tribal roles. Since this time, the Little Shell Band has remained a landless tribe without federal recognition. Many have settled in Montana, where they organized as the "Abandoned Band of Chippewa" in 1927 and the "Landless Indians of Montana" in 1934. The tribe, who received state recognition as the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana in the 1980s, had about 3,850 enrolled members in 2009. Headquartered in Great Falls, Montana, the tribe continues to fight for federal recognition. Other Chippewa and Metis led by Chief Stone Child (or Rocky Boy) also found their way to Montana in the 1890s. Joined by a group of Cree under the leadership of Chief Little Bear, they began to agitate for their own reservation in Montana. With support from influential non-Indians, the Chippewa and Cree were able to secure the small (56,035-acre) Rocky Boy's Reservation in 1916. The tribe organized politically as the "Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation" under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. As of 2009, the Rocky Boy's Reservation, which now covers 122,259 acres, was home to about 5,000 individuals, including 3,750 enrolled tribal members. The rural community of Rocky Boy serves as the tribe's administrative headquarters.[23]

[22] Montana Office of Public Instruction, 50-54.

[23] Ibid., 45-49 and 55-60.

Salish (Sélish / Seliñ), Kootenai (Ktunaxa / Ksanka) and Pend d'Oreille (Qíispé)
It is generally accepted that Montana's Salish and Pend d'Oreille Tribes both originated from Salish-speaking peoples living along the Pacific Coast and in the Columbia River Basin. They likely migrated to present-day Montana in the 1600s. Salish oral history, on the other hand, indicates that their people inhabited the Bitterroot Valley since the time of creation, with other bands of Salish migrating east. However they arrived in Montana, the Salish and Pend d'Oreille, who considered themselves relatives and often intermarried, had a wide territory before Plains tribes arrived on the scene in the 1700s. The Salish, who were centered in the Bitterroot Valley, traveled as far west as the Big Horn Mountains in present-day northern Wyoming. They also had bands based east of the Continental Divide around the Helena, Butte and Three Forks area of present-day Montana. The Pend d'Oreille also straddled the Continental Divide, with bands living around Pend d'Oreille Lake in present-day Idaho and the Clark Fork River, Flathead Lake and Sun River Basin areas of present-day Montana. The Kootenai, who speak a unique language unrelated to any other Native Americans, lived in the very northeast corner of present-day Montana, with a territory that also extended into Canada and the Idaho panhandle. They arranged their society into seven distinct bands based on their winter homelands. The southernmost band, the Fish Trap People (Ksanka) lived around the west side of Flathead Lake. Their wide territories allowed each of Montana's western tribes to embrace aspects of both Plateau and Plains culture.

The Salish and Pend d'Oreille maintained amicable relations with their Salish-speaking relatives to the west and the Kootenai to the north, but their southern and eastern borders were contested. While they occasionally socialized with the Shoshone to the south, these tribes also often raided one another. The arrival of the Blackfeet in the 1700s created a constant eastern threat to the Salish and Pend d'Oreille and both tribes were eventually forced to abandon their territory east of the Continental Divide. Euro-Americans provided a potential ally against the Blackfeet and other Plains Tribes, and the Salish and Pend d'Oreille participated in the fur trade and also showed an interest in Christianity. St. Mary's Mission was established in the Bitterroot Valley at present-day Stevensville in 1841. As more Euro-Americans pushed into Salish, Pend O'reille and Kootenai Territory, the United States government moved to confine them to a reservation. The three tribes met with Issac I. Stevens (Territorial Governor of Washington) at Council Groves in 1855. The resulting Hellgate Treaty ceded 22 million acres of Native territory to the United States, but promised the Salish, Pend O'reille and Kootenai a reservation in the Bitterroot Valley. This land, however, proved too valuable to resist and the United States "negotiated" the removal of the tribe to the Jocko Reservation (now the Flathead Reservation) south of Flathead Lake in 1871. In the 20th century, the three tribes organized as the "Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes" under the provisions of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. Today the Flathead Reservation, which is headquartered at Pablo, covers nearly 1.25 million acres. In 2009, there were 6,961 enrolled members of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, with 4,244 enrolled individuals living on the Flathead Reservation.[24]

Montana's Territorial Government (1864 – 1889)
"Montana," a Latin word meaning "mountainous," became a political entity when President Abraham Lincoln signed the Organic Act of the Territory of Montana on May 26, 1864. The new territory was cut from the eastern portion of Idaho Territory, which had only just celebrated its one-year anniversary. Described as a "geographic impossibility," by Montana historian, Michael P. Malone, Idaho Territory contained all of present-day Idaho and Montana, as well as most of present-day Wyoming. It was the first territory in the American Northwest to straddle the continental divide stretching along the Rocky Mountains, thus abandoning both physical geography and jurisdictional history. The area to the east of the divide was part of the 1803 Louisiana Purchase, while the area to the west was part of the "Oregon County," obtained from the British by treaty in 1846. What did hold the original Idaho Territory together, at least briefly, was a gold rush that brought thousands to the region during the early 1860s. Beginning with the gold fields around present-day Pierce, Idaho in 1860, the Northern Rockies and associated valleys were soon dotted with mining settlements.

[24] Malone, 15; Montana Office of Public Instruction, 22-32.

Two significant gold camps sprang up in what would soon become southwestern Montana: Bannack on Grasshopper Creek, established in 1862, and Virginia City on Alder Creek, established in 1863. It was not long before these communities began agitating for a new territory east of the Continent Divide. In their estimation, Lewiston, the capital of Idaho Territory, was located too far west to properly govern Bannack, Virginia City and other mining camps east of the divide. Supporters of a new territory found an ally in Sidney Edgerton, the newly appointed chief justice of Idaho Territory. After learning of his appointment to the "faraway judicial district east of the Divide," Edgerton decided his best course of action was to make the eastern district a separate territory. In Washington D.C., Edgerton joined his fellow Ohioan and Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, Representative James M. Ashley, in pushing for the new territory. They succeeded not only in establishing Montana Territory, but in "stealing" a significant chunk of land from Idaho Territory. Apparently using the same logic employed when Idaho Territory was created one year earlier, the boundary of Montana Territory was pushed west of the continental divide to the Bitterroot Mountains. This maneuver left Idaho with a slender northern panhandle and Montana with a lasting geographic—and sometimes cultural—divide between east and west.[25]

The government created by the Organic Act of the Territory of Montana in 1864 was relatively boiler-plate, a well-honed formula that gave western territories a measure of self-government, while keeping them under tight federal control. A popularly-elected bicameral legislature with a seven-member upper "council" and a thirteen-member lower "assembly," fulfilled the promise of self-government. Montanans also elected their own non-voting delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives. All executive and judicial officials of the new territory, however, were appointed by the President of the United States. Montana Territory's executive branch included a governor, secretary, attorney and marshal. As a reward for his role in creating Montana Territory, Sidney Edgerton was appointed its first governor. The Judicial Branch was made up of a chief justice of the Supreme Court and two associate justices. Rounding out the original territorial government was a surveyor general, appointed by the President, and a clerk of the Supreme Court, appointed by the Supreme Court. Bannack served as the first territorial capital, but was usurped by rival Virginia City in 1865. Ten years later, the capital moved to Helena, another mining city, where it remained throughout the territorial period and into statehood.[26]

Montana's early territorial period was fraught with Civil War animosities, tensions with Native Americans, and the inevitable conflict between self-government and federal control. Republican administrations in Washington, D. C. typically sent members of their own party to govern Montana Territory, which, at least initially, was strongly Democratic. Even more detrimental to political stability was when the federal government failed to appoint *anyone* to a territorial post. For instance, Montana's first sixteen months passed without the appointment of a territorial secretary. The resentment of early Montanans toward the federal government did not prevent them from seeking assistance in pacifying the region's defiant Native American populations. Montana Territory was juxtaposed over preexisting Native lands and mining put pressure on Native life in a way that previous Euro-American endeavors in the region, such as the fur trade, had not. Although many Native tribes in Montana maintained peaceful relations with the federal government, including the Crow and the Plateau tribes of the western mountains, some type of resistance against Euro-American encroachment was inevitable. Particularly embittered were the Blackfeet of northcentral Montana and the Sioux of southeastern Montana, who sometimes turned to violence in an effort to defend their territory. This led to the establishment of several federal military installments in Montana, including Fort Shaw and Fort Ellis in 1867. Even in the face of such overwhelming issues, the territorial government went about its business. The first legislature passed laws dealing with education, roads, irrigation and mining. Early legislative assemblies also voted to expand the territorial government, adding three elected posts: auditor, treasurer and superintendent of public schools.[27]

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[25] Malone, 94-95 in passim.

[26] Ibid., 97 and 99; United States Congress. "Organic Act of the Territory of Montana," May 26, 1864. Accessed online http://leg.mt.gov/content/Laws%20and%20Constitution/MCA%20Supplements/organic_act_of_the_territory_of_montana.pdf.

[27] Malone, 100, 106 and 119.

Throughout the 1870s and 1880s, Montana Territory gained greater political and economic stability. Benjamin F. Potts appeared to be just another "unemployed Republican" when he was appointed territorial governor in 1870, but he proved to be the moderating force Montana needed. During his long administration (1870-1883), Potts worked to stabilize the territory's small bureaucracy and to bring territorial and county debts under control. Contributing to Montana's economic growth during the 1870s and 1880s was a great livestock boom on the eastern plains and, most significantly, the coming of the railroads. The Utah & Northern (a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railroad) reached Montana's southwestern border in 1880. Construction continued up the Beaverhead Valley and into Montana's rich mining core, reaching Butte in 1881. The Northern Pacific Railroad, which stretched along southern Montana, followed closely behind, meeting at Gold Creek on September 8, 1883.[28] The railroads were very good for Montana's two leading industries: mining and agriculture. As historian Michael P. Malone explains in *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*:

> Ranchers and farmers needed railroad access to reach national and international markets, and mining developers had to have rails to import heavy machinery and to export their precious metals. Once rails arrived in the territory, a boom in silver mining began that lasted into the 1890s and made Montana one of the leading industrial mining industries in the world. The coming of the railroads, along with the resulting growth of corporate mining and livestock production, led to the flush times of the 1880s and paved the way for Montana statehood in 1889.[29]

Montana Achieves Statehood

After an almost comical attempt at statehood in 1866—the six-day constitutional convention produced a state constitution that was almost immediately lost—Montanans accepted their territorial status for the next two decades.[30] By the mid-1880s, however, Montana seemed poised to achieve full status among the nation's states. Its political and economic situation had stabilized, and, just as importantly, the territory had developed its own identity. "No longer did Montana simply echo the issues and concerns of the nation," writes Malone in *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, but, "revealed a political culture of its own, arising out of the needs of its major economic groupings—industrial miners, stockmen, merchants, lumbermen, farmers, and labor leaders."[31] Another sign pointing to Montana's political maturation in the 1880s was the growth of its territorial government, which expanded to include a handful of appointed boards and offices. Chief among these was the Board of Stock Commissioners and the office of the State Veterinary Surgeon. Both were created during the "cowboy legislature" of 1885 with its heavy focus on cattle-related issues. Other territorial boards and posts added during the late 1880s included the Board of Arbitration & Conciliation, the State Librarian, the Board of Medical Examiners, the Adjunct General, the Inspector of Boilers and the Inspector of Mines. Finally Montana's population also grew steadily from 38,159 in 1880 to 123,159 ten years later.[32] As Malone succinctly put it, by the mid-1880s, "Statehood was no longer a mere pipedream; it was a justified expectation."[33]

It was a bitter disappointment, then, when Montana's second bid for statehood in 1884 was rejected. This time Montanans had put their best effort into statehood, electing a non-partisan constitutional convention that met for twenty-eight days. William A. Clark, one of Butte's mining kings, led the forty-one member delegation, heavily populated with mine owners and stockmen. The convention produced a constitution overwhelmingly ratified by voters (15,506 to 4,266) and then forwarded on to the nation's capital.

[28] Ibid., 106-107 and 175-177.

[29] Ibid., 172.

[30] Ibid., 102.

[31] Ibid., 113.

[32] Ibid., 162 and 194; Montana History Wiki. "The Development and Growth of State Government Adminstration in Montana," edited by Jeff Malcomsen, 2011. Based on, "An Outline of the Development and Growth of State Adminstration in Montana, 1890-1953," by David W. Smith. Accessed online at http://montanahistorywiki.pbworks.com/.

[33] Malone, 113.

Unfortunately, the U.S. Congress, protecting a delicate partisan balance, was unwilling to allow any new states (Republican or Democrat) into the union during the mid-1880s. The stalemate finally shifted in 1888 when Republicans won control of the White House and both Congressional Houses. On February 22, 1889, President Grover Cleveland singed a bill that notified Washington, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana that they would be granted statehood upon drafting acceptable constitutions. The first three territories were considered Republican while many thought Montana, traditionally a Democratic territory, was on the verge of a political shift. Democratic New Mexico, on the other hand, would have to wait until 1912 to achieve statehood. Montanans sprang into action upon learning of their de-facto statehood, electing a third constitutional convention that met for six weeks in early 1889. This convention, again led by William A. Clark, produced a state constitution that, just as in 1884, was overwhelming ratified by Montanans on October 1, 1889 by a vote of 24,672 to 2,274. It took the U.S. Congress only a few weeks to respond. Montana became the forty-first state admitted to the Union on November 8, 1889.[34]

Montana's new constitution created an executive branch with seven elected offices: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Auditor and Superintendent of Public Instruction. These elected officials served on five ex-officio boards: Board of Examiners, Board of Prison Commissioners, Board of Land Commissioners, Board of Pardons and Board of Equalization. A handful of appointed officials and boards were also carried over from the Territorial Era. Appointed officials included the State Veterinarian, State Librarian, Adjunct General, Inspector of Boilers and Inspector of Mines, while appointed boards were limited to the Board of Stock Commissioners, the Board of Medical Examiners and the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. At the statewide level, the Judicial Branch was limited to the Supreme Court. This body consisted of four elected officials: a Chief Justice, two Associate Justices and a Clerk. Montana's first functioning Legislature held in 1890—the 1899 Legislature failed due to bitter partisan division—included 16 senators (one from each county) and 55 representatives (one from each population-based house district). From these modest beginnings Montana's State Government grew substantially during its first decade. Between 1890 and 1900, the executive branch added nine ex-officio boards, three ex-officio/appointed boards, four appointed officials, five educational/institutional boards, and two examining boards. During this period, the Legislative Branch also grew along with Montana's population, which reached 243,329 by 1900. That year, Montanans elected 24 state senators (one for each county) and 70 state representatives (one for each population-based district.) to the state's 7th Legislative Assembly.[35]

Helena: Montana's Capital City

Montana's 1889 Constitution established many facets of state government, but one important action it avoided entirely was establishing a permanent location for the state capital. Such an "emotional" issue, the constitutional convention feared, might jeopardize the entire constitution and delay statehood. As such, selecting a capital city fell to the state legislature, who in turn put the issue to a popular vote. Seven cities vied for the state capital during a November 1892 referendum: Anaconda, Boulder, Bozeman, Butte, Deer Lodge, Great Falls and Helena. With no city winning a clear majority, the top two vote-getters, Anaconda and Helena, faced off for the title of state capital in Montana's 1894 general election.[36]

The third mining city selected as the territorial capital, Helena followed Bannack (1864-1865) and Virginia City (1865-1874), towns that were already facing decline as their mineral riches "played out." Founded in 1864 after a gold strike at Last Chance Gulch, Helena was also subject to the booms and busts of mining. However, thanks to its central location and status as territorial capital, the young city soon found powerful boosters like William A. Clark, one of Montana's famous "Copper Kings," which brought a measure of stability. As the pre-established seat of power in Montana, Helena seemed like the natural choice for state capital, but Anaconda refused to go down without a fight. The smelting town had the backing of the

[34] Ibid., 194-198.

[35] Montana State Constitution, 1889; Montana History Wiki; Malone, 242; Ellis Waldron and Paul B. Wilson. *Atlas of Montana Elections, 1889-1976*, Missoula, MT: University of Montana Publications in History, 1978, 26.

[36] Malone, 197; Lambert, 5-6.

powerful Anaconda Copper Company, headed by Marcus Daly, Montana's other "Copper King." Described colorfully in *Montana: A History of Two Centuries* as a, "wide-open frontier Donnybrook," the capital fight was framed by the Anaconda camp as a contest between the workingman and Helena's elite. Helena backers, on the other hand, argued that if the capital was placed in the "company town," of Anaconda, "the entire state would be strangled by the 'copper collar' of Daly's Anaconda Copper Mining Company." In the end, Helena won the day by a slim margin of just under 2,000 votes.[37]

The Montana State Capitol

The next step in permanently establishing the state government in Helena was the construction a capitol building. Money for the building was to come from the sale of bonds backed by 182,000 acres of federal lands provided to Montana when it became a state. During Helena's time as territorial capital (1874-1888) and de-facto state capital (1889-1893), most government offices were housed in the Lewis and Clark County Courthouse, located at 228 E. Broadway Street, or in downtown commercial buildings. When the State Legislature convened in 1895, the construction of a permanent home for the state government was a top priority. To address this need, the Legislature established the Capitol Site Commission, charged with selecting a site for the Capitol Building. Soon after its formation, the Capitol Site Commission selected a 5-acre site about 1¼ mile from downtown Helena. While situated in an undeveloped portion of the city, the $1.00 asking price of local developer, Pete Winne, was just right. The site's location along Helena's electric railway, which ran along Broadway Street, and its scenic backdrop of foothills also made it a favorable location for the new capitol building.[38]

With a site secured, the state government next turned to finding a suitable design for Montana's statehouse. This task was turned over the newly-created State Capitol Commission, which consisted of the Governor, John E. Rickards, and four appointed members. A winning design by St. Louis architect, George R. Mann, was selected in 1896, but scrapped a year later when the State Capitol Commission was dismissed on charges of corruption. A new commission was quickly appointed, but had considerably less money to work with after the 1897 Legislature reduced the maximum price for the capitol building from $1 million to $350,000. This left the Commission in search of a more modest, but still stately, design, which they found in a submission from architects Charles E. Bell and John H. Kent of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Bell and Kent's design reflected the influence of the American Renaissance Movement. First showcased in the "White City" at Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, the movement drew upon classical Greek and Roman architecture to propagate the image of the United States as a powerful leader of western civilization and culture.[39]

After their design was selected, Bell and Kent quickly moved their offices from Council Bluffs to Helena, thereby fulfilling a stipulation set by the State Legislature that the Capitol's architect be a resident of Montana. Soon after their arrival, the Commission began advertising for construction bids. In September of 1898, the general contract was awarded to Joseph Soss of Butte, Montana. Soss quickly transferred the contract to the newly-created Montana Building Company. The Butte-based firm was headed by H. L. Frank, a former mayor of Butte, with Soss serving as the general manager. In the spring of 1899, the Commission also hired local contractor, J. A. Murphy, to serve as their superintendent of construction. The Montana Building Company began work immediately upon receiving the general contract. The foundation was competed during the fall of 1898 and the cornerstone laid during an extravagant ceremony on July 4, 1889.[40] Expressing the enthusiasm felt across Montana, former governor Joseph K. Toole, who would be elected to the post again the very next year, provided the following remarks:

[37] Lambert, 2-5. Malone, 213-214.

[38] Lambert, 5 and 8; Montana Historical Society. "Guide to the Montana State Capitol Commission Records, 1895-1917," 2004. Accessed online at http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/; CTA Architects Engineers and SRG Partnership Inc. *Montana Capitol Complex Master Plan, Helena, Montana*, 2010.

[39] Lambert, 7-10.

[40] Ibid., 11-12.

> From that supreme hour when we laid away forever our territorial robes and donned the 'stately stoles' of sovereignty to this glad day, we have looked forward with increasing pride and abiding interest to the time when construction of the State Capitol would be inaugurated.[41]

As construction proceeded on the State Capitol, the Commission faced important questions regarding building materials and design. The first major decision was selecting the building's exterior cladding material. The Commission worked hard to find a suitable Montana stone, finally settling on a sandstone "uniform in color and free from defects," found in sufficient quantities near Columbus. Another significant aesthetic issue arose when the Commission deemed the architect's low, spherical dome, "an unnecessary concession to frugality," and demanded something, "higher and more imposing." Kent, who actually designed the dome to keep the building as "pure Greek," as possible, baulked at the Commission's request, but Bell supported the design change and the dome was raised. Selecting the material to cover the dome was much less controversial, with the Commission electing to use copper mined from nearby Butte. The Commission turned its focus to the building's interior as exterior construction neared completion in 1901. Believing few, if any, Montana firms had the experience necessary to complete such a large and important project, the Commission elected to hire an out-of-state decorator. F. Pedretti's Sons of Cincinnati was awarded the $25,000 decorating contract on August 21, 1901. In contrast to the Capitol's classical façade, the interior was designed in the more luxurious French Renaissance Revival style, selected for its connection to the Louisiana Purchase.[42]

Montana's State Capitol was dedicated on July 4, 1902, exactly three years after the laying of its cornerstone. Poor weather drove the dedication ceremony inside, where the crowd was addressed by a host of dignitaries, including United States Senator and "Copper King," William A. Clark. "In the dedication of this magnificent structure there has been rounded out and completed all the requirements of full-fledged statehood," Clark expounded, continuing "We are now equipped with all the facilities and conveniences essential to the exercise of all the functions of state government."[43] All told, the Capitol was constructed for about $450,000, a total that exceeded the much-reduced budget approved in 1897 by $100,000, but well below the $1 million allocated by the 1895 Legislature. Due to several delays in construction, including the complete abandonment of the original design, the Capitol was completed almost two-and-a-half years behind schedule. The Commission also abandoned its plan to beautify the Capitol Grounds due to insufficient funds. It is doubtful, however, that Montanans were much concerned about such details in the summer of 1902. The Capitol was finally complete, successfully fulfilling, "Montanans' need for a symbolic home for their state's government." Most Montanans would also agree with the *Montana Daily Record's* glowing assessment of the building: "A Triumph of Architect and Decorator."[44]

Early Expansion

The state government that moved into the new Capitol in 1902 was still relatively small, but had grown substantially since Montana achieved statehood in 1889. There were now seven elected officials, twelve appointive offices, and some forty-five different boards. Each of the state's six elected officials (save the Lt. Governor) had his own small administrative staff. The Supreme Court included three justices, in addition to a clerk, marshal, attendant and stenographer. Rounding out the state employees who occupied the new Capitol were staff members filling appointed offices and the clerks of several ex-officio and appointive boards. All told, about forty-four state officials and staff members were permanently

[41] Ibid., 12.

[42] Ibid., 11-14 and 16.

[43] Ibid., 16.

[44] Ibid., 12, 14, 16-17.

located in the Capitol.[45] During the Legislative Session, however, the total number of occupants swelled to nearly 150, including 26 senators and 72 representatives.

The Capitol proved sufficiently spacious during its first decade of existence, housing all state offices and the majority of state boards. The only other building to appear on the Capitol Grounds during this period was the Boiler Plant, constructed in 1901 to heat the Capitol. It was not long, though, before Montana's state government needed more space. By 1910, there were eight elected offices (including the three-member Board of Railroad Commissioners), seventeen appointed offices, and nearly forty-five boards. More significant was the growing number of staff that surrounded these offices and boards. Between 1902 and 1909, the number of state employees working daily in the Capitol grew by 60% (or 29 individuals).[46] While the growing number of employees certainly contributed to the need for space, the real issue was that, due to a lack of funds, the Capitol was too small from the beginning. As the *Anaconda Standard* explained:

> As the state grew each office found its business increasing, records piled up and vault room became utterly inadequate for the needs of the secretary of state, auditor and treasurer. Each legislative assembly created some new state offices or departments and increased the number of deputies and assistants in other offices. The state building had no place whatsoever for the railroad commission, which occupied the quarters of the house of representatives when the legislature was not in session. When it was in session the commissioners moved to the attic. The supreme court room and chambers of the supreme court justices never were adequate for the work of the court, and the historical library outgrew the quarters assigned to it in the basement before it hand been established there a year.[47]

To alleviate Montana's increasingly cramped state government, the 1909 Legislature approved a $500,000 expansion to the Capitol. This time the Board of Examiners (the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General) acted as the "State Capitol Commission," overseeing every aspect of the project. The first hurdle in the project was selecting an architect. The Commission wanted to hire, "a more experienced eastern architect," but they also faced intense political pressure to select a Montana firm. In a compromise move, the Commission hired New York architect, Frank M. Andrews, to design the expansion and the prominent Montana firm, Link & Haire, to oversee its construction.[48] Andrews design called for symmetrical east and west wings, to be embellished in a restrained Neoclassical Revival style that complimented Bell and Kent's original building.

While the overall design of the Capitol expansion was easily approved, the material that was to cover the new wings was highly controversial. The legislation authorizing the Capitol expansion called for the use of either the same Columbus sandstone used on the original building or Indiana limestone. Since the Columbus sandstone was much more expensive—and had proven to lack durability—the general contractor, Gangon & Company of Billings, elected to use Indiana limestone in their bid. This decision resulted in an uproar from Montana's stone industry, who understandably expected native materials to face the Capitol wings.[49] Requiring a solution to the problem before the next legislative session, which would not meet until 1911, Governor Edwin L. Norris called a special session on December 7, 1909. After

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[45] Montana History Wiki; Montana, Office of the State Auditor. *Biennial and Annual Reports of the State Auditor of the State of Montana for the Fiscal Years Ending Nov. 30, 1901-1902*, Helena, MT: Independent Publishing Co., 1903, 209-229. Accessed online at https://archive.org.

[46] Montana History Wiki; Montana, Office of the State Auditor, *Biennial and Annual Reports of the State Auditor of the State of Montana For the Fiscal Years Ending Nov. 30, 1909-1910*, Helena, MT: Independent Publishing Co., c. 1910, 5-10. Accessed online at https://archive.org.; Helena City Directory, 1909, 34-38; CTA, 28.

[47] "The Montana State Capitol," *Anaconda Standard*, 19 February 1911. Vertical File: Montana State Capitol Campus, Montana Historical Society Research Center.

[48] Lambert, 17-18.

[49] Ibid., 18-19.

four days of deliberation, the Legislature elected to use granite from a quarry in nearby Clancy, Montana.[50] The use of a Montana material pacified locals, but it also slowed construction. The wings were finally finished in 1912 for a total of $650,000.[51]

As the controversy surrounding the Capitol wings raged on in 1909, the Commission also initiated a much smaller construction project. With downtown Helena over one mile to the east, early legislators were without convenient "lunch arrangements" near the Capitol. Original plans for the Capitol wings included a restaurant, but the Commission quickly decided a separate building was more practical. Designed in the Neoclassical Revival style by Link & Haire, the Legislative Restaurant was built for just over $6,000 by Helena contractor, Frank Jacoby & Sons.[52] The Capitol Wings and Legislative Restaurant marked the end of the Capitol's early expansion period. Moving forward, Montana's state government offices would expand outside the Capitol Grounds, creating the Montana State Capitol Campus.

The Progressive Era

Montana achieved statehood during a transitional period in American history. By the 1890s, the opulence of the Gilded Age could no longer hide the nation's severe socio-economic problems. As Montana historian, K. Ross Toole, skillfully explains:

> In a vast burst of activity Americans had increased the national wealth from seven to eighty-eight billion dollars between 1850 and 1900…But no thoughtful American could look with either complacency or resignation at his economic, social and political institutions. For all these marvels had been wrought at a cost which now became manifest. The farmer was on the edge of peasantry; industrial development had been inspiring to say the least, but the process had depressed large segments of society; depressions were monotonously cyclical; there was chronic unemployment, a gross imbalance of wealth and an increasing industrial arrogance. So there arose a new consciousness of man's inhumanity to man, a sudden awareness of economic and social inequality, and an abhorrence of rapidly developing class distinction. A reform movement swept America.[53]

During this period, reformists called for everything from safer workplaces and sanitary living conditions to checks on monopolistic corporations and political corruption. In Montana, where progressives were led by Joseph M. Dixon, Thomas J. Walsh, Burton K. Wheeler and Jeanette Rankin, such desires were reflected in the early development of state government, as a number of boards and bureaus were created to address social, economic and environmental issues.

Many of the first expansions to state government dealt with protecting Montana's most vulnerable populations, including children, the mentally ill and physical handicapped, prisoners, the poor, and even animals. Created in 1893, the State Board of Charites & Reform advised the state on conditions at Montana's correctional and charitable institutions. By 1910, this included the State Prison at Deer Lodge, the State Reform School at Miles City, the Home for Orphans, Foundlings and Destitute Children at Twin Bridges, the Soldiers' Home at Columbia Falls, the State Hospital for the Insane at Warm Springs, and the State School for the Deaf, Blind and Feeble Minded at Boulder. Also under the Board's jurisdiction were county/city jails and poor houses. Another representative example of this type of bureaucratic expansion was the Bureau of Child & Animal Protection, established in 1903. Unlike the Board of Charities & Reform, which was an appointive board, the Bureau of Child & Animal Protection was managed by a full-time secretary. Most of the Bureau's work was educational, but the Bureau Secretary

[50] State Board of Examiners. *Report of the State Board of Examiners as a Capitol Commission to the Governor and the Twelfth Legislative Assembly, January 2, 1911*, Helena, MT, 1911, 3-4. Accessed online at https://archive.org.

[51] State Board or Examiners. *Final Report of the State Board of Examiners as a Capitol Commission to the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly, December 17, 1912*, Helena, MT: Independent Printing Co., 1912, 8. Accessed online at https://archive.org.

[52] *Report of the State Board of Examiners as a Capitol Commission, 1911*, 4-5; *Final Report of the State Board of Examiners as a Capitol Commission, 1912*, 8.

[53] K. Ross Toole. *Montana: An Uncommon Land*, Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1959, 211.

and his staff (which included two deputies by 1909) was also directly involved in cases of child abuse and animal cruelty. With support from other organizations, the Bureau scored a major victory in 1904 when voters approved a measure that outlawed children under the age of 16 from working in Montana's mines.[54]

Disease and sanitization were also major concerns during the reformist Progressive Era, leading to the establishment of the Board of Health in 1901 and the Livestock Sanitary Board in 1907. The Board of Health, composed of physicians appointed by the Governor and a Secretary-Executive Officer (a state-employee), was charged with:

> The general care of the sanitary interests of the state; to make inquiries and investigations of the cause of disease; to adopt all needful rules and regulations…for the suppression of nuisances and the spread of disease; to inquire into the causes of morality and the influence of locality, climate, employments, habits and other circumstances and conditions influencing the health of the people.[55]

During its early period the Board of Health dealt with a myriad of issues, including: Typhoid, Smallpox, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, contaminated water supplies, unsanitary slaughterhouses, food and drug safety, storm sewers, infant, maternal and child health, a lack of local health officials, and sanitation in schools, at tourist facilities and on passenger trains. The Livestock Sanitary Board was created amidst growing concerns about communicable diseases in livestock and unsanitary slaughterhouse conditons. Initially consisting of the presidents of three other Boards (Livestock Commissioners, Sheep Commissions and Heath) and the State Veterinarian, powers of the new Board included: governing quarentines, establishing and maintaining livestock sanitary regulations, directing and regulating the slaughter of diseased animals, providing for meat inspection, and paying indemmity for slaughtered animals.[56]

Industry, especially mining, and labor also received a great deal of attention during the Progressive Era in Montana. The inspection of mines was established in 1889 and further regulations on the mining industry followed during the early 20th century. A coal mine inspector was added to the list of state appointive offices in 1901. Workers for the Amalgamated Copper Mining Company (formerly the Anaconda Copper Mining Company) earned an eight-hour work day during that same year. Such measures aimed to provide safer working environments, but industrial accidents were still commonplace, especially in Montana's mines. As such, a major platform of the progressive movement in Montana was to establish some sort of compensation for workers injured in industrial accidents. This led to the passage of Montana's first Workmen's Compensation Act and the establishment of the Industrial Accident Board, both in 1915.[57]

The exploitive policies of monopolistic corporations were also contested by progressives. While Montana's most powerful monopoly, the Amalgamated Copper Mining Company, seemed untouchable, other corporations came under state control during the early 1900s. This included the railroads—long accused of not paying their fair share of taxes, overcharging for fares and providing poor service and unsafe travel—who came under the supervision of the Montana Railroad Commission in 1907. This commission, whose members were popularly elected, reorganized as the Montana Public Service

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[54] Montana State Board of Charities and Reform. *Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Reform for the Fiscal Year Ending November 30, 1910*, Helena, MT: Independent Publishing Company: Helena, MT, 1910. Accessed online at https://archive.org/; Montana Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. *First Report of the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, State of Montana, State Capitol, Helena, Montana, November 30, 1904*, Helena, MT: Independent Publishing Company, 1904. Accessed online at https://archive.org/; Malone, 257. The child labor law was extended to other industries in 1907.

[55] Montana State Board of Health. *26th Biennial Report, 1950-1952: Marking 50 years of Service in guarding, improving, Montana's Health*, Helena, MT, 1952, 9. Accessed online at https://archive.org.

[56] Ibid., 9 and 149-153. Montana Historical Society. "Guide to the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board Records, 1907-1967," 2004. Accessed online at http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/.

[57] Montana History Wiki; Malone, 199 and 260.

Commission in 1913. From that point forward the commission also regulated other public carriers and electrical utilities. Also in 1913, a new appointive office, the Commissioner of Labor & Industry, was created, separating the state's agriculture and industry bureaus for the first time.[58]

The conservation movement, touted by America's most famous progressive, Theodore Roosevelt, also gained ground in Montana during the Progressive Era. Mining, timber harvesting, fur trapping, manufacturing, ranching, farming, hunting and fishing, among other activities, all posed a potential threat to Montana's environment and, by extension, the health and happiness of its human inhabitants. Established in 1895, the Board of Fish & Game Commissioners was charged with, "the enforcement of all laws of this state for the preservation, and propagation and protection of the game and fish of the state."[59] The three-member Board reorganized into the Department of Fish & Game in 1901. The new department was headed by the State Game Warden, an office appointed by the Governor. The creation of the Office of State Forester followed in 1909. Governed by the State Board of Forestry, the new post was given the authority to "administer the state's forest lands, to fight forest fires, and teach classes at the State University." The same law also set up provisions for evaluating state timber lands, administering timber sales, arranging for brush removal, protection of watersheds and other administrative tasks.[60]

Of course, the Progressive Era was defined by more than just reform. As its name suggests, the movement also propagated "progress." Better schools and roads, improved agricultural efficiency, increased popular democracy, heightened moral values and a growing population, among other "advances" could be considered progress. Thanks in part to a homestead boom, Montana's population grew from 243,329 in 1900 to 548,889 in 1920. The homestead boom was driven by three factors: the availability of "free land" through federal legislation such the Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909; scientific and technological advances in agriculture that allowed farmers to move into increasingly arid regions of the country, including Montana's eastern and central plains; and promotional efforts to draw potential settlers to Montana. Through the activities of the Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Labor (established in 1893), Montana's state government joined railroad companies, real estate speculators and local boosters in promoting itself to potential agricultural settlers. The state also participated in agricultural research and the dissemination of agricultural knowledge through the Montana State Agricultural Experiment Station. Established with Montana's land-grant university in 1893, the Experiment Station would have an immeasurable impact on agricultural development in the 20th century.[61]

Also making great strides during the Progressive Era were Montana's public education and highway systems. Montana State College of Agriculture & Mechanical Arts (now Montana State University) was founded in Bozeman in 1893, followed quickly by Montana State College (now the University of Montana) in Missoula, and the Montana State Normal School (now Montana State University-Western) in Dillon. The universities were governed by the newly-created State Board of Education. At the primary and secondary level, compulsory education laws passed in 1883 and 1903, along with the advent of free county high schools in 1897, ensured a large percentage of Montana's school-age children were enrolled in public school. Montana's public schools were administered by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, an elected office.[62] A good system of roads was also seen as essential to progress in Montana. During territorial days and early statehood, Montana's roads were administered by the counties. As the economic

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[58] Montana History Wiki; Malone, 257-258.

[59] Montana Legislative Code Commission. *The Codes and Statutes of the State of Montana in Force, July 1st, 1895*, compiled by D. S. Wade (Commissioner), Butte, MT: Inter Mountain Publishing Co.: Butte, MT, 1895, 405.

[60] Mike Mehn. "A Look Back—And Ahead," Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks Website. Accessed online at http://fwp.mt.gov/enforcement/wardens/history/; Montana Historical Society. "Guide to the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, 1913-2001," 2004 & 2013. Accessed online at http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/.

[61] Malone, 238; Montana History Wiki.

[62] Malone, 257 and 360; Federal Writers' Project, Work Projects Administration. *Montana: A State Guide Book*, New York: The Viking Press, 1939, 97.

(and cultural) importance of the automobile grew, however, it was clear the state needed to become more involved in developing a highway system. To that end, the Montana Highway Commission was established in 1913. As more federal money for road-building became available—the first Federal-Aid Act passed in 1916—the Commission became increasingly active. In 1918, it was assisted greatly with the creation of the Montana Highway Department.[63] Road-building activities proliferated over the next few decades and beyond, but the idea of good roads had its start during the Progressive Era.

A final platform of the progressive movement was a strong moralistic purpose. This resulted in efforts to check political corruption, expand voting rights to women (believed to have a superior moral character), and outlaw immoral vices. Many Montanans felt the best way to fight political corruption was to give more power to the people and a string of laws extending "popular democracy" were instigated in the early 1900s. The first, and arguably most important, came in 1906, when voters approved a constitutional amendment allowing Montanans to create ballot initiatives and referendums by petition. Not surprisingly, the first use of this process in 1912 led to the passage of other progressive legislation, including a direct primary system, a campaign expenditures and corrupt practices act, a presidential preference primary, and a measure clarifying the popular election of senators. Two years later, progressives in Montana scored an additional victory with women's suffrage. With women now able to vote, the prohibition of alcohol seemed almost assured, and Montanans passed a prohibition law in 1916. Its effectiveness, however, was marginal at best and, according to historian Michael P. Malone, by the 1920s, "liquor flowed freely," in Montana, "especially in working-class towns like Butte and Havre." [64]

The legacy of the Progressive Era on the development of the Montana State Capitol Campus was both immediate and far-reaching. It led to the first expansion of the physical plant beyond the Capitol and its immediate subordinates (the Boiler Plant and the Legislative Restaurant) with the construction of "laboratories" for the Livestock Sanitary Board and the Board of Heath. Their research, which included work with test animals and communicable diseases, was hardly suitable for the Capitol and both Boards secured funding to construct their own buildings. The Livestock Building (1918) was funded by contributions from Montana's stockmen, while the Board of Health Building (1919-1920) was built with $50,000 in capital construction bonds allocated by the State Legislature.[65] Both of these small, brick-clad buildings were designed by Link & Haire in a revivalist style that complemented the Capitol and reflected the restrained architecture of the Progressive Era. While the Livestock Building, which also housed the Board of Stock Commissioners, was built on the southeast corner of the Capitol Grounds, the Board of Heath Building was the first addition to the Capitol Campus constructed on adjacent property. More broadly, the Progressive Era also established several state agencies that would eventually require their own buildings, including the Montana Highway Department and the Fish & Game Department.

World War I, Post-War Depression and a Return to Conservatism

World War I did not bring a complete end to the Progressive Era in Montana, but it was certainly a disruptive force. Outside of the war's direct effects—nearly 40,000 Montanans went to war, while other groups, especially German-Americans and radical labor unions, opposed America's participation in the hostilities—it also had an enormous impact on the state's economy. During the war, increased demand for agricultural commodities and raw materials, such as copper and lumber, resulted in record high prices, but prices quickly fell again after the war. In the agricultural sector, the tumbling prices were compounded by a drought that began slowly in 1917 and spread across the state by 1919. The ensuing agricultural depression was exacerbated by a banking crisis: 214 (or over 50%) of Montana's banks failed between

[63] Montana Department of Transportation. "Montana DOT 100 years of Service," Interactive Timeline (1805-2013). Accessed online at http://www.mdt.mt.gov/100year.shtml.

[64] Malone, 256, 259-260 and 264-265.

[65] Montana Livestock Sanitary Board. *Live Stock Sanitary Laws of Montana, also Rules and Regulations and Orders of the Montana Live Stock Sanitary Board, Nov. 1, 1919*, Helena, MT, 1919, 11. Accessed online at https://books.google.com; Montana State Board of Health, *26th Biennial Report,* 10. For a detailed discussion of the Livestock Building (1918) and the Board of Health Building (1919) see individual Montana Historic Property Record Forms on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

1920 and 1926, "carrying thousands of family saving accounts down with them." Faced with such dire prospects, many families simply left the state. Eleven thousand farms were abandoned by 1925 and Montana was the only state to loose population during the supposedly prosperous 1920s.[66]

While Montana's progressives were fairly well defeated during the tumultuous, but prosperous, war period, they returned in 1920 with the election of Joseph M. Dixon (a progressive Republican) to the governor's office. Dixon struggled to find support for his platform, which focused on tax reform, among the heavily conservative state legislature, but scored a major victory in 1924 when Montana voters passed Initiative 28. This initiative created a tax levy of up to 1% on all mining profits that exceed $100,000, including those of the Amalgamated Copper Mining Company.[67] During the same election, however, Dixon also lost the governorship, symbolically ending the Progressive Era in Montana. Dixon was replaced by John E. Erickson, a conservative democrat. The Erikson Administration (1925-1933) would be defined by a stabilizing economy during its first half, before an even greater economic crisis forced a return to liberalism in the 1930s.

As a result of the failing economy and the return of conservative politics, the growth of Montana's state government slowed somewhat during the 1920s. The progressive Dixon Administration faced opposition from the conservative state legislature, while the conservative Erickson Administration was not inclined toward governmental growth. As Malone explains in *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, "Erickson ran a low key operation. He was proud of his administration's reductions of the state debt and its efficiency in cutting down and managing the bureaucracy."[68] As a result, very few new state agencies were added during the 1920s, while some pre-existing boards, bureaus and offices were either cut entirely, or, more commonly, reorganized for better efficiency. The best example of bureaucratic reorganization was the creation of the Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry in 1921. The new department incorporated the responsibilities of several interrelated agencies created during the Progressive Era, including the State Board of Horticulture, the Board of Directors of the State Fair, the State Board of Poultry Husbandry, the Grain Grading Commission, and the State Dairy Commissioner.[69] Of course, the lack of new agencies during the 1920s did not necessarily mean the number of state employees plateaued. By 1919, for instance, the Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry employed twelve individuals, while the Montana Highway Department had nine engineers.[70]

The slowdown of government growth during the 1920s extended to the development of the Montana State Capitol Campus, and no new state buildings were constructed in the Capitol environs during the decade. A reluctance to fund new construction during this period, however, did not mean that state agencies halted their requests for additional space. The Montana Historical Society is a case in point. Sanctioned by Montana's first territorial legislature, the society was little more than a gentlemen's club until 1893, when it became a full-fledged state agency initially known as the "Historical and Miscellaneous Department of the Montana State Library." With a continually growing collection, the Historical Society struggled to find sufficient space. The agency was allocated space in the basement of the Capitol upon its completion in 1902. It received even larger quarters in the new west wing ten years later, but eventually outgrew that space as well. By 1923, the Historical Society, led by librarian David Hilger, lobbied the State Legislature to establish a "Montana Pioneer Historical Fund for the purpose of constructing a building to

[66] Malone, 270, 281 and 283.

[67] Ibid., 288.

[68] Ibid., 289.

[69] Montana Wiki. The Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry was formed in 1893. It was divided into the Department of Agriculture & Promotion and the Commissioner of Industry and Labor in 1913. See Montana Historical Society. "Guide to the Montana Department of Agriculture Records, 1899-1972," 2004. Accessed online at http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/.

[70] Montana Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry. *Montana: Directory of State, Federal and County Officials 1929*, Helena, MT: [State Printing Office], February 1929, 4. Accessed online at https://archive.org/.

hold the library and an art gallery on the Capitol grounds."[71] It took almost three more decades of fundraising and lobbying to secure construction of the Montana Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building on the Capitol Campus, but its theoretical foundation was laid in the 1920s.

The Great Depression and the New Deal

The growth of the Montana State Capitol Campus remained slow during the 1930s and 1940s, with only one building, the 1936 Montana Highway Department Building, constructed between 1930 and 1948. In contrast to the 1920s, however, the lack of development during this period resulted not from an "anti-growth" conservative government, but from severe economic depression and, later, the turmoil caused by another World War. In fact, federal efforts to combat the Great Depression, collectively known at the New Deal, resulted in a proliferation of state agencies that matched (and likely exceeded) the Progressive Era. Instead of the preceding era's reformist platform, however, most of the new state agencies created during the 1930s focused on "relief" for Montana's struggling families and individuals, as well "conservation" of the state's resources.

Before the New Deal, and its associated federal aid, was initiated in 1933, the nation suffered through the terrifying onset of the Great Depression. In rural Montana, and across the Great Plains, the Great Depression began with the return of drought conditions in 1929. This time, the drought was coupled with a worldwide economic depression that caused a steep drop in food prices as other nations simply could not afford to import Montana's agricultural products. And while the "agricultural depression," of the 1920s largely spared the extractive industries of Montana, the Great Depression of the 1930s proved not so kind. "As construction business fell off across the nation," explains Malone in *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, "so eventually did the lumber industry of Montana and the Pacific Northwest. As such major copper consumers as the brass companies and electrical utilities cut back production, so too did the western producers."[72] Even the Anaconda Copper Mining Company was hit hard by the Great Depression. Its stock price fell alongside the price of copper, dropping from $175 per share in 1929 to $3 by 1932. Of course, it was Montana's farmers and workers, along with their families, who felt the worst of the Great Depression. In rural Daniels County, for instance, about 70% of the population required some type of aid by 1933, while five of six children in the copper mining city of Butte were undernourished in 1934.[73] Such statistics cannot tell the full story, but they still provide powerful context to the suffering experienced during the early years of the Great Depression.

The desperation of the early Depression years was intensified by an ambivalent response from the conservative administration of President Herbert H. Hoover, echoed in Montana by the Erickson Administration. President Hoover, a man known internationally for his humanitarian efforts after World War I, was hampered by his belief that relief efforts should come not from the federal government, but from private charities and/or state and local governments. Unfortunately, neither group had the ability (or political will) to offer much assistance. Montana's revenue stream dried up as property values declined and the state constitution required a special election to exceed a debt of over $100,000. The Erickson Administration called for restraint, and the conservative 1931 Legislature, "was happy to oblige," slashing appropriations and avoiding new commitments (save for $6 million appropriated for road construction).[74] The effectiveness of economic austerity on a depressed economy is debatable, but its psychological impact on the general populous is almost unquestionably negative. During the early 1930s, suffering Americans yearned for a ray of hope that political inaction and budget cuts simply could not provide. Their frustration with Hoover's response to the worsening depression and their search for a President willing to "act" led to the election of Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932.

[71] Kate Hampton. "Montana Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building [National Register Nomination]," 2004. On File at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT.

[72] Malone, 293.

[73] Ibid., 292-293 and 295.

[74] Ibid., 296.

Upon his inauguration in 1933, Roosevelt quickly enacted the "New Deal," a bevy of programs that aimed to curb the disastrous effects of the Great Depression through federal spending. Relief came in the form of direct financial aid, federal-state matching grants and loans that, after passing through the bureaucratic process, reached a wide swath of Americans. Between 1933 and 1939, Montana received $381,582,693 dollars in federal aid along with an additional $141,835,952 in loans.[75] This aid was funneled through programs such as the Agricultural Adjustment Agency (AAA), the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and the Works Progress Administration (WPA), among several others. The AAA offered direct relief to farmers who agreed to participate in its program of crop reductions, while the CCC and the WPA created jobs through conservation work and construction projects, both large-scale and small. As such, the New Deal "not only offered temporary relief to thousands of citizens," in Montana, "but also left behind dams, roads, schoolhouses, city halls, reservoirs and forest trails."[76] New Deal programs also directly impacted the Montana State Capitol. A Civil Works Administration project in 1933-1934 added granite stairs with a drive-through on the Capitol's façade and refaced its iconic copper dome. Two years later, much of the Capitol's interior was repainted by WPA workers. Another WPA project in 1935 focused on improving the Capitol Grounds.[77]

In addition to its impact on Montana's citizenry and landscapes, the New Deal also created an impressive growth in state government. Described by Malone as "the largest reform movement—and the most revolutionary period in federal-state relations—the United States had ever seen," the New Deal "prompted the Montana Legislature to create new boards and agencies that would enable the state to obtain federal matching funds and to coordinate state with federal activities." All told, the number of state employees swelled to approximately 2,000 by 1940.[78]

Many of the new state agencies created during the 1930s were designed to conserve Montana's renewable and non-renewable resources, the vulnerability of which was horrifyingly displayed during the "dust bowl" that plagued much of the Midwest during the Great Depression. Such agencies included: State Water Conservation Board (1933), Soil Conservation Commission (1933), State Oil Conservation Board, Montana Grazing Commission (1935, subsumed by the Grass Conservation Commission in 1939), Agricultural Conservation Board (1937), and the State Park Commission (1939).[79] Most of these agencies would eventually be incorporated into the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation.

A second, and larger, avenue of growth in state government during the New Deal Era focused on providing relief to Montana's "needy" populations. Prior to the Great Depression, this group was limited to only the most vulnerable (criminals, children, the mentally ill, and those with physical/mental disabilities) and typically did not extend into mainstream society. As the economy spiraled downward during the Great Depression, however, a larger and larger segment of American society needed assistance. Aid was offered through President Franklin D. Roosevelt's sweeping New Deal programs, administered at the statewide level by the Montana Relief Commission. Created in 1933, this five-member board was responsible for passing federal relief funds and special state emergency funds to Montana's counties. Two years later, the State Department of Public Relief was created to serve as the administrative arm of the Montana Relief Commission.[80]

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[75] Ibid.

[76] Ibid., 302.

[77] James R. McDonald. *Historic Structure Report: Montana State Capitol Building*, Helena, MT: State of Montana Architecture/Engineering Office, November 1981, 16. For more information on the development of the Capitol Grounds see individual description in Section 7.

[78] Malone, 296 and 302; Douglas William Wolford. "An Analysis of State Government Growth in Montana, 1940-1979," Thesis, Master of Science in Applied Economics, Montana State University (Bozeman), 1983, 1. Accessed online at http://scholarworks.montana.edu/.

[79] Montana History Wiki.

[80] Montana Historical Society. "Guide to the Montana Relief Commission Records, 1934-1936," 2004. Accessed online at http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/.

To streamline its growing number of "charitable" and "relief" agencies, the 1937 State Legislature created the Montana Department of Public Welfare. This department assumed the duties of the State Board of Charities & Reform, the State Bureau of Child & Animal Protection and the Montana Relief Commission, as well as the Montana Old Age Commission (created in 1933), the Montana Orthopedic Commission (created in 1921), and the Child Welfare Division of the State Board of Heath (created in 1917). As such, the Department of Public Welfare was responsible for the "administration and supervision of all forms of public assistance including general relief, old age assistance, aid to dependent children, all child welfare activities, and the supervision of agencies and institutions caring for dependent, delinquent, or mentally or physically handicapped children or adults." The Department also developed programs for the visually impaired, assisted counties in the organization and administration of county welfare departments and administered federal welfare programs and funds (including Social Security) in Montana. A five-member advisory board, the State Board of Public Welfare, guided the Department, which was headed by an appointed State Administrator. As Malone explains, the creation of the Department of Public Welfare, "laid the foundation for the state's modern welfare system."[81] It continued to serve Montanans until being replaced by the Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services in 1971.

Related to the "relief" services offered by the Department of Public Welfare was the creation of unemployment benefits for all qualifying Montanans and retirement benefits for state employees. The Unemployment Compensation Commission was established during the 1937 legislation session, "for the compulsory setting aside of unemployment reserves to be used for the benefit of persons unemployed through no fault of their own".[82] While unemployment compensation attempted to keep workers off welfare between jobs, "old-age pensions" and retirement benefits aimed to provide financial support to individuals once they left the workforce entirely. Montana passed one of the nation's first Old-Age Pension Laws in 1923. The administration of old-age benefits, however, was left to the counties—who applied the law inconsistently—until creation of the Montana Old Age Commission in 1933. At the federal level, the Social Security Act of 1935 was one of the most significant pieces of legislation to emerge from the New Deal. A main function of Social Security was to administer a "social insurance fund," paid into by wage earners and then distributed to contributors once they reached retirement age. Unfortunately, the Social Security Act did not originally cover most state, county and municipal employees. Montana teachers were the first public employees to establish a retirement system in 1915, however, it was funded exclusively through employee contributions. That changed in 1935, when the Montana Teachers' Retirement System expanded to include employer (or state) contributions. Other state employees had to wait another decade before the Montana Public Employees' Retirement System was established in 1945.[83]

A final significant area of state government expansion during the 1930s was within the Montana Highway Department. Highway construction became a favored method for getting Americans back to work during the Great Depression and, as a result, Montana received additional federal funding for roads during the 1930s through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Hayden-Cartwright Act and the Works Progress Administration. At the same time, the Commission also became increasingly involved in the promotion of tourism in Montana.[84] The unprecedented growth of the Department during the Great Depression led to the construction of a new Montana Highway Department

[81] Montana Historical Society. "Guide to the Montana State Department of Public Welfare Records, 1933-1971," 2004. http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/; Malone, 303.

[82] Montana Historical Society. "Guide to the Montana Unemployment Insurance Division Records, 1976-1989," 1994, 2006. http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/.

[83] Malone, 288; Montana History Wiki; David D. Boyer and David S. Niss. *An Overview of the Development and Status of Montana's Public Employee Retirement Systems*, Prepared for the State Administration and Veterans' Affairs Interim Committee, October 2007. Accessed online at http://leg.mt.gov/content/committees/interim/2007_2008/st_admin_vet_affairs/meeting_documents/Overview_MPERS.pdf.

[84] Montana Department of Transportation. "Montana DOT 100 years of Service," Interactive Timeline (1805-2013). Accessed online at http://www.mdt.mt.gov/100year.shtml.

Building in 1936. The only building added to the Capitol Campus between World War I and World War II, its location and design marked a major shift in the development of the Montana State Capitol Campus. The building was constructed adjacent to the Capitol Grounds, immediately to the northeast of the Capitol. In contrast to the small, rectangular Livestock Building (1918) and Board of Health Building (1919-1920), the L-shaped Montana Highway Department Building stretched for almost half a block along E. 6th Avenue and N. Roberts Street, creating long, imposing street facades. The building also contrasted stylistically with its predecessors. Great Falls architect, George H. Shanley, provided a "modernistic" Stripped Classical design that abandoned the overt ornamentation and historicism of revivalist styles and utilized smooth, stucco-covered concrete walls instead of stone or brick construction.[85]

Not surprisingly, the unprecedented growth of state government during the New Deal Era had a far-reaching impact on the development of the Montana State Capitol Campus. With a return to normalcy and prosperity after World War II, the state rushed to construct a "state office building" and a "state laboratory building" to house multiple agencies that became severely overcrowded in the Capitol. It also led to the creation of state agencies that eventually required their own buildings, including the Department of Public Welfare (later the Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services), the Unemployment Compensation Commission, the Montana Teachers' Retirement System, and several commissions that would eventually make up the Department of Natural Resources & Conservation. The construction of these buildings pushed the Capitol Campus well outside the boundaries of the original Capitol Grounds.

World War II and Postwar Expansion

World War II had a dramatic impact on Montana. Most directly, about 40,000 Montanans enlisted in the military by 1942, putting a great deal of stress on families and local economies. The war also had a marked effect on population trends. While a significant number of people moved to Montana to work in the mining, timber and agricultural sectors, many more left the state for the military or for better paying jobs along the nation's west coast. Overall, Montana's population fell from 559,456 in 1940 to about 447,000 just three years later. More broadly, America's mobilization for World War II effectively ended the Great Depression. War time industries provided good-paying jobs and the demand for commodities (food, lumber, metals and fuel) resulted in high prices. A retreat of drought conditions also helped farmers and ranchers meet the growing demand for agricultural products. In contrast to the end of the First World War, agricultural prices remained relatively high after World War II and federal intervention brought a stabilizing effect to the sector when prices and rainfall declined over the following decades. All of this was good news for Montana's farmers and ranchers, whose operations became larger and increasingly mechanized following the war. And while mining began a slow decline in Montana after World War II, other extractive industries, such as lumber, coal, and oil gained in importance. Tourism, transportation (especially trucking), and the construction industry also contributed to Montana's improved economy following World War II.[86]

The close of the Great Depression also ended an era of Democratic dominance in Montana politics. During the 1930s, Montanans followed national trends, with Democrats in the Governor's office between 1933 and 1941 (Frank H. Cooney, Elmer Holt and Ron E. Ayers) and in control of both houses of the State Legislature between 1936 and 1940. With the onset of the war and a recovering economy, however, Montana swung back toward conservatism. In 1940, Republicans gained a 35 to 21 majority in the State Senate. They gained control of both houses in 1942, and held a majority in at least one congressional house until 1956 (Democrats controlled the State House of Representatives between 1948-1950 and 1954-1956). Montana was also led by Republican governors throughout much of the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s, including Sam C. Ford (1941-1949), J. Hugo Aronson (1953-1961), Donald G.

[85] For a detailed discussion of the Montana Highway Department Building (1936) see individual Montana Historic Property Record Form on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

[86] Malone, 309-311, 320, 323, 332 and 342; Diana J. Painter. *Montana Post-World War II Architectural Survey and Inventory: Historical Context and Survey Report*, December 2010, 16-17.

Nutter (1961-1962) and Tim M. Babcock (1962-1969). John W. Bonner, the era's only Democratic governor, was a moderate who only served one term.[87]

The conservative politics that took hold of Montana during the 1940s looked much like those of the 1920s, with one significant exception. Following World War II, the state was left with a surplus rather than a crippling agricultural depression. This would impact the Montana State Capitol Campus dramatically, with the first appropriations for construction around the Capitol since the approval of the Board of Health Building in 1919.[88] On January 2, 1945, Governor Sam C. Ford stressed the need for a state building program at the conclusion of World War II during his address to the Montana's 29th Legislative Assembly. The Legislature quickly moved on Ford's proposal, creating an eleven-member Montana Postwar Planning and Construction Commission charged with managing $4.5 million in surplus funds accumulated during the war to be used for water conservation and state building needs. By 1946, the Commission was ready to allocate just over $4 million dollars toward the construction of several new buildings at state institutions across Montana. The Commission also considered a handful of proposed construction projects at the Montana State Capitol Campus in Helena. A state laboratory and highway patrol building were rejected by the Commission, but $550,000 was allocated for the construction of a "state capitol annex."[89]

The new building could not come fast enough. Construction of the Livestock Building (1918), the Board of Health Building (1919-1920), and especially the Montana Highway Department Building (1936) freed up some space in the Capitol, but all three buildings represented the specific needs of individual agencies and not, necessarily, the general space deficiency experienced by state government as a whole. Due to the unprecedented growth of Montana's state government during the New Deal era, the situation grew increasing desperate by the late 1930s. Unfortunately, a plan to construct a two-story office building near the Capitol with funding from the Public Works Administration (PWA) never materialized and World War II delayed further plans for expansion to the Capitol Campus. Thus, when the State Board of Examiners approved the plans of local architect, Vincent H. Walsh, for a $1 million "State Office Building" in July of 1948 there was cause for celebration. Construction began on September 16, 1948 and completed by August of 1950.[90]

The new State Office Building, named for longtime Secretary of State, Sam W. Mitchell, shortly before its completion, was constructed immediately to the east of the Capitol Grounds with its main entrance facing the Capitol. Walsh designed the building to compliment the Montana Highway Department Building (1936) with smooth concrete walls and the restrained ornamentation of the Stripped Classical style. The floor plan accommodated a wide variety of tenants, reflecting the continued growth of Montana's state government. The basement was occupied by Labor & Industry, Fish & Game, the Weights & Measures Division of the Agriculture Department, and the Visual Education Division of the Department of Public Instruction. The entire first floor was designed for the Unemployment Compensation Commission (UCC). Much of the second floor was allocated to units of the Department of Public Instruction, including: Music, Library, Indian Education, Physical Education and Recreation, Narcotics and Drugs, Rural Schools and School Lunch. The Industrial Accident Board occupied the east wing of the second floor. Several divisions

[87] Waldron and Wilson, in passim; Malone, 389.

[88] The Montana Highway Department Building (1936) was funded through a statewide gas tax and not from the general fund or state-backed bonds.

[89] "Broad Postwar Program is Advocated by Governor Ford," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 2 January 1945. "Allocation for NMC is Recommended," *Havre [MT] Daily News*, 9 May, 1946. The Montana Highway Department Building (1936) was funded through a statewide gas tax and not from the general fund or state-backed bonds.

[90] "P.W.A. Office Recieves State Building Request," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 5 October 1938; "State Office Building Plan Approved," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 22 July 1948; "Construction Started Today on New State Office Building," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 16 September 1948; "Finishing Touches are Being Put on the State's Newest Building [photo caption]," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 3 August, 1950. The 1947 Legislature authorized the sale of $450,000 in state-backed bonds to finance the building (in addition to the $550,000 already appropriated from the World War II surplus).

of the Board of Health were located on the third floor, along with the State Board of Examiners for Nursing and the Teachers' Retirement System Board. The building's top floor served as home to the State Water Conservation Board, Rural Electrification, the State Engineer, the Board of Examiners Engineer, and more Fish & Game offices. In addition to its several offices, each floor also included a central conference room, lobby and pair of restrooms.[91]

Plans to construct the Montana Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building also gained new momentum during the postwar era. Fundraising and lobbying for the building continued after the Montana Historical Society's initial request in the 1920s, and the Sons & Daughters of Montana Pioneers obtained a site immediately northeast of the Capitol Grounds. The Montana Veterans Welfare Fund, drawn from boxing proceeds, also accumulated $48,000 to put toward the building. Plans went forward without the necessary funding during the 1940s, with a strikingly modern design by Great Falls architect, A. V. McIver, selected by the various veteran and pioneer groups attached to the project. Finally, in 1948, the state authorized the sale of $350,000 in capitol building funds to construct the building. An additional $350,000 was soon appropriated and construction began with a ground breaking ceremony on March 22, 1950. Opened to the public in January of 1953, the building was a beautifully-executed example of the International style. Well-lit by ribbon windows, the three-story north wing contained the offices and library of the Montana Historical Society, as well as rooms for the veterans and pioneers groups, while the unfenestrated, one-story south wing housed the museum. While the building's modern design contrasted significantly with the Neoclassical Capitol and, to a lesser extent, the Stripped Classical stylings of the Montana Highway Department Building and State Office Building, its cladding material—a grey-colored Indiana limestone—ensured it still harmonized with its neighbors.[92]

Although unfunded the by Montana Postwar Planning and Construction Commission, plans for a "state laboratory building" continued to move forward in the late 1940s and early 1950s. A State Laboratories Commission was established during the 1945 legislative session and local architect, Vincent H. Walsh, was selected to draw up plans that same year. Walsh provided drawings for a three-story, W-shaped building that, like the State Office Building (also designed by Walsh), would be modeled stylistically after the Montana Highway Department Building. The 1947 Legislature approved plans for the building, estimated to cost just over $881,000, but the project languished over the next few years due to funding issues. Finally, in 1950, the State received a $48,000 federal grant for preconstruction planning, which motivated the Legislature to partially finance the building in 1951 with a $600,000 appropriation. Two years later, the State Legislature added $300,000 to the project, but it still was not enough to fund the building as designed resulting in the abandonment of the plans for the third story and rear wing before construction began in the late spring of 1954. Completed in November of 1955, the State Laboratory Building (now the W. F. Cogswell Building) originally housed the Highway Department's Testing Division and the Board of Health's Divisions of Bacteriology, Health Education, Public Health Nursing and Disease Control.[93]

The completion of the State Laboratory Building marked the end of the Capitol Campus's second phase of development. Four large-scale buildings now surrounded the Capitol Grounds to the east and northeast, effectively creating a partial courtyard of smooth off-white and grey facades designed to

[91] Walsh, V. H. "Capitol Office Bulding, Helena, Montana, c. 1948." Architectural Drawings on file at Montana Department of Adminstration, Architecture & Engineering Division; "Allocations of Space for New State Office Building are Announced by Examiners," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 2 August, 1950.

[92] Kate Hampton. "Montana Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building [National Register Nomination]," 2004.

[93] "New State Lab Building Being Planned," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 4 September 1945; "Victor Walsh Will Draw Plan of Lab," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 2 November 1945. "Laboratory Commission Meets Next Week to Talk Building Plans," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 8 February 1946; "New Lab Building Bids Will Be Opened in May," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 3 April 1953; "Lab Building Bids are Within Funds," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 5 May 1954; "State Laboratory Building to be Completed Nov. 1," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 10 October 1955; R. L. Polk & Co. *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Helena City Directory*, 1956; Gagle, R. H. (State Laboratories Commission). *History of Legislation: Laboratory Building*, c. 1965.

complement the sandstone and granite Montana State Capitol. Future development of the Capitol Campus would continue mostly to the north and east, while the areas to the south of Broadway Avenue and the west of Montana Avenue would continue to mature as residential neighborhoods. During the late 1950s, three more significant buildings would be added the Capitol Campus: a large addition to the Montana State Highway Building (the Scott Hart Building), the Unemployment Compensation Commission Building (now the Walt Sullivan Building) and the Governor's Mansion (or Executive Residence). Instead of facing the Capitol Grounds, however, these buildings would either extend the boundaries of the Capitol Campus or, in the case UCC Building, serve as infill.

The Montana Highway Department experienced another period of exceptional growth in the early 1950s, which only quickened after the Interstate Highway System was established in 1956. The 1936 building was simply too small to contain all of the Department's staff, forcing the State Highway Patrol and the Planning Division to rent offices in downtown Helena. In the opinion of the Commission, the best solution to their space problem was to construct an addition off the north side of the original building. The Commission announced their plan to build in June of 1956, stating, "it will be a five story, L-shaped building…of 'modern design' and constructed with a reinforced concrete frame and metal curtain walls." Designed by the Great Falls, Montana, architectural firm Bordeleau-Pannell & Amundson, the new addition was intended to contrast stylistically from the original building. The addition was formally dedicated by Governor J. Hugo Aronson on April 25, 1958. At that time, it was renamed the Scott Hart Building in honor of the Highway Department's Chief Engineer from 1948-1949 and 1953-1957. The first divisions to occupy the addition were the Interstate Division, formerly in the basement of the State Museum, and the Planning, Survey and Gross Vehicle Division, previously housed in the Colorado Building in downtown Helena. After moving was completed, only the Montana Highway Patrol and the Materials Testing Laboratory remained in separate buildings. The Montana Highway Department remained in their expanded building until the late 1970s, when a new "highway complex" was competed on the eastern outskirts of Helena.[94]

Charged with issuing unemployment insurance and providing employment services across Montana, the Unemployment Compensation Commission (UCC) grew quickly after its creation during the New Deal era. By 1957, it employed approximately 110 Helena-based staff members, who were, "experiencing very crowded working conditions," in the Mitchell Building.[95] Fortunately, federal funding was available for the construction of a separate UCC Building through a U.S. Department of Labor program that repaid state bonds based on an amortized rental agreement. With the promise of a new office building that would ultimately cost the state nothing, the 1959 Legislature authorized the sale of $450,000 in bonds for the proposed UCC Building. Lewy Evans, Jr., a Billings architect, was selected to design the five-story building, to be located on a site between the recently-completed State Laboratory Building and the Board of Health Building. Construction began in November of 1959 and the building was completed by July of 1961 at a cost of $676,805. Upon its completion, the Modern-style, curtain wall building was praised for its architectural innovation. The new building possessed obvious symbolic value as well. "The faith of all the people in the future of Montana is built into the UCC Building," expounded the Commission's Director, Edgar H. Reeder upon the building's completion, "It will stand as a symbol of Montana's interest in its working people, their employers and their problems." [96] The UCC Building also had the beneficial impact

[94] "State to Expand Highway Building," *Helena (MT) Independent Record*, 28 June 1956; "Two Highway Departments Start Moves," *Helena (MT) Independent Record*, 19 March 1958; "Scott Hart State Highway Building in Helena Dedicated by Governor," *Helena (MT) Independent Record*, 26 April 1958.

[95] Chadwick H. Smith (Chairman, Unemployment Compensation Commission). Letter to State Board of Examiners, 16 December, 1957. Montana Historical Society Archives, Montana State Board of Examiner Records, RS 196, Box 2, Folder 26; "Wadelll Gets Contract for Capitol Job," *Helena [MT] Independent Reocord,* 25 Novmeber 1957.

[96]"Bids for UCC Building Coming Up," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 16 April 1959; "Unemployment Compensation Building to Have Opening," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 16 July 1961; Doris S. Avery, "Unemployment Compensation Building [National Register Nomination], 2011.

of freeing up an entire floor of the Mitchell Building. Other state agencies quickly filled the vacated space, including the Department of Public Instruction and the Fish & Game Department.[97]

The final addition to the Capitol Campus during the 1950s was the Governor's Mansion (now known as the Executive Residence). Montana had no governor's mansion during its first twenty-four years of statehood, and the state's first four governors found their own housing in Helena. Then, in 1913, the state purchased a large Queen Anne residence at 304 N. Ewing Street for use as a Governor's Mansion. By 1952, however, one local newspaper lamented that the once grand estate had lost much of its luster.[98] The 1953 State Legislature agreed with this assessment, appropriated $125,000 in capital building funds toward the construction of a "new governor's mansion," near the Capitol. Chandler C. Cohagen, an experienced architect from Billings, Montana, was selected to design the project. Cohagen submitted his first plans for the new governor's mansion to the Board of Examiners on January 5, 1954. His proposal included three design options: a "conservative Georgian" residence, a "conservative modern" residence and a "modern type" residence. Three days later, the Board of Examiners announced the selection of the third option, described as "modern," but not, "modernistic." In early 1954, it seemed a new governor's mansion was on the fast track toward construction, but insufficient funding plagued the project over the next six years. Also complicating the project was the selection of a site. The state purchase lots at the corner of N. Montana Avenue and E. 6th Avenue for the mansion in July of 1953, but were later offered an alternative site at the northwest corner of E. Broadway and N. Carson Streets. The alternative site, situated along a small ravine on the eastern fringes of Helena's residential development, was eventually chosen in July of 1955.[99]

The 1955 Legislature appropriated an additional $50,000 for the new governor's mansion, but Cohagen still faced a difficult challenge in creating a modified design for the new site and it was not until April of 1956 that new plans were finally accepted. By that point, the residence was significantly scaled back from a full three stories to one story with a partial basement. With only $167,127 available, even this downsized version proved difficult to build. After rejecting two rounds of construction bids for being too costly, the state finally accepted bids totaling $177,932 on August 22, 1957. To reach this number, still slightly over-budget, landscaping, paving, curbing and some finish work in the basement were temporarily cut from the construction plan until additional funding became available. Construction of the new governor's mansion proceeded on schedule through early 1958, but as the project neared completion the state again ran out of funds. To address the issue, the 1959 State Legislature established a "mansion investigating committee." Based on the committee's findings, the Legislature ultimately allocated an additional $124,500 toward the project with Governor J. Hugo Arnson signing the "Mansion Bill" (HB 525) on March 13, 1959. This brought the project's grand total to $299,500, an amount that exceeded the original 1953 appropriation by almost $175,000.

The escalating cost of the Governor's Mansion mired the project in controversy, but the *Helena Independent Record* published only glowing reviews upon its completion in September of 1959, reporting, "[it is] equipped with almost every known modern convenience, gracious rooms elegantly furnished and a magnificent view of the Helena valley and surrounding mountains."[100] Cohagen's "modern type" design, which some critics found too modern, also proved to be a fine example of the Modern Contemporary style in residential architect. Since its completion, the "New Governor's Mansion" has provided a home for eleven Montana governors and their families and served as the site of countless state-related events.

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[97] "Berg Will Draw Plans for Remodeling Job," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 13 July 1961.

[98] Ellen Baulmer. "The Original Governor's Mansion in Helena," in *Distinctly Montana*, 4 April 2006. The Original Governor's Mansion is now a house museum admistered by the Montana Historical Soicety.

[99] Context for the Governor's Mansion (Executive Residence) is compiled from several articles in the *Helena Independent Record* published between 1953 and 1959. For a full bibliography and a more detailed discussion of building, see the individual Montana Property Record form on file at the Montana Historic Preservation Office.

[100] "Aronsons Moving Into New Residence for Governors," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 6 September 1959.

Modernization in the 1960s

The conservative politics of the postwar era in Montana reached its zenith with the election of Donald G. Nutter to the governor's office in 1960. Nutter was tragically killed in a plane crash on January 25, 1962. Prior to his death, Nutter instigated steep budget cuts that, according to historian Michael P. Malone, had debilitating effects on some state agencies for several years to come. Those agencies particularly affected were the "state custodial institutions," which received a 14% cut, the University System (6% cut), Department of Public Welfare (7% cut), and several state administrative departments (8% cut) over the 1961-1962 biennium. Despite this traumatic beginning, however, the 1960s proved to be period or relative prosperity and political calm in Montana—even in the face of such transformative national events as the Vietnam War and the Civil Rights movement. Lt. Governor Tim Babcock, a Republican, took over as Montana's top executive following Nutter's death, and remained in the governor's office until 1969. The State Legislature was typically split throughout the 1960s, with the Democrats controlling the Senate and the Republicans controlling the House, although the Democrats held a majority in both houses during the 1965 legislative session.[101]

Montana's state government grew steadily during the 1960s despite the prevailing conservativism, increasing from 7,514.57 "full time equivalent" employee units (FTE units) in 1960 to 10,958.42 in 1970.[102] This growth, however, did not carry over into the expansion of the Montana State Capitol Campus. The Montana Teachers' Retirement System Building (1968) was the only addition to the campus during the 1960s, and it was constructed without dipping into the state's Long-Range Building Fund. On the other hand, the lull in construction did not indicate a lack of interest in state buildings on the part of state agencies or lawmakers. State agencies continued to lobbying for more space to house their growing staff and the state also financed an ambitious project to "modernize" the Capitol during the 1960s. Moreover, a collection of legislation that passed during the 1965 legislative session created a long-range building program that would have far-reaching effects on the construction of state buildings.

Plans to modernize the Capitol began in 1955 when Morrison-Maierle & Associates, a Helena-based engineering firm, was hired to "conduct investigations and engineering studies," in advance of a proposed project to protect the building against earthquakes, which had previously terrorized Helena in the 1930s. At the time, the project was estimated to cost almost $3.75 million and some state legislators and officials favored replacing the Capitol with a "modern office building-type structure." Fortunately, this idea was rejected and the state proceeded with its plan to modernize the iconic Neoclassical Revival statehouse. The plan, however, quickly ran into a constitutional roadblock, with the Montana Supreme Court ruling in 1956 that monies from capital construction bonds could not be used to improve the existing Capitol building. To move forward on the renovation project, the state was forced to amend the original 1889 Enabling Act. After this flurry of legal activity, Morrison-Maierle & Associates was finally able to begin work on plans and specifications for the first phase of the project. Their plans were completed in 1962 and the 1963 Legislature authorized the sale of $1 million in capital construction bonds to finance the renovation project.[103]

The renovation of the Capitol's original section, which created a "new building inside the old walls," was completed in two phases for about 2.4 million dollars.[104] Phase I (1963-1964) focused on the east side of the building along with the first two stories of the central rotunda section, while Phase II (1965-1967) focused on the west side of the building and the upper section of the rotunda. Renovation of the Capitol's 1912 wings was to be completed during Phases III and IV, but only the west wing was remodeled (1968).

[101] Malone, 391; "Balanced Budget: Legislature Stops Spending Spiral," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 23 March 1961; Waldron and Wilson, 220-241, in passim.

[102] Montana Office of the Governor, Budget and Program Planning. *The Growth of State Government in Montana*, Helena, MT: [State of Montana], August 20, 1976, 4. Accessed online at https://archive.org.

[103] "Cost of Capitol Renovations Set at $3,732,950," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 3 October 1955; McDonald, 17-18.

[104] "Phase Two of Capitol Renovation Draws to a Close – Almost That is," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 1 January 1967.

Project work items during Phases I and II included reinforcement of brick load-bearing walls with "tie" structural supports, the construction of new floors, walls and ceilings, the replacement of doors and windows and the installation of seismic joints between the original building and its east and west wings. While this work modernized the building structurally, it also removed much of the Capitol's rich interior fabric. This included the removal of the art glass barrel vault in the rotunda, the replacement of the glass-block rotunda floor with terrazzo, extensive remodeling to the Senate Chamber and other "cosmetic alterations designed to bring the sixty-year-old décor in line with interior tastes."[105] Many of these alterations were reversed as part of a well-executed historic restoration project during the 1990s.

The Capitol renovation project extended to other buildings as well. Both the Capitol Annex (1910, originally the Legislative Restaurant) and the Board of Health Building (1919-1920), for instance, were remodeled in 1964 with plans drawn up by local architects, Sigvald L. Berg and Herbert L. Jacobson.[106] This allowed the Department of Agriculture to take over the Capitol Annex once vacated by Board of Heath staff, who moved into their own building after it was remodeled. A final component of the Capitol renovation was the replacement of the aging Boiler Plant on the Capitol Grounds. Morrison-Maierle & Associates recommended monies left over from Phase I of the project be dedicated to modernizing the Boiler Plant, but another four years passed before the project was underway. By that point, it was decided an entirely new plant was needed. Morrison-Maierle & Associates drew up plans for the new building and low bids totaling $165,963.00 were accepted by the Board of Examiners on July 24, 1968. The new building was constructed immediately west of the original plant, which was to be torn down upon the completion of its replacement.[107]

In the midst of the Capitol renovation project, Governor Babcock and state legislators also worked to modernize the process of constructing state buildings. In 1965, both the Governor and the Democrat-controlled Legislature provided plans for a "long-range building program" to dictate how state buildings were built and financed. Both plans called for an end to the land-backed capital construction bonding used to finance buildings in the Capitol environs, but differed somewhat on how to finance future buildings. Governor Babcock's plan called for the continuation of a three-cent cigarette tax (originally used to provide veteran bonuses) that could immediately finance a $17.2 million building program.[108] In his view, this program would entail, "a variety of construction, enlargement and renovation proposals, all in Helena, to accommodate the growing expanse of state government," including a new State Armory, an addition to Highway Building, a Supreme Court Building and a Fish & Game Building.[109] The Democrat-led Legislature, however, offered a more conservative plan. It would divert 5% of general fund revenue toward the long-range building program for the next biennium and allow Montana voters to decide upon use of the cigarette tax in a 1966 referendum. In the end the Democrats won the day. An $8.6 million building program was authorized by the 1965 Legislature for the 1965-1967 biennium, which provided $3.6 million to the Department of Institutions, $4 million to the University System and $1 million for Phase II of the Capitol renovation project.[110]

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[105] Lambert, 25.

[106] J.D. Holmes. "Repair Job on Capitol Will Start Soon," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 18 July 1963. "Local Firm Low on Capitol Annex Project," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 3 October 1963.

[107] "Capitol Renovation First Phase Nears Completion," *Helena (MT) Independent Record*, 21 September 1964; "New Heating Complex for Capitol Complex," *Helena (MT) Independent Record*, 24 July 1968; "Capitol Complex Heating Plant Bids Corrected," *Helena (MT) Independent Record*, 26 July 1968.

[108] "Democrats Point to Record for Assembly," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 10 March 1965.

[109] "Second Phase: Financial Difficulties Bog Down State Capitol Renovation Program," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 18 March 1965.

[110] "State Told $8 Million Needed for Building Plan," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 25 April 1965. Thus Phase I of the Capitol renovation was financed through the original land-backed capital construction bonding, while phase II was financed with the new income tax-backed long-range building program.

With the abandonment of Governor Babcock's ambitious building plan, "the growing expanse of state government," had to wait another decade for more office space on the Capitol Campus. By that time, the long-range building program would be financed by the three-cent cigarette tax (the 1966 referendum received 53.7% of the statewide vote).[111] The sole exception was the Montana Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS), which constructed their own small building at the northeast corner of E. 6th Avenue and N. Sanders Street in 1969. Formed in 1915 and expanded during the Great Depression, the MTRS served 12,020 members by 1968. The agency required more space, especially storage space for its extensive records, than allotted in its office in the Mitchell Building. With access to their own funds, the MTRS bypassed the long-range building program and gained approval to build from the Board of Examiners in 1969. Campeau & Crennen of Helena was selected to design of the building, which cost $133,379.[112] Upon its completion in 1970, the new building reflected the needs and character of the MTRS, as well as the Late Modern aesthetics of the era. Campeau & Crennan's design created a small but stylish building on the Montana State Capitol Campus entirely befitting of a singular state agency with a significant amount of cultural, political and financial clout. Its irregular footprint and wall surfaces reflected the growing influence of Brutalism and Heroic Expressionism, which called for a move away from the Modern "box" of the immediate Post-World War II era.[113] At the same time, the building's brick cladding linked it to more traditional construction methods and materials.

Constitutional Reform, Reorganization and Long-Range Planning

The early 1970s marked a transformative period for state government in Montana. As Malone explains in *Montana: A History of Two Centuries:*

> By the late 1960s, Montanans seemed to be changing their mind about themselves…Unlike previous generations, who had tended to see their future and the future of their children in leaving the state, the new generation of Montanans found appealing reasons for staying. This attitude expressed itself in a new concern for preserving the environment, a renewed pride in community and a new interest in improving society and government. Not since the Progressive Era had Montana seen such widespread popular participation in politics as that which blossomed during the early 1970s.[114]

The activism of the early 1970s can be seen in several legislative measures, including the Montana Environmental Policy Act and the Executive Reorganization Act (both passed in 1971), and, most dramatically, in the new state constitution ratified in 1972. The move to improve state government also extended to a reexamination of the Montana State Capitol Campus, which culminated in the publication of *Montana Capitol Complex: A Planning Study* in 1972.

When elected in 1968, Forrest H. Anderson became Montana's first Democratic governor in sixteen years. A conservative Democrat, Anderson ran against sitting Governor Tim Babcock on an anti-sales tax platform, claiming it could be avoided through government reorganization and increasing existing taxes.[115] Upon his inauguration, Anderson and state lawmakers immediately began work on increasing government efficiency, with the Montana Commission on Executive Reorganization created during the 1969 legislative session. The Commission, which consisted of Governor Anderson, eight legislators and a full-time staff of three, compiled a list of 161 independent executive agencies. After abolishing agencies that "had exhausted their reason for being," the Commission reorganized those that remained under 19

[111] Waldron and Wilson, 235.

[112] Montana Teachers' Retirement System. *The Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Montana for the Period Beginning July 1, 1966 and ending June 30, 1968*, Helena, MT, 1968. Accessed online at https://archive.org; "Invitation for Bids," *The Montana Standard (Butte , MT)*, 10 October 1969.

[113] William J.R. Curtis. *Modern Architecture Since 1900,* [Third Edition], New York: Phaidon Press, Inc., 1996, 434.

[114] Malone, 394.

[115] Ibid., 391.

departments. Their plan was then written into the Executive Reorganization Act, approved during the 1971 legislative session.[116]

An even greater transformation in state government came a year later with the ratification of a new state constitution. Montana's original 1889 Constitution, which borrowed heavily from other states, had been under scrutiny since the Progressive Era. Two of its most serious defects were how it encouraged a "fragmented executive branch" (expressed in the proliferation of state agencies discussed above) and placed sustentative restrictions on the legislative branch, including limiting the frequency and duration of legislative sessions.[117] By the late 1960s, support for constitutional reform finally reached a tipping point in Montana. Voters passed Referendum 67, which called for a constitutional convention, and elected 100 "Con-Con" delegates in 1971. Due to the prevailing politics of the day and a severe backlash against Republicans, who once again proposed a sales tax, Montanans chose an "exceptionally liberal-minded group" to draft their new constitution. The constitutional convention convened on January 17, 1972 and signed their completed draft just fifty-five days later. Montanans went on to adopt the new constitution by the slimmest of margins (50.55% of the vote) on June 6, 1972. Significant innovations in the new constitution included single-member legislative districts, annual legislative sessions (a provision struck down by referendum in 1974), statewide property tax assessment, several measures to strengthen the legislative branch and language that recognized contemporary concerns such as environmentalism and minority rights. Described as both "progressive" and "populist," Montana's new constitution won national praise. *Time Magazine* called it a "model document" and the federal government held it up internationally as an example of grass-roots democracy in action.[118]

The Executive Reorganization Act of 1971 and the 1972 Constitution effectively brought Montana into the modern era. The new focus on efficiency and modernization also brought much needed attention to the State's building shortage. The 1971 State Legislature authorized a Capitol Planning Commission, which resulted in the publication of *Montana Capitol Complex: A Planning Study* in 1972. Its most significant finding was that the government was spending about $900,000 per year on rented office space, and that it would be more economically and functionally efficient to expand the Capitol Campus through the purchase of adjacent lands and the construction of new buildings. Along with the planning study came a "Capitol Complex Long-Range Development Plan," the first of its kind since the Capitol was constructed at the turn of the century. It called for the construction of five new buildings: Education, Agriculture, Fish & Game, Welfare, and Justice, as well as the development of open space and parking lots.[119] The 1973 Legislature was at least partially convinced by the study, approving the construction of three major additions to the Capitol Campus: buildings for Fish & Game and Social & Rehabilitation Services (SRS) and a four-story addition to the Mitchell Building. All three buildings would be completed by 1977 at a combined cost of approximately $4.1 million. The state turned to a combination of funding sources to complete these projects. The Fish & Game Department Building was constructed with agency funds collected through the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, while a state-backed bond purchased by the Montana Teachers' Retirement System funded the SRS Department Building. Only the Mitchell Building Addition was funded with the state's long-range building fund.[120]

The Departments of Fish & Game and Social & Rehabilitation Services (SRS) both faced a severe space shortage by the early 1970s. Their experiences, while unique, are also representative of the struggles

[116] Montana Historical Society. "Guide to the Montana Commission on Executive Reorganization Records, 1969-1974," 2004. Accessed online at http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/.

[117] G. Allen Tarr. "The Montana Constitution: A National Perspective," in *Montana Law Review*, Volume 64, Issue 1 (Winter 2003), 2002-2003. Accessed online at http://scholarship.law.umt.edu/.

[118] Malone, 394-395; Waldron and Wilson, 259.

[119] "Capitol Complex Long-Range Developent Plan [Map], 1972," Montana Historical Society Research Center, Montana Legislative Records, RS 319, Box 3, Folder 16.

[120] "State Hopes to Reduce Office Rentals," *Montana Standard [Butte, MT]*, 26 June 1975; "State Builds for Government," *Montana Standard [Butte, MT]*, 21 November 1976.

many state agencies endured while trying to acquire suitable quarters on the Montana State Capitol Campus during its period of historical significance. First established in 1895, the Fish & Game Department was located in the Capitol until moving to the State Office Building (Mitchell Building) upon its completion in 1950. By 1957, however, the growing Department was "scattered across town," with the headquarters and some offices located in the Mitchell Building and other offices located in rented space in downtown Helena. At this time, the Department expressed interest in constructing a separate building on the Capitol Campus, but elected to wait until they could be assured of sufficient income from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses.[121] Like the Fish & Game Department, the predecessors of the SRS Department (the Board of Charities & Reform and the Bureau of Child & Animal Protection) were initially located in the Capitol. Soon after the Department of Public Welfare was created in 1937, the agency moved into a former Jewish synagogue (the Temple Emanu-El) at 515 N. Ewing Street, which the State of Montana purchased and remodeled. The Department, which became the SRS Department under executive reorganization, eventually outgrew this home, so that by the mid-1970s, its 300 Helena-based employees worked in six different locations across the city.[122] It was not until construction of their own buildings on the Capitol Campus in the mid-1970s that either department had sufficient, and conveniently-located, space.

Construction of the Fish & Game Department Building began in early 1975 and was completed by May of 1976 at a cost of $633,784.[123] The building was designed by Campeau & Crennen, the same local firm responsible for the Montana Teachers' Retirement System Building (1969). Located immediately across N. Sanders Street from that building, the Fish & Game Department Building featured a strikingly different aesthetic. With its stucco-covered walls, false vigas and "rustic" main entrance and lobby, the building could be described as a Postmodern interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Its design might also reflect the "rustic" and "naturalist" style, sometimes called "parkitecture," propagated by the National Park Service. The SRS Department Building was built simultaneously as the Fish & Game Department Building, and its design by Knight & Company of Great Falls, Montana also reflects the increasingly varied aesthetics of Late Modern architecture. The building's link to New Formalism, a style that draws on classical standards of symmetry and proportion, is evident in its reception by the *Helena Independent Record.* As the building neared completion in September of 1976, the paper commended its design, reporting, "The clean lines and white-chipped-rock façade of the new $1.5 million State Rehabilitation Services Building add a classic piece of beauty to the Capitol Complex."[124] Today, both buildings continue to serve their original purposes, although under different names. The Fish & Game Department was renamed the Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks in 1979, while the SRS Department merged with the Department of Health & Environmental Services in 1995, creating the Department of Public Health & Human Services (DPHHS).

The Mitchell Building Addition was to be the State's "financial center," housing the Department of Revenue, the State Auditor and some Department of Administration offices. The Helena, Montana architectural firm, Crossman, Whitney & Griffin, was tapped to design the addition, and bids opened in early December of 1974. Unfortunately, the low bids exceeded the allocated funds for the additional, and the 1975 State Legislature was forced to release an addition $100,000 to ensure its construction. Contracts were finally awarded on January 20, 1975 and construction continued through early 1977. Construction began in 1975 and proceeded through early 1977, but according to State Architect, Phillip Hauck, the project was "fraught with problems." Most problematic was the concrete work of the general contractor, who went bankrupt during the project. Even so, the state was eventually able to accept the

[121] "Board Gets Option to Purchase Lots," *Montana Standard [Butte, MT]*, 7 June 1957; "Montana Board Dissapointed," *Montana Standard [Butte, MT]*, 30 July 1958.

[122] Ellen Baumler. "Temple Emanu-El [National Register Nomination]," 2002. "Nears Completion [Photo Caption]," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 19 September, 1976. "State Builds for Government," *Montana Standard [Butte, MT]*, 21 November 1976.

[123] "State Builds for Government," *Montana Standard [Butte, MT]*, 21 November 1976.

[124] "Nears Completion [Photo Caption]," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 19 September 1976.

addition after spending an additional $450,000 to convert the basement into a computer center.[125] Unlike its contemporaries, the Fish & Game Department Building and the SRS Department Building, the Mitchell Building Addition reflects the ubiquitous "modern box" form commonly used for office buildings during the Modern era. Its sculptural concrete cladding, however, is more representative of Late Modern architecture, particularly Brutalism. Today, the Mitchell Building continues to serve the State of Montana as an office building. It currently houses offices of the Department of Administration and the Department of Revenue.

Just as the Executive Reorganization Act of the 1971 and the 1972 Constitution left an indelible mark on Montana's state government, *Montana Capitol Complex: A Planning Study* (1972) and its associated "long-range development plan" proved exceptionally important to the development of the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District. The buildings constructed in its immediate aftermath (Fish & Game, SRS, and the Mitchell Building Addition) pushed the boundaries of the Capitol Campus spatially—as the campus expanded further north and east—and stylistically—with the varied aesthetics of Late Modern architecture. Moreover, while some of the provisions of the plan, including the construction of buildings for Education and Agriculture, were never followed, others were completed during the 1980s, including construction of a Justice Building, the last significant structure constructed during the Capitol Campus's period of historic significance, and the development of a park along the campus's eastern boundary. Ultimately, the 1972 plan served as the primary document guiding the development of the Montana State Capitol Campus until a new master plan was completed in 2014.

While the 1972 planning study and development plan proved extremely farsighted, it did not cover every change to the Montana State Capitol Campus that occurred during the early 1970s. For instance, the ongoing shortage of office space experienced by state agencies could not be overcome by the construction of four new buildings (or even the five new buildings the plan called for). This led the state to expand the campus into the residential and commercial development to the north. In 1973, the state began purchasing property on two blocks located immediately north of the Capitol Campus and by the late 1980s owned both blocks entirely.[126] The buildings on these blocks, which date from the postwar period, represent a mixture of property types, including single family residences, apartment buildings, small residential-type office buildings and a former motel. Most were converted into office space by the state and continue to serve in that capacity. The state also expanded the Capitol Campus during the early 1970s by leasing newly-constructed office buildings along E. 9th Avenue and E. 11th Avenue / U.S. Highway 12. This included buildings at 1227 E. 11th Avenue (1970), 1300 E. 11th Avenue (1971) and 1424 E. 9th Avenue (1972), all eventually purchased by the state. While these properties are not included in the Montana State Capitol Historic District, they do provide powerful evidence of the state's ongoing struggles to house its ever-expanding bureaucracy.[127] A final reflection of state government growth during this period not addressed by the 1972 development plan was the expansion of the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building and the Unemployment Compensation Commission Building with significant additions in 1970 and 1974, respectively.

The Montana State Capitol Campus: Following the Planning Study and Developmental Plan into the 1980s

The liberalism and prosperity of the early 1970s continued to dominate Montana politics under the administration of Governor Thomas Lee Judge (1971-1981). By the mid-1980s, however, the state faced

[125] "State Builds for Government," *Montana Standard [Butte, MT]*, 21 November 1976; "Base Bids Top State Allocations," *Montana Standard [Butte, MT]*, 19 December 1974; "Lawmakers Assist Buildings," *Kallispell [MT] Daily Inter Lake*, 21 January 1975; "Audit Committee Eyes Tougher Laws on Construction of State Buildings," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 2 June 1977.

[126] One block is bounded by E. 6th Avenue, E. 8th Avenue, N. Montana Avenue and Washington Drive. The other is bounded by E. 8th Avenue, E. 9th Avenue, N. Roberts Street and N. Sanders Street.

[127] Information on state-owned properties to the north of the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District is derived from a variety of sources. For a detailed discussion and full bibliography on each property see individual Montana Historic Property Record Forms on file at the Montana SHPO.

a deepening economic crisis, caused in part by a bust period in the energy industry. At the same time, the political climate began to shift toward conservatism in 1980 with the election of Ronald Reagan to the presidency and Ted Swinden, a conservative Democrat, to the governor's office. Swinden was followed by a series of Republican governors between 1989 and 2004, including Stan Stephens (1989-1993), Marc Racicot (1993-2001) and Montana's first woman governor, Judy Martz (2001-2005). As fiscal conservatives, Swinden and his Republican successors attempted to quell the economic crisis in Montana by cutting taxes. "The result was not only a failure to keep up with inflation but a series of across the board cuts in state funding and services," explains Malone in *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, before detailing the some of the era's detrimental effects:

> By the late 1980s, the funding shortfalls and the consequent erosion of state services had reached critical proportions. The salaries of state employees, from janitors to judges, ranked last or near last in the nation…The state's two universities were among the worst funded in the country, and increasing numbers of high school graduates were leaving the state for colleges elsewhere. And from public roads to public buildings, Montana's infrastructure was crumbling.[128]

The number of state employees also fell considerably during this period, and still has not fully recovered. In 1975, for instance, the state employed 18,820 individuals, while in 2014 there were only 16,667 state employees.[129]

Fortunately, the state funded two major buildings and one building addition on the Montana State Capitol Campus before the crisis of the mid-1980s: the long-awaited Justice Building (1980, now the Mazurek Building), a building for the Department of Natural Resources & Conservation (1983, now the Metcalf Building), and an addition to the Cogswell Building (1981). Completion of the massive Department of Highways complex on the eastern outskirts of Helena in 1978 also had a significant impact on the Montana State Capitol Campus, freeing up space in the "old" Montana Highway Department Building. The eastern boundary of the Capitol Campus also received a face-lift during the late 1970s, with the 1977 Legislature allocating money to convert the small ravine behind the SRS Building into a park (Capitol Park).[130] A final project with its beginnings in this period was the Capitol Restoration Project. The 1981 Legislature allocated $6.7 million toward a restoration of the Capitol and also funded the preparation of a "historic structure report" by Montana architect, and historic preservation specialist, James R. McDonald. Due to insufficient funds, however, actual restoration was not completed until 1999-2000.[131]

Talk of a "Justice Building" began as early as 1911, when Helena citizens recommended that the state purchase land adjacent to the Capitol for three future buildings: a Governor's Mansion, a Historical Society Building, and a Supreme Court Building. Despite the obvious need—according to many sources, the space allotted to the Supreme Court in the Capitol had never been sufficient—the project lacked serious attention until the 1960s. It was among the projects outlined in Governor Tim Babcock's ambitious building plan, rejected by the Democrat-controlled 1965 Legislature. Despite this setback, ample support still existed for a Supreme Court Building at the time. In 1969, for instance, the State Legislature allocated $1 million toward its construction and had preliminary plans drawn up by Page-Werner & Partners of Great Falls. Unfortunately, this promising start soon stalled. Renewed and serious interest in a Justice Building, however, occurred with its inclusion in the 1972 planning and long-range development documents, which not only proffered the need for the building, but also called for its construction. By this time, the project had shifted from a "Supreme Court Building" to a "Justice Building" that would also

[128] Malone, 399.

[129] Montana, Office of the Governor. *The Growth of State Government in Montana*, 3; State of Montana, "State Employee Data," Datasheet, Montana Data Portal, accessed online at https://data.datamontana.us/Financial/State-Employee-Data/fk2y-kpgi.

[130] Capitol Planning & Building Committee. "Minutes, Capitol Building and Planning Committee, April 24, 1978," Montana Legislative Records (RS 319), Box 3, Folder 15, Montana Historical Society Research Center. See individual description in Section 7 for further information on Capitol Park.

[131] McDonald, 19.

include the offices of the Attorney General and the Montana State Library. The 1979 Legislature authorized the sale of $6.2 million dollars in long-range building bonds to fund the "Justice Building" and Page, Werner & Partners submitted a striking Brutalist design. The Justice Building & Montana State Library was completed in 1982 and continues to serve its original purpose on the Montana State Capitol Campus. It was renamed the Joseph P. Mazurek Building, in honor of a popular former Attorney General, in 2014.[132] This is the last of the buildings constructed associated with the 1972 planning and long-range development documents, providing an end-date for the period of significance for the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District.

The Montana Capitol Campus Since 1982

Created by the Executive Reorganization Act of 1971, the Department of Natural Resources & Conservation (DNRC) grew quickly during the environmentally-friendly administration of Governor Thomas L. Judge (1973-1981). Most department offices were originally housed in the Mitchell Building, but soon moved to the old St. John's Hospital at 32 S. Ewing in Helena. Then in 1978, along with the departments of Agriculture and Livestock, the DNRC moved into the former Montana Highway Department Building after that agency moved to its newly-completed complex on the eastern edge of Helena. Although their new quarters were an improvement, the growing DNRC still needed a larger and more permanent home. The State Legislature agreed, appropriating $400,000 in 1981 for project planning and $7 million dollars in long-range building bonds for construction in 1983. The Bozeman, Montana architectural firm, Kommers, McLaughlin & Leavengood, provided a Neo-modern design that showcased new innovations in energy conservation. Construction began in October of 1983 and the DNRC moved into their new headquarters in December of 1985. When the building was officially dedicated on April 11, 1986, it was renamed the "Lee Metcalf Natural Resources and Conservation Building." The new name honored Lee Metcalf, who tirelessly championed wilderness conservation while serving as Montana's U.S. Representative (1952-1960) and U.S. Senator (1960-1978).[133]

Like many state agencies, the Departments of Livestock and Agriculture faced a severe space crunch by the mid-1970s. By that time, the 1918 Livestock Building was considered "small, old and deteriorating," with insufficient space to house the Department's thirty-four employees. With ten employees located in the Capitol Annex and twenty-two other staff-members "scattered all over town" in leased office buildings, the Department of Agriculture was even more desperate for sufficient and conveniently-located space. It made sense to house the two related departments in the same building. However, a proposed plan to construct a new Agriculture and Livestock Building failed to find financial support in the State Legislature. Fortunately, with the completion of the new Montana Department of Highways Complex in 1978, a piece of prime real estate on the Capitol Campus became available. The original Montana Highway Department Building (1936) was subsequently remodeled by Jacobson & Sinnott of Helena to accommodate the Departments of Livestock and Agriculture. Both departments continue to occupy the building, known today as the Agriculture-Livestock Building. At the same time the 1956 Addition to the Highway Building (the Scott Hart Building) was remodeled for the Department of Natural Resources & Conservation

[132] "The Montana Capitol Building," *Anaconda [MT] Standard*, 2-19-1911; Legislative Sumpreme Court Select Committee. "Report of the Legislative Supreme Court Select Committee," c. May 1971., Montana Architecture and Engineering Records (UPRS 5B), Box 19, Folder 1, Montana Historical Society Research Center; State of Montana. *Laws of Montana, 1979*, V. III, 2000.

[133] Montana DNRC. "Annual Report of the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1972," Helena, MT: n.p., 1972. Accessed online at https://archive.org/; Montana DNRC. "Annual Report of the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1973," Helena, MT: n.p., 1973. Accessed online at https://archive.org/; Gary Langley. "Agriculture Department Anxious for New Home," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 20 April 1975; "Lee Metcalf Natural Resources and Conservation Building [Building Dedication Pamphlet, 11 April 1986], Montana Department of Natural Resources Records, 1986 (Lee Metcalf Building Dedication Records), RS 356 (folder 1 of 1). Montana Historical Society Research Center; State of Montana. *Laws of Montana, 1981*, V. II, 1506; State of Montana. *Laws of Montana, 1983*, V. III, 1839.

(DNRC). That agency vacated the Scott Hart Building for their own headquarters in 1985. It is currently occupied by the Central Services Division of the Department of Justice.[134]

After an impressive building boom in the 1970s and early 1980s, depressed economic conditions halted development of the Montana State Capitol Campus. Beginning in the 1990s, however, better economic conditions brought a renewed energy to improving the campus and planning for its future. This process began in 1997 with the passage of the "Capitol Master Plan Act," which created a Capitol Complex Advisory Council and charged the Departments of Administration and Fish, Wildlife & Parks with maintaining a long-range plan for the Capitol and its environs. Lack of funding temporarily stalled the planning process until 2007, when the State Legislature authorized the state to proceed with updating the 1972 Capitol Complex Long-range Development Plan. CTA Architects Engineers of Bozeman and SRG Partnership, Inc., a Portland, Oregon firm, were hired to prepare the new master plan.[135] Completed in 2010, the *Montana Capitol Complex Master Plan*, assesses the current condition of the Capitol Complex—including its historic value—and makes recommendations for future development.

While the new master plan will prove invaluable to future planning, perhaps the greatest Capitol Campus project in the modern era celebrates the past. Completed in time for the 2001 Legislative Session, the restoration of the Montana State Capitol was a resounding success. A&E Architects, a Montana firm with offices in Billings and Missoula, was retained to complete the restoration job in 1995. The project team was led by James R. McDonald, the same architect who prepared a historic structure report for the Capitol in 1981. At a cost of $26 million, much which came from state funds, the project included repairs to the deteriorating exterior envelope, a comprehensive upgrade to all systems, a reorganization of interior function to be more compatible with the historic architecture, and, most noticeably, "the restoration of the original detailing and authenticity that was lost through a series of insensitive remodels."[136] The restoration project essentially brought the Capitol's lavish French Renaissance Revival interior back to glorious life. "From the return of the glass barrel vault and the reproduction of the original Pedretti paint schemes for the walls of the Rotunda, to the installation of replica door knobs bearing the State Seal, every reasonable effort was made to restore the original vision of the building's designers," writes Kirby Lambert in *Montana's State Capitol: The People's House*, before concluding, "The result is a statehouse functionally equipped for the twenty-first century, but one that would…continue to fulfill majestically its role as a 'temple of democracy,' a true house for the people."[137] The Capitol continues to receive much-deserved attention in recent years as well. A $1 million dollar restoration of the granite and sandstone steps leading to Capitol's main entrance was complete in 2004 and, most recently, a $300,000 project provide new handrails for the grand staircase in the rotunda.[138]

Development of the Montana State Capitol Campus came full circle in its first century: from the construction of the Montana State Capitol in 1899-1902 to its faithful restoration in 1999-2000. In the meantime, the growing state government expanded outside the capitol walls, creating a collection of public buildings that represent significant trends in Montana and American history. Major periods of government growth, such as the Progressive Era, the New Deal Era and the Postwar Era were typically followed by a burst of construction activity—even if sometimes delayed by economic crisis or disruptive global events such as World War II. As such, the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District is

[134] Gary Langley. "Agricultural Department Anxious for New Home," *The Independent Record* (Helena, MT), 20 April 1975; Jacobson & Sinnot, Architects. "Remodeling of Highway Building…Livestock, Agriculture and Natural Resources Building, Montana State Capitol Grounds, Helena, Montana, 7-24-1978." Architectural Drawings on file at Montana State Department of Administration, General Services Division.

[135] CTA Architects Engineers and SRG Partnership Inc. *Montana Capitol Complex Master Plan: Helena, MT*, Helena, MT, 2010, 6-8.

[136] A&E Architects. "Project Profiles – Historic Preservation – Montana State Capitol," Website access online at http://www.aearchitects.com/profiles/his/capitol.html.

[137] Lambert, 25 and 27.

[138] "Capitol Construction Projects Costing 2.4 M," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 4 December 2004; "New Capitol Handrails 'another jewel in the crown' of Montana," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 5 September, 2014.

eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the statewide level under Criterion A in the area of government. Its period of significance extends from 1895, the year the state secured title to the Montana State Capitol Grounds, counted as a contributing resources of the district, to 1982. This end date was chosen to include exceptionally significant events in the development of Montana's state government and the Montana State Capitol Campus, including the Executive Reorganization Act (1971), ratification of the a new state constitution (1972), the completion of *Montana Capitol Complex: A Planning Study,* the associated "Montana Capitol Complex Long-range Development Plan," (1972) and the construction associated with the planning study and the developmental plan.

CRITERION C (ARCHITECTURE): AN EXCEPTIONAL COLLECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District also represents the evolution of public architecture during the 20th century. The buildings within the district reveal a chronology of architectural styles that powerfully evoke the political and cultural spirit of the era in which they were built, as well as innovations in construction technology. As a collection of public buildings, the historic district also contains some of Montana's best stylistic examples, executed by some of the state's leading architects. Contributing buildings within the district range in age from the Neoclassical Revival Montana State Capitol (1899-1902) to a trio of mid-1970s structures (the SRS Department Building, the Fish & Game Department Building and the 1977 Addition to the Mitchell Building) designed in the "expressionist" styles that typify public architecture during the Late Modern era. Other styles prominently featured include the restrained revivalism of the Progressive Era (which often combined elements of historic styles), Stripped Classical and Modern. Furthermore, the district contains what is, arguably, Montana's greatest architectural achievement: the Montana State Capitol. The remainder of the campus shows the influence of the Capitol, in architectural quality, stylistic tendencies, use of materials and spatial arrangement.

In the stylist breadth and architectural quality of its public buildings, the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District is rivaled only by Montana's historic college campuses. The Capitol Campus, however, is unique, even in this rarified group, due to its emphasis on political, rather than educational, aspirations. During the campus's early development, when revivalist styles prevailed, this distinction was manifest in a preference of classically-influenced styles (Neoclassical Revival and Stripped Classical) over those more traditionally associated with education, such as Collegiate Gothic and Italian Renaissance Revival. Another unique quality of the Capitol Campus is the use of building materials. While Montana's college campuses are anchored by brick-clad "main halls," the Montana State Capitol was covered with limestone and granite. The use of stone cladding continued throughout the development of the Capitol Campus, with the Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building (1950-1952), 1958 Addition to the Montana Highway Department Building (the Scott Hart Building), and the Metcalf Building (1983-1985) all featuring limestone. Concrete and stucco facades, used for the district's three Stripped Classical buildings and the Fish & Game Department Building, are also more prominent on the Capitol Campus than on Montana's college campuses, where brick tends to predominate. Of course, the rise of Modern architecture after World War II had a homogenizing impact, so that political and educational architecture began to look increasingly similar across Montana and the nation.

In sum, the Montana State Capitol Campus Historical District possesses statewide architectural significance and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture. It is unique in Montana as a collection of architect-designed public buildings that reveals the state's early political aspirations and continued governmental development. A discussion of the four stylistic eras represented within the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District follows.

The "American Renaissance" and Academic Eclecticism

The Montana State Capitol (1899-1902) was constructed during a transitional period in American history. Rejected was the unbridled industrialization of the Gilded Age, and its opulent Victorian architecture. In its place came a new focus on reform and restraint, exemplified by the Progressive Era. Architecturally, this was reflected in a return of revivalist styles in architecture. "Academic Eclecticism dominated the age," begins architectural historian Mark Gelernter, continuing:

> This movement in its broadest terms continued the revival of traditional styles that we have seen throughout the nineteenth century…However, the Academic Eclectics themselves conceived of their movement as something fundamentally different from the work that characterized most of the nineteenth century. They even called their movement a rebirth, an American Renaissance, after the benighted Victorian Age.[139]

Adherents of Academic Eclecticism turned to a vast catalog of historical styles (Classical, Gothic, Exotic, etc.), which they applied to both traditional and modern building types. In theory, no historical style was better than another, but some styles were better adapted to certain functions. "Romantic" revival styles such as Tudor, Jacobethan, French Cottage, Spanish Mission and Colonial were considered well-suited for domestic buildings, while classical revival styles (Neoclassical, Italian Renaissance) were often used for public buildings. Theaters, on the other hand, were often designed in "exotic" or opulent revival styles, like Egyptian Revival or Baroque.[140]

The Montana State Capitol was conceived in this architectural context and it is no surprise that its architects, Charles E. Bell and John H. Kent, turned to the Classical tradition. Whether derived from Greek or Roman / Italian architecture, the era's Classical Revival (also called Neoclassical Revival) offered "rationality and clarity of composition," as well as visual evidence that the United States was "a powerful nation that would perpetuate the best of western civilization and culture."[141] Already heavily used in America's eastern cities, Neoclassical Revival gained widespread popularity after it showcased at Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Representing the "birthplace of democracy," Neoclassical architecture was a natural fit for capitol buildings, readily conveying any state's optimistic political aspirations. As a result it was the style of choice for a number of state capitols designed contemporaneously to the Montana State Capitol, including the Colorado State Capitol (Elijah E. Meyers, 1886), the Wyoming State Capitol (David W. Gibbs, 1890), the Minnesota State Capitol (Cass Gilbert, 1905), the Rhode Island State House (Mckim, Mead & White, 1895-1905), the South Dakota State Capitol (Charles E. Bell, 1907) and the Oklahoma State Capitol (Frankfurt-Short-Bruza,1914). While stylistically the Montana State Capitol reflects the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome, its original form was set by a more recent precedent, the United States Capitol. This model, a central block surmounted by a dome and flanked by wings representing the bicameral legislature, was—like the Neoclassical Revival style—used heavily for state capitols.[142]

From its rusticated base to its copper-covered dome, the Montana State Capitol was a marvelous example of the Neoclassical Revival style upon its completion in 1902. Prominent character-defining features include the rusticated base, the two-story "tetrastyle" portico with fluted Ionic columns at the main entrance, a denticulated cornice, the balustrade capping the parapet on the central block and the pedimented panels surrounding the dome's drum. The Capitol's original section also showcases a plethora of classically-inspired ornamentation such as garlands, wreathes, torches and urns alongside scroll-like consoles and "swan-neck" window hoods. Outside of its more common Neoclassical features, the design of the Montana State Capitol also includes a two significant particularities. One is the drum supporting the building's dome, which sports a square shape instead of the more commonly used cylindrical shape. The second is the Capitol's interior, which abandoned the Neoclassical Revival style in favor of the opulent French Renaissance Revival style. With its wildly contradictory exterior and interior, the Montana State Capitol successfully reflects the transitional period in which it was designed and built.

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[139] Mark Gelernter. *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in Their Cultural and Technological Context*, Hanover, NH & London: University Press of New England, 1999, 196.

[140] Leland M. Roth. *American Architecture: A History*, Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2001, 352 & 358-359; Gelernter, 202.

[141] Gelernter, 202; Lambert, 10.

[142] William Paul Thompson. "State & Provincial Capitols" in *Encyclopedia of the Great Plains*, ed. David Wishart, Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 2004, 95; John Westenberg. "Montana State Capitol Building [National Register Nomination], 1980.

The Neoclassical exterior reflects the "severe dignity" espoused by the American Renaissance and the Progressive Era, while the ornate interior evokes the lavishness of the proceeding Gilded Age.[143]

The overall adherence to revivalism (be it Neoclassical or French Renaissance) in the design of the Montana State Capitol was balanced by a strong desire to reflect Montana's unique identity. As William Paul Thompson notes in *The Encyclopedia of the Great Plains*, the most common way this was achieved was through the use of local building materials and ornamentation.[144] This was certainly the case in Montana, where the Capitol was faced with limestone quarried from the Columbus area and capped by a dome covered in copper, the state's leading mineral resource at the time. Also telling the story of Montana was a series of murals painted by the building's interior design firm, F. Pendretti's Sons. These included depictions of historic events (the Louisiana Purchase, Custer's Last Stand, the Louis & Clark Expedition), historic places (Fort Benton and Fort Owen), and natural scenes (the Gates of the Mountains), as well as more representative imagery (Native American scenes and figures depicting four "types" of men who built Montana: the trapper, the Indian chief, the prospector and the cowboy). Representing the State's often tumultuous territorial period was a cast bronze sculpture of Thomas Francis Meagher—a divisive figure in Montana history—astride a horse and brandishing a sword. The work of Chicago artist, Charles J. Mulligan, it was installed in front of the Capitol's steps in 1905.[145]

Academic Eclecticism continued to prevail during the early expansion of the Montana State Capitol Campus. Designed by New York architect, Frank M. Andrews, and completed in 1912, the Capitol's east and west wings closely followed the Neoclassical aesthetic of the original building, while remaining distinctive in their own right. The wings feature tetrastyle colonnades between their rusticated base and unadorned entablature, which is capped by a denticulated cornice and parapet with an inset balustrade. Block modillions and pedimented window hoods accentuate the corner bays of the main block on each wing, while the recessed connecting blocks feature pilasters with Doric capitals. The wings also continued the trend of using exterior materials and interior murals to express state identity. The wings are clad in granite from Jefferson County and some of Montana's top artists, including Egar S. Paxson, Charles M. Russell and Ralph E. Decamp, were commissioned to create murals depicting historical events and personalities, western scenes, and majestic landscapes.[146]

Built at the same time as the wings, and designed by Link & Haire, one of Montana's leading architectural firms, the Legislative Restaurant (Capitol Annex, 1910) also closely follows the Neoclassical Revival style. The small building's façade, with its pedimented entrance and brick pilasters, is particularly successful in expressing the Neoclassical aesthetic. Other Neoclassical Revival elements include carved modillions under the roof eave and brick corbelling between windows on the side elevations. A later example of the Neoclassical Revival style is the 1968 Boiler Plant, which replaced the original 1901 building. With its rusticated walls, the Boiler Plant represents a clear effort on the part of the architects, Morrison-Maierle & Associates, to complement the nearby Capitol. The Legislative Restaurant and the Boiler House are located on the east side of the Capitol Grounds and covered in off-white materials (concrete brick and concrete block, respectively) that harmonize with the Capitol's grey sandstone and granite exterior.

For the next additions to the Capitol Campus, the Livestock Building (1918) and the Board of Health Building (1919-1920), the architects, Link & Haire, remained clearly within the Academic Eclectic movement, but strayed somewhat from the strict Neoclassicism established by the Capitol. Almost identical in scale, both buildings are clad in a warm, buff-colored brick in contrast to the grey or off-white materials used for the Capitol and its immediate subordinates. In their design for both buildings, the architects combined elements of the Neoclassical Revival and Italian Renaissance Revival styles to create a design that harmonized with the nearby Capitol without replicating its grandeur. Both styles were

[143] Lambert, 16.

[144] Thompson, 95.

[145] Lambert, 39-49 and 80.

[146] Ibid., 20 and 53-73.

perfectly appropriate for a government building. Neoclassical Revival evoked the democratic traditions of Greece and Rome, while the Italian Renaissance Revival recalled an optimistic era of artistic and scientific awakening. Character-defining features of the Neoclassical Revival style present on the Livestock Building include the cornice decorated with block modillions and the pedimented main entrance. The arched first-story window panels, on the other hand, are more characteristic of the Italian Renaissance Revival style. The Board of Health Building expresses a similar combination of styles. Its terra cotta cornice, fanlight, flat roof and the pilasters dividing its Palladian-style window are character-defining feature of Neoclassical Revival, while its rounded third-story window panels are more characteristic of the Italian Renaissance Revival.

Stylistic Transition Between the Wars

The Livestock Building and Board of Health Building marked the end of pure revivalist architecture on the Montana State Capitol Campus. The social and political upheaval caused by World War I left European architects (and their American followers) in search of a new architectural language for public buildings. After the Great War, "the impulse to restore the status quo lead to a revival of Academic Eclecticism…while the impulse to radical change led to the Modernist movement…and its rejection of all architectural tradition."[147] Of course, most architects worked somewhere in the middle of these two extremes. According to architectural historian Mark Gelernter:

> Those who tended to stress the traditional end of this polarity simply stripped the ornament and detail from their favorite styles. Those who tended to stress the modern end chose Art Deco, which applied abstract geometrical ornamentation to traditional buildings forms, or Art Moderne, which mimicked the streamlined lines and ornamental details of contemporary cars and ocean liners.[148]

In Montana, World War I was followed by a severe agricultural depression in the 1920s, the more-widespread Great Depression of the 1930s and, then, World War II. As a result, expansion of the Montana State Capitol Campus slowed significantly, with only the Montana Highway Department Building (1936) constructed between 1919 and 1949. Its design, however, stands an excellent example of the type of transitional or "modernistic" architecture that dominated the Interwar Period. Furthermore, the Montana Highway Department Building also served as a stylistic model for two buildings added to the Capitol Campus after World War II: the State Office Building (Mitchell Building, 1948-1950) and the State Laboratory Building (Cogswell Building, 1954-1955).

Designed by architect George H. Shanley of Great Falls, the Montana Highway Department Building best expresses the Stripped Classical style, one of the many "modernistic" styles popular after World War I. This style relied on the symmetry and monumentality of classical architecture, but stripped away its overt ornamentation, creating "somber, but powerful images" that many found ideal for public buildings during the period.[149] Also evident in the building's design is the influence of the Public Works Administration (PWA), a New Deal agency responsible for the design and construction of several large-scale public works projects during the Great Depression. In their designs, the PWA often turned to the Stripped Classical style, but also developed a unique aesthetic that combined classical forms with "modernistic" features such as concrete construction and the type of stylized ornamentation that was more typical of Art Deco or Art Moderne. Some of the Montana Highway Department Building's character-defining features include symmetrical massing, smooth stucco-covered concrete walls, windows arranged in recessed vertical panels, a flat roof hidden by a parapet and a formal entrance with an exaggerated surround. In sum, the formal symmetry of the Montana Highway Department Building reflects classical architecture, but its restrained and stylized ornamentation (found only around the main entrance and at the cornice) and poured concrete construction are more in keeping with modernism.[150]

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[147] Gelernter, 231.

[148] Ibid.

[149] Ibid., 240-241.

[150] Painter, 25.

The Stripped Classical aesthetic continued to hold sway on the Capitol Campus after World War II in the design of the State Office Building (Mitchell Building 1948-1950) and the State Laboratory Building (Cogwell Building, 1954-1955), even as full-fledged Modernism was introduced with the Montana Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building (1950-1952). Helena architect, Vincent H. Walsh, designed both buildings in 1946 to closely resemble the Montana Highway Department Building.[151] As such, both feature symmetrical massing, smooth stucco-covered concrete walls, windows arranged in recessed vertical panels, a flat roof hidden by a parapet and a formal entrance. The State Office Building and the State Laboratory Building, however, are even more "stripped" than their predecessor, which at least includes egg and dart molding at the cornice and stylized ornamentation around the main entrance. Ornamentation on the State Office Building is limited to its three-story bronze main entrance, which includes spandrel panels depicting an eagle, while the State Laboratory Building is completely unadorned. Regardless of their level of ornamentation, the Capitol Campus's three Stripped Classical style buildings effectively created a smooth, white courtyard around the east side of the Capitol Grounds. During the 1950s, this courtyard was infilled with Modern style buildings that continued to compliment that Montana State Capitol, even as they completely abandoned traditional architectural forms and ornamentation.

The Rise of Modern Architecture

Academic Eclecticism and "modernistic" styles like Stripped Classical and Art Deco claimed to embrace modern life in the early 20th century, but they continued to draw heavily from traditional architectural forms and ornamentation. Europe's "modernist movement," on the other hand, broke from historicism completely. While there were many branches of the modern movement in Post-World War I Europe, the German Bahaus School and the Swiss architect, Le Corbusier, probably had the most influence on American architecture. Both were proponents of "Rationalism," and promoted architecture that "objected to personal expression, to handicraft, to traditional meaning, and, indeed to anything reminiscent of the individual personality."[152] Their highly politicalized architecture would, it was hoped, contribute to the demise of socio-economic classes and regional differences. Aesthetically, Rationalism manifested in the so-called International Style, which featured cubic shapes, typically arranged asymmetrically with perpendicular planes, and smooth façades devoid of ornamentation.[153]

European Modernism was introduced to Americans in the 1930s through architects Walter Gropius and Miles van der Rohe, original members of the Bauhaus group who fled Nazi Germany, Le Cobusier's treatise, *Toward a New Architecture*, and Phillip Johnson and Henry-Russell Hitchcock's "The International Style," exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art. Almost simultaneously, American architects, such as Louis Sullivan, Frank Furness, Bertram Goodhue and Frank Lloyd Wright were experimenting with form and ornamentation to create exciting new works. Other "modernist" styles such as Craftsman and Art Deco were inspired by decorative movements and responses (both negative and positive) to industrialization. These international and nativist trends came together to create a Modern style that by the 1950s was largely stripped of its originality and philosophical connotations. Its defining characteristics became the box form and a lack of ornamentation. Instead of shape and ornament, Mid-century Modernism depended on patterns of building materials to create unique designs.[154] As Gelernter explains, "the austere, ahistorical forms," of modernism "represented a number of ideals which many in the post-war generation admired," including a break from the horrors of the recent past, an emphasis on technology, rationality and new materials, and, finally, an aesthetic reflective of an emerging superpower, "rational, efficient, the confident possessors of immense power and wealth, and yet not flashy or desirous

[151] "Laboratory Commission Meets Next Week to Talk Building Plans," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 8 February 1946.

[152] Gelernter, 237.

[153] Kate Hampton. "Montana Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building [National Register Nomination]," 2004.

[154] This context is developed from Roth and the architectural context from Diane J. Painter's "Montana Post-World War II Architectural Survey and Inventory, Historical Context and Survey Report," 2010.

of individual expression."[155] In contrast to its socialist roots, Modern architecture eventually came to epitomize the triumph of capitalism in postwar America.

On the Montana State Capitol Campus, Modern architecture arrived with A. V. McIver's design for the long-awaited Montana Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building. Completed in 1952, the building is located immediately to the north of the State Office Building (Mitchell Building, 1948-1950), with its façade facing west toward the Capitol Grounds. An excellent example of the International style, its overall form is comprised of two perpendicular planes—a three-story (vertical) north wing and a one-story (horizontal) south wing—connected by a three-story, bronze-framed window wall entrance. The building's form also reveals its function. The north wing, well-lit on each story by ribbon windows, was designed to hold the offices of the Montana Historical Society and various veterans and pioneers groups, while the unfenestrated south wing houses museum exhibits. The building is covered in greyish Indiana limestone, which compliments the Montana State Capitol. Since its completion, the Montana Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building has expanded twice. In 1970, a one-story addition was constructed, filling the area between the wings and creating a roughly rectangular footprint. A second addition constructed in 1990 extends the three-story north wing to the east.[156]

Two more high-style Modern office structures were added to the Capitol Campus in the 1950s: the 1958 Addition to the Montana Highway Department Building (Scott Hart Building) and the Unemployment Compensation Commission Building (Walt Sullivan Building, 1959-1961). While these structures display different forms and materials, each is notable for its curtain wall construction. Mies van der Rohe, a former director of the Bauhaus Group, perfected this building technology in America after fleeing Nazi Germany. A proponent of "less is more," his designs usually entailed a simple structural frame covered in a "thin and lightweight veneer of glass and metal panels," which eventually came to be known as a curtain wall.[157] Neither example of curtain wall construction on the Capitol Campus, however, goes as far as to fully embrace the "Miesian glass box." Designed by the firm Bordeleau-Pannell & Amundson, the Montana Highway Department Building's L-shaped 1958 Addition displays the balanced asymmetry of the International style with a two-story south wing and a five-story north wing. On the street (east and south) elevations, the longer ends of each wing are curtain wall construction, while the shorter ends are covered in Indiana limestone. In accordance with the Modern aesthetic, the repetitive pattern of clear glass, tinted glass and brick-red insulated metal panels found within the curtain wall injects a high level of visual interest into the building's simple geometric forms.

Designed by Billings, Montana architect Lewy Evans, Jr., the Unemployment Compensation Commission Building (UCC Building) had a more typical "box" shape than its Modern style predecessors, but it too retained an International style accent in the form of a taller circulation tower on its east end. This relatively simple footprint, however, was altered in 1974 when the west elevation received an addition, creating an L-shaped building. The concrete frame surrounding the building's aluminum curtain wall was originally covered in tile, but this was later replaced with aggregate concrete. The remainder of the building is clad in precast concrete panels, with the east circulation tower having a smooth off-white finish and the western addition having a grey aggregate finish. All in all, this color scheme successfully harmonizes with the nearby Montana State Capitol. While Evan's design for the UCC Building largely followed the tenets of Modern architecture in the 1950s, it also included noteworthy architectural innovations. Of particular note, was the building's clear-span structural floor—the largest of its kind in the nation at the time—and solar screen of vertical metal louvers covering the south elevation.[158] The solar screens were designed to shift with the seasonal patterns of the sun, thus saving on energy costs. Concern for environmental matters increased in the latter half of the 20th century, and sun screens in one form or another became a character-defining feature of Late Modern architectural styles like Brutalism.

[155] Gelernter, 263.

[156] Kate Hampton. "Montana Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building [National Register Nomination]," 2004.

[157] Gelernter, 266.

[158] Doris S. Avery. "Unemployment Compensation Commission Building [National Register Nomination]," 2011.

The final addition to the Capitol Campus during the 1950s stands as an excellent example of high-style residential architecture during the peak of Modern architecture. Completed in 1959, the Governor's Mansion (Executive Residence) was designed in the Contemporary Modern style by Chandler C. Cohagen, an architect based in Billings, Montana. As Virginia and Lee McAlester explain in their seminal work, *A Field Guide to American Houses,* this style was "the favorite for architect-designed houses built during the period from 1950 to 1970." The McAlesters divide the style into two subtypes based on roof-shape: a flat-roofed subtype influenced by the International Style and a gable-roofed subtype influenced by the Craftsman and Prairie Styles. The Executive Residence clearly represents the gable-roofed subtype. Some character-defining features of this subtype include an emphasis on geometric forms, a lack of traditional detailing, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter beams, rich natural materials (wood, stone and brick) for wall cladding, metal awning-type windows and fixed plate-glass windows of irregular shapes fitted into gable ends. [159] Almost all of these features are present on the Executive Residence. The cross-gable house is clad in brick and cedar siding and has deeply overhanging eaves. On its north end, the residence has a window-wall second story that is protected by a dramatic gable hood that rests on exposed wood trusses. The house's original windows were also typically awning-type sashes, either wood or metal. The replacement windows (ionized aluminum sashes) generally mimic the original configuration, especially on the façade.

A Return of Expressionism in Late Modern Architecture

Even during the peak of "rationalist" Modern architecture in the 1950s, some influential architects, like Le Corbusier, Frank Lloyd Wright, Eero Saarinen, Phillip Johnson, Paul Rudolph and Louis Kahn, were growing weary of the "unadorned box." Their experiments with more expressionist forms eventually resulted in some of Modernism's most iconic works: Le Corbusier's massive concrete Marseille Block (1946-1952) and his organic Notre-Dame-du-Haut (1950-1955); Wright's spiral Guggenheim Museum (1956-1959), Saarinen's soaring TWA Terminal (1956-1962), Randolph's block-based Art and Architecture Building at Yale University (1958-1959), and Johnson's classically-inspired Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery at the University of Nebraska (1963). While the works of these individuals varied greatly, they all shared a common thread of "expressionism," whether in materials such as rough concrete (*béton brut*) finishes, consideration of the environment (sunshades or *brises-soleils)* or creative massing. Such features found their way into the mainstream by the 1970s, as architectural historian William J. R. Curtis notes in *Modern Architecture Since 1900*: "Just as the seminal works of the 1920s were frequently devalued and turned into clichés," he writes, "so the late works are often imitated for their surface effects without due attention to the underlying principles: *brises-soeil* and rough concrete finishes could become a sort of façade cosmeticism just as easily as strip windows, thin *pilotis*, and glass and steel curtain walls."[160] Exaggerated massing also became a hallmark of the period, as, "the Modernist revolution," eventually, "culminated in a conception of architecture as aesthetic shapemaking," for many architects.[161]

A more deliberate architectural movement of the Late Modern period was Postmodernism. As Gelernter explains, "While Late Modernists adapted the Modernist style…other architects became disillusioned with the style altogether. No longer convinced of the philosophical ideas which lay behind it, and bored with its abstract forms…they found their new direction in the traditional styles which the modernists had long banned from use." Postmodernism, therefore, attempted to revive traditional forms and ornamentation, albeit in a sometimes unexpected, exaggerated, and even whimsical, manner. The Postmodernists, led by architect Robert Venturi, whose *Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture* (1966) criticized the Modernist rejection of tradition and called for a return of visual complexity, "where 'messy vitality' prevailed over order, and where the 'diverse and sophisticated' predominated over the primitive and

[159] Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006 [1984], 482; Richard Cloues. "Ranch Style Houses in Georgia: A Guide to Architectural Styles," Power Point Presentation created for the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, May 2010, Slides 37-62. Accessed online at http://georgiashpo.org/sites/uploads/hpd/pdf/Ranch_House_styles.pdf.

[160] William J.R. Curtis. *Modern Architecture Since 1900,* [Third Edition], New York: Phaidon Press, Inc., 1996, 434.

[161] Gelernter, 277.

elementary." In addition to embracing past architectural styles, some Postmodernists also found inspiration in America's diverse vernacular heritage, which included everything from traditional residential forms to the ever-evolving commercial strip along the nation's highways.[162]

Expressionism found its way into American public architecture in the form of Late Modern styles such as New Formalism, Brutalism and Postmodern. On the Montana State Capitol Campus, the Montana Teachers' Retirement System Building (MTRS Building, 1969-1970) represents a transition from Midcentury Modern to the Late Modern period. Designed by the Helena firm, Campeau & Crennen, the transitional aspects of the MTRS Building are best seen in its fenestration treatments and asymmetrical elevations. While window ribbons were a common trait of Modern architecture, on this building they are treated not as horizontal bands of glass, but as small openings punctured in a solid wall. Furthermore, the "balanced asymmetry" captured so perfectly in the Veterans' and Pioneers' Memorial Building (1950-1952), Scott Hart Building (1858 Addition the Montana Highway Department Building) and the Unemployment Compensation Commission Building (1959-1961) gives way to a more unbalanced aesthetic on the MTRS Building. This is due to the presence of several projecting and recessed planes, especially the heavy box-shaped eaves that protect the building's fenestrated sections. These traits are more typically associated with Brutalism than Mid-century Modern architecture.[163] As such, while the Teachers Retirement System Building was clearly designed in the Modern style, it also pointed to future stylistic developments on the Capitol Campus in the next decade.

The 1972 "Capitol Complex Long-Range Development Plan," called for the construction of five buildings: Agriculture, Education, Fish & Game, Welfare and Justice. Three of these buildings (Fish & Game, Welfare, and Justice) were completed by the early 1980s, along with a large addition to the Mitchell Building. Each building reflected stylistic trends in Late Modern architecture. Designed by Campeau & Creenen, the same firm responsible for the transitional MTRS Building (1969-1970), the Fish & Game Department Building was the first of this group to be completed in May of 1976. With its stucco-covered walls, false vigas and "rustic" main entrance and lobby, the building could be described as a Postmodern interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Its design might also be partially influence by the "rustic" and "naturalist" style, sometimes called "parkitecture," propagated by the National Park Service. Regardless of Campeau and Crennen's intentions (postmodern and/or rustic), the Montana Fish & Game Department Building is certainly the most whimsical building on the Capitol Campus. Its design eschews the classical influences of revivalist architecture and the minimalism of Modern architecture in favor a more traditional and naturalist aesthetic.

The Social & Rehabilitation Services Building was built simultaneously to the Fish & Game Department Building. For its design, Knight & Company of Great Falls, Montana, combined characteristics of Brutalism and New Formalism. Its symmetrical form and overall rhythm of vertical and horizontal planes are clearly derived from classical architecture, a hallmark of New Formalism. On the other hand, the exposed concrete construction of the building shows the influence of Brutalism. Overall, the building stands as a singularity on the Montana State Capitol Campus. Other buildings from the Late Modern Era largely abandoned the classical aesthetic. Also constructed between 1975 and 1977 was a large addition to the Mitchell Building (1948-1950, originally the State Office Building). Designed by Crossman, Whitney & Griffin of Helena, this structure comes closest to quintessential "unadorned box" of Modern architecture on the Capitol Campus. Its exterior cladding of textured concrete panels, however, links the building to Brutalism.

The 1982 Justice Building & Montana State Library (Mazurek Building) represents the last of the buildings in the district called out for construction in the 1972 planning and long-range developmental documents.

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[162] Ibid., 284-285, 287 and 300.

[163] Washington State Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation. "Architectural Style Guide," accessed online at http://www.dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architectural-style-guide.

The Late Modern Period building, designed by Page-Werner & Partners of Great Falls, Montana, the Justice Building is a good example of the Brutalist style, despite its brick (and not concrete) exterior. Of all of the buildings on the Capitol Campus, its heavy massing and exaggerated asymmetry best represent the propensity toward "shapemaking," in Late Modern architecture.

Only one building has been added to the Montana State Capitol Campus since the end of its period of historical significance in 1982: the Metcalf Building (1983-1985, originally the DNRC Building). While this building cannot be counted as a contributing resource within the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District, it reflects the continued evolution of public architecture during the Late Modern Period. The Metcalf Building is best described as a Postmodern interpretation of the Modern style (sometimes referred to as Neo-modern). Its clean lines, balanced asymmetry and ribbon windows all reflect character-defining features of Modernism, but the building still clearly dates from the contemporary era and not the mid-20th century. The Metcalf Building, designed by Kommers, McLaughlin & Leavengood of Billings, Montana, also features several innovations related to energy conservation, including solar streets on the south elevation and a large central atrium that provides natural light.

Criterion C (Architecture): The Architects of the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District

Many of Montana's leading architects and architectural firms contributed to the architectural significance of the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District. Of particular note are those architects who designed multiple buildings within the district, including Link & Haire (Capitol Annex, Livestock Building and Board of Health Building), Vincent H. Walsh (State Office Building and State Laboratory Building), and Campeau & Crennen (Montana Teachers' Retirement System Building and Fish & Game Department Building). While the buildings surrounding the Montana State Capitol were designed exclusively by Montana architects, out-of-state architects were commissioned for the Capitol itself. Bell & Kent of Council Buffs, Iowa provided the design for the original Capitol (1899-1902), while New York architect, Frank M. Andrews, was responsible for the Capitol's east and west wings (1909). A brief biography and list of each architect's buildings within the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District is found below.

Bell & Kent
Charles E. Bell was born in Illinois on March 31, 1858. He was educated in Philadelphia and worked as a carpenter for 7 years before moving to the Midwest to begin his career as an architect. He entered into a partnership with John H. Kent in 1894 while living in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Together with Kent, Bell designed the Montana State Capitol. Following his partnership with Kent, Bell moved to Minneapolis where he worked with in a succession of partnerships, including Bell, Tyrie & Chapman, Bell & Detweiler, Bell & Bentley, Inc. and Bell & Kingports. He died in Minnesota on May 10, 1932. During his long career, Bell was also responsible for designing the South Dakota Capitol, as well as numerous county courthouses in Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin.[164]

John H. Kent was born in England in 1850 and immigrated to the United States in the early 1880s. By 1883, he was employed as a draftsman in Detroit, Michigan. He later worked in the office of Detroit architect, Elijah E. Myers, described by architectural historians Henry-Russell Hitchcock and William Seale as "the greatest capitol-builder of the Gilded Age." Kent then moved on to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he entered into partnership with Charles E. Bell. Together with Bell, Kent designed the Montana State Capitol. After completing the Montana State Capitol, Kent remained in Helena, Montana until 1908, when he moved to Butte to form brief partnership with George H. Shanley. Kent then moved on to Salt Lake City, Utah and later El Paso, Texas, working as an architect in both cities. Kent died in El Paso, Texas on November 1, 1932.[165]

[164] City of Minneapolis, Planning Division, "Minneapolis Warehouse District, Designation Study, October 28, 2009," 25. Accessed online at http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/www/groups/public/@cped/documents/webcontent/convert_264533.pdf; Ancestry.com.
[165] Ancestry.com; Lambert, 10.

Frank M. Andrews
Frank Mills Andrews was born in Des Moines, Iowa on January 28, 1867. He studied civil engineering at Iowa State College and Cornell University, where he received a Bachelor's of Science degree in 1888. During his long and prolific career as an architect, Andrews worked in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and Dayton. When not working on his own, Andrews was associated with William Miller (Ithaca, NY), George B. Post (NY), Jenny & Mundie (Chicago), the National Register Co. (Dayton, OH) and Charles I. Williams (Dayton, OH). Between 1914 and 1929, he also worked internationally as an architect in England and building roads throughout the world. He died on September 3, 1948. Andrews specialized in hotels, including the George Washington Hotel and Hotel McAlpin in New York City, but also design public buildings. It was his design for the Kentucky State Capitol (1905-1909) that won him favor with the Montana Capitol Commission, who selected Andrews to design the Montana State Capitol's wings (1909-1912). He was assisted with onsite supervision during the project by the Montana firm, Link & Haire.[166]

Link & Haire
Charles S. Haire managed one of Montana's most influential architectural firms in the 1890s and 1900s. His Helena-based firm expanded to offices in the Montana cities of Butte, Billings, Miles City, Lewistown and Missoula by 1910. Born in Hamilton County Ohio in 1857, Haire studied architecture while teaching for three years and was then employed as a draftsman for the Union Pacific Railroad. He moved to Butte with the Great Northern Railroad in 1887, and by 1888 was associated with the realty firm of Wallace and Thornburg. Later, Haire worked exclusively as an architect and moved to Helena in 1893, where he served as the State Superintendent of Buildings. In January of 1906 he formed a partnership with John G. Link, which would soon become the most prolific architectural firm in Montana. Numerous young Montana architects received their training in Link & Haire's many offices.

J. G. Link was born in Bavaria in about 1863, and studied architecture at the Royal Academy in Landau. He immigrated to the United States in 1887 and worked until 1890 for Frank Kidder, the author of *The Architect's Handbook*, a standard text on building construction. He then joined an architectural firm in Denver before moving to Butte in 1896. There he formed partnerships with W. E. Donavan, and later with Joseph T. Carter until 1905.[167]

On the Montana State Capitol Campus, Link & Haire are responsible for the design of the Legislative Restaurant (Capitol Annex, 1910), Livestock Building (1918) and Board of Health Building (1919-1920). They also assisted Frank M. Andrews with designing the Capitol's wings (1909-1912) and provided onsite supervision during the course of that project.

George H. Shanley
George H. Shanley, perhaps Great Falls most prominent architect, was born in 1875 in Burlington, Vermont and attended the University of Vermont. After graduation, he worked for various architects in Duluth, Minnesota. In 1898, he came west to help his father build St. Mary's Cathedral in Fargo, North Dakota and a barn near Glacier National Park. During his early years in Montana, Shanley worked in Kalispell in the firm of Gibson and Shanley. In 1900, he moved to Butte, where he was associated with the firm of Shanley, Wilson and Hugenin. He formed his own firm in Great Falls in 1907, however; he continued to collaborate with others. In 1915, he worked with the renowned Spokane architectural firm of Cutter & Malmgren on a country house in West Glacier for Mrs. John G. Morony. In the early 1920s, he worked with Charles H. Baker, another Great Falls architect, to design two buildings (Lewis Hall and Romney Gymnasium) at Montana State University. The 1936 Montana Highway Department Building is the only building designed by Shanley on the Montana State Capitol Campus.[168]

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[166] Walter E. Langsam. "Bibliographic Dictionary of Cincinnati Architects, 1788-1940," Cincinnati, OH: Architectural Foundation of Cincinnati, 2008. accessed online at http://oldsite.architecturecincy.org/dictionary/index.html; Lambert, 18.

[167] Susan R. McDaniel and Dena L. Sanford. *Beautiful City of Miles*, Miles City, MT: Star Printing, 1989.

[168] Painter, 53-34.

Vincent H. Walsh
Vincent H. Walsh was born in Butte, Montana on September 24, 1896. He attended public school in Butte and graduated from Notre Dame University in 1920. After graduation, Walsh worked in architectural firms in Bozeman, Butte and Great Falls before taking an associate architect position with the U.S. Supervising Architect in Washington, D.C. between 1924 and 1929. Walsh then returned to Montana, where he served as the State Director of Public Works between 1934 and 1939. Walsh opened his own practice in Helena, Montana in 1945. He is responsible for the design of numerous buildings across Montana, included the Sam W. Mitchell Building (the State Office Building, 1948-1950) and the W. F. Cogswell Building (the State Laboratory, 1954-1955) on the Montana State Capitol Campus. Walsh was a member of the American Institute of Architects and received the Borromeo Award from Carroll College in Helena, Montana in 1962. Walsh died in Helena on April 17, 1971.[169]

A. V. McIver
Angus Vaughn McIver has the distinction of being one of only two Montana architects elected to the status of "fellow" in the AIA. McIver graduated from Great Falls High School and the University of Michigan. Upon graduation in 1915, he opened offices in Great Falls in partnership with two other young men, Chandler Cohagen and W.V. Marshall. This partnership dissolved in 1917 when all three entered the armed services. "Mac" was a first lieutenant attached to the 109th Engineers 34th Division and served in England and on the continent. Out of service in 1919, McIver returned to Montana. He again formed a partnership with Cohagen, and opened an office in Billings. Subsequently a branch office was formed in Great Falls, with McIver in charge. The partnership dissolved in 1937. Some years later the firm name became McIver and Associates, but was changed again shortly thereafter when William Hess and Knute Haugsjaa entered the firm. Throughout his 40 year career in Montana, McIver was innovative and kept up with design trends. His work spans from Neoclassical to Beaux Arts to International styles, but the design of the Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building (1950-1952) on the Montana State Capitol Campus was his most modern to date.[170]

Chandler C. Cohagen
Chandler Carroll Cohagen was born in Pierson, Iowa on April 24, 1889. He studied architecture at the University of Michigan, where he was awarded the AIA school medal, graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree in Architectural Design in 1915. While there, he co-founded the national architectural fraternity Alpha Rho Chi. After forming firms with other colleagues, he founded Chandler C. Cohagen, Architect, in Billings in 1935 (over time he also practiced as McIver & Cohagen, Cohagen & Williams, and McIver, Cohagen & Williams). In the late 1930s, he designed two high schools (one building and one addition) for the Public Works Administration during the New Deal. In 1942, he became the chief architect for Smith, Hinchman & Grylls architects of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Cohagen was also very active in civic and professional organizations, taught at the University of Michigan, and lectured at the College of Montana. He died in 1986.

Among Cohagen's most well-known works are the Masonic Grand Lodge in Helena (1936); the A. V. McIver Deaconess Hospital in Billings (1950); the Yellowstone County Courthouse in Billings (1958); and the Central Christian College in Billings (1961). On the Montana State Capitol Campus, Cohagen designed the Governor's Mansion (Executive Residence, 1957-1959).[171]

Lewy Evans, Jr.
The Unemployment Compensation Commission Building (1959-1961) was originally designed by Montana architect Lewy Evans, Jr. Evans was born in Houston, Texas in 1924 and received his

[169] "Carroll College to Honor Architect V. H. Walsh," *Helena [MT] Independent Record,* 11 May 1962; "Vincent H. Walsh Dies," *Montana Standard [Butte, MT]*, 18 April 1971.

[170] Kate Hampton. "Montana Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building [National Register Nomination]," 2004.

[171] Painter, 48.

education at the University of Colorado, where he earned a Bachelor of Science degree in architectural engineering in 1950. Joining the American Institute of Architects in 1955, Evans worked for a number of firms before founding Evans and LaMont Architects in Billings in 1954, which specialized in residential, commercial, and educational structures. In 1959, Ralph Cole joined the firm. In these early years, the Unemployment Compensation Commission Building was the firm's major commission, likely Evans' first with the State of Montana. The partnership of Evans, LaMont, & Cole lasted until 1963, when Evans went into solo practice. After 1967, his business was known as Evans & Associates. He continued to specialize in educational buildings and residential complexes, such as designing the remodel of Lincoln Junior High School in Billings and several apartment complexes in both Billings and Helena. Other works of his can be found in Waterton Lakes and Glacier National Parks.[172]

Morrison, Maierle & Associates

In 1945, John Morrison left his stable job with the Montana Highway Department to start his own engineering firm and was quickly joined by his former co-worker and friend, Joseph Maierle. Together they formed Morrison-Maierle & Associates, which has grown to include offices in Montana, Wyoming, Washington and Arizona. Although both original partners have passed away (Maierle in 2002 and Morrison in 2003), the firm continues to operate out of Helena under the name, Morrison-Maierle, Inc. On the Montana State Capitol Campus, the firm is responsible for designing the 1964-1968 renovation of the Montana State Capitol, the Boiler Plant (1968) and the 1974 Addition to the Unemployment Compensation Commission Building (Walt Sullivan Building, 1959-1961).[173]

Bordeleau-Pannell & Amundson

The firm Bordeleau-Pannell & Amundson operated in Great Falls, Montana between 1956 and 1958. It was a partnership between Alfred F. Bordeleau, James B. Pannell and Ray L. Amundson. The 1958 addition to the Montana Highway Department Building (Scott Hart Building) is the only building designed by the firm on the Montana State Capitol Campus.

The eldest of the three partners, Alfred F. Bordeleau was born in Brainard, Minnesota on June 21, 1901. After graduating from North Dakota State University in 1932 with a degree in architecture, Bordeleau attended graduate school at the University of Minnesota. He then moved to Great Falls, Montana where he worked as the Chief Draftsman for A. V. McIver. In 1946, Bordeleau returned to academia, teaching architecture first at North Dakota State University and then at the University of Denver. After his stint in teaching, he moved back to Great Falls in 1950 to open his own firm. He was joined by James B. Pannell the next year and by Ray L. Amundson in 1956. Later, after Pannell left the firm, Bordeleau and Amundson partnered with Philip Hauck. Bordeleau died in 1966.

James B. Pannell was born on June 25, 1914. He lived in Pony, Montana before moving to Butte. In 1937, Pannell graduated from Montana State College with a degree in architecture. After college, Pannell worked in the office of Kalispell, Montana architect, Fred Brinkman. During World War II, he served with the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers. Following the war, Pannell moved to Great Falls, Montana where he worked for architect, A. V. McIver before partnering with Alfred F. Bordeleau in 1950. Eight years later, Pannell left the field of architecture to pursue other interests with his wife, Helena. The couple built and ran the Mid-Town Motel and later Smitty's Pancake House in Great Falls. The couple retired in 1970 and Pannell died in 1978.

Ray L. Amundson was born in Sanborn, North Dakota in 1923. After graduating from North Dakota State University, Amundson moved to Great Falls, Montana. He joined the firm of Bordeleau-Pannell &

[172] "Architect Pays for 'Mistake' on State Project," *Montana Standard* [*Butte, MT*], July 7, 1961; John F. Gane, ed., *American Architects Directory*, New York, NY: R.R. Bowker Company, 1970 [Third Edition], 262.

[173] Morrision-Maierle, Inc. Website accessed online at http://www.m-m.net/.

Amundson in 1956. After Pannell left the firm, Amundson and Bordeleau were joined by Philip Hauck. Prior to 1970, Amundson left this partnership to create the firm, Amundson, Beer & Lund.[174]

Crossman-Whitney-Griffin

Crossman, Whitney & Griffin was formed in 1966 when three architects left the engineering firm, Morrison-Maierle & Associates to start their own firm. The original partners of the firm were Grant Crossman, Wayne Whitney and Richard Griffin. The firm continues to operate in Helena, Montana as CWG Architects. On the Montana State Capitol Campus, Crossman-Whitney-Griffin is responsible for the design of the 1977 Addition to the Mitchell Building.[175]

Campeau & Crennen

The architectural firm of Campeau & Creenen was formed in 1964, when Marty Crennen entered into partnership with Joe Campeau in Helena, Montana. It continues to operate today under the name Campeau, Crennen and Karhu. On the Montana State Capitol Campus, the firm is responsible for the design of the Montana Teachers' Retirement System Building (1969-1970) and the Fish & Game Department Building (1975-1976, now the Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Headquarters Building).

Born in Butte, Montana on May 24, 1925, N. Joseph "Joe" Campeau attended the Montana School of Mines before graduating with a B.S. in Architecture from Montana State College in 1950. He became a licensed architect in 1954, and worked for a few years in Kalispell, Montana with the firm, Brinkman & Lenon. Then in 1957, Campeau moved to Helena were he entered into a partnership with William R. Ostheimer, creating the firm Ostheimer & Campeau. Following his work with Ostheimer, Campeau entered into a long partnership with Marty Crennen.[176] Campeau continues to work as an architect in Helena.

Martin William "Marty" Crennen was born in Billings, Montana on April 22, 1930. He grew up in Bozeman and graduated from Montana State University in 1957 with a degree in Architecture. Following graduation, Crennen apprenticed with an architectural firm in Great Falls, Montana and received his professional license in 1960. He entered into partnership with Joe Campeau in 1964, forming Campeau & Crennen. In addition to his design achievements, Crennen also dedicated himself to the field of architecture. He was elected to the Board of Directors of Montana's AIA Chapter in 1964 and served as that group's president in 1969. Following that work, Crennen served on Montana's architectural licensing board beginning in 1973 and on the National Council of Architectural Registration Board between 1982 and 1991. He retired from active practice in 1994. For his long service to the architectural profession, Crennen was elected to the AIA College of Fellows in 1988 and received the AIA Northwest & Pacific Region Metal of Honor in 2005. As of 2005, Creenen still lived in Helena, where he works as a consultant on small projects and provides assistance to the City Building Division.[177]

Knight & Company

Kenneth Knight was born in Idaho on September 27, 1920. He attended Washington State University, from which he graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1942. He worked for the Army Corps of Engineers and then the U. S. Navy from 1942 through 1945. Knight joined the father-and-son architectural team of Johannes and A. A. Van Teylingen in Great Falls, Montana in 1947. He later became a partner in Knight & Van Teylingen when it re-organized after the death of the senior Van Teylingen in 1956. Knight later formed his own Great Falls-based firm, Knight & Company. He died in

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[174] American Institute of Architects. *American Architects Directory*, R.R. Bowker, 1962 and 1970. Accessed online at http://public.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/1962%20American%20Architects%20Directory.aspx; "Helena Pannell Blend, 88," *Kalispell (MT) Daily Inter Lake*, 21 December 2004.

[175] CWG Architects. "History," Website Accessed online at http://cwg-architects.com/firm-profile/history/.

[176] "Architectural Partnership Formed Here," *Helena [MT] Independent Record*, 14 April 1957.

[177] AIA, Northwest & Pacific Region. "AIA NWPR Past Medal of Honor Award Recipients," Website, 2012. Accessed online at http://aianwpr.org/2012/08/01/medal-of-honor-award-recipients/.

1995 in Beaverton, Oregon.[178] The Social & Rehabilitation Services Department Building (1975-1976, now the DPHHS Building) is the only structure designed by Knight on the Montana State Capitol Campus.

Page-Werner & Partners

George Calvert Page and Vincent Sterling Werner joined forces to found Page & Werner in 1953. George C. Page was born in Great Falls in 1925 and attended Montana State College, where he earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Architecture in 1948. He worked as a draftsman for A. V. McIver and Bordeleau-Pannell before joining with Werner. Page died in Florida on June 21, 2004. Vincent S. Werner was born in Falls City, Nebraska in 1922 and attended Montana State College, from which he earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Architecture, also in 1948. He worked as a draftsman for George H. Shanley from 1948 to 1950, and for the firm of Bordeleau-Pannell from 1950 to 1952 before opening Page & Werner. Werner earned a Master's degree in architecture from Montana State University at the age 87. He now resides in Missoula, Montana.

Page & Werner undertook a wide variety of architectural work in their early years, including educational, commercial, and institutional work. Some of their most significant commissions included the Montana Rehabilitation Center, Great Falls Public Housing, and Riverview, Fairfield, and Westview Elementary Schools, in Great Falls; Our Lady of Mercy Church in Eureka, Montana; and the McLaughlin Research Institute on the Great Falls campus. They won a First Design Award from the Montana chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the University of Great Falls campus, perhaps their most well-known work. Today, the firm provides architecture, engineering and planning services. Their third partner, Stephen L"Heureux, joined the firm in 1978, leaving in 1986 to form his own firm. The two firms merged in 1991 forming L'Heureaux Page Werner. They continue to undertake a wide variety of commissions.[179] Although the firm is responsible for the design of several state buildings across Montana, the Justice Building and Montana State Library (1980-1982, now the Mazurek Building) is their only building on the Montana State Capitol Campus.

Kommers, McLaughlin & Leavengood

Peter Kommers was born in Billings, Montana and graduated from Butte (MT) High School. He earned an undergraduate degree in architecture at Montana State University and a graduate degree at the University of Oregon. Kommers served in the Navy during Vietnam and then returned to Bozeman, where he entered into a partnership with Don McLaughlin. Also a graduate of Montana State University, McLauglin worked as an Associate Architect for Obrien & Armstrong, AIA in Sausalito, California before returning to Bozeman. The partnership between Kommers and McLaughlin lasted from 1973 through 1985, when Kommers became a fulltime professor at Montana State University. McLaughlin moved on as a Principal (and now owner) at Place Architecture, a small firm with offices in Bozeman and San Diego. Kommers retired from teaching in 2009, but is still involved with the School of Architecture as an Emeritus Professor. Also joining the firm was architect David Leavengood, who lived and taught in Montana for sixteen years. He now owns Leavengood Architects, a mid-sized firm based in Seattle, Washington.[180] The Metcalf Building (1983-1985) is the only design of Kommers, McLaughlin & Leavengood on the Montana State Capitol Campus.

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[178] Painter, 54.

[179] Ibid., 52-53.

[180] Carol Schmidt. "When in Rome: MSU School of Architecture Show Salutes Kommers and Study Abroad Experience," MSU News, October 31, 2012. Accessed online at http://www.montana.edu/news/11576/when-in-rome-msu-school-of-architecture-show-salutes-kommers-and-study-abroad-experience; Linkedin. "Profile for Don McLaughlin," accessed online at https://www.linkedin.com/pub/don-mclaughlin/5/593/6ba; Patricia Leigh Brown. "Making the Cut: Cowboy Heaven Comes to Earth on a Santa Ynez Horse Ranch," in *Architectural Digest*, October 2009. Accessed online at http://www.architecturaldigest.com/decor/2009-10/making_the_cut_article; Leavengood Architects. Leavengood Architects Website. Accessed online at http://www.leavenarch.com/index.html.

Davidson & Kuhr

The firm of Davidson & Kuhr was established in 1956 by Great Falls, Montana architects David Scott Davidson and William H. Kuhr. Davidson was born in Great Falls on December 17, 1925 and attended Montana State College, where he receiving his B.S. in architecture in 1950. He worked as a draftsman for the Great Falls firm of George H. & Frank B. Shanley from 1948 to 1952 and then for the Great Falls firm of Van Teylingen, Knight & Van Teylingen, where he remained until 1954. In addition to his architectural practice, Davidson was a painter and musician. He died in 2008. Kuhr was born in Chinook, Montana on March 15, 1927 and also revived his architectural degree from Montana State College in 1950. He spent almost his entire career in partnership with Davidson.[181] On the Montana State Capitol Campus, Davidson & Kurh designed the 1970 Addition to the Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building (1950-1952) and the 1981 Addition to the State Laboratory Building (Cogswell Building, 1954-1955).

A&E Architects

A&E Architects was founded in Billings, Montana in 1973 by Tom Overturf and Bob Strand. They were joined by Jim Bos in 1975 and James Baker in 1976. The headquarters of A&E has remained in Billings, but the firm also had offices in Bozeman, Montana (1979-1982), Helena, Montana (1981-1986) and California (1988-1990). In 2000, the firm merged with James MacDonald Architects of Missoula, Montana, a firm with a regional emphasis in historic preservation.[182] A&E Architects completed the 1999-2000 renovation of the Montana State Capitol.

[181] Painter, 49.

[182] John Fitzgerald. “Thriving by Design for 30 Years,” *Billings [MT] Gazette*, 6 June 2003.

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Link & Haire, Architects. "Refectory of Capitol Grounds, February 15, 1910." [Legislative Restraunt / Capitol Annex]. Montana State University Special Collections, Montana Architectural Drawings, Collection No. 2040, Drawing Set No. 218.

Morrison-Maierle & Associates, "A New Boiler Plant, Capitol Complex, State of Montana, 6-27-1968" Architectural Drawings on file at Montana Department of Adminstration, General Services Division.

Page-Werner & Partners. "Justice Building & Montana State Library, Helena, MT, MONT A/E 79-30-11, 6 June 1979." Architectural Drawings on file at Montana Department of Administration, Architecture & Engineering Division.

Shanley, George H. "Montana Highway Department Office Building, Helena, Montana, 5-26-1936." Architectural Drawings on file at Montana State Department of Administration, Architecture & Engineering Division.

Walsh, V. H. "Capitol Office Bulding, Helena, Montana, c. 1948." Architectural Drawings on file at Montana Department of Adminstration, Architecture & Engineering Division.

Walsh, Vincent H. "State Laboratory Building for State of Montana." c. 1954. Architectural Drawings on file at Montana Department of Administration, Architecture & Engineering Division.

NOTE: Add Citations for Capitol, Museum and UCC Building.

National Register of Historic Places Nominations

Avery, Doris S. "Unemployment Compensation Building, Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana, [National Register Nomination]." 2011.

Baulmer, Ellen. "Temple Emanu-El, Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana, [National Register Nomination]." 2002.

Hampton, Kate. "Montana Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building, Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana, [National Register Nomination]." 2004.

Westenberg, John. "Montana State Capitol Building, Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana, [National Register Nomination], 1980.

Finding Aids

Montana Historical Society. "Guide to the Montana Department of Agriculture Records, 1899-1972." 2004. Accessed online at http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/.

Montana Historical Society, "Guide to the Montana Commission on Executive Reorganization Records, 1969-1974." 2004. Accessed online at http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/.

Montana Historical Society. "Guide to the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board Records, 1907-1967." 2004. Accessed online at http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/.

Montana Historical Society. "Guide to the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, 1913-2001." 2004 & 2013. Accessed online at http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/.

Montana Historical Society. "Guide to the Montana Relief Commission Records, 1934-1936." 2004. Accessed online at http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/.

Montana Historical Society. "Guide to the Montana State Capitol Commission Records, 1895-1917." 2004. Accessed online at http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/.

Montana Historical Society. "Guide to the Montana State Department of Public Welfare Records, 1933-1971." 2004. Accessed online at http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/.

Montana Historical Society. "Guide to the Montana Unemployment Insurance Division Records, 1976-1989." 1994, 2006. http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/.

Montana Historic Property Record Forms

Nunn, Jessie. "Board of Health Building." February 2015. On file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

Nunn, Jessie. “Boiler Plant.” February 2015. On file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

Nunn, Jessie. “Capitol Park.” August 2015. On file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

Nunn, Jessie. “Department of Natural Resources & Conservation Building / Metcalf Building.” April 2015. On file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

Nunn, Jessie. “Governor’s Mansion / Executive Residence.” May 2015. On file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

Nunn, Jessie. “Fish & Game Department Building.” March 2015. On file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

Nunn, Jessie. “Justice Building & Montana State Library / Mazurek Building.” April 2015. On file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

Nunn, Jessie. “Legislative Restraunt / Capitol Annex.” April 2015. On file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

Nunn, Jessie. “Livestock Building.” February 2015. On file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

Nunn, Jessie. “Montana Highway Department Building.” February 2015. On file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

Nunn, Jessie. “State Office Building / Mitchell Building.” March 2015. On file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

Nunn, Jessie. “Teachers Retirement System Building.” February 2015. On file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

Nunn, Jessie. “Social & Rehabilitation Services Department Building / DPHHS Building.” March 2015. On file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

Painter, Diana. “State Laboratory Building / Cogswell Building.” February 2010 (updated by Jessie Nunn, March 2015). On file at the Montana Historic Preservation Office.

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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__X__ State Historic Preservation Office
__X__ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_X__ Other / Name of repository: Montana Department of Administration – General Services Division and Architecture & Engineering Division

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _Department of Administration___

---

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 60 Acres_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

A. Zone: 12	Easting: 421840	Northing: 5159745
B. Zone: 12	Easting: 421978	Northing: 5159745
C. Zone: 12	Easting: 421978	Northing: 5159854
D. Zone: 12	Easting: 422267	Northing: 5159854
E. Zone: 12	Easting: 422267	Northing: 5159963
F. Zone: 12	Easting: 422418	Northing: 5159963

G. Zone: 12	Easting: 422418	Northing: 5159857
H. Zone: 12	Easting: 422454	Northing: 5159857
I. Zone: 12	Easting: 422425	Northing: 5159599
J. Zone: 12	Easting: 422451	Northing: 5159451
K. Zone: 12	Easting: 422401	Northing: 5159451
L. Zone: 12	Easting: 422401	Northing: 5159494
M. Zone: 12	Easting: 422270	Northing: 5159494
N. Zone: 12	Easting: 422270	Northing: 5159454
O. Zone: 12	Easting: 421985	Northing: 5159450
P. Zone: 12	Easting: 421840	Northing: 5159512

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Montana Capitol Campus Historic District boundary begins at the intersection of N. Montana Avenue and E. 6th Avenue (Point A). It then travels east for one block along E. 6th Avenue before turning north for one block along Washington Drive. The boundary then proceeds east along E. 8th Avenue for two blocks before tuning north along N. Sanders Street for one block. It then runs east for approximately 475' along E. 9th Avenue before turning south for approximately 345' along the property line between the state-owned Capitol Campus and Ray Bjork Elementary School, which is owned by Lewis & Clark County School District #1. The boundary then turns east for approximately 125', continuing along the property line, until reaching the intersection of N. Carson Street and E. 8th Avenue. From here, the boundary runs south along N. Carson Street until reaching E. Broadway Street. It then travels west along E. Broadway Street for approximately 260' before turning north for approximately 160' along an alley running between the Governor's Mansion (Executive Residence) and a privately owned residence to the west. From this point, the boundary runs west for approximately 365' along an alley that divides the state-owned Capitol Campus from private residential development to the south. Upon reaching N. Sanders Street, the boundary then proceeds south to E. Broadway Street. It then travels west along E. Broadway Street before tuning north along N. Montana Avenue. From here it runs north along N. Montana Avenue until returning to the original starting point (Point A.) (See Site Map).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary described above encompasses all resources built by the state on the Montana State Capitol Campus between 1895 and the present. These resources, whether contributing or non-contributing, are architect-designed public buildings constructed with state funds. The western and southern boundaries of the historic district largely follow N. Montana Avenue and E. Broadway Street, respectively. They are clearly defined and separate the Capitol Campus from privately-owned residential development. The eastern and northern boundaries, while still relatively clear, require further clarification.

The northern boundary steps up to the east from E. 6th Avenue (between N. Montana Avenue and Washington Drive) to E. 8th Avenue (between Washington Drive and N. Sanders Street) to N. 9th Avenue (between N. Sanders Street and, roughly, N. Carson Street). Privately built properties that were later purchased by the state (located north of E. 6th Avenue and E. 8th Avenue) are not included within the historic district for two reasons: (1) they differ significantly in character from the buildings within the historic district (most are either former residences or small-scale, "residential type" office buildings) and (2) they were not, in most cases, purchased by the state until after the historic district's period of historical significance. West of N. Sanders Street, the boundary extends north to E. 9th Avenue and then east to N. Carson Street to include green space (Capitol Park) along the eastern edge of the historic district. This green space was included in the 1972 "Capitol Complex Long-Range Development Plan" and developed as a park in the late 1970s. Therefore, it clearly belongs within the historic district. The boundary around Capitol Park follows streets and property lines.

A final irregularity in the boundary occurs at the southeast corner of the historic district. It is drawn to include the 1959 Governor's Mansion (Executive Residence), located at the northwest corner of N. Carson and E. Broadway Streets, and exclude five privately-owned residences located immediately to the west. This boundary follows two alleys: a north-south alley that runs between the Governor's Mansion and the easternmost residence and an east-west alley that runs from the Governor's Mansion to N. Sanders Street. These alleys also represent property lines, with state-owned property to the east and north (within the district) and private property to the west and south (outside the district).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jessie Nunn / Consultant
organization:
street & number: 600 Meadowlark Lane
city or town: Livingston state: Montana zip code: 59047
e-mail: jessienunn@gmail.com
telephone: 406-208-8727
date: July 1, 2015

Additional Documentation

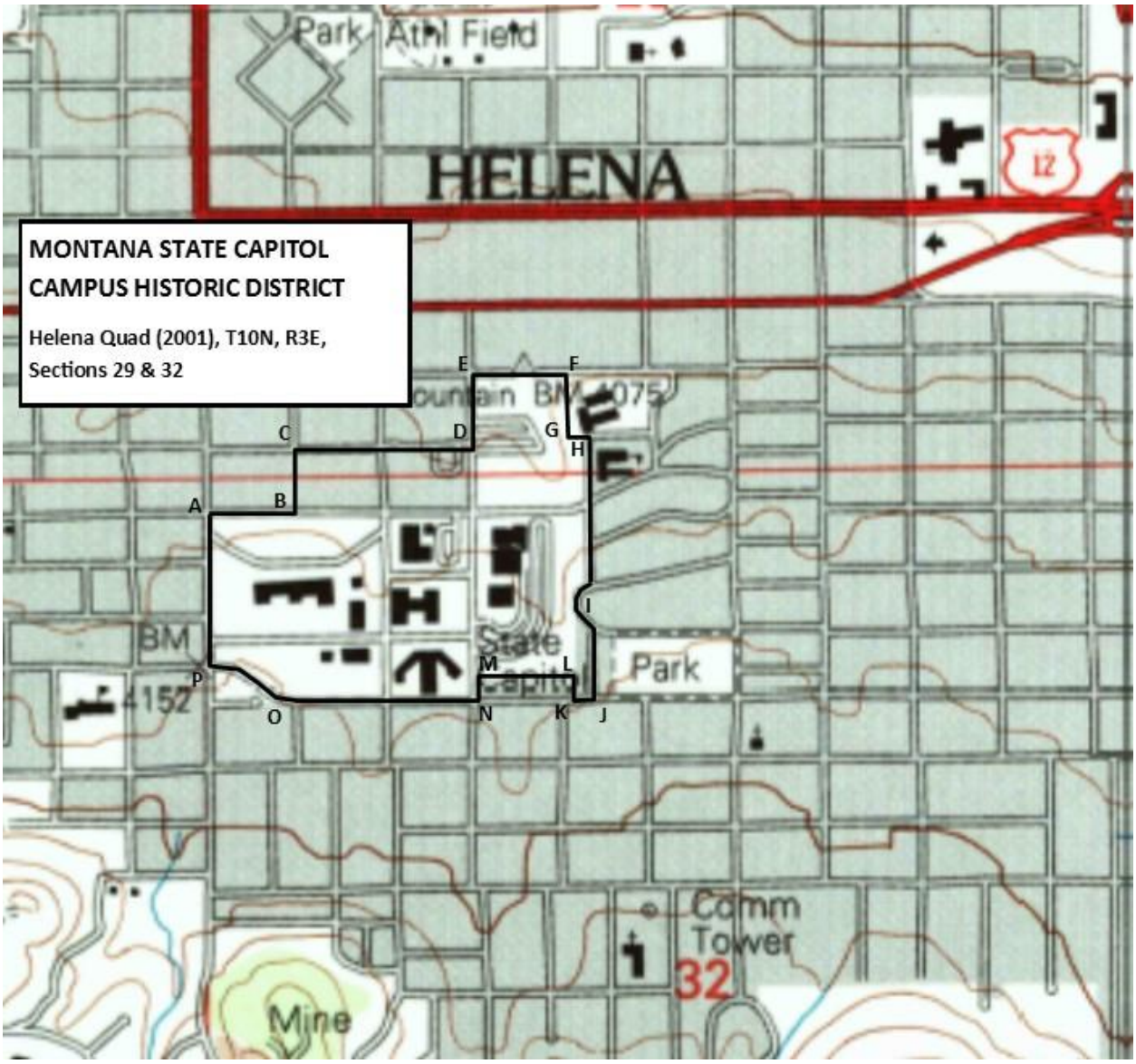
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Please see Continuation Sheets



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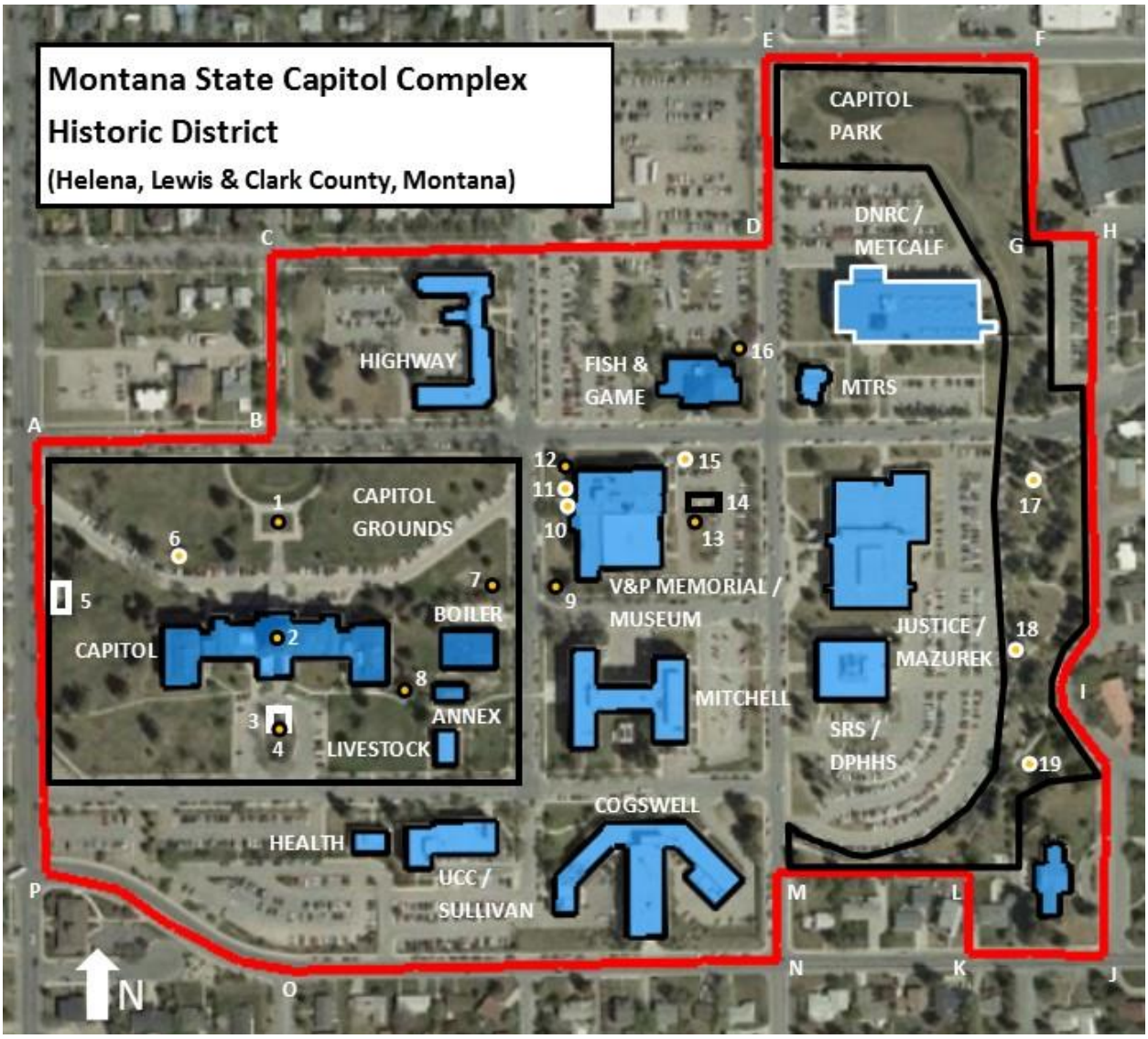
B. Easting: 421978 / Northing: 5159745
C. Easting: 421978 / Northing: 5159854
D. Easting: 422267 / Northing: 5159854
E. Easting: 422267 / Northing: 5159963
F. Easting: 422418 / Northing: 5159963
G. Easting: 422418 / Northing: 5159857
H. Easting: 422454 / Northing: 5159857
I. Easting: 422425 / Northing: 5159599
J. Easting: 422451 / Northing: 5159451
K. Easting: 422401 / Northing: 5159451
L. Easting: 422401 / Northing: 5159494
M. Easting: 422270 / Northing: 5159494
N. Easting: 422270 / Northing: 5159454
O. Easting: 421985 / Northing: 5159450
P. Easting: 421840 / Northing: 5159512


Montana State Capitol Complex
Historic District
(Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana)
CAPITOL PARK
DNRC / METCALF
HIGHWAY
FISH & GAME
MTRS
CAPITOL GROUNDS
CAPITOL
BOILER
ANNEX
LIVESTOCK
V&P MEMORIAL / MUSEUM
MITCHELL
JUSTICE / MAZUREK
SRS / DPHHS
COGSWELL
HEALTH
UCC / SULLIVAN
N
A
B
C
D
E
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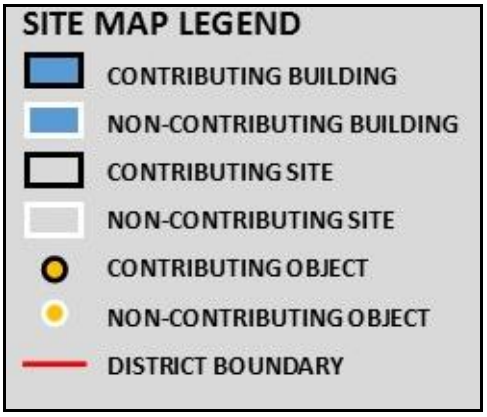
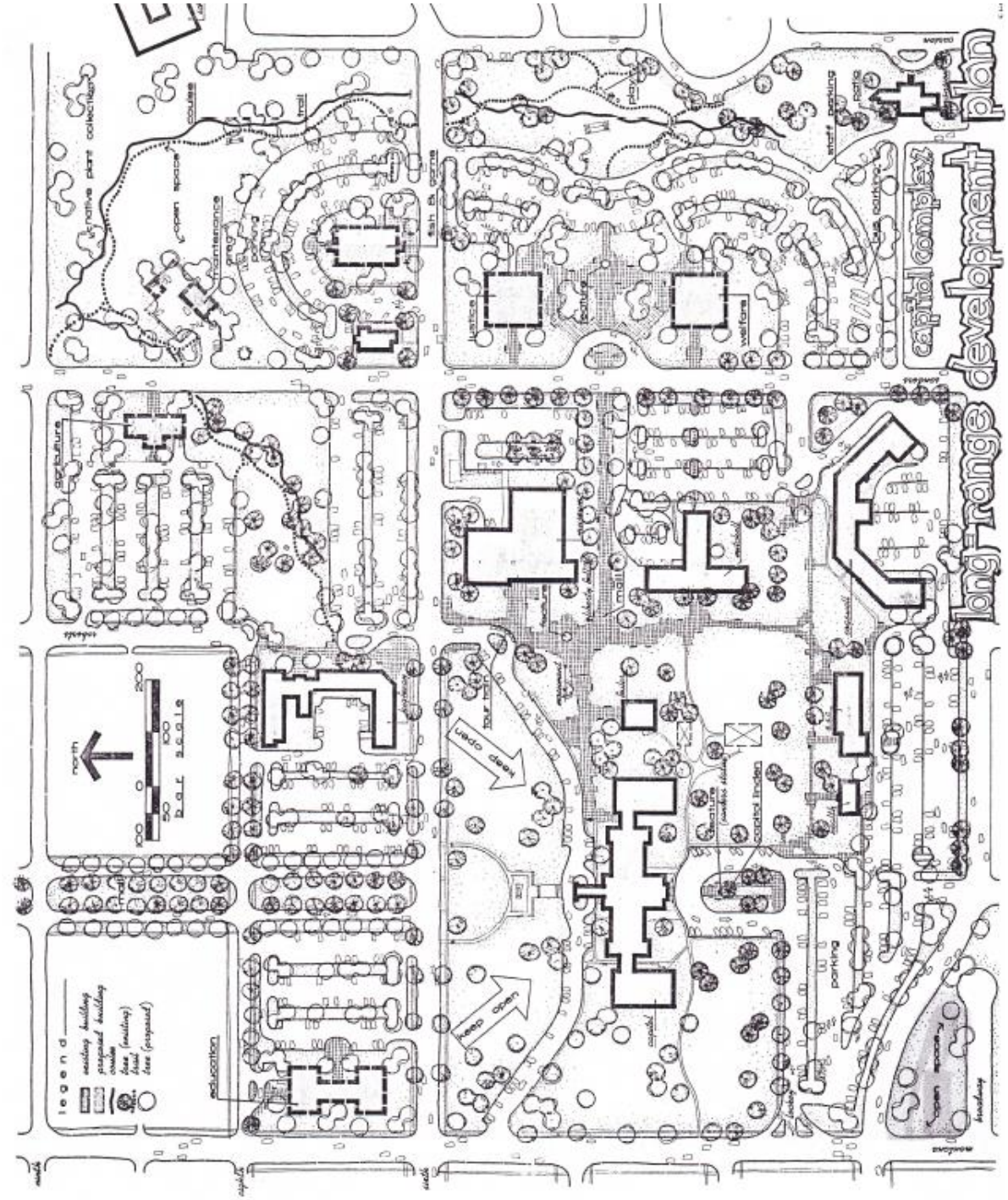
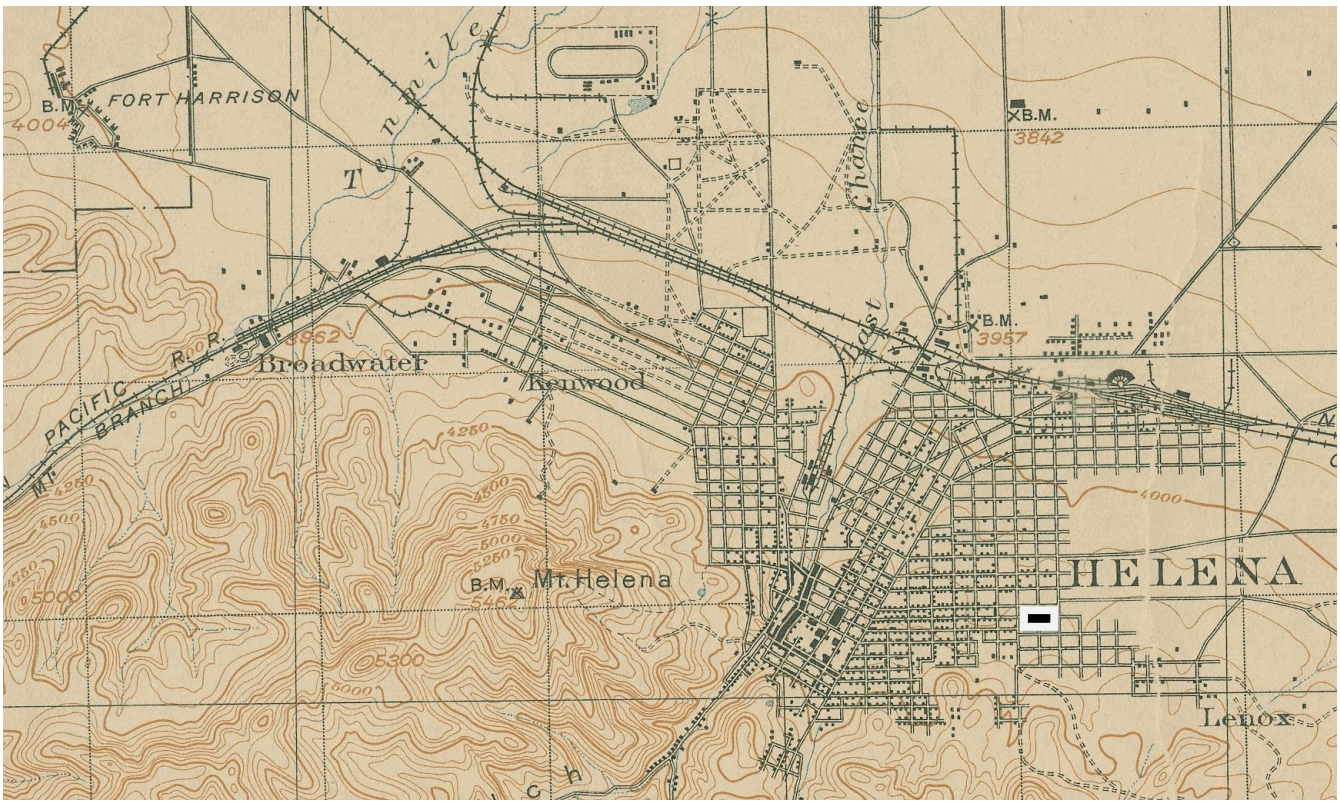


KEY TO OBJECTS AND SITES

1. Thomas Francis Meagher Statue
2. "Montana"
3. Centennial Square
4. Donald Nutter Memorial Plaque
5. MT Highway Control Memorial
6. President George Bush Elm Tree
7. Ten Commandments
8. POW & MIA Freedom Tree
9. Liberty Bell Replica
10. V&P Memorial Building Landscape Beautification Project Plaque
11. "Herd Bull"
12. MT National Guard Spruce Tree
13. Arrastra
14. MT Veterans Monument
15. "Symbol of the Pros"
16. "Eagle"
17. Pearl Harbor Memorial
18. Lewis & Clark Golden Willow
19. Peace Pole



Capitol Campus Long-Range Development Plan, 1972.



USGS Topographical Map, Helena Quadrangle, 1899. Original Capitol Grounds highlighted.

Montana State Capitol, circa 1900.

Montana State Capitol, Architectural Drawing by Bell & Kent, c. 1898 (Above). Montana State Capitol, c. 1904 (Below). (Helena As She Was Website, "Views of the Capitol").

Montana State Capitol, c. 1906. (Helena As She Was Website, "Views of the Capitol").

Aerial Views of Montana State Capitol Grounds, c. 1918 (Above) and c. 1928 (Below). (Helena As She Was Website, "Views of the Capitol").

Arial View of Montana State Capitol Campus, c. 1957. (Helena As She Was Website, "Views of the Capitol").

Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building Under Construction, 1951 (Above) and c. 1955 (Below). (Helena As She Was Website, "Montana Historical Society.").

Governor's Mansion / Executive Residence, c. 1960. (Helena As She Was Website, "Governors' Mansions").

Photo Log

Name of Property: **Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District**
City or Vicinity: **Helena**
County: **Lewis & Clark** State: **Montana**
Photographer: **Jessie Nunn / Consultant; Kate Hampton / Montana SHPO**
Date Photographed: **October 11, 2014; October 25, 2014; March 7, 2015; April 10, 2015; July 22, 2015**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 01 of 42. Montana State Capitol, North Façade, Facing: SW

Photo 02 of 42. Montana State Capitol, North Façade with Main Entrance and Thomas Francis Meagher Statue, Facing: SE

Photo 03 of 42. Montana State Capitol, North Façade, West Wing (1912), Facing: SE

Photo 04 of 42. Legislative Restaurant (Capitol Annex), West Façade, Facing: E

Photo 05 of 42. Legislative Restaurant (Capitol Annex), South Elevation, Facing: NW

Photo 06 of 42. Boiler Plant, West Elevation, Facing: SE

Photo 07 of 42. Livestock Building, West Façade, Facing: SE

Photo 08 of 42. Board of Health Building, North Façade, Facing: S

Photo 09 of 42. Montana State Highway Department Building, East Façade, Facing: SW

Photo 10 of 42. Montana State Highway Department Building, SE Façade, Facing: NW

Photo 11 of 42. Montana State Highway Department Building, 1956 Addition (Scott Hart Building), North Elevation, Facing: SW

Photo 12 of 42. State Office Building (Mitchell Building), West Elevation, Facing: SE

Photo 13 of 42. State Office Building (Mitchell Building), 1975 Addition, East Façade, Facing: SW

Photo 14 of 42. State Laboratory Building (Cogswell Building), North Façade, Facing: SW

Photo 15 of 42. State Laboratory Building (Cogswell Building), 1981 Addition, East Elevation, Facing: SW

Photo 16 of 42. Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building with “Herd Bull”, West Façade, Facing: E

Photo 17 of 42. Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building, South Elevation, Facing: NE

Photo 18 of 42. Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building, North Elevation, Facing: S

Photo 19 of 42. Governor’s Mansion / Executive Residence, East Façade, Facing: SW

Photo 20 of 42. Governor’s Mansion / Executive Residence, East Façade, Main Entrance, Facing: W

Photo 21 of 42. Governor’s Mansion / Executive Residence, North Elevation, Facing: SW

Photo 22 of 42. Unemployment Compensation Commission Building / Walt Sullivan Building, North Façade, Facing: SW

Photo 23 of 42. Unemployment Compensation Commission Building / Walt Sullivan Building, South Elevation, Facing: NW

Photo 24 of 42. Montana Teachers' Retirement System Building, South Façade, Facing: N

Photo 25 of 42. Fish & Game Department Building, South Façade, Facing: NE

Photo 26 of 42. Fish & Game Department Building, North Elevation with "Eagle" Sculpture, Facing: SW

Photo 27 of 42. Social & Rehabilitation Services Department Building / DPHHS Building, West Façade, Facing: SE

Photo 28 of 42. Justice Building & Montana State Library / Mazurek Building, West Façade, Facing: SE

Photo 29 of 42. Dept. of Natural Resources & Conservation Building / Metcalf Building, South Façade, Facing: N

Photo 30 of 42. Montana Veterans Memorial & Arrastra, Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building Block, Facing: E

Photo 31 of 42. Liberty Bell, Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building Block, Facing: E

Photo 32 of 42. Montana National Guard Memorial Spruce, Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building Block, Facing: E

Photo 33 of 42. "Symbol of the Pros" Sculpture, Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building Block, Facing: S

Photo 34 of 42. Montana Highway Patrol Memorial, Capitol Grounds, Facing: SE

Photo 35 of 42. Ten Commandments Monument, Capitol Grounds, Facing: W

Photo 36 of 42. Missing in Action & Prisoner of War Freedom Tree, Capitol Grounds, Facing: SE

Photo 37 of 42. Centennial Square & Governor Donald G. Nutter Memorial Plaque, Capitol Grounds, Facing: S

Photo 38 of 42. Capitol Park, South Entrance, Facing: E

Photo 39 of 42. Capitol Park, Central Section with Peace Pole, Facing: N

Photo 40 of 42. Capitol Park, Central Section, Facing: N

Photo 41 of 42. Pearl Harbor Memorial, Capitol Park, Facing: W

Photo 42 of 42. Capitol Park, North End, Facing: W

Montana State Capitol
North Façade, Facing: SW
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Kate Hampton, June 22, 2015
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0001

Montana State Capitol
Main Entrance and Thomas Francis Meagher Statue, Facing: SE
Montana State Capitol Camus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 11, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0002

Montana State Capitol
North Façade of West Wing (1912), Facing: SE
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 11, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0003

Legislative Restaurant / Capitol Annex
West Façade, Facing: E
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 11, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0004

Legislative Restaurant / Capitol Annex
South Elevation, Facing: NW
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 11, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0005

Boiler Plant
West Elevation, Facing: SE
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 11, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0006

Livestock Building
West Façade, Facing: SE
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 11, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0007

Board of Health Building
North Façade: S
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 11, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0008

Montana Highway Department Building & 1956 Addition (Scott Hart Building)
East Façade, Facing: SW
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0009

Montana Highway Department Building
SE Façade with Main Entrance, Facing: NW
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0010

1956 Addition to the Montana Highway Department Building (Scott Hart Building)
North Elevation, Facing: SW
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0011

State Office Building / Sam W. Mitchell Building
West Façade, Facing: SE
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 11, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0012

1975 Addition the State Office Building (Sam W. Mitchell Building)
East Façade, Facing: SW
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 11, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0013

State Laboratory Building / W. F. Cogswell Building
North Façade, Facing: SW
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 11, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0014

1981 Addition to the State Laboratory Building (W. F. Cogswell Building)
East Elevation, Facing: NW
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 11, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0015

Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building
West Façade with "Herd Bull" Sculpture, Facing: E
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Kate Hampton, June 22, 2015
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0016

Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building
South Elevation, Facing: NE
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Kate Hampton, June 22, 2015
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0017

Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building
North Elevation, Facing: S
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Kate Hampton, June 22, 2015
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0018

Governor's Mansion / Executive Residence
East Façade, Facing: SW
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, April 10, 2015
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0019

Governor's Mansion / Executive Residence
East Façade, Main Entrance, Facing: W
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, April 10, 2015
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0020

Montana State Capitol
North Elevation, Facing: SW
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, April 10, 2015
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0021

Unemployment Compensation Commission Building / Walt Sullivan Building
North Façade, Facing: SW
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Kate Hampton, June 22, 2015
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0022

Unemployment Compensation Commission Building / Walt Sullivan Building
South Elevation, Facing: NW
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Kate Hampton, June 22, 2015
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0023

Montana Teachers Retirement System Building
South Façade, Facing: N
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0024

Fish & Game Department Building (Fish, Wildlife & Parks Headquarters Building)
South Façade, Facing: NE
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0025

Fish & Game Department Building (Fish, Wildlife & Parks Headquarters Building)
North Elevation with "Eagle" Sculpture, Facing: SW
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0026

Social & Rehabilitation Services Building (DPHHS Building)
West Façade, Facing: SE
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0027

Justice Building & Montana State Library (Joseph P. Mazurek Building)
West Façade with Main Entrance, Facing: SE
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0028

Department of Natural Resources & Conservation Building (Lee Metcalf Building)
North Façade, Facing: SE
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0029

Montana Veterans Memorial and Arrastra (far right) behind Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building with Mazurek Building in background, Facing: E
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0030

Liberty Bell, Southwest Corner of Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building, Facing: E
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0031

National Guard Memorial Spruce Tree, Northwest Corner of Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building, Facing: E
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0032

"Symbol of the Pros" Sculpture, Northeast Corner of Montana Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building, Facing: S
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0033

Montana Highway Patrol Memorial, West Side of Capitol Grounds, Facing: SE
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, April 10, 2015
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0034

Ten Commandments Monument, East Side of Capitol Grounds, Facing: W
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0035

Missing in Action & Prisoner of War Freedom Tree (far right), Capitol Grounds, Southeast Corner of Montana State Capitol, Facing: NE
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, April 10, 2015
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0036

Centennial Square with Governor Donald G. Nutter Memorial Plaque (center), Capitol Grounds, behind Montana State Capitol, Facing: S
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, April 10, 2015
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0037

Capitol Park, South Entrance, Facing: E
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0038

Capitol Park, Central Section with Peace Pole, Facing: N
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, October 25, 2014
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0039

Capitol Park, Central Section, Facing: S
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, April 10, 2015
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0040

Pearl Harbor Memorial in Capitol Park, Facing: W
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, April 10, 2015
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0041

Capitol Park, North End, Facing: W
Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District
Helena, Lewis & Clark County, Montana
Jessie Nunn, April 10, 2015
MT_MontanaStateCapitolCampusHD_0042

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.