United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018
RECEIVED 2280

JAN 30 1998

NAT. REGISTER
NATIONAL ... ACES

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
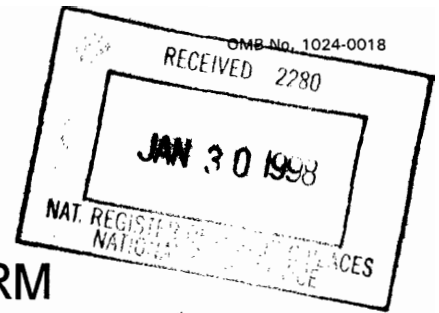
COVER

X New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic and Architectural Properties of Anaconda, Montana

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Early Settlement and Community Development, 1883-1920
Transportation, 1890-1951
Ethnic Heritage, 1883-1945
Community Planning and Development, 1883-1945
Development of Commerce and Industry, 1883-1945
Smelting Industry, 1883-1945
Labor Relations, 1883-1945
Architect-designed Buildings 1883-1945
Influence of Federal Government, 1899-1982
Social and Cultural Development, 1883-1945
Movement of Buildings, 1883-1945

C. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Kimberly Currie Morrison
Organization: Montana State Historic Preservation Office
Street & Number: 1410 Eighth Avenue, P.O. Box 201202
City or Town: Helena   State: Montana   Zip: 59620-1202

Date: December, 1995
Telephone: (406) 444-7715

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official   Date 11-4-97

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper of the National Register   Date 2/25/98

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS

INTRODUCTION

The City of Anaconda, with a current population of 10,536, is located twenty-six miles west of Butte along State Highway 1 in Warm Springs Canyon, a ten-mile side valley of the southern Deer Lodge Valley in southwestern Montana. The Continental Divide lies approximately ten miles to the south, and the City, which has an altitude of 5,335 feet, is bounded by the Anaconda-Pintlar and Flint Creek Mountain Ranges, which arise from the Rocky Mountain Complex.[1] Rolling, grassy hillsides form the immediate northern and southern boundaries of the town. Two large snow-capped peaks dominate the surrounding mountain ranges: Mount Powell, located directly north of Anaconda in the Flint Creek range, rises 10,171 feet; Mount Haggin, which stands guard above the town in the Anaconda-Pintlar range to the southwest, displays an elevation of 10,865 feet.

The Deer Lodge Valley is approximately fifty miles long and ten miles wide. Originally sculpted by a prehistoric lake and glaciation, the present valley floor was formed by the erosion of modern streams approximately two-and-one-half million years ago.[2] In addition to the opposing hillsides and high mountain peaks surrounding Anaconda, other dominant features of the valley include the Warm Springs Mound, lying approximately eight miles northeast of Anaconda; Georgetown Lake, located approximately eighteen miles west of Anaconda; and Warm Springs Creek, a spring-fed high-mountain stream that is approximately 20 miles in length and meanders through Warm Springs Canyon and the northern edge of the town from Silver Lake to the Clark Fork River.

The Warm Springs Mound is a cone-shaped, hot spring-fed butte, approximately 30 feet high that is geographically related to the Yellowstone Geyser System of Wyoming. The existence of the Mound, in conjunction with the large numbers of white-tail deer that took advantage of the springs' warm steam and salt deposits, gave the valley its name, It-soc'ke en car'ne, a Shoshoni word defined as "white-tailed deer's lodge," so named by the Shoshoni and other local Native American tribes that frequently traversed the valley until the late nineteenth century.

Georgetown Lake is a reservoir that was created in 1885 when an earthen dam was constructed across Flint Creek by the Montana Water Electric and Power Company. A masonry dam was constructed in 1901, and today Georgetown Lake, with a surface area of 2,678 acres and almost nineteen miles of shoreline, is one of the most popular recreation spots in Montana.[3]

Warm Springs Creek, with its accessibility, water abundance, and water quality, was one of the primary factors in Marcus Daly's decision to locate the smelter in the Upper Deer Lodge Valley. The spring- and snow-fed creek became a major attribute to the Anaconda Company's first smelting works on the north side of town.

The average annual precipitation for Anaconda and the vicinity is approximately fourteen inches. Soil varies from light to dark sandy loam with some clay or gravelly subsoils. Native vegetation in the Deer Lodge Valley includes a diverse mosaic of forest, shrub and grassland associations. Mixed forests located in the area are composed of a variety of different trees, dominated primarily by Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, spruce and some alpine firs. Shrub associations include both willow and birch flats, which appear in the bogs and

---

[1] The Anaconda-Pintler Mountain Range and Wilderness area was named in 1937 for Charles Ellsworth Pintler, one of the first settlers of the Big Hole Valley located southeast of Anaconda.

[2] Alt, David & Hyndman, Donald W. Roadside Geology of Montana. Missoula, MT: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1986. 168.

[3] Deer Lodge & Granite County Committees for Rural Development. Georgetown Lake Pre-study. Anaconda, MT: unpub. report, 1974, 6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

other wetlands of the valley. Grassland associations consist primarily of wheat grass, bunch grass and sage brush. A majority of the vegetative landscape remains scarred by air pollution from the smelting works in Anaconda. Almost one hundred years of noxious smelter smoke, dust and residues decimated local foliage and damaged the rich soil of agricultural properties in the immediate area. Since the Washoe Works was permanently closed in September of 1980, native foliage has slowly begun to reappear on the surrounding hillsides of the town.

Much of the land that surrounds the Deer Lodge Valley is federally managed. The Deer Lodge National Forest bounds Anaconda, while the scenic Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness area is located southwest of town. Southwestern Montana is more closely linked to the Pacific Northwest by climate, geography and economy than to eastern Montana.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, 1883-1920

Due to its geographic isolation and extreme semi-arid/semi-alpine climate, the Deer Lodge Valley, like many of the high mountain valleys in Montana, was one of the last areas in the trans-Mississippi west to be settled by white pioneers. Traversed for centuries by regional native peoples, the Deer Lodge Valley was a frequently used corridor through which traveling parties passed between their winter grounds and their summer hunting camps on the plains of south-central Montana.[4]

It is evident, however, that traders and trappers from the Hudson's Bay Company and the American Fur Company entered the area not long after Lewis and Clark's journey through Montana in 1806; a few descriptive accounts of the valley and the Anaconda area were written by these mountain men and still exist.

The first written account of the valley surfaced during a trapping expedition by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1825. Peter Skene Ogden and a small party of trappers appear to have been the first white travelers in the Deer Lodge Valley. Ogden's written accounts describe a "hilly country [and a] fine plain" that had not yet been trapped by white fur trappers.[5] Warren Ferris, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, entered the Deer Lodge Valley in 1831, but mentioned little about the physical attributes of the area; he did, however, note that he had encountered a friendly band of the Pend O'Reille tribe and that they had traded.[6] John Work, another trapper, entered the valley during the winter of 1831-1832, camping near the present site of the town of Deer Lodge. He noted in his journal that both Native American and white fur trappers had almost depleted the beaver in the valley's creeks, indicating that trapping had been actively pursued in the valley following its discovery during Ogden's expedition.[7] By 1833, trapping in the valley ceased because of the low supply of beaver. Again, the valley became isolated from white encroachment. For nearly twenty years, the area remained almost entirely uninhabited, with only the occasional passing of a Native American band or a French Canadian trader.

---

[4] The Bannock, Pend O'Reille, Blackfeet, Flathead, Spokane, Couer d'Alene, Kootenai, Shosoni and Nez Perce tribes traveled frequently through the Deer Lodge Valley.

[5] Peter Skene Ogden's Snake Country Journals, 1824-25 and 1825-26. E. E. Rich, ed. London, England: The Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1950., 70-71 as quoted by Carrie Johnson in the Regional Historic Preservation Plan. Historical Overview and Draft Context. Anaconda, MT: Anaconda-Deer Lodge County/Silver Bow County, 1994, Unpublished.

[6] Ferris, Warren. Life in the Rocky Mountains. Paul C. Phillips, ed. Denver, CO: no pub. listed, 1940, 109.

[7] Work, John. The Journal of John Work. William S. Lewis & Paul C. Phillips, ed. Cleveland, OH: no publisher listed. 1923, 90.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The isolated status of the area began to change in 1852 with the discovery of gold in the northern part of the valley by Francois Finley near present day Gold Creek. This discovery, however, was not substantial, and word of the gold spread slowly. Few miners journeyed northward to the valley until 1860, when Granville Stuart marked a more profitable claim near Finley's find and sent word to his brother Thomas in the mining districts of Colorado that the Deer Lodge Valley was abundant in gold.

Armed with Stuart's information, hundreds of miners traveled northward, scouring the valley for other potential mining claims. Within two years, two prosperous mining camps had sprouted roots in the valley: American Fork, along Gold Creek, was established by Stuart, his brother James, and Rezin Anderson in November of 1860 and had experienced such great success by the summer of 1862, that a mercantile store was established by Hells Gate (Missoula) proprietors Worden and Higgins. Spanish Fork, also known as Cottonwood, La Barge City, Idaho City, and later, Deer Lodge City, was established during the winter of 1860-61 by Thomas Lavatta, Joseph Hill, and Alejo Barasta of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company.[8] By the end of the decade, approximately seven area mining camps and other associated communities had emerged in the Deer Lodge Valley, including Pioneer, Race Track and Blackfoot City, all of which were mining camps, as well as Dempsey (Dublin), Warm Springs, Gregson (Fairmont Hot Springs), and Grantsville (Garrison), which were originally established as farms or ranches.

The publicity about the Deer Lodge Valley following the discovery of gold recruited farmers and ranchers to the area as early as 1859. Johnny Grant established Grantsville, the first permanent settlement in the Deer Lodge Valley during that year at the confluence of the Little Blackfoot and Clark Fork Rivers. Grant had selected the location for its lush grazing lands and its reputation as a profitable trading corridor. Some historians have speculated that Grant had several Native American wives, whom he used to gain trading favors from the various tribes that used the Deer Lodge Valley corridor.[9] The discovery of gold and the new markets opening up because of the influx of miners into the area attracted Johnny Grant to the fledgling town of Deer Lodge City, which he saw as a new bastion of opportunity.

Grantsville was briefly abandoned in 1862, when Grant moved his several thousand head of cattle to Deer Lodge City along Cottonwood Creek and established a large ranch, now known as the Grant-Kohrs Ranch. But the town rebounded in 1883 with the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway through the site to Gold Creek. Grantsville was renamed Garrison, for William Lloyd Garrison, the father-in-law of Henry Villard, who had pushed the railway line to completion. It became a bustling depot town and a permanent settlement with two hotels, two brick plants, and a school in addition to the railroad depot. Several residences also replaced the few log cabins that had occupied the site prior to 1883.[10]

Other prosperous cattle ranching operations were established in the valley by the mid-1860s. Miners in the many new camps in the Deer Lodge Valley produced large markets for meat, produce, livestock, feed supply and hauling services. Men such as James J. Brown, William E. Norton, and Morgan Evans established large, productive farms and ranches in the Deer Lodge Valley. Evans, a colleague of Marcus Daly's who was charged with the initial purchases of land for the sites of Daly's smelter and the townsite of Anaconda, settled west of Anaconda in 1865, later occupying an 800-acre ranching "community" with a post office and a school at the

---

[8] Speck, Virginia Lee. The History of the Deer Lodge Valley to 1870. unpub. Masters's Thesis, Bozeman, MT: Montana State University, 1946. 63.

[9] Ibid. 55.

[10] Historic Action Committee. Powell County: Where It All Began. Dorene Courchene, ed. Deer Lodge, MT: Powell County Museum and Arts Foundation, 1989. 55.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 4

mouth of Mill Creek.[11] Of the small camps and communities in the area, the town of Deer Lodge became the most prosperous and permanent of the early settlements in the Deer Lodge Valley preceding the establishment of Anaconda. Located on Cottonwood Creek in the central portion of the valley, the small mining camp soon became a thriving supply hub for the booming mining districts and cattle ranches in the Valley and in the Hells Gate Country (the Missoula area) to the northwest.

The town was given a number of different names during its early years, but in 1862 the Deer Lodge Town Company was organized by Granville and James Stuart, John Pemberton, Leon Quesnell, Louis Dischneaux, and Frank Truchet, giving the camp its lasting name. 640 acres were surveyed and appropriated for distribution.[12] The following year the town became the county seat of Deer Lodge County, a part of the newly-created Idaho Territory. Although some began to refer to the camp as Idaho City, the name soon reverted to Deer Lodge when the county became a part of the Montana Territory in May of 1864; subsequently, the county seat was removed temporarily to a nearby mining camp (Butte) on Silver Bow Creek, southwest of Deer Lodge.

Deer Lodge City's commercial dominance of the surrounding area began in 1863, when the first store was established in the town. By the end of 1865, the town boasted nearly 120 cabins and residences, four stores, two saw mills, a brewery, several saloons, corrals, and hotels.[13] Deer Lodge proprietors were supplying approximately seven nearby mining camps and ranching communities.

Although $23,267,000 in gold was extracted from the county between 1862 and 1878, it was the cattle industry, not mining, that secured Deer Lodge City's place as a leading business center in the Montana Territory.[14] The thriving community was aided by the wealth and dynasty of cattle baron Conrad Kohrs, who turned from prospecting to butchering in 1864. Kohrs purchased 400 head of cattle during that year, which he placed on a small ranch at Race Track. After evaluating the demands of miners in the area for meat, Kohrs began acquiring more land and cattle and began production. His acquisitions culminated in August, 1866 with his purchase of the Johnny Grant ranch adjacent to Deer Lodge City. This large operation catapulted Deer Lodge to the top of the commercial and cattle industries in southwestern Montana, and encouraged other proprietors and ranchers such as Nicholas Bielenberg and Granville Stuart to take stock in the ranching and butchering businesses. By 1863, stock-raising in the vicinity of Deer Lodge had become a mature and prosperous industry, approximately 25,000 head of cattle grazed the valley's range lands by 1879, while 25,000 acres were improved for farming.[15] Kohrs himself held over 4,000 acres of grazing land in the valley by the early 1880s.

Although a sense of permanence came with commercial advancement, the town plat for Deer Lodge City was not filed until 1869, when local residents were certain that the town had long outgrown its boom town/mining camp phase. With its thriving commercial district, finely landscaped gardens, stately residences, and large numbers of families, Deer Lodge had become a mature community and a stable commercial center. A Catholic church had been established in 1866, and a county courthouse had been built in 1868 after the county seat was moved from Silver Bow to Deer Lodge; a federal post office also accommodated the growing number of settlers who were moving to Deer Lodge or claiming homesteads in the valley.

---

[11] Johnson, Carrie. Regional Historic Preservation Plan. Historical Overview and Draft Context. Anaconda, MT: Anaconda-Deer Lodge County/Silver Bow County, 1994, Unpublished. II-5.

[12] Speck. 69.

[13] Ibid. 70.
Historic Action Committee. 118.

[14] Gazetteer, 1884-1885: Minnesota, Dakota, Montana. 1136.

[15] Montana Territory History and Business Directory. 1879, 111.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The town of Deer Lodge continued to prosper despite the decline of placer mining in the region during the early 1870s. Mineral extraction in the state of Montana during this time period, however, experienced new growth -- away from placer mining and the "pick and shovel" process to the extraction of other minerals, such as silver and copper, through the use of new technology. The inventions of heavy machinery such as pumps, hoists, and drills made the development of hard-rock mining possible, and the copious veins of quartz that were found southeast of Deer Lodge in Silver Bow — Butte — led many miners to that mining city in the early 1870s.

Marcus Daly, an Irish immigrant miner and agent for the Walker Brothers' Company, a mining organization from Salt Lake City, Utah, was attracted to the prospective claims in Butte. He arrived in 1876 to appraise the mining properties in the area, which was fast becoming the most prosperous and populous quartz mining camp in the state. Daly, who had many years of experience in managing and appraising such properties in California, Nevada, and Utah, reported the potential of the Alice Mine in Butte to the Walker Brothers, who summarily purchased the property with Daly, making him the on-site acting superintendent.

Although the Alice Mine did not produce an astronomical amount of ore, it earned a successful reputation among industrial capitalists. In addition to favorably evaluating the growing profits from the area, out-of-state investors viewed the planned expansion of the Utah and Northern railroad into Butte (in 1881) positively.

The success of the Alice mine, and the network of investors that he had developed while prospecting in California, encouraged Marcus Daly to move on to more profitable ventures. Daly left the Walker Brothers in 1880 and sold his interest in the Alice. With the capital investment of $30,000 from three prosperous San Francisco mining entrepreneurs — George Hearst, James Ben Ali Haggin, and Lloyd Tevis — Daly purchased the Anaconda, a profitable silver mine on the Butte Hill.[16]

In early 1882, miners struck a gigantic vein of copper sulfide ore 300 feet below the surface that was thirty percent pure. Daly, excited about this discovery, asked his principal investors for a larger commitment of capital to develop mining properties in Butte. Daly also had in mind the future construction of a smelter and refinery to process the copious quantities of ore that the Anaconda Mine was producing. The impeccable timing of this copper discovery coincided with the development of, and demand for, copper wiring in both the electric light bulb and the telephone, putting the copper market on the verge of a boom. And Daly was certain to capitalize. As a result of his luck, timing, opportunity, and savvy knowledge of the mining industry, Marcus Daly was able to convince the trio of investors to commit more money to the Butte properties and to the research and development of a large-scale smelting and refinery works that would process the ore.

During the research and development phases of Daly's plans, he was forced to ship his high-grade ore to the East Coast and overseas to have it processed. Between 1882 and 1884, the latter being the year in which the Reduction Works in Anaconda was completed, nearly 37,000 tons of ore were shipped elsewhere by the Anaconda Copper and Silver Mining Company.[17]

Because of the industrial and population boom that Butte experienced in the 1870s and early 1880s, Daly rejected the town as a suitable location for a reduction works. He instead began to search the outlying areas for a site that was easily accessible and could supply the abundant amounts of timber and water that were necessary to sustain such an industrial complex.

---

[16] Quivik, Fred. Anaconda Old Works. National Register Nomination. Unpub. Helena, MT: MT SHPO, 1984. Section 8. pg.1

[17] Van West, Carroll. A Traveler's Companion to Montana History. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Press, 1986, 170. Daly's syndicate was identified as the *Anaconda Copper and Silver Mining Company* in formal documents signed in 1884.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Two sites were originally considered for the reduction works and smelter: a piece of land in the Big Hole Valley, which was bonded in late 1882, and a location on Lower Warm Springs Creek at its confluence with the Blackfoot River, which was located in November, 1882 and partially purchased from the Jacob Hartwell Ranch in January, 1883.[18] After considering these two locations, the Anaconda Copper and Silver Mining Company decided on the Upper Warm Springs site at the end of April, 1883, when the area was surveyed. By the end of May, the remaining acreage, totaling approximately 3,000 acres for the smelter and the townsite of Anaconda, had been purchased by Morgan Evans, the personal agent of Marcus Daly from three other area ranchers — Gordon Vineyard, Robert Finley, and Alexander Glover — in addition to Jacob Hartwell.

Although a smaller area would have sufficed for construction of the smelter complex, Daly purchased the adjacent acreage to ensure that future claims of blighted crops by the area farmers would be avoided. In addition, Daly envisioned a planned working-class community for his employees and the proprietors who would be supplying them. A tented hamlet sprang up along Warm Springs Creek almost overnight as hundreds of workers traipsed into town to construct the complex, and *The Daily Miner* newspaper in Butte tagged the new community as "Copperopolis."[19]

Lots in the town had been parceled off during the survey in April, 1883 and the sale of property soon began. Corner lots were sold for $700 each in the vicinity of Main Street, while inside lots were purchased for $500. Lots in what are now the residential neighborhoods immediately surrounding the commercial downtown sold for $75 - $300 each.[20] Within a few weeks, commercial and residential construction began, and laborers began to erect the new Reduction Works along Warm Springs Creek. By the middle of July, *The Daily Miner* reported that approximately 200 men "living wholly on great expectations" had moved to the new village and that numerous tents and approximately forty frame buildings, fifteen of which were business houses, had already been constructed on the adjacent townsite. The first business houses clustered around Front Street and the north end of Main Street and included a hotel, a general merchandise store, a hardware store, a lumber yard, at least two saloons, and a tobacco, news and fruit depot.[21]

By July 29, 1883, the foundation for the smelter was excavated on the north side of town under the direction of William McCaskell, an associate of James Ben Ali Haggin.[22] During the early fall, the Anaconda Company let a contract to A.W. McCune for 300,000 cords of wood; McCune was to deliver the wood at a rate of 75,000 cords per year. Within months of Anaconda's establishment, the crude, hastily-constructed frame commercial buildings lining the intersection of Main and Front Streets gave way to utilitarian one and two-story brick business blocks.

A post office was established on October 25, replacing the Vineyard Ranch postal depot that had served the southwestern Deer Lodge Valley since the 1870s. Clinton Moore was designated as the first Postmaster and selected the permanent name of *Anaconda* for the town in honor of Marcus Daly's prosperous mine in Butte. It was reported that *Anaconda* was selected instead of *Copperopolis* because Moore had determined that another small hamlet near the town of White Sulphur Springs already had rights to that name. Two days after the post office was established, the town plat was filed.

---

[18] *The Daily Miner*, Butte, MT. January 7, 1883.
    Ibid. April 22, 1883.

[19] Ibid. 5/22/1883.

[20] *Anaconda Standard*. 4/27/1890, 4.

[21] Ibid. 7/13/1883.

[22] Ibid. 7/29/1883.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 7

The new concentrator and smelter, designed by a San Francisco engineering firm and constructed for an estimated $4,000,000, were completed in the late summer of 1884. Operations began in September with approximately 1,200 employees. The operation of this huge plant signaled the beginning of Anaconda/Butte's thirty-year reign as the largest copper producer in the world and the growth of Anaconda as one of Montana's only planned "company towns" or industrial communities. By October of 1884, the *Weekly Missoulian* newspaper reported that the new camp of Anaconda had grown remarkably and sustained over 200 local buildings, most of which were within walking distance of the new "Upper Works," as the original facility was known.[23]

The success of the Upper Works directly correlated to the continued demand for copper. Copper production nearly doubled annually for the next six years. More and more men were hired by Daly to work in the smelter as production increased. Yet the 500-ton capacity of the works simply did not keep pace with the rising demand. Additionally, the final product of the ore reduction (copper matte) was only sixty percent pure copper, forcing Daly to ship a portion of his ore out of state for additional refining.

In 1886, the Upper Works was updated with an expanded capacity of 1,000 tons per day. State-of-the-art steam stamps and hand roasters replaced some of the original machinery. Daly also authorized the construction of an additional complex located about one mile east of the Upper Works on Warm Springs Creek, which opened on December 1, 1887. The new Lower Works were remodeled in 1889 and would have doubled the capacity of the Upper Works had it not been destroyed by fire prior to the planned opening in March, 1889. Undaunted, Marcus Daly had the Lower Works completely rebuilt of steel and corrugated iron and expanded their capacity to 3,000 tons. The Lower Works reopened on October 1, 1889.

During this stage of industrial expansion and growth, the town of Anaconda itself began to emerge from its boom town phase into that of a maturing and prosperous community. The town tripled in population during its first six years, boasting a record of 3,975 people during the Federal Census of 1890.

The *Anaconda Standard* newspaper reported in its April 27, 1890 edition that some real estate in the commercial neighborhood had increased eighteen-fold from its original value.[24] The town itself had incorporated on August 1, 1888, selecting William Hoge, a friend, confidant and colleague of Marcus Daly, as the first mayor. Hoge also served as the general manager of the Anaconda Townsite Company, which had administered the distribution of property in the vicinity from the first days of Anaconda, although the Townsite Company did not incorporate until 1893.

The first Anaconda school was haphazardly organized in a small dwelling in the vicinity of the Original Townsite during the fall of 1883. The first bond for the construction of a substantial public school building, however, was not passed until 1889; Central School was constructed with that bond on the southwest corner of Main and West Fourth Streets during that year, opening on October 24 under the supervision of Professor John Gannon. The Central School was located on the site of the present Old Junior High School building.

In addition to the construction of the first public school, records indicate that Anaconda featured a volunteer fire department, a police department, a bank, five churches, two hospitals, two newspapers, three incorporated companies, eighteen boardinghouses, two brick plants, three liveries, thirty-eight saloons, a multitude of substantial brick business blocks encompassing the first and second blocks of lower Main and Front Streets, and the small suburb of Carroll by 1889. The town of Carroll was constructed by Daly in 1887.[25]

---

[23] *The Weekly Missoulian*. Missoula, MT, 10/10/1884.

[24] *Anaconda Standard*. 4/27/1890, 4.

[25] Anaconda Directory: 1889. Butte, MT: R. L. Polk, Inc., 1889. 513-16.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Marcus Daly continually sought ways to enhance the community of Anaconda and to address the problems that coincided with its success, growth and development. The planned suburb of Carroll was specifically created to mollify the transportation concerns of the workers at the new Lower Works. The Lower Works, unlike the Upper Works, were not within walking distance of the Anaconda townsite. The construction of Carroll adjacent to the Lower Works solved this difficulty. By 1888, the community boasted twenty-two families, thirteen residences, two boardinghouses with a third one under construction, a school house, a store, and a post office. By 1900, the number of residences in the suburb had quadrupled to fifty-two, and the commercial community had been expanded to include another boardinghouse, another store, and a barber.[26] Most of the Lower Works employees consisted of single men who were *requested* by the company to live in the suburb.

The industrial prosperity of his copper mines in Butte and the reduction works in Anaconda encouraged Marcus Daly to set higher goals for his company town. Daly began to pave a road for the political and financial success of the town in 1887 with the design and construction of a full-scale urban resort in downtown Anaconda. The four-story Montana Hotel at 200 Main Street was completed in 1888 for $125,000 and was recognized as perhaps the most advanced and luxurious hotel in the Northwest for its time.

Historians believe that the Montana Hotel was built by Daly specifically to house legislators, other state and national dignitaries, and prominent visitors to the town once Anaconda was named the state capital of Montana, a dream that Daly hoped to achieve after the Montana Territory was named a state in 1889. It was designed by Chicago Architect W.W. Boyington, and the hotel retained a combination of French Renaissance and Romanesque architecture. Special detailing includes or did include terra cotta columns, a central arched entrance, red oak and eastern pine flooring, lead glass mirrors, gas lighting, a carved mahogany bar (now in Sun Valley, Idaho), Italian marble fireplaces, and state-of-the-art steam heat and running water. Marcus Daly even commissioned an artist to produce a wooden inlay of his favorite thoroughbred racing horse, Tammany, on the floor of the bar. D. F. McDevitt of Butte served as the local supervising architect and contractor on the hotel, which opened with a lavish ball on July 4, 1889.

Daly's dream to have Anaconda designated as Montana's permanent capital never materialized, despite the purported $1,000,000 that he spent on the deciding campaign and election in 1894. But Anaconda continued to grow and prosper as new industries were drawn into the area by the success of the Anaconda Reduction Works and Butte's copper mines. In addition, Daly sparked a trend to . encourage industrial self-sufficiency, which meant expanding his local enterprises.

Prior to 1890, Daly was forced to buy his high-technology refinery equipment from some out-of-town and out-of-state suppliers. Yet in 1890, Butte businessman Shelley Tuttle expanded his foundry and machine shop business in Butte to Anaconda, opening and incorporating the Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Company in a large complex on the southeast edge of town. Tuttle had been a colleague of Daly's when he worked at the Alice Mine between 1877 and 1879, and Daly became the primary stockholder in the company, which was absorbed by the Anaconda Company in 1896. This foundry not only supplied the town with the needed smelter equipment, but also the cast-iron architectural ornamentation that was used by contractors in the new buildings and residences that characterized the burgeoning affluence of the community.

Marcus Daly also addressed transportation concerns by creating a street railway system and railroad in Anaconda. In 1890 Daly was granted authorization by the City Council to build and maintain a street railway system that would carry workers and passengers from Anaconda to Carroll and to the city park, now known as Washoe Park, a company-designed resort northwest of town.[27] Two years later, smelting operations were ceased for fourteen months while crews constructed the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific (B.A.& P.) Railway, a private railway designed by Daly to replace the existing Montana Union branch of the Union Pacific and the Northern

---

[26]*Anaconda Company Records.* Letter of Carroll Inventory from James McGregor to W.H. Dudley, 10/17/1900.
       Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection 169, Box 51:13.

[27] *Anaconda Standard.* 2/9/1890, 4.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Pacific Railway companies. Prior to 1893, the Montana Union had contracted with the Anaconda Company to haul ore from the mines in Butte to the smelting works in Anaconda. Following the belief that self-sufficiency increased his power and success, Daly commenced operations of the B.A.&P. on December 1, 1893 with passenger service beginning at the end of that month.[28]

Anaconda's population grew during the 1890s as copper production continued to increase. An 1895 city census indicates that the population jumped from approximately 4,000 in 1890 to 7,800 in 1895. Both residential and commercial construction boomed between 1893 and 1898, peaking in 1897 with nearly 300 carpenters, masons, and laborers employed on area projects totaling over $500,000. Such uncontrolled growth and construction prompted the editors of the *Anaconda Recorder* and *Anaconda Standard* newspapers to call for a building inspection and permit system.[29] According to Anaconda Company Records, 1,376 single-family dwellings were constructed between 1895-1904, forty-six percent more than the period with the second largest number of residential constructions between 1905 and 1914.[30] The annexation of additions to the Original Townsite paralleled this boom period, as it did twenty years later during the pre-World War I era in the town. In September 1895, the Eastern Addition, encompassing sixty-six blocks on 180 acres, was platted and filed, while the Northern Addition, consisting of eight blocks of varying shapes and sizes, was annexed in May, 1897.[31]

It was clear by 1892 that Anaconda had outgrown its developmental stages and was becoming a leading industrial center in Montana and one of the most advanced and efficient refinery centers in the world. Such indications of permanence encouraged the city to appoint a committee, consisting of Aldermen Fitzpatrick, Shovlin and Walkup, to investigate the possibility of erecting a substantial city hall for Anaconda.[32] When it became clear in 1894 that Anaconda would not be the site of the state capital, town leaders began turning their sights from state to local politics, aggressively lobbying for the construction of a permanent town hall building. In 1895, a bond was passed authorizing construction of the Anaconda City Hall on the southeast corner of East Commercial and Cedar Streets. Architects Lane & Reber designed the building, which cost approximately $30,000 to build. It was completed in August, 1896, with city aldermen taking possession of the building on September 10.

The construction of the city hall building signified Anaconda's maturity and growth as a regional town. A county-wide drive, begun in 1895, called for the removal of the Deer Lodge County seat from neighboring Deer Lodge City to Anaconda. Anaconda was emerging as the regional leader of local industry and displayed all the characteristics of a prosperous area with continued opportunities for residential and commercial development. Anaconda also surpassed Deer Lodge City in terms of population growth. In light of these factors, moving the center of county government to Anaconda seemed appropriate. In December, 1896 an election posed the question to the public. Although a large-scale protest was launched by Deer Lodge City residents, the electorate overwhelmingly supported the move, and in early 1897, many county government departments and functions were relocated from Deer Lodge City to temporary quarters in the new Anaconda City Hall building; plans to construct a new courthouse and jail were soon underway.

---

[28] *Anaconda Review.* 12/25/1893.

[29] *Anaconda Recorder.* 9/18/1897, 3.
   Anaconda Standard. 3/10/1897, 2:2.

[30] Houses and Apartments built in Anaconda, MT. *Anaconda Company Records.* Unpub. report. Helena, MT:
   Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection #169, box 4:6, c.1960.

[31] *Anaconda Standard.* 9/17/1895, 3:3.

[32] *Anaconda Standard.* 12/15/1892, 3.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

In early September, 1897 county commissioners purchased Block 126 and a portion of Block 127 of the Original Townsite for $8,000 for the courthouse location. On January 25, 1898, voters passed a $100,000 bond issue for construction, and by June 15, local · contractors Dolan and Hamill began work at the head of Main Street under the guidance of the Helena architectural firm of Bell and Kent. On April 1, 1900, County officials moved into their new Neo-Classical quarters at 800 South Main Street.[33]

During the period of unprecedented growth in the 1890s, the Anaconda smelter and reduction works were further expanded by Daly and the Anaconda Copper Mining Company (ACM). Incorporated in June, 1895, ACM absorbed various ancillary companies the following year. Daly had been involved with a majority of these companies since 1890; the enterprises absorbed included the Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Company, the Standard Fire Brick Company, the Anaconda Water Company, and the Anaconda Townsite Company.[34]

Within twelve years of the first smelter construction, all of the reduction works in Anaconda were found to be inadequate to meet the rising demands for copper, despite the various upgrades that were completed between 1886 and 1894. Industrial expansion at the end of the nineteenth century therefore culminated with the release of plans to construct a new reduction works, the Washoe Works, in 1898. Daly formed a new subsidiary corporation, The Washoe Copper Company, to administer this large construction project. With the help of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a copper trust organized between the Standard Oil Company and the Anaconda Company in 1899, funding was secured for the new project, and construction began under the direction of superintendent and general manager Frank Klepetko on June 18, 1900. The magnitude of the project, and the quickness of its completion, were unprecedented in the state of Montana. Located on 300 acres of a hillside directly south of the Lower Works, the plant was built using 1,000 carloads of brick and twenty million feet of lumber. With its 225-foot stack for better smoke dispersal and its capacity to treat 5,000 tons of ore daily, the new Washoe Works opened for business in 1902.[35]

Industrial and demographic growth continued in Anaconda after the turn of the century. The first three Federal Censuses of the twentieth century demonstrated substantial population gains in the area: 9,453 people resided in Anaconda in 1900, but this number expanded to 11,688 by 1920. Growth slowly moderated by 1930. Construction projects in Anaconda between 1900 and 1918 brought a number of carpenters, construction foremen and laborers into Anaconda, many of whom left the area after the number of projects decreased during the 1920s. The Washoe Works expanded in 1908 and again prior to World War I, with the construction of the present 585-foot stack in 1918. The Washoe Works expansion, coupled with Anaconda's continued growth, convinced city officials to annex another addition in 1916. The First Western Addition was adopted by the Anaconda City Council on October 2, with residential construction beginning in 1917.[36]

TRANSPORTATION, 1890-1951

Transportation was a key component of Anaconda's success. Profit of the processed copper ore could only be obtained if the product could be shipped to the many markets around the United States and the world. Thus, from the very beginning the transportation of both employees and goods became a mainstay of the community. Long before the construction of the Anaconda Reduction Works and the establishment of the Anaconda townsite, however, wagon roads and railroad routes were constructed in the Deer Lodge Valley.

---

[33] Ibid. 2/11/1900, 16 & 4/1/1900, 4.

[34] Quivik, Fred. Anaconda Old Works. National Register Nomination. Unpub. Helena, MT: MT SHPO, 1984. Section 8, 4.

[35] *Anaconda Standard.* 12/15/01, Anaconda Section, 1.

[36] Ibid. 10/3/16, 5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 11

The Stephens Survey, developed to explore northern railroad routes for the United States Congress, touched the northern regions of the valley in approximately 1853. By the mid-1860s, when the mining boom in the valley began, various wagon roads were developed in the area. A.J. Oliver is credited with operating the first stage line in the valley in 1865. Oliver operated a route from Virginia City to Deer Lodge City, with other companies and individuals jumping on the band wagon the following year.[37]

The main wagon road to Anaconda during the spring of 1883 approached the Warm Springs drainage from the east over the 5,902 foot Deer Lodge Pass that connected Anaconda and Butte. A majority of the original laborers and proprietors in the community came to Anaconda by way of this route. A stage line was operating between Stuart Junction, a station on the Montana Railway Company line, and Anaconda by Christmas, 1884. In addition, two liveries had been established in town to accommodate horse and buggy travelers; these liveries were joined by a third in 1885. Four horseshoers were also located in town by 1889. And in 1894 it was announced that Levi Johnson would extend a stage line to Anaconda, running from Helena.[38]

Transportation evolved during Anaconda's early years, and the horse and buggy soon had a competitor. As early as 1889, a loosely organized Anaconda Bike Club began advertising rides in the *Anaconda Weekly Review*.[39] Some local residents even claimed that the day of the horse and buggy was over, surpassed by the superiority of the steel-framed bicycle. The *Anaconda Review* reported in a September 18, 1896 article that the "passing of the horse was demonstrated" the day before when local resident Johnny Metzel had out-pedaled a horse down Main Street.[40]

It was clear by 1893 that bicycling had become an obsession of local residents, but more in terms of recreation than transportation. Local newspapers frequently mentioned bike races and coasting races between Anaconda and Deer Lodge, Anaconda and Butte, and Anaconda and Gregson. On May 7, 1891, the "Copper City Wheelmen's Association" formed in Anaconda to promote the pastime as both a mode of travel and as a recreational activity.[41] An ordinance governing bike riding and safety in Anaconda was passed by the city council in September, 1893, but the safety requirements, such as lanterns and bells, were later stricken from the final draft due to their expense.[42] In 1899 and 1901 respectively, the Anaconda Company introduced a quarter-mile wooden bike track at Mount Haggin Park (a.k.a Mountain View Park) and a bike track at the athletic fields at Carroll for cycling enthusiasts.[43]

Bicycles in Anaconda had more of a residual effect on transportation than a direct impact as an accepted mode of movement. Organized bicyclists affected road-building in the state. A state league of wheelmen formed in 1892 and began requesting road improvements from the state legislature and local governments. By 1901, the local Anaconda Cycle Path Association had become the leading lobbyist for safe cycle paths and road improvements in the Anaconda area. By raising membership numbers and funding, the group was able to construct a roadway for cyclists between Anaconda and Gregson in May, 1901.[44]

---

[37] Speck. 113.

[38] *Anaconda Standard*. 7/2/1894.

[39] *Anaconda Weekly Review*. 7/11/1889.

[40] *Anaconda Review*. 9/18/1896.

[41] *Anaconda Standard*. 5/8/1891, 3.

[42] Ibid. 10/4/1893, 3.

[43] *Anaconda Review*. 6/25/1899, 4/1/01.

[44] *Anaconda Standard*. 4/23/01, 4:1 & 5/26/01, 4:1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

By far the largest advancement in transportation occurred just after Anaconda was established in 1883 with the arrival of the railroad. In August, 1884, the Montana Railway Company, an ancillary of the Union Pacific Railway, completed a narrow gauge line from the Anaconda Mine in Butte to the new smelter in Anaconda, via a new section of track constructed between Stuart Junction and Anaconda. Another corporation, the Northern Pacific Railway completed a transcontinental line through the northern part of the Deer Lodge Valley later that same year, establishing its existence in the area as a competitor of the Union Pacific in the quest for dominance of the Butte mines.

Instead of playing the high stakes game of corporate competition, the two companies joined forces to increase their revenues, forming a copartnership in May, 1886 to dissolve the Montana Railway Company and form a new spur line, the Montana Union. These companies, in turn, also expanded the narrow gauge track between Butte and Anaconda to meet the demands of Marcus Daly. Daly and his new Anaconda Company mining/smelting syndicate, became the Montana Union's largest consumer of freight services between 1884 and 1886 as the output from his Anaconda mine steadily increased.[45] By agreeing to form the Montana Union, the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific Railway companies were able to keep freight rates and profit margins high, leaving Daly at the mercy of a carefully-controlled monopoly.

Charles A. Broadwater's Montana Central Railroad entered Butte in the late 1880s, fracturing the Northern Pacific-Union Pacific monopoly and forcing lower freight rates in Butte. Yet rates still remained relatively high along the Montana Union lines west to Anaconda. Although the railroad charged the Anaconda syndicate $.40 per ton for freight until the end of 1888, the Montana Union announced the following year that it would raise its fee to $.75 per ton and increase its switching charges.[46]

Marcus Daly, who had been arguing with the Montana Union about freight rates since the late 1880s, was outraged by this increase. He therefore began to investigate the possibilities of constructing his own private rail line for the smelter. With a financial commitment to the construction of this line from James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company and a colleague of Daly's, Daly filed incorporation papers for the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific (B.A.&P.) Railroad Company on May 15, 1891.[47]

Daly continued to negotiate with the railway, hoping that they would meet his $.50 per ton demand. Although he realized that this was not a realistic goal, Daly waited for the dispute to abate before executing the construction of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway. An impasse in negotiations was reached in September, 1892, and it became apparent that the Montana Union was not going to yield to Daly's demands.

Marcus Daly then executed the incorporation papers for the new rail line with colleagues William Hoge, M. Kirkpatrick, Jud Losse, and William Scallon. James Hill had offered to supervise the construction, in addition to contributing the labor, materials, and equipment in exchange for forty-nine percent of the capital stock of the new railroad.[48] The Anaconda Reduction Works suspended operations in 1892, taking a fourteen-month hiatus to construct the new B.A.& P. lines. The new railroad was completed for both

---

[45] Monk, Jesse. Early Day Railroads. *Anaconda Company Records.* Unpub. Compiled from ACM records on file. Helena, Montana: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection #169, Box 132, Folder 7, 6/22/1958.

[46] Fiege, Mark, et al. Industrial Heritage of Butte and Anaconda: An Analysis of the Historical Significance of the Surviving Physical Features of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Butte, MT: unpub. report for Renewable Technologies, Inc., 1985, 75.

[47] *Anaconda Standard.* 5/16/1891, 3.

[48] Fiege, et al. 76.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 13

freight and passenger service by December, 1893. Total trackage completed included forty-one miles, of which fifteen were branch and spur lines.

The establishment of the B.A.&P. Railway anchored Anaconda's role in the history of nineteenth-century railroad expansion in Montana. Its construction also signified technological advancements and technology's role in the success of the mining and smelting industries. The railroad played an integral role in the Anaconda Company's corporate domination and also served as a key contribution to the local economy and the local transportation system.

The B.A.&P. experienced great prosperity during its first ten years in business, expanding trackage both east of town and west of Anaconda to Brown's Quarry. Not only was it able to construct a general office building in 1897 on West Commercial, but it was also able to force the Montana Union Railway out of business. The stately brick and stone Montana Union Depot at the foot of Main Street was leased to the B.A.&P. in approximately 1900 and purchased by the company in 1956.

The Anaconda Company expanded a B.A.&P. line to Mount Haggin Park (a.k.a. Mountain View Park, located five miles west of Anaconda) in 1899. Service to the park was offered to provide more recreational opportunities for Anaconda residents.[49] By 1903, the railroad operated 500 cars per day between Butte and Anaconda, employed 175 men, and hauled an average of $1,680,000 in bullion every month.[50] Between 1899 and 1906, approximately 2,700,000 tons of industrial products, in addition to agricultural products and passengers, were hauled by the line.[51]

In 1911, the Anaconda Company extended the railway to mining districts west of Anaconda, including Southern Cross and Georgetown. The Company also released plans to electrify the railway with hydroelectricity — a move that would reduce fuel costs and increase efficiency. In 1912, the B.A.&P. became the first railroad in the nation to electrify, successfully increasing its speed, freight tonnage, and efficiency. By 1917, the railway carried nearly 1,000 commuters per day in addition to thousands of tons of products.[52]

As a pioneer in railroad electrification, B.A.&P. President John D. Ryan calculated not only the internal benefits from such a transition, but also the potential profits from the production of the copper wiring used in the process. A tremendous amount of copper wiring was necessary to convert steam-powered railways into electrified lines. The electrification of the B.A.&P. therefore promoted the Anaconda Company's products in addition to ensuring efficient, cost-cutting measures for its own organization.[53]

Following World War I, business for the railway began to decline. The Anaconda Company began expanding on an international level, decreasing its interest and energy in the Anaconda Reduction Works. Additionally, the invention of the automobile decreased the business of the B.A.&P. In 1925, the tracks to the mining districts west of town were abandoned. By 1955, the railway eliminated its passenger service, and by 1984, the crash of the world copper market forced the railway to discontinue operations altogether.

[49] *Anaconda Review.* 6/25/1899.

[50] *Anaconda Standard.* 12/20/03, pt.2, 7:1.

[51] Butte, Anaconda, & Pacific Railway Historic District. 3.

[52] McNay, John. "The Biggest Little Railroad." *Montana Standard.* Butte, MT. Special Edition. 6/25/1983, 15.

[53] Fiege, et al. 80.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The issue of passenger transportation in Anaconda was addressed by Marcus Daly long before the establishment of the B.A.&P. Railroad in 1892. With the construction of the Lower Works in 1887, which were approximately one mile east of town, the issue of transporting employees to the new facility became a concern of the Anaconda Company. Daly first addressed this problem by establishing the workers' village and suburb of Carroll adjacent to the new works the same year. It soon became apparent to Daly, however, that Carroll was not the total answer to his problem; a public transportation system was necessary to transport workers from the townsite to the Lower Works.

In February 1890, Marcus Daly was granted a franchise by the Anaconda City Council to construct, operate, and maintain a street railway system.[54] Anaconda's electric street railway system was only the second in the state. In addition to providing daily transportation for employees, the franchise was also an asset to Daly's capital campaign.[55] He therefore continued to upgrade and expand the system, with advancements continuing well past his death in 1900.

The first line was constructed by contractor E.C. Kinney and began operation in September of 1890. The street railway ran directly from the Anaconda townsite to Carroll and then out to Washoe Park where the original brick, twelve-car capacity storage barns were located. Regular trips to Carroll began on November 1.

New larger cars and trailers were added during the next few years, requiring a larger car barn facility to be constructed at 807 East Commercial Avenue by Daniel Dwyer in 1892; the original Washoe Park storage facility was demolished the following year. Within three years of its organization, the electric street railway company had five and one-half miles of track in Anaconda and employed eleven people.[56] Lines were expanded further west of town to the horse racing track, and the line to Washoe Park increased the early popularity of that urban resort. The street car lines were expanded further along Third Street in 1900 and again in 1902 to serve the new Washoe Works across the valley on the southeastern perimeter of town. In 1904, the third and last set of street car barns were constructed at 922 West Third. In 1913, the lines were expanded to Opportunity as well. Fares for the streetcars remained reasonable, averaging $.05 per ticket in the early 1900s.

Like the B.A.&P., the street railway business was significantly impacted by the automobile. In 1937, the streetcar franchise in Butte discontinued operations, leaving Anaconda as the last electric street railway system operating in Montana. This, in addition to the increasing difficulty of finding and obtaining parts for the streetcars, led to the franchise's application for abandonment to the Public Service Commission in 1951.[57]

The automobile drastically altered the lifestyles of Anaconda residents and industrialists. On July 22, 1900, John Gillie of Butte brought the first car into town. The novel "horseless carriage" purportedly was one of only two automobiles owned in the state of

---

[54] *Anaconda Standard.* 2/9/1890, 4:2.

[55] Beginning in 1892, Marcus Daly became an activist in the contest for the permanent location of the Montana state capital. For 2 years, Daly went head-to-head with personal and political rival William A. Clark, who backed Helena for the designation. The Anaconda vs. Helena capital contest concluded during the 1894 General Election, with Helena winning by a slim margin.

[56] Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, and Industry of Montana. First Annual Report. Helena, MT: State Publishing Company, 1893. Table 44, 177.

[57] Public Service Commission. Notice of Public Hearing, Docket # 3935, 7/16/1951, Helena, MT. Anaconda, MT: Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Archives.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 15

Montana and had made the twenty-six mile trip between Butte and Anaconda in approximately two hours.[58] In 1901, a motorcycle made its first appearance in town, and residents confidently predicted that it would "do away with the bicycle."[59]

By the summer of 1904, automobiles were a common sight in Anaconda, although only a handful of wealthy residents could afford to purchase one. Nearly seventy automobiles were reported to be on the streets by 1910, and Charles Branscombe, a local bicycle repairman, opened the town's first automobile garage and novelty works on the northeast corner of Hickory Street and West Park Avenue. Not long after, George H. Merhoff opened an automobile repair shop and gasoline station on the site of the original Auditorium Theater at 227 East Commercial.

Within five years other small automobile garages and shops opened in Anaconda. Surprisingly, one of the first public chauffeur. services, garages, and repair shops was operated by a woman. Miss Mildred Perry opened a garage and office at 510 Spruce Street in July, 1914, offering a full-scale taxi and repair business.[60] In 1916, local resident R. S. Mentrum constructed a full-scale garage and dealership at 300 Main Street, adjoining the Margaret Theater. This building, which now houses the Montana Standard office, originally housed a main garage, a basement workshop and repair shop with an electric freight elevator for the automobiles, a storage room, and a show room.[61] Charles Branscombe also upgraded his garage and shop in 1916, constructing a building and garage at 109 Hickory Street (now addressed as 125 West Commercial Avenue), behind his original dealership.

A transportation company was established by 1916. The city directory for that year lists George Topliff as the manager of the short-lived Automobile Transportation Company at 315 East Park Avenue. Yet Norwegian immigrant Emil Torgerson is credited with starting the first successful transportation company in Anaconda. The Intermountain Transportation Company opened its doors in 1917 when Torgerson purchased a second-hand, seven-passenger touring car, offering a taxi service between Butte and Anaconda for a fare of $.80.[62] The headquarters for this company still remain at the bottom of Main Street. In 1921, Torgerson built a bus body on a lengthened out Pierce Arrow 66-inch chassis. Equipped with side door entrances, the bus carried twenty people. A similar contraption was built in 1922, and bus service began in Anaconda. Torgerson treated Anaconda to a wicker-seated deluxe parlor coach in 1925 with two-wheel air brakes. Bus routes were later expanded to Phillipsburg, Drummond, Missoula, Polson, Kalispell, Dillon, Idaho Falls, Butte and Great Falls.[63]

By the early 1920s, there were enough private automobiles in use in the Anaconda area to warrant the construction of the town's first service station; George Nicholson opened a gas and repair station in November, 1923 experiencing overnight success.[64] Also,

---

[58] *Anaconda Review.* 7/23/1900.

[59] Ibid. 4/1/01.

[60] "Woman Chauffeur Starts a Garage." *Anaconda Standard.* 7/15/14, 5:3.

[61] "Garage of R.S. Mentrum Company." *Anaconda Standard.* 5/14/1916, 5:1-3.

[62] The exact model of the original touring car used by Intermountain Transportation remains disputed. Historic photos from the early 1920s depict Franklin, Pierce-Arrow, and Oakland touring coaches.

[63] *Anaconda Standard.* 10/7/69, 1.
    Johnson, Theresa Verlanic. Interviewed by Kimberly Morrison, June, 1994. Notes in possession of author. Anaconda, MT.

[64] Deer Lodge County History Group. In the Shadow of Mount Haggin. Anaconda, MT: Deer Lodge County History Group, 1975. 162.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 16

according to historic photos, a temporary traffic light with directional signs was erected in a barrel at the intersection of Main and Park Streets in the late 1910s. The traffic signal was replaced with a more permanent light in 1937.

Numerous automobile accessory stores, tire shops, repair shops, garages, and dealerships could be found around town by 1925, as well as two additional local taxi services. The A.K. Taxi Company was operated by Ernest Kindt, and the Eccleston Brothers' Garage and Taxi Office was located at 218 East Commercial. The following year, the Skalkaho Highway was opened, connecting the Bitterroot Valley to Anaconda and offering yet another route for expansion of the local transportation companies. The Intermountain Transportation Company was the longest lasting of any of the early-day automobile-associated businesses, remaining in Anaconda for almost seventy-five years.

The growing popularity of the auto, in addition to impacting the lifestyles of Anaconda residents, greatly affected residential and commercial construction as well. Separate garages began to replace many of the barns, secondary residences, and outbuildings found at the rear of houses in town as early as 1910. A large number of residents simply remodeled their outbuildings into garages rather than building a whole new structure. Approximately ten percent of all of the garages in the city were converted from an outbuilding or residence into an automobile storage facility. Most garages remained detached from the primary residence, given the high incidence of fire in the early models of cars, and in 1926 a city ordinance was adopted that required all commercial and private garages to be constructed of fireproof materials.[65]

Air transportation in the Anaconda area began in the early 1910s. Although this type of transportation never played a key role in Anaconda development, aviation did assume a recreational aspect. In June of 1913 T.T. Maroney flew the first aircraft in the area to a height of 4,525 feet over Gregson.[66] The short-lived Anaconda Air Service Company was organized in 1929 at the small airport east of town. It operated an aviation school that taught students how to fly and how to carry freight and passengers.[67] The airport, which opened in approximately 1928, serves only private aircraft; the nearest commercial airport has always been located in Butte.

ETHNIC HERITAGE, 1883-1942

Prior to Anaconda's founding in 1883, Native American tribes had utilized the Deer Lodge Valley as both a travel corridor and as a deer-hunting ground for centuries. Although no tribe claimed the valley as permanent territory, at least seven regional tribes annually migrated through the area on their way to hunt buffalo on the south-central Montana plains. Nearby Mill Creek and Lost Creek were popular camping grounds for these travelers. Here tribes such as the Flatheads would hunt, dig bitterroot and gather kinnikinick.

Between approximately 1810 and 1840, tribes traveled through the valley more frequently and tended to camp longer. Because French-Canadian trappers and traders entered the area during this time period, the Deer Lodge Valley, as a neutral thoroughfare, opened up new markets for tribes. Native American-White contact in the area was surprisingly peaceful, with only a few instances of horse thievery tarnishing the valley's reputation for tranquility.

Yet permanent settlements had sprouted roots in the valley by 1870, and Native American-white relations became strained as the effort to move the tribes onto reservations took effect. Fewer tribes passed through the valley, and following the Battle of the Big Hole in 1877, which occurred just over the hills from Anaconda and Deer Lodge, the local Native American tribes were seen as heathens and were generally not welcome by the white homesteaders in the area.

[65]*Anaconda Standard.* 2/16/26, 7:4.

[66]*Anaconda Standard.* 6/16/13.

[67]Ibid. 4/29/29.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

By the time Anaconda was established, little is mentioned in either the local newspapers or in published reports about Native American tribes in the area. The slaughter of the buffalo and the introduction of the reservation system impacted the numbers of Native Americans who traveled through the valley. Newspaper articles that did mention local tribes were disrespectful and belittling as one *Anaconda Standard* piece illustrated in its description of a nearby camp of Cree in 1895.

> [The Cree] feast royally on delicacies from the Montana Hotel dump cart and the meat gathered at the slaughter house.[68]

This particular tribe had fled Canada during a rebellion and remained in the area for several months selling trinkets on the streets and panhandling.[69] In 1889 Charles H. Eggleston, associate editor of the *Anaconda Standard*, wrote a short article on a small band of Blackfeet that had been peddling fresh fish in town.[70] Yet with the exception of these two groups of Native Americans, little is documented about tribes in the area directly prior to and after the establishment of Anaconda primarily because few traveled through the Deer Lodge Valley after the Battle of the Big Hole in 1877. The Blackfeet and Flathead, however, did frequent the area on a sporadic basis until approximately 1910, when tailing ponds, developed by the Anaconda Company, flooded their traditional camping grounds northeast of town.[71]

Given the late date of settlement for southwestern Montana, it is not surprising that most of Anaconda's pioneer residents were immigrants. In addition to the fact that Marcus Daly was a prosperous Irish immigrant, the mining success and potential opportunities of the Butte-Anaconda and Deer Lodge Valley areas attracted thousands of new arrivals from Europe, giving Anaconda one of the most heterogeneous populations in the state.

Marcus Daly became a role model for many of these immigrants. Born to a poor family in County Cavan, Ireland in 1841, he had immigrated to America at the age of fifteen. His sister Anna O'Farrell had immigrated in 1851 and sent her brother money to come to the United States five years later. Marcus Daly arrived in New York and worked a variety of odd jobs in the city. He soon moved to California where he worked similar odd jobs before discovering the mining business in approximately 1861. Within four years, Daly was working the mining districts in Nevada and Utah. He accepted a position with the Walker Brothers Mining Company in Salt Lake City in 1871. Daly's associations with this company led him to Butte and eventually to Anaconda, where he founded the Anaconda Reduction Works.

Marcus Daly's success and the prosperity of the copper mining/production industry made Anaconda a mecca for western-bound immigrants. The Anaconda Reduction Works was a labor-intensive complex that created many jobs for both skilled and unskilled workers. Thus, it was only a matter of years before Anaconda boasted a healthy and diverse ethnic community similar to those in larger industrial cities. Census statistics indicate that of the 3,975 Anaconda inhabitants listed during the Eleventh Federal Census of 1890, over forty-eight percent were born in countries other than the United States.[72]

---

[68]Ibid. 5/31/1895, 3:3.

[69]Kelly, Matt J. Anaconda, Montana's Copper City. Butte, MT: Artcraft Printers, 1983. 49.

[70]Eggleston, Charles, H. "Indians as Peddlers." *Anaconda Standard*. 10/15/1889, 4.

[71]Regional Historic Preservation Plan. Unpub. Draft Context. Anaconda-Deer Lodge County, MT: 1995, 1-5.

[72]Department of the Interior, Census Office. Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890: Part 1, Population. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1895. 378, 540.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 18

Although Daly purportedly imported a large number of Welsh smeltermen to initially operate his smelter, Anaconda's residents were overwhelmingly Irish. In addition to the Irish, large numbers of Austrian immigrants -- a group composed of Serbians, Croatians, Dalmatians, Slovenians, Hercegovinians, Macedonians, Bulgarians and Montenegrins -- Swedish immigrants, and French-Canadians settled in the area. This composition, with the Irish, the Austrians, and the Swedish being the most numerous of the ethnic groups, remained stable throughout the historic period.

Northern European groups dominated Anaconda during the 1900s, yet more diverse groups began to move into the town by 1910. The main reason for the growth of the melting pot was the construction of the Washoe Works (the third smelting complex built in Anaconda) in 1901-02 on the south side of town. This project employed more smelter laborers and construction workers. Other reasons for the growth of Anaconda's population included an increase in the chain immigration of foreigners with family and friends in Anaconda and heightened tensions that led up to the beginning of World War I, which augmented both immigration numbers and the demand for copper. Thus, more and more immigrants were drawn into the area to work.

Population diversity was highly visible by 1913, with at least twenty-five different ethnic groups represented in Anaconda. Although most immigrants had come from Northern European nations, Anaconda's east side was also home to foreign-born residents from such other countries as Hungary, Greece and China.

A distinct working-class neighborhood had developed by 1900 on the east side of town nearest the Washoe Works. Immigrants predominantly bought property in the Eastern Addition of Anaconda, which had been annexed by the City in 1895. Lots in this section of town were close to the smelter and industrial facilities and were often much smaller and cheaper than those lots located west of Main Street. Lots west of Main Street were commonly occupied by upper-class residents such as the smelter managers and foremen, businessmen, attorneys and physicians, who began constructing residences there in approximately 1890. Consequently, a thriving ethnic community emerged in the Eastern Addition. This neighborhood became known as "Goosetown," and the majority of the ethnic groups were intermixed within its boundaries. The actual perimeter of the Goosetown neighborhood remains disputed by residents in the area to this day. Most townspeople, however, agree with the liberal borders of Chestnut Street to the west, Jackson Street to the east, East Ninth Street and Birch Hill to the south, and East Front Street to the north as encompassing this working-class district.

Like the boundaries of the Goosetown neighborhood, the derivation its name is also a source of controversy. But three origination stories predominate. The first story indicates that the P&P Saloon, also known as Petelin and Plute's Saloon located at 622 East Third, commonly sponsored a game where their patrons bet on a wheel full of numbers. The winner could select either a live goose or a live turkey as his prize and take it home for dinner. Because refrigeration did not exist during the 1890s and 1900s, the lucky winners would keep their squawking prizes in their wood sheds until it was time to slaughter them. The racket that the wayward geese and turkeys made, in addition to the penned multitudes of squawkers located behind the P&P Saloon, permeated the entire east side of town. The area, therefore, was tagged "Goosetown."

Another theory indicates that the name came from the hundreds of outdoor faucets, commonly known as "Goosenecks" for their shape, located in the east side neighborhoods. These faucets were for the use of bachelors who worked up on the Hill and rented cabins and rooms on the east side. The third story indicates that a resident of "Snob Hill," the more affluent area of Anaconda west of Main Street, tagged the area "Goosetown" as an insult.[73]

Although Anaconda housed a residential neighborhood similar to those of the immigrant districts in larger industrial cities, enclaves were relatively non-existent in the smelting town, with only a few distinct clusters of ethnic groups appearing in Goosetown or in the

---

[73]Simpson, Rich. "Anaconda's East Side Ethnic Potpourri Focus of Historical Society Project." *Montana Standard*. Butte, MT, 11/17/85, pg. 17-18.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 19

outlying neighborhoods between 1895 and 1920. Clusters in Goosetown included "Chinatown," which occupied both sides of Birch Street between East Commercial and East Park Avenues, and "Frenchtown," which clustered in the 400 and 500 blocks of East Fourth Streets. The West Commercial Avenue neighborhood, northwest of Goosetown, was also home to two identifiable ethnic enclaves: Anaconda's African-Americans and the Southern Italians.

The African-American population occupied the south end of West Commercial Avenue from approximately 1884 to 1898, at which time most of their enclave, along with the adjacent thriving red-light district, were moved into the Northern Addition, platted in 1897. "Mainville," as the Northern Addition neighborhood came to be known, encompassed a small area northwest of the Original Townsite across the railroad tracks. The Southern Italians occupied the southern West Commercial neighborhood (and parts of Walnut, Spruce, and Willow Streets) after the African-Americans and the red-light district had been moved. The Southern Italians were predominantly railroad workers on the nearby Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway.

Regardless of these few homogeneous areas, most of the Irish, Austrians, Swedes, Finns and other Northern and Eastern European ethnic groups lived cohesively side-by-side in Goosetown. Few clusters of the larger ethnic groups were found at any time in this neighborhood. Yet in spite of the amicable cross-cultural relations in Goosetown, intermarriage was infrequent across ethnic lines; it was completely taboo for an Irish to marry a Croatian, much less for a white Anacondan to marry a person from a non-white cultural group. Until the 1920s, therefore, relatively few marriages in Anaconda occurred outside ethnic boundaries.[74]

Many ethnic-affiliated bars and neighborhood grocery stores appeared beginning in the late 1890s, catering to the potpourri of diverse groups. These bars and stores mirrored the intermixed complexion of the neighborhood and were randomly dispersed along East Third Street. Between 1900 and 1941, the neighborhood boasted several different saloons, soft drink parlors or beer depots owned by Irishmen, Croatians, Serbians, Montenegrins, Italians, Scandinavians, Germans, and Frenchmen.[75] A bar occupied almost every street corner on East Third Street by 1910, indulging the crowds of smeltermen who rode the streetcars to and from work; the smelter workers routinely stopped at their favorite wateringhole(s) after work for a drink with their friends, fellow smeltermen, and native countrymen.

The ethnic composition of the neighborhood gives some understanding as to why these bars were so important to this community. Especially for the Eastern European ethnic groups such as the South Slavs and the Italians, alcohol was an important facet in ethnic tradition. Between 1900 and 1941, at least forty-six different Austrian (Croatian, Serbian, Montenegrin) or Italian establishments flourished in Anaconda. For these ethnic groups wine production, known as viticulture, and beer production were not only ethnic symbols, but important economic mainstays as well. Many immigrants from Austria, Italy and Germany had originally made their living by producing wine or beer. For others, it was simply an annual tradition.

One Croatian family in Anaconda for example, put wine-making and the ceremony associated with it ahead of shoes or other staples. Because many families could not afford a grape press, they were forced to improvise. This particular family would buy new white socks for their sons every autumn, who would go down to the basement and mash the grapes, brought by trainload to Anaconda from

---

[74]Bolkovatz, Joe. "Metals Manufacturing in Four Montana Communities." Interviewed by Laurie Mercier, August 12, 1986. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, OH #943, Tape II, Side B, 5-10.

[75]Anaconda City Directories. Butte, MT: Polk, Inc. 1900-1941.
Finnegan, Alice. Database Report. Anaconda, MT: Goosetown Oral History Project, 1990.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 20

the Ryan Fruit Company in Butte, with their feet while the rest of the family celebrated. The wine was then stored in barrels and allowed to ferment. Many families had nothing but alcoholic beverages to drink at dinners.[76]

The bar or saloon also served as a surrogate family for the many bachelors who came to work in Anaconda. Ethnic establishments allowed immigrants to speak their own languages, catch up on events in the old country, and find out where the best ethnic boardinghouse was located. The bar and saloon encouraged social organization, and the barkeeper often assumed a role as an impromptu advisor and supporter of his patrons, assisting them in legal matters or loaning money. Many barkeepers were respected businessmen who had "made it" in the new world, and many assumed positions of leadership in the community. For example, Joseph Sladich, whose original bar at 600 East Third is still in operation, Matt Pozega, a bar owner at 722 East Third, and Frank Herbolich, who owned a bar at 506 East Park, served in civic capacities as aldermen or public works commissioners at the turn of the century.

The Goosetown neighborhood displayed all of the unique characteristics of an immigrant-dominated, working-class district and enjoyed a reputation as one of the most colorful communities in all of Montana. Ethnic, labor-related, and national celebrations were greatly cherished in the community. Holidays such as the Irish St. Patrick's Day, the Croatian's Mesopust celebration during Easter, and the Italian's Columbus Day dominated the various cultural calendars. Other important holidays in Goosetown included Memorial Day; Election Day; the Fourth of July; Smelterman's Days, sponsored by local labor organizations every August; and Labor Day.

Anaconda's immigrant residents, both alien and naturalized alike, took their civic responsibilities seriously. A number of the sixteen different ethnic fraternities that served the town between 1886 and 1941 devoted a sizeable portion of their agendas to civic education, improvement, and celebration. Almost forty-five percent of all Anaconda foreign-born residents had either been naturalized or had filed the appropriate papers to become citizens by 1910.[77]

Although solidarity characterized the Goosetown neighborhood, Anaconda was not without prejudicial sentiment. Both the Chinese and African-American residents of the town experienced racial harassment between 1890 and 1920. Yet they remained strong segments of the cultural community due to their ethnic and kinship bonds. Unlike other groups in the Goosetown area, these two groups remained segregated for both cultural preservation and survival in a community dominated by European whites. It appears that both non-white groups were under-represented in Federal Census statistics; the 1890 Federal Census roles identified only 177 "colored" or non-white residents in Anaconda. Yet by 1889, when the anti-Chinese movement began to take shape in the community, the *Anaconda Standard* estimated the Chinese population alone at between 300 and 400.[78] Among this population was a small number of Japanese residents, whose traditions and influence were mistakenly lumped together with the Chinese and remain largely unidentified during the historic period. Over 100 blacks resided in Anaconda during this time as well.

The Chinese in Anaconda, most of whom had emigrated from the Guangdong province of China or the city of Canton, were familiar with prejudice. Chinese began moving to Montana in the early 1860s to work the mines, railroads, and supply companies. White residents disdained the Chinese work ethic, the group's willingness to work long hours for low pay, and the unusual Chinese cultural traditions. Consequently, anti-Chinese sentiments began to appear in state newspapers as early as1870. The year prior to Anaconda's establishment, the first Chinese Exclusion Act was passed, prohibiting Chinese labor immigration for a ten-year period ending in 1892. This legislation, however, did not deter Chinese from migrating to Anaconda. As early as 1886, a number of Chines-occupied log

[76]Krizan, Alice Bubash. Interviewed by Kimberly Morrison. Anaconda, MT: August 23, 1992. Notes in
        possession of author.

[77]Bureau of the Census, Department of the Interior. Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, Volume II:
        Population. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1912. 1159.

[78]"John Chinamen Taking a Hand in the City's Commerce." *Anaconda Standard*. 9/18/1889, 4:2.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 21

dwellings and frame shanties appeared on Birch Street between East Park and East Commercial Avenues. In addition, the Crofutt's business directory for 1885-1886 lists the Tri Yeun and Company grocery house on East Park Avenue and the laundry of Sing Lee on Birch Street.[79]

An 1889 *Anaconda Standard* article described the growing role of the "Celestials" in the commercial community, identifying some of the larger players as Young Lee, a boot and shoe artist, Tuck Hing & Company, merchant tailors, Hop, Shang & Company, tobacco (and opium) dealers, and Gin Tee, laundry and wash house. Several other laundry houses appeared in Chinatown and on Front Street, while other Chinese operated restaurants and "washing, cooking, bed-making and dish-cleaning" enterprises out of their houses on Birch and East Front Streets or in the nearby hotels and boardinghouses.[80] Sam Kee (Gee) was perhaps the most successful of the Chinese businessmen in town. He operated a laundry service out of his home at 203 East Front (now demolished) for more than thirty-four years. The Chinese also planted gardens on the east side of town from the head of Birch Hill to the foundry and peddled their vegetables on the streets of Anaconda.

Many Anacondans were infatuated with the bizarre dress and traditions of the Chinese, and a number of newspaper articles were printed in the 1890s describing their clothing, cultural celebrations, and burial traditions. Between 1889 and 1892, approximately thirty stories about the Anaconda Chinese appeared in the *Anaconda Standard*.[81] The *Anaconda Review* described the silk cloaks of Ah Moy, the first Chinese admitted to an Anaconda public school in 1891 as "gorgeous." Earlier that year, another local newspaper described the fireworks, feasts, and lanterns at a Chinese New Years Celebration. And in 1899, another *Review* article described in detail the funeral of Tong Chin, whose relatives loaded his grave with food stuffs and burned his clothing in a ceremony of last rites.[82]

Notwithstanding the fascination with Chinese culture, the initial commercial success and resourcefulness of the Anaconda Chinese were sources of discomfort for white Anaconda businessmen, many of whom began pressuring the Anaconda City Council for local restrictions on Chinese residences and businesses as early as 1888. By 1891, an anti-Chinese league had formed in town to lobby for the renewal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, which was to expire the following year. This group also organized a boycott of all Chinese businesses, hoping to drive the "Celestials" out of town. It was indicated in February, 1892 that the boycott was working, with the estimated population of Chinatown dropping from 400 to 150.[83] The boycott continued well into 1893, and on May 6, a large anti-Chinese rally was led by Mayor Daniel Dwyer and other city officials. The crowd of approximately 2,000 paraded down Main and East First (East Commercial) Streets.[84] Large general stores such as Kwang, Wing, Lung and Company; Sue Wah and Company; and Tuck Hing and Company quickly went out of business. The numbers of Chinese in Anaconda dwindled to approximately twenty-eight individuals by the end of 1893.

---

[79] Crofutt's Anaconda Business Directory for 1885-1886. Butte, MT: Crofutt's, 1886. 359.

[80] Ibid.

[81] Wanamaker, Ralph. Eggleston of the *Anaconda Standard*. Unpub. MA Thesis, Missoula, MT: University of Montana, 1978. 53-54.

[82] *Anaconda Review*. 10/3/1891.
   "Fireworks and Gin." *Anaconda Standard*. 2/9/1891, 4:2.
   "Chinese Burial of Tong Chin." *Anaconda Review*. 10/26/1899.

[83] "Chinese Boycott taking Effect." *Anaconda Standard*. 2/11/1892, 3.

[84] *Anaconda Standard*. 5/6/1893, 3:2.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 22

Chinatown and its businesses, with the exception of a few stubborn laundry houses and tailor shops, had been almost completely vacated by 1902. Interest in East Orient traditions and remedies, however, did not disappear along with Chinatown. In 1896, for example, the Pierce and Taylor store on the northwest corner of Oak and East Commercial advertised that it was an outlet of the Imperial Miya Kito Company of Tokyo, carrying such items as an "oriental bust developer and special remedies."[85]

The Anaconda Chinese population rebounded during the 1920s, in spite of the introduction of even more severe immigration restrictions in 1924. Individuals counted in the "other" category of the Federal Census jumped from fourteen in 1910 to sixty-three in 1930, a majority of whom were Chinese. Chinese businesses began reappearing, including a restaurant and noodle shop owned by the Lee family at 18 Main, and a few more tailor and laundry shops.

The resurgence of Chinatown, however, was short-lived, for by 1926, internal tensions rocked the small Chinese community as opposing gangs threatened a Tong War in Goosetown. The conflict never materialized, but by 1942, Chinatown had again been abandoned due to the effects of the Great Depression on local Chinese businesses and to the overwhelming sense of distrust of all oriental people that swept the nation after the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor during World War II.[86]

Unlike the Chinese community, Anaconda's African-American population remained relatively stable although gradually declining, for almost fifty years. Ranging from approximately 160 in 1890 to 101 in 1930, it was not until World War II that the African-American community in Anaconda declined well below the one hundred mark. The African-American community as well was largely left alone — with few reports of harassment until after the turn of the century. Several African-American barbers and entrepreneurs freely conducted business in the area, and several of them settled their families on West Commercial Avenue. Many moved into the Northern Addition after it was annexed in 1897 and after the B.A.&P. Railroad began construction along West Commercial Avenue, displacing some black residents. Yet most blacks remained scattered throughout town.

A number of African-Americans were respected and well-liked members of the business community. The personable Percy "Checkers" Harris, for example, owned a dance hall and bar called the Harlem Club at 317 East Commercial Street. Many operated saloons and restaurants in the area; but most served in a domestic capacity or worked as janitors or laborers on the "hot trains hauling calcine" at the smelter.[87] African-American resident Fred White, for example, worked as a domestic at 218 West Seventh, the home of smelter manager Willard Mitchell, in approximately 1940, earning roughly $25.00 per month.[88]

Racial prejudice began to target the black community by 1903, as the approximately 130 blacks in Anaconda began to organize and assert their independence. During this year, the African-American community began to seek a permanent location for an African Methodist Episcopal Church. Despite the innocence in founding a church and community center, links between Anaconda's blacks and the red-light district emerged. Rumors of illegal liquor licenses and black-operated houses of ill-repute permeated the town, forcing the Anaconda Police to raid the "Colored District on West Commercial" in September, 1903. Six couples were charged with living

---

[85] *Anaconda City Directory*. R. L. Polk & Company, comps. Butte, MT: R. L. Polk & Company, 1896, 210.

[86] "Tong War Rumor is Cause of Row." *Anaconda Standard*. 7/1/26, 6B:1.
"Anaconda Chinese Still Barricaded." Ibid. 7/10/26, 6:4.

[87] Dickson, Tom. "Montanans at Work" Oral History Project. Interviewed by Laurie Mercier. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, OH #216. 11/25/81.

[88] Maker, Lena Evans. "Anaconda." Interviewed by Carol Metz. Anaconda, Montana, April 29, 1994. Notes in possession of Kim Morrison, MT SHPO.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 23

together and running houses of ill-fame.[89] The police hoped to move the remaining Blacks on this street into Mainville, the red- light district across the tracks in the Northern Addition. Yet these tactics failed; the following year, several people formed a "Colored Good Citizen's League" to promote better relations between the Black residents and Anaconda.[90] Anaconda's African-American population remained scattered throughout town, only moving to Mainville or leaving town once the Great Depression hit in 1929. During the late 1930s and early 1940s, a majority of the town's African-American families began to settle on East Front Street.

The ethnic groups of Anaconda had an undeniably large effect on the cultural environment of the town; yet their impact affected the historic built environment only minimally. Although at least eight different ethnic groups constructed fraternal lodges and religious facilities around the community, few of the surviving buildings retain any architectural influences from their patrons' native lands. Many of the remaining cultural buildings do reflect, however, a strong sense of historical identity and the chronology of economic and cultural development that each patron group experienced.

The Irish, for example, became a dominant force in Anaconda. Involved in two very large construction projects as early as 1886, Irish immigrants were the most numerous and influential of all the early ethnic groups in Anaconda. Marcus Daly was an Irishman, and subsequently a great number of his early-day smelter superintendents, managers, and town leaders came from a similar background. A majority of the other skilled and unskilled workers in town were Irish as well. In terms of both numbers and economics, the Irish were able to bind together into a cohesive community. Consequently, it is not surprising that the Irish took the early lead in constructing a house of worship and a cultural center.

Since the majority of Irish immigrants in Anaconda were of the Roman Catholic faith, they, with the help of a large Austrian-Roman Catholic community, played a key role in securing the construction of Anaconda's first Roman Catholic Church at 220 East Park. St. Paul's Church (now demolished) was built during the winter of 1887 and 1888. This church served all Catholics in town, but because of the large number of Irish parishioners, the parish largely catered to the Irish community; St. Paul's became a cultural center as well as a center of faith for the Anaconda Irish. Special services were held during Irish holidays, such as St. Patrick's Day, and mass was spoken in English, with little thought given to the many non-Irish parishioners who spoke another language. Non-Irish Catholics thus began to lose their sense of cultural identity when liturgies remained unspoken in their native tongues and other ethnic and religious celebrations remained unrecognized.

The Irish also desired an outlet to recognize cultural heritage. They organized a fund-raising campaign not long after the founding of Anaconda to construct a large Ancient Order of Hibernians Lodge. A local chapter of the organization had been established in 1885 to promote Irish heritage, to support the Catholic faith, to free Ireland from England's wrath, and to provide social cohesion.[91] In early 1895, the Hibernians, announced plans to construct a large brick lodge at 317 East Commercial, with building trustees Ed Devine, Joseph Peters, T. P. Purcell, Dennis Fee, and Judge Fitzgerald supervising the construction project. The architectural drawings were unveiled on April 17, 1896, and excavation began that August. The building was constructed over a two and one-half year period, with the first story being completed in 1896 and the second story started in 1898. Dedication ceremonies took place on St. Patrick's Day, 1899.[92]The building featured pressed brick, with sandstone, granite and terra cotta trimmings. Five store rooms appeared on its ground floor, and a hall and lodge rooms occupied the second level. It also featured state-of-the-art electricity and steam heat.

---

[89]"Raid Colored District." Anaconda Standard.. 9/3/03, 5:1.

[90]*Anaconda Standard.* 9/5/04.

[91]Tocher, Ellen. "Ethnic Groups of Anaconda." *The Irish.* Lecture Series CVMAC, Anaconda, MT: May 15, 1995.
        Notes in possession of the author.

[92]*Anaconda Standard.* 3/18/1899, 6:4.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Following the lead of the Irish Catholics in the community, other ethnic groups followed suit in the construction of ethnic houses of worship and fraternal lodges between 1888 and 1905. Such construction projects recognized the developing demographic and cultural importance of the ethnic groups in the town. The Austrian-Catholic community, which was the second largest ethnic group in Anaconda, grew weary of the Irish domination of St. Paul's Parish near the end of the nineteenth century. Slavic traditions such as the celebration of Mesopust during Easter and St. Peter's Day on June 29, not to mention the native Serbo-Croatian language, were disappearing in the community. The Austrians therefore began the drive to construct an Austrian-Roman Catholic Church in Goosetown; St. Peter's Austrian-Roman Catholic Church at 401 Alder was completed in 1898. Although primarily constructed for the Austrian Roman Catholics of Anaconda, many Irish families on the east side of town were also members of St. Peter's.

The Austrians also organized four Croatian and Serbian fraternities in town, none of which secured a building until the purchase of the "French Hall" in 1899 by the Saint Peter and Paul's Lodge, founded in 1888.[93] During the 1920s and 1930s, a number of Austrian-affiliated clubs met at the Anaconda Band Hall at 217 Chestnut. Those clubs included the Grand Carnolian Slavonian Catholic Union, the St. Joseph's Society #43, and the South Slavonic Catholic Union.

The French Hall, bought by the Croatian St. Peter and Paul's Lodge, at 500 East Fourth Street was constructed in approximately 1888 by a small fraternity of French-Canadians, later known as the Les Canadiens de l'Quest organization. Located in the heart of Frenchtown, this frame, unadorned building was renamed the Austrian Hall or the "Bucket of Blood" (for the many prize-fights and other non-solicited fights held there) after the St. Peter and Paul fraternity purchased the building in 1908; it served the Croatian community for over half a century. Another early French-Canadian fraternity, the Montagnards Canadien, appeared during the early 1890s and met in the Grand Army Hall of the Mattie Block at 124 East Commercial.[94]

The Anaconda Swedish community established itself as the third largest ethnic group in the community by the early 1890s. Many of the Swedes had come to the area to work in the concentrators on the smelter or in the mills, but even more arrived when the Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Company opened in 1890. The Swedes who did not work for the Anaconda Company engaged primarily in the service industries, running boardinghouses, hotels, clothing stores, and bakeries. The community numbered almost 1,000 by 1899 and began to seek permanent houses for the predominating Lutheran and Baptist faiths.

Three churches were soon organized: Swedish Lutheran Dissenters constructed the Gothic-Revival-styled Swedish Mission Church, which by the mid-1920s housed the Anaconda Seventh Day Adventist congregation, at 501 Alder in 1899; Swedish Lutherans constructed a brick church for the Zion Evangelical Lutheran congregation at 520 Cedar in 1904; and Swedish Baptists bought the frame Union Church, built in 1895, from a Scandinavian congregation in 1904.[95] The frame Scandinavian Union Church at 501 Cedar served as a template for the design of Swedish Mission Church.[96] These two churches, with their plain and simple Gothic-Revival detailing mirrored many of the rural churches in Sweden.

---

[93]Ibid. 3/12/1899, 4:2.

[94]"The Moral Side." *Anaconda Standard.* 10/23/1892, 5:4.

[95]"To Build a New Church." *Anaconda Standard.* 11/25/1899, 3:6.
   "Swedish Lutheran Church." Ibid. 6/30/04.
   "Scandinavian Church Bought." Ibid. 9/21/04, 2:3.

[96]The Scandinavian Union Church was constructed in approximately 1894.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 25

Other groups establishing culturally-affiliated churches in Anaconda included the Norwegian Lutherans, who incorporated a church in 1903 and constructed a frame church home in 1905 at 424 Chestnut Street.[97] The African-American residents of the town established a Methodist Episcopal Church and a Mt. Zion Baptist Church in 1897 and 1921 respectively; the AME Church moved the old Carroll schoolhouse, built in 1888, to 305 West Commercial and renovated it into a church in 1903; the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, consolidated its worshipers, who had organized in 1899, and held services in the Mattie Block on East Commercial.[98] And Serbian Orthodox parishioners, long misrepresented as members of the Catholic-dominated Austrian or Yugoslavian communities, opened a brick church home at 921 East Park in 1941.[99] A fairly substantial German Lutheran congregation was also located in Anaconda during the 1890s and 1900s, but they were unable to construct a house of worship, instead holding weekly services in the basement of the Norwegian Lutheran Church on Chestnut Street.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, 1883-1945

Unlike most communities in Montana, Anaconda has the distinction of being one of the only planned workers' communities in the region. When Marcus Daly selected the Warm Springs site for his new smelter in April, 1883, he and a handful of close colleagues and advisors carefully surveyed the Original Townsite, designating rectangular lots, square blocks and seventy-foot wide streets in a rectangular grid. Although the Anaconda Townsite Company did not incorporate until 1893, the association was organized when the town was founded, with William L. Hoge, one of Daly's premier financial backers, managing the distribution of land in the 105-block area beginning in the spring of 1883.[100]

Daly had a clear direction for Anaconda and aspired for the town to become one of the most economically and politically influential industrial communities in the nation. Consequently, the development of the community followed along the most progressive of routes with consistent and contemporary civic/residential improvements, commercial and economic development, and technological advancement as guides.

Distinct from the haphazard and frenetic sprawl of most mining camps-turned-urban cities, Anaconda's growth was characterized by relative symmetry and order. Demographics had the largest influence on town planners who persistently searched for ways to accommodate new residents as both Anaconda's population and its economic status grew. Anaconda experienced its all-time largest period of growth, with the population ballooning by almost ninety-five percent between 1890 and 1895. Paralleling this boom, Anaconda proper was enlarged to accommodate the growing numbers of workers. Contributing to this substantial increase in population during the early 1890s were the establishments of two new labor-intensive industries in Anaconda: The Standard Fire Brick Company, incorporated in 1890 and the Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Company founded by Shelley Tuttle in 1890, joining the Anaconda Company (which ultimately absorbed both companies during an 1896 reorganization).

---

[97] "Church is Incorporated" Ibid. 4/24/03.
"To Dedicate New Church." Ibid. 4/9/05, 5:3.

[98] *Anaconda Standard.* 9/11/1897, 3:1.
"Anaconda Negroes Organize Church." *Anaconda Standard.* 1/25/21.
Anaconda Standard. 8/30/03.

[99] "New Serbian Church Home." *Anaconda Standard.* 9/1/41.

[100] Articles of Incorporation. Filed 3/4/1893 by W.L. Hoge, Marcus Daly, M.B. Brownlee, F.E. Sargeant, and
William Thornton, Corporation Files, Deer Lodge County Records, Anaconda, Montana.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 26

The town experienced a 138% increase in population between 1890 and 1900, growing from 3,975 residents in 1890 to 9,453 in 1900. Housing shortages began appearing in 1893. Town leaders, therefore, annexed three new additions during this time period. Only one month after a special city census was taken during the summer of 1895, the Anaconda Townsite Company filed the plat for a 66-block addition to the Original Townsite on the east side of town. 180 acres adjoining Ash Street were surveyed by Anaconda Townsite Company Engineer F.W. Blackford and lots were placed for sale for between $200.00 and $900.00 each.[101]

Within two years, it was apparent that another section of town was needed to accommodate the growing numbers and to alleviate the social concerns of area residents. Thus, the Northern Addition was annexed in May, 1897, and at the request of Alderman Thaddeus C. Davidson, the "row" on West Commercial Avenue, as well as other houses of ill-repute in the city, was removed to blocks five through eight of the new addition. This move was initiated to vacate the area on West Commercial Avenue for the expansion of the Butte, Anaconda, & Pacific Railway, and to force the red-light district into a less conspicuous area of town, away from the affluent west side.[102]

In 1898, the Birch Hill Allotment, a small addition near the southeast perimeter of town, was also annexed. Residential construction peaked in the ten-year period between 1895 and 1905, when 1,376 houses were built, in comparison with the second largest period of residential construction, 1905-1914, when 644 houses were erected in Anaconda.[103]

At the turn of the century, the Anaconda Company was absorbed by Standard Oil, becoming a multinational conglomerate renamed Amalgamated. This move hastened the plans of Marcus Daly, whose dream when he died in 1900 had been to build a larger smelting and reduction works on the south side of town. In 1902, this industrial expansion project was realized. The construction of the Washoe Works, in addition to various other Amalgamated projects in Anaconda, contributed to a consistent gain in population between 1900 and 1910.

The influx of transient construction workers at the beginning of the century was great, contributing to another housing shortage. To alleviate this problem, a temporary camp was constructed in a gulch west of the new Washoe Works to house these employees. The camp, at times, sheltered some three hundred men during the various phases of construction.[104]

Anaconda did not experience another large housing shortage until approximately 1912, just prior to World War I. Pre-war tensions in Eastern Europe hastened the immigration of a number of people to the United States (and Anaconda). In addition, copper production increased due to the possible war emergency. By May of 1913, local newspapers noted that real estate in the town was almost non-existent. The influx of "new immigrants" and "Bohunks" — immigrants from Eastern Europe, specifically Austria — came to Anaconda to work on the industrial expansion and construction projects. Demand for new copper during the ensuing period of World War I also created more jobs at the Reduction Works, resulting in a fifteen percent increase in population between 1910 and 1920,

---

[101]Town Plat. Filed 9/17/1895 by the Anaconda Townsite Company. Deer Lodge County Records, Anaconda, Montana.
"Enlarged the City." *Anaconda Standard.* 9/17/1895, 3:3.
"St. Ann's Hospital." Ibid. 9/28/1895, 3:1.

[102]"Another Addition." *Anaconda Recorder.* 5/18/1897, 1:3.

[103]Houses and Apartments built in Anaconda, Montana. Unpub. report, *Anaconda Company Records.* Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection # 169, Box 4:6, ca.1960.

[104]Description of the Washoe Reduction Works. No author. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection #169, Box 132-7, ca. 1902. pg. 3.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

with many of the new arrivals who were unable to find shelter setting up tent colonies on the fringes of town, especially along Warm Springs Creek west of Anaconda. Ingleside, east of Anaconda near present-day Opportunity, was the largest of these tent communities, with an inflated estimate of "thousands" of workers taking up residency.[105]

To address the shortage caused by industrial expansion and war, the Anaconda Company introduced a novel plan to develop a suburb on reclaimed marsh land a few miles east of Anaconda proper. The Deer Lodge Valley Farms Company, a subsidiary of the Anaconda Company that had been created in 1903, was placed in charge of the project and quickly began the arduous tasks of draining, tilling, burning, and plowing the land. They surveyed the area for this new community, named Opportunity, setting aside 300 ten-acre tracts for small farms, as well as surveying the streets and avenues and sites for a schoolhouse and a sixty-five acre park along Mill Creek. Street railway lines were extended to the new village of Opportunity as well, providing transportation for workers to the smelter. Expert agriculturist and gardener Edwin Van Allen was hired by the Company in 1914 for consultation by area residents who were cultivating their plots.[106]

Anaconda began improving the downtown business district during this housing shortage, fixing up deserted stores and businesses on East Commercial Avenue and cleaning up East Front Street in an effort to make real estate in the area more attractive. Three other additions to the Original Townsite were annexed as well during this time period: the Eastern addition, annexed by the city council in 1915; and both the Alder and First Western additions annexed in 1916. Unlike the other previous additions, the twenty blocks of the First Western Addition were accepted by the city council only with strict developmental guidelines. Restrictions for purchase included a minimum dwelling value of $2,500.00 with one dwelling per lot constructed within one year of purchase and a frontage of at least twenty-five feet from the street-side property line. [107] Almost 1,100 new homes were constructed in the town between 1905 and 1920, with 1916 the most productive year; during 1916, approximately 190 dwellings were constructed for a total of $430,500.[108] These attempts to curb the housing shortage in town were relatively effective, mediating the situation until servicemen returned home to Anaconda after World War II.

As Anaconda grew during its first fifty years controlled development; an improved urban area; and a clean, sanitary, and safe living environment became concerns. Public safety, water, and sanitation were early key issues. Calls for a water works, a fire department, and a sewer system were addressed to the city aldermen during 1885. A makeshift two-mile wood flume had been constructed, bringing water into the town from Warm Springs Creek in May and June, 1883, with residents relying on haphazardly-constructed wells or the creek for their water.

It was not until a crisis developed in 1887, however, that residents' concerns were seriously considered. A devastating fire swept down the west side of Main Street on February 16, 1887. Without a city fire department or a water works, the fire was fought by means of a citizen's patchwork snowball brigade in the middle of the night. This crisis summoned calls for both a volunteer fire department and a

[105]"These are Happy Days in Anaconda's Tented Suburbs." *Anaconda Standard.* 7/18/15, pt.2, 1.

[106]"The Lure of Anaconda's Charming Suburb, Opportunity," Ibid. 12/12/15, pt. 2, pg. 7.

[107]"Western Addition to City on Market," Ibid. 9/11/16, 5:1.

[108]Houses and Apartments in Anaconda, Montana.
"Anaconda's Growth in Dwelling Houses," *Anaconda Standard.* 3/1/1917, 4:2.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 28

water works system.[109] On December 22, 1887, the Daly Engine and Hose Company (an Anaconda Company department) formed, and by February, 1888, J.H. Harper began surveying local gulches, as well as Silver Lake and Cable Flats west of town, for a waterworks source.

On February 26, 1888, it was announced that the Anaconda Water Works had formed under the leadership of John R. Toole and that construction of a flume from Ben Fifer's Gulch (a.k.a Reservoir Gulch) would commence at the end of April, 1888.[110] During March, ditches for city water mains were laid, and the first reservoir was constructed on Saw Mill Creek with a capacity of 8,250,000 gallons. In June, Marcus Daly was formally granted the right to maintain the public system of water works by the Deer Lodge County Commissioners, and on October 1, 1888, the Anaconda Water Company was officially incorporated.[111]

The Daly Engine and Hose Company served as the designated fire company for the Upper Works. Although it did help with town fires after the 1887 Main Street disaster, it was not until January 18, 1889 that an Anaconda Volunteer Fire Department was organized. Frank Hadley was selected as the captain of the twenty-man hook and ladder department. Eighteen additional men volunteered for the Smelter City Hose Company, which operated the hose cart. The Alert Hose Company, #1 joined the Smelter City Hose Company in February, 1889 under the leadership of Captain Jimmie Johnson. A new fire hall was constructed at 114 Oak Street (now demolished) by October of that year with an 810 pound alarm bell and a watch tower with an apartment.[112]

Other hose companies were added in the ensuing years as the town grew. The *Anaconda Standard* reported in 1892 that at least seventy-five active firemen were on the roles of the fire department, which featured thirteen hose carts. The innovative Gamewell fire alarm system was also installed in twenty-eight locations around the community, enabling fire fighters to respond to emergencies more quickly.[113] The fire department moved its headquarters into the new city hall building in 1895, and three years later, City Ordinance #150 established a paid department.[114]

---

[109]"The Fire!" *Anaconda Weekly Review*. 2/17/1887, pg.1.
   Anaconda Weekly Review. 2/24/1887.
   Ibid. 9/8/1887.

[110]Ibid.

[111]Monk, Jess. Chronological History of the Old Reduction Works. Unpub. report compiled from *Anaconda Company Records*, Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection #169, Box 132-7, June, 1958. pg. 3.
   Anaconda Company Records. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection #169, Volume 268, no date. pg. 13.

[112]*Anaconda Weekly Review*. 12/22/1887.
   Ibid. 2/14/1889.
   Ibid. 2/28/1889.
   "The New Fire Hall." *Anaconda Standard*. 10/15/1889, 4.

[113] "Anaconda Improvements." Ibid. 10/23/1892, 5.

[114] "Ordinance No. 150." Ibid. 3/9/1898, 3:5-6.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 29

In 1889, the waterworks in Fifer's Gulch was upgraded and the installation of a sewer system was discussed. The city council awarded a bid to construct Anaconda's first sewer system to P. Murray and Company on September 22, 1889.[115] In 1892, a flume was laid in Sheep Gulch to augment the 250,000-gallon reservoir that was located three miles west of town on a hill side. The Anaconda water system, however, was not completely upgraded until the fall of 1897; at this time, the Anaconda Company consolidated its control of the public water system by forming a Water Works Department. Plans to make Hearst Lake at the base of Mount Haggin a reservoir were announced in November, 1897 and included six miles of steel pipe and a 1,300 foot by 400 foot, sixty-foot deep reservoir. Construction began in December, and the Hearst Lake reservoir and pipeline were fully completed in February, 1898 featuring a capacity to serve a city of nearly 50,000 residents.[116]

The Hearst Lake reservoir system was used until 1938 when the dam failed. Wells were then put into service as back-up systems. Sewer construction preceded the construction of every residence in Anaconda by 1897. In 1899, the system was upgraded and new sewers were added. A dam at Storm Lake was completed in December, 1900 and supplied more water to the town. Reservoirs were also later constructed at Silver Lake. Meyer's Dam was built here, and the Silver Lake/Warm Springs Creek waterworks, in addition to the Fifer Gulch/Hearst Lake system, served Anaconda into the 1930s; a large sewer construction project on the east side of town was also built by the local firm of Clifton, Applegate, & Toole in 1916.

Predating the fire department, a law enforcement agency was established in Anaconda in 1883. The first election on November 6 of that year designated Edwin B. Waterbury as the first police judge, William McKinney as the first marshal, and N. Dickinson the first deputy sheriff. McKinney remained involved with law enforcement for several years in the town, serving primarily as the only law enforcement agent and administrator during Anaconda's early years. Inmates were originally held in a jail on Laveta Street (the jail has been demolished and Laveta Street has been condemned). Later, the city jail was moved to a large stone building at 201 East Commercial Street that was constructed in approximately 1885.

In 1888 Peter Hale was hired as the Assistant Chief of Police to aid McKinney with the growing problems that came with the burgeoning population. J. E. McCarthy and A.W. Caruthers were selected as policemen to aid McKinney and Hale during the first city council meeting in August, 1888 when a paid force was organized; eight additional policemen were hired by the first payday to regulate the hurdy gurdy house, vagrants, drunks and idlers. In approximately 1891, a small building was erected as headquarters for Anaconda's police force at 101 East First (Commercial). This building was demolished in approximately 1895 when the Montana Butchering Company Block (now known as the Electric Light Building) was constructed.

Like the fire department, the police department and other local civic offices moved into the new City Hall Building at 401 East Commercial when construction was completed in 1895. The city jail was housed in the basement. When Anaconda was made the seat of Deer Lodge County in 1897, plans for a new county jail, adjacent to the planned county courthouse at 800 South Main Street, were developed. The county law enforcement agencies moved into the jail at 800 South Main when it was completed in February, 1900. City law enforcement agencies joined their regional counterparts in the county jail building much later.

The late 1890s and early 1900s were key times for civic improvements in Anaconda, paralleling the town's periods of growth. Marcus Daly was resolute in his determination to make Anaconda a first-class, cosmopolitan city during his campaign to have the town designated as the state capital. As a result, modern conveniences were easily found throughout the town. Wooden sidewalks had been installed in the business district during the summer of 1889, and property owners in the residential neighborhoods were mandated by the city council to install them in front of their houses during the spring and summer of 1892. A house numbering ordinance was

---

[115]"All Bids are In." Ibid. 9/22/1889, 4.

[116]"Anaconda Waterworks." Ibid. 11/6/1897, 3:1.
    "The Waters of Lake Hearst." Ibid. 2/2/1898, 3:1-3.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 30

adopted in March, 1891 to accommodate a free mail delivery system. Despite this accommodation, a free mail delivery system in Anaconda was not authorized by the federal government until October 1, 1897.[117]

The Anaconda Telephone exchange began operation on a limited basis during the summer of 1886. Lines were extended across the Flint Creek Hill to Phillipsburg during the fall of that year. An ordinance granting a telephone franchise in the community, however, was not drafted until 1892.[118] The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company had opened in the Mattie Block at 124 East Commercial by 1893 with Mrs. P.C. Robertson as the town operator.

On Christmas Eve, 1888, an electric lighting system was introduced in Anaconda, with the installation of a power plant at the Lower Works. This was followed by the installation of electricity in commercial buildings in 1891 and then in the up-scale residences around the town the following year. By 1892, a small hydro-electric power plant had been constructed one mile west of town and consisted of six turbines, eight 100-horse power generators, two horse power street railway generators, two 1,500-light incandescent machines, and one sixty-light and five twenty-light arc machines. Approximately thirty-five miles of wire carried electricity to the town and the smelter, providing light to approximately 125 arc lights and 3,000 incandescent lights.[119] Three years later, during the consolidation program undertaken by the reorganized Anaconda Company, a new Electric Light Department was formed to control and maintain the public electrical facilities. This department controlled the city electrical system until 1935, when the Montana Power Company took over its development and maintenance.[120]

When the county seat of government was moved to Anaconda in early 1898, city beautification and improvement projects were well underway to match the city's aesthetics and facilities with its new importance as the center of regional government. As early as 1891, area clean up projects were mandated by the city government. Special improvement districts, especially on the west side of town in the more affluent neighborhood, and tree-planting projects were instigated to enhance the appearance of the town by 1897. Cows which had been trampling yards and running loose through the streets in 1891 and 1892 were no longer free to range through the town, and area residents were planting trees along the boulevards to address concerns that the native forest around Anaconda was disappearing.[121] Yards, backyards, and gardens began to mature, with several newspaper accounts during the mid-1890s describing who was planting what in his/her yard. For example, it was noted in the April 27, 1895 edition of the *Anaconda Recorder* that Mr. James Shields, the brother-in-law of Marcus Daly, was busy putting in a lawn around his new home at 420 Main Street and was planting balm of gilead trees on the border of the property. A 1905 local newspaper article indicated that Anaconda was "clean, well-kept and prosperous and gives promise of becoming one of the most attractive cities of the state." A full-fledged effort at tree and lawn planting was undertaken as a priority improvement during that year.[122]

---

[117]"Postmen at Work." *Anaconda Recorder.* 10/1/1897, 1:3.

[118]"Buswell Resigns." *Anaconda Weekly Review.* 10/14/1886.
    "Ordinance No. 78." *Anaconda Standard.* 2/3/1892, 3.

[119]"Plants to be Proud of." Ibid. 10/23/1892, 16:5-6.

[120]*Anaconda Company Records.* Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection #169,
    Box 68:5, no date.

[121]"Property Owners Kick." *Anaconda Standard.* 7/11/1892, 3:2.
    "Trees for the City." Ibid. 3/28/1896, 2:1.

[122]"The Copper City Looks Fine." *Anaconda Standard.* 8/13/05, pt. 2, pg. 6.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

In 1900, a modern courthouse and jail were opened at the south end of Main Street, cohesively binding the architectural beauty of the downtown area with the surrounding residential neighborhoods. Within five years of county seat removal to Anaconda, the sidewalks in Anaconda had been upgraded and repaired with plans to lay cement sidewalks in the business district in 1905. The power plant at the Lower Works and a hydraulic plant located just west of the horse racetrack on the west end of town were upgraded, but then abandoned in 1902 when the sub-station at the new Washoe Works on the south side of town began operating. The Lower Works power plant and the racetrack hydraulic plant had been providing electricity for area lighting and the electric street railway system.[123] New arc lights were installed on Commercial Avenue in 1903.

Recreational spots were also improved during this time period. The City Commons, an entire city block bounded by Main, Hickory, West Third and West Fourth Streets, was donated to the City of Anaconda by the Anaconda Townsite Company in 1901 and landscaped as a baseball field in June of 1904. The City Park, now known as Washoe Park, which had opened in 1890, developed a zoo and installed a state fish hatchery in 1907.

Anaconda roads were also improved during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Roads were extended east and west to accommodate the new additions annexed by the city council, and a road to the Big Hole was surveyed to expand the agricultural trade between the Big Hole and Deer Lodge Valleys.[124] Road improvement became a concern of local businessmen. The first meeting of Anaconda's Board of Trade took up the subject of road improvement in 1898 as a way to boost the town's commercial interests. Yet road improvement did not begin in earnest until after the turn of the century, coinciding with the construction projects of the Anaconda Company at the new Washoe Works. Careful attention was directed to connecting the town to the mining districts at Georgetown and the surrounding area. A street sprinkling system was installed to control the dust problems created by heavy travel. Gravel was laid on the main city streets in 1905, and upgrades on the Butte-Anaconda road became an annual job, with the use of convict labor during 1911.

It became apparent during 1914 that a more aggressive plan for road improvement was necessary to address the traffic and dust problems that the town was experiencing. Consequently, the city council approved the paving of Main Street from the old Montana Union Depot at 55 North Main Street to Third Street and Park Avenue from Hickory to Chestnut Streets in May. Within less than a year of this precedent-setting decision, property owners in the residential neighborhoods petitioned for heating, lighting, and improvement districts.[125] Their efforts were legitimized in 1915 when cement sidewalks began to replace the worn wooden walkways in the residential neighborhoods.

Cement curbs were also installed in 1915, with Hickory Street the first residential street to be paved. The year prior to the paving of Main Street in 1914, eight street lights were installed near the Montana Hotel. Selected by Smelter General Manager E.P. Mathewson and patterned after lights in Washington, D.C., Anaconda's ornamental lamp posts were cast at the Anaconda Foundry.[126] The eighty-year old lamp post patterns are still used today to cast replacement posts for Anaconda's historic lighting system and for other antique lighting systems throughout the country.

---

[123] *Anaconda Standard.* 12/31/20, 12.

[124] "Another Big Hole Road." *Anaconda Standard.* 9/12/1903, 4:3.

[125] "Council Approves Project of Paving." *Anaconda Standard.* 5/5/14, 4:3.
    "Anaconda Citizens Take Pride." Ibid. 6/25/15, 5:1.
    "Commercial Ave. Residents Petition." Ibid. 9/14/15, 5:3.

[126] Daniels, Connie. CTEP Grant Application.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 32

There were already 1,700 consumers of electricity in Anaconda by 1913, and the installation of the street light system, coupled with the enthusiastic response of local residents with the new system, encouraged city planners to light the entire business district. On October 26, 1915, the commercial area was lighted in the presence of hundreds of Anaconda residents, many regional dignitaries and two local marching bands.[127] Within seven years, there were 215 three-cluster and 550 single ornamental lighting posts in town, as well as the first electric store sign in the business district, which was installed for the MacCallum and Cloutier Department store at 419-421 East Park Avenue in January, 1919.[128]

County-wide road improvements coincided with city improvements during this time period. Deer Lodge County resurveyed and platted all roads in 1914 and authorized the construction of the Flint Creek Hill Road, linking Anaconda and Phillipsburg in 1915. The success of this road, the increase of intercounty transportation, and the advent of transportation companies in the early 1920s led to the upgrade and development of other area roads. The Skalkaho Highway was built in 1921, the Anaconda-Deer Lodge Road in 1922, and the Anaconda-Butte Highway in 1921 and 1923. "Paving Experiments" were adopted by the city in June, 1921 to determine the best surfaces to suit traffic needs. The Anaconda-Butte Highway was paved with decomposed granite in 1921 and was opened as the first concrete highway in the state in 1923.

During the thirty years between 1890 and 1920, progressive civic improvements continued. These years revealed less aggressive local attempts at community planning and more federal government involvement. Natural gas was introduced in 1931, and the Great Depression and World War II spawned construction projects and community additions. The Works Progress Administration performed various improvement projects around the community in the 1930s, and the Anaconda Housing Authority addressed housing deficiencies and shortages during the war.

Anticipating the need to house defense workers during the war and the returning servicemen following World War II, the Anaconda Company suggested the opening of a new Western Addition in 1942. It was not until 1949, however, that the Second Western Addition was opened for residential construction. Located on the site of Marcus Daly's original horse-racing track, one mile west of the Original Townsite, this addition featured the last of the remaining racetrack buildings, a barn, which was demolished in 1953.

Three other additions were annexed during the 1950s: the Southwestern, Second Southwestern and Daly Additions. In 1950, the Anaconda Townsite Company was abandoned as successful federal government housing projects took shape and wrested control of modern community development. Residential construction during the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s was anchored by the successful completion of four public housing projects between 1942 and 1971.[129]

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, 1883-1945

---

[127] Ibid.

[128] "Electric Light, Street Railway, and Water Works Departments, Anaconda." *Anaconda Standard*. 12/31/20, 12:5-7.
"Electric Sign Added to Many Improvements." Ibid. 1/23/1919, 15:3.

[129] Anaconda Company Records. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection# 169,
Box 52:13, May 5, 1942.
Ibid. Box 52:14.
Anaconda Standard. 5/22/42, 12/15/42, 6/4/49.
Fifty Years of Growth and Progress: Housing Authority of the City of Anaconda Bob Vine, comp., Anaconda,
MT: Anaconda Housing Authority, 1989. 4, 9, 11, 19.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda

Distinct from the characteristic "company towns" of the East Coast and Midwest, Anaconda enjoyed a diverse corporate and commercial climate. Marcus Daly did not discourage the development of private enterprise in Anaconda. He did, however, attempt to keep those private industries upon which the Anaconda Company was dependent in check by underwriting and\or buying large quantities of stock in selected organizations. Nevertheless, a healthy and competitive commercial environment flourished, catering to the diverse groups of people who settled in Anaconda.

Within days of the town's founding in 1883, independent merchants set up shop in tents and makeshift shanties at the intersection of East Front and Main Streets. The service industry was the earliest trade to prosper in town, dominating the spectrum of private businesses in Anaconda and prospering with the migration of nearly 1,200 contractors, masons, carpenters and laborers into town, all of whom had been hired by Daly to build the concentrator and smelter of the Anaconda Upper Works. Mary Clergy, a cook for a Utah & Northern Railroad surveying team, was one of the earliest proprietors (and one of the only women in town), opening a boardinghouse in a tent in late May, 1883; James O'Keefe, meanwhile, opened a saloon and restaurant in three tents just down the street. By the end of June, approximately eight different establishments appeared along Main and East Front streets dispensing liquor to Daly's thirsty crew.[130]

Anaconda experienced an initial lumber shortage in the summer of 1883 because of transportation problems and the large quantities of timber being used to complete the new reduction facility. Yet several of the pioneer merchants had their businesses enclosed by frame buildings by August, including at least one boardinghouse, a grocery store, a restaurant and saloon, a hardware store, and a general merchandise store.[131] Private proprietors operated at least sixty different businesses in town by the end of 1884, offering almost every needed service or commodity. Businesses included a grocery store, a bank, sixteen boardinghouses or hotels, twelve saloons, a saddlery, a furniture store, two clothing stores, and two large lumber yards, and at least one brick yard.[132]

Private industry experienced tremendous growth during Anaconda's first two years, with double the number of businesses advertising in regional gazetteers. By 1886, several large brick business houses began to appear along the north end of Main Street, signifying Anaconda's success. The town boasted two weekly publications: the *Anaconda Weekly Review*, a democratic newspaper, and the short-lived *Anaconda Weekly Gazette*. Twenty-one saloons and two breweries were operating by 1886. The town also boasted several large corporations, including the Butte Furniture Company; the Butte Hardware Company; the Tetra Coal and Coke Company; and Foster, Estes and Company, a large wholesale and retail general merchandise store.

Foster, Estes and Company was the longest lasting of these larger business organizations and a good example of how Daly's subtle control kept the commercial climate in check. Foster, Estes and Company evolved into one of the most diverse and prosperous stores in town. Begun in 1883, the organization built one of the first brick business blocks in the commercial district during winter 1883-1884. In approximately 1891, the firm, which had undergone a reorganization in 1890 and had been renamed the Estes and Connell Mercantile Company, was absorbed by the large D.J. Hennessey Mercantile Company. Daniel J. Hennessey was a colleague of Marcus Daly and one of his most loyal supporters. His company, which was financed by Daly, had initially been established in Butte to compete with Andrew Hammond's Missoula Mercantile chain. It expanded to Anaconda in 1889, locating in the new Mattie Block at 124 East Commercial.

---

[130] Regional Historic Preservation Plan.
Anaconda Copper Etchings, 1883-1958. Anaconda, MT: no pub., 1958, no pgs.

[131] Eggleston, Charles. The City of Anaconda: Its First Twenty-Five Years, 1883-1908. Anaconda, MT: Standard Publishing Company, 1908. 9-10.

[132] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. December, 1884.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 34

This new firm, like its predecessor, reorganized and became the Copper City Commercial Company on February 20, 1892. Although the "company store," it remained a private business, with Daly one of its principal stockholders. Distinct from the characteristic company stores in other towns that were dominated by a single corporation, there is no evidence to suggest that coercion was ever used by the Company to force its employees to shop at the store. Although company checks were cashed at the store, no company script was issued. According to both formal records and the personal accounts of Anaconda residents, employees shopped at the Copper City Commercial Company on their own merit, enjoying the novel atmosphere of a modern department store, the diverse selection of products and the competitive prices.

Following its 1892 reorganization, the Copper City Commercial Company refitted, enlarged, and improved its building. New selections appeared. Such items as dry goods, hats, gentlemen's furnishings, groceries, carpet, and ladies' furnishings were offered. A decision was made during June of 1892 to move the company into the original Estes and Connell building on the southwest corner of Main and West Commercial (First Street at the time). The Estes and Connell building would be remodeled. The *Anaconda Weekly Review* noted in its June 16, 1892 issue that Architect N.J. McConnell of Helena was in town to inspect plans for adding a second story onto the original Estes & Connell building. Announcement of the move was made on July 7. In late August, local newspapers noted that the store was "rushing to completion"; the store opened in September, 1892 at the Main Street site.

The success and prosperity of the business over the years warranted several other expansion projects. On August 3, 1897, D.J. Hennessey announced the construction of a rear brick furniture annex and wagon repository for $18,000. In approximately 1900, the company expanded into the building at 101 Main, the old Montana Butchering Company Block, directly across the street from their main business house. The Copper City Commercial Company continued to prosper, but the store was closed by 1925. A fire destroyed the building on March 16, 1943; due to war and the beginning of large food chain stores in town, the building was never reconstructed.

Subordinate industries catering to the needs of the Anaconda Company established a number of complexes in town. Several lumberjacks, the earliest of whom were Z. Evans in Mill Creek Canyon and D. Morgan in Saile Gulch (Sunnyside), haphazardly constructed and operated sawmills on nearby creeks and drainages in 1883 to supply lumber for the Upper Works construction projects.[133] Most of these smaller lumber operations, however, were down-scaled or completely dismantled once the initial construction was completed. Yet the Montana Lumber and Produce Company established a booming business on the southeast corner of East Commercial and Birch Streets by 1884.[134] Daly and his associates, for the most part, relied heavily on timber from other western Montana communities once the early, small sawmills closed. Northern Pacific Railway lands, Missoula lumber corporations, and public land deals in other counties provided a majority of the lumber needed at the smelters.

Yet reliance on non-local timber lands and timber operations did not entirely inhibit local lumber operations. Three local sawmills were operating in Anaconda by 1886. In addition, McCune's Wood Camp had been established on public land during the fall of 1883 at Mill Creek, and had been given a bid to cut and deliver 300,000 cords of wood to the Anaconda Company. This operation was credited as the most successful timber business in the area. By 1892, A.W. McCune and John Caplice, the founders of the camp and the original contractors, had authorized the Anaconda Company to absorb their lumber operation. The Anaconda Company reorganized the enterprise as the Anaconda Fluming Company, a subordinate department. The Anaconda Fluming Company employed 175 men year round, maintained thirty miles of fluming from Mill Creek, and supplied the smelter with approximately 300 cords of

---

[133]"Anaconda and Its Great Smelting Plant." *Anaconda Standard.* July 6, 1908, part 2, 2:5.

[134]The Montana Lumber and Produce Company had been absorbed by the Anaconda Company in approximately 1896, becoming the lumber department of the company.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 35

wood per day.[135] The lumber industry in Anaconda continued to flourish with operations expanding into Olson Gulch, French Gulch, and Georgetown, where an extension of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway allowed lumber to be hauled to the reduction facilities.[136] Local deforestation and new innovations with electricity, however, forced the decline of the industry by 1920.

The brick manufacturing industry in Anaconda experienced an immediate demand for both fire brick and building brick. Two brick manufacturers had located in town by 1884, John Cosgrove and James R. Campbell. Of these two pioneers, Campbell is credited as the earliest manufacturer, supplying the brick first used in the construction of the Upper Works smelters and soon after, constructing a fairly large brick plant on the western fringes of town, which served Anaconda for almost seven years.[137] Cosgrove, meanwhile, abandoned the manufacturing industry in approximately 1887 to become one of the leading brick masons in town. He constructed several brick business houses in downtown Anaconda, such as the St. Jean Block at 210 East Park Avenue, during the early 1890s.

Several other brick manufacturers established local operations in Anaconda between 1887 and 1890. C.C. Thurston, Chauncey West, W. Turney and James Richey constructed plants on sites west of town near the racetrack and east of Anaconda near the Montana Union Yards, most of which produced clay brick for construction. Yet the incessant need for fire brick, of which large quantities were consumed by the reduction works, was not adequately met by local manufacturers. Consequently, fire brick for the Anaconda Company was purchased and shipped from such areas as Colorado, Utah, and even from international locations in Wales and Germany.[138]

To address the transportation problems and the excessive costs caused by purchasing non-local materials, five local businessmen, including brick manufacturer C. C. Thurston, organized and incorporated the Standard Fire Brick Company in May, 1890. Located adjacent to Thurston's brick plant west of town between Spruce and Willow Streets, the Standard Fire Brick Company produced fire brick for the smelters. Construction of the original plant was underway by October, 1890, with George Perry supervising the construction of the furnaces. H.A. Kent oversaw the erection of most buildings, including the dry house, and the installation of three Eudaly kilns. The original plant, which commenced operations on January 6, 1891, employed 150 men and had the capacity to manufacture approximately 40,000 bricks per day.

Almost immediately, capacity at the Standard Fire Brick Company plant was expanded in conjunction with an important find of high-grade silica clay near Lost Creek. Initially, plans had been made to ship silica clay from sites at Thompson Falls in northwestern Montana. But the Lost Creek find further reduced production and shipping costs and easily satisfied the increasing demands of the smelters. By 1892, the Standard Fire Brick Company occupied twenty acres of land, consumed 300 tons of coal per month and produced 300,000 bricks per month. A plant to produce building brick was also constructed at the Standard site during this time period with the capacity to produce almost 7,000,000 bricks per season.[139]

---

[135]"Labor's Part: Cords and Car Loads." *Anaconda Standard*. 10/23/1892, 16:3.

[136]Johnson, Florence Riddle. Ghost Trails Country. Anaconda, MT: Johnson, 1964, 84.

[137]"An Anaconda Pioneer." *Anaconda Standard*. 3/9/1898, 3:3.

[138]"Labor's Part: Bricks by the Millions." *Anaconda Standard*. 10/23/1892, 16:2.

[139]"Brick Company Incorporated." Ibid. 5/25/1890, 4.
"Standard Fire Brick Company." *Anaconda Weekly Review*. 10/23/1890, 1.
"Ready to Begin Work." *Anaconda Standard*. 1/5/1891, 4:2.
"Labor's Part: Bricks by the Million." Ibid. 10/23/1892, 16:2.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 36

After a reorganization and reincorporation in June, 1895, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company undertook an aggressive integration program. This program was accomplished by the acquisition of a majority of the company's auxiliary industries and the expansion of its already-extensive portfolio of Butte mining properties. Stock in the Standard Fire Brick Company was transferred to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in 1896, and the organization became the company's brick department.

Several expansions of the facility ensued during the first five years of the 1900s, including the installation of new kilns in 1900 and equipment to produce glazed facing brick and tile in 1905. Brick production by the company diversified and included not only the original fire brick and ordinary red building brick, but also tile, coke-oven brick, and pressed brick, in addition to the glazed facing brick demanded by architects.[140]

The Anaconda Company constructed a new brick yard below the Washoe Works on the east side of town in 1915. Subsequently, the original Standard Fire Brick Company Plant was dismantled and closed down. The brick yard site was then opened for residential construction as a part of the First Western Addition in 1916.

1890 was a pivotal year for Anaconda industry not only because of the establishment of the Standard Fire Brick Company. During that year, a new labor-intensive foundry, supplying smelting machinery, castings, and repair parts, also opened in Anaconda on a thirty-acre plot east of town. The Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Company incorporated in January, 1890 with veteran industrial contractor and machinist Shelley Tuttle at the helm. Tuttle, who had presumably made Marcus Daly's acquaintance during their association with the Alice Mining Company in Butte, had opened a foundry and machine shop in 1881; he moved his business to Anaconda eight years later.

Construction of the original foundry began in September, 1889, and it opened for business in January, 1890. The operation consisted of approximately six buildings, which housed twelve machinists, blacksmiths, molders, and pattern-makers. The enterprise, in addition to supplying Daly's large reduction facility, also sold equipment and supplies to other mines in the area. It also produced a great deal of the cast-iron and metal architectural ornamentation used by regional contractors. In August, 1890, Shelley Tuttle purchased the stock of the Butte Trading Company, including all of the firm's hardware and mining supplies.[141] This allowed the foundry to expand its operations into Butte and Missoula and to diversify its production line.[142]

Although a private industry, Marcus Daly, who had incorporated the foundry with Tuttle and colleague Dennis F. Hallahan, owned a majority of the stock. Thus, when the Anaconda Copper Mining Company reorganized in 1895 and began absorbing its ancillary corporations, the Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Company was right in line with the Standard Fire Brick Company to become a direct ancillary department. Shelley Tuttle sold the foundry and manufacturing works to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company on May 27, 1896 for $1.00.[143]

---

[140]"The Best Brick in the World." *Anaconda Standard*. 8/13/05, part 2, 5:1-2.

[141]Quivik, Fred & Fiege, Mark. Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Co.. National Register Nomination. Unpub. Helena, MT: MT SHPO, 1984. Section 8.
    LeDesky, Terry. Foundry in Anaconda, Montana. Unpublished inventory survey project. Bozeman, MT: Montana State University, 1983, 25.

[142] "Labor's Part: Figures on the Business of the Tuttle Manufacturing Company." *Anaconda Standard*. 10/23/1892, 16:1.
    Shovers, Brian, et al. Butte and Anaconda Revisited, 1991. Billings, MT: Benchmark Printing, 6/91, 45.

[143] "Foundry." *Anaconda Recorder*. 6/15/1897, 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

With the absorption of the foundry, the Anaconda Company began to integrate more hardware sales and distribution with the iron works production facilities. The foundry had hardware sales outlets in Anaconda, Butte, and Missoula, which carried everything from mining equipment to everyday household tools and furnishings.

Interstate and international expansion of sales occurred as well. In 1900, the foundry began producing equipment for gold dredging. The Foundry Department occupied almost 120,000 square feet of floor space by 1908, and by 1911, it employed almost 200 men. It remained an active auxiliary department of the Company until the mid-1960s, when copper production began to abate in the United States.[144] In 1980, three years after the Atlantic Richfield Corporation had purchased the Anaconda Company, all of the Anaconda Company's original operations in Anaconda were closed. Four foundry employees rescued the original Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Works, however, purchasing the complex and opening a private foundry and pattern works known as The Anaconda Foundry and Fabricating Company (AFFCO). AFFCO is still in business today.

Other labor-intensive industries appeared on the outskirts of Anaconda by the turn of the century. Stone quarries began sprouting up, including the Gregson Quarry east of Anaconda, which was owned by the Anaconda Company. Stone from the Gregson Quarry was used sparingly from the time it opened in 1899 until 1900, when it was expanded for the construction of the new Washoe Works. The German Gulch Quarry also opened in 1900 to serve the same purpose. Several mining districts west of town experienced rebirth during the first decade of the twentieth century, and another new quarry, Brown's Quarry, opened approximately five miles west of town in 1906 for lime rock excavation, employing nearly 235 workers by 1911.[145]

Improved roads and good weather conditions led to better access to camps at Georgetown, Southern Cross, Gold Coin, and in the Moose Lake Mining Country, increasing their trade with Anaconda. Many of these mining camps possessed quartz lodes that had been discovered in the mid-1860s and early 1870s. Despite an end to their initial boom period by 1880, population increases and technological advancements reclaimed these areas after the turn of the century. A quartz strike at Southern Cross occurred in 1902, and by 1911, the Anaconda Company and the B.A.& P. were collaborating on a project to expand their rail lines into the western mining districts. This would allow the Company to tap into the valuable supplies of ore located there on a larger scale.

The tracks to Southern Cross, known as the Sundown Limited spur line, were completed by 1912, at which time local papers noted that the camp there and the camp at Georgetown were "booming" with an influx of new jobs created by the rail line accessibility. Several rich strikes occurred in the mining camps west of town between 1905 and 1920, including at the Pyreness mine near Cable, the Gold Coin Mine in 1909, and the Red Lion group of mines in 1913. Several small mining companies based their headquarters in Anaconda: Hidden Lake, Silver Lake, Allen Gold, Inter Alta, Red Lion, and Valley View Mining Companies. Most of these companies dealt in gold and silver mining. In 1911 alone, Deer Lodge County Mines had produced $67,000 worth of gold, 73,842 ounces of silver, and 7,463 pounds of copper.[146]

It is not surprising that such diversified commercial and industrial enterprises in Anaconda led to the early organization of labor unions and commercial organizations. A working-class mutualism also existed among a network of ethnic and fraternal orders, political groups, social centers, and community organizations that allowed for the swift organization of many labor and commercial-related

---

[144]Shovers, et al. 47.
   Quivik & Fiege. Section 8:2.

[145]Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, & Industry of Montana. Thirteenth Annual Report, 1911-1912. Helena, MT:
   Independent Publishing Company, 1912. 48.

[146]Ibid. 169.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

groups.[147] Most labor unions in Anaconda were formed between 1890 and 1900; however, a few organized earlier to ensure a check on the progressive development of the Anaconda Company. Laborers and workers in the service industry were the earliest groups to organize. A branch of the International Association of Machinists formed in 1885, and Anaconda's carpenters, mill and smeltermen also founded groups prior to 1889. The Knights of Labor took an opportunity during an 1891 anti-Chinese movement to incite the service industry to organize some of its workers. This culminated with a large rally and the organization of Anaconda's cooks and waiters.[148]

The Anaconda Central Labor Council was established in 1891. Originally known as the Building Trades Congress, this organization brought together most of the labor and craft unions in the city. After Amalgamated's consolidation of the Anaconda Company in 1899, the roster of affiliated unions grew substantially; sixteen different organizations were aligned with the Council in 1901. A newly-reorganized Mill and Smeltermen's Union, Local #117, also joined the Anaconda Central Labor Council.[149]

Organized labor experienced a cooperative environment during Anaconda's early years, obtaining satisfactory wages and closed-shop agreements from local employers in return for employees' political support.[150] Most of the issues that the Anaconda Central Labor Council dealt with during this period involved tenant disputes, patronage by union men of Chinese businesses, and the use of non-union labor on building projects. Disputes with the Anaconda Company were infrequent. Labor unions in Anaconda, therefore, remained relatively loosely organized, despite the Council's presence in the community.

Although Anaconda's cooks and waiters organized in 1891, most service industry employees, including the bartenders, bakers, barbers, butchers, clerks, shoemakers, and hotel employees did not organize unions until near the turn of the century. Anaconda boasted an array of at least twenty-six different labor organizations by 1902, many of which were loosely affiliated with such national groups as the Knights of Labor, the Federal Labor Union, and the American Federation of Labor.[151] The most common meeting places for labor organizations in Anaconda were the Carpenters' Union Hall at 217 East Commercial, the Anaconda Band Hall at 217 Chestnut, the Mill and Smeltermen's Union Hall at 323 East Commercial, or the Pay Office Hall at 121 Main. Of these original meeting halls, only the Mill and Smeltermen's Union Hall has been demolished. The other buildings survive with varying degrees of exterior alterations.

In 1898, a local Board of Trade formed in Anaconda with the primary purpose of lobbying for road improvements. Businessmen in town saw this development as vital to the commercial and economic well-being of the community. It was argued that road expansion into the mining districts west of town and into the Big Hole Valley would greatly increase trade in the city. Once roads had been developed, a Retail Merchants Association formed to ensure a brisk retail trade in Anaconda that was not dominated by any one business. Several of the local labor and commercial organizations merged into a local "Council of Business and Professional Men," with the Articles of Incorporation filed in July of 1934. Although it remained primarily a social club, the mission of the Council

---

[147]Frisch, P. a. The Gibraltar of Unionism. Dissertation, Unpublished. University of California at Los Angeles, 1992. 196.

[148] "No Chinese Need Apply." *Anaconda Standard*. 12/1/1891, 3:2.

[149]*Anaconda Central Labor Council*. Minute books. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection #103, Box 2-1. 1901.

[150] Johnson, Carrie. Regional Historic Preservation Plan. Historical Overview. Anaconda, MT: Anaconda-Deer Lodge County/Silver Bow County, 1994, Unpublished. II-12.

[151]Bureau of Agriculture, Labor & Industry. Eighth Annual Report. Helena, MT: Independent Publishing Company, 1902. 242-52.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

encompassed a much larger spectrum to include the recruitment of economic and commercial development in Anaconda and the promotion of the social and civic welfare of Anaconda residents.

The council, which subsequently changed its name to the Anaconda Commercial Club and then the Chamber of Commerce, had headquarters in the Montana Hotel for approximately forty-two years. The organization then became transient for several years, moving from location to location. The group was finally given an official office and Visitors' Center at the smelter entrance east of town in 1981; the building was moved to its present location at 306 East Park Avenue in 1986. During the past sixty years, the Chamber of Commerce has expanded its mission to include more economic and community development, political action, city beautification, and tourism promotion.[152]

THE SMELTING INDUSTRY, 1883-1945

The success of Anaconda, like most other industrial towns, hinged directly upon the growth and success of the smelting industry and the Anaconda Reduction Works. Anaconda's Upper Works, the first of three gigantic industrial complexes built between 1883 and 1902, served the needs of the Anaconda Company exclusively for three years, drastically reducing the amount of ore that needed to be shipped for processing overseas.[153]

Under the direction of William McCaskell, a colleague of J.B. Haggin who had been sent to Anaconda from California to assist Marcus Daly in the planning and construction of the Upper Works, a frame concentrator and smelter building and numerous subsidiary buildings, such as boiler shops, tank houses, and slime houses, were constructed and put into operation in September, 1884. After the construction phase ceased, McCaskell became the superintendent of the plant, which quickly prospered, consuming approximately 150 tons of coal and seventy cords of wood per day. In addition to treating 500 tons of ore on a daily basis, the reduction process produced copper matte, a metal consisting of approximately sixty-four percent pure copper.

The extensive production capabilities of the Anaconda Company plants drastically affected the copper market in the early 1880s. Anaconda's entry into the market sent prices into a tail spin and provoked a price war between the new forces of the Anaconda Company and the veteran copper producers of the Lake Superior Mining Districts in Michigan. Michigan producers had hastily reacted to their new western competitors by dumping large quantities of copper into the market, depressing prices further. So effective was this tactic that the Anaconda Company's henchmen had to close down all of their mine, mill and smelting operations in Montana during the late summer of 1886 to force the Michigan producers to raise their prices and stabilize the market.

During the shutdown period in 1886, a great deal of internal activity took place. Upon the death of manager William McCaskell, Daly appointed Otto Stahlmann as Superintendent and Chief Metallurgist of the Upper Works. Stahlmann immediately mounted an expansion plan, using the shutdown period for the repair and enlargement of the Upper Works. The new superintendent increased the capacity to 1,000 tons of ore per day, along with installing Steam Stamps, Bruckner roasting furnaces and other new state-of-the-art smelting equipment. Daly also sent Stahlmann to Europe soon after his appointment as Superintendent to study the great processing plants in England and Germany and to bring back new ideas on how to increase the efficiency of production.[154]

---

[152]Logan, Connie. Letter to Kimberly Morrison, July 7, 1995. Chamber of Commerce Historical Calendar. Anaconda, MT: Unpub. No Date.

[153]See Anaconda Company. Unpub. report, Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection #169, Box 454-7, no date. States that nearly 27,000 tons of ore had been shipped to Europe for processing between 1882-1884.

[154] Marcosson, Isaac F. Anaconda. New York City, NY: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1957. 52.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

When Stahlmann returned from Europe, the stoppage at the Upper Works in Anaconda was over, the copper market had stabilized, and a long-term agenda of expansion had been adopted. This commitment to progressive growth crowned the Anaconda Company as the pioneer of metallurgical technology in the United States. The Company acknowledged the technological limitations of its relatively new plant, which did not have the capabilities to reduce all of the ore coming from the Butte mines. A large quantity of ore was therefore still sent to the East Coast and to Europe for additional refining. This restriction, coupled with Marcus Daly's growing portfolio of mining properties in Butte, forced the Anaconda Company to entertain the idea of building a new smelting complex with an increased capacity. In early 1887, plans for a new facility, the Lower Works located one mile east of the existing Upper Works, were unveiled, and construction immediately began.

Three stages of industrial development occurred between 1887 and 1889. Construction of the Lower Works proceeded during the years 1887 and 1888, with completion during the late winter of 1889. Subsequently, the Anaconda Company also began experimenting with new metallurgical technologies. It constructed an innovative electrolytic copper refinery between the Upper Works and the site of the new Lower Works and installed new converters in the Upper Works. These new facilities enabled the Company to generate a product consisting of ninety-nine percent pure copper.[155] The final stage of industrial development manifested itself in a crisis on March 14, 1889. On that date, a significant portion of the new Lower Works, which had recently been completed and was almost ready for operation, was destroyed by fire. Undaunted by this costly setback, Marcus Daly ordered the plant rebuilt with steel and corrugated iron, instead of wood, to ensure that similar future disasters would not occur. Impressively, the Lower Works facility was reconstructed in only six months, with operations beginning in October, 1889; the Lower Works featured an expanded daily capacity of 3,000 tons of ore.

During the early 1890s, the Company unveiled a refined expansion program consisting of improvements, experiments, and consolidation. Daly and the Company continued to pursue an agenda of expansion, as the market for copper continued to grow. By 1890, the Company was mining approximately fifty percent of the copper in the United States, and domination of the copper mining industry began shifting westward from the traditional stronghold in the Great Lakes region.[156] Although a shutdown occurred between 1889 and late 1890 (due to fires in the Butte mines) and in 1891 (due to a dispute with the Montana Union Railway), progress continued with the installation of a converter in the Lower Works and the enlargement of the electrolytic refinery. Daly also began collaborating with private entrepreneurs to bring subsidiary industries into Anaconda. In addition to the Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Company and the Standard Fire Brick Company, the Anaconda Street Railway Company and the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway were organized. Daly owned a majority of stock in all four of these pseudo-private industries, laying the groundwork for a future takeover by the Anaconda Company, with the exception of the railroad, which was already considered an ancillary corporation of the Company.

In 1891, the Anaconda Company syndicate incorporated with headquarters in New York City. Officially named the Anaconda Mining Company, the new corporation purchased all of the assets of the former organization and appointed Moses Kirkpatrick the president, Francis Sargeant the secretary, J.B. Haggin the trustee, and Marcus Daly the General Superintendent of Butte and Anaconda properties. Prior to 1891, the Anaconda Company closely resembled the unincorporated, loose-knit corporate partnerships that characterized western mining districts and were legally recognized by the court systems during the late nineteenth century. Yet problems abroad forced the Anaconda Company to reevaluate its organizational structure.

The Secretan Syndicate of France had launched a campaign during the early 1890s to corner the world's copper market. To achieve this goal, the French syndicate had executed a number of questionable, if not illegal, contracts with copper producers such as

---

[155]Quivik, Fred. Anaconda Old Works. National Register Nomination. Unpub. Helena, MT: MT SHPO
      files, 1984. Section 8:2.

[156]Malone, Michael P. The Battle for Butte. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1981. 53.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 41

Anaconda, as well as the other mine owners on the Butte Hill. These tactics forced the company to seek formal recognition for their enterprise through incorporation. Names such as the Anaconda Company, the Anaconda Gold and Silver Mining Company, the Anaconda Mining Company, and the Anaconda Mining and Smelting Company were used at various times throughout the eight-year period of the company's existence prior to incorporation. Capital stock was set at $12,500,000.[157]

Between 1893 and 1895, the Anaconda Mining Company demands for production exhausted the capabilities of its two plants. The Upper Works, badly in need of repair, was closed down during 1894 and renovations were made. In addition, George Hearst, one of the original benefactors of the company died in 1891, and his shares of stock were placed on the public market. Hearst's holdings were purchased during the spring of 1895 by an international banking house--Rothchild's House of London. This transaction gave outside, public stockholders control over one quarter of the company's stock.[158] Although Anaconda owned unprecedented amounts of ore reserves, real estate, and other commercial holdings, it was apparent by 1895 that sweeping changes were needed for the company to retain its status as the top copper producer in the country.

Riding the wave of consolidations and integrative combinations that characterized the copper and other labor-intensive industries in the United States in the 1890s, the Anaconda Mining Company reorganized; on June 18, 1895, the Company filed new articles of incorporation as the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. On June 29, all of the property of the Anaconda Mining Company was transferred to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.[159]

Within a year, the effectiveness of the reorganization was realized. Rothchild speculators unloaded their holdings in the Company, which were subsequently purchased by the traditional corporate managers, Haggin and Daly.[160] By the beginning of 1896, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company had also begun to consolidate its ancillary, pseudo-private industries: the Tuttle Manufacturing & Supply Company became the Foundry Department; the Standard Fire Brick Company became the Brick Department; the electric street railway franchise and the Anaconda Water Company became the Electric Light, Power and Water Department; and the Anaconda Townsite Company became the Townsite Department. Coal properties both in and out of state were investigated, as was the production of new chemicals from the treated ores. New metallurgical technologies were also examined as possible ways to reduce costs. Consequently, the preliminary discussion of and survey for a new smelter, which Marcus Daly hoped to build during the closing years of the 1890s, began.

1899 was an important year in the history of the Anaconda Company and a turning point in the management of the corporation. Plans for a new 5,000-ton capacity smelter that Daly hoped to build had been finalized the previous year, and Frank Klepetko, an engineer, was hired to plan and supervise the construction of the new facility. The new Washoe Works was planned on 300 acres near the southeastern perimeter of town in the foothills, the present site of the Anaconda Smoke Stack. The facility was planned in such a way that future departmental expansions could be accomplished in an efficient manner. The Washoe Copper Company, an ancillary organization that had incorporated in 1894, became an active participant in this construction project, buying the land and executing the construction. A lease agreement was executed between the Washoe Copper Company and the Anaconda Company and was utilized until 1910, when the property was transferred to the latter party.

---

[157]*Anaconda Company Records.* No author, unpub facts. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection #169, Box 454-7, 1923.

[158]Malone, Michael P. 46.

[159]*Anaconda Company Records.* Manuscript Collection #169, Box 454-7.

[160]Malone. 46.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 42

Prior to the beginning of this project, the Anaconda Company hierarchy experienced an unexpected shakeup. Following the lead of other industrial giants, Marcus Daly collaborated with New Jersey Standard Oil executives to form a large copper trust — a holding organization — under which the Anaconda Company would be managed as an operating company. The *London Economist* magazine had been reporting for weeks in early 1899 that Standard Oil was buying large quantities of Anaconda stock, and the magazine had predicted that Anaconda and Standard Oil would form a trust.[161] Thus it was not surprising that near the end of April, 1899, Company executives filed Articles of Incorporation in New Jersey for the Amalgamated Copper Company, with such big-named oil executives as Henry H. Rogers and William Rockefeller as signatories.

Amalgamated's takeover of the Anaconda Company was mostly ceremonial in nature, a financial device that would allow Anaconda to expand and prosper virtually under its own management. But the takeover did signify a "changing of the guard" and entrenched the concepts of corporate consolidation and integration in the Anaconda Company.

The reasons for Marcus Daly's acceptance of this copper trust remain speculative and varied. Some historians have theorized that the deaths of original investors George Hearst and Lloyd Tevis may have played a role in Daly's reasoning. The surviving original incorporators, Haggin and Daly, acknowledged that their days at the helm were numbered; both men were aging and their health was deteriorating. In addition, a new generation of college-trained mining engineers, many of whom were not understood by the self-taught geologist, miner and businessman who Daly prided himself in being, was encroaching upon the territory of the traditional Anaconda Company miner.

Although Haggin jumped ship, refusing to accept the new corporate structure that Amalgamated imposed, Daly, who had been the General Superintendent of the Company's Butte and Anaconda properties since the original 1891 incorporation, was more than willing to move into a managerial role. The Company's absorption by Amalgamated could also lead to the consolidation of the Butte Hill and could serve to help control the price of copper by creating a selling pool.[162] A final advantage that Daly may have foreseen in executing this consolidation was the unlimited use of legal counsel that was available through the trust. The powerful and popular mining entrepreneur Augustus Heinze was beginning to agitate the Butte Miners with his anti-Anaconda Company rhetoric. In addition, Heinze had threatened to test the new, controversial Apex law. Consequently, Marcus Daly was sensitive to the potential of future litigation and labor problems that could affect the power of the Anaconda Company.[163] Daly was therefore named the president of the trust in 1899.

Regardless of the tumultuous changes that the Company experienced, it proceeded with plans to build a new reduction complex. In April, 1900, it authorized the construction of the Washoe Works, and an engineering staff was hired. Preliminary surveys were made to construct the railway lines and wagon road that would be necessary to reach the new smelter, as well as a flume that would carry water to the site during construction.[164] C.H. Redpath was placed in charge of the engineering work, while the local contracting firm of Toole and Twohy was hired in early June to do the excavating and stone masonry (foundation) work. Plans continued forth, in spite of Daly's death on November 12.

---

[161]Toole, K. Ross. <u>The History of the Anaconda</u>. Dissertation, Unpub. Los Angeles, CA: University of California at Los Angeles, 1954. 115.

[162]Hildebrand, George & Mangum, Garth. <u>Capital and Labor in American Copper, 1845-1990</u>. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1992. 68.

[163]Marcosson. 95.

[164]<u>Description of the Washoe Reduction Works</u>. No author. Unpub. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection #169, Box 132-7, ca. 1902. 2.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The construction of the Washoe Works was the largest project of its kind ever accomplished in the state of Montana, employing almost nine-hundred men. Two-hundred-fifty thousand yards of earth were removed for excavation; twenty million feet of lumber and forty million pounds of structural steel and cast iron were used to build the various buildings and shops.[165] When the Washoe Works opened in January, 1902, it consisted of six departments and had a capacity of 4,800 tons of ore. It was considered the premiere smelting facility in the country, and with its operations, the Old Works, as the Upper and Lower Works across the valley came to be known, closed and were dismantled between 1903 and 1908. Over $100,000 worth of copper was recovered from the ruins of the two plants' furnaces.[166]

Between 1900 and 1920, Anaconda management took employees on a roller-coaster ride through politics, litigation, expansion and integration. Accompanying this journey were new corporate attitudes of arrogance and callous indifference that the new Anaconda Company executives displayed. Such attitudes replaced the paternalistic concern, cooperative disposition and friendly simplicity exhibited by Daly and the original Anaconda hierarchy.

Unions in town, which had been increasing in number during the 1890s, had experienced a working relationship with management prior to its absorption by Amalgamated. Yet the new unfriendly and uncertain environment that was provided by Amalgamated provoked labor organizations to step up their activities. The Machinist's Union set the stage for future problems when it struck during the spring of 1901 for a nine-hour work day and a five-cent per hour pay increase (from $.40 to $.45 per hour). Their demands were ultimately met, and the machinists went back to work in May. In addition, the largest and most active labor union in Anaconda, the Mine, Mill & Smelterman's Union #117, organized the same year, just two years following Amalgamated's takeover.

Although labor upheaval did not actually take place until the 1910s, a variety of events presaged problems for the Anaconda Company. After the completion of the Washoe Works in 1902, Amalgamated focused less on expansion and more on legal conflicts and political intimidation. Two legal battles descended upon the local courts in 1901, the celebrated "Smoke Case," Bliss versus the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and the struggle with Augustus Heinze over the Apex Law and mining claims in Butte.

The smoke case culminated years of problems experienced by local farmers and ranchers in the Deer Lodge Valley. Smelter emissions had been a problem for the area from the start-up of the first furnace in the Old Works. Local newspapers between 1892 and 1893 regularly reported that smelter smoke affected the health of city residents. However, it was not until the Washoe Works began operating in 1902 that pollution began to seriously affect the livestock and crops in the Valley. Warren Strom, whose parents ranched in the area during the early 1900s, described the deplorable conditions of the Valley in a 1993 interview:

> The grasses were so impregnated with arsenic, cadmium, lead, [that] it killed the cows, and the
> horses just went berserk . . . the horses' teeth fell out.[167]

---

[165] Description of the Washoe Reduction Works. 11.
"New Works are Near Completion; Remarkable Piece of Construction." *Anaconda Standard*. 12/15/01, Anaconda Section, pg 1:1-7.

[166] Shovers, Brian. "Old Works," 6-7, as cited by Johnson, Carrie. Regional Historic Preservation Plan. Historical Overview and Draft Context. Anaconda, MT: Anaconda-Deer Lodge County/Silver Bow County, 1994, Unpublished. III-a-16.

[167] Strom, Warren. Oral History interview with Bob Vine. April, 1993. As cited in "Uncommon Men with a Common Denominator." by Bob Vine in Historic Quarterly Review. Anaconda, MT: Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Historical Society. Summer, 1993, Vol. 1, # 2. pg. 3.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Local farmers organized in 1902 to fight the Anaconda Company for pollution control measures — a fight that was initially won. The farmers were paid $340,000 for their blighted crops and the Company constructed new flues and a 300-foot stack at the Washoe Works. Edward P. Mathewson, the manager of the smelter during the trial, insisted that the new pollution abatement facilities were the most technologically advanced in the copper production industry; yet claims of blighted crops and sick livestock continued.

The farmers persisted in their charges, taking the Company to Federal Court in 1905. It was not until 1909, however, that the case was settled. The federal court sided with big business, stating that the Company had demonstrated its attention to the pollution problems and had made a satisfactory effort to rectify concerns. A similar case launched by the federal government over damage to nearby national forest lands resulted in a similar decision, with the only remediation being that of the establishment of a bureaucratic board to investigate and recommend new pollution control measures.[168]

Not until 1918, when the present 585-foot smoke stack was constructed, were the concerns of area farmers and ranchers somewhat alleviated. The construction of the stack, announced in 1917, began in early 1918 by the Alphons Custodus Chimney Construction Company. During construction, 2,446,392 bricks were used of various sizes and shapes and 111 miles of electrified chains of a special Cottrell electric precipitation processing system hung from chambers to electrify the gases and trap them for precipitation. Air problems continued in the valley, however, with the stack unable to meet federal or state clean air standards. During the 1920s, Company officials executed a variety of area land transfers, purchasing a majority of the farms and ranches in the area that had sustained substantial damage from the air pollution.[169]

Coinciding with the smoke case, the Heinze debacle of 1900-06 unfolded. An unusual alliance between Daly rival William A. Clark and Augustus "Fritz" Heinze was forged during this corporate and political battle in an effort to destroy Amalgamated's hold on the Montana copper industry. Both men, via their respective newspapers the *Butte Miner* and the *Reveille*, virulently attacked Daly, even as he lay dying in New York City, and Amalgamated for its long work days, low pay, and "arbitrary" company store. In retaliation, Amalgamated began buying up state newspapers to counter these attacks, a control measure that would survive until 1928, when William Andrews Clark, Jr. organized the Montana Free Press.

Heinze and Clark's partnership disintegrated in 1900 over the latter's assumption of a U. S. Senate seat and his diminishing interest in Amalgamated following Daly's death. Following this split, Heinze centered his attack against Amalgamated around the controversial Apex Law. This law upheld that if a vein of ore broke the surface on any given claim, the claim locator had the right to follow the vein any distance underground as long as he remained within the 1,500 foot length of his claim.[170] For six years, Heinze and Amalgamated dueled for supremacy in both the Butte mines and the Butte courts. Bribery and fraud by both sides were rampant, and in 1903, when the Heinze-bought Judge Clancy ruled in favor of Heinze's companies, the Anaconda Company ordered a work stoppage, paralyzing both Butte and Anaconda for nearly six months. The work stoppage continued until a Fair Trials law was enacted by the state legislature to end the corrupted litigation.[171]

---

[168] Johnson, Carrie. II-16.

[169] Van West, Carroll. 171.
    "New Stack Near Last Course." *Anaconda Standard*. 12/1/18, pt. 2, pg. 1:5.
    Anacondans to Preserve the Stack. Anaconda Smoke Stack. National Register Nomination. Unpub. Helena,
        MT: MT SHPO, 1983. Section 8.

[170] Toole, K.R. Dissertation. 122.

[171] Marcosson. 128.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The results of the war with Augustus Heinze were somewhat beneficial for Company employees both in the mines and on the smelter. Not only was an eight-hour work day established, but the arbitration by the company store ended. By 1906, Heinze had sold out his Butte properties to Amalgamated, placing the large corporation in a position of political and industrial dominance, culminating with the purchase of William A. Clark's properties in 1910.

While the Amalgamated-Heinze struggle was being played out in the Courts, rapid expansion continued at the new Washoe Works; a number of pre-World War One/World War One construction projects and the present 585-foot smoke stack were completed. Capacity was expanded from 4,800 tons of ore to 13,000 tons of ore per day; a new leaching plant, reverberatory plant, oil flotation plant, sulfuric acid plant, an experimental zinc plant, and a new brick yard were installed; three sets of tailing ponds were constructed and eventually encompassed 3,700 acres; and various other departments were upgraded and remodeled with modern equipment.[172] In addition, an even more distinct corporate complexion emerged with the ultimate control of the Butte Hill mining district. Two new faces seized the wheel of Amalgamated's distant corporate helm, which had been managing the Anaconda Company since Daly's death. Both John D. Ryan and Cornelius "Con" Kelly began to guide the Company into avenues of insurmountable power through continued and careful integration.

John D. Ryan, a Michigan native, came to Butte in 1901 and quickly climbed the ranks in the Anaconda Company, becoming the Chairman of the Board by 1910. A trained businessman, he was credited as the successful mediator in the Amalgamated-Heinze dispute and as the architect of Anaconda's international expansion and its broadened scope of the 1910s and early 1920s. Cornelius Kelley, like Ryan, was also trained in a professional field other than metallurgy. Born in Mineral Hill, Nevada, "Con" Kelley was an attorney--a graduate of the University of Michigan School of Law in 1898--who, influenced by the Butte mining career of his father Jeremiah, retained an innate attachment to the mining industry. He entered the employ of the Anaconda Company the same year as Ryan in 1901. Kelley was active in the legal department, taking control of the Bliss smoke case during the 1900s and becoming Chief Counsel in 1908.

Both Ryan and Kelley were instrumental in creating the Montana Power Company in 1912. Montana Power was responsible for the electrification of the mines in Butte and the first electrification of a railway in the United States-- Anaconda's Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway. Amalgamated consolidated most of the Butte Hill by 1915, owning twenty-six mines in the vicinity. The Andes Copper Mining Company in Chile was purchased in 1916, indicating a shift in corporate focus from local expansion to international development. Under their direction, the Company prospered; the Amalgamated trust was dissolved in 1915 and the Anaconda Copper Company re-established itself as an individual corporation. Anaconda's lease of the Washoe Works complex with the Washoe Copper Company also expired in 1915, and all facilities were turned over to the Company. With a war looming in the future, copper demands grew at an even faster pace; production rose from $36,170,686 in 1910 to an estimated $97,600,000 in 1916. The price of copper ballooned during the latter year from eighteen cents per pound to thirty-three cents per pound.[173]

Although prosperity was assumed during this era of integration and war, the Anaconda Company's development and subsequent wealth were merely concealing veils for the stockholders and government officials, who were blinded to the stagnant wages and the poor working conditions of Company employees. Overworked; underpaid; and subject to unfair, unsafe, and unsanitary working conditions were the buzz words and labor slogans between 1910 and 1917. An average of only 4,000 workers, both skilled and unskilled, worked at the smelter between 1910 and 1916, despite a large increase in production due to the war in Europe. Wages had only risen from an

---

[172]Various Articles. *Anaconda Standard*. 12/12/15, Christmas Edition; 6/2/16, 4:5; 2/24/17, 1:3-5.

[173]State of Montana Department of Labor and Industry. Biennial Reports: 1915-1920. Helena, MT: Independent Publishing Company, 1916. 71.
Anaconda Company Records. Untitled Company History. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection #169, Box 454-8, 1917.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 46

average of $3.00 per day in 1900 to $3.85 per day in 1915. Industrial wages in the state, which were primarily dominated by the Anaconda Company, toppled from first place in the nation in 1900 to twentieth by 1920.[174]

Fatal accidents in Montana's metal mines and related industries between 1900 and 1915 continued to hover around fifty per year, with an average of 400 accidents of all classes at the Washoe Reduction Works, regardless of increased precautions. Although a 1913 Labor Review Pamphlet portrayed amicable labor-management relations and lauded the implementation of a new "Safety First" campaign to improve working conditions, workers remained unhappy. Accidents at the New Reduction Works increased dramatically over a number of years, peaking in 1916 with 447 injuries, sixteen of which were fatalities.[175] A common dissatisfaction over wages, the rustling card system, working conditions, and representation by the Mine, Mill and Smelterman's Union #117 emerged and grew among both smeltermen and their underground counterparts in the Butte mines.[176]

Labor unrest in Anaconda was primarily quiet between 1914 and 1917, with few confrontations occurring. Many developments and upheavals occurred in Butte, however, including the appearance of a Socialist faction in the city government, the introduction of a "Wobblies" faction--the radical Industrial Workers of the World, the dynamiting of the Miners' Union Hall in 1914, and the implementation of martial law by the Montana National Guard in 1914. Yet most labor dissatisfaction at the Anaconda smelter was not readily voiced to Company managers.

But a fatal 1917 fire in the Granite Mountain mine shaft and the adjoining Speculator Mine in Butte incited the miners and smeltermen. In the largest hard-rock mining disaster in the history of the United States, 164 men lost their lives. The tragedy was the final straw in a mounting labor movement against the Anaconda Company. The Butte miners struck immediately, but the Anaconda smeltermen continued to support the negotiators of the International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers (IUMMSW). After the union submitted the wage demands to the Company but refused to fight for those demands, Anaconda's smeltermen followed the lead of their Butte counterparts. On August 23, 1917, a special mass meeting was held at the Ancient Order of Hibernians Hall in Anaconda. 800 smeltermen chose to align themselves with the Butte miners, rejecting the IUMMSW and forming a workingman's union -- the Metal Mine Workers' Union -- which immediately struck for a raise to a flat $5.00 per day wage, better working conditions, and a revision of the rustling card system.[177] 12,000 workers tied up the biggest copper mining and production site in the world.[178] Federal troops were garrisoned in both Butte and Anaconda to head-off the imminent upheaval.

The strike was harsh, but somewhat effective; although the Company attempted to establish martial law among its employees by hiring "gunmen" to harass the strikers and to escort "scabs" (strike-breakers) across the picket lines; it failed in this attempt. The strike ended in December, 1917 with the implementation of a sliding wage scale based on the price of copper and a modification of the rustling card

---

[174] Emmons, David. The Butte Irish. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press, 1989. 367.

[175] Bender, Louis. Letter to All Anaconda Reduction Works Employees, January 28, 1937. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives. Manuscript Collection 169, 93-4.

[176] First Annual Labor Review Pamphlet. Anaconda, MT: Anaconda Review Publishing Company, 12/1913. 1, 7.

[177] The rustling card system was a permit system that allowed a man to look for work with the Anaconda Company. It was implemented in 1912 to give the Company tighter control over its employees and identify labor radicals

The Strike Bulletin. #10. Anaconda, MT: Anaconda Metal Mine Workers Union. 10/16/1917.

[178] Dunne, William F. "William F. Dunne's Speech at Portland." From the Labor Herald. Chicago, IL: 43rd Annual Convention of AFL, 1928. 8.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 47

system.[179] Reports from the Montana State Department of Labor and Industry during 1917 and 1918 indicate a forty-three percent wage increase for mill and smeltermen in the state between 1914 and 1918.[180] Better working conditions were not directly addressed in the settlement, but continuation of the formal accident-reporting and record system, which had been implemented in 1915, was made a priority. The federal troops that had been marshaled in Anaconda at the beginning of the strike remained in the community until 1920.

The results of the 1917 strike were short-lived in nature, and another smeltermen's strike was undertaken in 1919 when Company officials, who had been down-sizing and laying off laborers due to the end of World War I and a post-war depression of the copper market, cut wages at the smelter by $1.00 per day. The strike proved untimely and ineffective, however, and was called off without resolution within two weeks upon the recommendation of the Soldiers', Sailors', and Workers' Council.[181] The smelter was shut down for a period in 1920 due to the post-war copper depression, reopening at the beginning of 1921 with a $.50 per day decrease in wages. Following the 1919 strike, labor unrest remained dormant through the copper depression of the 1920s and the time of Depression-era legislation until 1934.

The industrial framework used by the Anaconda Company to operate its plants and mines in Anaconda and Butte changed during the 1920s. The Company began extending "its empire" outside of Anaconda and reducing its dependence on Butte ore.[182] Its acquisition of the Andes Copper Mining Company in 1916 had merely been a stepping stone to the national and international expansion of the Anaconda Company during the 1920s and its concentration in fabrication.

On December 16, 1921, the American Brass Company was purchased by the Anaconda Company for forty-five million dollars; the purchase was not only a developmental measure, but also in part an assurance for production during the post-war copper depression of the early 1920s. American Brass absorbed the output of Anaconda. Within five years, the Anaconda Company had expanded its portfolio to include mines and plants in Utah, Arizona, Mexico and Chile.

The Great Depression era proved a trying time for Anaconda smeltermen and their families. After 1929, the price of copper plummeted from $.24 per pound to under $.05 per pound.[183] Yet unlike many other industries in the United States, the Anaconda Company refused to shut down operations during the 1930s. Many men were laid off or their hours reduced. However, area merchants banded together in support, allowing the unemployed smeltermen credit. A local food bank operated by the Works Progress Administration (a New Deal relief program) also set up shop in the community to aid residents. Many needy residents, however, were too ashamed to stand in line for "hand-outs." Consequently, some families even went so far as to pay someone else to stand in line for them to get their groceries.[184]

---

[179]Kemmick, Ed. "Martial Law Crushed Butte's Unions." Helena *Independent Record*. September 4, 1995, 8A:1-4.

[180] State of Montana Department of Labor and Industry. Biennial Reports: 1915-1920. Helena, MT: Independent Publishing Company, 1916. 143.

[181]State of Montana Department of Labor and Industry. Biennial Reports: 1915-1920. Helena, MT: Independent Publishing Company, 1920. 11.

[182]Johnson, Carrie. Historical Overview. II-17.

[183]Johnson, Carrie. Historical Overview. II-18.

[184]Krizan, Alice Bubash. "Croatians of Anaconda." Interviewed by Kimberly Morrison. Anaconda, MT, August 23, 1992. Notes in possession of the author. Also, interview with John Jurcich. Ibid. August 26, 1992.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

According to residents, no one went without the necessities during the Depression, and many men did have sporadic employment during this time period. In addition, the Works Progress Administration put many of the unemployed smeltermen to work beginning in 1933. Projects included the construction of concrete sidewalks, roads, such as the Sheep Gulch Road, and bridges, as well as the construction of numerous recreational facilities such as the Sheep Gulch Ski Jump and Mitchell Stadium, both built between 1937 and 1939.

Yet financial hardships did take their toll on labor. And the Depression, in conjunction with New Deal legislation that loosened restrictions on organized labor, renewed the labor movement during the 1930s. When Anaconda Company officials rejected demands for better wages, better working conditions, a closed shop and a mandatory six-hour work day in May, 1934, the Mine, Mill and Smelterman's Union voted to strike. The four-month, 1934 strike highlighted the fact that the stringent "Safety First" policies, adopted by the Company in 1913 and continually upgraded since that time, were extremely difficult to follow or enforce when "superhuman production" was expected. Thus, strikers hoped for the mitigation of long shifts and high output expectations.

The Company approached the 1934 strike with a different strategy than it had used during previous conflicts; instead of working with the strike committees as a whole on the local level, the Company tried to negotiate with each individual craft or labor union using "divide and conquer" tactics. Anaconda executives also met with national union leaders of the American Federation of Labor (AFL) to settle the strike separately, rather than dealing with all workers as one group. Strike rhetoric, therefore, was more sarcastic and acrid than it had been during past work stoppages. 1934 strike bulletins such as the *Butte Citizen* castigated the company for its "medieval brutality," publishing a routine "Dictionary of Mining Terms" in its haphazard publications, which listed the definition of "Anaconda" as "a species of snake, a large avaricious reptile that devours more than its own weight" and "A. C. M." as "A Cunning Monster."[185]

Notwithstanding the harsh talk and questionable negotiations, the strike was accomplished in a bloodless manner--without violence or the interference by state and federal troops. Significant gains in wages were made and a closed shop agreement was executed. But more importantly, the strike solidified organized labor's position in state industry and earned the Mine, Mill and Smelterman's Union #117 in Anaconda a certain amount of respect from the Anaconda Company.

The Anaconda Company fared better than most large corporations during the Great Depression; the Company emerged from the crisis debt-free, despite significant operating losses. New Board Chairman, Con Kelley, outlined a pre-war program of capacity production and expansion that committed resources to the production of metals for the war emergency in Europe.[186] This plan included the construction of a ferro-manganese plant in Anaconda in 1941 and allowed for the production of over one billion pounds of copper, zinc, manganese, and other metals between 1940 and 1944.

In the spirit of "Rosie the Riveter," the Anaconda Company addressed the man-power shortage that occurred during the war by hiring women. Following the trend of other large supportive industries during World War II, approximately seventy widows or wives of servicemen were employed, on a temporary basis, at the Anaconda smelter between 1943 and 1945 to fill in for their absent husbands. These women were paid equivalent wages to their male counterparts; however, a union agreement stipulated that they would be employed only in jobs that would not displace male workers or affect the seniority structure. This union agreement also required the female smelter workers to resign once servicemen began returning from the war between 1945-46.[187]

[185] *Butte Citizen*. General Strike Bulletin, Butte, MT: Butte Independent Publishing Company. No Date. pg. 1.

[186] "C. F. Kelley Guided Anaconda Company in Dynamic Growth." *Montana Standard*. 5/18/55, 1:4-5 & 4:2-4.

[187] Vine, Robert. Women of the Washoe. Anaconda, MT: No Publisher, 1989. 3.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 49

The post-war era in Anaconda was a time of imminent prosperity. The Company enhanced its enterprises with a host of local construction projects and the acquisition and expansion of more international holdings. During and directly following World War II, the Company aided the federal government in addressing the housing shortage in town with the construction of such public housing projects as the Mount Haggin, Cedar Park and Victory homes. In addition four subdivisions on Company land west of Anaconda were annexed: the Second Western Addition, the Southwestern, Second Southwestern, and Daly Additions.

The post-war era delineated the last period of the Company's unfettered success and prosperity. During this era, the Company reduced its focus on the Anaconda industrial sites, catering to the mercurial copper market with new technological advancements and corporate strategies in other locations around the nation and world. This shift in focus would eventually lead to the demise of the Anaconda Company, which was sold to the Atlantic Richfield Corporation in 1977; the Anaconda Reduction Works on the south side of the valley was permanently closed in 1980, and over the past fifteen years, most of the structures and facilities, with the exception of the 585-foot stack, have been physically dismantled.

LABOR RELATIONS, 1883-1945

The relationship between labor and management in Anaconda paralleled that of Butte in a unique fashion. Although Butte was not a "company town" that was solely dependent on one organization for its health and well-being, as was Anaconda, it was tied to one industry: copper mining. The success of copper mining hinged directly on the efficiency and economy of processing the product for market. Thus, Anaconda's labor struggles characteristically toed the line with Butte's. As relations changed in Butte, they, in turn, affected Anaconda.

As mentioned, labor-management relations during Anaconda's formative years were relatively congenial. Marcus Daly, Anaconda's founding father, was unusually generous to his workers, largely because he himself came from an impoverished and uneducated immigrant background. Daly enjoyed immense popularity and loyalty among his employees, who respected his paternalistic approach to labor.

Minutes of the Anaconda Central Labor Council reveal few major union grievances against the Anaconda Company during the 1890s. Most grievances during this period were launched against independent contractors and businessmen who refused to use union labor on Anaconda construction projects.[188]

The influence of labor increased after 1888, when the "War of the Copper Kings" between Daly and his corporate and political rival, Butte mining baron William Andrews Clark, began. The "War of the Copper Kings," as it is legendarily known, created a unique situation for labor and had national implications for Montana politics. With Daly and Clark, who owned an enormous share of the Butte mines, battling it out for supremacy of the Butte Hill and the political arena, labor unions were courted for their political and corporate loyalties. Daly's preoccupation with Clark, therefore, allowed labor to enjoy numerous benefits from and a greater bargaining position with the Anaconda Company.

In election years during the 1890s, Anaconda smelter employees were commonly courted with such favors as free liquor, free cigars and free money for their political loyalty. In 1900, the alliance between William Clark and F. Augustus Heinze pressured the Anaconda Company to acquiesce to the demands for an eight-hour work day.

---

[188]Anaconda Central Labor Council (Anaconda Building Trades Congress). Minute Books, 1897-1901. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection #103.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

After the turn of the century, however, the front upon which Anaconda (and Butte) labor had battled for almost two decades substantially changed. The Company's consolidation with Amalgamated signaled three very important changes for Anaconda employees: 1) the competition for the political support of labor ended; 2) the paternalistic element that Daly had injected into the labor-management relationship decisively disappeared; and 3) labor was forced to deal with a foreign corporate hierarchy in New York City that had little interest in the day-to-day lives of workers in the small towns of Anaconda and Butte.[189] In addition, new technology, demands for increased production, and changing economic conditions appeared in the early 1900s, which re-defined many of the jobs at the Anaconda smelter and on the Butte Hill.

The questions of how to deal with a foreign management structure and new technological and economic conditions perplexed Anaconda and Butte workers. In Anaconda, a time of uncertainty and confusion developed, and the working classes' feelings of oppression and anti-capitalism increased. Anaconda was, no doubt, a strong union town in trouble. With twenty-six local unions and nearly 1,100 members by 1902, the platform of the Socialist Party found friendly ground in Anaconda after Amalgamated's takeover.

The Montana Socialist Party, established in Butte in 1898, advocated a revision of property ownership from private to public control and offered an attractive package of social and economic reforms for the oppressed working classes. Socialists strongly advocated trade unions and improvements in corporate laws that would establish an eight-hour work day and workers' compensation and outlaw blacklists.[190] Consequently, Anaconda labor leaders were sympathetic to the Socialist cause.

The Anaconda Mill & Smeltermen's Union Local #117 supported Socialist ideology, and the Anaconda Central Labor Council even appointed a committee in 1902 charged with the task of investigating Socialism and the possibility of forming a labor party in Anaconda.[191] By September, a new labor party had been established. It condemned corporate exploitation (such as long hours, poor working conditions and blacklisting), held a sixty-five delegate convention, and selected six candidates to run in the November 12 election.

Preceding the election, the Anaconda Company was largely silent in its reaction to the new party, but on November 12, 1902, five of the original six labor party candidates were elected to the Montana House of Representatives. Also successful were labor candidates in the contests for county assessor, county attorney, county treasurer, and county sheriff.[192] Within weeks of this victory, Anaconda's first labor party formally aligned itself with the Montana Socialists and set to work on its next goal: electing a Socialist city administration.[193] The Anaconda Company noted this development, and covertly began planning to weaken the Socialist element in Anaconda.

In March, 1903, the Socialists held their second city convention with almost twenty-five percent more delegates from Anaconda attending than had attended the previous year. Socialists nominated candidates to almost every city position up for election -- mayor, treasurer, police-judge, and six city council seats. In addition, the Socialists adopted a platform that highlighted improved education,

---

[189] Toole, K. Ross A History of the Anaconda Company: A Study in the Relationships between a State and Its
        People and a Corporation. Dissertation, Unpublished. University of California at Los Angeles, 1954. 154.

[190] Calvert. 5.

[191] Calvert, Jerry. "The Rise and Fall of Socialism in a Company Town, 1902-1905." *Montana Magazine of Western
        History*, Vol. 36, # 4. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Press, Autumn, 1986. 6.

[192] *Anaconda Standard*. November 15, 1902.

[193] Calvert. 6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

free health-care, publicly-owned utilities, and an eight-hour work day for local government officials. The party had already organized a weekly newspaper, the *Anaconda Labor-Socialist*, to help disseminate information and to aid their cause.[194]

The April election saw "the first victory of the American Socialist Party west of the Mississippi."[195] Socialist candidate John Frinke was elected as mayor; Michael Tobin was elected as city treasurer; and Con McHugh was elected as police judge. In addition, three of the six Socialist candidates for the city council won seats as well.

Yet despite the victory of the Socialists in Anaconda and its national significance as the first Socialist electoral triumph in the West, the Anaconda Socialist party experienced trouble from the onset of its administration. Holdover Democratic and Republican city officials fought tooth-and-nail to ensure that the Socialist agenda was thwarted. City officials first tried to disqualify the election of Frinke, Tobin and McHugh. They failed in this attempt, but succeeded in refusing to cooperate with any of the Socialist officials in the city council, in terms of political appointments and new city ordinances and policies.[196]

Meanwhile, the Anaconda Company, which had been uncharacteristically silent on the issue of the Anaconda Socialists, began to systematically and quietly fire any employee that was identified as an alleged Socialist or Socialist sympathizer.[197] The Mill and. Smeltermen's Union negotiated with the Company to remedy this situation, but to no avail. Socialists were radical anti-capitalists in the Company's book, and they were thus a hazard to the corporation. Company records are mute as to the numbers of Socialist sympathizers that were discharged, but estimates range from fifty to five-hundred.

Harassment, coercion and fear overwhelmed the working-class community. Although the working classes were strongly supportive of Socialist ideology, they soundly defeated the party in the next series of elections. Anaconda's first and last Socialist city administration, however, did serve out the remainder of its two-year term. Mayor Frinke died not long after his term expired, while McHugh and most other members of the administration quickly moved out of Anaconda, marking the end of Anaconda's Socialist government and a low-point in the local labor movement.

Labor management relations were generally quiet between 1905 and 1914, throughout the upheavals in Butte: the seating of a Socialist local government in 1911 and the bombing the Miner's Union Hall in 1914. Although little documentation expresses any labor discord in Anaconda between the bombing of the Butte Miner's Union Hall in 1914 and the joint Butte and Anaconda strike in 1917, rhetoric in 1917 strike bulletins suggests that Anaconda smelter workers were extremely unhappy with Amalgamated's consolidation of the Butte Hill, its expansion into foreign markets, and the smelter workers' struggles with a rising cost of living, stagnant wages, the rustling card system and dangerous working conditions during this time period.

Anaconda's Mill and Smeltermen reorganized their local union #117 in 1916, when the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (IUMMSW) emerged from the defunct Western Federation of Miners (WFM). The WFM had been organized by a conference of western mining leaders in Butte in 1893 and became the strongest labor organization in the West.[198] The WFM evolved

---

[194] Ibid. 7.

[195] Ibid. 2.

[196] Ibid.

[197] Ibid.

[198] Ore, Janet. Labor and the New Deal in Butte, Montana. Master's Thesis, unpublished. Washington State
University-Pullman, 1987. 6, 11.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 52

to include workers on the processing end of mining. In addition to the reorganization of smelter men in 1916, members of the International Workers of the World (IWW) began trickling in from Butte to survey the labor scene in Anaconda.

When the Butte miners struck after the Speculator Mine fire in 1917, Anaconda smelter men initially wavered on their involvement. Smelter men allowed representatives with the IUMMSW to negotiate with the Company for better wages and conditions.

The "boss-fearing and boss-loving international officers" of the IUMMSW, who had been ineffective since Anaconda's Mill and Smelter men joined the union, arrived in Butte to help settle the strike and other grievances against the Company.[199] Instead of first consulting the committees of the local unions, however, an array of out-of-state union officials met directly with the head officers of the Anaconda Company. The IUMMSW officials failed to back the smelter workers' wage demand of a flat $5.00 per day and urged them to take the Company's sliding scale proposal.

The move prompted the smelter employees to join the Butte miners and split with the IUMMSW. 800 men formed the Metal Mine Workers Union of Anaconda on August 23, 1917 and immediately voted to strike. The new union began publishing their own strike bulletin, in addition to joining the Butte Metal Mine Workers Union in publishing the Butte and Anaconda Joint Strike Bulletin. The bulletins were relentless with the use of Socialist rhetoric.

> . . . we are more determined than ever to storm the forts of the enemy and cast off the yoke of oppression and slavery.[200] Now, let us get together, let us feel with each other, know and understand, work and co-operate for the good of each and all.[201]

These strike bulletins also served to advertise supportive gatherings and to threaten local businesses that allowed "scabs" to patronize them.

Although the 1917 strike achieved some concessions from the Company, it was viewed as only partially successful. The strikers gained no ground on improved working conditions or on a revision of the "Safety First" policy that the Company had initiated early in the decade; nor did the Company officially recognize either the new Metal Mine Workers' Union or the IUMMSW. Consequently, labor unrest in both Butte and Anaconda continued.

The Wobblies, as the IWW members in the Butte-area were called, continued to gain a large following with their radical ideologies of one large industrial union (instead of separate craft unions) and class warfare. The Wobblies advocated short quick strikes to attain their goals, which Anaconda and Butte workers undertook to some extent during the late 1910s and early 1920s. The 1919 strike in Anaconda and Butte over a $1.00 wage cut at the smelter, and the 1920 strike over wages and conditions in Butte accomplished nothing for workers but did give employment to a number of ex-police officers and military men who were hired as gunmen to harass and control strikers.[202]

---

[199]Dunne, William F. "William F. Dunne's Speech at Portland." from the *Labor Herald*. Chicago, IL: 43rd Annual Convention of the AFL, 1928. 8.

[200]The Strike Bulletin. #9, Anaconda, MT: Anaconda Metal Mine Workers Union, 9/15/1917.

[201]Butte and Anaconda Joint Strike Bulletin. # 51, Butte, MT: Metal Mine Workers' Union of Butte and Anaconda, 10/15/1917.

[202]Ore, Janet. 7, 10.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 53

The failures of the labor movement after the 1917 strike, coupled with a looming depression in the copper market, broke the backs of labor in Anaconda during the 1920s. Although nearly 2,700 union members appeared on the roles of all Anaconda unions in 1925, few played an active role in floundering local labor organizations.[203] It was not until 1933 that the labor movement in both Anaconda and Butte was revitalized by New Deal legislation and relief.

The New Deal provided two key elements to the labor movement that renewed its momentum. Work Relief programs put many unemployed smeltermen in Anaconda back to work on WPA projects such as the construction of Mitchell Stadium and the Sheep Gulch road. In addition, the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 restored the rights of labor to organize. With a new incentive to re-evaluate their working conditions, both miners and smelter men reinvigorated the IUMMSW. On April 24, 1934, the Anaconda Local of the IUMMSW voted to join the Butte Miners' Union and the Union of the Butte Engineers in a strike for a thirty-hour work week, increased pay, abolition of the contract system, and overtime pay.[204] The Butte craft unions also voted to strike, and although Anaconda's craft unions did not strike, men working for the street railway voted to join the smeltermen and the Butte unions. On May 8, all union members walked away from their jobs, and within days, the smelter alone laid off 800 men.[205]

The 1934 strike was unique for a number of reasons. It signified a new era of labor-management relations. Unlike the earlier strikes, no blood was shed during the 1934 strike. According to most historians, the lack of physical violence was due in part to the New Deal relief programs. The miners and smeltermen could wait out the strike, which turned out to be the longest in the history of the Anaconda Company at that time, because they and their families were not going to go hungry or lose their homes. In addition, a sense of solidarity pervaded the strike--solidarity among miners and smeltermen, street railway workers, craft unions, the state and local governments and the communities. Unlike the 1917 strike, the Anaconda Company did not have the Governor or other state officials firmly in their pocket. Consequently, the Governor was more sympathetic to the strikers' cause and refused to call out any troops to quell the dispute.

Strike bulletins of 1934 also took on a new demeanor. Although hints of Socialist rhetoric could still be found in the *Butte Citizen*, the bulletin published by the general strike committee in Butte, this publication more often vented its views with scathing satire. In addition, the *Citizen* also published the names of "scabs" in Butte, Anaconda and various other small communities in action against the Company. In Butte, the addresses and license plates of strike-breakers were also published, allowing strikers to locate the homes of "scabs" and harangue them with loud noises throughout the nights.

Outside negotiators were called into Butte to help settle the dispute. Federal mediators and American Federation of Labor (AFL) negotiators (the IUMMSW was an AFL affiliate) split the craft unions away from the mine, mill and smeltermen and settled with them individually. Mediators persuaded craft unions to accept an agreement that stipulated a closed shop, wage increases on a revised sliding scale, and overtime pay at one and one-half regular time. No strikes were to take place during the contract period, and a local industrial relations committee for grievances was established.[206]

When many of the craft unions accepted this agreement on August 27, 1934, they weakened the bargaining power of the mine, mill and smeltermen, who settled for similar concessions on September 17. By September 20, all men returned to their jobs.

---

[203]Dickson, Tom. "Metals Manufacturing in Four Montana Communities." Oral History Project. Interviewed by
        Laurie Mercier. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, OH #924, 5/20/86.

[204]Ore, Janet. 38.

[205]Ore, Janet. 48.

[206]Ore, Janet. 75.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 54

The 1934 Butte and Anaconda strike ushered in a new era of labor-management relations throughout Montana and the nation. Not only had the strike been more effective than the 1917 strike, but it also garnered recognition for the unions by the Anaconda Company. The 1934 strike gained national significance when members of the IUMMSW of Butte and Anaconda attended the 1935 AFL convention. At the convention, the IUMMSW charged that the AFL had violated its jurisdiction by splitting the craft unions from the industrial union and dealing with them separately.[207] The IUMSSW's allegations forced the AFL to deal with the concept of industrial unionism and ultimately, exacerbated a schism in the AFL that lead to the creation of the CIO.

A number of other disputes with the Anaconda Company after 1934 forced smeltermen to strike in the years 1946, 1951, 1954, 1959, 1968, and 1971. After World War II, the IUMMSW again experienced factionalism, and was alleged to have Communist sympathies. Yet after the 1934 strike, all disputes in Anaconda were relatively peaceful. Local "mom & pop" grocery stores kept smelter men afloat during the strike years, and the union, despite its problems, continued to sponsor such community activities as Smeltermen's Day, a celebration, parade, and feast that honored the hard-working men and women of the Anaconda plant.

In 1950, the CIO expelled the IUMMSW, which had been one of its original affiliates when the organization formed in 1935. Because of its alleged Communist connections, the CIO cut its ties to the IUMMSW and designated the United Steel Workers' Union "as the official organizing agency for the copper industry."[208] In 1967, the IUMMSW merged with the Steel Workers', which led to the longest strike in the history of the Anaconda Company. The 1968 strike lasted for more than eight months, and not long after, the Company began its rocky decline. The Anaconda labor movement ended when the smelter closed in 1980, an event that some community members still blame on years of union demands and discord.

ARCHITECT-DESIGNED BUILDINGS, 1887-1945

The town of Anaconda began as a small hamlet of tents located along the banks of Warm Springs Creek, near the site of the original Upper Works facility. The original commercial district was established at the intersection of Front and Main Streets on the north side of the Original Townsite. By the end of August, 1883, several of the original canvas saloons, hotels, and stores had been replaced by simple, hastily-constructed one and two-story wood-frame buildings, the earliest of which was, most likely, the Alamo Hotel, operated by proprietor James O'Keefe. The Alamo was originally located at 1 Main, the southeast corner of Front and Main Streets. Most of the original wood-frame buildings were utilitarian by design, with few boasting some crude rustic and/or vernacular Victorian architecture.

Within eighteen months of the town's founding, Anaconda's primary commercial district on Main Street boasted six two-story brick business houses, again featuring very utilitarian designs with only a minimal amount of vernacular Victorian detailing. The earliest of these brick business blocks to be constructed was the original Estes and Connell Company Store during the winter of 1883-1884 at the southwest corner of Main Street and First (now West Commercial) Avenue. Front Street, which during the late nineteenth century was home to most of Anaconda's multifamily dwellings, lodging houses, and hotels, continued to feature 2-story wood-frame buildings. Only one brick building, a store that is still standing today at 207 East Front, appeared in the neighborhood by late 1884. All of the other original frame and brick business blocks from this time period, with the exception of this one brick store on Front Street, and all but one of the frame boardinghouses on Front Street have either been demolished or destroyed by fire.

---

[207] Hildebrand, George & Mangum, Garth. Capital and Labor in American Copper, 1845-1990. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1992. 144.

[208] Navin, Thomas R. Copper Mining & Management. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press, 1978. 169.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 55

Despite the hasty construction and rudimentary appearances of Anaconda's original blocks and residences, the town was not without the services of professional architects and contractors. Given the lack of any building permits or records in Anaconda, however, the designers, builders, and construction dates of most buildings remain undocumented. Thus, much of the information about Anaconda's architect-designed buildings is preserved in local newspapers.

Current statistics indicate that fifty-three percent of all known historic, architect-designed buildings in Anaconda have been removed or demolished. Despite the absence of formal documentation and the collective remnants of a known, designed historic-built environment, it is clear that a handful of part-time and full-time practicing architects established their businesses in Anaconda. In addition, many of Anaconda's most successful contractors applied their self-taught knowledge of building design and architecture in town as well.

A professional builder is first listed in the Anaconda City Directory in 1885. William Dobson, about whom little is known, advertised his services. By 1890, six contractors had joined Dobson, as had two brick masons and one architect, who advertised his services as a contractor. Yet approximately two years earlier, a small number of commercial buildings designed by non-local architects began to appear in the business district. Although Anaconda displayed only a handful of architects in town during the historic period, a substantial number of the brick commercial blocks, public buildings, and residences in Anaconda that were constructed between 1887 and 1945 were designed by these architects or professionals from other southwestern Montana communities. Well-known regional architects who plied their trade in a limited capacity in Anaconda but did not reside here include Butte architects Herman Kemna, James C. Teague, George Shanley, and Bozeman architect George Hancock.

Biographical sketches of Anaconda's most influential architects are given below. Because of their influence on building design, the biographies of several of Anaconda's most influential contractors and builders have also been included. Brief biographical sketches of the less-influential contractors and builders in Anaconda are included on the appropriate property inventory forms.

Architects

Jonathon H. Bartlett

Captain Jonathon H. Bartlett, who was a practicing architect in Anaconda between 1888 and 1898, was originally associated with the firm of Freijs, Bartlett & MacMillan of Anaconda & Butte, with offices in Butte. Like those of many of his colleagues, few of the buildings he designed in Anaconda were recorded. In approximately 1895, he relocated his main office from Butte to Anaconda, working out of a carpenter's shop at the rear of 112 East Fourth Street (now demolished). He designed the original plans for the Anaconda City Hall building at 401 East Commercial, but design review and supervision of the project were later given to architect Charles Lane. Captain Bartlett left Anaconda in approximately 1900.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

<u>Buildings</u>:	St. Paul's Church, 220 East Park (constructed, 1887-1888; demolished, 1982)
	Theophile Ehret Block, 113 Main (constructed, 1891-1892; condition, altered)
	Davidson Block, 301 East Park (constructed, 1896; condition: National Register listing)

<u>Henry Nelson Black</u>

Henry N. Black, a Massachusetts native born in 1854, graduated from the Boston School of Technology in 1872. He worked and apprenticed with several architectural firms back east and in New Brunswick before coming to Montana in 1895 and opening an office in Anaconda. He originally formed a partnership with local architect Joseph Smith in the Durston Block at 201 Main (now demolished).[209] The partnership of Smith and Black is credited with designing many substantial brick business blocks and schools, in addition to several residences in Anaconda. Their partnership, however, was dismantled in approximately 1898. In addition to the buildings listed below, Mr. Black, by himself, is credited with designing numerous undocumented residences and buildings in town.

<u>Buildings</u>:	*Smith & Black*: Lincoln School #2, 506 Chestnut (constructed, 1898; destroyed, ca. 1950)
	Peckham & Frinke Block, 315 East Park (construction, 1897; demolished, ca. 1975)
	Walsh & Toole Block, 304 East Park (constructed, 1897; demolished, ca. 1975)
	Durston Block, 201 Main (constructed, 1897; destroyed by fire, 1984)
	Methodist Church [constructed in 1890] Addition, 200 East Third (addition constructed in 1897; condition, National Register Listing)

<u>W. W. Hyslop</u>

Although little is known about the background and training of Mr. Hyslop, he was the most popular architect in Anaconda during the 1890s. A graduate of Columbia College in New York City, he came to Anaconda in 1894 and established an architectural office at 209 Main. The local newspaper two years after his arrival credited him with designing at least one-half of all of the architect-designed buildings in Anaconda built between 1894 and 1896.[210] In approximately 1900, he left Anaconda and moved to Spokane. Evidence of his work in Anaconda during the first decade of the twentieth century diminished until he reemerged in 1915 with partner George Westcott of Spokane. Hyslop and Westcott designed three substantial buildings in Anaconda. The Hyslop-Westcott office was then located in the Montana Hotel.

<u>Buildings</u>:	*W.W. Hyslop*: Edgecombe Block, 305 East Park (constructed, 1896; demolished, ca. 1975)
	Beaudry Building, 322 East Park (constructed, 1895; demolished, ca. 1978)
	508 East Park (constructed, 1897; demolished, ca. 1975)
	Shields Block, 122 Main (constructed, 1895; demolished, ca. 1975)
	St. Peter's Austrian Roman Catholic Church, 401 Alder (constructed, 1897-1898; condition, original)
	Elks Building, 219 Main (constructed, 1913; destroyed by fire, 1986)
	Church of Christ, 520 Oak, (constructed, 1895; condition, altered)
	Hyslop & Westcott: Alpine Apartments, 200 Hickory (constructed, 1915; condition, original)
	Lorraine Apartments, 220 East Third (constructed, 1915; condition, original)
	Bluebird Theater, 202 East Park (construction, 1915-1916; demolished, ca. 1956)

---

[209] "Henry Nelson Black." <u>Progressive Men of Montana</u>. Chicago, IL: A.W. Bowen and Comp. 1902, 999-100.

[210] "A Successful Architect." *Anaconda Standard.* 12/20/1896, 17:6-7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Martin D. Kern

Mr. Kern was born in Germany and was educated there before immigrating to the United States during the late nineteenth century. He lived and worked in Salt Lake City for approximately a decade prior to locating in Anaconda in approximately 1898. At that time he associated with Joseph Smith, who had recently dismantled his partnership with architect Henry Nelson Black. A number of buildings and residences in Anaconda have been attributed to the firm of Smith and Kern, which had an office in the Bank Block at 123 Main. Mr. Kern moved to Butte in approximately 1900 after splitting with Smith, but he continued to design several buildings in Anaconda.[211]

Buildings: *M.D. Kern*: St. Peter's School, 321 Alder (constructed, 1908; demolished, ca. 1985)
                 Original Anaconda High School, 515 Main (constructed, 1902; demolished, 1955)
                 St. Angela's Academy, 315 West Fourth (constructed, 1902; demolished ,1922)
                 St. Paul's Rectory Remodel, 218 East Park (constructed, 1902 [original rectory built in 1888 and
                      incorporated into this reconstruction]; condition: original)
                 Masonic Lodge, 210 West Park (constructed, 1906; demolished, ca. 1980)

                 Smith & Kern: St. Ann's Hospital Addition, 600 Block Oak (constructed, 1898 [original hospital
                      constructed in 1888-1889] demolished, 1955)
                 Odd Fellows Hall, 215 (217) East Commercial (constructed, ca. 1898; condition: altered)
                 Whitehill Building, 207 Main (constructed, ca. 1898; condition, altered)
                 Donahoe Residence Addition/Remodel, 608 Hickory (constructed, 1899 [residence constructed in ca.1890
                      and relocated from 600 Block of Main to 608 Hickory in 1892]; condition, altered)

Noah J. McConnell

Although Mr. McConnell did not reside in Anaconda, he frequently advertised his services in the *Anaconda Standard* between 1892 and 1895. He designed at least three documented buildings in Anaconda, in addition to a number of undocumented blocks and residences. Mr. McConnell came to Montana in 1886, forming a partnership with J. C. Paulsen in Helena. He designed numerous brick business blocks in Helena's historic downtown between 1886 and 1893. In addition, Mr. McConnell is credited with designing the famous Broadwater Natatorium at Colonel Charles Broadwater's resort west of Helena.

Buildings: James Shields Residence, 420 Main (constructed, 1894; condition, original)
                 Copper City Commercial Company Addition, 100 Main (addition constructed, 1892 [original building
                      constructed in 1883-1884]; destroyed by fire, 1943)
                 Washoe Park Clubhouse (constructed, 1892; demolished, 1947)

Robert Nickel

While working in Butte between approximately 1891 and 1896, Robert Nickel designed a few substantial buildings in Anaconda. He specialized in railroad depot construction, designing buildings for both the Montana Union and the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific

---

[211] Martin, Dale & Shovers, Brian. Butte, MT: An Architectural and Historical Inventory of the National Landmark
     District. Butte, MT: Butte Historical Society, December, 1986. 114.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Railway. His services, however, were never formally advertised in either the Anaconda City Directories or the local newspapers. He left Montana in approximately 1898.[212]

> Buildings: Montana Union Depot, Corner of North Main and East Front Street (constructed, 1890; condition, altered)
> Anaconda Company Office Building, east of town (constructed, date unknown; demolished, date unknown)
> Dan Dwyer Residence, 308 West Park (constructed, 1891; demolished, ca. 1960)
> B.A.&P. Depot, Foot of Hickory (constructed, 1893; demolished, date unknown)
> Brick Residence, corner of Park & Locust (constructed, 1896; demolished, ca. 1975)

Joseph Smith

Joseph Smith was the earliest architect to locate an office in Anaconda. Smith was born in England in 1848 and graduated from the Royal School of Architecture of Wuerzburg, Germany. He immigrated to the United States in the 1870s, designing buildings in Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming, before coming to Anaconda in the late 1880s. He designed several undocumented residences and business blocks during the early 1890s, later forming partnerships with Henry Nelson Black and Martin D. Kern. The firms of Smith & Black and Smith & Kern are credited with designing at least nine substantial buildings in Anaconda, seven of which have been removed. The Smith Building, located at 208-10 East Park and retaining the most elaborate remaining original cast-iron facade of Eastlake design in Anaconda, was built in 1892 and the remodeled facade has been attributed to Joseph Smith; however, no documentation can credit this claim. In his later years, Mr. Smith devoted most of his time to constructing buildings, rather than designing them. Joseph Smith died in 1917.[213]

> Buildings: *Joseph Smith*: Strickfaden Block, 205 East Commercial (constructed, 1893; destroyed by explosion, ca.
> 1954)
>
> St. Ursula's Academy, 1000 East Fourth (Smith did not design this building; he only constructed it;
>   constructed, 1902; never totally completed)
> Residence, 522 Pine (constructed, 1913; condition, altered)
> *Smith & Black*: See Above.
> *Smith & Kern*: See Above.

Fred Willson

Bozeman Architect Fred Willson designed many of the twentieth-century architect-designed buildings in Anaconda. Born in Bozeman in 1877, Mr. Willson attended the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in Bozeman, graduating from Columbia University in New York City in 1902 with a Bachelor of Science in Architecture. After several years abroad and after working with a New York City firm, Mr. Willson returned to Montana in 1906 to work for the firm of Link and Haire of Butte. In 1910, he established an office in Bozeman where he produced many of his Anaconda designs. His scope of work in Anaconda spans from 1913 to 1945, although not all of the buildings that he designed were documented.

> Buildings: Daly Bank Annex, 123 Main (constructed, 1914; condition, original)

---

[212]Martin & Shovers. 115.

[213]"Architecture Their Line." *Anaconda Standard.* 12/17/1899, 16:4.
    "Old-Time Resident Answers Last Call." *Anaconda Standard.* 12/8/17, 4.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 59

Daly Gymnasium Annex, 408 Main (constructed, 1914-1915; condition, original)

Dr. J. F. Spellman Residence, 702 Locust (constructed, 1914; condition, original)

B. F. Mahan Store Remodel, 119 Main (remodeled, 1916 [building originally constructed in 1897]; condition, storefront altered)

Frank Burns Residence, 903 West Third (constructed, 1916; condition, original)

Post Office Remodel, 205 Main (constructed, 1916 [building originally constructed in 1897]; destroyed, 1984)

Brentwood (Bowman) Apartments, 520 main (constructed, 1918; condition, original)

Nels Pierson Garage, 201 East Commercial (constructed, 1919; destroyed by explosion, 1954)

Bolkovatz Apartments Remodel, 601 East Park (remodeled, 1923, [building originally constructed in 1900]; condition, altered)

St. Peter's Convent, 709 East Third (constructed, 1922; condition, original)

St. Peters' School Remodel, 321 Alder (remodeled, 1925 [original building constructed in 1908]; demolished, date unknown)

Club Moderne, 800 East Park (constructed, 1937; condition, National Register Listing)

Contractors

John Cosgrove

John Cosgrove, an expert mason and builder in Anaconda, was a well-respected colleague of Marcus Daly, whom Cosgrove had met while working the Comstock Lode in Nevada during the 1860s. Cosgrove originally plied his trade constructing the pump shafts and processing plants in the mining fields of Nevada, and later, Butte. He came to Anaconda in 1883 and was credited with constructing the foundations for the original Upper Works on the north side of the Warm Springs Valley. He joined forces with mason and contractor Dan Dwyer during the late 1880s, and the two constructed a number of the original brick business houses on Main Street. In addition Cosgrove and Dwyer constructed a number of buildings and mining complexes in other western cities. He remained in Anaconda until approximately 1905. John Cosgrove died in Nevada in 1906.[214]

Buildings: *John Cosgrove*: St. Jean Block #2 (Smith Building), 210 East Park (constructed, 1892-93; condition, facade remodeled during historic period)

St. Jean Block #2 Annex (The National Bank of Anaconda), 212 East Park (constructed, 1897; condition, facade remodeled during the historic period)

Dwyer & Cosgrove: Kelly Residence, 313 West Third (constructed, 1892; condition, original)

Barich Block, 416-20 East Park (constructed, 1893; condition, National Register Listing)

Union Building, 116 Main (constructed, 1890; demolished, ca. 1975)

J. P. Dolan

Irish immigrant and skilled brick mason J. P. Dolan, along with his partner John Hamill, was perhaps the busiest contractor in Anaconda between approximately 1890 and 1905. A majority of the public buildings and business houses in Anaconda during that time period were constructed by the firm of Dolan and Hamill. An 1896 newspaper article indicated that the two men had the leading

---

[214] "Tribute to a Man." *Butte InterMountain.* 12/12/06, 6:4.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

contracting firm in Anaconda; Dolan and Hamill were also quoted as saying that they had done approximately $100,000 worth of contract work in Anaconda during 1896.[215]

Buildings: *J.P. Dolan*: Frederick Clark Residence, 602 Locust (constructed, 1894; condition, original)
Dolan & Hamill: Montana Union Depot, Corner of Main & East Front Streets (constructed, 1890; ˙ condition, altered)
Shields Block, 120-124 Main (constructed, 1895; demolished, ca. 1975)
Wills & Gnose Block, 409-411 East Park (constructed, 1895; demolished, ca. 1975)
Durston Block, 201 Main (constructed, 1897; destroyed by fire, 1984)
B.A.&P. Office, 300 West Commercial (constructed, 1897-1898; condition, National Register Listing)
B.A.& P. Machine Shops, West Commercial (constructed, 1897; condition, contributing to National Register Historic District)
B.A.& P. Depot, Foot of Hickory (constructed, 1893; demolished, date unknown
Dolan & Hamill Double House/Residence, 418 Maple (constructed, 1897; condition, altered)
Deer Lodge County Courthouse, 800 South Main (constructed, 1899-1900; condition, National Register Listing)
Deer Lodge County Jail, 107 East Eighth (constructed, 1899-1900; condition, altered)
2nd Lincoln School, 506 Chestnut (constructed, 1898; destroyed by fire, ca. 1950)
Original Anaconda High School, 515 Main (constructed, 1902, demolished, 1955)
St. Angela's Academy, 315 West Fourth (constructed, 1902; demolished, 1922)
St. Paul's Church Rectory, 218 East Park (constructed, 1902 [original rectory built in 1888 and incorporated into the 1902 reconstruction]; condition: original)

Daniel Dwyer

Anaconda contractor and brick mason Daniel Dwyer was born in Castletown, Berehaven, County Cork, Ireland in 1850. He immigrated to the United States in 1873, first locating in Michigan, where he was employed by the Calumet-Hecla Mining Company as a brick mason foreman. He moved to Butte in 1878 and came to Anaconda in approximately 1886 to help the Anaconda Company construct the New Lower Works northeast of Anaconda. At the Lower Works, he specifically designed and constructed the large smoke stack. He also constructed several of the brick business blocks along Main Street either by himself or with the help of his partner John Cosgrove. He was elected a trustee of the Anaconda School Board in 1890 and as the third mayor of the City of Anaconda in 1893; he served one term as mayor. His services were advertised well into the 1920s. He died in 1943.[216]

Buildings: *Daniel Dwyer*: Dwyer Block, 114 Main (constructed, 1890; demolished, ca. 1975)
Dwyer Residence, 308 West Park (constructed, 1891; demolished, ca. 1975)
Petritz Block, 115-117 Main (constructed, 1892 [with Dwyer constructing upper story enlargement and rear addition, as well, in 1893]; condition, original)
St. Ann's Addition, 600 Block Oak (addition constructed, 1893 [original hospital building constructed in 1888-1889]; demolished, 1955)
Anaconda Street Railway Barn #02, 807 East Commercial (constructed, 1892; condition, altered)

---

[215]"Builders of Houses." *Anaconda Standard.* 12/20/1896, 16:1.

[216]Miller. 357.
  "Dan Dwyer Claimed by Death Here." *Anaconda Standard.* 5/21/43. 1:7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dwyer & Cosgrove: See above.

John Hamill

John Hamill, of the esteemed firm of Dolan & Hamill, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland in 1863. He learned the skills of contracting in his native land but immigrated to America as a young man. He came to Anaconda in 1886, working on his own until approximately 1890, when he and J.P. Dolan formed the firm of Dolan and Hamill. After the split of Dolan & Hamill in approximately 1905, Hamill formed a new firm with Timothy C. Calnan. He died in 1921.[217]

> Buildings   *John Hamill*: Montana Hotel, 200 Main (constructed, 1888-1889; condition, delisted from National Register after 1978 alterations)
>
> *Dolan & Hamill*: See Above.
>
> *Hamill & Calnan*: St. Peter's School, 321 Alder (constructed, 1908; demolished, ca. 1980)

John Jacobson

Long-time Anaconda resident and builder John Lund Jacobson immigrated to the United States from Norway during the early 1880s. He arrived in Anaconda in approximately 1885, working on numerous residences and buildings in Anaconda between 1895 and 1925. Although originally employed for the Anaconda Company at the Upper Works, he soon established himself as an independent contractor and was able to secure a number of contracts over the years, specializing in residential constructions. A number of building permits listed in the local newspapers during the 1910s credit him with constructing a large number of the Craftsman-styled cottages and bungalows in town; however, the exact locations of these residences were not recorded.

> Buildings: Anaconda City Hall, 401 East Commercial (constructed, 1895; condition, National Register Listing)
> 404 East Park (constructed, ca.1890; demolished, ca. 1915)
> 318 East Commercial (constructed, 1896; condition, altered)
> 412 East Third (constructed, ca.1904; condition, original)
> Our Savior's Evangelical Norwegian Lutheran Church, 424 Chestnut (constructed, 1904-05; condition, destroyed by fire, 1927)
> 601 Chestnut (constructed, ca. 1914; condition, original)
> 1019 East Fourth (constructed, 1915; condition, altered)
> 600 Walnut (constructed, 1915; condition, original)
> 619 West Sixth (constructed 1915; condition, altered)
> 719 Chestnut (constructed, 1914; condition, original)

---

[217] "John Hamill, Old Resident, Called." *Anaconda Standard*. 11/20/21, 8:5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Johnson & Law

The firm of A. Johnson and William Law, general contractors, came to Anaconda in approximately 1897. From approximately 1898 to 1916, they constructed a number of residential and commercial buildings in Anaconda, most of which remain undocumented. After 1905, the firm operated out of an office in William Law's residence at 708 Main.

Buildings:	Walker Building, 409-411 East Park (constructed, 1902; demolished, ca. 1975)
	Office/Residence, 708 Main (constructed, 1905; condition, original)
	Washoe Brewery Building, 1200 East Park (constructed, 1905; condition, original)
	Daly Gym Annex, 408 Main (constructed 1914-1915; condition, original)
	Elks Building, 219 Main (constructed, 1913; destroyed by fire, 1986)

Andrew Leck:

Andrew Leck and his brother William came to Anaconda in approximately 1888 and established a general contracting firm. During the 1890s they rivaled the firm of Dolan & Hamill in the number of large contracts that they secured as the Leck Brothers Contracting firm. They primarily constructed architect-designed, masonry commercial buildings. Andrew Leck left Anaconda for Butte in 1900, where he focused primarily on residential construction.[218]

Buildings:	Methodist Episcopal Church, 200 East Third (constructed, 1890; condition, National Register Listing)
	Schoolhouse/residence, 412 West Fourth (constructed, 1888; condition, original)
	Church of Christ, 520 Oak (constructed, 1895; condition, altered)
	Lyceum Hall, 500 East Commercial (constructed, 1895; demolished, 1915)
	209 Main (constructed, 1897; condition, original)
	Margaret Theater, 305 Main (constructed, 1897; destroyed by fire, 1929)

D. F. McDevitt

Butte contractor/architect D.F. McDevitt, of the architectural firm McDevitt and Hancock, spent much time in Anaconda during 1888 and 1889. Like many of his fellow contractors, McDevitt was particularly skilled in applying his self-taught knowledge of building design to his trade. In 1889, he was appointed the local supervising architect and general contractor of the elaborate Montana Hotel building at 200 Main in Anaconda. Although designed by Chicago Architect W. W. Boyington, McDevitt supervised the on-site planning and implementation of Boyington's work. Mr. McDevitt was a native of Londonderry City, Ireland, immigrating to the United States in 1864. He came to Butte in 1880.[219]

Buildings:	Montana Hotel, 200 Main (constructed, 1888-1889; condition, delisted from National Register of Historic Places in 1978 due to extensive alterations)
	Copinus Block, 23 Main (constructed, 1889; condition, original)
	Starr Block, 106 East Commercial (constructed, 1889; condition, original)

Joseph Servatius

---

[218]Martin & Shovers. 121-22.

[219]Leeson. 1343.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 63

Unfortunately, there is little information regarding the background and training of local contractor Joseph Servatius. Yet he, like contractor John Jacobson, has been credited with constructing many Craftsman-styled cottages and bungalows in Anaconda, according to the building permits published in the local newspapers during the 1910s. Because Servatius did not advertise his services, his length of work in Anaconda is obscure. He most likely constructed buildings in Anaconda between approximately 1912 and 1920, with the bulk of his work occurring during 1915.

Buildings: Cook Bachelor Apartments, 415 Monroe (constructed, 1916; demolished, ca. 1930)
                  Residence, 715 Hickory (constructed, 1913; condition, original)
                  102 Locust (constructed, 1914; condition, original)
                  721 Oak (constructed, 1915 ; condition, original)

INFLUENCE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 1914-1982

The impact of the federal government on Anaconda's development and historic-built environment was relatively minor during the historic period. With the exception of a few open-ended public discussions about the construction of a federal building during the 1910s and the actual construction of a United States Post Office Building in 1933, politics and its influence on Anaconda were largely provincial in nature. However, federal projects played a larger role in the Anaconda landscape following the end of World War II, when federal housing projects, the offspring of New Deal legislation, were introduced to deal with the substandard housing problems of Montana's smaller communities, such as Anaconda.

A movement for the construction of a Federal building in Anaconda began in approximately 1914 and was the first evidence of federal governmental influence in the town. By 1915, local advocates of a Federal building had garnered enough support that the government sent an architect, O. Wenderoth, to Anaconda to investigate the possibility of constructing such a facility.[220] Preceding Wenderoth's visit, Montana Representative John Evans introduced a bill in the House of Representatives for a $125,000 appropriation of funds for construction of a Federal building in Anaconda; no decision by Congress was made, however.

Due to the onset of World War I and the scaled-down funding for federal construction projects during the 1920s, appropriations for a federal building/post office in Anaconda were delayed until 1930. In late 1931, bids for the construction of the Anaconda Post Office building were called and a site on the northwest corner of Main and East Third Street was procured. In February, 1933, the Neo-classical-styled Post Office building was opened, symbolizing stability and Depression-era federal government construction projects.[221]

In 1933, New Deal legislation came to the aid of many unemployed Anacondans, placing many men on the roles of the Civil Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration. Local projects included the interior repainting of the Courthouse; construction of a pool at Washoe Park; the construction of concrete sidewalks in residential neighborhoods; the installation of bridges, culverts and ditches; and the re-graveling and regrading of public roads. The federal government supplied between seventy-five and eighty-five percent of the funding. In 1935, the W.P.A. constructed a ski-jump ramp at Sheep's Gulch and improved the road leading up to Anaconda's newest recreation area.

---

[220]"Federal Architect Wants Information." *Anaconda Standard.* 1/11/15, 3:1.

[221]Kolba, Jim & Deer Lodge County Assessor's Office. Anaconda Post Office. National Register Nomination.
        Helena, MT: SHPO, 1985. Section 8. 1 & 4.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 64

Perhaps the largest and most conspicuous of the New Deal projects remaining in Anaconda is Mitchell Stadium at 1105 West Fifth Street. In October of 1938, the Works Progress Administration submitted a project proposal for the construction of an athletic stadium that included a football field, softball diamonds, a running track, tennis courts, change houses, a grandstand, flood lights, a public address system and landscaping. The price tag for the project was $86,200.80 with a $64,026 federal contribution.[222] With the help of in-kind contributions of material and labor from the Anaconda Company, courtesy of Company Manager Willard Mitchell, Mitchell stadium was constructed and opened for play the following autumn.

By 1939, W.P.A. projects in Anaconda had shifted away from improving and constructing recreational areas and public works to addressing the problems of substandard housing in the town. The Anaconda Housing Authority, under the auspices of the Federal Works Projects Administration, was incorporated in April, 1939. This organization immediately lobbied for a W.P.A. survey of Anaconda to determine local housing conditions. Funding for the survey was authorized, and once completed, the survey revealed that approximately forty percent of all families in Anaconda were residing in substandard dwellings.[223]

In reference to this information, the Anaconda Housing Authority applied for and received loans for the construction of several federal housing projects in Anaconda during the World War II and Post-World War II eras. Public housing complexes that were constructed in Anaconda included the Mount Haggin Homes in 1942, located on the northwest corner of Main and West Commercial Streets; the Victory Homes in 1943, located on East Commercial Street; the Cedar Park Homes in 1952, located on North Cedar Street; and the P.J. Haggin Manor in 1970, located on the 200 Block of West Commercial Street. Through this agency, over 370 dwellings or apartment units were provided for Anaconda residents. In addition to these public housing projects, the National Guard of Montana constructed a substantial armory building east of Anaconda in 1961.

The federally-funded Urban Renewal program began to affect the historic-built environment in Anaconda by the early 1970s. While pursuing an agenda of residential rehabilitation, commercial revitalization, and spot demolition, a number of historic business blocks, buildings and Queen Anne cottages were sacrificed. These demolitions were performed in compliance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*. Historically and architecturally-significant buildings removed during the 1970s and early 1980s included St. Paul's Church at 220 East Park, the Ancient Order of Hibernians Hall at 321 East Commercial, and the George Wellcome home at 700 Hickory.

It was hoped that the removal of blighted structures would revitalize the central business district and the surrounding neighborhoods. However, in 1978, a group of citizens organized the Citizens' Defense Fund, a group that opposed the Urban Renewal Agenda. During that year, they filed a lawsuit challenging the City of Anaconda's decision to allow the demolition of six square blocks in the downtown area for the construction of a proposed shopping mall.[224] In the meantime, the issue was put to a vote, and the local electorate decided to halt Urban Renewal effectively, and little demolition occurred during 1978.

---

[222]"W.P.A. Project Proposal." *Anaconda Company Records*. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives,
Manuscript Collection #169, Box 2:27.

[223]Vine, Robert. Fifty Years of Growth and Progress: Housing Authority of the City of Anaconda. Anaconda, MT:
Anaconda Housing Authority, 1989. 1.

[224]Citizens Defense Fund, Plaintiff, vs. Edward J. Gallagher, Director, Community Development Agency,
Consolidated Government of the City of Anaconda-County of Deer Lodge, et al. Memorandum Re. Findings ·
of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order. Butte Division of United States District Court, Butte, Montana.
Filed, 11/3/1978, Case # Cv-78-63-Bu.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 65

Although the Citizens' Defense Fund's won its lawsuit, the impact of Urban Renewal was substantial. A number of significant Anaconda buildings and residences were demolished in the name of residential and commercial revitalization.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, 1883-1945

Cultural/Education:

Because of Marcus Daly's desire to see Anaconda remain the most contemporary and progressive community in Montana, the town's cultural climate thrived, with widespread and diverse opportunities for education and personal enrichment. The literary and   ·
educational environment in town was punctuated by a first-class, world-renowned publication, the *Anaconda Standard* newspaper; an advanced public library; and a progressive and well-supported public school system.

Although dominated for nearly sixty years by the *Anaconda Standard*, Marcus Daly's and the Anaconda Company's journalistic mouthpiece, Anaconda was not without other publications over the years. The *Anaconda Review* was the first newspaper to captivate local readers, publishing its first issue in May, 1884. The *Review*, originally edited and published by John S. Mills, began its reign on the presses of the *Butte Intermountain*. It was not until July, 1885 under new owner L.O. Leonard when a Washington hand press was hauled from Helena to Anaconda that the *Review* was published locally. The *Anaconda Review* was published until 1894. The short-lived *Anaconda Gazette* was also listed as a daily local paper in 1885-86, with John S. Mills serving as its publisher after he sold the *Review*, but no copies of the publication or any other information about its existence remain. The *Anaconda Recorder* was the only Republican publication that dared to tread the heavily democratic-laden waters of the town between 1896-97. And even the suburb of Carroll had a semi-weekly publication that was distributed during 1890 called the *News Item*.

None of the other local papers, however, could compare to the local, state, national, and international coverage of Marcus Daly's *Anaconda Standard*, which was published from Anaconda from 1889 until 1928, when it was moved to the *Montana Standard* press in Butte. Two events prompted Daly to establish the *Anaconda Standard*. After Montana became a state in 1889, Daly launched a plan to have Anaconda designated the capital city of Montana. In addition Daly's corporate, political, and personal rival, William Andrews Clark, had already established the *Butte Miner* newspaper, which tactically criticized Daly on every front. Consequently, Marcus Daly created the *Standard*, his own democratic publication that would put Anaconda on the map and silence Clark in the process.

In his pursuit of establishing a first-rate daily newspaper, Daly was saddled with the arduous task of finding an experienced and refined publisher and newspaperman who was willing to assume the risk of producing a major metropolitan-styled publication in a rugged mountain hamlet. He found that man in Dr. John Hurst Durston, a philologist, professor, and newspaper editor from Syracuse, New York. Daly had been impressed by a political editorial written by Durston for the *Anaconda Review* in 1888. He thus offered Durston the job along with a blank check to soothe any of Durston's doubts about the sincerity of the offer. The *Anaconda Standard* was born for a purported $5,000,000, publishing its first issue from an Anaconda shoe shop on September 4, 1889.

Over the years, the newspaper matured to become the leading daily in Montana--at one point having a circulation of over 40,000 people nationwide. Branch offices were located in every major city in the west, with international points of distribution as well. The democratic daily became well known for its color comics, illustrations, and political caricatures. The *Standard* assumed a new role once the Clark-Daly feud diminished at the turn of the century. The corporate and political domination of the Anaconda Company began to emerge, and the *Standard* metamorphosed from Daly's veiled pen to the Anaconda Company's political mouthpiece, taking charge of the corporate and industrial environment of the state. In 1928, the *Anaconda Standard* and the *Butte Miner* merged under the ownership of the Anaconda Company. It was not until 1957 that the Anaconda Company relinquished its control of the paper, which by that time was merely a small pull-out section of Butte's *Montana Standard*.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   ·   Page 66

In addition to having a first-class newspaper in the town, Anaconda was fortunate enough to build a substantial public library building. With the support and patronage of Phoebe Hearst, the widow of California newspaper giant, millionaire, and Daly supporter George Hearst, Anaconda received its first public library with over 1,500 volumes on July 22, 1895 at 308 Cherry Street, a former Anaconda Company office building. The building housed the temporary quarters of the Hearst Free Public Library while Mrs. Hearst and architect F. S. Van Tress refined plans for a larger structure. Van Tress designed a Grecian Classical-styled library building on the southeast corner of Main and East Fourth Streets at 405 Main. Construction began in the summer of 1897 with completion in June, 1898. The Hearst family financed the construction of the library and supported the edifice for nearly six years. Responsibility and maintenance of the library was transferred to the city of Anaconda by Mrs. Hearst in 1904.[225] By 1923, the library held over 16,000 volumes for public use.[226] It was joined in town in approximately 1910 by a Christian Science Library at 209 Main Street (relocated to 316 Oak Street by 1930).

With such a well-established literary community in Anaconda, it is not surprising that the town boasted an admirable public education system as well. Within three months of the town's founding, Judge M.J. Fitzpatrick had opened Anaconda's first school. The location of Anaconda's original school building is disputable, with accounts ranging from the corner of Main and West Park, where the Montana Hotel is located today, to the corner of East Commercial and Chestnut Streets. But all accounts concede that Anaconda's first classes were held in a one-room frame or log cabin.[227] In April, 1884, the first board of education was elected, consisting of William Read, Edwin B. Waterbury and Dr. Allen Hardenbrook. Their first official act was to call a special election to approve the issuance of school district bonds. These bonds were approved and a three-room brick school building was constructed in 1885 at 408 Main Street, the site of the present original Anaconda Junior High School and Daly Gymnasium.

Despite the construction of the brick school on Main Street, Anaconda's educational system was relatively transient in nature during the first six years of the town's existence. As the population frenetically expanded, the brick school building became overcrowded. Consequently, instructors were forced to hold classes for the overflow of children in a variety of residences and buildings around town. Yet citizens felt confident enough by 1889 to authorize funding for Anaconda's first substantial public school building--the Central School at 408 Main Street. Central School was constructed by remodeling and adding to the original, three-room brick school building on that site.[228]

Completed in October, 1889, Central School originally catered to grade school students, but during the 1890-91 school year, Anaconda's first high school opened in the building. Over the next six years, during a time in which Anaconda experienced its largest period of growth, three other large school buildings were constructed to service the children of the growing number of families in Anaconda: the Lincoln School at 506 Chestnut (replaced), the Prescott School at 509 West Park (now an apartment house) and the Bryan School at 815 East Fourth (demolished). The schools' curriculums and equipment represented some of the most advanced in the state. Classes included everything from drawing to advanced science, while school equipment included such items as microscopes and typewriters.

---

[225] *Anaconda Standard,* 5/21/04, 5.

[226] "Anaconda Has Enviable Record." *Anaconda Standard.* 12/16/23, part 2, 4:3.

[227] "Anaconda Public Schools." *Anaconda Standard.* 1/20/01, 5:3.
    "Its Boys and Girls." Ibid. 10/23/1892, 3:5.

[228] "Its Boys and Girls." *Anaconda Standard.* 10/23/1892, 3:5.
    "Heard on the Streets." *Anaconda Standard.* 4/14/1892, 3:2.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 67

The turn of the century brought a new era of education to the forefront in Anaconda with the establishment of a parochial school system in the town. Feeling that there was a substantial need to nourish the academic *and* moral consciences of Anaconda's Catholic school children, the Reverend A. R. Coopman of St. Peter's parish began an active campaign to open a Catholic school. In 1899, his plans were realized when the St. Ursula's Academy was opened in a rented two-story building at 1001 East Third Street (now demolished). The school soon expanded and more classrooms were opened at 1016 East Third (now demolished). The school buildings on East Third Street were abandoned in 1901, when the Ursuline Sisters began constructing a large academy at 1008 East Fourth Street. The construction of this school was abruptly halted not long after the cornerstone of the building was laid due to inadequate funds and the bishop's desire for a parochial school rather than an academy. The Ursuline schools on the east side of Anaconda were therefore abandoned.[229]

Although short-lived, St. Ursula's Academy provided Coopman's inspiration for a larger parochial school campaign in 1901 and 1902. Reappointed as the pastor of St. Paul's parish across town, Reverend Coopman secured funding and purchased a half block on the southeast corner of Maple and West Fourth Streets for the construction of St. Angela's Academy, a Catholic-based school focusing on the education of advanced students, although some elementary-level classes were provided as well. In addition to the regular curriculum, the new school offered instruction in "fancy work" every Saturday afternoon in 1902 for the young ladies and matrons of Anaconda.[230] The first public high school building was also constructed in 1902. St. Angela's Academy became St. Paul's School in 1907, and the following year, St. Peter's parish constructed a school at 321 Alder across the street from the church.

Other private schools opened their doors in Anaconda during the 1890s. William H. Tripp operated an art school at 401 East Park in 1892. Two short-lived business colleges also appeared during the late 1890s. Those schools included the Anaconda Business College, located in the Furst Block at 113.5 East Park by Professor C.E. Taylor and the Copper City Commercial College, located in the Wills & Gnose Block at 409.5 East Park by Professor H.O. Sisson. The latter college was later renamed Sisson's Business College and was relocated in the Durston Block at 201 Main.[231] Instruction at Sisson's included courses in shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, bookkeeping, English and drawing. In 1905, an office of the International Correspondence Schools was located in the Bank Block at 123 Main Street. In 1916, Collier Commercial and Preparatory School appeared at 23 Main Street. And in 1930, Mrs. Mary Johnson operated a business college at 300 East Fourth Street.

The Anaconda public school district adopted the modern junior high school curriculum in 1927, opening a new public junior high school building at 408 Main Street, the site of the original Central School. With the exception of the original Anaconda Junior High School, however, few changes occurred in the Anaconda school system until the late 1940s and early 1950s. At that time, there was considerable discussion concerning the dilapidated and overcrowded conditions of Anaconda schools. Four new modern buildings, in addition to a modern physical education and athletic center, were therefore constructed. These projects included the Washington School in 1949; the Memorial Gymnasium and the third Lincoln School in 1950; Anaconda Central High School, a Catholic high school sponsored by both St. Peter's and St. Paul's parishes, in 1952; and the present Anaconda Senior High School in 1954-1955.

Entertainment, Parks and Recreation:

---

[229]"Jubilarian Has Spent 50 Years in Anaconda, Has Made History of St. Peter Parish, Its Church and School."
Montana Standard. 9/9/45, 8:1-5.

[230] "City's Ursuline Schools --- Their Sister Teachers." *Anaconda Standard,* 12/21/02, part 2, 9:1-3.

[231]In the Shadow of Mount Haggin. Deer Lodge County History Group, comp. Anaconda, MT: Deer Lodge
County History Group, 1975, 165.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

As was characteristic in many mountain mining/smelting towns, entertainment and recreational centers had large impacts on the historic landscape and community in Anaconda. Theaters were one of the first social institutions to be established in town. The Auditorium (also known as Maquire's Opera House) opened during the summer of 1884 on the southwest corner of East Commercial and Cherry Streets. Located on the site of the winter ice-skating rink, the crudely-constructed, rustic-styled frame building with make-shift stage was operated by famous Butte theater manager John Maguire.[232] A variety of operas and vaudeville acts, as well as some dances, professional prize-fights, and social gatherings, were performed or held in the building between 1884 and approximately 1887. The Auditorium closed its doors to theatrical production in 1887 when the Evans Opera House was opened. After the Auditorium was dismantled, the building was converted into commercial retail space.

Another early theater, the Palace, at the southwest corner of East Front and Oak Streets was open by 1885, and like the Auditorium, it hosted a variety of live productions. In September, 1887, the upper-story of a brick block at 12 Main Street was remodeled with a stage and gallery for the Evans Opera House and Theater. This third theater and auditorium housed such shows as "The Tigress" and "The Spider and the Fly." In 1895, Mark Twain even entertained Anacondans at the Evans Opera House as the start of a year-long speaking tour.[233]

In May of 1895, an Anaconda Theater Association formed to promote the performing arts. This group launched a campaign to build a high-class opera house and theater in Anaconda. Within a year, nearly $30,000 had been contributed by local residents toward the construction of the grand Margaret Theater, a 2-story brick edifice and predecessor to the Washoe Theater at 305 Main Street.[234] The Margaret, named for Mrs. Margaret Daly, was designed by Minneapolis architect Harry G. Carter and included 1,200 seats, with eight boxes, a balcony, a gallery, hot-air heat and modern plumbing.[235] The opening performance--"The Hoosier Doctor"--occurred on September 20, 1897. The Margaret Theater entertained thousands of people for over thirty years. Yet after the theater was purchased by the Washoe Amusement Company in 1926 and renamed the Sundial Theater, it was destroyed by fire (in 1929).

A number of relatively short-lived and insignificant theater establishments entertained Anaconda residents between 1900 and 1936, the year that the Washoe Theater at 305 Main was completed. The Union Family (in the remodeled Evans Opera House), Alcazar, Grand, Reel, Empire, Bijou, Imperial and Bluebird Theaters were among the many playhouses and moving-picture establishments that appeared in town. After the destruction of the original Margaret, however, the Washoe Amusement Company, which had been active in Anaconda's performing arts community since approximately 1915, began lobbying for local support of the construction of a new movie palace on the Main Street site. In 1931, the construction of the $200,000, Art Moderne-styled Washoe Theater began and was completed in 1936. Equipped with its original murals, mezzanine lounge, and blue silk, hand-painted curtain, the Washoe Theater remains in operation and was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.[236]

Local dance halls, social centers, and athletic facilities were also popular recreation centers in early-day Anaconda. Dance Halls such as the St. Peter & Paul's Hall at 500 East Fourth, the Ancient Order of Hibernians' Hall at 321 East Commercial, and Turner Hall at

---

[232] "In Social Circles" & "The Drama." *Anaconda Standard.* 7/1/23, part 2, 2:1.

[233] Kelly, Matt J. Anaconda: Montana's Copper City. Butte, MT: Artcraft Printers, 1983. 39.

[234] Staudohar, Constance. "Anaconda's Margaret Theater." Anaconda, Montana: 1883-1983. Ruth Meidl & George Wellcome, eds. & comps. Anaconda, MT: Anaconda Centennial Committee, 1983, 4-6.

[235] "The Margaret Theater." *Anaconda Standard.* 8/19/1897, 3:1.

[236] DeHaas, John N., Jr. Washoe Theater. National Register Nomination. Unpub. Helena, MT: MT SHPO, 1982. Section 7, 1-2.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 69

321 West Commercial sponsored local bands, held weekly dances and offered refreshments. In 1904, a city brass band and an orchestra organized to cater to these and other social events. Other facilities were operated as athletic gyms and clubs. George Savage opened the Anaconda Natatorium on West Park in 1889. By 1903, both the former Evans Opera House and Turner Hall had been renovated into gymnasiums and basketball courts for Anaconda's young people. The Washoe Rifle Club organized the following year, with headquarters in Washoe Park, and sponsored a number of local shoots and tournaments. Hockey, skating, and curling rinks were popular throughout the town on a variety of vacant lots.

Horse racing was also a local favorite between 1887 and 1944. Marcus Daly had been hooked on the sport of breeding and racing horses by his friend and fellow investor James Ben Ali Haggin. Daly and Morgan Evans announced plans to construct a racetrack east of town in 1886.[237] This early track may have been located directly east of Carroll, which was platted the following year, but the exact location of this original track is obscure. Nevertheless, this early track was used for approximately one year until plans were announced for the construction of a new larger facility west of the Original Townsite. The Anaconda Driving Park was completed with a one-mile track in 1888. In 1896, this track was improved and a double-decker grandstand with seating for over 2,000 was constructed. A number of famous sprinters raced on the track and included not only Marcus Daly's beloved thoroughbred Tammany, but also Cyclone, Big Dutch, Red Dick, Scottish Chieftain, Ogden and Leora and Lark.[238]

The racing track was vacated between 1914 and 1929 when parimutuel racing was outlawed in Montana, but an athletic park was constructed by the Anaconda Company on the site in 1922. This athletic park utilized the grandstands for spectators of track meets and baseball and football games.[239] The racetrack facility was reopened in 1929, however, when the state law that had banned racing was repealed. The original Anaconda Driving Park, with a new track and upgraded grandstand, was christened the Marcus Daly Race Track in a memorial tribute to Anaconda's founder and benefactor.[240] In 1944, the third and last set of grandstands constructed at the racetrack was destroyed by fire. In 1949, the area was opened as the Second Western Addition Subdivision with the last remaining racetrack building, a barn, removed in 1953.

Besides horse-racing a variety of gambling and other seedier forms of entertainment occupied the spare time of Anaconda residents. Catering to the largely single, male population that dominated Anaconda during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a robust red light district emerged on the 300 block of West Commercial, the 100 Block of Main, Laveta, and West Front Streets in the late 1880s. Complete with saloons, brothels, parlor houses, gambling parlors, and opium joints, the area flourished with such landmark establishments as Bruno Mainville's Saloon (and cribs), Sam Landry's Saloon (and brothel), Tom Daly's Saloon (and gambling joint), and Moorhouse, Albertson & Company (and Big George and Jimmie Johnson's betting parlor).[241] Faro was the game of choice, and the working women in the brothels were left to ply their trade provided that they paid a mandatory monthly "court fine" to the city judge.

---

[237] *Anaconda Weekly Review*. 10/14/1886.
   Finnegan, Alice Clark. Interviewed by Kim Morrison. Anaconda, MT, 9/16/1994. Notes in possession of the author.

[238] Eggleston, Charles. The City of Anaconda: Its First Twenty-Five Years, 1883-1908. Anaconda, MT: Standard Publishing Company, 1908. 29.

[239] "Anaconda New Athletic Field, Dedicated Recently, is Finest of Kind in Entire State." *Anaconda Standard*. 6/11/22, 9:4.

[240] "Notes from the Archives." *Montana Standard*. 7/13/1981, 2.

[241] "Big Fire Anniversary." *Anaconda Standard*. 2/16/1900, 3:1.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Popular brick parlor houses included the Globe and the Monogram, with the most notorious Anaconda Madames including Florence Clark and Belle Riley. Many of Anaconda's "ladies" transacted business in the brothels. Others, however, such as the popular Frisco Nell, chose to ply their trade instead from small rooms known as cribs located between saloons and in the alleys. Laveta Street ("La Veta" is a French-Spanish combination that, when translated, means dish rag) seems to have been the anchor of the original red light district, with its lurid night life and was characterized by such events as "hilarity, music...laughter...drunken brawls...brutal assaults...[and] bright lights." In 1894, a fence was erected on the south side of the street to relieve passengers of the B.A.&P. trains from a "disgusting sight."[242]

The expansion of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway in 1897 forced the abandonment of West Front, Laveta, and the north side of the 300 through the 700 blocks of West Commercial Streets. Coinciding with this development, as well as the annexation of the Northern Addition, the residents and establishments of the red light district (with the exception of Sam Landry's Saloon) were given thirty days to remove themselves to the new addition north of the railroad tracks.[243] This area of town became known as "Mainville" to area residents, for Bruno Mainville's saloon and brothel on Mainville (now Pennsylvania) Avenue, and the "Badlands" to city officials. In addition to Mainville, at least one brothel and many gambling establishments were also located at the intersection of Front and Main Streets by the early 1900s.

A movement to rid Anaconda entirely of its more unpleasant elements began around the turn of the century. Numerous raids of residences, purported opium joints, and other establishments in Mainville and on West Commercial were carried out between 1900 and 1905. In 1902, saloon owner Sam Landry was tried and convicted of "maintaining, abiding and renting houses of ill-repute."[244] ·It was not until 1917, however, that red-light residents were forced to take a lower profile in the community. During this year, a state law was enacted that required all red light districts to close and all womens' conduct to be above reproach. The *Anaconda Standard* reported on the evening that this law was to take effect that a mass exodus of prostitutes and panderers from Anaconda had taken place the day before.[245]

The 1917 law did not entirely relieve the town of its hurdy gurdy houses or gambling parlors. Those establishments merely found less conspicuous ways to remain in Anaconda. The town's last brothel, for example, did not appear in the red light district, but instead was purportedly located at 313.5 East Park. This establishment closed down in 1956 after a man was thrown out of an upstairs window, crawled across the street, down the block, and died on the front steps of City Hall at 401 East Commercial.[246]

Although the presence of the red light district somewhat tarnished Anaconda's reputation, family-oriented activities were available in the town. A variety of parks, resorts and other outdoor recreational facilities were located in or near Anaconda. Such facilities included Washoe Park, northwest of Anaconda. Washoe Park, originally known as the "Pleasure Park," the "Lake Park" and the "Anaconda Park," was first constructed on eleven acres in June, 1890 by James Richie. Utilized for years as a picnic area by local

---

[242] "As to La Veta Street." *Anaconda Standard.* 9/24/1894, 3:5.
    Stoddard, F. "Anaconda Bureau." Anaconda, MT: Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Historical Society.
        Miscellaneous file, "Stoddard Scrapbook." No date.

[243] "Another Addition." *Anaconda Recorder.* 5/18/1897, 1:3.

[244] "Landry Found Guilty." *Anaconda Standard.* 5/16/02, 4:1.

[245] "Red Lights not to be Allowed Tonight." *Anaconda Standard.* 2/1/17.

[246] Hansen, Jerry. Interviewed by Kim Morrison. Anaconda, Montana, 5/18/1994. Notes in possession of the
    author.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 71

farmers and ranchers, the area was upgraded between 1890-92 with a man-made lake; a boating course; a dance hall with a bowling alley, shooting gallery, billiard room, and gymnasium; athletic fields; a rifle club clubhouse; a half-mile bicycle-racing course; and croquet grounds. The advent of the electric streetcar system prompted Marcus Daly to authorize the improvement of the park, where the first set of streetcar barns for the railway were located. In 1892, the streetcars ran to the park every half hour for a $.05 fare, and a Montana Union railroad car carried passengers to the edge of the park.[247]

Although the park was temporarily abandoned between 1897 and 1905, the Anaconda Company renewed its commitment to total employee well-being by assuming responsibility, improvement, and maintenance of Washoe Park, as it came to be known after 1893. The Company maintained the park as an outdoor resort for Company employees and their families.[248] Improvements included the expansion of the park to sixty-five acres, construction of a small zoo on the west side of the park and a new dancing pavilion in 1907; construction of a state fish hatchery in 1908; and expansion of the park zoo in 1916.

The state fish hatchery was a project of the State Fish & Game Commission. In 1907, Anaconda smelter manager E.P. Mathewson was the chairman of this commission, and he was instrumental in establishing the first state hatchery in Anaconda. A residence, icehouse, and hatchery building were constructed, and the Company loaned the state over $9,000 to begin operations in 1908. In 1913, the Anaconda Company again came to the aid of the state, supplying the labor for the construction of new concrete troughs, a closed water supply system, a whitefish battery and an aquarium.[249]

The Anaconda Company also maintained the Alexander Glover cabin in Washoe Park, which remains the oldest building in the Anaconda vicinity. The Glover cabin was constructed in 1865 and was originally located on the Glover Ranch in the vicinity of the current First Western Addition. The cabin served as headquarters for Morgan Evans and his survey crew when they came to assess the Warm Springs Canyon location for a smelter and townsite in 1883. A few years after the town was established, the cabin was moved to Washoe Park. The Company employed a full-time gardener and a watchman at Washoe Park, until ownership and responsibility reverted to the county in the mid-1960s.[250]

Washoe Park was abandoned between 1897 and 1905 because the Anaconda Company had designed a small rural resort four miles west of town in approximately 1899. Originally known as the Mount Haggin Park and Summer Resort, Mountain View Park was open to the public by the Anaconda Company from 1899 until approximately 1904. The B.A.&P. operated scheduled trains to the park, which hosted a theater, a dancing pavilion, an ice cream parlor, skating rink and baseball grounds. The distance from town, however, was a major inconvenience for Anaconda residents and it spelled the park's doom. In 1905, the resort was abandoned by the Anaconda Company.

Other regional parks lured Anaconda residents out of town during the early 1900s. They included the Gregson (Fairmont) Hot Springs Resort southeast of town. Gregson Hot Springs was originally acquired as a part of the George and Eli Gregson ranch in 1869.[251] The

---

[247] "Anaconda Park." *Anaconda Standard*. 5/21/1892, 3:2.

[248] *Anaconda Company Records*. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection #169, 1938 Memorandum.

[249] Alvord Bill. "The History of the Montana Fisheries Division." Unpublished. Helena, MT: Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 1985. Montana State Buildings Inventory File, SHPO. 13, 22.

[250] Dolan, Mary. 25.

[251] Speck. 76.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 72

Gregson brothers did not commercialize the property, but they did allow swimming enthusiasts to enjoy the site. Then, in 1896, Con Hayes leased the property and announced plans to construct a hotel and natatorium designed by Butte architect Charles Lane.[252] Mr. Hayes, however, did not build this hotel until 1902. The hot springs was upgraded under a variety of different lessees and owners over the years. In 1915 and 1916 Gregson was reconstructed after a fire; after another fire in 1926, the resort was upgraded. In 1927, the resort included an indoor and an outdoor swimming pool that utilized the 2,000,000 gallons of water per day produced by the hot springs. In addition, a brick hotel building, a bathing pavilion, and a variety of picnicking and camping grounds appeared. A golf course and dude ranch were also planned at the site, which was visited by an average of 300,000 people per year by 1927.[253] Along with Gregson Hot Springs, other favorite outdoor recreational areas included Lost Creek Falls; Georgetown and Silver Lakes; and the Carroll Athletic Park, bicycle-racing track, and picnic grounds east of town, constructed in 1897.

Sports played a primary role in the leisure time of Anacondans with baseball leading the charge as the most popular recreational sport. Baseball fields were constructed at local parks as early as 1892. Area baseball enthusiasts were delighted when the Anaconda Company donated the block bordered by West Third, West Fourth, Hickory, and Main Streets to the city in 1901. Their hopes for a full-scale baseball field and playground, however, were not realized until 1904, when city officials authorized the landscaping of the block. In early June, a large group of small boys spent many hours clearing rocks and debris from the field, which was ready for its first baseball game within one week. The City Common doubled as an ice-skating rink in the winter; band concerts were also held in the park.

The Common was improved in May, 1913, when the grounds were leveled and a three-foot high fence added. A grandstand with seating for 1,000 was also proposed, but nearby property owners convinced the City Commission to reject the idea. A grandstand was constructed a few years later however, but torn down in 1927 during another set of improvements at the Common, during which time sidewalks were laid, the Common was leveled, trees were planted, and the current Grecian Classical-styled bandstand on the south side of the field was erected.[254] A previous bandstand had been constructed during the 1910s at the northeast corner of the park.

Most baseball games were removed to Washoe Park from the Common after a new baseball field and stadium were constructed in the park in 1948-1949. In addition, new sporting facilities opened up new opportunities for sporting enthusiasts: Mitchell Stadium with its track and football field were constructed in 1937 and 1938 by the Works Progress Administration, and Memorial Gymnasium and Pool on the southeast corner of Hickory and West Sixth Streets was opened in 1950.

Clubs and Fraternities:

The clubs and fraternities of Anaconda have represented a wide range of interests over the many years. Civic improvement, charity, recreation, and ethnic solidarity were among the most popular of causes assumed by the organizations in town, many of which featured women's auxiliaries and junior chapters.

---

[252] *New Northwest*. Deer Lodge. 3/13/1896, 1:2.

[253] "New Gregson Hot Springs Offers Patrons Finest Bathing Resort in Northwest." *Anaconda Standard*, 7/17/1927, part 3, 1:1-7 through 5:3.
  "To Make Gregson National Resort." Ibid. 2:1-3.
  "350,000 Visited Gregson in 1926." Ibid. 3:3.

[254] "Plans being Formed for the New Park's Improvement." *Anaconda Standard*. 12/1/01, 19:5-7.
  "Work Progressing at Anaconda Park." Ibid. 6/4/27, 6:1.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 73

In 1889, the *R.L. Polk's Anaconda Directory* listed the following organizations in Anaconda: Ancient Order of Hibernians, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Pythias, I.O.O.F., Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, and Select Knights of the A.O.U.W., Ladies' Aid Society, and Salvation Army.[255] Within seven years, the number of clubs and fraternities in Anaconda, as well as their representative interests, had greatly expanded. Almost fifty organizations were located in Anaconda in 1896, reflecting the ethnic origins, occupations, and moralistic agendas of Anacondans. Some of these clubs included the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Degree of Honor (an A.O.U.W. Auxiliary), the Catholic Knights of America, the Hoodoos of the World, the Independent order of Foresters, the Good Templars, the Irish National Alliance, the Turn Verein, the Norden Society, the Ancient Onion Society, the Knights of Maccabees, the Masons, the Anaconda Dairymen and Helpers' Assembly, the National League of Musicians, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.[256] In 1923, an *Anaconda Standard* article indicated that at least seventy different fraternal or labor organizations had set up quarters in the city.[257]

Joining the numerous fraternal organizations in Anaconda by 1930 were two African-American clubs: the Atlantic Club was established prior to 1925 and held meetings at 8 Main Street; the Autumn Leaf Club had headquarters in the old Evans Opera House at 12 ½ Main Street; and "Colored" branches of the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Eastern Star held meetings at 121 Main Street. Other ethnic groups with affiliated fraternal lodges in Anaconda by 1930: the Slavonians, the Serbians, the Croatians, the Scottish, the Scandinavians, and the Norwegians. Several local service organizations also appeared in town, including the Kiwanis, Rotary, and Anaconda Clubs. The Anaconda Country Club at Opportunity east of town had been established in 1916 as well, providing Anaconda's elite with one of the premiere club houses and golf courses in Montana.
Originally, a majority of the organizations in town would share meeting space in local lodge halls. Daly Hall, Evans Hall, Anaconda Hall and Standard Hall were the choice meeting places.[258] Yet by the late 1890s, a number of organizations began to construct their own meeting halls, as both funding and membership increased. The Ancient Order of Hibernians constructed an elaborately detailed brick hall on the southwest corner of Cedar and East Commercial. The Masons constructed a temple on the 200 Block of West Park in 1906. The Knights of Columbus renovated a brick building, formerly used by the Anaconda Company as an office building, into a fraternal hall on the northwest corner of Cherry and East Third Streets in 1910. And the Elks constructed a large brick hall at 219 Main in 1913. Unfortunately, all of these buildings have been destroyed by fire or demolished and few fraternal hall buildings remain in Anaconda.

Although the organizations in town were largely male-oriented, some Anaconda women participated in clubs for sorority, general self-improvement, or society reformation. The agendas of most women's organizations focused on traditional areas of concern such as child welfare, education, civic improvement, and religious/moral advancement.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Anaconda Presbyterian Church was one of the most active of these societies, holding weekly teas and meetings and sponsoring fund-raising events for education and religious functions. The Women's Christian Temperance Union organized an Anaconda Chapter in April, 1892 working to further the cause of prohibition and the abolition of Anaconda's Red Light

---

[255] Anaconda City Directory. 1889, 516-519.

[256] "Anaconda's Good Year." *Anaconda Standard.* 12/20/1896, 17:3.

[257] "Anaconda Has Enviable Record." *Anaconda Standard.* 12/16/23, part 2, 4:2.

[258] Daly Hall was located near the southwest corner of Main and West Front Streets. Evans Hall was located at 12 Main. Anaconda Hall appeared near the southeast corner of Main and East Commercial, and Standard Hall was located in the *Anaconda Standard* building at 223 Main Street. All of these buildings, with the exception of Evans Hall and the *Standard* building, were removed by 1900. Only the *Standard* building survives today.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

District. The Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary Society worked on domestic issues and raised funds for religious missionaries. In 1898, the Woman's Literary Club was organized for the purpose of studying history, literature and art; presenting papers; and posing questions and discussions concerning a variety of literary works. This last group was invited to join the Montana General Federation of Women's Clubs not long after the Anaconda club's organization. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst was an honorary member of this club, which regularly met in the Hearst Free Public Library. During the 1930s, this club adopted other civic and charitable activities such as buying government bonds, sponsoring underprivileged children, sponsoring lectures and musical events.[259]

Because athletics played such a key role in youth recreation, a number of football, hockey, baseball, curling and basketball teams were organized for Anaconda children. Teams included the Junior Football Club and the Anaconda Girls' Basketball Club (organized in 1903). The first high school football team in Anaconda began practicing in 1898. In addition, a local ski club was organized by Casper Oimoen for adults in 1934, sponsoring ski jumping contests in Sheep Gulch. Other youth organizations included the Young Men's Institute and the Young Ladies' Institute, social and literary organizations sponsored by St. Paul's Catholic Church. By 1920, the Boy Scouts had formed in Anaconda, with quarters in the Deer Lodge County Courthouse; in 1922, they constructed their own clubhouse northeast of the courthouse and jail--a rustic log cabin that still remains.

Health Care:

Within eighteen months of Anaconda's founding, an adequate health care system had been established. Although no dentists set up practice in town until approximately 1889, by the beginning of 1885, there were at least four physicians and three druggists located in town, with both Doctors Oliver Leiser and Allen Hardenbrook claiming the designation of Anaconda's first physician. By the summer of 1886, however, it was clear that uncoordinated care was not successfully meeting the demands of the burgeoning population nor the number of industrial accidents that were occurring at the Upper Works; a hospital was, therefore, needed to treat the injuries and illnesses that Anaconda residents were experiencing.

The first actual health care facility was opened in Anaconda by Dr. Canney in August, 1886. Located in the brick Cohen building (now removed) on the northwest corner of Main and West Commercial, this temporary hospital operated for only two months during the time a more permanent three-story hospital on the northwest corner of Main and East Third Streets was under construction. Doctors Nicholas Snyder and Armistead Mitchell of Deer Lodge City had the latter hospital built. First known as the Snyder and Mitchell Hospital, and then the Anaconda Hospital, this facility served the community until late 1889. St. Ann's Hospital on the 600 block of Oak Street opened that year, and the Anaconda Hospital then became a hotel and boardinghouse.

St. Ann's Hospital was a state-of-the-art medical facility and one of the most conspicuous and beautiful buildings in Anaconda. Originally constructed as a private hospital for local Doctors Oliver Leiser and Irwin M. Rockefeller, the Queen Anne-styled St. Ann's opened as the Leiser Hospital in February, 1889. By the summer of that year, both of the founding doctors had made it clear to Marcus Daly that they wished to sell their institution to a private group or individual and return to private practice in town. With the aid of Daly, Leiser and Rockefeller contracted with the Sisters of Charity at Leavenworth, Kansas to purchase the property and operate it as a public institution. Coinciding with the buy-sell agreement was a formal stipulation between the Sisters and the Anaconda Company. This requirement mandated all company employees to subscribe a small sum of money from their monthly paychecks to the hospital fund, ensuring the institution's perpetual care and maintenance.[260] In return, company employees received health care at reduced cost.

---

[259] In the Shadow of Mount Haggin. Deer Lodge County History Group, comp. Anaconda, MT: Deer Lodge
County History Group, 1975, 153-154.

[260] "Hospital had 5 Patients to Start." *The Register*. Western Montana Edition. Helena, MT: Diocese of Helena.
8/10/41, Section 3, 8:2-3 through 9:1.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Continual upgrades, remodels and additions guaranteed the modernization of St. Ann's Hospital, which operated at full capacity from 1905 until 1952. The facility was certified by the American College of Surgeons in 1923, and a nursing school was located in the hospital between 1924 and 1935. A south, reinforced concrete wing/addition to the hospital is all that remains of the original complex, which was phased out in 1969 when a new community hospital was constructed on the north side of town. The original portion of St. Ann's hospital building was demolished during Urban Renewal in the late 1970s.

St. Ann's Hospital was not the only health care facility located in Anaconda during the historic period. A few other short-lived institutions operated in town between 1910 and 1930. Such facilities included a maternity home at 604 Walnut, which operated from approximately 1910 to 1930. This facility was run by nurse and midwife Edith Lathrope, who provided health care for pregnant women, and new mothersand babies, who could not afford or did not desire to give birth in the local hospital. The Anaconda General Hospital, a private facility operated by Doctors Albright and Thorkelson, appeared for a short period of time during the 1930s at 420 Maple Street. A "pest house" or quarantine facility for older people with contagious diseases was established in 1893 during a small pox epidemic in Anaconda. This males-only quarantine center was located in a log cabin in a small gulch one mile behind the Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Company; the female victims were lodged at St. Ann's Hospital.[261] A similar facility operated out of a brick building (now called the Discovery House) behind the courthouse during the 1920s.[262] In addition to these facilities, private nurses and midwives began offering house calls as early as 1890 for women who could not afford to give birth at the hospital. By 1905, at least seven nurses in town offered their services as midwives.

In the area of alternative medicine, Anaconda, like Butte, was also purportedly home to a number of amateur Chinese herbalists during the early 1900s; none of these holistic entrepreneurs, however, were documented because they did not advertise their services. However, general stores such as Sue Wah and Company; Tuck Hing and Company; and Kwang, Wing and Lung, advertised "Chinese Goods" and most likely carried herbs and other Oriental remedies. Soo Lee, one of the few Japanese residents in Anaconda, operated a laundry at 109 East Park (now demolished) and also dabbled in "Drugs and Japanese Goods," as advertised in the 1892 *Montana State Gazetteer.*[263] And in 1916, Malaham Fidel's store at 403 East Park (now demolished) carried Oriental Goods. Chinese physician Toy Wm is listed in the 1930 *Anaconda City Directory* at 211 East Commercial Avenue (now demolished).

Funeral homes also played a predominant role in Anaconda. As in other communities in Montana, a number of early Anaconda undertakers supplemented their occupation with other businesses. Theophile Ehret, whose brick Ehret Block still stands at 111-113 Main Street, was the first person in Anaconda to offer undertaking services in 1885, a business which he combined with his Butte Furniture Store on Main Street. By 1886, he had been joined in the funeral business by the firm of Hoffeditz and Root, which also combined a furniture establishment with an undertaking business. Charles A. Tuttle, another local furniture dealer and druggist joined the profession as well in 1898, combining it with a prosperous livery in 1903. Yet it was Patrick J. Finnegan, a foundry machinist's apprentice, who molded the modern undertaking establishment in Anaconda. He opened his business in 1920, and it remains in business today.

Most of Anaconda's funerals were conducted out of the deceased person's residence or out of the residence of a relative. Within the private residence, personal and ethnic mourning traditions could be observed, with the undertaker playing only a minor role in the ceremony. The primary responsibilities of an undertaker during the nineteenth century included providing mourning or funeral

[261]Kelly. 18.

[262]Meidl, Ruth. "Metals Manufacturing in Four Montana Communities." Interviewed by Laurie
        Mercier. 8/11/1986. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives.

[263]*Montana State Gazetteer.* R. L. Polk & Company, comps. Butte, MT: R. L. Polk and Company, 1892. Vol. 2,
        1546.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 76

provisions, such as caskets and flowers, for the family. After approximately 1900, undertakers evolved from mere proprietors of funeral paraphernalia to service providers as well, consolidating the preparation and funeral service in one facility managed by a funeral director.[264] Funeral homes such as the P.J. Finnegan Company at 107 Oak (still in business), the Kendrick Funeral Home at 209 Cherry (the Davidson Block addressed as 301 East Park Avenue) and the Lavis'-Merrill Mortuary at 320 East Fourth Street practiced this inclusive approach to undertaking.

Religion:

A potpourri of religious institutions flourished during the late 1890s and early 1900s in Anaconda. The earliest religious service held in the Anaconda area was performed east of town by the Methodist circuit rider Reverend William Wesley Van Orsdel in 1874.[265]

Unlike many of Montana's rural communities, Anaconda was fairly quick to construct several substantial frame and brick religious edifices. During the summer of 1884, a mere year after the town's founding, the *Anaconda Weekly Review* reported that two churches would be constructed during the building season. Those buildings included a frame Christian Church (Church of the Disciples) on the southeast corner of East Second (later Park) and Cherry Streets and a brick Methodist Episcopal Church South building on the south side of West Second Street, directly west of what is now the location of the present Montana Hotel building.[266]

In 1887, St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church at 220 East Park was constructed for $12,000. The brick First Presbyterian Church of Anaconda was built in 1888 on the northeast corner of East Fourth and Main Streets. Six churches were located in Anaconda by 1890, as well as a set of Salvation Army barracks on the northwest corner of West Park and Main Streets. The Catholics far out-numbered any other denomination in the community with a membership of over 1,500 parishioners, most of whom were Irish or South Slavic immigrants.[267]

A number of other religious groups, several of which were ethnically-affiliated, entered the community during the 1890s. Because most of these groups did not have enough members or money to construct their own houses of worship, services were held in a variety of locations, including local theaters, fraternal halls and other churches. In 1923, at least thirteen different churches appeared throughout the Anaconda community, most of which were located in the residential neighborhoods, with a few appearing near the fringes of the downtown commercial district. Denominations represented included Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christ Scientist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Mormon, Presbyterian, and Salvation Army.

MOVEMENT OF BUILDINGS, 1891 - 1920

---

[264]Pine, Vanderlyn R. Caretaker of the Dead: The American Funeral Director. New York City, NY: Irvington
      Publishers, Inc., 1975. 17-18; Hebenstein, Robert W. and Lamers, William M. The History of American
      Funeral Directing. Milwaukee, WI: Bulfin Printers, 1955. 393-404, 435-439 as cited by McKay, Kathy.
      Kalispell, Montana Multiple Properties Document. Unpub. Helena, MT: MT SHPO, 1993. E-43.

[265]Zottnick, Carol and Jiusto, Chere. First Methodist Episcopal Church of Anaconda. National Register Nomination.
      Unpub. Helena, MT: MT SHPO, 1994. Section 8, 3.

[266]All Things Considered. Marian Geil, comp. Anaconda, MT: Methodists of Anaconda, 1984. 1.

[267]Anaconda City Directory. 1890-1891. 664-665.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 77

While a number of Anaconda residents testify that their residences were moved from elsewhere in the city to their current sites, there is little documentation or physical evidence to clarify which and when buildings in town were moved. It appears that most buildings and residences that were relocated were moved between 1891 and 1920.

Buildings in Anaconda were originally moved to make way for newer, more permanent construction projects. For example, William Copinus, an active Anaconda real estate entrepreneur during the late 1880s and early 1890s, had a frame commercial building removed from the southeast corner of Main and East Park Streets to the lot at 520 Cherry. Mr. Copinus had plans to construct a commercial building on the Main Street lot, but his plans later fell through. John Durston, instead, constructed a large brick business block on the site in 1895. The moved commercial building owned by Copinus, meanwhile, was converted into a Queen Anne-styled cottage that remains today.[268] Michael Donahoe, a Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railroad executive, purchased a house from Arthur Needham on the 600 block of Main Street, moving the residence to 608 Hickory in 1892.[269] This residence was remodeled and a second story added by architects Joseph Smith and Martin D. Kern in 1899.

Prior to the demise of Carroll, Anaconda's suburb near the Old Works, in 1903, houses were moved by building contractors or owners alone. The process usually involved jacking up the building, placing it on skids and moving it forward on log rollers with the help of a team of horses. After the Washoe Works was constructed on the south side of the Warm Springs Valley and Carroll was abandoned, a number of residences and buildings were moved from the suburb to various sites in Anaconda. At this time, a contractor specializing in house moving appeared in Anaconda. House mover C. A. Barker operated an office out of his home at 213 East Eighth for a few years, advertising his services in local directories and newspapers. His name disappears, however, by 1910.[270] In 1930, house mover and raiser Glenn Hagle had an office at 569 [sic] Monroe.[271] A man by the name of McMillan is also credited by local pioneers as a house-mover during this time period; his name, however, does not appear in city directories.[272]

Accounts by local residents indicate that the number of buildings moved into town varies from six to twenty, although not one is confirmed in the newspapers or in any other reliable source of documentation. What has been confirmed is that a two and one-half story wing of the original St. Angela's Academy building (originally constructed in 1902 at the southeast corner of Maple and West Fourth Streets) was salvaged and removed to the site at 305 West Fifth in approximately 1923. The building was removed when St. Paul's Parish decided to demolish the existing academy and build a more contemporary brick school building. Two houses were removed from the east side of the 600 Block on Main Street in 1971 during the construction of the Anaconda Nursing Home and moved to the intersection of Elm and West Seventh Streets. Those residences include 700 Elm and 407 West Seventh. The only other documented building that has been moved is the Anaconda Chamber of Commerce Building. Originally constructed in 1981, the Anaconda Chamber of Commerce and Visitors' Center was moved from the smelter entrance east of town to its present location at 306 East Park Avenue in 1986.

CONCLUSION

[268] Various articles. *Anaconda Standard.* 8/24/1892, 3; 8/28/1892, 3; 8/29/1892, 3.

[269] *Anaconda Standard.* 10/19/1892, 3; 10/27/1892, 3.

[270] Anaconda City Directory. Butte, MT: R.L. Polk, Inc. 1905-1910.

[271] Anaconda City Director, 1930. Butte, MT: Polk & Company, 1930. 285.

[272] Strizich, Samuel. Interviewed by Alice Finnegan. Goosetown Oral History Project. Anaconda, MT, 5/12/1989.
        Notes in possession of Alice Finnegan, Missoula, MT.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number E   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 78

The industrial community of Anaconda, Montana has experienced a rich and colorful existence during the past century. Since the closure of the Anaconda Smelter in 1980, Anaconda's residents have assured the town's progress. Although originally dependent upon the success of the Company, community members have planted new seeds of hope, prosperity and rebirth by the diversifying the economy and renovating and utilizing the town's historic resources.

Tumultuous change has challenged Anacondans from the beginning. Yet in the face of adverse circumstances, community spirit has prevailed. A 1976 Bicentennial Heritage project aptly described the town's residents, prior to the smelter closure, as suffering "through strikes, layoffs, and untold economic [exploitation]. Through all of it, very few have left, and that requires strength and self-discipline."[273] The strength, self-discipline and loyalty, qualities that have defined Anaconda since 1883, remain today. The population has remained relatively stable, despite the loss of hundreds of jobs during the past twenty years. New industry, new ideas, and new families have emerged to bolster traditional attitudes.

---

[273] Under the Shadow of Mount Haggin. 4.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

With the understanding of and respect for the town's complicated history, Anaconda has realized the visions of its founders:

> . . . [Anaconda] will always continue to be [a city] in which the people of Montana will take a deep pride . . . [one which will] endure as long as the Rocky Mountains stand . . .[274]

Anaconda will continue to endure — a town founded by miners and millionaires but defined by smeltermen, families and citizens who observe the past with emphatic hope for the future.

---

[274]"City of Anaconda." *The Rockies Magazine*. Dillon, Montana: Montana Normal School. Volume 4, Number 9. September, 1894, 144 & 153.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number F   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 1

F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

RESIDENCES AND ASSOCIATED OUTBUILDINGS

Description
General Information:

Anaconda residences were typically constructed of wood frame, with a balanced number of brick residences, due to the accessibility of local building brick, appearing throughout the neighborhoods. Single-family detached housing is the most common, with multifamily buildings the exception. During the first two decades of Anaconda's existence, from 1883 to approximately 1905, only a few forms and styles of residences dominated the town. These included the Queen Anne-styled homes (both the large, elaborate residences and the quaint workers' cottages, generally displaying hipped roof; hipped roof with gabled-bay front; gable-front and wing; and cross-gabled forms) and vernacular cottages, typically front-gabled in form, with relatively little architectural detailing. A number of these residences and cottages still exist, most of which feature native sandstone and granite foundations. A majority of the original stone foundations have either been parged with a concrete retaining wall for stability or entirely replaced with modern concrete. A prominent feature of Anaconda residences throughout the historic period was the front porch. Many of these porches have been enclosed, generally since the World War II era. A number of Anaconda residences also retain decorative windows of stained glass, leaded glass or multi-light panes. Although a great deal of these elaborate units have been retained, a number of other original windows have been replaced with like units or partially infilled and replaced with smaller, modern windows. Much of the decorative scrollwork and spindling of the early Queen Anne-styled residences and cottages remains, with only minor alterations. Some of this early detailing, however, especially on the front porches, has been replaced with historic Craftsman detailing or non-historic, modern materials. All of the roofs of Anaconda's original residences would have historically been covered with wood shingles, and later, during the post-World War I era, with zinc shingles invented in approximately 1921 by the Anaconda Company; most of these original shingles have been replaced with modern asphalt composition shingles or modern metal.

A majority of Anaconda's residences feature historic additions and alterations, typically placed at the rear of the residence. Historic additions, especially on smaller workers' cottages, are regularly of frame construction and often feature a shed-roofed, one-story form.

A few of Anaconda's residences dating from the 1890s are Shingle-styled residences, but such homes are so unusual (one is the John Durston home at 122 West Fifth) that they should be considered atypical rather than representative of the era. A few of the more elaborate Queen Anne-styled homes, however, do retain elements of the Shingle style including rounded corners, eyebrow dormers, recessed windows, Palladian windows and strips of three or more windows.

From approximately 1905 until the end of World War II — the end of the historic period of significance as defined by National Register requirements — Anaconda residents constructed buildings in a great variety of styles. The Craftsman style was the most common design employed during the 1910s. Like Anaconda's residents, local architects were correspondingly versatile in their designs. Thus high-style designs of a number of different architectural styles, and vernacular or eclectic combinations of each, are expressed in the Anaconda historic-built environment. Other architectural styles represented include Colonial Revival, American Foursquare, Prairie, English Cottage, Tudor Revival, Classical Revival, French Renaissance, Georgian Revival, Greek Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Second Empire Eclectic.

Large residences were typically constructed on corner lots, with only a few constructed on more than one parcel. Thus, few examples of infilling occurred, and a number of adjacent residences were constructed during the same era, sometimes with multiple constructions of the same form and styled-house appearing on blocks within the historic era.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Types/Forms:

Subtype: <u>Multiple Dwellings</u>

Two predominant eras of multi-family dwellings appear in Anaconda: boarding houses and tenements constructed between 1883 and approximately 1910 and large apartment houses constructed during the 1910s and 1920s. The earliest boarding houses and hotels were housed in canvas tents along East Front Street. These were replaced by vernacular-styled, two-story frame buildings by 1884. At least four of the original wood-frame boardinghouses on or near East Front Street, constructed prior to 1885, remain: the original Butte House at 325 East Front and the boardinghouses at 309 East Front, 511 East Front and 10 Cedar Streets. With the exception of the Butte House, all have been altered with modern materials and have lost a majority of their architectural integrity. Like their early single-family counterparts, multi-family dwellings commonly employed native stone foundations, double-hung windows, and clapboard or weatherboard siding.

By the early 1890s, boarding houses were more commonly constructed with brick. A number of boardinghouses, typically in the Goosetown Historic District, have been identified, although most have been substantially altered with modern materials. Most featured front-gabled or flat-roofed forms, were generally two stories tall, housed a native stone foundation with a basement, and typically displayed double-hung window units. A few remain in exceptional condition, including the Gustafson Boardinghouse at 924 East Fifth Street, built in 1895 and the Sheehan Boardinghouse at 412 East Third Street, built in 1904. In addition, many two level brick commercial blocks were constructed with roominghouse space in the upper level. By the mid-1930s, a majority of multiple dwellings had been converted into apartment houses or single-family dwellings.

In the years preceding World War I, a substantial change in multi-dwelling construction occurred. Instead of building boarding and rooming houses to accommodate the large housing demand in Anaconda, local contractors began constructing buildings with self-sufficient living units — apartment houses. The Wenger (Alpine) Apartment complex at 210 Hickory Street was the largest residential construction project undertaken during the historic period in Anaconda. Built in 1914 and 1915, this massive four-story brick complex offered residents a self-sufficient living unit with their own private rear entrance. Construction of the Wenger was followed by such complexes as the Granite at 214 East Third, the Lorraine at 218 East Third, the Brentwood at 520 Main Street and the Winthrop at 223 Locust Street, all of which survive.

Subtype: Gable-front and Wing Workers' Cottages with Rented-Room Entrances

Several gable-front-and-wing cottages in Anaconda, most located in the Goosetown Historic District, were identified with two front entrances: the main entrance to the home was located generally on the front-facing wall of a side-gabled wing, while a secondary entrance to a rented front room was located commonly on the side wall of the predominant gable-front wing. Most of these residences were constructed during the early 1890s and a majority originally featured Queen Anne-styled detailing. Commonly, one of the entrances has been infilled with siding (usually historic wood clapboard or weatherboard) or has been in some way blocked or barred because it is no longer used as an entrance.

During the 1890s, 1900s and 1910s, it was quite common for families occupying single-family residences, especially in the Goosetown Historic District, to rent a room in their home to a bachelor. Front rooms, located in the gable-front wing of these cottages, were the most common rooms that were rented, and subsequently, many home owners had a separate private entrance constructed to accommodate their rental residents.

Like most workers' residences built during the 1890s, these homes typically were of frame construction, with a native stone foundation, a cellar or partial basement, double-hung window units, and wood clapboard or weatherboard siding. Most often, these dwellings were vernacular in design, with little architectural detailing except for large wood window surrounds and wood cornerboards, or a Queen Anne design with spindling on the front porch and decorative brackets and vergeboard lining the eaves.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Subtype: Hipped Workers' Cottage with Gabled-Bay Front

Although Anaconda's residential historic-built environment displays a myriad of historic forms, one distinct plan stands out in the community. The hipped workers' cottage with gabled-bay front, almost uniformly displaying a Queen Anne-Spindling design, was one of the most common forms employed in residential construction during the late 1880s and early 1900s. These residences typically feature an ell-shaped plan composed of a square or rectangular, hip-roofed shape with a dominating gable-front, cut-away bay window on the front facade.

Like most cottages built during the 1890s, they were typically of frame construction with native stone foundations, double-hung windows, clapboard and weatherboard siding, and Queen Anne detailing. The architectural elements are commonly expressed only on the front facade — generally on the front porch, in the gable end, and in the window units. Typical detailing includes wood spindling, stained glass lights, carved wood doors, imbricated wood shingle siding, and carved brackets and vergeboard. Cottage windows, often with stained glass panels in the upper light, were common on the main wall of the bay window.

Common Styles:

Subtype: Queen Anne-Styled Residences

The Queen Anne style of architecture, often updated with Craftsman detailing, was the most popular architectural style employed in Anaconda from the town's founding in 1883 until approximately 1900. House forms vary from the simple gable-front dwellings and hipped cottages with gabled-bay fronts located on the east side of town to the high style cross-gabled and hipped roof with lower cross-gabled residences that elegantly adorn the west side. Typical features include the use of more than one cladding material and wall texture, spindle work, mock half-timbering, terra cotta panels, patterned brick work, bay windows, asymmetrical window fenestration, corner towers and turrets, and stained glass. Craftsman influences, typically added during remodels in the 1910s and 1920s, usually appear on the front porches and include decorative knee braces, exposed rafter tails, battered columns and Craftsman-styled porch windows.

Typical of almost all of Anaconda's turn-of-the-century dwellings, the Queen Anne cottages featured native stone foundations, double-hung windows, and usually a cellar or partial basement. Spindling was the most common subtype of this style employed in Anaconda, predominantly expressed by the front porches of both workers' cottages and high-styled mansions alike. The Free Classic subtype was more commonly employed in Anaconda's West Side Historic District, where a number of the town's finest mansions were constructed. This subtype is identified by its classically-inspired porches and verandas, cornice-line details (usually dentils or modillions), and Palladian windows.

Subtype: Vernacular Residences

Many of Anaconda's early primary and secondary residences displayed little, if any, architectural detailing. Most of these early residences, constructed prior to 1895, were built with functionality in mind, rather than aesthetic quality. These utilitarian-inspired houses typically are of frame construction and feature native stone foundations and double-hung windows. Porches are usually unadorned, and wall cladding is commonly historic wood weatherboard. Little detailing, with the exception of large wood window surrounds, exposed rafter tails, and cornerboards appear.

Subtype: Craftsman-style Residences

The Craftsman style of architecture was very popular in Anaconda for residences built from approximately 1910 until 1928. Typical features include wide eaves, decorative knee braces, exposed rafter tails, full-width front porches with battered columns resting on piers, and projecting bay and oriel windows. Many of these porches have been glazed and enclosed with historic Craftsman style porch windows. Some dwellings exhibit Folk Victorian and Queen Anne influences, which persevered from the earlier era and are

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number F   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 4

expressed in the spindle work on a few of the front porches, the differing wall textures, and the large projecting windows of various shapes.

Craftsman style homes typically feature a bungalow form with an engaged porch. In Anaconda, the 1½-story, side-gabled bungalow was the most common form employed in conjunction with the Craftsman style, and this form usually displayed both front and back gabled dormers with double-hung windows and a dining room pop-out window on one, and sometimes two, non-primary elevations. These homes also typically employed a concrete foundation and a full basement, rather than the historic stone foundations with partial basements and cellars. Like other styles, these houses commonly displayed double-hung window units in an asymmetrical fenestration and were clad in historic wood clapboard siding.

Subtype: Outbuildings (including Secondary Residences)

Only a few outbuildings in Anaconda date from the 1890s. Most of the pre-World War I outbuildings, which appeared predominantly at the rear of primary dwellings, have been demolished or extensively remodeled with modern materials. Yet a number of noteworthy historic garages, sheds, barns, and carriage houses remain. Most dwellings would have originally featured other associated outbuildings besides a barn and/or garage, such as an outhouse, a hen house, or a wood shed.

A large number of residences, especially east of Main Street, originally had small cabins and secondary residences at the rear of the lot behind the primary home. These smaller residences were constructed as rental units for the large population of bachelor smeltermen and construction workers who resided in Anaconda during its first four decades of existence. A majority of these secondary, rear residences exhibit a shotgun or gable-front form, and were predominantly Vernacular or Utilitarian/Rustic in design, sometimes featuring a small amount of Folk Victorian detailing. A few, like the primary residences, have been updated with Craftsman detailing. Very few were converted into rear residences from an original outbuilding. And most of these rear residences were later converted into garages or storage sheds during the 1930s and 1940s, once the bachelor population of Anaconda decreased and the demand for rentals diminished.

The typical pre-World War II garage in Anaconda has a gabled roof, weatherboard siding, exposed rafter tails, double doors that open out or slide on a track, and a dirt floor. Early foundations were typically wood sill, with the exception of secondary residences, which commonly featured a more stable stone foundation. After approximately 1915, full concrete or concrete slab foundations were employed. Early garages and sheds typically contained fixed four-light or six-light windows and sometimes a single, unadorned brick chimney. Rear residences typically featured 1/1 double-hung window units, as well as one or two brick chimneys.[275] Rear outbuildings, both accessory storage buildings and rear residences, commonly featured a shed-roofed frame addition, dating to the historic period, that was built to accommodate more storage space or an extra room, in the case of a residence. Storage buildings that were constructed prior to the 1910s also commonly feature a front-gabled addition on the front facade, extending the length of the building and converting it into a garage.

Significance

Anaconda's residential neighborhoods embrace a central commercial area and comprise the bulk of the Goosetown and West Side Historic Districts. These neighborhoods are not architecturally uniform; rather, each block is unique in either its variety or conformity of house forms, styles and periods of construction with little later-period or modern infill. The town has unusually high concentrations of historic buildings, given the series of building booms through the late 1930s.

---

[275] Rear shotgun residences were common in Anaconda, and they typically displayed two symmetrically-placed, interior ridge chimneys.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number F   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 5

The associated historic contexts are Community Planning and Development, 1883-1945, and Ethnic Heritage, 1883-1945. This property type meets the registration requirements under Criterion A predominantly for their associations with community planning and development, settlement, education, and ethnic heritage/European. A number of residences are also eligible under Criterion B for association with significant persons. Under Criterion C, Anaconda residences represent a wide range of architectural design, including Queen Anne, Vernacular, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, American Foursquare, Prairie, English Cottage, Tudor Revival, Classical Revival, French Renaissance, Georgian Revival, Greek Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Second Empire Eclectic. They may additionally represent various methods of construction, or locally popular building forms.

Registration Requirements

Subtype: Multiple Dwellings

A few of the boardinghouses and almost all of the post-1910 apartment houses in Anaconda retain their original forms and styles, without evidence of intrusive modern alterations that affect integrity. However, most boardinghouses exhibit some degree of historic (and often modern) alteration. Elements of the original forms and styles of many of these multiple dwellings survive with enough integrity to evoke the period of construction and style, if appropriate. Significant changes to the exterior, therefore, such as modern siding, enclosed porches and entryways, new windows, or sympathetic/non-primary facade additions would not themselves warrant disqualification. Combinations of more than one such change, however, should be carefully evaluated for the overall impact on the property's ability to evoke the historic period.

Subtype: Gable-front & Wing Workers' Cottages with Rented-Room Entrances

A majority of the gable-front and wing cottages with separate front room entrances retain their original forms and styles. Evidence of intrusive and modern alterations that impact the integrity of these residences is minor. Some of these houses, however, do exhibit varying degrees of alteration, both historic and modern. Elements of the historic forms and styles of many of these altered cottages remain intact with sufficient integrity to evoke the period of construction and style. Significant changes to the exterior, such as the infilling of one of the rented room private entrances, a porch enclosure, modern windows and siding, or a sympathetic addition, would therefore not themselves warrant disqualification. Yet combinations of more than one such change should be carefully evaluated for the overall impact on the property's ability to evoke the historic period.

Subtype: Hipped Workers' Cottages with Gabled-Bay Front

The hipped with gabled-bay front form is quite common in Anaconda, and residences employing this plan display varying degrees of alteration. Most cottages typically retain their original forms and many of the original styles also survive. However, a number of these residences exhibit some level of historic and/or modern alteration. Altered properties of this subtype must be evaluated to determine if elements of the original form and style remain with sufficient integrity to evoke the period of construction and style. Although significant exterior changes, such as the removal of Queen Anne detailing, the replacement of porches, windows or doors, the construction of sympathetic additions, or the installation of modern siding would not by themselves warrant disqualification, combinations of more than one such alteration should be carefully evaluated for the overall impact on the property's ability to evoke the historic period.

Subtype: Queen Anne Styled Residences

A number of the high style, elaborate Queen Anne residences retain their original forms and styles, without evidence of intrusive modern alterations that impact integrity. However, the vast majority of simple Queen Anne cottages, especially those east of Main Street, exhibit some degree of alteration, both historic and modern. Elements of the original forms and architectural styles of many of these altered cottages, however, remain with sufficient integrity to evoke the period of construction and style. Thus, significant . changes to the exterior, such as an enclosed porch, modern siding, new windows, or sympathetic and non-primary facade additions

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number F   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 6

would not themselves warrant disqualification; however, combinations of more than one such change should be carefully evaluated for the overall impact on the property's ability to evoke the historic period.

Subtype: Vernacular Residences

Because vernacular residences in their original form do not exhibit a specific form or much architectural ornamentation, such properties should adhere to rather strict physical integrity standards in order to meet the registration requirements. Thus, vernacular residences that have lost their original siding, window surrounds or cornerboards, would not be eligible, unless other features are sufficiently distinctive to evoke the period of construction. Porches that were enclosed or glazed during the historic period and still read as porches, however, would not themselves warrant a property ineligible.

Subtype: Craftsman-styled Residences

Since there are many classic examples of Craftsman-style residences in Anaconda, properties should meet rather strict physical integrity standards in order to be considered Register-eligible. Thus, Craftsman-style residences with enclosed porches or modern windows would not be eligible, nor would those that have lost the original siding unless other features are sufficiently distinctive to evoke the style and period of construction. Porches that were glazed during the historic period and still read as porches, however, would not disqualify a property from meeting the registration requirements.

Subtype: Outbuildings

All outbuildings that meet the registration requirements must be associated with a dwelling. An outbuilding that no longer has an associated residence does not possess sufficient integrity of setting and association to be eligible for listing on the National Register. The only possible exception would be a case where a specialized outbuilding was identified that is a unique example of its type or method of construction, and thus could be valuable for research. An example would be the identification of a pre-1915 chicken coop, outhouse or barn; a few examples of these buildings appear within the city limits, although there once were many more such structures in Anaconda.

ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESOURCES

Description
Types

Subtype: Commercial and Public Resources

Many of Anaconda's business blocks and public buildings were designed by both local and non-local architects. Many others were designed by local contractors without the aid of architects. Although a majority of these buildings have been demolished during the modern era, classic examples still exist and express, predominantly, a Vernacular Commercial or a Queen Anne-Commercial style. Although architect-designed buildings typically conform more closely to a particular architectural style, a few have been altered extensively. As a whole, public buildings in Anaconda have retained their original integrity much better than commercial resources.

All of the known architect-designed commercial and public buildings are composed of brick rather than wood-frame construction, and most feature a two-story, rectangular form. Typical elements and materials include brick or native stone foundations with full basements, decorative brick work and all or remnants of Eastlake and other styled cast-iron facade ornamentation, locally produced at the Anaconda Company (originally, the Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Company) Foundry. Most feature heavy brick cornices, sometimes elaborated with terra cotta, metal, or brick relief. Brick pilasters, interior corbeled chimneys and belt courses are commonly displayed. Often, the facade of the main level of the building has been altered with modern materials, although the upper stories largely remain intact.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number F   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 7

Subtype: Religious Resources

Only four of the surviving religious-related buildings have documented historic architects: St. Peter's Austrian Roman Catholic Church at 401 Alder and the Anaconda First Christian Church (now the Riddle Funeral Home) at 520 Oak designed by W.W. Hyslop; St. Paul's Rectory at 218 East Park Avenue remodeled by M.D. Kern; and St. Peter's Convent at 709 East Third Street, designed by Fred Willson.

These buildings have few details in common. St. Peter's Church features a common rectangular plan with a central steeple and spire and is composed of brick. Detailing includes large brick pilasters separating the bays; replaced but sympathetic stained glass windows, a sandstone foundation and basement, and a recessed Gothic entrance with heavy wooden doors. Terra cotta panels also appear. The church at 520 Oak has been extensively remodeled, and little of its original Gothic architectural detailing remains. The building features a cross-gabled plan with the replaced steeple and spire on the ridge of its gabled south wing. All other detailing, such as the gothic-arched stained glass windows and the original entrance, has been infilled.

Both church-related residences feature a Colonial Revival-style, typified by brick construction and multi-light, paired windows. However, because St. Paul's Rectory was designed in 1902 as a single-family dwelling, while St. Peter's Convent, built in 1922, was designed as a multiple dwelling, their forms greatly differ. 218 East Park represents an elaborate hipped form with a gable-front. It features an oval-shaped window in the gable end and an original attached front porch with Classical columns. 709 East Third features a flat-roofed form with a central brick vestibule. Its design is similar to the many apartment houses located in Anaconda.

Subtype: Residential Resources

In spite of the obviously large number of architect-designed residences in Anaconda, few single dwellings and older multiple dwellings retain formal documentation of the original architect or designer. Most of the larger apartment complexes built during the 1910s, however, are attributable to professional architects.[276] The single-family residences that have an identifiable architect vary greatly in size, style and materials, and a few architect-designed additions and remodels have also been identified. Some architects and draftsmen appear to have favored one style, such as John Jacobson and the Craftsman style, or Fred Willson and the Colonial Revival style. But most others designed buildings in the wide range of styles popular during the historic period.

Due to the high level of skill and craftsmanship employed by local contractors during Anaconda's early years, and the increasing availability of standardized, mass-produced building materials, it is difficult to distinguish between architect- and builder-designed residences. In general, though, a number of different materials and stylistic elements were employed in architect-designed residential constructions. More brick than frame residences appear, and most range from 1½ to 2½ stories. A variety of complex shapes, plans and roof lines appear. The porches of most architect-designed residences survive with original integrity; most have not been enclosed and retain their original porch supports and columns. Windows in these homes are largely original sash windows or sympathetic replacements on non-primary elevations.

---

[276]Apartment Houses with documented architects include 210 Hickory, designed by W.W. Hyslop; 218 East Third, designed by W.W. Hyslop; and 520 Main Street, designed by Fred Willson. Another multiple dwelling, St. Peter's Convent at 709 East Third, was also designed by Fred Willson.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number F   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 8

Styles

A number of styles were employed by Anaconda architects during the historic period, and most, because of the diversity of styles, cannot be grouped into a subtype. Revival styles were popular, and included Colonial, Gothic, and Neo-Classical Revivals. The following are the most common styles applied.

Subtype: Queen Anne, Queen Anne-Commercial

Popular with Anaconda architects in both commercial/public and residential designs, the Queen Anne and Queen Anne-Commercial styles are elaborately expressed, primarily within the Anaconda Commercial and West Side Historic Districts. Queen Anne-Commercial-styled buildings feature heavy corbeled brick cornices and brick pilasters, and often elaborate brick work, stone coping, bartizans, Palladian and leaded glass windows, and corner towers. Buildings such as the Davidson Block at 301 East Park Avenue, the Parrott Block at 205-207 East Park Avenue and the Montana Butchering Block (a.k.a Montana Meat Company Block, Electric Light Building) at 101 Main Street are excellent examples of this subtype.

Most architect-designed Queen Anne-styled houses display Free Classic detailing. Commonly brick, these homes feature elaborate porches and verandas with Classical wood or metal columns. Elaborate brick work typically defines the upper stories and lines the eaves of these homes, which also display large corbeled chimneys, gablets, terra cotta panels, and corner towers and turrets. Two excellent examples of this style include the Shields Residence at 420 Main Street and the Fred Clark Residence at 602 Locust Street.

Subtype: Colonial Revival

All of the Colonial Revival-styled buildings in Anaconda are residential, and most are multiple dwellings. They are composed of brick, and common ornamentation includes paired, multi-light, double-hung sash windows, a symmetrical fenestration, and an accentuated front entrance, either recessed or with an extended front porch/vestibule. Simple brick and stone detailing commonly appears. Architect Fred Willson was fond of this style, using it in two multiple dwellings: St. Peter's Convent at 709 East Third Street and the Bowman (a.k.a. Brentwood) Apartment building at 520 Main Street. The surviving St. Paul's Rectory at 218 East Park Avenue is also an excellent Colonial Revival building.

Subtype: Italianate

The Italianate style, or Italianate detailing was commonly expressed in commercial properties. The most conspicuous feature of this style is a heavy brick or metal cornice and a cast-iron storefront. Other ornamentation used (although much has been removed in modern times) included modillions, iron relieving arches and lintels decorated with floral patterns, tall sash windows, decorative balconettes (none remain), and finials. The Copinus (a.k.a. Ida) Block at 23 Main Street is the best example of this style, although other buildings, such as the Eastlake-styled St. Jean Block at 210 East Park Avenue, also incorporate elements of this style into their facades. The IOOF Block/Carpenters' Hall at 217 East Commercial also originally featured an elaborate Italianate metal cornice and a second-story balconette, although all of the original ornamentation has been removed.

Subtype: Neo-Classical Revival

Only one non-public example of this style appears in Anaconda — the First National Bank of Anaconda building at 212 East Park Avenue. All buildings employing this style feature brick walls with dressed stone on the facade. Columns are requisite, and stone entablatures, often with relief, dentils, decorated cornices, recessed entries and double doors and transom lights, also appear. Sash windows predominate. Public buildings expressing classical style or influences include the Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Courthouse at 800 South Main Street, the Hearst Free Public Library at 401 Main Street, and the United States Post Office Building at 218 Main Street.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number F   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 9

Subtype: Vernacular Commercial

Several commercial and multiple dwelling constructions feature a simple vernacular design. Common details include a modified rectangular form, and in the case of the multiple dwellings, many stories. Little detailing occurs, but the brick masonry is skillful. Simple brick cornices, sometimes with wood trim appear. Pilasters and recessed entries are common. Calloway Teague's building at 108-110 Oak Street and W.W. Hyslop's multiple dwelling designs at 200 Hickory Street and 218 East Third Street, characterize this style.

Significance

Within six years of its founding, Anaconda had at least one professional architect in residence. Although a number of the earliest architect-designed buildings were designed by non-local architects, the influence of the earliest local designers on the physical appearance of Anaconda is strongly felt, especially in the commercial area. Local architects designed many of Anaconda's business blocks, churches and schools, as well as residences ranging from the most elaborate to the quaintest of cottages. Two architects who had a particularly strong influence during the historic period were Joseph Smith and W.W. Hyslop. They and others are discussed in the historic context. Other buildings were designed by non-local architects and also fall within this property type. These include almost all of the public buildings, with the exception of a few of the schools, and many of the identifiable architect-designed residences. In addition, many of Anaconda's buildings have been remodeled under the direction of an architect; these architect-designed alterations add to the significance of the buildings.

The associated historic context is Architect-designed Buildings, 1887-1945. For representation of particular styles and methods of construction, and for embodying the work of a master, properties designed by architects in Anaconda meet the registration requirements under Criterion C for architectural associations, and in some cases, Criterion B, for associations with significant persons.

Registration Requirements

An architect-designed building meets the registration requirements if its possesses good physical integrity and if it can be documented as the work of a particular person. If a major change has occurred, such as new siding that greatly alters the appearance, the building should not be listed under this property type. Most such buildings, however, have been well cared for over the years and possess excellent integrity. Some of Anaconda's largest residences, in particular, possess remarkable integrity on both the interiors and exteriors.

RESOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH COMMERCE

Description

Subtype: Wood frame

Anaconda's original business buildings were typically one-story wood frame, gable-front or false-front buildings. Most were vernacular by design with Victorian or Rustic Elements simply expressed by the exterior facades. Only a few of these original commercial buildings remain, although none exist in the general commercial neighborhood. Because of a disastrous fire that destroyed most of the frame buildings on the 10 Block of Main Street in 1887, buildings erected in the commercial area after the initial period of construction were largely built with brick or other fireproof material.

Common elements include clapboard or weatherboard siding, with patches of modern infill; large display windows with transom lights; wood and glass panel doors; and central, recessed entrances. Some of the smaller grocery stores, however, such as the historic Birch Street Grocery at 600 Birch (now vacant), feature an engaged corner entrance and sash windows. Unlike their brick counterparts,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

cornice are usually unadorned or feature a simple raised wood molding. Cornerboards are also common. In false-front buildings, gable and shed roofed forms are evenly displayed.

Subtype: Brick and Other

Almost all of Anaconda's surviving business blocks that date from the pre-World War II era are constructed of brick. These one and two-story buildings typically have some degree of ornamentation, such as brick corbeling or terra cotta decoration, but much of the more elaborate ornamentation has been removed. Some of the historic buildings feature native stone sills and lintels and cast iron columns, pilasters and window arches. Many have full basements comprised of either native stone or concrete, depending on the period of construction. One concrete block building, which is not located in the general commercial area and has been extensively altered, survives. Many early business blocks featured cloth awnings over the first floor windows and entrances. Other elements of the western vernacular storefront design include an apron, commercial glazing and leaded glass transoms, recessed entries, symmetrical window fenestration on the upper story, and street-side facades extending to the lot line. The most common styles expressed by these buildings include vernacular, Queen Anne-Commercial, and Italianate-Commercial.

Significance

Anaconda owes its success and the elaborate aesthetics of its commercial neighborhood to its carefully planned development during the historic era. Anaconda's pioneer businessmen enjoyed the freedom of commercial competition and advancement, despite the monopoly of the Anaconda Company empire in the industrial arena. Anaconda's proprietors played an active role in recruiting residents to the town, and the existence of a prosperous commercial railroad — first the Montana Union and then the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific — connected local businesses to larger markets, especially Butte. The associated historic contexts are the Development of Commerce and Industry, 1883-1945, and Ethnic Heritage, 1883-1945 (reflecting commercial influences, predominantly of Anaconda's Chinese). Resources of this property type would be eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A for these historical associations, and in some cases, Criterion B for their associations with significant persons. Many are equally significant according to Criterion C for their representative architectural values.

Registration Requirements

Subtype: Wood frame

Few of Anaconda's numerous wood frame business buildings with false fronts survive today (the best examples are the Monarch Upholstery Shop at 507 West Third Street and the Anaconda Band Hall, which originally housed a saloon, at 217 Chestnut). Thus, most of the buildings identified should meet the registration requirements, provided that they have sufficient physical integrity to evoke the period. The design integrity of these buildings should be evaluated according to the appearance of the cornice, the upper floor (if applicable), and the storefront. In false-front buildings, the false front should be constructed of original materials, and at least fifty percent of the front should retain its original appearance.

Few wood frame business buildings without false fronts exist; those that do, however, should be carefully evaluated. Most of these buildings no longer retain enough of their original appearance to evoke the period, as storefronts and often the upper stories have been remodeled. A storefront entrance that can be shown to have its original appearance would add greatly to the building's integrity, although at least fifty percent of the front facade would still need to retain its original appearance for the building to meet the registration requirements.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Subtype: Brick and Other

Most of Anaconda's pre-World War II business blocks are composed of brick. In order to meet the registration requirements, these buildings should retain enough physical integrity to evoke the historic period. Original windows, leaded glass transom lights, tile work and pressed metal ceilings in the recessed entry ways, and advertising signs from the historic period all help to convey the historic feeling. The modern storefronts that respect the historic tri-part design pattern detract less from the overall historic architectural integrity of the building than those that are infilled with modern materials. Many of the altered storefronts feature some elements of the original facade; examples include cast iron columns or pilasters.

RESOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRY

Description

The industrial resources in Anaconda — perhaps more than any other resource type — greatly influence the historic-built environment. From the stone and brick ruins of the Upper and Lower Works north of town, to the stack and foundry southeast of town, industrial buildings in Anaconda have played a significant role in local history. In addition to smelting-related properties, a number of small, historic industrial buildings remain that were independent of the gigantic Anaconda Company. During the town's early period, these included the lumber, laundry, brewing, brick, and manufacturing industries.

Subtype: Smelting-related Resources

A majority of the Anaconda Company's industrial buildings have been demolished or destroyed since 1980, when operations in the town were halted. Of the original two complexes on the north side of the Warm Springs drainage, the Upper Works and the Lower Works, only brick and stone ruins survive. At the Upper Works site, northeast of North Cedar Street, the only visible reminders of the plant include massive sandstone foundations and footings from the original buildings and vaulted brick flue remains that lead to the original smokestack. At the Lower Works site, one-mile east of the Upper Works, the foundation ruins are more massive in size and feature both sandstone and concrete. More vaulted brick flue remains appear, and as of 1985, rebar, metal and wood debris from the original buildings also appeared.[277] Presently, both north side sites, the "Old Works," are being incorporated into a large golfcourse. Designers of the Old Works Golfcourse have landscaped the area and capped the contaminated soil. In addition, they have incorporated various foundations and footings into their plan. In addition, black slag, a bi-product of the smelting industry, is being utilized to build bunkers on the course.

Across town, at the site of the original Washoe Works on the south side of the drainage, most of the original industrial buildings have been demolished by ARCO, which is in charge of the Superfund clean-up project at Anaconda's industrial sites. Of those that remain, only the stack is significant. This 585-foot smokestack is the tallest free-standing brick structure in the world. It has a truncated, octagonal-shaped concrete base that is 5' 4" thick. The circular walls are composed of brick.

The Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Company (a.k.a. Anaconda Foundry Department, AFFCO [Anaconda Foundry & Fabricating Company]) at the southeast end of Anaconda occupied a complex of approximately fifty industrial buildings and structures built between 1889 and 1932. Most of the turn-of-the-century industrial buildings reflect the typical industrial "style" employed (by the Anaconda Company at its Old Works and Washoe Works sites). The primary buildings are composed of brick and typically display a brick bearing wall and trussed, gable-roofed form. Pilasters, recessed wall panelings, and multi-light sash windows are common. The foundry also displays a monitor roof, an element found on only two other buildings in Anaconda: the Anaconda Street Railway Barn #03 at 922 West Third Street and the Interstate Lumber Company Warehouse building northeast of town.

---

[277]Fredlund, Lynn & Moore, Connie. "Evaluation of the Archaeological Potential of the Old Works, Anaconda, Montana." Unpub. Report. Butte, Montana: GCM Services, Inc., August, 1985. 4-6.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number F   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 12

Ancillary buildings of Anaconda's smelting-related resources have a number of common features. Most ancillary buildings, such as public toilets, change houses, boiler rooms, and power houses, were one-story, wood-frame buildings. Both gable and shed roofs are common, and cladding material ranges from wood plank, clapboard and weatherboard siding to corrugated metal siding.

Subtype: Other Industrial-related Resources

Only one significant non-smelting-related, industrial building survives: the Washoe Brewery at 1200 East Park Avenue. Most other buildings of this type have been victims of development, fire, and economic changes. The Evans Lumber Yard on the northeast corner of Main and East Second (Park) Street, in addition to The Montana Lumber and Produce Company located between the 100 Blocks of Birch and Alder Streets, the Anaconda Steam Laundry Company at 305 East Park, and various small door and sash, mattress and cigar factories are all prime examples of losses to residential development. The Standard Fire Brick Company Complex (the Anaconda Company Brick Department after 1896) on Willow Street was dismantled in approximately 1915 after a new brick yard was constructed on the east end of town. The Anaconda Laundry Company at 107 Oak was destroyed by an explosion and fire in 1953, and the original Anaconda Brewing Company Complex on the 400 Block of Walnut Street was largely impacted by the changing economic environment in Anaconda during Prohibition.

Of these examples, only remnants of the Anaconda Brewing Company survive. After the original brewing complex was dismantled, the area was parceled off for residential construction, which began in the area in the late 1930s. All that remains of the original complex is a large brick stable, now used as a storage facility, behind the residence at 412 Walnut, and the original frame Brewery Pay Office at 700 West Fourth, which is now used as a private residence. The Anaconda Brewing Company complex appeared to employ brick bearing wall construction and typically utilized wood-frame buildings for its ancillary departments--such as its personnel department. Yet careful attention to detail was still taken in designing its ancillary buildings. The Italianate design of the Pay Office at 700 West Fourth is in original condition and includes a flat roof, a large eave over hang, modillions, a gabled parapet with wood paneling, and tall ball and finial and wood cornerboards.

Two abandoned frame buildings from the Interstate Lumber Company complex appear northeast of Anaconda: a one-story, false-front sales office building and a 1½-story gabled warehouse building. Like the other industrial buildings in Anaconda, they were designed with functionality in mind. Plank and weatherboard siding predominate. Architectural embellishments are limited to cornerboards and sash windows. These buildings are two of only a handful of frame industrial buildings from the historic period that survive.

A few other brick commercial blocks in downtown Anaconda housed candy, cigar, sewing machine, and bottling factories for sporadic periods of time during the historic era. However, most of these buildings are indistinguishable from other nonindustry-related commercial resources in Anaconda.

The Washoe Brewery at 1200 East Park Avenue is the best-preserved example of a nonsmelting-related industrial building in Anaconda. Its Italian Renaissance design, heavy brick cornice, original sash windows, decorative brick work, arcaded windows and corner tower appear at the eastern entrance to town. The Washoe Brewery combined processing, storage, and retail operations in one complex that was systematically organized to handle each function. Most of the building was used for processing, but a street-level retail store appeared and an adjacent two-story brick building was used to bottle and store the products. This complex even featured a boardinghouse for its workers, located at 103 Madison Street, adjacent to the complex. As with other industrial complexes in Anaconda (specifically the Anaconda Company and the Anaconda Brewing Company) a large stable appeared. The 1½-story gabled stable building of the Washoe Brewery remains intact on the East Commercial Street-side of this block.

Anaconda's original industrial complexes were predominantly composed of brick and featured brick bearing walls and heavy timber and truss framing. Native stone foundations and full basements were quite common, as were multi-light sash windows. Most displayed some architectural detailing, usually elaborated by decorative corbeled cornices or other decorative brick work. Most also featured a variety of associative buildings and outbuildings, which as a whole, formed an industrial complex.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Common attributes of the surviving industrial properties include location or easy access to the main line or a spur line of the railroad. Brick buildings predominate. All are solid functional buildings with little ornamentation, with the exception of brick corbeling on the masonry buildings and decorative round windows on the Washoe Brewery.

Significance

Within six years of the town's founding, Anaconda entrepreneurs had already established several significant industries in the community, including two large lumber yards, one laundry, a brewery, three brick factories, and a number of small sash and door, and cigar factories. These industries played an active role in the economic environment of the community and in its ability to attract residents, businesses, and other industries. The resources in this property type are important examples of independent commerce and industry in a community dominated by one large monopoly: the Anaconda Company. Although few resources still exist, those that do reflect Anaconda's diversity of industry and its intricate balance with the power and influence of the Anaconda Company. Resources in this property type are eligible under Criterion A for their historical associations with commerce and industry and, in the case of the Washoe Brewery, under Criterion C for its architecture and engineering. The associated historic context is the Development of Commerce and Industry, 1883-1945.

Registration Requirements

Industrial properties should retain enough physical integrity to evoke the historic period and the purpose of the buildings. The loss of buildings within a complex is acceptable if other buildings that still exist can evoke the original use on their own. Ideally, the complex should retain its original setting. If a property retains little physical integrity on the exterior but still has original machinery on the interior that could further the understanding of the manufacturing processes, that property should meet the registration requirements. It is not required that industrial properties retain sufficient original structures and equipment so that the historic processing can still be understood; however, the evidence of original structures and equipment would greatly add to the integrity of a property.

RESOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Description

Subtype: Education-associated Resources

All of the pre-1945 and modern school buildings within the survey area have been inventoried as a part of the Anaconda Historical and Architectural Survey. These resources include the Prescott School, now the Eleanor Apartments; the original Anaconda Junior High School; the Lincoln School; the Fred Moodry Middle School, originally Anaconda Central Catholic High School; and the Anaconda Senior High School. The Prescott School, constructed in 1892, is the oldest among these five buildings; however, it is not considered eligible because of its altered state. Of the remaining four school buildings, only the original Anaconda Junior High School is considered eligible for listing. Many of the original school buildings, such as the Central School, the first and second Lincoln Schools, and the original Anaconda High School, have either been demolished or destroyed by fire. Yet the remaining school buildings, all of which were constructed prior to 1956, reflect the community's pride in education and express Anaconda's permanence.

The school buildings that survive from the historic era have little in common, with the exception of their modified rectangular plans and brick construction. All feature a full basement and grouped windows in a symmetrical fenestration. Anaconda's early school buildings were predominantly composed of pressed brick and featured three levels. Foundations were typically of native stone, and buildings usually featured a rectangular plan with a central multi-storied tower and entrance. Windows were predominantly multi-light double-hung units. Architectural detailing varied, although combinations of Renaissance and Romanesque elements predominate. The school built during the later part of the historic era, specifically the Anaconda Junior High School, expressed more attention to space efficiency than style, as indicated by its wider, more "spread-out plan" with stone trimmings and a flat roof rather than elaborate towers and elevated stories.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

The Hearst Free Public Library also falls within this subtype. The Grecian Classical-styled building was constructed in 1898 and financed by Marcus Daly friend and benefactor George Hearst and his wife Phoebe. Composed of pressed brick, terra cotta and granite, the library has played an important role in the educational and cultural well-being of the community for almost a century.

Subtype: Health-associated Resources

Unfortunately, few of the original health-care facilities that served the Anaconda community survive. A variety of locations in Anaconda offered health care over the years, including the residences of doctors and nurses. The buildings that were used as hospitals in Anaconda include Cohen Block, now demolished; the Snyder and Mitchell Hospital, now demolished; the Leiser (St. Ann's) Hospital, the original portion of which is now demolished; the Albright and Thorkelson hospital on Maple Street; the Lathrope Maternity Home on Walnut Street, and the modern Anaconda Community Hospital facility, located on West Pennsylvania Avenue.

Although none of these resources are eligible for listing, most were composed of brick, were multi-storied, and shared architectural attributes. The Queen Anne Commercial style was commonly employed as the predominating architectural influence.

Subtype: Resources Associated with Fraternal Groups

Most of Anaconda's fraternities historically met in the upper stories of commercial buildings during the early period. A number of fraternal organizations, however, constructed their own lodges in the Anaconda community. Most of these original fraternal buildings have either been destroyed by fire, demolished, or altered to the point at which they no longer retain any of their physical integrity. Historic lodges include the Elks building, which was destroyed by fire in 1986; the Ancient Order of Hibernians' Hall, demolished; the Knights of Columbus Hall, demolished; the Masonic Lodge, replaced. Still standing are the Carpenters' Hall; the Anaconda Band Hall; the Croatian Hall; the French Hall (now the V.F.W. Lodge); the Boy Scouts' Cabin; and the American Legion Hall. Of these remaining buildings, only the Rustic-styled Boy Scouts' Cabin at 109 East Eighth Street is eligible for listing on the National Register.

These resources displayed a wide variety of forms and styles. Most featured a commercial style with varying architectural influences, including Queen Anne. Many displayed vernacular styles, with the Croatian Hall and the Anaconda Band Hall featuring false fronts. Foundations varied from native stone to concrete depending on time of construction. Both large plate glass and double-hung windows prevailed, and most of the buildings were composed of brick.

Subtype: Resources Associated with Religious Groups

Of the twelve historic church buildings that were originally located in the survey area, ten remain, with one replaced by a modern brick church building. Of these churches, two have already been listed on the National Register: St. Mark's Episcopal Church and the Anaconda Methodist Church. The other remaining historic church buildings include Grace Baptist Church (replaced), the original Swedish Evangelical Church, the original Swedish Mission Church (of frame construction), St. Peter's Catholic Church, the Anaconda Mormon Church, the First Baptist Church, the original Anaconda First Christian Church (of frame construction), the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the Anaconda Presbyterian Church. Of these church buildings, only the Anaconda First Christian Church, the African Episcopal Methodist Church, and the Anaconda Presbyterian Church are *not* eligible for listing.

The historic church buildings are predominantly brick and commonly feature a rectangular plan with a central steeple. Almost all exhibit a Gothic Revival or Second Gothic Revival style with historic, heavy wood doors and stained glass windows that, if not original, replicate the original window units. Foundations are predominantly native stone, with concrete appearing in the post-1910 constructions; all eligible resources in this category were constructed prior to 1929.

Only one style can be distinctly related to a particular ethnic group, besides the many ethnic-affiliated parishes in Anaconda. The Swedish Mission Church at 501 Alder is the only remaining example of a wood frame church with an ell-shaped plan and central steeple projecting from the main wall intersection that was commonly used by religious groups with Scandinavian affiliations. A

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number F   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 15

similar church, known as the Scandinavian Union Church, was built on the site of the modern Grace Baptist Church in 1894, but was demolished when the present church was constructed.

Subtype: Resources Associated with Art, Literature, and Music

Few buildings in this subtype have been identified. Of the many theaters that Anaconda originally boasted prior to 1940, only a handful of the original buildings remain, and only one that retains its historical and physical integrity: the Washoe Theater (already listed on the National Register). The Washoe Theater retains its original Art Deco interior and its historic pre-World War II marquee. The Hearst Free Public Library also falls under this subtype for its associations with literature in Anaconda. The two-story, Grecian Classical-styled library building features pressed brick walls and stone detailing. A colonnade lines the East Fourth Street facade and entrance. The interior hardwood remains intact. This building houses a library collection and a number of meeting rooms in the upstairs. During the historic period, a number of literature-related study and social groups met in the second story of the library.

Subtype: Resources Associated with Social History

A variety of resources associated with Anaconda Social History, particularly saloons and boarding houses, have been identified. These buildings display a wide range of forms and styles, and most have been substantially altered so that they are ineligible because their original design and purpose is no longer reflected.

Anaconda's boarding houses are commonly vernacular or Queen Anne in style and typically feature a modified rectangular plan. Stone and concrete foundations appear, and windows are typically double-hung sash units with relieving arches (in brick buildings) or large wood window surrounds (in frame buildings). Both brick and frame boardinghouses appear in Anaconda, although the largest boardinghouses are typically of brick construction. Good examples of Anaconda boarding houses include the frame, Greek Revival-styled New Brunswick House at 325 East Front Street, the Queen Anne-styled Gustafson Boardinghouse at 924 East Fifth Street and the vernacular Sheehan Boardinghouse at 412 East Third Street.

Anaconda's saloons were commonly located in multi-story brick commercial blocks that featured a commercial style (often with Queen Anne or Italianate influences) or appeared as single, one-story detached frame buildings with vernacular appearances. Because the streetcar operated along East Third Street during the historic era, corner bars populated the streetscape of this street. The saloons that were located in detached buildings featured a variety of forms, ranging from false-front to gable-front. A number of these detached buildings have been substantially altered and no longer render their original integrity. These buildings were typically one-story frame buildings with central, recessed entrances, and few windows; recessed corner entrances were also common, particularly on East Third Street, where saloons commonly occupied a corner lot, and street corners were where the streetcars dropped off their riders. Windows that originally appeared were typically double-hung sash windows, and historic cladding material, which has commonly been resided with modern siding, included wood clapboard or wood weatherboard siding. Two saloons in Anaconda display Depression-era architecture: the Club Moderne at 800 East Park Avenue features an Art Moderne style with its rounded corners, neon lights, rounded windows and interior Nu-wood furnishings. The Sladich Bar at 600 East Third Street with its exterior Art Deco detailing has been remodeled.

Significance

Anaconda boasted a thriving cultural community during the historic period, and a number of resources remain to reflect the patterns of social interaction and cultural heritage that shaped the community life of Anaconda. The various buildings of these sub-types are associated with the historic contexts of Social and Cultural Development, 1883-1945; Community Planning and Development, 1883-1945; Ethnic Heritage; 1891-1945; and Architect-Designed Buildings, 1888-1945. These resources played an important role in the development of Anaconda as a progressive and enjoyable community. A thorough discussion of these contexts and Anaconda's cultural environment is included in Section E.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The buildings in this subtype are eligible for listing under Criteria A, B and C for their historical associations with education;, entertainment/recreation, ethnic heritage, performing arts, religion, and social history. Many gain significance through associations with historically important persons. And many of these buildings are significant for their architectural values.

Registration Requirements

During the Anaconda Historical and Architectural Survey, all of the identifiable pre-1945 buildings associated with education; health; fraternal groups; religious groups; and art, literature and music have been evaluated. These buildings are considered eligible for listing on the National Register if they possess sufficient physical integrity to evoke their association with the appropriate social or cultural aspect of Anaconda's history and if they would be recognized by someone from the historic period of use. Typical elements that would render a property identifiable would include form, style, and/or original placement of entrances. These buildings' important roles in the community are also considered in the evaluation. If other such resources are identified within the city limits, they should be subjected to the same standards.

It is possible that other buildings associated with art, literature and music in Anaconda will be identified. In order to meet the registration requirements, such buildings should be more than fifty years old and should possess sufficient physical integrity to convey their association with the appropriate person or event(s).

RESOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH GOVERNMENT

Description

This property type is characterized by high-style, well-designed public buildings that reflect the significance and permanence of the community and its governing bodies. Anaconda exhibits four such buildings, three of which are listed as individual properties on the National Register of Historic Places: the Anaconda City Hall, the Anaconda Post Office, the Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Courthouse, and the Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Jail (not listed).

Common attributes of the government buildings in Anaconda include their masonry construction and high-style architectural ornamentation. All are architect-designed resources and a considerable amount of planning — commonly spanning years — was completed prior to the actual construction of these buildings.

Other resources associated with government include the private residences of prominent government officials and employees. However, none of these buildings exhibit any unifying physical characteristics.

Significance

The city, county and federal governments have all played significant roles in the growth and development of Anaconda. When the county seat was moved from Deer Lodge City to Anaconda in 1896, a number of job opportunities opened up in the community. Such an opportunity developed again in 1933 with the completion of the federal post office at the northwest corner of Main and East Third Streets. Anaconda's role as headquarters for the county government helped to strengthen its position in the region in other areas besides industry.

The Anaconda City Hall is the primary building related to city government. This building of Victorian Eclectic design was built during 1895-96 and used for its original purpose until the late 1970s. Other buildings secondarily associated with city government would be residences of significant city employees. Several are already included with the multiple properties inventory, but others might be identified in the future.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda

Section number F   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 17

On the county level, the Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Courthouse and the adjacent jail building are the resources most associated with county governance. Selection of Anaconda as the county seat in 1896 did much to bolster community pride and spirit. Located at a commanding site at the head of Main Street, the courthouse and the jail's construction signified the growing faith and sense of permanence with which Anaconda residents viewed their community. Buildings associated with significant county employees may be identified in the future as well.

On the federal level, the Anaconda Post Office building is the only identified and known historic resource associated directly with the federal government. Buildings and residences associated with persons who were employees of this agency may be identified in the future.

This property type is eligible for listing under Criterion A for historical associations with community planning and development and politics/government; Criterion B for associations with important officials or government employees; and Criterion C for representative architectural values. The associated historic contexts are Influence of Federal Government, 1899-1945, and Community Planning and Development, 1883-1945.

Registration Requirements

In order to meet the registration requirements, properties associated with levels of government or significant government officials should be the building most directly associated and should possess sufficient integrity to be historically recognizable. Significant changes to the exterior, such as new siding or windows, would not by themselves warrant disqualification, but combinations of more than one such change should be carefully evaluated for the overall impact on the property's ability to evoke the historic period and its association with the person.

RESOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSPORTATION

Description

Subtype: Streetcar-associated Resources

Three streetcar-associated buildings remain in Anaconda, two of which are eligible for listing on the National Register. These three buildings include the second set of streetcar barns at 807 East Commercial Avenue, the third set of street car barns (now the Anaconda School District Bus Barns) at 922 West Third, and the brick commercial block at 101 Main Street, which housed the Electric Light and Railway department of the Anaconda Company, which managed the street railway system.

The two storage facilities are utilitarian, one-story brick buildings. The original streetcar tracks ran directly into these buildings, although no traces of these rails exist. These buildings display a vernacular design and housed sections for blacksmith and repair shops. The barn at 922 West Third retains one of the only clerestories in Anaconda.

While the barn at 922 West Third, built in 1904, remains in relatively original condition, the barn at 807 East Commercial, constructed in 1892, has lost its physical integrity. The commercial building at 101 Main is a 2-story brick block that has less direct links with the street cars, as it has housed a variety of commercial enterprises over the years. This building features a commercial Queen Anne design.

Subtype: Railroad-associated Resources

Anaconda's Railroad-associated resources are typically related to the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway, which operated from · Anaconda beginning in 1893. A number of railroad-related buildings survive in Anaconda, and most display a common, turn-of-the-century industrial "style."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The primary B.A.& P. buildings feature brick-bearing wall construction with native stone foundations and few windows. Most are one-story in height and feature little of the ornate (Victorian) architectural detailing that is associated with the early historic period. Construction dates range from 1890, when the Montana Union (later leased and used by the B.A. & P.) constructed a Romanesque-inspired depot on the north end of Main Street, to 1956, when a dispatcher's building was constructed in the east Anaconda Yard. Of the buildings that survive, windows are typically multi-light, double-hung sash, and a number of roof types appear.

Similar to the industrial-associated properties, the railroad-associated properties in Anaconda feature a number of ancillary buildings, such as a powerhouse, a bunkhouse, a scale house, and others. These subsidiary properties are typically one-story frame buildings.

In addition to the depot on Main Street, the B.A.&P. roundhouse at 900 West Commercial Avenue and the B.A.& P. Office Building at 300 West Commercial Avenue are particularly significant for their architecture and style. The brick roundhouse was built between 1893 and 1907 and is one of the few such buildings remaining in use in the United States. It is circular in design, one-story, and features multi-light, double-hung window units.   The two-story, Italianate-styled B.A.& P Office Building is one of the most elaborate buildings in Anaconda. Although a central tower has been removed, this brick buildings features masterful detailing, including stone lintels and sills, a decorated brick cornice, rounded corners, and tall 1-over-1 double-hung windows with wood window heads and semi-circular transoms in the upper story.

Subtype: Horse- and Bicycle-associated Resources

There are no surviving liveries or bicycle repair shops dating from the pre-automobile era. It is possible, however, that one or more resources may be identified in the future. These buildings were primarily located along East and West Park Avenues. The liveries were predominantly large frame barns with a variety of historic additions. The bicycle repair shops were usually located in rented storerooms of large, two-story brick commercial blocks. During the early 1910s, most of Anaconda's liveries and stables were demolished, while the bicycle-repair shops were absorbed by less-specialized general mercantile stores.

Subtype: Automobile- and Bus-associated Resources

A number of buildings in Anaconda were specifically constructed to meet the motorized transportation demands of the community. Garages and repair shops, service stations, car dealerships, and bus stations began to shape the Anaconda landscape as early as 1908. Of these original automobile- and bus-related resources, only a few exist, the most noteworthy of which is the Intermountain Transportation Company building and bus station at 7 Main Street. Most of the service stations that remain in Anaconda have been constructed during the past fifty years and thus are not eligible for listing on the National Register. The automobile dealerships displayed a variety of styles; most dealerships were two stories in height and vernacular in style. A number of the dealerships also doubled as repair shops.

Significance

Throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries, the changing modes of transportation greatly influenced Anaconda's development. Anaconda was fortunate enough to establish railroad transportation as an alternative to the horse and buggy-powered transport early in its history. The railroad was a necessary ingredient in the smelting process, and later, in the transportation of the work force between Butte and Anaconda. By 1890, however, it was clear that a public transportation system was specifically needed to transport workers to the smelter; thus Daly established a street railway for the convenience of all Anaconda residents. The original car barns were located at Washoe Park. Although a number of residents continued to rely on the horse and buggy, as well as the bicycle, to get them from one place to another, the streetcar became the favored mode of transportation for many years.

The invention of the automobile greatly affected the Anaconda historic-built environment during the early 1900s and 1910s. Numerous businesses related directly to the sale, maintenance, and repair of the car were established, in addition to a number of small

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

transportation companies that offered taxi and bus service within town and to Butte. Routes for commercial transportation increased proportionately with the improvement of local roads, such that new markets in all directions of Anaconda were established.

The growing popularity of the automobile during and after World War I changed the physical appearance of Anaconda in a number of ways. Although street car transportation was not phased out until 1951, passengers used the service with less frequency. Roads in town were paved, and a concrete highway was laid between Butte and Anaconda in 1923. Residents remodeled their rear barns and outbuildings into garages or began constructing new, small detached automobile sheds. After approximately 1940, garages were commonly attached to dwellings.

Properties with this type are associated with the historic context of Transportation, 1890-1951. They meet the registration requirements under Criterion A for their historical associations and B for associations with significant persons.

Registration Requirements

Subtype: Streetcar-associated Resources

Resources associated with the street railway system in Anaconda should possess sufficient integrity to evoke Anaconda's development because of and early dependency upon the streetcars. If a building was constructed on the main line of the street railway, existence of the railroad track adjacent to the building is not critical for it to meet the registration requirements, but it would certainly help clarify the relationship. It appears that all of the street railway lines have been removed in Anaconda, but if a section of track could be found, it should be evaluated for physical integrity and its ability to evoke a sense of historical association for eligibility of listing on the National Register. Alterations to buildings, such as the replacement of windows or the construction of a sympathetic addition would not by themselves warrant a disqualification; however, any combination of alterations should be carefully analyzed to determine the overall impact on the property's ability to reflect its historic design and purpose.

If a resource is found to be associated with a significant employee of the street railway system, the building should be the one most associated with the person and should possess sufficient integrity that he or she would recognize the property. Significant changes to the exterior, such as new siding or new windows, would not themselves warrant disqualification, but combinations of more than one such change should be carefully evaluated for the overall impact on the property's ability to evoke the historic period and its association with the person.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number F   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 20

Subtype: Railroad-associated Resources

A building or section of track associated with the railroad should possess sufficient integrity that it could be identified by an employee of the historic era. Significant changes to the exterior, such as new siding or new windows, would not themselves warrant disqualification, but combinations of such changes should be carefully evaluated for the overall impact on the property's ability to evoke the historic period and its association with the railroad industry. If a resource is found to be associated with a significant employee of the railroad, the building should be the one most associated with the person and should possess sufficient integrity that he or she would recognize the property. Significant changes to the exterior, such as new siding or new windows, would not themselves warrant disqualification, but combinations of more than one such change should be carefully evaluated for the overall impact on the property's ability to evoke the historic period and its association with the person. Some railroad-related resources, such as track or buildings associated with the railroad or with an important employee or official of the railroad, may possibly be identified in the future.

Subtype: Horse- and Bicycle-associated Resources

Resources associated with horse and wagon or with bicycle travel in Anaconda, if identified, should possess enough physical integrity that they can evoke the period when they were used for those purposes.

If a resource is found to be associated with a significant employee of a horse- or bicycle-associated resource, the building should be the one most associated with the person and should possess sufficient integrity that he or she would recognize the property. Significant changes to the exterior, such as new siding or new windows, would not themselves warrant disqualification, but combinations of such changes should be carefully evaluated for the overall impact on the property's ability to evoke the historic period and its association with the person.

Subtype: Automobile- and Bus-associated Resources

Resources associated with the automobile and bus industries are more numerous than those in other sub-types; they therefore should adhere to stricter standards of physical integrity in order to satisfy registration requirements. The exterior appearance should not be substantially altered, although the infilling of garage bays is acceptable. Retention of interior specialized features such as an identifiable waiting area or an oil-changing pit would help to clarify historic use, but is not required. The buildings should retain enough integrity that an employee or customer from the historic period would still recognize them.

If a resource is found to be associated with a significant employee of an automobile- or bus-related business, the building should be the one most associated with the person and should possess sufficient integrity that he or she would recognize the property. Significant changes to the exterior, such as new siding or new windows, would not themselves warrant disqualification, but combinations of more than one such change should be carefully evaluated for the overall impact on the property's ability to evoke the historic period and its association with the person.

RESOURCES THAT HAVE BEEN MOVED

Description

This property type includes buildings moved from Carroll to Anaconda (and therefore constructed between 1887 and 1901), moved within Anaconda or moved from outside of the city limits to Anaconda.

The physical appearance of the buildings moved from Carroll is inadequately documented, as none have been clearly identified through reliable references. From what has been researched, most of the Carroll residences were of one form and design: a pyramidal, hip-roofed worker's cottage devoid of any but the plainest of vernacular detailing (cornerboards and large wood window surrounds). The physical appearance of other Carroll buildings, most of which were either commercial buildings or boardinghouses is known only

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic & Architectural Properties of Anaconda
Section number F   Deer Lodge County, Montana   Page 21

through oral accounts in local history publications. While a few brick buildings existed in the Carroll community, most commercial buildings, like the residences, were one-story frame buildings, many with false fronts.

Buildings moved within and into Anaconda do not possess any common or unifying physical characteristic. Buildings moved within Anaconda were typically moved to make way for the construction of a large, modern building, such as the residences now located at 700 Elm and 407 West Seventh. No residences have been identified as being moved from outside of the city limits into Anaconda, but may be discovered in the future. The few other moved resources that exist range from quaint worker's cottages to fairly elaborate residences. It appears that some buildings were broken into sections, moved, and reassembled at their new locations, while others were moved on log rollers.

Significance

A large number of residences and buildings were moved into Anaconda from Carroll beginning in approximately 1903, after the new Washoe Works were constructed at the southeast end of the valley and the Old Works largely abandoned. This represents an unusual aspect of Anaconda's history and merits recognition through National Register listings. Since there are no longer any buildings on the site of Carroll, these buildings would be the only physical reminders of the small suburb at the Old Works. Buildings known to be moved include several residences and a school. Buildings moved from Carroll would be eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A for their historical significance. They might also be eligible under other criteria. The property type is associated with the historic context of Movement of Buildings, 1883-1945.

Only a few buildings have been moved from their original locations within Anaconda during the historic period. These resources were usually moved to an adjacent location within a neighborhood, thus their associations with setting are not entirely affected. As buildings moved within the historic period, and reflecting local patterns of community development, these resources also meet Criteria Consideration B, dealing with moved buildings.

Registration Requirements

Although historic and contemporary newspaper accounts, in addition to a large number of local history publications, indicate that buildings were moved in Anaconda from Carroll, these have been extremely difficult to document. Only on rare occasions were owners' names or new locations identified. There is currently only one building in Anaconda that has been confirmed by reliable sources as having been moved from Carroll -- the original Carroll School that was moved to 307 East Commercial for an African Methodist Episcopal Church. For a building to be eligible under this property type, the relocations should be documented by one or more primary sources, not just by oral histories or circumstantial accounts. A number of residents have indicated that their houses were moved from Carroll, but further research proved otherwise. In addition, to meet registration requirements, the property should retain sufficient stylistic and structural features to identify it as having been built between 1887 and 1901 and to evoke that period. The building could have been moved on log rollers or taken apart and reassembled in Anaconda. The current setting is not considered important. Because there are so few examples of buildings known to have been moved to Anaconda, most such properties should be eligible for listing.

Buildings dating from the historic period that have been moved are considered contributing. Other moved buildings may be eligible under Criterion A if they illustrate an important or unusual pattern of development in the community during the historic period, such as the movement of a residence to take advantage of the purchase of a corner lot or the breaking up of one building to create several smaller buildings for resale. To meet registration requirements, the property should also retain sufficient stylistic and structural.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

features to identify it as having been built during the historic period and to evoke that period. Buildings moved less than fifty years ago are not eligible under this property type, but they might be eligible under other property types if they retain sufficient integrity.[278]

---

[278] Much of the structure of Section F taken from McKay, Kathy. Historic and Architectural Properties of Kalispell, Montana. Unpub. National Register nomination. Helena, MT: MT SHPO, June, 1993. Section F.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

G. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The city limits of the City of Anaconda, Montana.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

In 1993, the City of Anaconda, the Montana State Historic Preservation Office and ARCO initiated planning for an inventory of historic and architectural resources of Anaconda, Montana. The stimuli for this inventory included the development of the Regional Historic Preservation Plan (RHPP), a cooperative effort between both Butte-Silver Bow and Anaconda-Deer Lodge Counties and Section 106 Mitigation on the part of ARCO, the corporation responsible for the Superfund Clean-up project of the Clark Fork Corridor. Lack of survey documentation for Anaconda resources was identified in the early planning efforts for the RHPP and was made a priority.

The Montana State Historic Preservation Office hired Kimberly Currie Morrison as the principal investigator of the Anaconda resources. Morrison is a historian with a B.A. in History-Honors from the University of Montana-Missoula and has substantial background in the history of Anaconda and its ethnic communities. In addition to preparing National Register documentation, several large databases were developed for the purpose of storing all architectural, historical, and census information. These databases, for both primary properties and outbuildings, were formulated on the ARCINFO software system with the ability to perform complicated queries and generate high-quality, complex maps for statistical purposes. The entry of census data from the 1900, 1910, and 1920 Federal Censuses and an 1895 City Census is ongoing.

For historical documentation of the properties in the survey area, Morrison relied heavily on local newspapers published during the historic period, plus a variety of secondary sources (particularly local works by Matt Kelly and Robert Vine). Pre-1980 tax appraisal records and building permits for Anaconda no longer exist. Other primary sources of information included county plat records and ownership records, pre-1945 county newspapers, Anaconda City Directories, the 1900, 1910, and 1920 federal census records, an 1895 City Census, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1884 - 1930, miscellaneous items from the files and archives of the Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Historical Society, reconnaissance survey inventory forms of the Historic American Engineering Record from 1979, various photograph collections, oral histories from homeowners, obituary files, Architects' Biographical files at the Montana SHPO, and the Anaconda Company Manuscript Collection at the Montana Historical Society Library. Approximately twenty volunteers, mostly Anaconda residents, helped with the gathering and compiling information, specifically from the newspapers and through oral histories with friends, acquaintances and neighbors. A few volunteers who helped with the documentation of the physical characteristics of the buildings solicited information from homeowners about their properties. Morrison also gave many talks on the survey to local clubs, classes, and other groups about the survey and Anaconda history. Regional media also televised or printed several feature stories on the survey, and one volunteer, who was a columnist for the local, biweekly *Anaconda Leader* newspaper, offered her services free of charge to sponsor an article on a local building of interest every six weeks in the paper. Several local historians and residents reviewed the draft historic context, adding valuable insights and helping to resolve some conflicts in the source material.

Although a 1979 HAER reconnaissance survey was completed of the central business district in 1979, a number of the inventory forms were either missing or incomplete. Thus this area, in addition to the residential neighborhoods, was resurveyed and re-photographed. The repository for the inventory forms and the National Register documentation is the Montana State Historic Preservation Office. Other products of the survey include a 45-minute slide presentation on the pre-1945 history of Anaconda, updated walking and bus-tour brochures highlighting Anaconda's resources, and a historical and architectural database, using the architectural inventory forms and census data from an 1895 Anaconda City Census and the Federal Censuses of 1900, 1910, and 1920, developed using GIS/Arcinfo software and programs.

The properties are grouped under ten historic contexts that conform to the themes identified during the research phase. The property types are organized functionally. Integrity requirements were based upon a knowledge of existing properties. The architectural and physical features of the city's finer surviving properties were considered in developing the outlines of potential registration requirements. At the conclusion of the Anaconda Historical and Architectural Survey, three historic districts and thirteen individual properties outside of the three districts were submitted for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

I. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

PRIMARY SOURCES

Unpublished Documents

Alvord, Bill. "The History of the Montana Fisheries Division, 1890-1985." Unpublished history located in SHPO Montana State Buildings Inventory File. Helena, MT: Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

Anaconda Company Records. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection #169.

Anaconda Central Labor Council Records (Anaconda Building Trades Congress). Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, Manuscript Collection #103.

Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness. Internet document. http://www.gorp.com/gorp/resources/us_wilderness_area/mt_anaco.html. Greer Consulting Services, 1994.

Anaconda Townsite Company. Articles of Incorporation. Anaconda, MT: Deer Lodge County Records, Corporation File, March 4, 1893.

Anaconda Townsite Company. Town Plat. Anaconda, MT: Deer Lodge County Records, September 17, 1895.

Anacondans to Preserve the Stack. Anaconda Smoke Stack. National Register Nomination. Unpub. Helena, MT: MT SHPO, 1983. Section 8.

Butte and Anaconda Joint Strike Bulletin. #51. Butte, MT: Metal Mine Workers' Union of Butte and Anaconda, 10/15/1917.

Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway. National Register Nomination. Unpub. Helena, MT: MT SHPO. Section 8.

Citizens Defense Fund, Plaintiff, vs. Edward J. Gallagher, Director, Community Development Agency, Consolidated Government of the City of Anaconda-County of Deer Lodge, et al. Memorandum Re. Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order. Butte Division of United States District Court, Butte, Montana. Filed, 11/3/1978, Case # Cv-78-63-Bu.

Daniels, Connie. CTEP Grant Application. "Restoration of Anaconda's Historic Lighting System." Unpublished. Anaconda, MT. June, 1994.

Deer Lodge & Granite County Committees for Rural Development. Georgetown Lake Pre-study. Anaconda, MT: unpub., 1974.

DeHaas, John N., Jr. Washoe Theater. National Register Nomination. Unpub. Helena, MT: MT SHPO, 1982. Section 7, 1-2.

Fiege, Mark, et al. Industrial Heritage of Butte and Anaconda: An Analysis of the Historical Significance of the Surviving Physical Features of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Butte, MT: Unpub. report for Renewable Technologies, Inc., 1985.

Finnegan, Alice. Unpublished Database Report. Anaconda, MT, 1990.

Fredlund, Lynn & Moore, Connie. "Evaluation of the Archaeological Potential of the Old Works, Anaconda, Montana." Unpub. Report. Butte, Montana: GCM Services, Inc. August, 1985.

NPS Form 10-900-a
8/86

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number I   Historic & Architectural Resources of Anaconda, Montana   Page 2

Frisch, P.A. The Gibraltar of Unionism. Dissertation, unpublished. Los Angeles, CA: UCLA, 1992.

Hill, Isabel Thigpen. A Different Perspective of the History of Butte, Montana. Master's Thesis, unpublished. Washington, D.C.: George Washington University, 1982.

Johnson, Carrie. Regional Historic Preservation Plan. Historical Overview and Draft Context. Anaconda, MT: Anaconda-Deer Lodge County/Silver Bow County, 1994, Unpublished.

Kolba, Jim & Deer Lodge County Assessor's Office. Anaconda Post Office. National Register Nomination. Helena, MT: SHPO, 1985. Section 8.
LeDesky, Terry. Foundry in Anaconda, Montana. Unpub. Inventory Survey Project. Bozeman, MT: Montana State University, 1983.

Logan, Connie. Letter to Kimberly Morrison, July 7, 1995. Chamber of Commerce Historical Calendar. Enc., Unpub, No Date.

McKay, Kathy. Historic and Architectural Properties of Kalispell, Montana. Unpub. National Register nomination. Helena, MT: MT SHPO, June, 1993. Section F.

Ore, Janet. Labor and the New Deal in Butte, Montana. Master's Thesis, unpublished. Pullman, WA: Washington State University, 1987.

Public Service Commission. Notice of Public Hearing. Docket #3935. July 16, 1951, Helena, MT.

Quivik, Fred. Anaconda Old Works. National Register Nomination. Unpub. Helena, MT: MT SHPO, 1984. Section 8.

Quivik, Fred & Fiege, Mark. Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Co.. National Register Nomination. Unpub. Helena, MT: MT SHPO, 1984. Section 8.

Robinson, Reid. "The Fight": Town with a History. Speech, unpublished. Butte, MT, 1936.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1884-1930.

Speck, Virginia Lee. The History of the Deer Lodge Valley to 1870. Master's Thesis. Bozeman, MT: Montana State University, 1946.

Tocher, Ellen. "Ethnic Groups of Anaconda: The Irish." Lecture Series, CVMAC, Anaconda, MT. May 15, 1995. Notes in possession of the author.

Toole, K. Ross. The History of the Anaconda Company: A Study in the Relationships between a State and Its People and a Corporation. Dissertation, unpublished. Los Angeles, CA: University of California at Los Angeles, 1954.

Wanamaker, Ralph. Eggleston of the *Anaconda Standard*. Master's Thesis. Missoula, MT: University of Montana, 1978.

Work, John. The Journal of John Work. William S. Lewis & Paul C. Phillips, eds. Cleveland, OH: No publisher listed, 1923.

Zottnick, Carol and Jiusto, Chere. First Methodist Episcopal Church of Anaconda. National Register Nomination. Unpub. Helena, MT: MT SHPO, 1994.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number I   Historic & Architectural Resources of Anaconda, Montana   Page 3

Newspapers

Anaconda Leader

Anaconda Recorder

Anaconda Review

Anaconda Standard

Anaconda Weekly Review

Butte Miner

Daily Miner

Kemmick, Ed. "Martial Law Crushed Butte's Unions." Helena *Independent Record.* September 4, 1995, 8A:1-4.

Montana Standard

Weekly Missoulian

Oral Histories

Bolkovatz, Joe. "Metals Manufacturing in Four Montana Communities." Interviewed by Laurie Mercier, August 12, 1986 in Anaconda, MT. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, OH #943, Tape II, Side B, 5-10.

Dickson, Tom. "Metals Manufacturing in Four Montana Communities." Interviewed by Laurie Mercier. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, OH # 924, 5/20/86.

Dickson, Tom. "Montanans at Work." Interviewed by Laurie Mercier. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, OH #216. 11/25/81

Finnegan, Alice Clark. Interviewed by Kim Morrison. Anaconda, MT, 9/16/1994. Notes in possession of the author.

Goodman, Dora. Interviewed by Kim Morrison, Anaconda, MT, April 29, 1994. Notes in possession of the author.

Hanson, Jerry. Interviewed by Kim Morrison. Anaconda, Montana, 5/18/1994, 6/1/1994 and 10/6/1994. Notes in possession of the author.

Johnson, Theresa Verlanic. Interviewed by Kimberly Morrison, June, 1994. Anaconda, MT. Notes in possession of the author.

Jurcich, John "Shuster," Sr. Interviewed by Kim Morrison, Anaconda, MT, 9/15/1994. Notes in Possession of the author.

Krizan, Alice Bubash. "Croatians of Anaconda." Interviewed by Kimberly Morrison. Anaconda, MT, August 23, 1992. Notes in possession of the author.

NPS Form 10-900-a
8/86

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number I   Historic & Architectural Resources of Anaconda, Montana   Page 4

Levengood, Harold & Bess. Interviewed by Kim Morrison. Anaconda, Montana, 9/27/1994. Notes in possession of the author.

Lewis, Marlene. Interviewed by Kim Morrison. Anaconda, MT, 11/17/1994. Notes in possession of the author.

Maker, Lena Evans. Interviewed by Carol Metz. Anaconda, Montana, April 29, 1994. Notes in possession of Kim Morrison, MT SHPO.

Matelich, Vincent. Interviewed by Kim Morrison. Anaconda, Montana, 10/7/1994. Notes in possession of the author.

McKeon, John Luke. "Metals Manufacturing in Four Montana Communities." Interviewed by Laurie Mercier. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives, OH #936, no date.

Meidl, Ruth. "Metals Manufacturing in Four Montana Communities." Interviewed by Laurie Mercier. 8/11/1986. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Archives. Tape I, Side A.

Meidl, Ruth. Interviewed by Kim Morrison. Anaconda, MT, 10/27/1994. Notes in possession of the author.

Staudohar, Margaret. Interviewed by Kim Morrison. Anaconda, MT, 11/17/1994. Notes in possession of the author.

Strizich, Samuel. Interviewed by Alice Finnegan. Goosetown Project. Anaconda, MT, 5/12/1989. Notes in possession of Alice Finnegan, Missoula, MT.

Sweeney, Delia. Interviewed by Patrick Morris. Goosetown Project. 9/5/1987. Notes in possession of Alice Finnegan, Missoula, Montana.

Vine, Robert. Interviewed by Kim Morrison. Anaconda, Montana, 9/22/1994. Notes in possession of the author.

Walsh, Margaret. Interviewed by Kim Morrison. Anaconda, Montana, 9/29/1994. Notes in possession of the author.

Strike Bulletins

Butte Citizen. Butte, MT: General Strike Committee, 1934.

Mine-Mill Smelterman. Union bulletin. Anaconda, MT: Anaconda Mill & Smeltermen's Union #117, IUMMSW, 9/1955.

The Strike Bulletin. #9. Anaconda, MT: Anaconda Metal Mine Workers Union, 9/15/1917.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

SECONDARY SOURCES:

Published Documents

All Things Considered. Marian Geil, comp. Anaconda, MT: Methodists of Anaconda, 1984.

Alt, David & Hyndman, Donald W. Roadside Geology of Montana. Missoula, MT: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1986.

Anaconda Capital Committee. Anaconda, Montana, 1894. Anaconda, MT: Standard Publishing Company, 1894.

Anaconda City Directory. Butte, MT: R.L. Polk, Inc. 1889-1960.

Anaconda Copper Etchings, 1883-1958. No author. Butte, MT: McKee Printing, 1958.

Anaconda Standard Almanac: 1892-1894. Anaconda Standard Compilation. Anaconda, MT: Standard Publishing Company, 1892-1894.

Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry of Montana. First Annual Report. Helena, MT: State Publishing Company, 1893.

Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry of Montana. Eighth Annual Report. Helena, MT: Independent Publishing Company, 1902.

Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry of Montana. Thirteenth Annual Report, 1911-12. Helena, MT: Independent Publishing Company, 1912.

Burlingame, Merrill and Toole K. Ross. A History of Montana. New York City, NY: Lewis Publishing Company, 1957.

Crofutt's Anaconda Business Directory for 1885-1886. Butte, MT: Crofutt's, 1886.

Department of the Interior, Bureau of the Census. Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, Volume II: Population. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1912.

Department of the Interior, Census Office. Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890: Part 1, Population. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1895.

Dunne, William F. "William F. Dunne's Speech at Portland." Labor Herald. William Z. Foster, ed. Chicago, IL: No pub., no date. 8.

Eggleston, Charles. "The City of Anaconda: Its First Twenty-Five Years, 1883-1908. Anaconda, MT: Standard Publishing Company, 1908.

Emmons, David. The Butte Irish. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press, 1989.

Ferris, Warren. Life in the Rocky Mountains. Journal. Paul C. Phillips, ed. Denver, CO: No publisher listed, 1940.

Fifty Years of Growth and Progress: Housing Authority of the City of Anaconda. Bob Vine, comp. Anaconda, MT: Anaconda Housing Authority, 1989.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Gazetteer, 1884-1885: Minnesota, Dakota, Montana.

Hildebrand, George & Mangum, Garth. Capital and Labor in American Copper, 1845-1990. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1992.

Historic Action Committee. Powell County: Where it All Began. Dorene Courchene, ed. Deer Lodge, MT: Powell County Museum and Arts Foundation, 1989.

In the Shadow of Mount Haggin. Deer Lodge County History Group, comp. Anaconda, MT: Deer Lodge County History Group, 1975.

Johnson, Florence Riddle. Ghost Trails Country. Anaconda, MT: F.R. Johnson, 1964.

Kelly, Matt J. Anaconda: Montana's Copper City. Butte, MT: Artcraft Printers, 1983.

Leeson. History of Montana: 1739-1885. Chicago, IL: Warner, Beers and Company, 1885.

Malone, Michael P. The Battle for Butte. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1981.

Marcosson, Isaac F. Anaconda. New York City, NY: Dodd, Mead, & Co., 1957.

Miller, Joaquin. History of Montana. Chicago, IL: Lewis Publishing Company, 1894.

Montana Territory History and Business Directory. 1879.

Navin, Thomas R. Copper Mining & Management. Tucson, AZ: The University of Arizona Press, 1978.

A Newspaper Reference Work: Men of Affairs and Representative Institutions. Newspaper Editors of Montana, comps. Butte, MT: Butte Newswriters Association, 1914.

Prodgers, Jeanette. Butte-Anaconda Almanac. Butte, MT: Butte Historical Society, 1991.

Progressive Men of Montana. A compilation. Chicago, IL: A.W. Bowen and Company, 1902.

Raymer, Robert. Montana: The Land and the People. Chicago, IL: Lewis Publishing Company, 1930.

Resources and Men of Montana. Mary O'Neill, comp. Butte, MT: Mary O'Neill, 1913.

Sanders, Helen F. History of Montana. Chicago, IL: Lewis Publishing Company, 1913.

Shovers, Brian, et al. Butte and Anaconda Revisited, 1991. Billings, MT: Benchmark Printing, June, 1991.

State of Montana Department of Labor and Industry. Biennial Reports: 1915-1920. Helena, MT: Independent Publishing Company, 1916. 71.

Stout, Tom. Montana: Its Story and Biography. Chicago, IL: American Historical Society, 1921.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number I   Historic & Architectural Resources of Anaconda, Montana   Page 7

Van West, Carroll. A Traveler's Companion to Montana History. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Press, 1986, 170.

Vine, Robert and Dolan, Mary. Anaconda Memories. Butte, MT: Artcraft Printers, 1983.

Vine, Robert. Fifty Years of Growth and Progress: Housing Authority of the City of Anaconda. Anaconda, MT: Anaconda Housing Authority, 1989. 1.

Vine, Robert. Women of the Washoe. Anaconda, MT: No Publisher, 1989.

Periodicals

Calvert, Jerry. "The Rise and Fall of Socialism in a Company Town, 1902-1905." *Montana Magazine of Western History*, Vol. 36, #4. Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society Press, Autumn, 1986.

Strom, Warren. Oral History interview with Bob Vine. April, 1993. As cited in "Uncommon Men with a Common Denominator," by Bob Vine in Historic Quarterly Review. Anaconda, MT: Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Historical Society. Summer, 1993, Vol. 1, # 2. p. 3.