

HEADLEY PLACE
610 South Sixth Street East
Missoula
Missoula County
Montana

HABS No. MT-113

HABS
MT-113

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
Intermountain Support Office - Denver
National Park Service
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HEADLEY PLACE

HABS NO. MT-113

Location: 610 South Sixth Street East
Missoula, Montana 59801

Present Owner: The University of Montana

Present Occupant: Rental

Present Use: Rental property

Significance: The Headley Place is associated with the development of the residential neighborhoods surrounding the University of Montana in the wake of World War I. It is an excellent example of a Craftsman-style residence with all of its architectural features intact. The original decorative detailing is also still intact and unchanged. There have been no alterations made to the exterior of the residence other than the addition of a false wall on the façade porch.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of Erection: 1929. The house first appears in the 1929 Polk Missoula City Directory.
2. Architect: Unknown
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: Albert Cole, 1924-1930; Clyde and Litta Headley, 1930-1974; H. David and Joyce Hunt, 1974-1976; DeWayne and Mary Eisenbarth, 1976-1980; Bernice Lyle and Gregory Schmartz, 1980-1985; The University of Montana, 1985-present.

Albert Cole constructed the residence in 1929 and sold it to Clyde and Litta Headley in 1930. The couple resided in the house until 1949, when Clyde took a job with the Central Heating Company in Kalispell, Montana. The Headley's retained ownership of the house in Missoula and, apparently, rented it out. In March 1950, Clyde committed suicide in Kalispell and his wife, Litta, returned to Missoula and lived in this house until 1974. Beginning in 1974 and continuing until present, the house has

functioned as a rental property for students attending the nearby University of Montana. The university now owns the property and rents it to students on an annual basis based on the academic year.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Albert Cole constructed the house in 1929. Its design, materials, and structural components suggest a kit or catalog house, but it does not, however, match any of the designs sold by the Sears-Roebuck Company. There were three lumber companies in operation in Missoula at the time this building was erected, any one of which could have sold the plans and materials to Cole.
5. Original plans and construction: It is not known where the builder obtained the plans for the house. Because this is a standard Craftsman-style home, it is likely Mr. Cole purchased the plans for the house and built it from a kit acquired from a local lumber company.
6. Alterations and additions: Other than the addition of an exterior wall on the porch, there does not appear to have been any alterations to the exterior of the residence. The original fabric of the building is still intact. The window units and doors (including the storm additions) all appear to be original to the house. A detached garage, constructed circa 1929, was removed sometime between 1985 and 2003. The driveway leading to the now removed garage from South Sixth Street East is intact as is the concrete pad upon which it rested.

B. Historical Context:

The first recorded Euro-American incursion into the Missoula Valley occurred in September, 1805, when several hunters from the Lewis and Clark Expedition entered the valley from the group's camp (Traveler's Rest) at the mouth of Lolo Creek about nine miles south of the residence. During the expedition's return east the following year, it again camped at Traveler's Rest in early July, 1806. After four-day layover there, Lewis and his co-captain, William Clark, split the Corps of Discovery into three units, each detailed to explore as much territory as possible between the Bitterroot Valley and the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, about 565 miles to the east. On July 3, 1806, nine expedition members and five Salish Indians under Meriwether Lewis's command descended the Bitterroot River to its junction with the Clark Fork River at present-day Missoula. After camping overnight at the mouth of Hellgate Canyon at the east entrance to the Missoula Valley, the party left the valley and ascended the Blackfoot River to the Missouri. Lewis's detachment rejoined the expedition on the Missouri River near the mouth of Yellowstone River on August 12, 1806.¹

When the Lewis and Clark Expedition crossed the continental divide in August 1805, it entered territory that had been claimed by Great Britain since the late 18th century. Once news of the expedition's discoveries reached Canada, British and French-Canadian fur trappers and traders invaded what was called Oregon Territory. Indeed, for over four decades, Canadians dominated the fur trade west of the continental divide in Montana. Between 1807 and 1821, Canadian North West Fur Company traders extensively explored and exploited western Montana. Like its rival the Hudson Bay Company (HBC) further to the east, the "Nor'westers" were aggressive explorers and traders, relying almost exclusively on the region's aboriginal inhabitants to trade furs and pelts at the company's posts. By 1811, the North West Company had established trading posts on the Clark Fork River near Thompson Falls, on the Kootenai River near Libby and adjacent to Flathead Lake near Kalispell. Called Saleesh or Salish House, the Clark Fork River outpost provided the base from which company Factor David Thompson explored much of northwest Montana. In late February 1812, Thompson mapped the confluence of the Bitterroot and Clark Fork rivers in the Missoula Valley from a vantage place on Mount Jumbo. The Nor'westers dominated the fur trade in the valley and Pacific Northwest until it forcibly merged with the HBC by the British government in 1821. The HBC then assumed the North West company's formal role and conducted a lively trade with the Salish, Kootenai and Pend d'Oreille Indians from its trading post, Fort Connah, located about sixty miles north of the Missoula Valley.²

The west side of the continental divide in Montana was a British possession until the Convention of 1818 designated the area between the 49th parallel in the north and Spanish possessions in the south as a territory of joint occupation with the Americans. Consequently, the Bitterroot and Missoula valleys were frequented primarily by trappers working for either the HBC or one of the American fur companies. In June, 1846, the British relinquished its claims to the area south of the 49th parallel and Oregon Territory became the property of the United States. The HBC, however, was reluctant to relinquish its lucrative trade network in northwest Montana. It was not until 1871 that Canadian company closed its last remaining outpost in the United States - Fort Connah.³

In September 1841, Jesuit Father Pierre Jean DeSmet established St. Mary's Mission on the Bitterroot River near present day Stevensville. Generally credited with cultivating the first wheat and importing the first cattle into Montana, the mission was active in the valley until 1850 when increasing depredations by the Blackfeet forced its closure. A former fur trader, John Owen, purchased the complex in 1850 for \$300 and expanded it into the preeminent trading post in western Montana. Fort Owen was the first permanent American settlement in the vicinity of Missoula and it continued to function until 1872, when Owens' deteriorating health and declining revenues from his fur and agricultural interests forced him to close the trading post. By then, however, both the lower Bitterroot and Missoula valleys were well known to American traders, miners and settlers. In 1853,

surveyors under the command of Washington governor Isaac Stevens made the first of a series of surveys through northwestern Montana in search of a route for a transcontinental railroad. The Stevens Expeditions laid the groundwork for the establishment of the Missoula valley as an important transportation center for northwestern Montana. Importantly, Stevens's aide, Lieutenant John Mullan extensively explored and mapped the Bitterroot and Clark Fork drainages in western Montana.⁴

Both Stevens and Mullan noted that although the Missoula area was the aboriginal territory of the Salish Indians, the region was also frequented by Kootenai, Blackfeet and Pend d'Oreille Indians. Realizing the strategic importance of the valley, Stevens induced the Salish, Kootenai and Pend d'Oreille Indians to sign the Hellgate Treaty at Council Grove about seven miles west of Missoula in July 1855. The treaty established the Flathead Reservation in the Mission and Jocko river valleys to the north, provided an annuity to the tribes, and gave the U.S. government the right to construct railroads and roads across tribal territory. The treaty also effectively opened up the Bitterroot and Missoula valleys to non-Indian settlement. By late 1860, Mullan had completed a 624-mile military wagon road through the Missoula valley that connected Fort Walla Walla in Washington Territory with Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri River.⁵

In 1863, Mullan presented his report to Congress. Two years later, in 1865, he republished parts of it as a traveler's guide for those wishing to cross or settle in the new territory. He described the Missoula valley as already the site of ten or fifteen farms in the Frenchtown area, with plenty of room for more. Further, he reported that the "small creeks in the [valley] offer many choice sites for farms; a dozen at least are here now under cultivation. Wheat, potatoes, oats and barley, and all vegetables are raised." The Mullan Road provided the impetus for the settlement of the Missoula valley as it facilitated access to it from the west and the east. In late 1860, Fort Walla Walla traders Frank Worden and Christopher Higgins established a trading post adjacent to the Mullan Road at the mouth of the Hellgate Canyon near the confluence of the Clark Fork and Blackfoot rivers. By 1864, the post complex included a store, blacksmith shop, saloon, several cabins, and 72 people. The traveler, Mullan asserted, should consider resting his animals at the trading post where "supplies of all kinds can be obtained . . . if needed." The Hellgate settlement was not, however, a particularly healthy place to live. In January 1864, the Montana vigilantes caught up with and lynched Cyrus Skinner and three other road agents at the settlement. Gambling altercations also proved lethal to many of Hellgate's residents during the four years of its existence."⁶

Born in Ireland in 1830, Christopher Higgins emigrated to the United States in 1848 and enlisted in the U.S. Army's Dragoons, serving with them until 1853, when he was ordered to assist Washington territorial governor Isaac Stevens with his railroad survey of the Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains. Higgins was present when the Salish, Nez Perce, and Pend d'Oreille Indians signed the 1855 Hellgate Treaty and again

when the Blackfeet, Gros Ventre, and Assiniboine agreed to the terms of a treaty near the mouth of the Judith River that same year. Shortly after the conclusion of the survey, the Army promoted Higgins to the rank of captain and assigned him to Fort Walla Walla as Quartermaster; a position he held until 1860 when he resigned and went into business with Frank Worden.⁷

In 1864, Worden and Higgins closed the trading post and established a flour mill and saw mill about four miles west of Hellgate in the more secure environs of the Missoula Valley. The valley was strategically located at the confluence of five major river valleys and was also traversed by the Mullan Road. Higgins platted a community, which he called Missoula. Within a few years, several other sawmills had been established in the valley, making the Hellgate area more significant for its sawmills than for its agriculture as was reported by Mullan in 1863. The valley's strategic location on the Mullan Road and its saw and flour mills stabilized the economy and contributed to the steady population growth of Missoula. When the placer mines on nearby Cedar Creek played out in 1873, many of the people living in the mining camps further to the west re-settled in the Missoula Valley. Although the valley was part of Idaho Territory in 1863, the creation of Montana Territory in May 1864 placed it within the boundaries of the new territory. Hellgate functioned as the Missoula County seat until 1866, when it was removed to the new community of Missoula.⁸

Missoula thrived between 1866 and 1883 when the Northern Pacific Railway arrived in the valley. The community remained an important transportation center with five roads passing through the town. The flour and saw mills, however, continued to dominate the area's economy even after the U.S. Army established Fort Missoula about three miles west of town. The post was located in the valley ostensibly to protect settlers in the Missoula and Bitterroot valleys from Indian raids from the nearby Flathead Reservation. The Northern Pacific Railway provided access to markets both within Montana and out-of-state for the farmers, ranchers and lumbermen, causing the local economy to boom in the 1880s. Railroad executives designated the city a division point for the railroad and constructed extensive switching yards and repair shops in the city. In 1885, the city was formally incorporated and three years later, in 1888, William J. Stephens and William M. Bickford platted the first large addition to the city – South Missoula. By 1890, the population of Missoula had reached 3,425 people. The city's growth was also augmented by the establishment of the University of Montana at Missoula in 1895 and by the location of the United States Forest Service's Region One headquarters in Missoula in 1908. Julia Higgins, the widow of Christopher Higgins, donated land "nestled against the base of Mount Sentinel for the campus."⁹

In 1890, the trustees of Christopher Higgins's estate, which included his widow Julia and his four surviving children, platted the Montana Addition to the City of Missoula. The plat included the future site of the Headley Place on South Sixth Street East. In 1902,

Higgins's daughter, Hilda, married Frank Conley, the warden at the Montana State Penitentiary in Deer Lodge. Frank and Hilda replatted the streets in the Montana Addition in 1910. Conley came to Montana in 1880 and worked in Miles City before obtaining employment as a guard at the Montana State Penitentiary in 1886. In 1890, Conley and partner Thomas McTague won the state contract to operate the prison. The State of Montana assumed administration of the pen in 1909 and hired Conley as warden of the institution. Between 1909 and 1921, Conley greatly expanded the facility by having the prisoners construct cell houses, a hospital, the wall enclosing the prison complex and other support facilities. It was under Conley's administration that the penitentiary initiated a convict labor program that constructed roads and bridges in central and western Montana. In addition to his duties as warden, Conley was also chairman of the Montana State Highway Commission from 1917 to 1921 and served as the mayor of Deer Lodge from 1897 until 1938. In 1921, Montana governor Joseph M. Dixon forced Conley to resign after the warden was charged with malfeasance. One of the accusations made by Toole stated that although Conley had an annual salary of \$4,000, he had amassed an estate worth nearly half a million dollars. The State eventually acquitted Conley of the charges in 1922. Evidence suggests that much of Conley's fortune was actually his wife's inheritance from her parents, Christopher and Julia Higgins. Indeed, shortly after Conley was acquitted, he and Hilda began selling off parcels in the Montana Addition. In June 1924, the Conleys sold this parcel to Missoula carpenter Albert E. Cole for an undisclosed sum. Cole allowed the lot to remain vacant for five years before he constructed this residence in 1929.¹⁰

The Conleys were slow to sell their property in the vicinity of the University of Montana although residential development began in that area shortly after the establishment of the institution in 1895. It is not known why the Conley's were slow to sell their property, but it may have been in anticipation of the expansion of the university, which would have placed a premium price on it. When the university did not expand in that direction and in the wake of Frank Conley's legal problems with the State, it may have been more advantageous for them to begin selling off the property. Most of the lot sales made by the Conley's occurred between 1923 and 1929. This residence and the adjacent 602 South Sixth Street East (24MO945) were the first two dwellings constructed in the neighborhood. Fully 78% of the 28 homes in the neighborhood were constructed between 1929 and 1940. They display a wide range of architectural styles, including Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Prairie, Art Moderne, and Traditional Minimalist. This residence, by far, retains the most architectural integrity of the residences built by Cole and is one of the few in the neighborhood that has not been significantly modified by their owners. In the early 1980s, the University of Montana began making plans to expand into the neighborhood. Consequently, beginning in the early 1980s, it began purchasing the property in the neighborhood. The university purchased the Headley

Place in March 1985 and intends to give the residence to a qualified person who can relocate it to a new site within the next five years.¹¹

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The building is a classic example of a 1½ story Craftsman-style residence. It exhibits a standard rectangular plan with an open-air porch off-set on the façade (south). A secondary entry sheltered by a gable-roofed hood is centrally located on the rear (north) façade of the residence. The building rests on a concrete foundation and is surrounded by mature landscaping dating to the construction of the house in 1929.

2. Condition of fabric: The current condition of the Headley Place is excellent. Although the house has functioned as a rental property since 1974, it had only one owner previous to that. Consequently, the house has been well-maintained and there have been no additions made to or any change in the fabric of the building.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Overall dimensions of the residence are 26' 2" x 37' 7". The historic building is a 1½ story Craftsman residence with a daylight basement. An gable-roofed, open-air porch is off-set on the façade of the dwelling. The porch is 12' x 6' 11" and is reached by three wood steps.

2. Foundation: The residence rests on a poured concrete basement. The basement has daylighted windows. The marks of the timber forms for the concrete basement are clearly discernable on the exterior walls of the foundation.

3. Walls: Above the foundation, the walls are clad in narrow reveal clapboard siding. A wood water table delineates the foundation from the main body of the house. The gable-ends and main house are delineated by a wood string course on the front (south) and rear (north) facades.

4. Structural systems, framing: The residence is supported by a wood frame resting on the concrete foundation.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: An open-air porch is located on the west façade of the residence; it opens to the south toward South Sixth Street East. The porch is covered by a gable roof sheathed in wood shingles. The gable-end

is clad in narrow reveal clapboard siding. The eaves have beveled soffits and decorative partially returned barge boards. The roof is supported by two piers. An unadorned frieze decorates the porch on the south, east and west sides. The deck of the porch is wood plank, while the steps leading to it are composed of wood risers and treads. The porch is partially enclosed by a low wood post and beam railing. A vertical tongue-in-groove wall has been installed on the east elevation of the porch. It has a single fixed-light plexiglass window. The foundation of the porch is comprised of wood posts enclosed by wood sheets.

The rear of the residence has an entry centrally located on the façade. It is sheltered by a gable-roofed hood. Wood shingles sheath the gable roof, while the gable-end has narrow-reveal clapboard siding. The eaves have beveled soffits.

6. Chimneys: The residence has two chimneys. The first is an interior brick chimney that straddles the gable ridge and is located toward the north end of the gable on the roof. The chimney is corbelled with a decorative cap. The exterior chimney is located on the west elevation it is a brick end-wall chimney with brick steps on the north side. The base of the chimney is 1' 4" wide and 5-feet in length. It rests on a concrete extension of the foundation. The chimney stack is approximately 20-feet in length and has a corbelled cap. The chimney is located on the west elevation five-feet from the southwest corner of the house.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The primary entry is centrally located on the façade is reached through the porch. It has the wood slab door with the single fixed light. The rear façade entry is also centrally located and is situated underneath the hood. It has a wood paneled door with a single fixed light. Both doors are original to the residence and both have the original storm additions.
- b. Windows and shutters: The residence exhibits symmetrical fenestration on the façade. All windows, except where noted, are vertical pane-type windows common to Craftsman-style residences. There are two paired 4/1 double-hung windows on the façade along with a 6-light fixed window in the gable-end. On the east elevation, there is a 4/1 double-hung window centrally located on the wall; it is flanked by two 7-light fixed vertical light casement windows on the north and south elevation. On the rear façade, there is a 6-light fixed

window in the gable-end. On the main body of the residence are two 4/1 double-hung windows. The window on the west is smaller and corresponds with the kitchen. There are paired 4/1 double-hung windows centrally located on the west elevation. A smaller 4/1 double-hung window is located on the north elevation and also corresponds with the kitchen. Two horizontal 7-light fixed vertical light casement windows flank the exterior brick chimney on the south elevation.

The basement has ten recessed four-light awning-type casement windows.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The rectangular-plan residence is covered with a gable roof. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles. The eaves have beveled soffits with a plain unadorned frieze. Decorative partially-returned barge boards are located on the front and rear facades.

B. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: The residence faces south onto South Sixth Street East about 75-feet east of the intersection with Arthur Avenue in Missoula. The site is landscaped with two mountain ash trees on the boulevard in front of the house. Other landscaping includes a well-manicured lawn, a hedges along the east and west property lines and various species of shrubs planted in the yard.

A detached garage was constructed on the lot in 1929 or 1930; it was removed by the University of Montana sometime between 1985 and 2003. The concrete driveway that lead to the building is still extant. It runs parallel to the residence to the west of the building. The concrete pad upon which the garage rested is still located at the end of the driveway.

PART III. SOURCES OF PROJECT INFORMATION

A. Endnotes

1. Bernard DeVoto, *The Journals of Lewis and Clark*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1953), 236, 415, 418-419, 452; Merrill G. Burlingame, *The Montana Frontier*, (Helena: State Publishing, 1942), 6; Gary E. Moulton, ed., *The Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition*, Volume 8 (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 1993), 82-85.

2. Michael P. Malone, Richard B. Roeder, and William L. Lang, *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, Rev. ed. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1991), 44; Burlingame, *The Montana Frontier*, 15; Jack Nisbet, *Sources of the River: Tracking David Thompson Across Western North America*, (Seattle: Sasquatch Books, 1994), 234-235; Bernard DeVoto, *Across the Wide Missouri*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1947), 11.
3. Malone, et. al, *Montana*, 46; Burlingame, *The Montana Frontier*, 52-53; Dorothy O. Johansen and Charles M. Gates, *Empire of the Columbia: A History of the Pacific Northwest*, (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1957), 190-191, 266-267; Bernard DeVoto, *The Year of Decision: 1846*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1943), 23, 230-231.
4. Burlingame, *The Montana Frontier*, 36, 263, 295-296; Malone et al., *Montana*, 62, 72; Ellen Baumler, "The Deportation of Major John Owen," (Helena) *Independent Record*, 19 September 1996.
5. Carroll Van West, *A Traveler's Guide to Montana History*, (Helena: Montana Historical Society, 1986), 135; Burlingame, *The Montana Frontier*, 34, 128-131; Albert J. Partoll, ed., "The Flathead Treaty Council," *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, XXIX No. 3 (July 1938), 283, 287-288; Kent D. Richards, *Isaac Stevens: Young Man in a Hurry*, (Pullman: Washington State University Press, 1993), 125, 226-230; W. Turrentine Jackson, *Wagon Roads West: A Study of Federal Road Surveys and Construction in the Trans-Mississippi West*, (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1952), 266, 271.
6. John Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road From Fort Walla-Walla to Fort Benton*, (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1863), 38-39, 42; Granville Stuart, *Prospecting For Gold: From Dogtown to Virginia City, 1852-1864* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 1977), 157-158; Betty Wetzell, *Missoula: The Town and the People* (Helena: Montana Magazine, 1987), 14.
7. *Progressive Men of the State of Montana*. (Chicago: A. W. Bowen, 1902), 1683-1684.
8. Stuart, *Prospecting for Gold*, 157, 165; Burlingame, *The Montana Frontier*, 93; Roberta Carkeek Cheney, *Names on the Face of Montana: The Story of Montana's Place Names*, (Missoula: Mountain Press, 1990), 187; Malone et al., *Montana*, 94; Leonora Koebel, *Missoula The Way it Was*, (Missoula: Pictorial Histories, 1972), 17-27, 31; Poll Lists for the Election of October 24, 1864 (to establish Montana as a territory), Montana Historical Society, Helena.

9. Captain Christopher P. Higgins, the founder of Missoula, died in October 1889. *Progressive Man*, 1684; Federal Writers Project, *Montana: A State Guide Book*, (Helena: Department of Agriculture, Labor & Industry, 1939), 173-175; Koebel, *Missoula*, 57; Louis Tuck Renz, *History of the Northern Pacific Railroad*, (Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1980), 97, 162; Don Spritzer, *Roadside Guide to Montana*, (Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing, 1999), 146, 148, 149.

10. Plat Records, Missoula County Courthouse; Tom Stout, *Montana: Its Story and Biography*, Volume 2 (Chicago: American Historical Society, 1921), 343-344; Philip Kent, *Montana State Prison History* (Deer Lodge: Powell County Museum & Arts Foundation, 1979), 1, 21-23; Malone et al., *Montana*, 288; Arnon Gutfeld, *Montana's Agony: Years of War and Hysteria, 1917-1921*, University of Florida Social Sciences Monograph No. 64 (Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1979), 137-138; Deed Record 109, 31 (June 4, 1924); Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: Missoula, Montana (1921).

11. Deed Records, Clerk & Records Office, Missoula County Courthouse, Missoula, Montana; R. L. Polk, *Missoula City Directories*, (Helena: R. L. Polk & Co., 1920 – 1933); Dan Hall, Cultural Resource Inventory: Arthur Avenue Area, Missoula, Montana, Report prepared for Camp, Dresser & McKee by Western Cultural, Inc., 2002, 8-27; Interview with Jameel Chaudhry, University of Montana, by Jon Axline, Montana Department of Transportation, July 2004.

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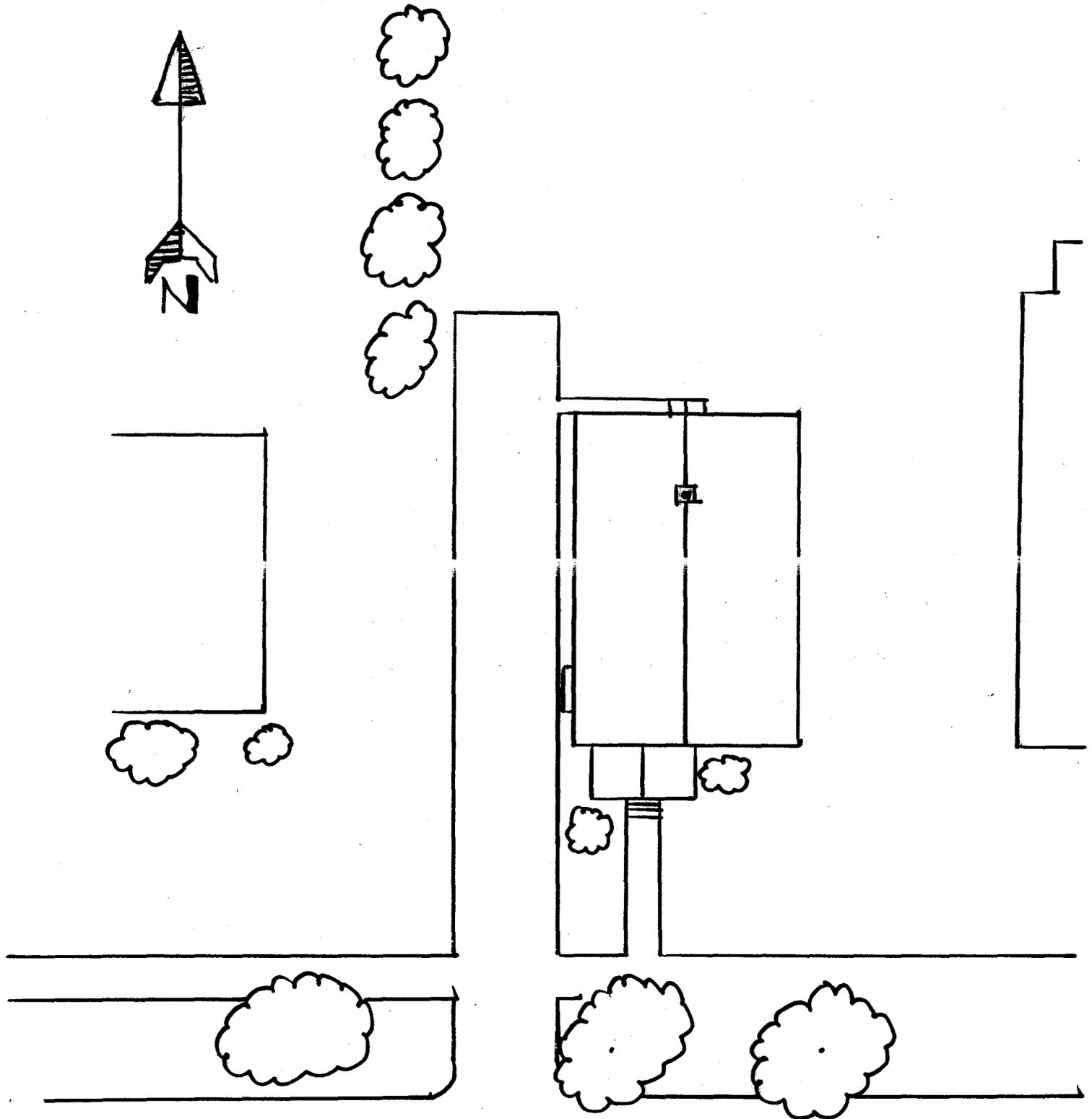
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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) as partial mitigation for impacts that would be incurred to the Headley Place by a planned highway reconstruction project. This document was researched and written by MDT historian Jon Axline, who also prepared the site map for the property. Kristi Hager took the large-format photographs of the site in November 2005. This document was completed and submitted to the National Park Service's Historic American Building Survey in December 2005.



SOUTH SIXTH STREET EAST

