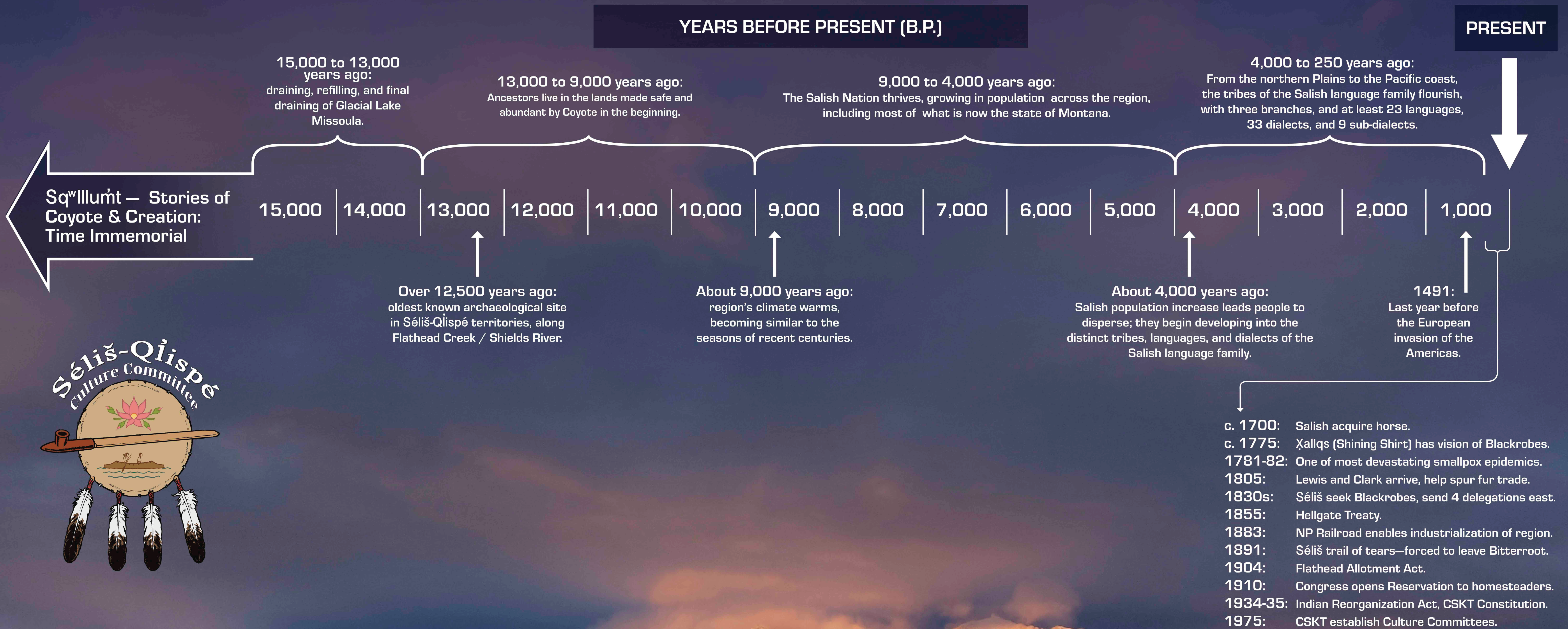


Séliš-Qłispé Culture Committee

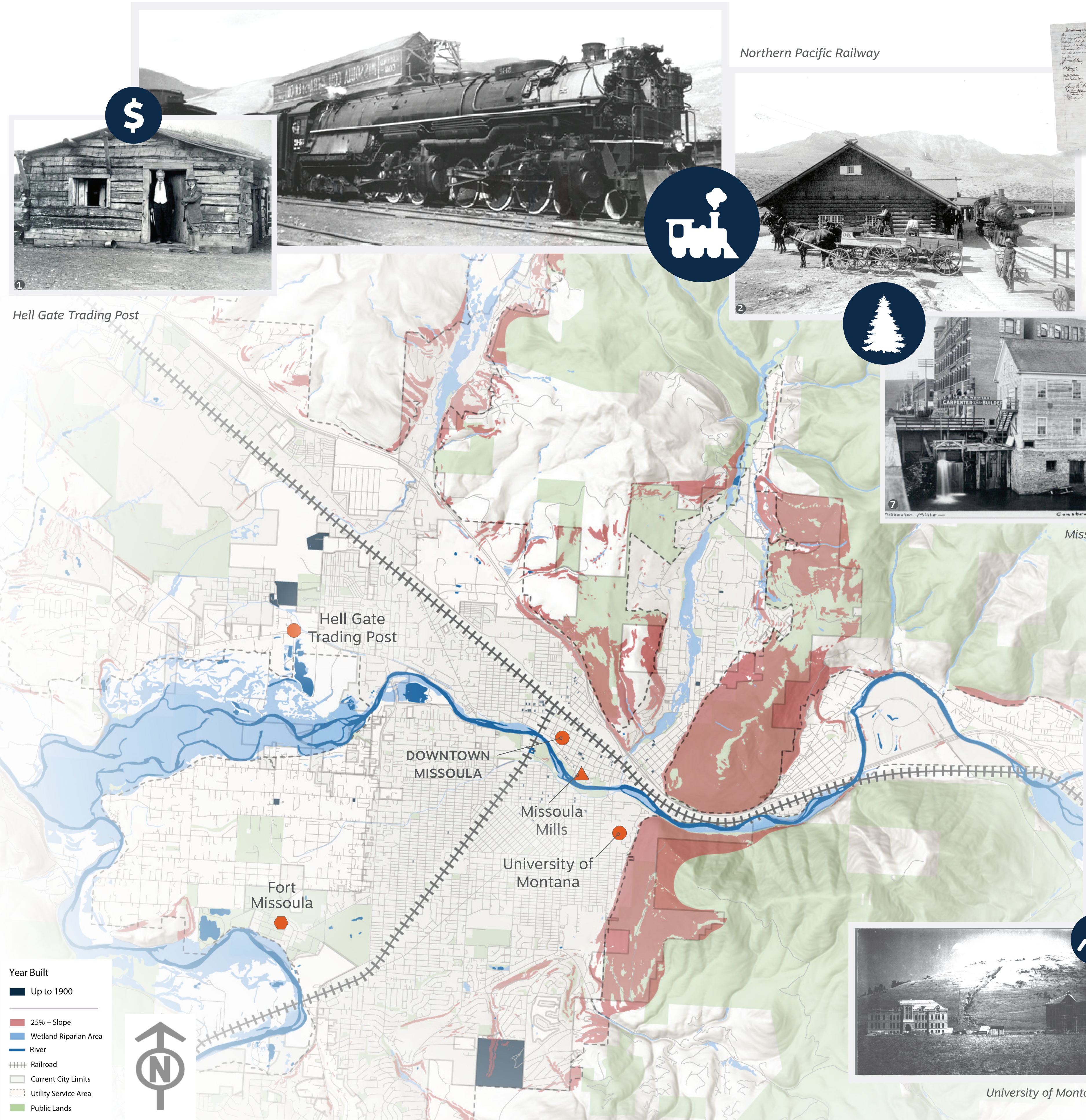
Séliš-Qłispé TIMELINE | since the last ice age



Missoula's Built History: Pre 1900

MISSOULA INCORPORATES

The City of Missoula is established, and grows with the development of Fort Missoula, railroads, industrial sites, the hospital, and the University of Montana.



Indigenous population relocation

1 Hell Gate Trading Post

2 Northern Pacific Railway

3 Treaty of Hell Gate

4 Photos Courtesy of: Sélis-Qlispé Culture Committee

5 Fort Missoula

6 African-American 25th Bicycle Infantry

7 Missoula Mills

8 First streetcar

- 1855 **Treaty of Hell Gate**
Flathead Indian Reservation - Agreement between the United States and the Sélis-Qlispé, Kootenai, and Upper Pend d'Oreille tribes.
- 1860 **Hell Gate Trading Post established**
First Settlement supporting trade.
- 1864 **Missoula Mills established**
City's first saw and grist mill.
- 1877 **Fort Missoula Built**
- 1883 **City of Missoula Incorporated**
- Northern Pacific Rail**
Arrives in Missoula; grows with the mining and lumber industries and sparks industrialization.
- 1891 **Bitterroot Valley Trail of Tears**
Forced relocation for the Sélis-Qlispé & Kootenai populations of the Bitterroot Valley.
- 1892 **First streetcar introduced**
- 1895 **University of Montana founded**

The introduction of railroads and labor opportunities for the Mill, Fort, Hospital, and University added to the population growth and put Missoula on the map.

DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS OF PRE 1900

Compact & Walkable

Interconnected street grid is introduced. The City becomes connected when the railways, streetcars, and developing neighborhoods expand out from Downtown.



Where the city grew:
Heart of Missoula
University District
Outlying farm lands



< 1% of Missoula Valley developed prior to 1900
**Based on # of Parcels*

BUILDINGS OF PRE 1900



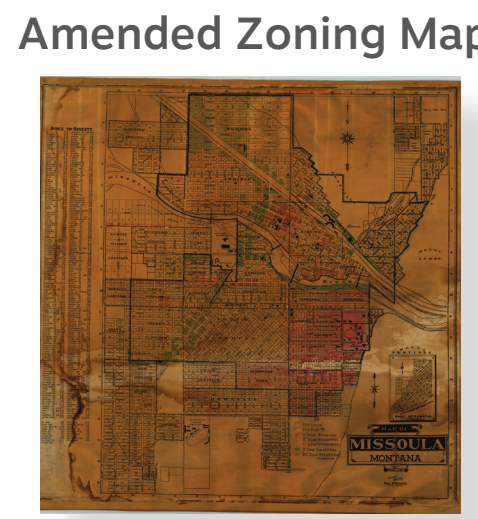
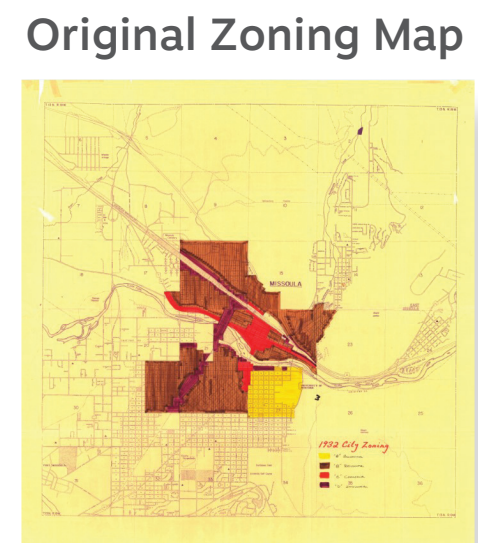
1895 1900
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Historic photos are Courtesy of: Archives & Special Collections, Mansfield Library, The University of Montana
 8 9 Historic photos are Courtesy of: Sélis-Qlispé Culture Committee, "Beartracks Bridge: Historical Background." 2022.
 10 Historic Missoula Map Courtesy of: The Library of Congress
 Photos without credits provided by the City of Missoula Building Photos provided by the City of Missoula and Google Maps

Missoula's Built History: 1900-1959

A significant time in Missoula's economy and growth; Missoula Railroad expands & the City becomes a regional center for trade and industry.

EARLY URBANIZATION

- 1908 Milltown Dam Built
- Flood of 1908**
Flooding causes pollution from newly built Milltown Dam and the City faces major infrastructure damage.
- US Forest Service Office established
- 1910 Polley's Lumber Mill Opened
- Congress opens reservation to homesteaders
- First Electric Streetcar**
The electrification of the streetcars expanded connectivity to the Downtown, University, Fort Missoula, and local neighborhoods.
- 1931 Streetcar is discontinued, replaced with bus transportation
- 1932 **Original Zoning Ordinance** (Zones A, B, C, D)
The first Zoning Ordinance begins to shape the city with growth regulations.
- 1941 Missoula County Airport opens
- 1941-1944 Fort Missoula becomes internment camp for WWII
- 1948 **Amended Zoning Code**
- 1957 Russell Bridge construction



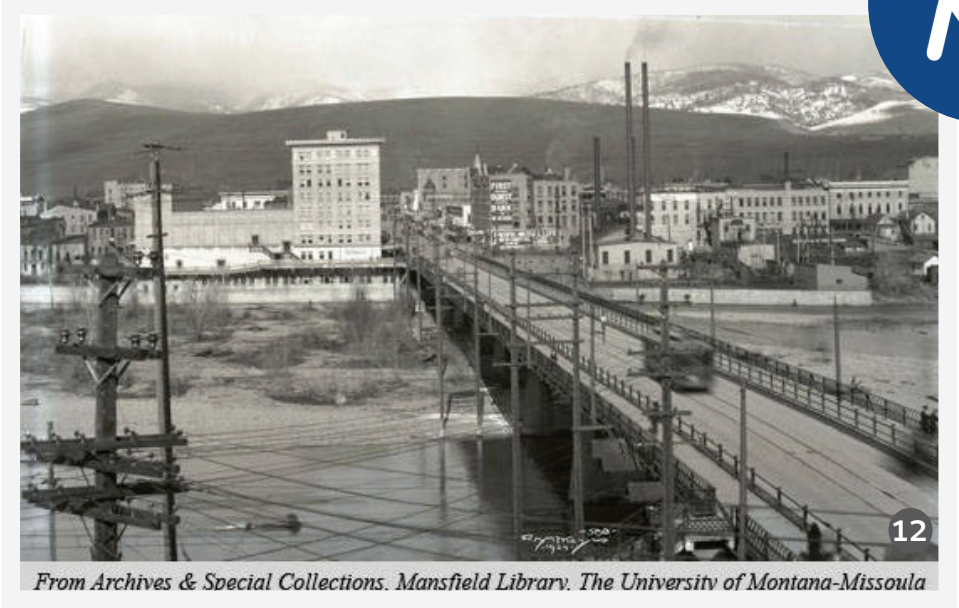
Flood of 1908



Polley's Mill

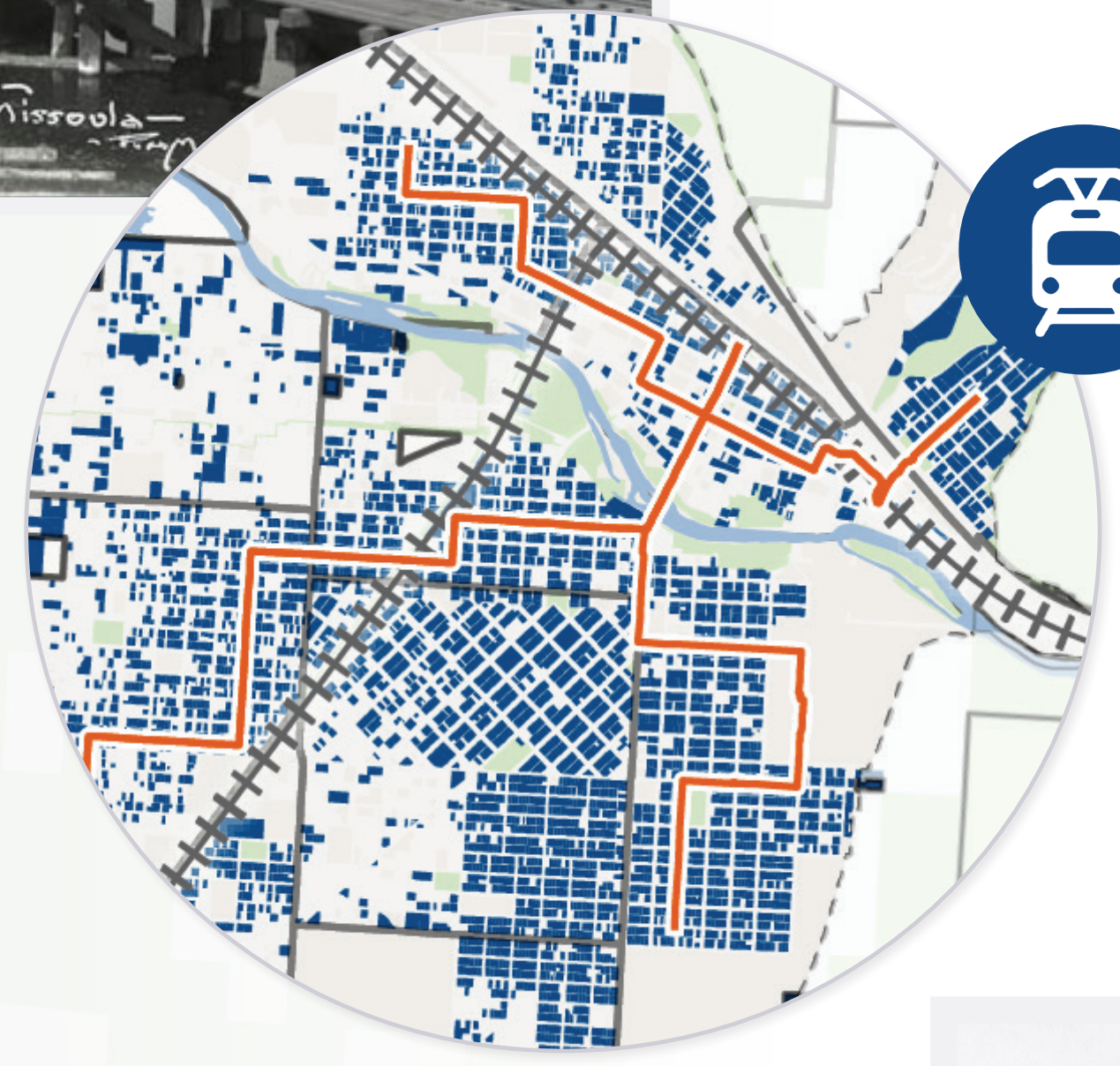


Russell Bridge Construction



From Archives & Special Collections, Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula

The Electric Streetcar lines were short-lived but they served as a primary mode of transportation that connected growing areas of the city.



Streetcar Line Map



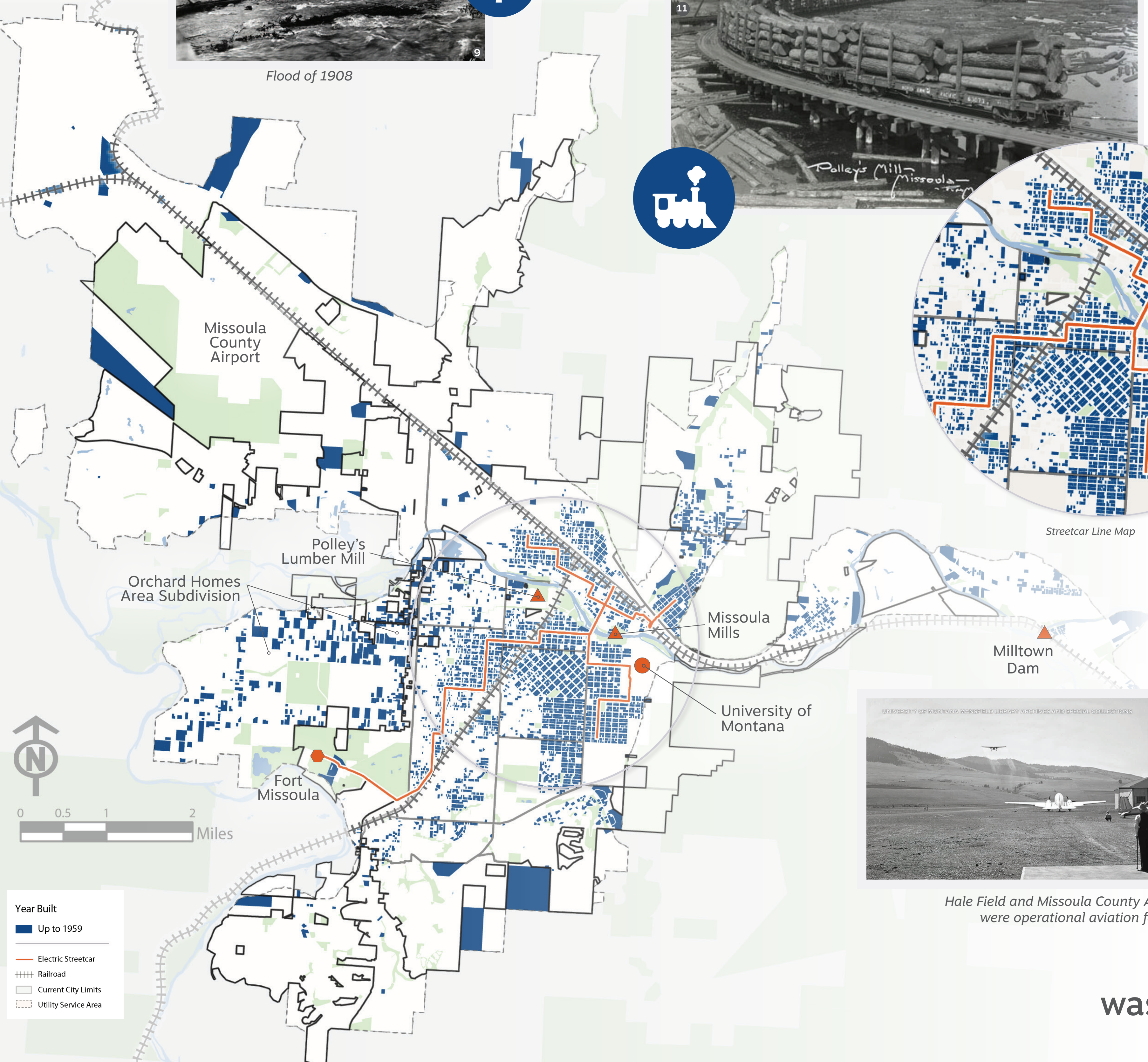
13



The City grows with incoming opportunists, workers, and students. Resource extraction industries support the City's economic growth.



Hale Field and Missoula County Airports were operational aviation facilities

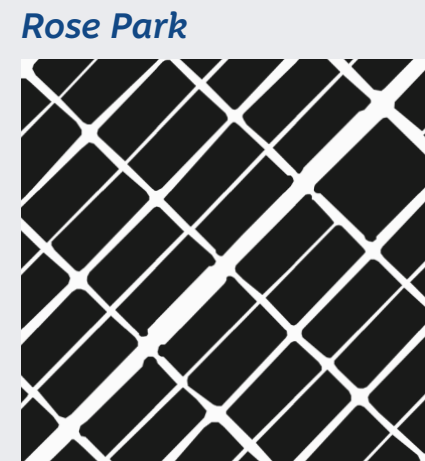


DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS OF 1900-1959

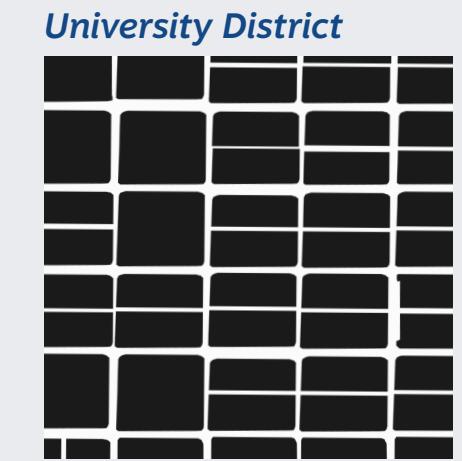
Compact & Walkable

The City continues to fill in and grow along streetcar lines that extend the grid pattern. These "early urban" areas are still walkable neighborhoods today.

Block Patterns



Rose Park is known for its slanted streets



University District's grid is oriented east to west

Outer Edge

Development also occurs outside of the city (former county land), which is characterized by large lots.

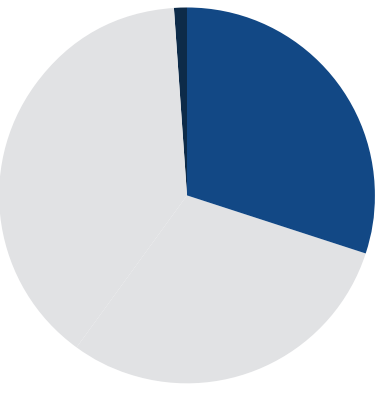


Where the City grew:

- Heart of Missoula
- Northside
- Riverfront
- University District
- Westside
- Lower Rattlesnake
- Lewis & Clark
- Rose Park

30% of Missoula Valley was developed 1900-1959

*Based on # of Parcels



BUILDINGS OF 1900-1959



1900

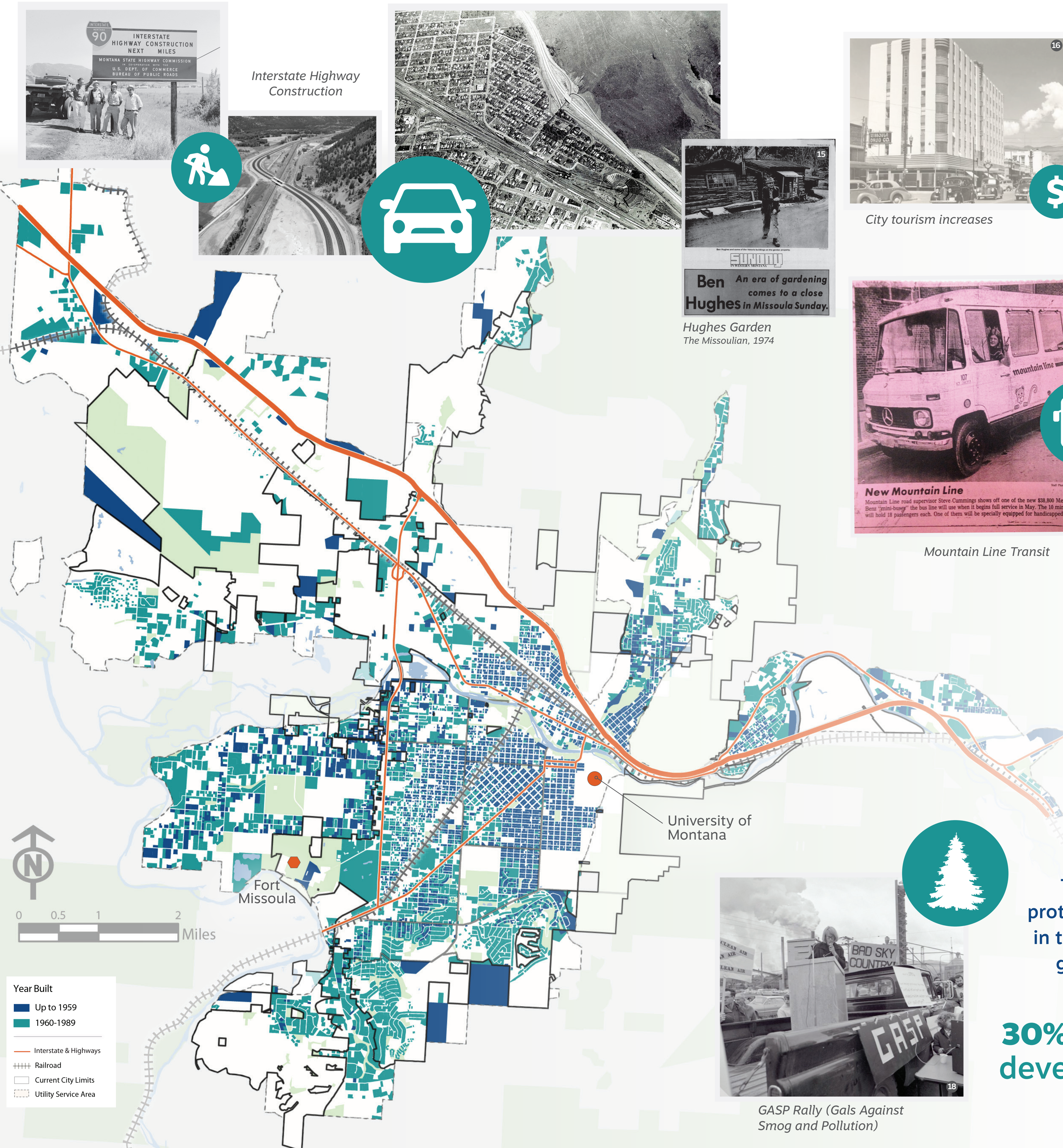
1959

Historic photos are Courtesy of: Archives & Special Collections, Mansfield Library, The University of Montana

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Missoula's Built History: 1960-1989

After the streetcar closure and introduction of the interstate highway, the City becomes dependent on automobiles. Growth expands outwards from City core.



BUILDINGS OF 1960-1989

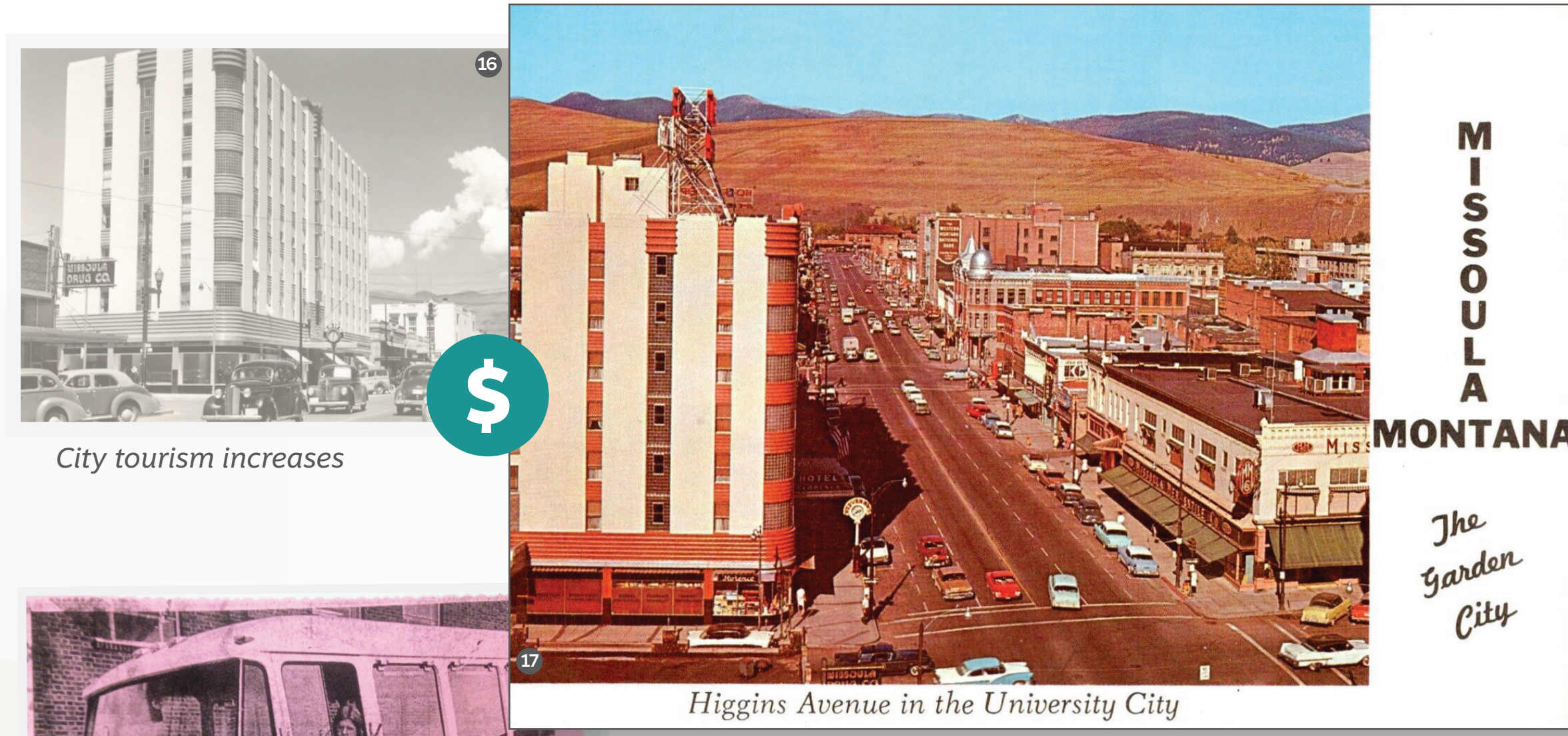
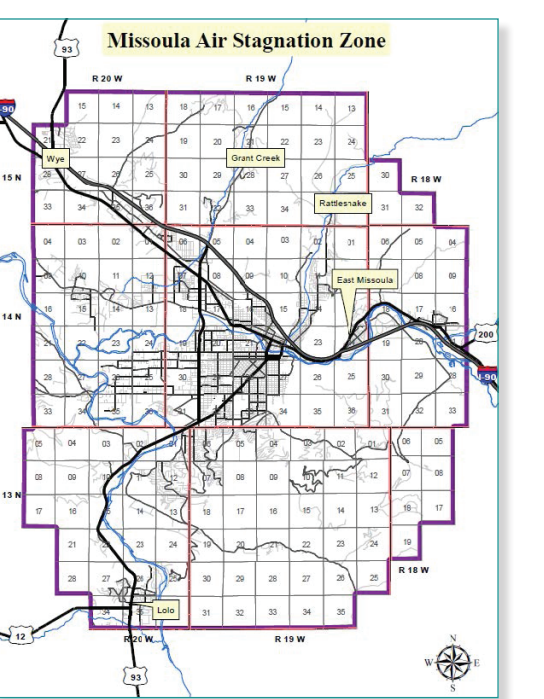
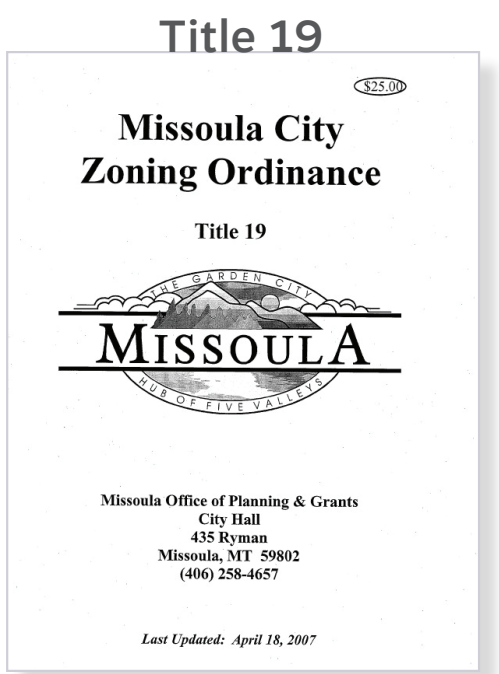


1960

1989

EXPANDING OUT

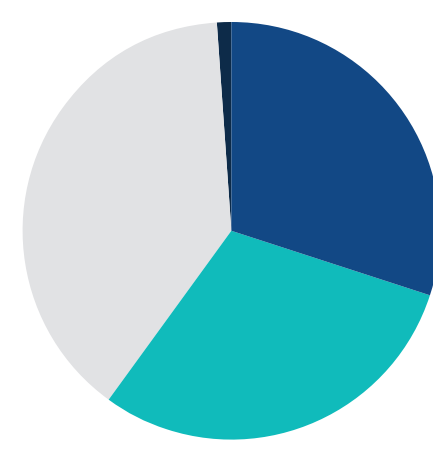
- 1960s** — **Interstate Highway construction**
Construction begins for highways passing through Missoula. The Hughes Garden agricultural farm closes ('71) for land to be used for the interstate.
- 1961** — **City's First Comprehensive Plan**
- 1968** — **Comprehensive Plan Update**
- **Annexation Injunction implemented**
- 1970s** — **Title 19 Adopted**
Title 19 replaces Zoning Ordinance with more robust zoning and use standards.
- 1971** — **Urban Renewal District created**
- 1975** — **Missoula County Comprehensive Plan for Urban Growth**
- 1979** — **Last passenger train in Missoula**
- 1981** — **Missoula Air Stagnation Zone**
A result of the 1967 Montana Clean Air Act to address rising health concerns in Missoula from air pollution from wood burning stoves, industry, and outdoor burning.
- 1989** — **Annexation Injunction lifted**



The rise in grassroots environmental groups protesting air and water pollution and the decrease in the mining and lumber industry shifts the City's growth towards prioritizing the environment.

30% of Missoula Valley was developed from 1960-1989

*Based on # of Parcels



DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS OF 1960-1989

Auto-oriented roads & sprawling outward

Missoula Valley becomes more auto-dependent and development patterns of single-use and lower density. County regulations shaped large, irregular blocks with limited connectivity and no alleys.

Where the City grew:

- Lewis & Clark
- Franklin to the Fort
- Southgate Triangle
- South 39th St
- Lower & Upper Rattlesnake
- Fairviews/Pattee Canyon
- Moose Can Gully
- +Previous Neighborhoods

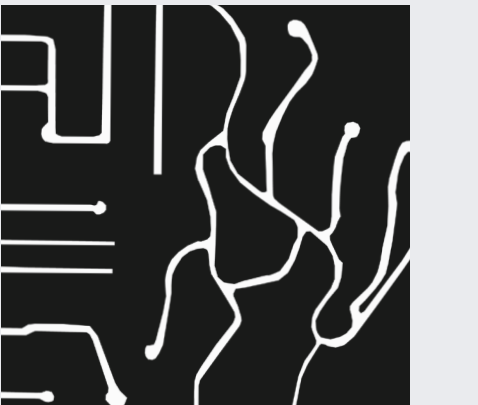
Block Patterns

Lewis & Clark

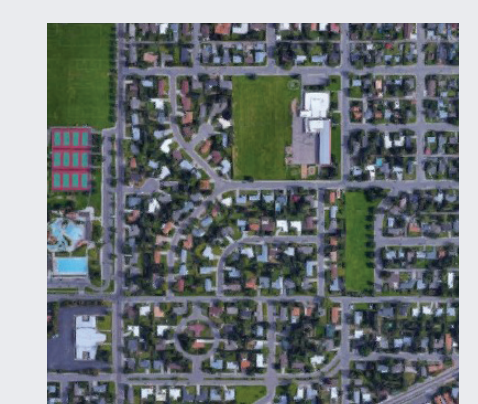


Curvilinear & Grid Pattern styles

Lower & Upper Rattlesnake



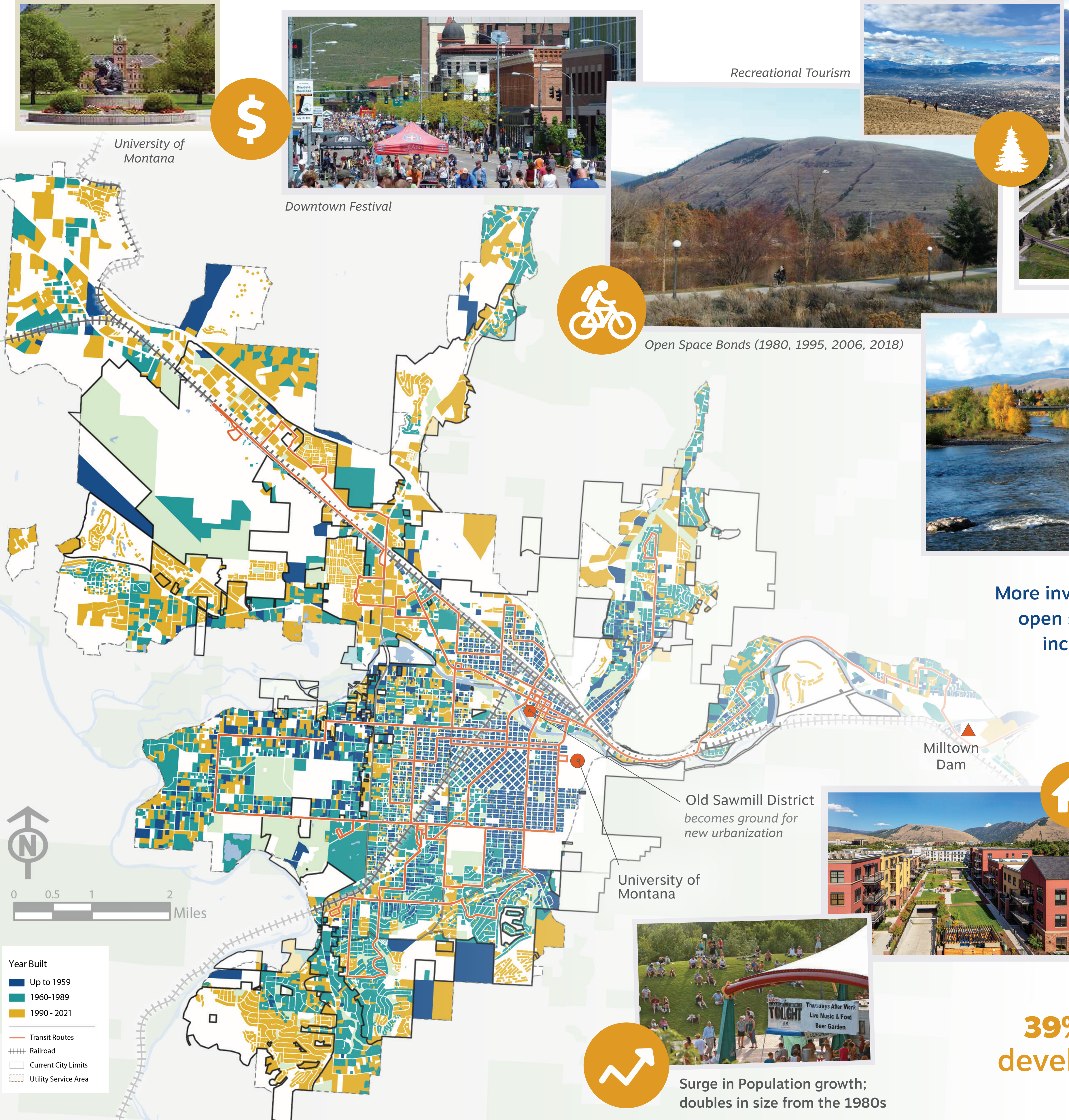
Irregular block patterns and street patterns are shaped by topography



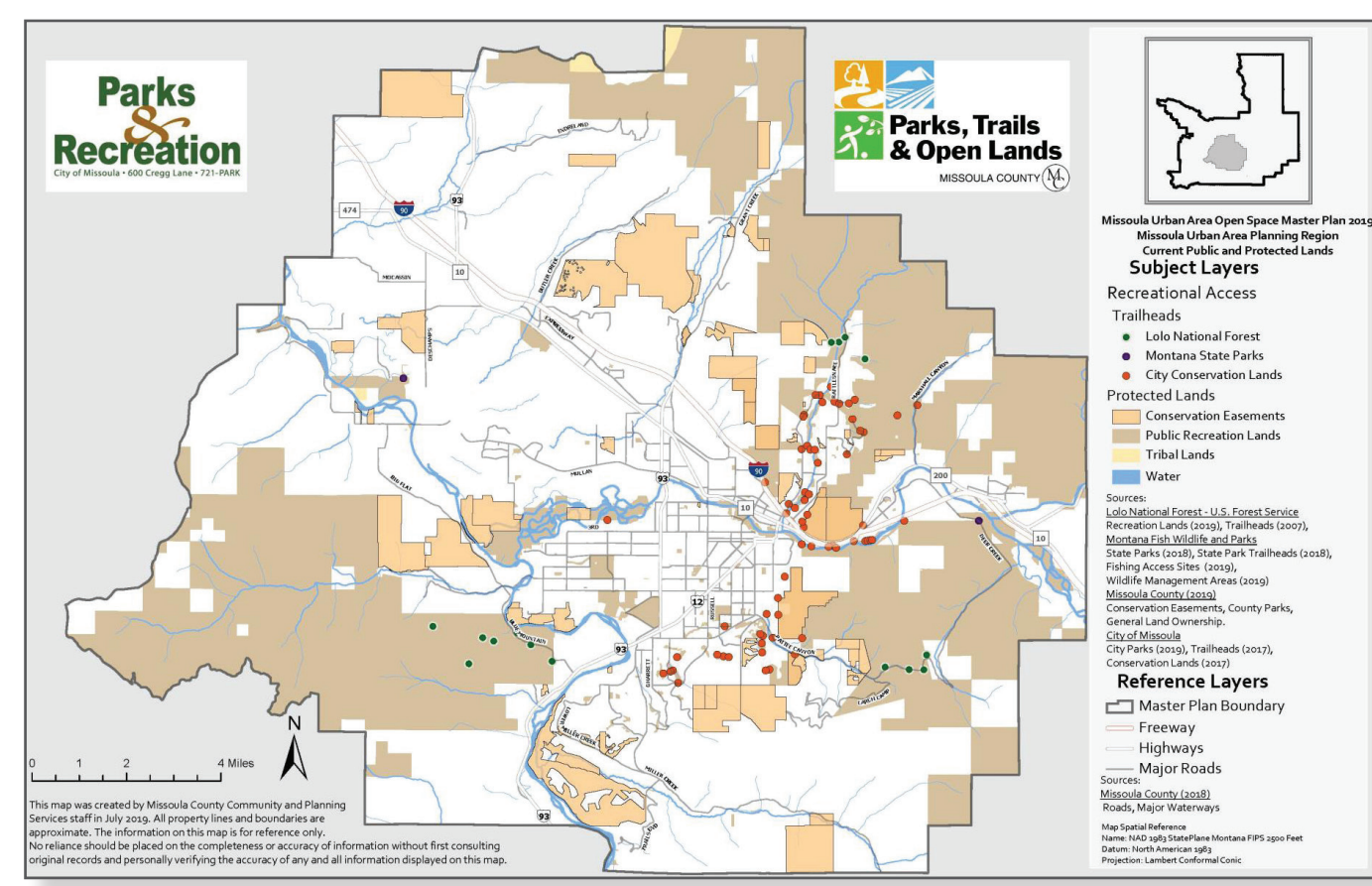
Missoula's Built History: 1990-Present

MANAGING GROWTH

Missoula becomes regional center of Western Montana; the University, medical centers, and local tourism continue to grow and expand the city.



More investment towards environmental planning efforts; open space, trails, conservation lands, and parks are incorporated into long-term actions and goals.



39% of Missoula Valley developed 1990-present
*Based on # of Parcels

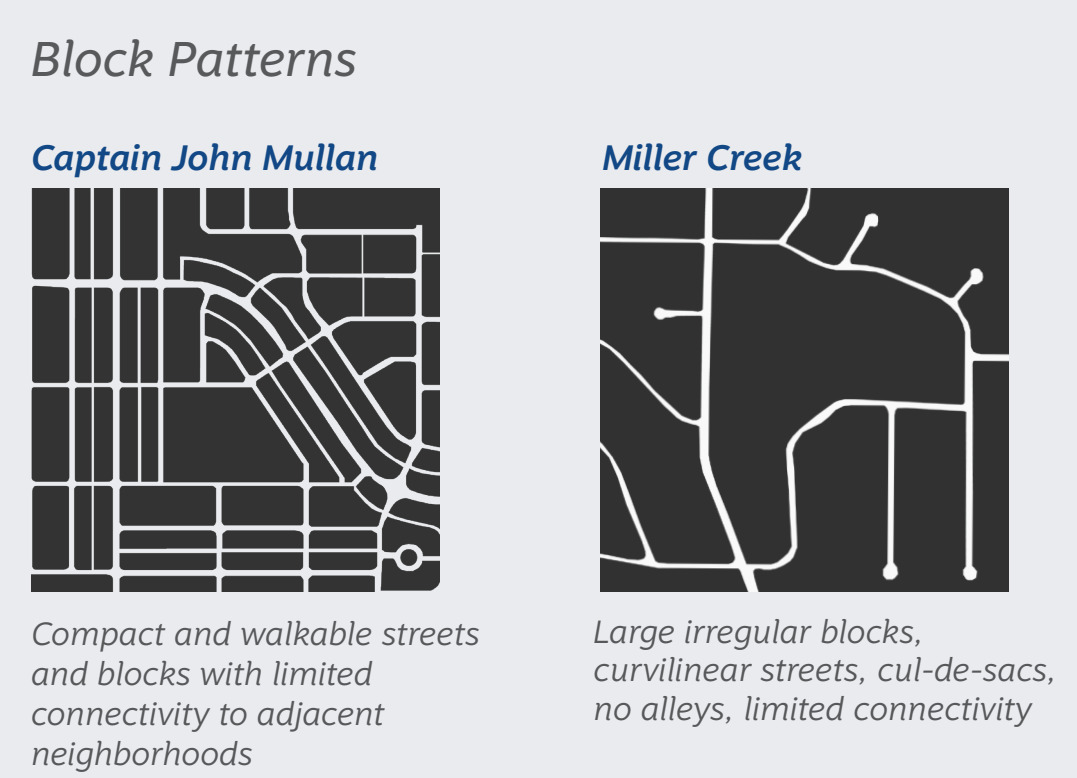
- 1990** — Missoula Urban Comprehensive Plan
- 1994** — City/County join efforts for growth management
- 1998** — Comprehensive Plan Update
- 2009** — Milltown Dam removed
Removal and remediation of Milltown Dam.
- Title 20 Adopted**
New zoning ordinance updates Title 19 with new design and parking standards.
- 2015** — **City Growth Policy**
Plan that provides a vision and manages Missoula's growth and development for the next 20 years.
- 2017** — City of Missoula acquires water utility
- TODAY** — **Growth Policy Update & Code Reform**



DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS OF 1990-PRESENT

Multi-modal
Infrastructure for walking, biking, hiking, and transit options increases.

Multi-nodal
New developments are compact and walkable, with limited connectivity to adjacent neighborhoods.



Where the City grew:
River Road Captain John Mullan
Miller Creek Marshall Canyon
Grant Creek Two Rivers
+Previous Neighborhoods



BUILDINGS OF 1990-PRESENT



2000

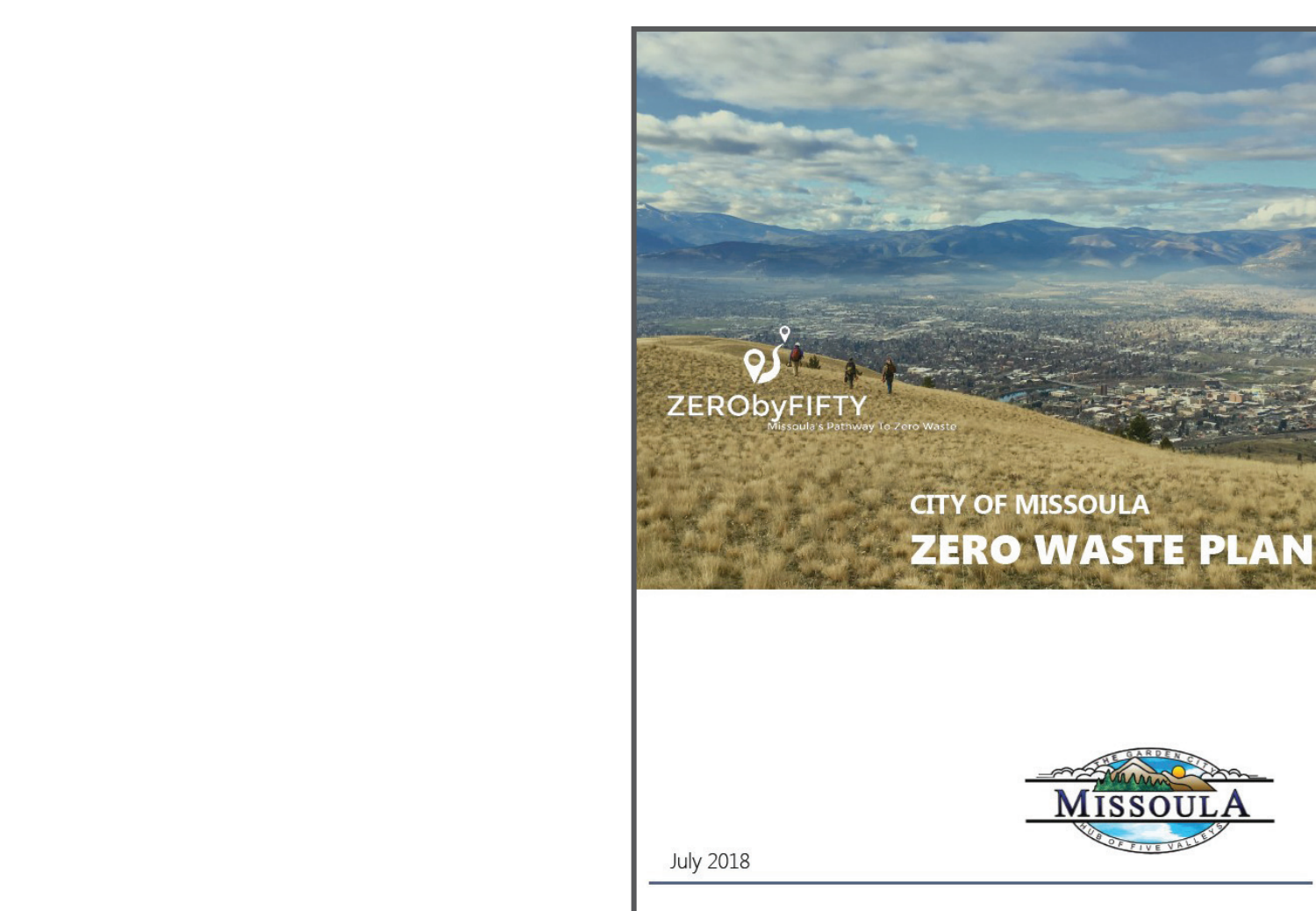
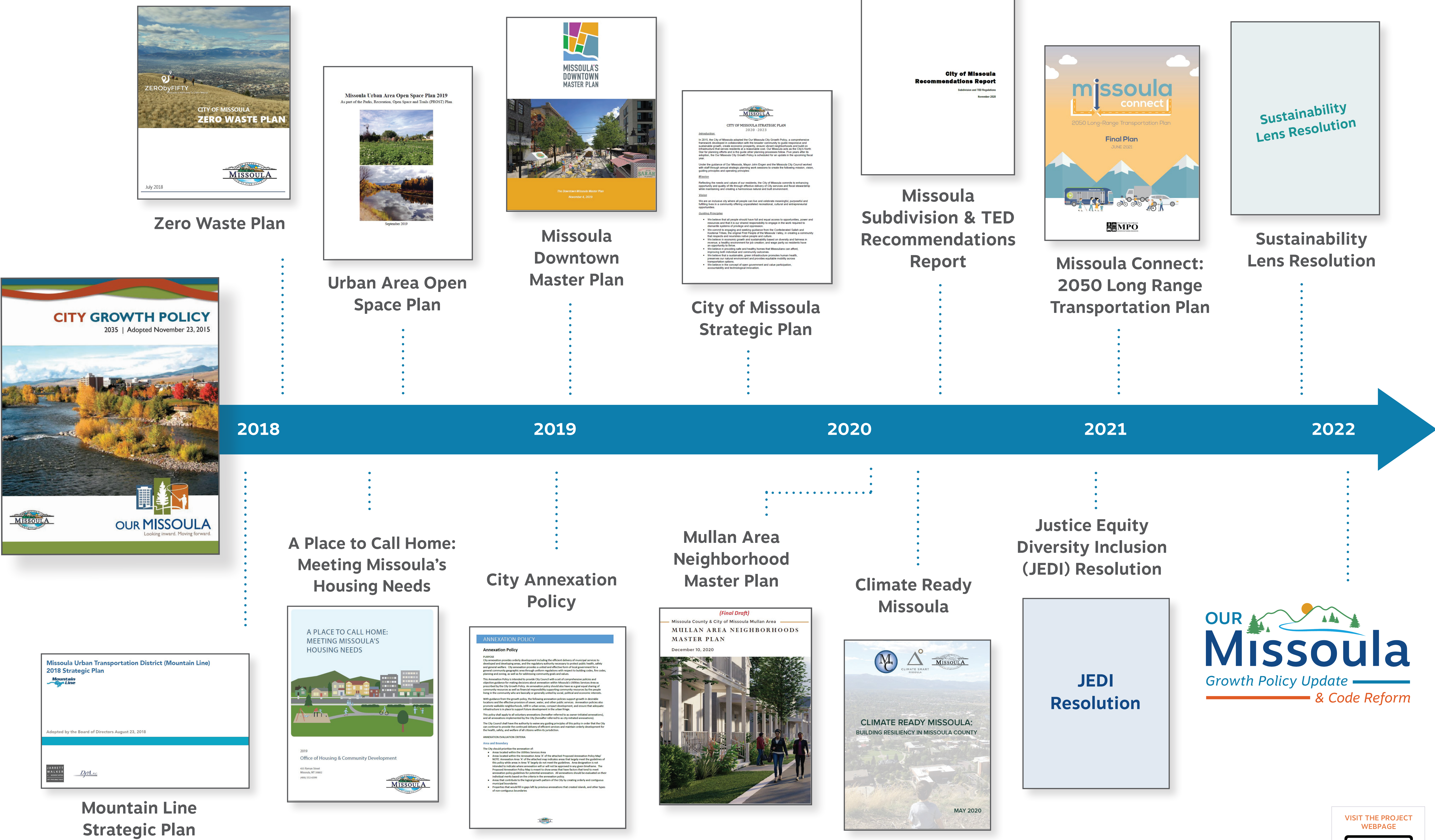
2022

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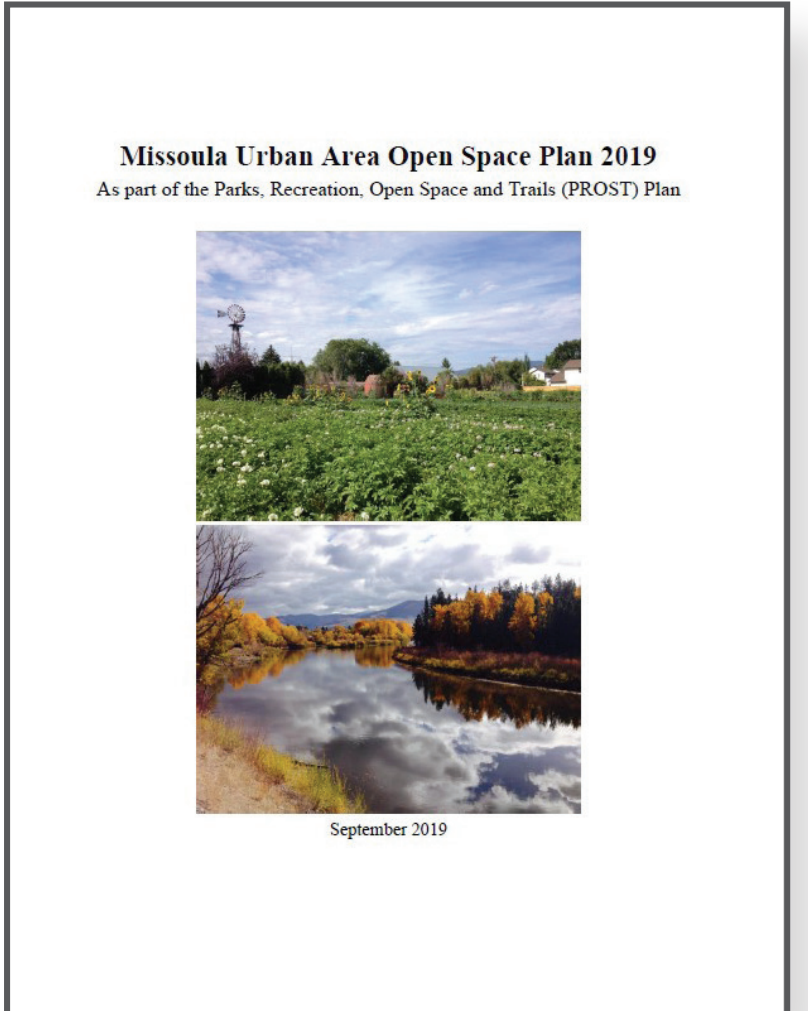
Timeline of recent City Policies

City Policies since the City Growth Policy 2035

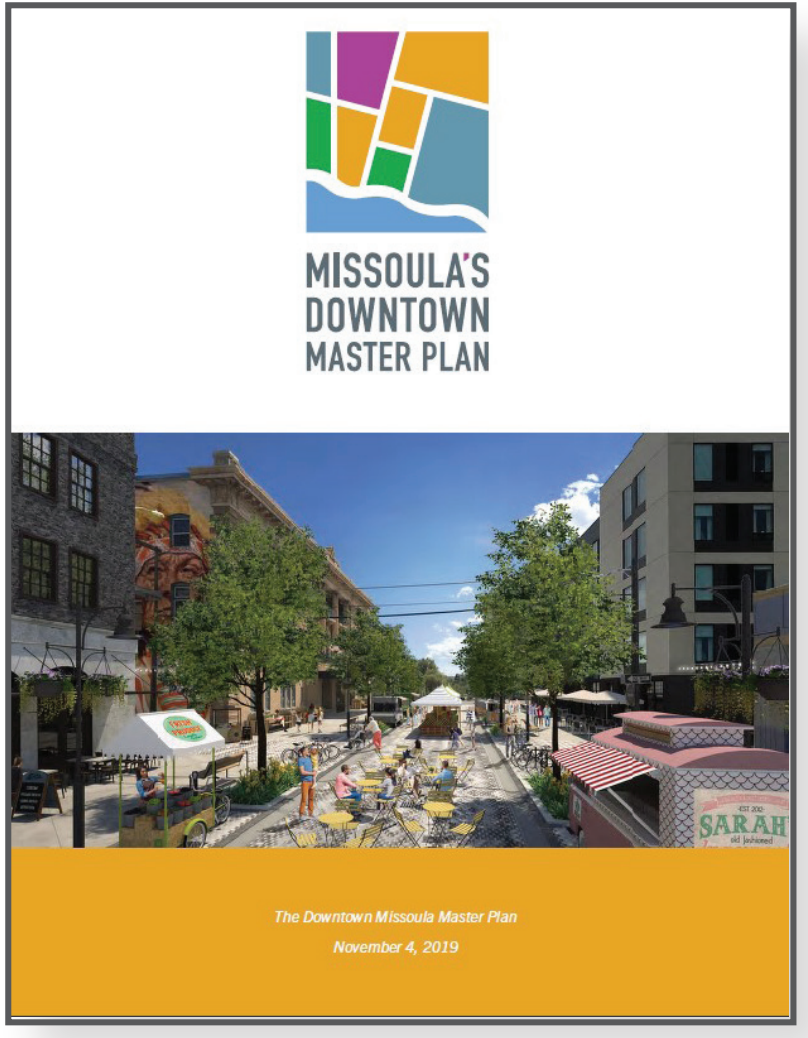
FOCUSING INWARD



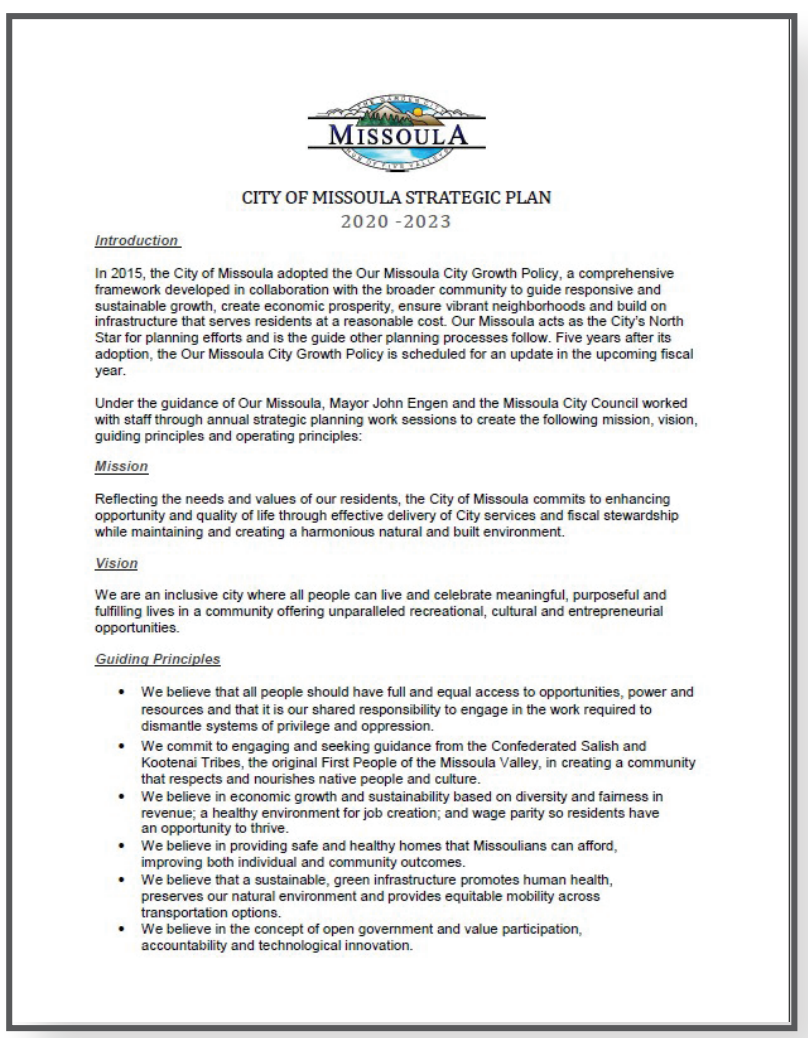
Zero Waste Plan



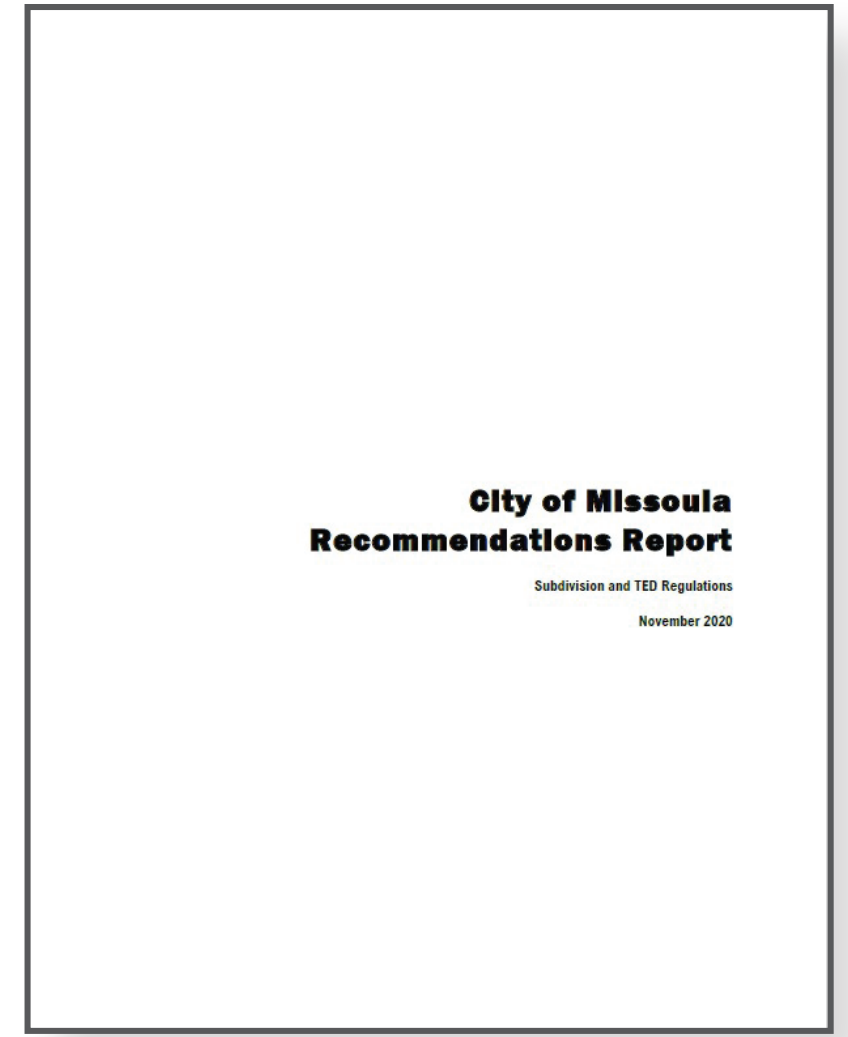
Urban Area Open Space Plan



Missoula Downtown Master Plan



City of Missoula Strategic Plan



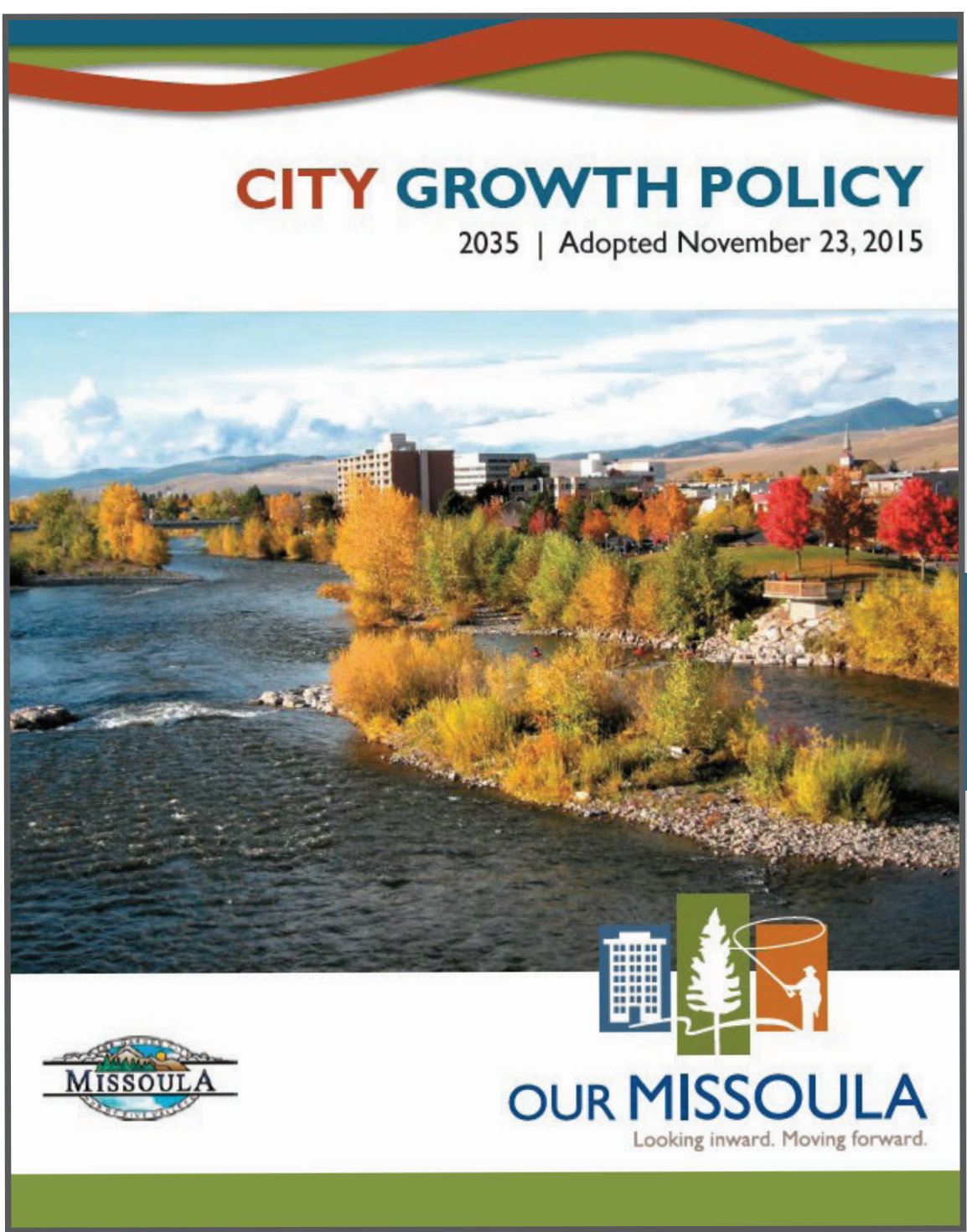
Missoula Subdivision & TED Recommendations Report



Missoula Connect: 2050 Long Range Transportation Plan



Sustainability Lens Resolution



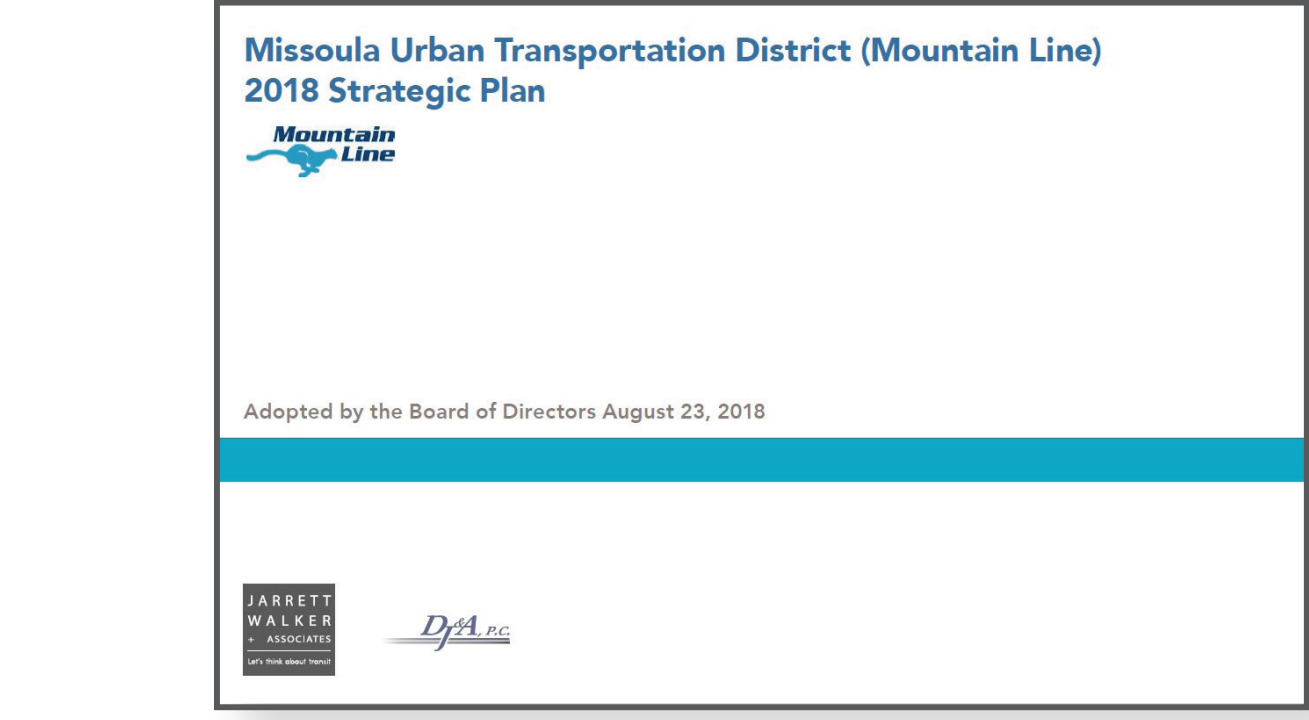
2018

2019

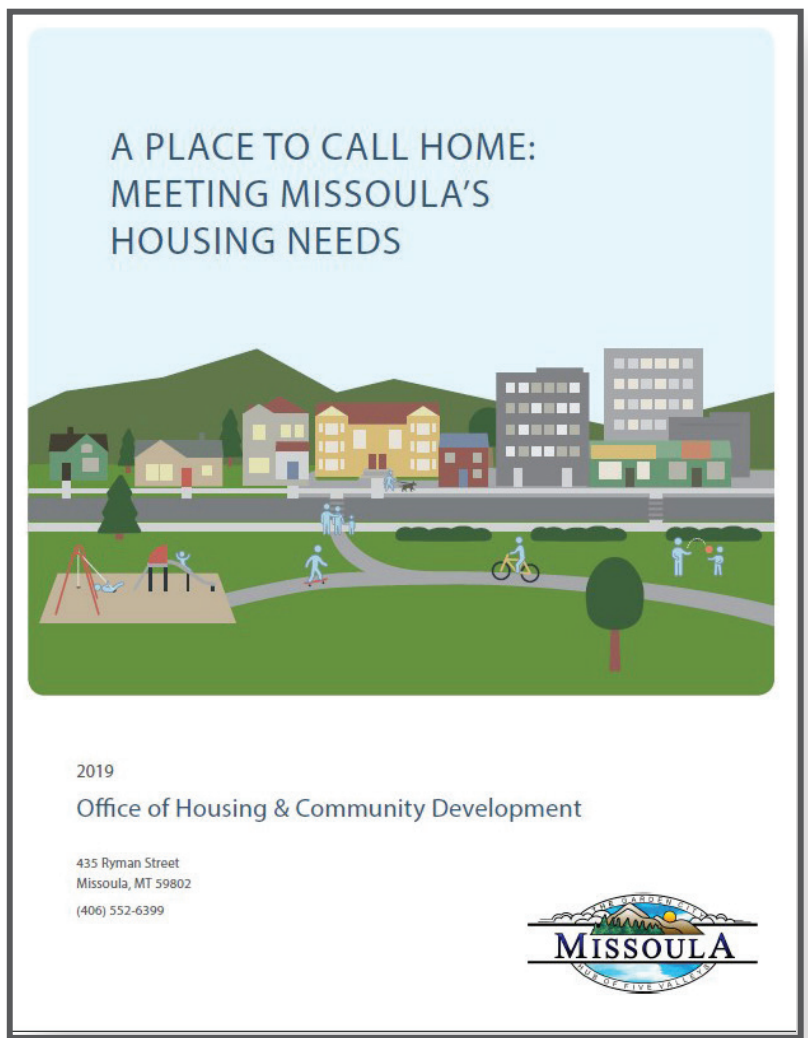
2020

2021

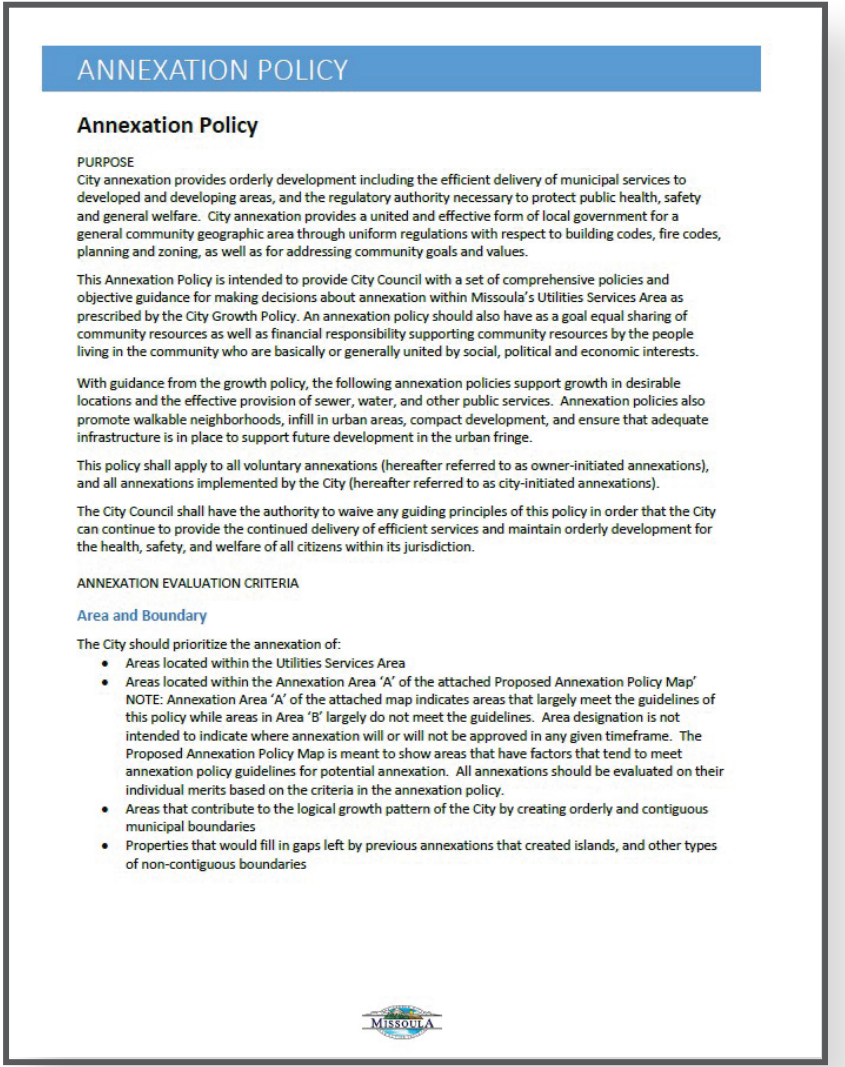
2022



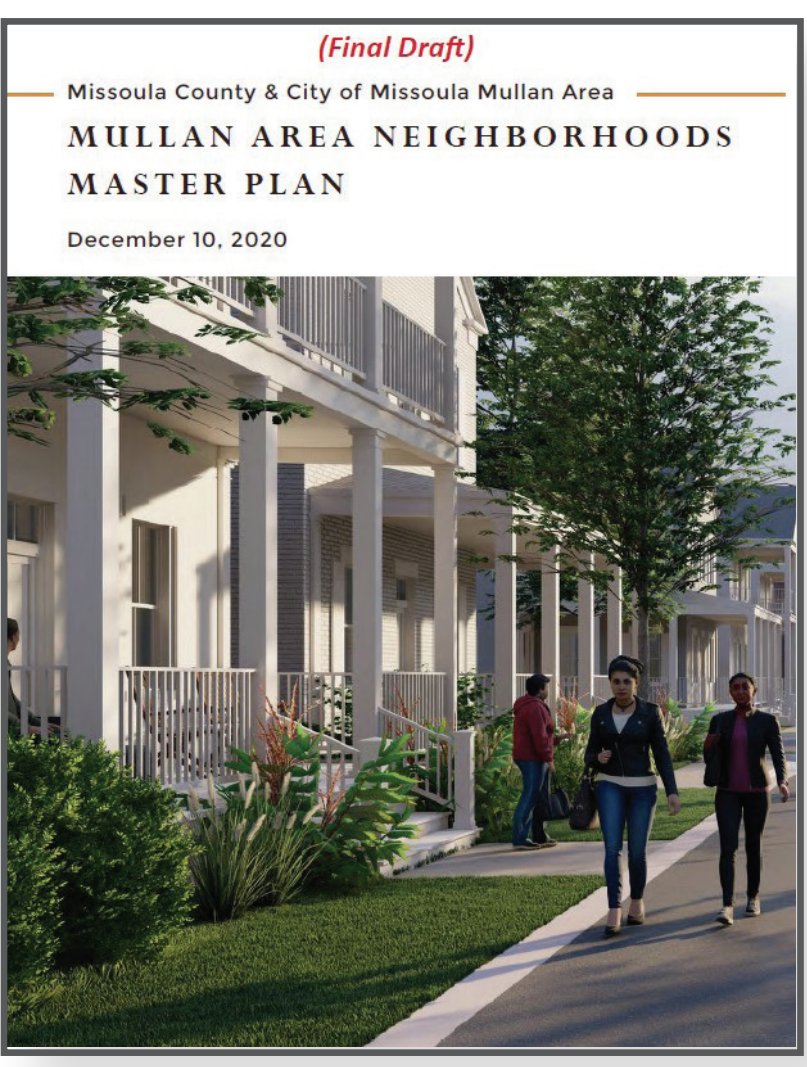
Mountain Line Strategic Plan



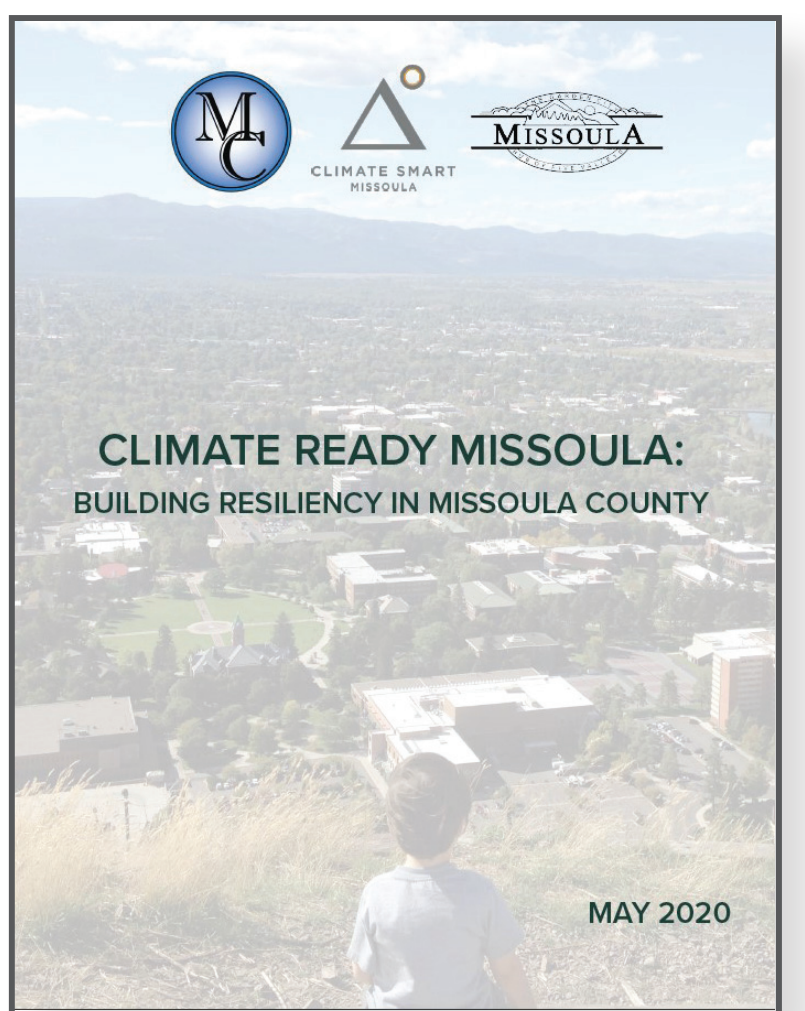
A Place to Call Home: Meeting Missoula's Housing Needs



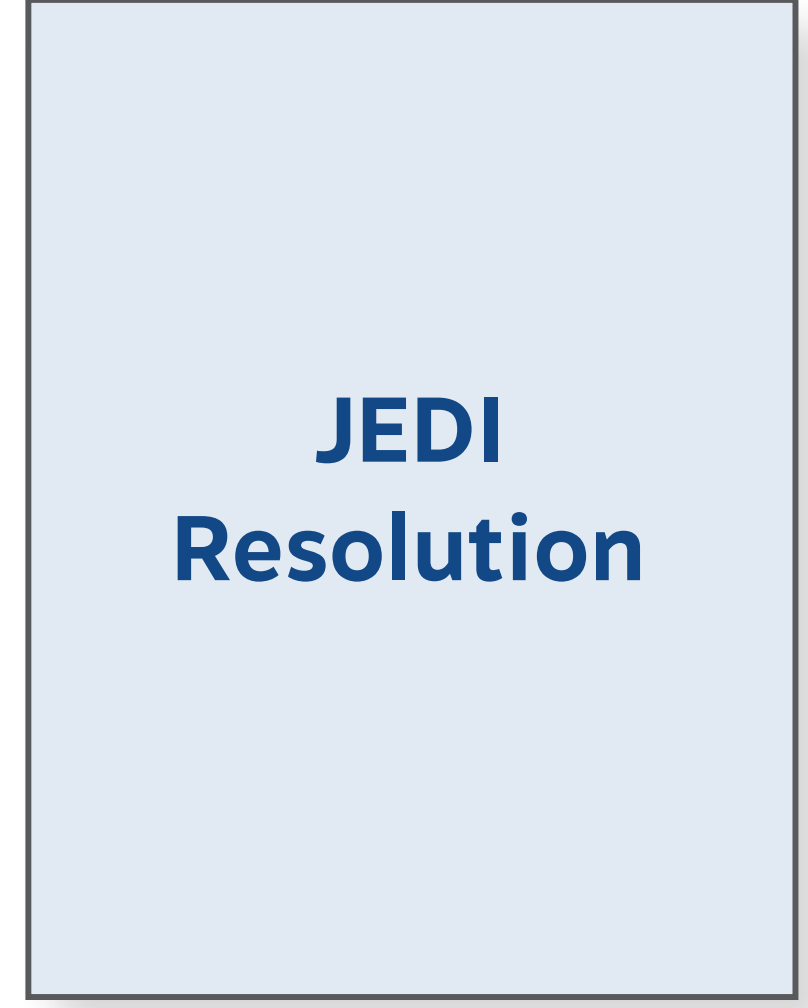
City Annexation Policy



Mullan Area Neighborhood Master Plan



Climate Ready Missoula



Justice Equity Diversity Inclusion (JEDI) Resolution

