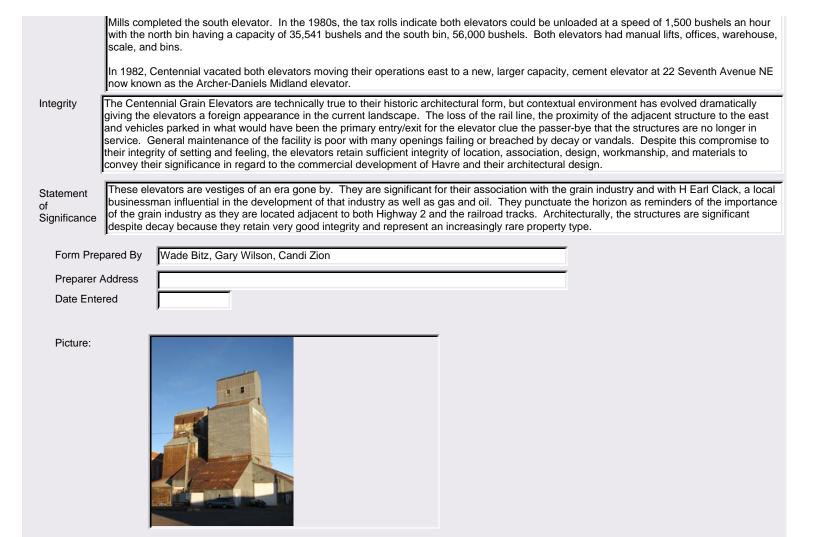
Legal Descripti	on SCT: 09 T: 32 N R: 16 E Original Townsite		Site: 24HL1289
Address	South of BN Railroad Diesel Shop 801 First Street		
Current Owne	r Marcel Theil		Ī
Private	Current Owner Addres	4120 Sixty-sixth Ave W, Havre, MT 59501-9012]
NAD 83 🗸	NAD 27	Historic Name H. Earl Clack Co. Elevators	
Zone: ## East	ng: 598222 Northing: 5378396	Common Name Centennial Elevators Mill	
□ Moved? □ Estimated ✔ Documented Date of Construction 1931, 1958 Estimated □			
Date of Move: Documented			
Quad Name:		Building Changes	
Footprint:		Architect	
Original Use grain elev Present Use vacant Foundation: Conc Exterior Walls: Galva		Builder	
		Original Owner H. Earl Clack	
		Original Use grain elevators	
		Present Use vacant	
		Foundation: Concrete	
		Exterior Walls: Galvanized steel	
		Roof: Sheet metal	
		Other Materials:	
Bibliography Tax Records, Hill County Courthouse; Sewer and Water Permits, Public Works, Havre Havre Hill County Library: Grits, Guts, and Gusto. A History of Hill County. Polk Directories and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Havre Daily News, various years.; The Plaindealer, various years.; The Promoter, various years.; The Havre Daily Promoter, various years.			
Description	The Centennial Grain Elevators appear displaced with the urban development that has grown around the two structures. The primary façade of the complex is the south elevation which fronts First Street (US Highway #2) and features the washed out 'Centennial Mills' logo near the top of the elevator. The structures consist of two monitor-roofed towers, set north to south with the ridgelines also running north-south. Between and surrounding the towers at the first and second story levels are a series of shed-roofed extensions at the east, south, and west elevations. Typical of cribbed elevator construction, these extensions functioned as support structures for pit/truck bays, elevator offices and scale equipment. The tax rolls indicate the foundation of the elevators are three-feet by eight to ten inches thick and footings at twenty-four by twelve inches wide. Also typical of elevator construction, the form-follows-function way in which this complex developed places the original structure near the, now abandoned, rail line with the subsequent structure feeding into the original structure for increased commodity storage with shared access to the rail line. The pattern of the galvanized steel siding/roofing creates a dramatic pattern on the expansive roof of the truck bay and office addition of the primary south façade, while white washed, wood trimmed double hung windows indicated the original administrative function of that areas of the ground level addition. Fenestration patterns on the shed and towers are minimal, but do include one-over-one, wood-framed double-hungs occasionally on the shed extensions, and two each on the west and east monitor walls of the south elevator and four each on the north elevator. On the south elevation of both towers, a single window appears at the roof junction at the base of the monitor. Access is gained through a few pedestrian doors and overhead metal garage doors on each elevation. The 'head house' or equipment levels of the elevator create the iconic form of the country elevator,		
Historical Significance	went into the grain elevator busin annually.	ess in Havre and the greater Havre area in 1911. The business h	andled over two million bushels of grain
	The Havre elevators, located near the railroad tracks and diesel shop, burned at least three times. A February 12, 1922 article in the Havre Daily Promoter noted that the Great Northern Railway fire crews were brought out to help city crews fight the fire that totally destroyed the elevator and warehouse. About 5,000 bushels of grain worth close to 88 cents a bushel, feed, seed, and grain in the warehouse were lost at a cost of \$50,000. Farm machinery, located in a nearby shed, was saved. In May of 1930, the rebuilt elevator, adjoining wholesale gasoline, oil buildings, and tanks burned to the ground at a loss of \$75,000, however the feed warehouse survived.		
	The elevator (north) and oil plant were again rebuilt at a cost of \$40,000 in 1931 according to a 1931 issue of the Havre Daily Promoter. The newly constructed buildings to the east housed the new oil bulk plant and today are used as offices.		
	In 1948, H. Earl Clack announced the sale of the property to Centennial Flouring Mills Co., a company started in 1889 and based in Sea with 55 grain elevators in Montana and Washington. The sale terminated Clack's involvement in grain enabling his "company to devote to the oil and merchandising business" according to a Havre Daily News article of December 29, 1948. Ten years later, in 1958, Centen		



Торо Мар

