

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

MULTIPLE RESOURCE SUBMISSION FOR HISTORICALLY AND ARCHITECTURALLY
SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Glacier National Park

n/a NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

West Glacier

☒ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1

STATE

Montana

CODE
30COUNTY
FlatheadCODE
029**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region

STREET & NUMBER

655 Parfet Street; P.O. Box 25287

CITY, TOWN

Denver

VICINITY OF

STATE

CO 80225

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Glacier National Park Headquarters

STREET & NUMBER

n/a

CITY, TOWN

West Glacier

STATE

MT

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

List of Classified Structures (LCS)

DATE

Oliveri 1975; HRA 1982

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region

CITY, TOWN

Denver

STATE

CO

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☐ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☒ MOVED DATE n/a

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Glacier National Park is located in Flathead and Glacier Counties in north-western Montana, along the United States-Canada border and the Continental Divide. Three major drainages converge in this area. Melting snows from Triple Divide Peak drain into the Pacific Ocean via the Flathead and Columbia Rivers; into the Atlantic Ocean via the Missouri-Mississippi River systems to the Gulf of Mexico; and into Hudson Bay via the St. Mary and Saskatchewan Rivers. Glacier Park covers a little over 1 million acres and joins its Canadian counterpart, Waterton Lakes National Park, the combined parks being known as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. It was created by the combined efforts of Canadian and American Rotarians. The two Parks are woven together by a network of trail systems and international waterways. The east side of Glacier National Park is bounded by the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, while on the south and west sides, it is bounded by the Flathead and Lewis and Clark National Forests. The primary features of Glacier National Park are the spectacular mountain scenery, glaciers and glacial sculpturing, mountain lakes, wild flowers, and a wide variety of wildlife.

The following structures, complexes, districts, and sites are included in the Multiple Resource Nomination for Glacier National Park. Separate cover pages describe the relationship of each structural group to the major themes of park development, and their relationship to the natural and man-made environment. Individual forms for each structure present information on location, classification, architectural description, historical development, integrity and significance, and bibliographic reference. More detailed information on the general historical significance of the park structures is provided under Item 8, Significance.

Ranger Stations

Belly River Ranger Station Historic District
Bowman Lake Ranger Station
East Glacier Ranger Station Historic District
Kintla Lake Ranger Station
Kishenehn Ranger Station Historic District
Logging Creek Ranger Station Historic District
Polebridge Ranger Station Historic District
St. Mary Ranger Station
Sherburne Ranger Station Historic District
Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District
Upper Lake McDonald Ranger Station Historic District
Walton Ranger Station Historic District

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES n/a BUILDER/ARCHITECT n/a

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of historic resources in Glacier National Park is their relationship to prominent themes in park history: early exploration and settlement; creation and expansion of tourism; and extension of administrative control. Homestead structures and the remains of early twentieth century oil exploration enterprises reflect the pre-Park (1910) period of settlement in the North Fork of the Flathead River valley. The distinctive hotels and chalets of Glacier and the unique engineering resource of the Going-to-the-Sun Highway evidence the park's primary attraction as a tourist retreat. Park officials have been concerned for minimizing intrusions on the beauty of Glacier by their use of rustic architecture and the placement of administrative buildings. The structures included in the multiple resource nomination for Glacier National Park exemplify the development of these major historical themes.¹

The Early Development of Glacier National Park

Before the 1880s, white exploration in the rugged Glacier area often was contemplated, seldom attempted, and rarely resulted in significant success. The promise of mineral wealth drew some of the first adventurers to the area now known as Glacier National Park. These prospectors settled briefly in mining camps such as Altyn and drifted to areas of short-lived strikes. Prior to the creation of Glacier National Park (in 1910), miners filed almost 2,000 mineral claims within what are now the Park boundaries. The possibility of substantial mineral deposits and oil fields lured individuals and organized mining interests to both the east and west slopes of the Continental Divide. Many initial wagon roads in Glacier's eastern valleys and along the North Fork of the Flathead River resulted from ore extraction and oil-drilling enterprises. The dilapidated remains of unprofitable ventures such as the Cracker Lake Mine and the Butte Oil Well recall this era of Glacier's pre-Park history.

In contrast to the minimal success in mineral and oil exploration, completion of the Great Northern Railroad produced immediate and significant consequences. In July 1893, James J. Hill's Great Northern Railroad reached the West Coast. Crossing the Continental Divide through Marias Pass, the Great Northern obtained a right-of-way through the mountains that later formed the southern boundary of Glacier

¹References consulted in researching the history and architectural history of Glacier National Park are cited in Item 9.




9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES




See Continuation Sheet




10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY See Continuation Sheet

UTM REFERENCES See Continuation Sheet

A
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 C   

B   

D   

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheets

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

(entire park only)

STATE Montana

**CODE
30**

COUNTY Flathead

CODE
029

STATE — Montana

CODE
30

COUNTY Glacier

CODE
035

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION

Historical Research Associates

DATE
October 1985

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 7086

TELEPHONE
(406) 721-1958

CITY OR TOWN

Missoula

STATE
MT 59807-7086

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES_____ NO_____ NONE_____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____ National ____ State ____ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE _____

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE _____

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

DATE _____

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Patrol, Snowshoe, and Backcountry Cabins

- Bowman Lake Patrol Cabin
- Fielding Snowshoe Patrol Cabin
- Ford Creek Patrol Cabin
- Logan Creek Patrol Cabin
- Upper Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin
- Lower Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin (& Boathouse)
- Upper Nyack Creek Snowshoe Cabin
- Lower Nyack Creek Snowshoe Cabin
- Upper Park Creek Patrol Cabin
- Lower Park Creek Patrol Cabin
- Pass Creek Snowshoe Cabin
- Quartz Lake Patrol Cabin
- Slide Lake Patrol Cabin (& Woodshed)
- Upper Kintla Lake Patrol Cabin

Fire Lookouts

- Apgar
- Heaven's Peak
- Huckleberry
- Loneman
- Mount Brown
- Numa Ridge
- Scalplock
- Swiftcurrent

Miscellaneous Structures and Sites

- Gunsight Pass Shelter
- Ptarmigan Tunnel
- Two Medicine General Store
- Nyack Ranger Station Barn and Fire Cache
- McCarthy Homestead

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National Park. The railroad's penetration of Montana's northwestern mountains opened the fertile northern valleys to settlement. Completion of the railroad attracted homesteaders to northwestern Montana. Settlers whose claims included the lands in the Middle and North Fork valleys survived the harsh environment by practicing subsistence farming and by supplementing their incomes with seasonal employment. These settlers established several small towns in the area, such as Havreville and Lubec. A number of the turn-of-the-century homesteads in the North Fork Valley were in what is now Glacier National Park. Of the more than two dozen proven homesteads within Park boundaries, only a few, such as the McCarthy homestead, retain a significant portion of their architectural integrity.

Before the Great Northern reached Belton, at the west entrance to Glacier National Park, enterprising individuals conveyed their belongings over the railroad's "tote road" to the base of Lake McDonald, within the Park's boundaries. Some of the early settlers saw the possibility of attracting tourism to the scenic valley. By 1896, valley residents such as Milo B. Apgar, Charlie Howe, and Frank Geduhn offered services at both ends of Lake McDonald, including cabins, meals, horses, boats, and guided tours. By the early 1900s, local developers demonstrated that the area could support subsistence homesteading and seasonal tourism. After the establishment of Glacier National Park in 1910, many of these men expanded their accommodations, establishing viable businesses based entirely on seasonal tourism.

The primitive character of these local operations was altered by the actions of the Columbia Falls' fur trader and hotel owner, John E. Lewis. Lewis purchased George Snyder's Glacier Hotel and property located on the east shore at the upper end of Lake McDonald in 1906. The following year, he constructed several cabins nearby. After Glacier was designated a national park in 1910, the growing tourist population prompted Lewis to remove the old Snyder hotel and build a new, larger hotel in 1913-1914. Lewis's three-story hotel, with its surrounding cabins, represented the most ambitious and impressive private hotel venture within the Park. Frank Kelly's cabins at the north end of Lake McDonald were well constructed, tastefully designed log cabins that provided comfortable accommodations for summer visitors. Kelly also operated a fleet of boats between Apgar and his "Kelly Camp" that served during the 1910s as the only transportation link to the upper part of Lake McDonald for tourists as well as Park personnel.

As a contemporary to individual involvement in the tourist industry, Louis Hill, the son of James J. Hill and president of the Great Northern Railway Company, focused his attention on hotel development in Glacier, a commitment which endured for fifty

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years. With the Park's establishment in 1910, the Great Northern Hotel Company, a subsidiary of the railroad, expanded into an extensive tourist business. The company constructed a complex of eleven chalets and two grand hotels between 1911 and 1917. Use of locally available and compatible materials in a European chalet/alpine mode produced a unique vernacular architecture which is sympathetic to the mountainous environment. The Department of the Interior welcomed Hill's business venture because meager federal budgets prohibited federal sponsorship of Park development.

Administration and Management

Before Glacier's designation as a national park in 1910, the U.S. Forest Service administered the area as part of the Lewis and Clark and Flathead National Forests. Besides providing fire protection, the duties of the early rangers included warding off game poachers, illegal homesteaders, and timber thieves. Rangers also were responsible for establishing a rudimentary system of stations and access trails within the national forest. In the 1910s, to facilitate the rangers' supervisory functions, Park administrators began establishing ranger stations at strategic locations throughout the Park. These stations usually consisted of a ranger residence/office and a woodshed, with additional structures added as needed.

Initially, the design of the stations was not standardized and, depending on the builder, floor plans differed. After the creation of the Park Service office of engineering and architecture, an attempt was made to implement uniform plans throughout the various regions. The ranger stations constructed between 1920 and 1940 evidence similar design, though differences occur depending on the availability of materials and the contractor who built the structures. Thus, there is a diversity of building styles throughout the Park because some ranger stations still in service today were constructed prior to the establishment of more uniform building plans.

Since rangers regularly left their stations to monitor wildlife conditions and to guard against illegal hunting and trapping, small, one-room shelters known as snowshoe or patrol cabins, containing beds, provisions, a stove, and emergency supplies, were constructed at regular intervals throughout the Park. Thus, rangers on patrol could travel light and oversee their districts without having to return to the station each night. Minor differences in detail characterize the back-country patrol cabins. Most feature generous porch overhangs and log construction. Because view and visitory accessibility were not important considerations in locating these cabins, many were built close to park trails, yet were hidden by vegetation. Fire caches, likewise, were located with small quantities of firefighting equipment at strategic points throughout the Park. Equipment from the caches could be used to suppress a fire before the main firefighting unit reached the scene.

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The establishment of ranger stations, patrol cabins, fire caches, and other administrative sites was hampered during the early years of Glacier Park's development because of a lack of congressional funding. Also, during the first several years of the Park's existence, the primary concern was to develop a system of roads and trails that would open the Park to visitors. When Glacier National Park was established in 1910 (Public Law 171), Major William R. Logan assumed responsibility as Superintendent of Road and Trail Construction. When Logan arrived in Glacier in early August 1910, one of Montana's worst forest fires in recorded history raged throughout the western mountains, including portions of the Park. Monitoring and supervising fire-fighting crews consumed most of Logan's time for the rest of that month. Suppressing the fire proved difficult and often impossible in some areas of the Park because of a lack of adequate trails and roads. Thus, in his first annual report, Logan emphasized the need for constructing trails into previously inaccessible areas to increase fire protection. In addition, Logan noted that building more trails also would enable the rangers to more closely monitor animal and human activities within the Park.²

Unfortunately, appropriations for the management of Glacier National Park during Logan's tenure and the tenure of his successors into the 1930s proved inadequate. In 1911, Congress allocated a meager \$15,000 for managing the 1-million-acre park. The financial involvement of the Great Northern Hotel Company, (a subsidiary of the Great Northern Railroad) in the future of the Park helped to ameliorate conditions on the east side of Glacier. Louis Hill envisioned in Glacier a European-style public park that catered to a type of recreation-minded American who would eagerly pay to enjoy the advantages of a rigorous outdoor vacation, while taking advantage of the comfortable Swiss-style accommodations that Hill's company sought to provide. In addition to constructing accommodations for visitors, Hill realized the necessity of providing a network of roads and trails that would facilitate moving visitors into, through, and out of the Park. Thus, he was eager to subsidize the construction of the required transportation routes. Park administrators, including Logan, took advantage of Hill's vision. However, Hill's financial commitment to Park road and trail construction and improvement was almost wholly devoted to the east side of the Park. Between 1912 and 1915, the Great Northern Hotel Company constructed a large hotel at Midvale (East Glacier) and seven smaller chalets in strategic locations. Of these

²"Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Glacier National Park," 1911, p. 11. (Hereinafter cited as "Annual Report, Glacier.")

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hotels, only Sperry Glacier and Granite Park Chalets were located west of the Continental Divide, and both were connected to Hill's east-side facilities by a well-maintained trail system.³

Hill's road and trail maintenance program in East Glacier enabled park officials to utilize congressional appropriations to establish administrative sites. The location of Hill's hotels and chalets in East Glacier during the 1910s and 1920s influenced the selection of sites for administration-related facilities, including ranger stations and patrol cabins. All of the ranger stations constructed on the east or south sides of the Park prior to 1920 (Two Medicine, St. Mary, Belly River, Lubec, Kennedy, McDermott, Fielding, Nyack, Paola, and Cut Bank Entrance) were built in areas paralleling the Great Northern Railroad or areas frequented by the visitors using Hill's accommodations.

The administration and development of the western portion of Glacier National Park between 1910 and 1930 differed significantly from East Glacier. Hill's steadfast refusal to become financially involved in West Glacier forced Park officials to rely solely on congressional appropriations to provide the requisite roads and trails, in addition to the administrative facilities. Moreover, the presence of private landowners within the Park boundaries, primarily near Lake McDonald and along the North Fork of the Flathead River, continually plagued Park officials. As early as 1912, Acting Superintendent Robert W. Chapman stated in his annual report that all private holdings should be acquired, since they made it difficult to enforce game laws and to locate roads and trails. Chapman specifically noted that the government should acquire all of the property between Belton and Lake McDonald, since "almost all of this land is now held in private ownership."⁴

Park administrators realized the importance of having concessionaires to attract visitors and to provide transportation to inaccessible areas. However, a problem developed in the 1910s when some private landowners began subdividing their property and selling lots for summer cabins. The government had no control over the situation, but Park superintendents repeatedly requested that the government acquire the land. Since Congress did not appropriate money to purchase the land, Glacier Park

³Although the Belton Chalet was a Great Northern property located west of the Divide, it never received the promotional attention that Hill accorded his other chalet.

⁴"Annual Report, Glacier," 1912, p. 13.

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administrators established a ranger station at Lake McDonald in the early 1910s, as well as the Park Administrative Headquarters at Fish Creek. The placement of these two administrative facilities in relatively close proximity was undoubtedly an attempt to better control concessionaire, visitor, and private landowner traffic within the park.⁵

As stated above, the construction of an adequate road and trail system on the west side was retarded by insufficient appropriations. The west side concessionaires did not devote nearly as much money to this aspect of park development as Hill did on the east side. Yet, John Lewis' construction in 1919 of a 3.5-mile road along the east side of Lake McDonald served as the catalyst for the National Park Service to begin the long-advocated construction of a transmountain road. It took the Park Service over twelve years to complete the road, which provided the first non-rail link to the east side of Glacier Park. Until the completion of the "Going-to-the-Sun Highway" in 1933, the administration of Glacier Park was bifurcated, frustrating the Park Service's ability to effectively supervise or prepare long-range planning for the entire park.

The construction of the road across the Divide evidenced the Park administration's awareness of an increasing reliance on automobile traffic within the Park. Throughout the first decade of construction, Park visitation increased dramatically. This posed new problems in Park supervision. Also, in order to provide adequate facilities for the increase in visitors, the Park Service had to allocate funds for opening new campgrounds and additional administrative sites. In 1921, Superintendent Henry W. Hutchings suggested that one or two ranger cabins be built each year to keep abreast of the increase in visitor use.⁶

The increase in visitors to Glacier, many of whom chose to camp rather than stay in the hotels or chalets, posed another problem for Park administrators. The campers often left their campfires unattended, resulting in several disastrous forest fires during the late 1910s and the 1920s. The forest fires in 1919 and 1926 were especially destructive and prompted the Park Service to initiate the construction of permanent fire lookouts and fire suppression facilities, such as equipment caches. In 1923, Superintendent J. Ross Eakin, commenting on the need for fire lookouts, stated,

⁵HRA, Historic Resources Study, pp. 72-73.

⁶"Annual Report, Glacier," 1921, p. 15.

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"At present our fire look-out stations consist merely of tents and equipment must be packed to them each year, over very difficult trails, at considerable cost. Small lookouts should be built on these sites which will permit equipment to be stored on the ground."⁷ In addition to his request for permanent fire lookouts, Eakin suggested that a number of new patrol cabins be constructed at "strategic points" in the Park interior to facilitate Park surveillance. The following year, the Park Service authorized the construction of fire lookouts on Huckleberry Mountain and Indian Ridge, and six patrol cabins in "outlying" sections of the Park.

In 1926, 23 forest fires devastated thousands of acres of Glacier Park. Superintendent Charles J. Kraebel termed the summer's fires as the "most disastrous fire season in the history of the National Park Service." The fires, which cost over \$190,000 to suppress, prompted Kraebel's request for a more effective fire prevention program including additional staff, fire lookouts, and an expanded trail system, since many of the fires were inaccessible.⁸

Throughout the remainder of the 1920s and during the 1930s, Glacier Park administrators worked to provide a comprehensive fire plan for the Park, including a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Forest Service. In 1929, Superintendent Eakin indicated that the cooperation between National Forest and Park Service lookout personnel resulted in a great reduction in fire damage during what was a potentially hazardous fire season. That same year, the National Park Service's fire control expert, J.D. Coffman, conducted a workshop on the prevention and suppression of forest fires. The workshop was held at the Park headquarters at Belton, and Forest Service employees from the national forests adjacent to Glacier's boundaries also attended.⁹

During the next several years, fire lookouts were constructed at Apgar, Mount Brown, Loneman Mountain, Scalplock Mountain, Two Medicine, and a number of other locations. The structures were pre-cut and transported by pack train to the selected

⁷"Annual Report, Glacier," 1923, p. 12.

⁸"Annual Report, Glacier," 1926, pp. 1-10.

⁹"Annual Report, Glacier," 1929, pp. 1, 14.

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sites. The design used was adapted from a plan used by the Forest Service.¹⁰ In addition to increasing fire lookouts and instructing Park employees on forest fire prevention, detection, and suppression, Park administrators, in 1932, began a program of public education that included presentations delivered to campers and civic organizations in nearby communities. Also in that year, the Forest Service conducted a workshop for the National Park Service to instruct employees in how to map both the "seen and unseen" areas within the Park. The workshop was designed to enable employees to select lookout sites that would maximize the "amount of seen area from the minimum number of points." The following year, the Forest Service fire experts assisted the Park Service in implementing an extensive mapping program, which was the first systematic attempt to determine how much of the Park was protected by both visual detection and fire trails. As a result of this program, the unprotected acreage within the Park was evaluated according to value, and a list of priority areas where lookouts and trails should be located was prepared.¹¹

The effort to prevent or to quickly detect and suppress forest fires characterized an important period in the development of Glacier National Park. Numerous fire lookouts, fire equipment caches, and trails and roads were constructed to facilitate this work. Prior to this period, a major portion of the Park's annual budget was directed toward fire suppression. The movement toward early detection and/or suppression was designed to curtail these expenditures.

The establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1933 was undoubtedly the single most important event in the development of Glacier National Park between 1910 and 1940. Horace Albright, Director of the National Park Service, was instrumental in the creation of the CCC and the nation's system of national parks benefitted greatly by this arm of the Public Works Administration. Eight CCC camps were established in Glacier in 1932 at the following locations: McDonald Creek, Apgar, Fish Creek, Many Glacier, No Name Creek, Sherburne Lake, Two Medicine, Anaconda Creek, and Belton. The CCC enrollees constructed and maintained roads, bridges, and trails, and assisted in some clean-up activities after construction of

¹⁰Ibid.; "Annual Report, Glacier," 1930, p. 12; Letter, Eakin to Horace M. Albright, Director of the National Park Service, October 17, 1929, Glacier Park Library.

¹¹"Glacier National Park, Fire Protection Organization Annual Report, Oct. 1932 to Sept. 30, 1933." Glacier Park Library.

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In November 1960, the Great Northern Railway sold all of their concessionaire interests in Glacier Park to Hummel's Glacier Park, Inc. The withdrawal of the Great Northern from their interests in Glacier Park was paralleled by the Park Service's "Mission 66" project. Through "Mission 66," the National Park Service hoped to anticipate, through long-range planning, the needs and requirements of visitors to the nation's national parks. The emphasis of the project was to provide adequate facilities for the motoring public.¹²

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The architectural style of many structures in Glacier National Park represents what has been termed the "rustic" style. This term has been given to a style of architecture which represents a use of natural materials (i.e., logs, stone) and which allows the structure to blend with the environment. Rustic architecture is a style that can be applied to most of the structures within the Glacier National Park boundary. Early pioneer and regional building techniques used by the homesteaders in the North Fork of the Flathead River valley were later used by private individuals, the Great Northern Railway, and the National Park Service in the construction of park buildings. The Great Northern Railway Company used a rustic style in the construction of the Glacier Park Hotel, Many Glacier Hotel, and nine mountain chalets. Most of the structures were built of cedar logs with the exception of Sperry Chalet and Granite Park Chalet, which were built of stone. Because of the type of environment in which these structures were located, use of log or stone helped them to blend into the natural setting.

Several factors between 1900-1940 influenced the development of the many structures in Glacier National Park. First, the American Arts and Crafts Movement greatly influenced the architects and builders of the period in the use of natural materials to blend the structures into the beauty of natural environment. Elements of the architecture and furnishings in the Craftsman Homes of Arts and Crafts Movement can be seen in many of the structures built during this period in Glacier. The use of stone foundations, stone courtyards, shingles on the walls and roofs, log columns, decorative (carved) brackets under the eaves with exposed rafters, interior courtyards, huge stone fireplaces, and use of wood elements to break up large wall surfaces, which was typical of the Craftsman Homes can also be seen in the cabins,

¹²HRA, "Historic Resources Study," pp. 166-184.

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Going-to-the-Sun Highway. CCC crews were instrumental in building a variety of structures, including ranger stations, fire caches, patrol cabins, campgrounds, other facilities essential to Park maintenance. Their main activity on the east of the Park was trail construction, and on the west side was forest restoration the 1929 fire. The most important aspect of the CCC's presence in Glacier Park was that they provided virtually free labor. After the CCC's arrival, the administrative and budgetary expenditures that had been diverted to problems like fire suppression were targeted for a major building and improvement program.

Thus, during the late 1920s and throughout the 1930s, the administration at Glacier National Park began to provide a cohesive management for the entire Park. The completion of the Going-to-the-Sun Highway provided a unifying link to the formerly disparate portions of the Park. An effective fire management plan was implemented, and the CCC provided manpower and additional budgetary input that enabled Park Service to meet the challenge of effectively administering the more than 1-million-acre park.

After the United States became involved in World War II, the budgets of the National Park Service and many other non-military federal agencies were drastically reduced. For over two years, Glacier and other national parks were closed to visitors. Appropriations during the war were reduced to less than maintenance level. Many of the structures within the Park, both public and private, suffered irreparable damage. Many of the structures had to be removed after the end of the war in 1945.

When World War II ended, appropriations increased significantly. However, there was a major shift away from visitors' use of privately owned concessionaire facilities and an increasing demand for public accommodations. During the next four decades, administrators at Glacier Park, as well as all other national parks, were required to expend increasing amounts of money to improve transportation routes and provide facilities for automobile traffic. This included the expansion and addition of campgrounds. Budget allocations for road improvement between 1946 and 1980 were the largest and most important item in the yearly appropriations. By the early 1950s, over 98% of the visitors to the Park used automobiles, while less than 1% arrived by rail. Also, with the improvement of transportation routes, some administrative sites like ranger stations were no longer necessary and were abandoned. The increased use of aerial reconnaissance for fire detection and surveillance resulted in the abandonment of most of the fire lookouts.

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lodges, and chalets of the period. Also, the Arts and Crafts Movement influenced interior furnishings and decoration. Many of these items have been removed over the years but the Sherwood House probably retains the best examples of logs used as railings and rustic examples of furnishings. Lake McDonald Lodge has a few examples of rustic chairs and rockers.

There was an increasing national concern during the first decades of the twentieth century over the conservation of natural resources, including parks. With this interest the National Park Service in its initial stages of development saw the need for landscape architects as administrators and designers within the parks such as Glacier. Also, the American Society of Landscape Architects influenced the development and design of structures throughout the National Park Service. The Park Service's first director, Stephen Mather, proposed that rustic architecture should be used throughout the system. Mather stated that:

In the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements, particular attention must be devoted always to the harmonizing of these improvements with the landscape. This is a most important item in our programs of development and requires the employment of trained engineers who either possess a knowledge of landscape architecture or have a proper appreciation of the esthetic value of park lands. All improvements will be carried out in accordance with a preconceived plan developed in special reference to the preservation of the landscape, and comprehensive plans for future development of the national parks on an adequate scale will be prepared as funds are available for this purpose.¹³

The designs for most of the buildings constructed in Glacier National Park originated from the Park Service's landscape architects for the Western Region, located in San Francisco. Since these architects designed similar structures for other national parks in the West, the floor plans often were similar. Therefore, ranger stations or patrol cabins in Glacier evidence the same structural configuration and use of materials as those in Yellowstone or Yosemite National Parks. The differences, if and when they occur, are due primarily to modifications of standard designs made by the local contractors, or to alterations in the use of materials dictated by locally available wood or stone.

¹³Harlan D. Unrau and G. Frank Williss, "Administrative History: Expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s" (Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1983), p. 25.

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Another influential factor, specific primarily to fire lookouts, was the cooperation between the Park Service and Forest Service in forest fire prevention during the 1920s and early 1930s. During this period, the Forest Service provided technical expertise to the Park Service, and the Park Service utilized, with minor modifications, the floor plans prepared by the Forest Service.

Thus, the buildings constructed in Glacier National Park between 1900 and 1920 offer a diversity of styles. After 1920 and the advent of standardized building plans, the stylistic differences became less apparent. Minor changes in detail after 1920 were due to the influence of local craftsmen and the availability of materials.

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Archival Material

Glacier National Park Archives, Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Montana.
The Glacier National Park Archives contain approximately six file drawers of historical materials, arranged topically with information on many areas of the Park's history. Copies of Annual Superintendents' Reports, Master Plan Outlines, and other special reports were also consulted. Located in the basement files at Glacier National Park are three drawers containing Building, Construction, and Maintenance Reports. Originating in the Chief Engineer's Office, these files proved invaluable in researching the history of many Park Service-built structures in Glacier.

National Archives, Washington, D.C.

"Building Files," Central Classified Files 620, Glacier National Park, Records of the National Park Service, Record Group 79.

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ITEM 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Glacier National Park

Verbal boundary description and justification: "Commencing at a point on the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada at the middle of the Flathead River; thence flowing southerly along and with the middle of the Flathead River to its confluence with the Middle Fork of the Flathead River; thence following the north bank of said Middle Fork of the Flathead River to where it is crossed by the north boundary of the right of way of the Great Northern Railroad; thence following the said right of way to where ... it intersects the west boundary of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation; thence northerly along said west boundary to its intersection with the international boundary; thence along said international boundary to the place of beginning..." [Act Establishing Glacier National Park, "Report of the Acting Superintendent of the Glacier National Park to the Secretary of the Interior, 1912" (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912), p. 15.]

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries:*

<u>State</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Code</u>
Montana	30	Flathead	029
Montana	30	Glacier	035

RANGER STATIONS

Belly River Ranger Station Historic District

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 1 acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Gable Mountain, Montana/Alberta, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1968)

UTM Reference: Zone 12 A. 301430 mE 5423250 mN B. 301500 mE 5423140 mN
C. 301450 mE 5423130 mN D. 301380 mE 5423230 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The 1-acre historic district is located in the eastern portion of a northwest-sloping meadow of approximately 15 acres. An intermittent tributary of the Belly River forms the northeast boundary and a fence which surrounds all of the station buildings forms the northwest, southwest, and south boundaries. The eastern corner of the district is near the chlorinator at the junction of the fence and stream. The boundary follows the stream in a northwesterly direction for 525 to 550 feet, where the northwest boundary is met at the edge of the station fence. Elevation of the district is approximately 4,700 feet ASL. Determination of the boundary for the Belly River Ranger Station Historic District was dictated by both natural and cultural features. An intermittent stream forms the east/northeast boundary and a fence forms the boundary for the rest of the district.

*None of the proposed historic districts or individual sites included within the multiple resource nomination overlap state or county boundaries.

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Bowman Lake Ranger Station (LCS #349)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Quartz Ridge, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 705420 mE 5412220 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located on the southwest shore of Bowman Lake. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the structure.

East Glacier Ranger Station Historic District

Acreage of nominated property: Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name and scale: East Glacier Park, MT, 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (1968)

UTM Reference: Zone 12 A. 335560 mE 5368200 mN B. 335675 mE 5368200 mN
C. 335675 mE 5368100 mN D. 335590 mE 5368100 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: Beginning at a point 25 feet south of the southeast corner of the Equipment Shop (LCS #399), the south boundary proceeds west for approximately 450 feet until it meets Route 49. The boundary then follows the east side of Route 49 for approximately 575 feet until it meets the south side of an east/west access road. The boundary line then jogs east/southeast for approximately 450 feet and then turns south 500 feet to the point of beginning. Elevation of the district is approximately 4,850 feet ASL. The legal location is SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, T31N R12W. Determination of the boundary was dictated by the presence of man-made features. A fence forms the south and east boundary, while Route 49 and an access road form the west and north boundaries, respectively.

Kintla Lake Ranger Station Historic District

Acreage of nominated property: Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Kintla Lake, MT, 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (1966)

UTM Reference: Zone 11 A. 694790 mE 5423370 mN B. 694790 mE 5423320 mN
C. 694640 mE 5423350 mN D. 694640 mE 5423380 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The district comprises a narrow strip of wooded land on the south shore of Kintla Lake, east of the campground and Kintla Creek. The southwest corner is located on the Park Ridge pack trail east and south of the ranger station (LCS #615). The west boundary extends north approximately 100 feet from this point to the shoreline, then follows the shoreline eastward for approximately 525 feet, passing the east side of the boathouse (LCS #546). The line then turns directly south for approximately 170 feet until it intersects the pack trail. The trail forms the south boundary of the district. Elevation of the district is approximately 4,020 feet ASL. The legal location is SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, T37N R21W.

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Kishenehn Ranger Station Historic District

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 3 acres

Quadrangle name and scale: Trail Creek, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1966)

UTM Reference: Zone 11 A. 688940 mE 5426100 mN B. 688940 mE 5426080 mN
C. 688780 mE 5425970 mN D. 688730 mE 5425970 mN
E. 688730 mE 5426040 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The historic district is located in a clearing on the north edge of a marshy area east of the North Fork of the Flathead River. The southeast boundary corner is located on the park trail at a point south and east of the station (#105) and woodshed (#364). The trail forms the southeast boundary for approximately 250 to 300 feet, clearing the east side of the barn (#363). The boundary turns due north and proceeds approximately 80 feet. Turning 120° southwest, the line extends approximately 375 feet, clearing the west side of the ranger station. The line turns south, past the south side of the station, then 90° directly east to the point of beginning on the park trail. Elevation of the district is approximately 3,900 feet ASL. The legal location is NE¼ NW¼ Sec. 23, T37N R22W. Determination of the boundary was dictated in part by the presence of the pack trail along the southeast portion of the district, and the remaining boundary lines were drawn to include all of the contributing buildings within the proposed district.

Logging Creek Ranger Station Historic District

Acreage of nominated property: 1 acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Demers Ridge, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1966)

UTM Reference: Zone 12 A. 706655 mE 5397470 mN B. 706560 mE 5397450 mN
C. 706565 mE 5397360 mN D. 706620 mE 5397360 mN
E. 706640 mE 5397410 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The historic district is located approximately 300 feet southwest of Glacier Route 7. The northern boundary of the district begins at a point north and 20 feet west of the northwest corner of the log cabin (LCS #89) and proceeds in a northeasterly direction for 310 feet to a point 20 feet northeast of the northeast corner of the log barn (LCS #339). From this point, the boundary turns south 15° west for 310 feet, then turns due west for 100 feet to a point approximately 20 feet west of the southwest corner of a storage shed (LCS #343). From this point, the boundary line turns north 25° east and proceeds 200 feet to the point of beginning. Elevation of the district is approximately 3,480 feet ASL. The legal location is NE¼ SE¼ NE¼ Sec. 20, T34N R20W. There were no natural or cultural features that could be used to reference the boundary of this proposed historic district. Therefore, the boundary lines were established to include all of the contributing structures.

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Polebridge Ranger Station Historic District

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 5 acres

Quadrangle name and scale: Polebridge, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1966)

UTM Reference: Zone 11 A. 699895 mE 5406740 mN B. 699960 mE 5406580 mN
C. 699890 mE 5406540 mN D. 699780 mE 5406650 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The historic district is located in a clearing directly east of the North Fork of the Flathead River bridge on the east shore of the river. From the bridge's east side, the site boundary extends southeast 100 feet along the east bank of the river, then northeast approximately 250 feet, then northwest approximately 500 feet. The line then turns southwest and proceeds 325 feet to the east shore of the North Fork of the Flathead River, then southeast along the riverbank to the point of beginning. Elevation of the district is approximately 3,600 feet ASL. The legal location is E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, T35N R21W. The North Fork of the Flathead River forms a natural boundary on the southwest side of the proposed historic district. The remaining boundary lines were plotted to include all of the contributing structures and to exclude most of the non-contributing structures located northwest of the proposed historic district.

St. Mary Ranger Station (LCS #150)

Acreage of nominated property: .25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Saint Mary, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 32500 mE 5400920 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The St. Mary Ranger Station is located at the east end of Upper St. Mary Lake. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the structure.

Sherburne Ranger Station Historic District (non-contiguous)

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 1-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Lake Sherburne, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 A. 310720 mE 5410780 mN B. 310780 mE 5410760 mN
C. 310780 mE 5410670 mN D. 310690 mE 5410680 mN
E. 310640 mE 5410580 mN F. 310520 mE 5410520 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The district is a rectangular, 1-acre area surrounding the checking station (LCS #471), ranger cabin (LCS #171), and garage/woodshed (LCS #474). The parcel is a rectangular shape with east and west boundaries approximately 200 feet long, with an approximate 80-foot width. The boundaries are placed on north/south/east/west axis lines. The barn (LCS #473) and mess hall (LCS #173) are considered non-contiguous components of the district. The boundary of these two independent buildings parallels their exterior walls at a distance of 20 feet. Elevation of the district is approximately 4,860 feet ASL. The boundary for the main portion of

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the proposed historic district was plotted to include the contributing structures on or near the Going-to-the-Sun Highway. The mess hall (LCS #173) and barn (LCS #473) were considered to contribute to the main historic district structures, and therefore were included as non-contiguous portions of the district.

Upper Lake McDonald Ranger Station Historic District

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 5 acres

Quadrangle name and scale: Mount Cannon, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1968)

UTM Reference: Zone 12 A. 288360 mE 5391220 mN B. 288410 mE 5391220 mN
C. 288460 mE 5391080 mN D. 288370 mE 5391115 mN
E. 288290 mE 5391180 mN F. 288360 mE 5391400 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The southern boundary of the district begins at a point approximately 20 feet from the southwest corner of the ranger station (LCS #58) and extends east 120 feet. The boundary then turns north and extends 110 feet to a point 45 feet from the northeast corner of the woodshed (LCS #310). From that point, the boundary bears northwest 50 feet along the middle of the access road and then turns southwest, extending 90 feet to a point in the middle of the parking area north of the ranger station (LCS #58). From that point, the boundary turns south and extends 80 feet to the point of beginning. The barn (LCS #309) and the boathouse (LCS #311) are non-contiguous parts of the historic district. Elevation of the district is approximately 3,180 feet ASL. The boundaries for this proposed historic district were established to include all of the contributing buildings. The barn and boathouse are located outside of the main historic district boundaries but are included as non-contiguous portions because they contribute to the significance of the proposed historic district.

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Walton Ranger Station Historic District (non-contiguous)

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 1-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Essex, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1964)

UTM Reference: Zone 12 A. 306890 mE 5349710 mN B. 306960 mE 5349752 mN
C. 306932 mE 5349819 mN D. 306892 mE 5349758 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The historic district is located in a small clearing directly east of U.S. Highway 2. The district boundary begins at the intersection of the highway and ranger station loop road, on the inside, north curb of the loop road. The line follows the curb of the central, oblong green and includes the yard area surrounding the garage. The boundary jogs 90° west at the easterly curve in the loop road to meet the east curb of U.S. Highway 2. The line then follows the highway curb south approximately 150 feet where it joins the southwest boundary corner. Elevation of the district is approximately 3,750 feet ASL. Man-made features including an access drive and U.S. Highway 2 form the boundary for most of this proposed historic district. However, the barn is considered an integral, significant structure and has been included as a non-contiguous portion of the district.

PATROL, SNOWSHOE, AND BACKCOUNTRY CABINS

Bowman Lake Snowshoe Cabin (LCS #598)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Quartz Ridge, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 11 706100 mE 5411910 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located at the lower end of Bowman Lake near the boathouse, about 0.5 mile east of the Bowman Lake Ranger Station. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the structure.

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Fielding Snowshoe Patrol Cabin (LCS #389)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Blacktail, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 317808 mE 5350842 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located approximately 0.25 mile from the Park boundary along the Field Coal Creek Trail in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, T29N R15W. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the structure.

Ford Creek Patrol Cabin (LCS #597)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Polebridge, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 283110 mE 5389820 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located directly west of Glacier Route 7 near the Ford Creek crossing. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the structure.

Logan Creek Patrol Cabin (LCS #574)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Mt. Cannon, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 296780 mE 5400210 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located southeast of Going-to-the-Sun Highway on Logan Creek. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

Lower Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin (LCS #593)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Demers Ridge, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 71180 mE 5402370 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located at the foot of Logging Lake, five miles from the Logging Creek Ranger Station. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

Logging Lake Boathouse (LCS #545)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Demers Ridge, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 71180 mE 5402370 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located adjacent to the Lower Logging Lake snowshoe cabin (LCS #593). The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

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Upper Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin (LCS #592)

Acres of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Vulture Peak, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 11 718735 mE 5406695 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification:

The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

Lower Nyack Snowshoe Cabin (LCS #620)

Acres of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Stanton Lake, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 301438 mE 5374735 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification:

The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

Upper Nyack Snowshoe Cabin (LCS #622)

Acres of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Mt. Stimson, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1968)

UTM Reference: Zone 12 310570 mE 5380150 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located north of Nyack Creek along Nyack Creek Trail, west of its confluence with Pacific Creek. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

Lower Park Creek Patrol Cabin (LCS #627)

Acres of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Essex, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 311500 mE 5356500 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located on the east side of Park Creek Trail past the crossing of Fielding Coal Creek Trail. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

Upper Park Creek Patrol Cabin (LCS #628)

Acres of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Mt. Rockwell, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1968)

UTM Reference: Zone 12 318022 mE 5365134 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located at the junction of Park Creek Trail and Two Medicine Pass Trail, near the head of Park Creek. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

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Pass Creek Snowshoe Cabin (LCS #501)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Porcupine Ridge, MT/Alberta, 7.5-minute USGS quad

UTM Reference: Zone 12 286978 mE 5419786 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located at the confluence of Waterton River and Pass Creek. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

Quartz Lake Patrol Cabin (LCS #589)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Quartz Ridge, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 11 710315 mE 5411413 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located at the foot of Quartz Lake, south of the campground on the west shore. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

Slide Lake Patrol Cabin (LCS #640)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Chief Mountain, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 309565 mE 5420490 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located on the north side of Otatso Creek, approximately 1/3 mile west of the Glacier National Park boundary. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

Slide Lake Woodshed (LCS #641)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Chief Mountain, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 309565 mE 5420490 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located on the north side of Otatso Creek, adjacent to the Slide Lake Patrol Cabin (LCS #640). The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

Upper Kintla Lake Patrol Cabin (LCS #613)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Kintla Peak, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 11 701500 mE 5428370 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located at the head of Kintla Lake. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the structure.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

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FIRE LOOKOUTS

Apgar Fire Lookout (LCS #582)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: McGee Meadow, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 11 72070 mE 5377970 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification:

The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

Huckleberry Fire Lookout (LCS #587)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Huckleberry Mountain, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 11 711320 mE 5386780 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located at the summit of Huckleberry Mountain. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

Loneman Fire Lookout (LCS #623)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Nyack, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 295500 mE 5374150 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is accessed via the Loneman Mountain Trail, which joins the Boundary Trail in the center of the SW 1/4 Sec. 8, T31N R18W. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

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ount Brown Fire Lookout (LCS #576)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Mt. Cannon, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 29128 mE 538985 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification:

The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

Numa Ridge Fire Lookout (LCS #611)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Kintla Peak, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 11 706840 mE 5418147 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification:

The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

Scalplock Mountain Fire Lookout (LCS #629)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Essex, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1964)

UTM Reference: Zone 12 309165 mE 5352655 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located on Scalplock Mountain, accessible by the trail connecting to Boundary Trail near the Walton Ranger Station. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

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MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES AND SITES

Gunsight Pass Shelter (LCS #520)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Mount Jackson, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 298200 mE 5387450 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located in Gunsight Pass, at the junction of Gunsight Pass Trail and the Continental Divide. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

Ptarmigan Tunnel (LCS #1700)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Many Glacier, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 301450 mE 5414500 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site connects the Belly River country with the Many Glacier area. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the structure.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

Two Medicine General Store (LCS #891)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Squaw Mountain, MT., 7.5-minute USGS quad (1968)

UTM Reference: Zone 12 324948 mE 5372698 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification: The site is located on the east shore of Two Medicine Lake at the western terminus of the Two Medicine Road. No other structures are in the immediate vicinity. The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

Nyack Ranger Station Barn (LCS #369)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Nyack, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 293265 mE 5368780 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification:

The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

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Nyack Ranger Station Fire Cache (LCS #375)

Acreage of nominated property: 0.25-acre

Quadrangle name and scale: Nyack, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 12 293265 mE 5368780 mN

Verbal boundary description and justification:

The site boundaries form a 100'x100' square around the building.

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

McCarthy Homestead Site

Acreage of nominated property: Less than one acre.

Quadrangle name and scale: Polebridge, MT, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

UTM Reference: Zone 11 5409290 mN 696590 mE

Verbal boundary description and justification:

States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries: n/a

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MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

Gunsight Pass Shelter

The Gunsight Pass Shelter is located on the Continental Divide, on a limestone rock formation with little vegetation. One of the early administrative duties in Glacier National Park was to construct shelter cabins at dangerous areas along popular trails. The buildings were not meant to accommodate overnight camping parties, but to provide shelter to stormbound travelers.

Ptarmigan Tunnel

Ptarmigan Tunnel passes through Ptarmigan Wall, a sheer limestone ridge system that separates the Belly River and Swiftcurrent valleys. There is little vegetation other than lichen on the limestone rocks. The Ptarmigan Tunnel is significant as the only trail tunnel in the park, connecting the Belly River country with the Many Glacier area.

Two Medicine General Store

Two Medicine General Store is located in a clearing on the east side of Two Medicine Lake. The Two Medicine Road, a two-lane, hard-surfaced, secondary highway, passes just southeast of the store. There is little natural vegetation around the store, which is surrounded by a parking lot. The structure was built in the early 1910s by the Great Northern Railroad, the leading concessionaire in Glacier National Park. The store, therefore, represents an important period in the development of the park. The Two Medicine General Store is significant as the only remaining building of the Great Northern's Swiss-inspired chalet group at Two Medicine Lake.

Nyack Ranger Station Barn and Fire Cache

The two remaining structures at the Nyack Ranger Station are located on a low terrace, 1,000 feet northwest of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River. There is an open, grassy meadow directly east of the structures. Tamarack and evergreen trees surround the buildings. The Nyack Ranger Station was once a substantial administrative/management site.

McCarthy Homestead

The McCarthy Homestead is located in a grassy meadow on the north bank of the North Fork of the Flathead River. Native grasses surround the cabin, and there is a thick growth of tamarack and fir trees approximately 100 feet north of the structure. Glacier Route 7, a two-lane, gravel road, passes to the west of the cabin. The McCarthy Homestead cabin is the only representative of the pre-Park, 1910 period of homestead settlement in the North Fork of the Flathead River, and is a good representative of the early exploration and settlement theme in Glacier National Park.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION, GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

FIRE LOOKOUTS

Between the late 1910s and 1940, several major forest fires raged through portions of Glacier National Park. The effects that these fires had on the scenic qualities of the park, and their long-range implications (i.e., soil erosion, stream flow, etc.) prompted park officials, in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service and the USDI Bureau of Indian Affairs Branch of Forestry, to implement a fire prevention plan. One of the essential elements to the success of the cooperative effort was early detection. The cooperating agencies agreed that it was essential to construct, in strategic locations, a system of fire lookouts. Thus, the fire lookouts in Glacier National Park reflect an important element in the administrative development of the park.

Apgar

The Apgar fire lookout is located on a limestone ridge. There is very little vegetation surrounding the structure except for lichen on the rocks.

Heaven's Peak

Heaven's Peak fire lookout is located near the summit of Heaven's Peak, the highest peak in the Livingstone Range. There is little vegetation surrounding the structure except for lichen on the limestone rocks.

Huckleberry

Huckleberry Lookout is located on top of Apgar Mountain, a 6,593-ft. high limestone peak. There is no vegetation surrounding the lookout.

Loneman

Loneman Lookout is located on top of Loneman Mountain, a limestone peak over 7,100 ft. high. There is no vegetation surrounding the structure.

Mount Brown

The Mount Brown fire lookout is located on a 7,478-ft.-high limestone peak. There is no vegetation surrounding the site, except for lichen. The nearby area is heavily forested with tamarack and fir.

Numa Ridge

The Numa Ridge lookout is located on a limestone ridge system dividing Akokala Creek and Bowman Lake. The structure is located on the southwestern edge of the ridge. There is minimal vegetation around the structure, but tamarack and evergreen trees grow on the lookout's west side.

Scalplock

Scalplock fire lookout is located at the top of Scalplock Peak, a 6,979-ft.-high limestone mountain. There is no vegetation surrounding the structure.

Swiftcurrent

Swiftcurrent fire lookout is located on the Continental Divide, just east of the Glacier National Park boundary. There is little vegetation surrounding the structure except for lichen on the limestone rocks that provide the foundation for the structure.

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PATROL, SNOWSHOE, AND BACKCOUNTRY CABINS

These cabins were built in Glacier National Park during the 1920s and 1930s to facilitate the supervision of lands within the park boundaries. The park's rugged topography and the often rapidly changing weather conditions made it imperative that cabins be built at strategic points to protect rangers charged with park surveillance. The cabins were usually located 8 to 12 miles from a permanent ranger station. Thus, a park ranger could spend a number of days on patrol duty without returning to the station for supplies or shelter.

Bowman Lake Patrol Cabin

Bowman Lake patrol cabin is located on the southwest bank of Bowman Lake. Quartz Lake trail passes to the south of the cabin, which is surrounded by native grasses including various lilies, ferns, lupine, and beargrass.

Fielding Snowshoe Patrol Cabin

The Fielding patrol cabin is located in a relatively narrow canyon at the southwestern base of Elk Mountain. The Burlington Northern Railroad tracks are 0.25 mile southwest of the cabin. The area surrounding the structure has numerous native grasses, including lupine and beargrass. The area is sparsely wooded with tamaracks and evergreens.

Ford Creek Patrol Cabin

The Ford Creek patrol cabin is located on a terrace at the edge of a small, marshy area east of Howe Ridge. Vegetation includes lupine, lilies, beargrass, tamarack, and evergreen trees. There is a small, unnamed stream located 200 feet southeast of the cabin.

Logan Creek Patrol Cabin

The Logan Creek patrol cabin is located in a grassy meadow approximately 300 ft. from Going-to-the-Sun Highway. The cabin is on the northeast bend of Logan Creek. Vegetation surrounding the structure includes native grasses, lupine, beargrass, and scattered tamarack and evergreen trees.

Upper Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin

Upper Logging Lake snowshoe cabin is located on a low, grassy terrace on the northeastern end of Logging Lake. Native grasses surround the cabin, with scattered growths of lupine, beargrass, and tamarack in adjacent areas. The cabin is within 100 feet of the lakeshore.

Lower Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin (& Boathouse)

The Lower Logging Lake snowshoe cabin and boathouse are located near the north shore of Logging Lake in a grassy meadow with a sparse scattering of trees. The grasses are native to the Rocky Mountains and trees include alder, tamarack, and fir.

Upper Nyack Creek Snowshoe Cabin

The Upper Nyack Creek snowshoe cabin is located on a low terrace on the north side of Nyack Creek. "Pitamakan Pass Trail" passes north of the cabin. Vegetation surrounding the cabin includes various lilies, lupine, beargrass, and tamarack, alder, and evergreen trees.

Lower Nyack Creek Snowshoe Cabin

The Lower Nyack Creek snowshoe cabin is located in the heavily vegetated Nyack Creek valley. The cabin is within 100 feet of Nyack Creek and is surrounded by tamarack, evergreen trees, native grasses, lupine, and beargrass.

Upper Park Creek Patrol Cabin

The Upper Park Creek patrol cabin is located in a narrow valley on the east side of Park Creek. The Park Creek Trail passes on the west side of the structure, between the cabin and the creek. Vegetation surrounding the structure includes lupine, beargrass, tamarack, and evergreen trees.

Lower Park Creek Patrol Cabin

The Lower Park Creek patrol cabin is located in a broad meadow approximately 300 yards east of Park Creek. The Park Creek Trail passes the cabin on the west. Vegetation surrounding the cabin includes native grasses and forbs, and scattered tamarack, alder, and fir trees.

Pass Creek Snowshoe Cabin

The Pass Creek snowshoe cabin is located in the Waterton Valley on a low terrace near the confluence of Pass Creek and Waterton River. The vegetation surrounding the structure includes lupine, beargrass, and scattered evergreen trees.

Quartz Lake Patrol Cabin

Quartz Lake patrol cabin is located on the west bank of Quartz Lake. The lake is within 50 feet of the east side of the cabin. Short native grasses and lupine grow around the cabin.

Slide Lake Patrol Cabin (& Woodshed)

The Slide Lake patrol cabin and woodshed are located in a sparsely vegetated clearing on the north bank of Otatso Creek. There are a few scrub pines and short grasses, including lupine, surrounding the structure.

Upper Kintla Lake Patrol Cabin

The Upper Kintla Lake patrol cabin is located on a low, grassy terrace on the northeastern bank of Kintla Lake. Boulder Pass Trail passes south of the cabin. Vegetation surrounding the site includes native grasses, lupine, beargrass, and various types of wild lilies.