

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 96001533

Date Listed: 12/30/96

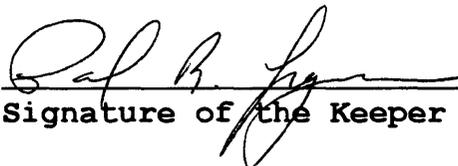
Ant Flat Ranger Station
Property Name

Lincoln
County

MT
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

12.30.96
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Level of Significance:

The current nomination lacks sufficient comparative context to evaluate the property for national significance. The appropriate level of significance is local.

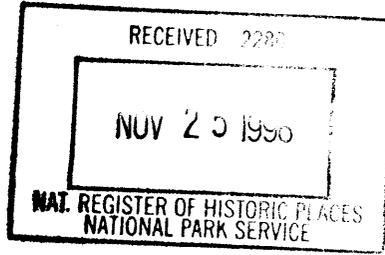
The remaining revisions noted in the NR review of 8/30/94 have been corrected.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name: Ant Flat Ranger Station

other name/site number: Ant Flat Work Center, 24LN819

2. Location

street & number: Kootenai NF, Fortine Ranger District

not for publication: n/a
vicinity: [XX]

city/town: Fortine

state: Montana code: MT county: Lincoln code: 053 zip code: 59918

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Evan D. DeBorja 11-14-96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Forest Service Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency or bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
[Signature] 11-4-96
Signature of commenting or other official Date
Montana State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register ___ see continuation sheet	<u>Paul R. Payne</u>	<u>12/30/96</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register ___ see continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register ___ see continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register ___ see continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

Ant Flat Ranger Station

Lincoln County, Montana

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: public/Federal	Number of Resources within Property	
Category of Property: buildings	Contributing	Noncontributing
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: none	4	_____
Name of related multiple property listing: none	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	4	_____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: Government	Current Function: Government
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7. Description

Architectural Classification: Other; rustic log wood/frame	Materials: foundation: Concrete walls: Wood roof: Shake other:
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Narrative Description

Ant Flat Work Center is located approximately two miles south of the townsite of Fortine, Montana, on Forest Service road #36. Brimstone Creek flows along the west perimeter of the site; Murphy Lake is one mile to the northeast. While this complex consists of a collection of historical and modern buildings, the historical buildings are located in a definite cluster at the south end of the complex on the west side of the access road and represent a discrete entity. The improvements associated with this entity are described below. For the most part, modern building are located on the east side of Forest Service Road #36.

The office (warehouse) (Building #2216,) constructed in 1927, is a two story, wood frame building with a rectangular floor plan and porches. It sits on a concrete wall foundation. Exterior walls are covered with droplap siding with corner board trim. A water table and base skirts the foundation of the building. The gambrel roof is covered with wood shakes, applied in 1987¹, and features an internal brick chimney, exposed rafter ends, and vents. An open, gable roof entry porch, with square, finished wood columns protects the front (north) elevation entry. The gable end of the porch roof is enclosed and covered with droplap siding; rafter ends are exposed. The wood stoop sits on square concrete piers. The front entry has a three panel door with one lite, with an attached wood frame screen door.

An open porch with a shed roof supported by square, wood columns, is located on the rear (south), elevation of the office. The roof has exposed rafter ends. Sheltered under the porch roof is a wood loading dock sitting on square, concrete piers. The loading dock has wood railings. The rear door is a sliding, Dutch door constructed of droplap siding with battens. Windows in the main floor of the office (warehouse) are two-over-two-lite double-hung, three-lite hopper, and one-by-one-lite sliding. A window on the south elevation has been boarded over. The second floor of the west elevation contains one, two-over-two-lite double-hung window and the east elevation gable end contains a six-lite fixed (or hopper) window. The office is a contributing resource.

Southwest of the office is the warehouse (Building #2300), built in 1934 as a garage and shop. It is a one and one-half story, wood frame building with a rectangular floor plan. It rests on a concrete slab foundation. Exterior walls are covered with boards and battens and the gable roof is covered with metal. Rafter ends are exposed. Two, sliding, board and batten garage doors are located on the east elevation along with a single entry door constructed of vertical boards. The

¹ These modifications represent "in kind" replacements and were agreed upon after consultation with the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

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warehouse contains four-by-four-lite sliding and nine-lite fixed windows. Two of the sliding windows are missing. The warehouse is a contributing resource.

The barn (warehouse) (Building #2400), built in the years between 1921 and 1925, is a one and one-half story, log bearing building with a rectangular floor plan. It sits on a concrete wall foundation. Walls are constructed of full logs joined with square notches and daubed with mortar on a base of poles. Gambrel ends are finished with boards and battens. The NPS gambrel roof is covered with wood shakes. A hay hood extends out from the roof ridge at the east gable end. The small triangular area in the gable end under the hay hood is open. Rafter ends and purlins are exposed. The barn contains five doors. On the east elevation, doors include: in the main floor, ground level, a wide, Dutch door constructed of diagonally placed boards; in the main floor, upper level, a door constructed of vertical boards; and, in the gambrel end, double doors constructed of vertical boards. On the west elevation, the main floor contains a wide, Dutch door constructed of diagonally placed boards. A small, square door covered with boards and battens is located in the west gambrel end. Exterior stairs and a landing, accessing the door in the upper portion of the half story, east elevation, have been removed. Interior stairs were built in the mid-1980s. Windows in the barn are six-by-six-lite sliding--those on the east elevation are boarded over. Attached to the northeast and northwest corners of the barn are swinging, pole gates that extend across the driveway that runs along the north elevation of the barn. The gates are remnants of a corral and fence system that no longer exists. The barn is a contributing resource.

Southeast of the garage is the flammable storage building (Building #2517,) constructed in 1932. It is a one story, wood frame building with a rectangular floor plan. It sits on a concrete wall foundation. Exterior walls are covered with shiplap siding and the steep gable roof is covered with wood shakes. Rafter ends are exposed. The building has a single entry door constructed of vertical boards and four-lite hopper windows. Window openings in the rear elevation are filled with horizontal boards. A "Danger No Smoking" sign is mounted on the wall beside the door. The storage building is a contributing resource.

In addition to the four primary buildings, several small structures and some horticultural plantings are located within the historical property boundary. These include a post and timber loading chute in the open area adjacent to the south elevation of the barn; a fence constructed of peeled and stained posts and poles, forming the east and south boundaries of the site; a post and board sign in an open, grassy area near the exit to a helicopter landing pad; and lilac bushes located between the barn and the warehouse. Although these resources are not of sufficient scale to be formally counted as contributing/non-contributing resources they are compatible with and compliment the historical qualities and setting of the property.

Ant Flat Ranger Station

Lincoln County, Montana

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: **nationally and statewide**

Applicable National Register Criteria: **A, C**

Areas of Significance: **Architecture/Forest Service
Politics/Government/Forest Service Administration**

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): **N/A**

Period(s) of Significance: **1920-1935**

Significant Person(s): **N/A**

Significant Dates: **N/A**

Cultural Affiliation: **N/A**

Architect/Builder: **Unknown**

Narrative Statement of Significance

Early Forest Service History

The Industrial Revolution of the late 19th century greatly accelerated settlement of the West. Improvements in mining technology and transportation facilities spurred the development of mining camps and towns in the mountainous regions, booming beef prices gave rise to cattle kingdoms on the high plains, cities and towns blossomed along the new transcontinental railroad routes, and improvements in agriculture encouraged farmers to homestead the semi-arid intermountain and plains regions. The federal government greatly abetted settlement conscripting the western Indian tribes to reservations and by giving away millions of acres of public domain in the space of a few decades. Critics termed the period "the great barbecue." When the census of 1890 suggested that the western frontier was officially gone, many Americans began to wonder if it had all happened too hastily, with too little regard for native peoples and the environment.

The Forest Reserve Act of 1891, authorizing the President to set apart and reserve forest lands in the public interest, expressed this environmental concern. In 1897, President Grover Cleveland added thirteen new forest reserves in the west, including the Lewis and Clark, Bitterroot, Flathead, and Priest River Reserves, within what is now Region 1. The Organic Administrative Act (1897), mandating the protection of watersheds and timber production lands and exempting agricultural and mineral lands, further defined the intent of the Forest Reserve Act.

The General Land Office (GLO) of the Department of the Interior was charged with management of the Forest Reserves. This early administration faced numerous obstacles: the forest reserves were unsurveyed; bureaucratic responsibilities diverted rangers from urgent field work; the use of the political patronage system led to the appointment of many incompetent or negligent administrators. Perhaps most importantly, the whole bureaucracy suffered from over-centralization and from a lack of appreciation in the nation's capital for the frontier conditions that existed on the forest reserve (Allen 1930).

The Transfer Act of February 1, 1905 sought to correct these administrative problems. Jurisdiction over the forest reserves was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. The Act also provided for increased expenditures for the protection, administration, improvement, and extension of forest reserves. Five months after the passage of the Transfer Act, the Bureau of Forestry was officially renamed the U.S. Forest Service. Within a year of passage, first Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot had the reserves renamed national forests in order to reassure those hostile to the "locking up" of America's natural resources that his agency's was committed to the use of the forests by both present and future generations (Dana 1956:100-2).

One of Pinchot's first actions as head of the nascent Forest Service was to appoint inspectors to visit the various superintendents and forest supervisors and recommend their retention or dismissal. Even though Pinchot had railed against the poor quality of politically appointed forest supervisors, many of them were found to be competent and sincere men and were invited into the ranks of the new agency. As Pinchot had promised westerners, he wanted his agency to draw upon the local population and to reflect its traditions. Field examinations included two days of outdoor events -- riding a horse, packing a horse or mule, rifle and pistol shooting, use of an ax, and basic compass surveying and pacing. Applicants were also required to pass a written test.

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The Development of Administrative Sites, 1906-1917:

Improvements related to forest protection were accorded first priority by the Forest Service. Initially, the most vital forest protection work involved the development of communications -- primarily roads and trails. The construction of lookouts followed. Administrative buildings received second priority. These included backcountry "guard stations" -- designed to provide overnight or seasonal shelter for rangers cruising timber, reviewing range land, surveying, etc. -- and more elaborate district headquarters.

The 1905 "Use Book," a handbook of forest service policy, stipulated that administrative sites on the national forests were

to be located where there is enough agricultural land for a small field and suitable pasture land for a few head of horses and a cow or two The amount of agricultural land necessary to supply a ranger's family with vegetables and to raise hay and grain enough to winter his saddle and other stock will vary greatly in different localities, but as a general rule it will not less than 10 nor more than 40 acres....

The pasture should be of sufficient size to support the stock not in use by the ranger during the summer.... [Pastures] will vary in size, according to the quality of the feed, from 40 to 200 acres. A two or three wire fence strung on posts or trees 30 feet apart will, in most cases, be sufficient to protect these pastures from range stock.

The Use Book also provided standards for administration buildings. Where preexisting homestead or mining cabins were not available, cabins were to be built of logs wherever possible, with stone foundations and shingle or shake roofs. They were to be large enough to accommodate a ranger's family and the ranger was to take proper care of the building and the grounds. Forest Service personnel, who generally had to donate the time needed to construct improvements, did not necessarily follow these instructions. However, the existence of guidelines at such an early period portended a time when greater funding would allow more direction and uniformity in building design and site development.

Buildings were utilitarian in character, due to the need to provide for varying uses, often within the same building. The Forest Service left design elements such as the number of stories, the floor plan, and the roof style to the rangers. The general term "vernacular" best describes buildings from this period.

Although more money became available to the Forest Service for permanent construction during the war period, nearly all of it was syphoned into new road construction, while relatively little building construction took place. After the war, rising material costs and wages continued to discourage new building plans. This dearth of new construction ended in the 1920s.

The growing importance of the automobile in American life did much to alter the physical environment associated with the Forest Service. The automobile helped to stimulate a construction boom in the 1920s that featured massive federal spending on road and highway development.

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Congress earmarked a sizeable portion of this funding for roads on the national forests. The roads increased the value of the forest's timber and mineral resources by bringing them closer to markets. New roads allowed an increasingly mobile public to visit the forests for sightseeing, picnicking, and camping. The Forest Service's adoption of motorized transport in the 1920s facilitated administration, resulting in the consolidation of many ranger districts. It also aided the movement of men and supplies for firefighting. Finally, roads on the national forests brought grocery stores and other amenities within a day's automobile trip for most forest officers, allowing the men in the field to enjoy a more domesticated lifestyle. All of these changes in forest development, forest use, and the Forest Service's budget profoundly influenced the agency's permanent improvement program in the 1920s (Dana 1956; USDA 1924).

As public use of the national forests increased, the Forest Service sought to make its officers and administrative buildings more visible in the public's eye. Ranger stations, as well as supervisor's offices, were now designed to serve a larger public. More attention was given to architectural appearance and good grounds keeping. The Forest Service sought to increase efficiency by separating office and living quarters in the field. Regulations called for a separation of office and living space whenever possible.

Automobiles also brought the forest officer into closer contact with grocery stores, shops, schools, doctors, and other services. He was better able to move his home furnishings from place to place. He could more readily raise a family. The ranger's life was becoming less the life of a frontiersman and, as a result, the Forest Service sought to provide better habitation for its personnel.

The most visible change in national forest administration in the 1920s was the steady enlargement of ranger district boundaries. Generally the consolidation of ranger's headquarters did not mean the abandonment of buildings; instead, the existing facilities were downgraded to seasonal guard stations, while improvement funds were invested in more substantial buildings for ranger district headquarters.

The most common style of frame building constructed by the Forest Service during the 1920s into the 1930s was the "bungalow" style building with craftsman detailing. In remote areas, log construction continued to predominate. These log buildings also possess elements of craftsman detailing, including exposed rafter ends and roof braces and/or brackets, and dormers.

The Forest Service benefitted from a battery of New Deal programs and legislation in the 1930s, foremost among these being the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). During the turbulent political campaign of 1932, presidential candidate Roosevelt offered one of the few specifics of his promised "New Deal" for the American people -- a Civilian Conservation Corps comprising hundreds of thousands of the ailing nation's unemployed young men. Such a program would simultaneously bring unemployment relief and accomplish much needed conservation work. In order to allay fears that such a program would compete with free labor, Roosevelt promised that the work of the CCC would be confined to areas of low economic activity -- principally national and state forests (Salmand 1967).

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The CCC's influence extended beyond the physical legacy of its innumerable permanent improvement projects. The creation of such a large manpower reserve of unskilled labor created a need for hundreds more supervisory personnel than the Forest Service could put into the field. Hundreds of new graduates from schools of forestry found employment with the Forest Service, thus professionalizing the Forest Service.

These professionals included architects, landscape engineers, and mechanical draftsman hired to supervise the Forest Service's accelerated improvement program. These architects produced a series of standard plans that could be adjusted to accommodate special requirements of the facility and to fit the topography and surroundings of the site (Fox 1989). There is thus a marked similarity to the 1930s buildings constructed throughout the region. Standardization of design was perhaps the most visible legacy of building construction in the CCC era. Although the trend was already evident in the 1920s, it was during this time that each region in the national forest system developed a distinctive architectural style.

Forest Service architects sought to harmonize buildings as much as possible with their surroundings. This too contributed to an emergent architectural style in each region, as natural settings and native building materials differed widely from forest to forest. Native materials were also used for reasons of economy. Log construction was favored over frame designs, wood shakes were preferable to asphalt shingles, and native stone was more common than imported stone.

Because considerably more money was available for building construction, the Region 1 architects could design more elaborate buildings than those of the 1920s. The Forest Service was able to employ more skilled labor during the CCC era as well. Construction in the private sector was so depressed in the 1930s that many carpenters, stone masons, cabinet makers and other craftsmen could only find work with the government's relief programs. These men - Locally Experienced Men (LEMs) became the foremen on CCC, ERA, and WPA crews. Many Forest Service buildings constructed during the CCC era display some kind of decorative detail work or stone masonry that was not seen in earlier or later buildings.

Whether rustic or formal in appearance, many of the large building complexes designed during the 1930s exhibit elements of the Craftsman and Georgian architectural styles. Due to the utilitarian nature of Forest Service activities, there are no "high style" examples of either of these styles. Rather, one may associate specific design elements from different architectural styles with Forest Service administrative buildings.

Development of Ant Flat Ranger Station/Work Center

The Ant Flat Work Center represents one of the oldest administrative stations within Region 1 Forests. The station was developed in 1904, under the auspices of the Forest Reserve program, and later became "the hub of the administration of all programs directed and executed on the Fortine ranger district" of the Blackfeet National Forest (Cannon 1973:17). Advantages of the site included running water, sufficient pasture land, and proximity to heavily timbered country and to the Great Northern Railroad. The site may also have been one of the few agricultural sites not yet in private ownership: all neighboring land had

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either been homesteaded or allotted to the railroad by 1904 (Pfeiffer 1988). Primary administrative responsibilities of the Blackfeet (later the Kootenai (1933) National Forest included fire control (due to the isolated nature of the forest), wildlife management, and management of extensive commercial timber stands ("Yellow Sheet"; Cannon 1973).

The first Ant Flat ranger, Fred Herrig, handle-bar mustached friend of President Teddy Roosevelt and decorated Rough Rider, had been appointed to the Ant Flat post by the President. (Roosevelt in his book *"The Rough Riders"* claimed that Herrig had managed to track down a string of mules that had escaped to Mexican territory. Herrig reportedly accomplished the job after a number of "full-blooded" Indians had given up (Shaw 1967:56).) Once assigned to the Ant Flat station, Herrig is said to have had a habit of filling his diary with "rained all day. Stayed in camp" notations. After receiving a short pay check "he made sure it never rained so hard again" (Shaw 1967:57). Upon being dismissed from his post by the Forest Supervisor, Herrig was reinstated at the insistence of Teddy Roosevelt. Herrig retired as ranger in 1920 and retired from the Forest Service in 1927 (Cannon 1973). (Although Herrig may be remembered as a flamboyant character in Forest Service folklore, there is no indication that he made a lasting impression on Forest Service policy decisions or developments.)

The first phase of development associated with Herrig's tenure included construction of a combination office/dwelling in 1904 and a barn in 1907. The combination office/dwelling -- a rectangular, single-story frame structure with a full-length front porch -- served as administrative headquarters for the Lewis and Clark Forest Reserve and, beginning in 1907, the Fortine District of the Blackfeet National Forest. This building was burned in the 1950s or 1960s (Pfeiffer 1988). The log barn was destroyed circa 1925 following construction of a replacement barn.

The station was expanded in 1914 with the construction of a dwelling and woodshed. The dwelling, a 30' x 30' frame structure with six rooms and a shingle roof, was sold and removed in 1972. The woodshed was destroyed in 1988 (Pfeiffer 1988). Two small log structures, shown in a pre-1925 historic photo (Pfeiffer 1988) and most likely associated with the first phase of site development, have also been removed from the site. One of these buildings may have been "the primitive one-room log cabin" first used by Herrig and referenced in Cannon, (1973). The other structure is reported to have been constructed of railroad trestle timbers, by Herrig, and used as a bunkhouse (Pfeiffer 1988).

Herrig had originally intended to name the station "Lilac Hall" and planted lilacs accordingly (Cannon 1973); the lilacs near the site of the original headquarters are shown in the historic photo and most likely date to Herrig's tenure. Telephone service to the station was established by 1912 and a cistern was constructed c. 1915 (Pfeiffer 1988).

By the 1920s, the Fortine District was "the top-rated district of the Blackfoot Forest" -- most likely due to its strategic location in terms of fire prevention, detection, and control (USDA Forest Service 1962:18). Lookouts administered by the Fortine district included those on Stahl Peak, Mt. Locke, Mt. Wam, and Mt. Poorman (Erler 1987). Expansion of the Ant Flat station during this period included construction of the 28' x 40' six-stall log barn, building #2400, completed in 1925. Also, in keeping with the 1920s attempt to separate administrative and residential facilities, Forest Service managers authorized construction of a separate office building (building #2216), which was completed in 1927. After completion of the new frame administrative building the original office/dwelling was converted to a summer bunkhouse for local fire crews. A small blacksmith shop with portable forge, originally located south of the barn (Pfeiffer 1988), may also have been constructed during this period of expansion. The blacksmith shop was removed in 1977 or 1978.

Improvements dated to the 1930s included a gas and oil shed (building #2517), a frame machine shed (building #2300)

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and a powder house (no longer on site). CCC crews located on the Blackfoot/Kootenai National Forest concentrated primarily on trail construction and Blister Rust control; there is no indication that they were involved in the construction of these 1930s buildings.

Three c. 1940 frame housing units, once located northeast of Forest Service road #36 (outside the proposed site boundaries), have been sold and removed. The garages associated with these dwellings were still in use in 1988 (Pfeiffer 1988). Post 1950 facilities, also located outside the proposed site boundaries, include a 1951 dwelling moved in from Hungry Horse dam in 1951, a frame cookhouse constructed in 1954, a bunkhouse/washhouse facility constructed in 1941/1961. By 1963, the administrative needs of the Fortine District had outpaced the Ant Flat facilities. The Forest Service constructed a new administrative complex consisting of offices, warehouses, and a housing compound at nearby Murphy Lake. Ant Flat was then downgraded to a seasonally occupied work center (Cannon 1973).

The historic improvements located at Ant Flat are representative of the development that took place during the 1920s and 1930s when it served as an administrative headquarters for a Ranger District. As is true for the majority of administrative sites throughout Region 1, the station was expanded and re-designed in the 1920s and 1930s. Although all domestic buildings have been removed from site, those that remain are sufficient to contribute to our understanding of Forest Service history. The barn conveys the Forest Service's historic dependence upon pack animals; the office is representative of the 1920s attempt to separate domestic and administrative buildings; and the garage/warehouse is indicative of the increased importance of the automobile in the 1920s and 1930s. The conversion of the Ant Flat station to a work station is consistent with post-war changes engendered by increased timber sales. Moreover, the modern buildings associated with this conversion form a separate and distinct entity from the historic buildings and do not adversely affect the setting of the historic property. The historic building complex retains its associative value.

The architectural details of the site are also consistent with Forest Service development during the 1920s and 1930s. While "rustic" architecture prevailed at intermittent stations, those sites most accessible to the general public displayed a more formal appearance. Frame construction and drop siding contributed to this formality. Craftsman details, including exposed rafters, porches, and multiple-light windows are also representative of 1920s and 1930s Forest Service construction. The use of logs in the construction of the barn is indicative of both its early construction date (1921-1925) and its utilitarian function.

HRA recommends that this property be considered eligible under criterion "a" due to its association with early Forest Service administrative facilities. It is also recommended as eligible under criterion "c" for its association with 1920s and 1930s trends in Forest Service architecture.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Cannon, Carol

1973 "Whatever Became of Old Ant Flat." *Magazine of the Northern Rockies*, winter.

Dana, Samuel Trask

1956 *Forest and Range Policy: Its Development in the United States*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. A useful reference for important legislation and policies bearing on the establishment of forest reserves in Region One, the numerous road construction appropriations, relief programs, and other milestones pertinent to forest improvements.

Fox, William

1989 Personal interview with Donna Hartmans, September 1.

Nelson, Joe

1982 USFS communication with [cited on a looseleaf information sheet from the Kootenai NF. no author, n.d., no file # etc....]

Pfeiffer, Michael

1987 "Cultural Site Record" #24LN819, July

Salmond

1967 *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study*. Durham: Duke University Press. This has a national focus but provides content for the CCC's role in Region One.

Shaw, Charlie

1967 *The Flathead Story*. Kalispell

United States Department of Agriculture

1905 *The Use of the National Forest Reserves: Regulations and Instructions*. Washington: Government Printing Office. Commonly called "The Use Book," this was reissued under various titles yearly with changes in 1905-1908 and 1918. The use books are pocket-sized summations of Forest Service policy, designed both for public consumption and for reference by rangers in the field. They contain brief sections on permanent improvements.

1924 *Report of the Forester for 1924*. By William B. Greeley. Washington: Government Printing Office.

1952 *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1952*. Washington: Government Printing Office.

1962 *Early Days in the Forest Service, Vol. III* Missoula: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forest Service, Northern Division.

"Yellow Sheets"

n.d. "Yellow Sheets" for Cabinet, Custer, Deerlodge, Flathead, and Nez Perce National Forests. Available in General History Files for respective Forests in Forest Service Regional 1 Archives, Missoula. These unsigned, undated memos list the major resources and tasks of each forest. Although undated, they appear to have been written during the 1920s.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 3.1 acres

UTM References:	Zone		Easting	Northing
	A 11	Point A	656200 m E	5398780 m N
		Point B	656260 m E	5398710 m N
		Point C	656180 m E	5398660 m N
		Point D	656120 m E	5398740 m N

Verbal Boundary Description

HRA suggests using the access road for the east boundary, the fence line for the south boundary, and Brimstone Creek for the west boundary. The north boundary can be formed by an arbitrary line drawn to include the barn and lilac bushes in the north part of the cluster of historical buildings and the south boundary by an arbitrary line drawn to include the site of the old R.S. building, south of the standing building complex.

The historic property boundaries are recorded on the accompanying USGS topographic map.

The property is located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7, T34N, R25W.

Boundary Justification

Although the original administrative withdrawal for Ant Flat Ranger Station includes a much larger area, the boundaries are drawn to include only the cluster of historical buildings that stands apart from other modern buildings at the site. HRA recommends that the eligible entity at this location be limited to the small cluster of historical buildings described above.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: A. Hubber, Historian
organization: Historical Research Associates, Inc. date: July 1992
street & number: P.O. Box 7086 telephone: 406 721-1958
city or town: Missoula state: MT zip code: 59807-7086

Property Owner

name/title: USDA Forest Service, Kootenai National Forest
street & number: 506 US Highway 2 West telephone: (406)293-6211
city or town: Libby state: MT zip code: 59923

