

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 08001223 Date Listed: 12/26/2008

Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage
Sites Historic District Flathead MT
Property Name County State

Recreational Camps on Lake McDonald, 1892-1970 MPS
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.

 _____ 12/26/2008
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Certification:
The documentation was submitted by the nominating authority as a "nomination."
[The certification block on the nomination form was inadvertently left blank and has now been corrected.]

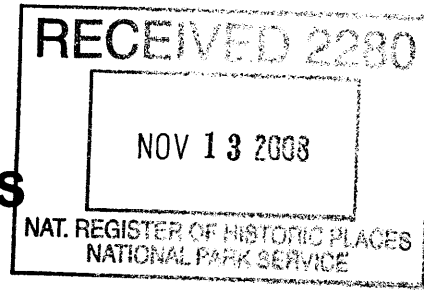
Significance:
The *Cultural Affiliation* box should be left vacant and "European-American" deleted.
[The cultural affiliation refers only to properties listed under Criterion D.]

Description:
The first sentence of the Aubert Cabin narrative is revised to read: *The Aubert Cabin is located on Lot 2 in Block 3 of Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites.* The Mars Cabin narrative is likewise revised to read: *Lot 1 in Block 3.* [These changes are consistent with the information provided in the Verbal Boundary Description and on the attached site sketch map.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the NPS FPO & MT SHPO Office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

1223



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites Historic District

other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: North side of Apgar Loop Rd, Glacier National Park

city/town: West Glacier

not for publication:
vicinity: X

state: Montana code: MT county: Flathead code: 029 zip code: 59936

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency or bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
_____ see continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
_____ see continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
_____ see continuation sheet
- removed from the National Register
_____ see continuation sheet
- other (explain)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Handwritten Signature]

12/26/2008

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private	Number of Resources within Property 4	
Category of Property: District	Contributing	Non-contributing
Number of contributing resources previously listed In the National Register: 0	4	building(s) site(s) structure(s) object(s)
Name of related multiple property listing: Recreational camps on Lake McDonald, 1892-1970	4	TOTAL

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:	Current Function:
DOMESTIC: Camp	DOMESTIC: Camp

7. Description

Architectural Classification:	MATERIALS:
OTHER: Rustic Style	Foundation: log, concrete, stone
	Walls: log, frame
	Roof: metal, asphalt shingles
	Other: stone

Narrative Description:

The Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites Historic District encompasses two lakefront properties each with a recreational cabin, on the shore of Lake McDonald, about a quarter-mile east of the village of Apgar in Glacier National Park. Combined, the two lots span 100 feet of shoreline. The lakeshore road connecting Apgar with the Going-to-the-Sun Road runs along the back lines of both lots, which are 150 feet deep. The area is cloaked in light woods of young conifers mixed with a few deciduous trees. Each property is accessed by a short dirt drive entering from the road. Located on the terminal moraine at the foot of the lake, the land here is level. The beach is composed of large pebbles ranging in size from quail's eggs to duck eggs.

Aubert Cabin (ca.1924, contributing): The Aubert Cabin is located on Lot 3 in Block 2 of Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites. It is a single-story, frontal gable, log cabin built of logs with notched corners and daubed with clay. It rests on a log pier foundation. The cabin's main roof is extended over an open porch on the lake, or north, side. The porch has rustic log railings and lattices extending the side walls to the front line of the building. The center entrance, with a wood paneled door, is flanked by windows with double-hung, six-over-six sash. The cabin retains its regular fenestration plan using double-hung six-over-six factory sash throughout the main block of cabin. A frame, gable-roofed back addition (ca.1970), which continues the axis and height of the main roof, has an offset doorway in the back wall with a single casement window next to it. Designed to house indoor plumbing, the addition has wood clapboard siding. The entire roof has been recently replaced with metal roofing.

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Privy (ca.1924, contributing): The privy is a small gable-roofed log cabin built with unpeeled cedar logs. It retains a wood panel door, but has been recently roofed with metal sheathing, like the main cabin.

Mars Cabin (ca.1930-1935, contributing): The Mars Cabin is located on Lot 2 in Block 3 of Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites. The cabin as a single-story, side-gabled, nearly square-plan, frame building with clapboard siding and a prominent exterior cobblestone chimney on the west gable end. Parts of the cabin's cobblestone foundation match the chimney. A glazed, shed-roofed porch (probably glazed after initial construction) spans the lake (north) side of house. The irregular fenestration plan is composed of a nine-light casement windows and paired four-light sash which slide horizontally in plain board casings. The cabin also retains period wood paneled doors. The back entrance has a masonry stoop with soldiered brick edges. The roof, with exposed rafter ends, is covered with with metal roofing.

Boathouse (mid-20th century, contributing): The boathouse is a low, frontal gable, frame building oriented north-south and placed above high water line near the property's west line. It has wood clapboard siding and a roof with exposed rafter ends sheathed in asphalt shingles. The doors are laid up of vertical boards with horizontal battens.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A and C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):

Significant Person(s):

Cultural Affiliation: European-American

Areas of Significance: Entertainment/Recreation;
Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: ca.1924-1957

Significant Dates:

Architect/Builder: unknown/Peter Aubert (Aubert Cabin)

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as a representative example of recreational camp development on Lake McDonald in Glacier National Park, Flathead County, Montana. The Glacier National Park Multiple Property Document (MPD) for "Recreational Camps on Lake McDonald, 1895-1970" provides the historic context for the development of such wilderness recreational properties. Charles Howes subdivided the shoreline of his homestead in 1920, and sold building lots with 50-foot frontages. Most of these lots were used for seasonal camps. These exemplified a national trend in vacationing in this period when some people sought rustic respites from working life. Some property owners at the Howes's sites were year round residents. And several of the sites were owned by fairly local people who wanted a place on Lake McDonald in addition to their winter residence. The MPD also describes the architecture associated with such properties on Lake McDonald. Built in the 1920s and 1930s, the family camps built at Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites had modest, rustic cabins. The two cabins in this district represent the two most common materials used for construction around the lake. The Aubert Cabin, is built of logs, which were popular before the Half Moon Fire of 1929 and the Mars Cabin is built of milled lumber, more commonly used after the destruction of the surrounding cedar forest.

Summary History of Development

Homesteader Charles Howes (b.1856, Steuben County, New York) followed the Great Northern Railway's tote road through Marias Pass from Great Falls with Milo B. Apgar (b.1844, Tompkins County, New York) to the foot of Lake McDonald in June 1891.¹ Howes and Apgar had a falling out shortly afterwards, and the latter moved west of the outlet with earlier arrivals Frank C. Geduhn (b.1859, Germany) and John Findlay.² Late in the year, Findlay fell through the ice on McDonald Creek and drowned. Geduhn, mourning the loss, exchanged his claim for one at the north end of the lake and left his claim west of the outlet to Apgar in May 1892. This left Howes and his wife Maggie, whom he had married in Wisconsin, on their own east of the outlet.

Howes was known for his wilderness skills. "He was a crack shot, an expert boatman in white water, knew [where] the trout were and how to catch them, was fully able to take care of himself in the wilds."³ Gonhild "Bud" Henderson, who came to Belton in the early 1900s, visited the Howeses often. She described the Howses' first house as hardly more than a covered cellar placed near the location of the present Apgar Amphitheater. After it caved in, Howes replaced it with a "bungalow-type" cabin, which he later rented out seasonally. Still later, he built a third dwelling with walls made of logs set vertically and a cupola reached by a circular stair.⁴

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¹ L.O. Vaught typescript synopsis of letters 1919-1937, affidavit, and notes from a conversation in 1926 or 1927. L.O. Vaught papers, Box 1, Folder 16. (Glacier National Park Archives)

² This falling out is mentioned in several sources. Charlie Howes skirted the issue in his correspondence with Vaught, but did say in a letter dated 8 February 1935, "I brought old man Apgar into the Country- now he and his wife, and his boys are all gone."

³ L.O. Vaught. *History of Glacier*. (Unpublished manuscript, n.d.): 408. (GNPA)

⁴ Gonhild "Bud" Henderson, Historical Interview, 25 August 1977. (GNPA)

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As tourism developed in the mid-1890s, the Apgar area was the point of departure to the rest of Lake McDonald and all of the mountains and glaciers beyond on the west side of the Continental Divide. Rail passengers debarked at Belton and reached Apgar by ferry and stage. Some stayed there, while others boarded the steamer "F.I. Whitney" (placed on the lake in 1895 by hotel owner George Snyder) to the head of the lake.

Besides occasional cabin rental, Howes ran a store, built privies to accommodate tourists, and worked as a ranger. He also may have skippered the steamer "F.I. Whitney."⁵ While H.D. Apgar played the leading role in the area's commercial development in the early 1900s, leading to the town's name, Howes's main role lay in realty. Around Lake McDonald, the cabin resort business ran parallel with the dividing of small lakefront parcels from the earlier homesteads beginning as soon as patents were issued, mostly in 1906 and 1907. The pace increased in the 1910s. Howes, himself, sold off lake front lots at the east end of his holdings to Charles Foot in 1909, David Ross in 1913, and Roderick "Doc" Houston in 1915.⁶ At the west end of his claim, however, he lost about 14 acres in a suit with H.D. Apgar contesting a boundary about 1910.⁷ No source yet uncovered documents the facts of the law suit, but maps and land records suggest that Apgar prevailed and received all of the land west of a line drawn south from a cedar tree on the lake shore in 1912.⁸ After the settlement, Howes sold two lakefront parcels east of the dock—one to Orville Denney, a boat entrepreneur,⁹ and the other to the Kalispell Mercantile.¹⁰

In October 1920, Howes still held over a half mile of shoreline between the Apgars' development and his own house, when he and his wife filed a four-block subdivision, Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites, totaling 37 lots. He had watched as H.D. and Jessie Apgar, in 1914, had filed and successfully sold off a similar subdivision of shoreline lots west of the outlet. The lots in Howes's Blocks 2 and 3 sold quickly, with most transferring in 1921 or 1922, and all but one transferred by 1926. In 1921, Theodore Herlihy of Belton purchased five contiguous lots in Block 2, as well as a large lot south of the road in 1921. He incorporated the Transmountain Hotel Co. with Walter H. Griffin of Kalispell and Maude Baker, also of Belton, as directors. Sidney and Douglas Gold became directors shortly thereafter.¹¹ Peter "Gus" Aubert came to Lake McDonald as the Golds' partner in 1921 and helped build a "beautiful little hotel."¹² This property included guest cabins and a dance hall on the large lot across the road.¹³

Other than the hotel property, individuals bought single lots. Some built recreational cabins. Among these were Hannah Mars, who filed a deed for Block 3, Lot 1, in 1924; the Athearns, the Schoknechts, and others.¹⁴ Peter Aubert bought Lot 2 in Block 3 in 1924, where he built a cabin, and Lot 1 in Block 4 in 1926, where he built additional buildings.¹⁵ By then, he had left the hotel partnership and was working as a caretaker for James W. Sherwood, who owned a camp in the Apgar subdivision.¹⁶

⁵ Bea Macomber and Ace Powell, Jr., Historical Interview, 4 June 1976. (GNPA)

⁶ *Plat Book for Section 23, Township 32 West, Range 19 North.* (Plat Room, Flathead County, Kalispell, Montana)

⁷ The records of this suit were borrowed and never returned to the County Clerk and Recorder's Office in Kalispell. The index suggests the suit was filed in 1908. No source yet uncovered states when the bridge was built, or by whom, but the suit was settled by 1912, suggesting that the bridge had gone in by then, possibly built by the new park administration to reach Fish Creek, where it established headquarters for the 1910 season.

⁸ The land records show the line drawn just east of the present day road to Apgar marked by a cedar tree on the shore. This parcel was numbered 2E and acquired by H.D. Apgar in 1912. All parcels in this area were later divided from this initial parcel.

⁹ Synopsis of Vern Kelly's correspondence with L.O. Vaught. L.O. Vaught Papers, Box 1, Folder 11.

¹⁰ *Subdivision Book "H", Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites.* Plat Room, Flathead County Courthouse, Kalispell, Montana.

¹¹ Articles of Incorporation, Transmountain Hotel Co., 1921. (Helena, Montana: Office of Secretary of State)

¹² Peter "Gus" Aubert, *History of Apgar*, 9; and Col. and Mrs. Pratt, *History of Apgar*, 33.

¹³ The dance hall was rebuilt in the Headquarters area at West Glacier. It is used as a community center.

¹⁴ *Subdivision Book "H."*

¹⁵ *Subdivision Book "H."*

¹⁶ Aubert, *History*, 9.

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As the pivot point in the lake's transportation system, Apgar was developing as a commercial center serving both tourists and the growing number of winter residents who worked in the park, in the tourist business, and in nearby logging camps. These people depended on the shops and school there and also built many of the summer cabins around the lake for seasonal visitors during the pre-World War II era. South of the road, Howes sold a few lots on an individual basis to local entrepreneurs and park employees in the 1910s, including John Weightman, who ran livery stables in Belton and Kalispell; the Sibleys; and the Powells. In 1924, the Greenwalts opened the first service station.¹⁷ They surely saw commercial opportunity in the increase in auto traffic as the new Trans-Mountain Highway, later renamed the Going-to-the-Sun Road, inched its way up the east shore of Lake McDonald towards Logan Pass. By 1924, it had passed the Lewises' Glacier Hotel near the head of the lake, and an unpaved road connected the camps west of the inlet at that end of Lake McDonald.

While wanting to enhance tourist accommodations in the park, the National Park Service—newly formed in 1916—believed that private land ownership within the parks jeopardized their good management in the nation's best interest. In 1927, however, as crews prepared for the final building phase of the road, private land holders still provided the only visitor accommodations, auto tourist or otherwise, west of the Continental Divide in Glacier. The National Park Service's director, Stephen Mather, pushed to “extinguish the private holdings at the south end of Lake McDonald for the reason that the completion of the road at federal expense would enhance the value of the private property.” He continued in a letter to Senator Walsh of Montana (who owned a camp at the head of the lake), “The south end of Lake McDonald presents a very unattractive appearance at the present time as a result of the number of cheap types of cottages that have been built, and this condition will only be aggravated unless the remaining unimproved property can be secured by the Government and removed from sale as small building lots.”¹⁸ To encourage owners to sell, the sub-committee set aside \$50,000 to be matched dollar for dollar from private funds to purchase inholdings in national parks in 1928. None of this appropriation was expended in Glacier.

The destruction wreaked by the Half Moon Fire late in the summer of 1929 changed circumstances drastically. Frank Geduhn's description of the damage at Apgar just days after the blaze swept through the village provides a picture of what was gone and what remained.

Well, we had a little fire, just what you may notice, the beautiful forest from Coram to Foot of Lake McDonald is destroyed—Belton and headquarters were saved, Sibleys, between headwaters and Apgar were burned out, at Apgar the Oil Station, Store, three buildings east of the store and old Apgar Bldgs west of the store to the creek were saved, then as you go along road east everything burned till you come to Howes, then all is saved on left hand along lakeshore to Houstons incl. then again burned—the dance bungalow of Golds right of road was saved.

Howes has a pump which saved his and Houstons for latter of which he don't get any credit and this is another, but a good story—the Bldgs around store were saved owing to the heroic drive thro burning forest with a pump by Geo. Slack.¹⁹

Among those between Howes and Houston, Peter Aubert saved his log cabin. Horace Chadbourne described Aubert's appearance the morning after the blaze swept through Apgar.

Gus Aubert was still pouring water on smoldering embers around his cabin; and his pants, held up by stout suspenders, appeared even more loose around him than usual. In telling me about his fight to save his cabin he pulled his pants out show how loose they were. He said: “During the worst of the sparks were falling so

¹⁷ Mrs. D.L. (Bernice) Greenwalt, *History of Apgar*, 8.

¹⁸ Stephen Mather to Senator Thomas J. Walsh, 11 June 1927. File No.610-01 (L1425): *Land Acquisition. Exchanges (Gen.) Including State and School Lands, 1925-1951*. USDOI-NPS (Glacier NP). (GNPA)

¹⁹ Frank Geduhn to L.O. Vaught, 5 September 1929. L.O. Vaught papers, Box 5, Folder 3. (GNPA)

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thick that when I'd be running with a bucket of water to throw on the roof, the sparks would get down inside my pants and I'd have to stop and dig them out before they burned me. I had a boat on shore in case we had to run for it, but we didn't have to. It got pretty hot, but Doc [Roderick Houston] and I stuck it out and saved our cabins.²⁰

Saddest of all, the ancient cedar forest, which so charmed early visitors, was a stand of charred poles and snags, and everyone mourned its loss.

Circumstances seemed prime for widespread government acquisition. R.E. McDonnell, a camp owner near Lake McDonald Lodge, wrote bitterly, "The feeling of all of the permanent residents and those who visit the Park seasonally, is that the Government employees are elated over the burning of privately owned cabins and it is commonly charged that the thousands of acres of beautiful timber were sacrificed in order to get rid of the few privately owned cabins."²¹ The U.S. House of Representatives moved quickly to allocate \$200,000 on the 10th of December to buy out as many Apgar inholders as possible.²² When Congress passed the final budget, \$198,000 was set aside. To speed the buying process, the government agreed to allow these purchases to be made at 100% of the property's value with the intention of making up the 50% difference required for government land purchases in national parks at a later time.²³ By mid-January 1930, Park Engineer Charles Randels and carpenter Edward Cruger had estimated values for those buildings surviving the fire and those built immediately after to replace ones burned.²⁴ Chadbourne noted that new houses sprang up "in the midst of the desolation, but of a frame-type construction instead of the universal log-type building which had preceded it."²⁵ Correlated with tax lot numbers, this list provides a very complete picture of Apgar at the time. Twenty-seven inholders—all but six or seven with lake frontage—owned a variety of buildings, both log and frame. Summer cabins, year round cabins and houses, small resorts, three stores, an ice cream parlor, a gas station, and many outbuildings lined the shore and the road to Belton. A few additional buildings stood south of the lake shore road near its intersection with the Belton Road.

Purchasing agent F.J. Solinsky, Jr., was dispatched from San Francisco in June 1930 to negotiate purchases, most especially along the lakeshore. By the 8th of July, Solinsky compiled a list of those owners with whom he negotiated contracts for outright sale to the government. Some owners would only consider a life lease for their properties, but the park service agreed that in Apgar, nothing but full and immediate transfer would do.²⁶ As July turned to August, Solinsky met with increasing difficulty in carrying out his mission. Everyone in Apgar discussed the latest offers and several held out for better prices as values escalated. In a letter dated the 15th of September, the Acting Director of the Department of the Interior enumerated those owners who had sold to the government for a total expenditure of \$197,550.²⁷ By 1931, the government owned 18 of Howes's cottage sites, including the Gold Brothers' multi-lot cabin resort and hotel site; the Epworth League (Methodist Church) camp at the far east end; and the land of several owners who lost summer cabins or platforms in the fire. Both the Belton and the Kalispell mercantiles sold out. Rather than rebuild in the desolated landscape, Charlie Howes sold his remaining holdings for

²⁰ Horace Chadbourne, *History of Apgar*, 49.

²¹ R.E. McDonnell to Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilson, 5 September 1929, quote in Patricia Bick, *Homesteading on the North Fork in Glacier National Park*, (unpublished manuscript, Glacier National Park, October 1986): footnote, p.45.

²² Superintendent of Glacier N.P., J.R. Eakin to Director of the Park Service, 13 December 1929. File No. 610-01. (GNPA)

²³ Mather to Eakin, received 27 December 1929. File No. 610-01. (GNPA)

²⁴ Charles E. Randels, Park Engineer, to J.R. Eakin, Superintendent of Glacier National Park, 17 January 1930. File No. 610-01. (GNPA)

²⁵ Chadbourne, *History of Apgar*, 50.

²⁶ This discussion was carried on over several letters between Superintendent Eakin and the Acting Director of the Park Service, A.E. Demary, during the summer of 1930. *General Report of the Investigation of 50 Per Cent Purchases of Private Lands in Glacier National Park* (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1940). File no. 610-01. (GNPA)

²⁷ A.E. Demary, 15 September 1930. Glacier Park Land Records, Box 1, File 32. (GNPA)

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\$18,000, and moved to Kalispell.²⁸ Solinsky was unsuccessful in making contracts for the following lakefront parcels: Lot 9 in Block 1; Lots 7, 8, 11, 12, and 13 in Block 2; Lots 1, 2, 5, and 6 in Block 3; and Lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8 in Block 4.²⁹ In February 1932, Superintendent Scoyen enumerated to the Director of the National Park Service the results of the auction of many of the buildings on the newly acquired lots. The park retained some buildings pending future use.³⁰

While the 100% purchases, as they came to be called, of 1930 cleared many buildings from the lake shore at Apgar, the influx of ready cash actually prompted development there during the Great Depression. The opening of the Going-to-the-Sun and Roosevelt highways, which connected the west side to the east side via auto road, boosted the demand for tourist services west of the divide in the early 1930s. As the government offered a premium on lakefront parcels in an effort to clear all houses from the shore line, some Apgar residents, like the Greenwalts, Sibleys, and Powells, used the money to buy inland parcels where they rebuilt houses and businesses.³¹ From the Belton Road east and south of the road paralleling the lake shore, Apgar residents built new houses and businesses in the 1930s and 1940s, so that Chadbourne, writing in 1957, characterized Apgar as having "many new homes" and "modern accommodations for tourists."³²

Half a century later, the federal government has acquired all but five of the Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites lots. These include Peter Aubert's cabin, diligently saved from wildland fire in 1929, and the Mars Cabin on the adjoining lot to the west. In 1924, Aubert had built a simple, side-gabled log cabin in the rustic tradition established on Lake McDonald over the previous quarter century. He used readily available logs, a minimum of milled lumber for door and window casing, and factory sash and doors. Like other recreational cabins, its front façade was oriented toward the lake with a porch providing an intermediate space between the cabin's interior and the outdoors from which to take in the view. The Mars Cabin is the earliest surviving example of a frame cabin built after the fire at Apgar, although not by the time Randels and Cruger took their inventory in January 1930. Like those built in the 1910s and 1920s, its design owes much to the rustic taste of the Craftsman style that influenced so many recreational cabin owners around Lake McDonald in the early decades of the twentieth century. Although a frame rather than a log cabin, its plain board window and door casings with factory sash and doors; its lake side porch; and siting all continue building traditions established in the pre-1929 period. The cabin's stained clapboard siding resembles tonally that of the older log cabins. Lots further west, each with a post-1970 cabin, are owned by Bottomly (Block 2, Lot 11), Schoknecht (Block 2, Lot 7), and Salansky (Block 1, Lot 9). The Bunday Cabin property (Block 2, Lot 13) is held on a life lease by Grisley, who acquired this lot in an exchange for land now part

²⁸ Typescript synopsis of Howes to Vaught, 9 December 1933. L.O. Vaught Papers, Box 1, Folder 16. (GNPA)

²⁹ *Subdivision Book "H."*

³⁰ E.T. Scoyen, Superintendent, and R.R. Vincent, Assistant Superintendent, to Director of Park Service, 1 February 1932. File 610-01. (GNPA)

³¹ Horace Chadbourne, *History of Apgar*, 50.

³² Chadbourne, *History*, 47.

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of the Apgar Amphitheater site.³³ James Athearn, an Apgar native, also owned a lot in this area, which he sold to the government in 1969 and built a new cabin on land he bought from the Sherwoods west of the outlet.³⁴

³³ *Subdivision Book "H."*

³⁴ *Subdivision Books "A" and "H."*

9. Major Bibliographic References

See continuation pages

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 Glacier National Park Archives
 Local government
 University
 Other – National Archives, Denver

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 0.35 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
	12	279602	5378992

Verbal Boundary Description

Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites Historic District encompasses Lots 1 and 2 in Block 3 of Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites Subdivision platted between the Apgar Loop Road and the shore of Lake McDonald at the foot of the lake of the lake. The subdivision is located in Section 23, Township 32 West, Range 18 North.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is drawn to encompass the two remaining lots where cabins dating to the pre-World War II period survive in Charles Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites Subdivision, which he platted from his homestead in 1920.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jessie A. Ravage
organization: **date:** 10 February 2006
street & number: 34 Delaware Street **telephone:** 607.547-9507
city or town: Cooperstown **state:** New York **zip code:** 13326

Additional Documentation

See continuation pages, photographs, and maps

Property Owner

name/title: (HLMCS, Lot 1) Marilyn Wilcox Conservator, and Wilcox Family Living Trust, c/o Hamilton Misfeldt & Co.
street & number: P.O. Box 1605 **telephone:**
city or town: Great Falls **state:** MT **zip code:** 59403

name/title: (HLMCS, Lot 2) Christopher J. Lahr and Michael Lahr and Paul Lahr c/o Beverly Lahr
street & number: 1216 Mamalu Street **telephone:**
city or town: Honolulu **state:** HI **zip code:** 96817

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Sources

Articles of Incorporation, Transmountain Hotel Co., 1921. (Helena, Montana: Office of Secretary of State)

Buchholz, C. W. *Man in Glacier*. West Glacier, Montana: Glacier Natural History Association. 1976. 3rd printing, 1999.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register Of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites Historic District
Flathead County, Montana

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Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs listed below:

Name of district: Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites Historic District
County and State: Flathead County, Montana
Photographer: Jessie Ravage
Date of photograph: July 2005
Location of negative: Glacier National Park Archives

Peter "Gus" Aubert Cabin

View of north (front) and west sides of Aubert Cabin from Lake McDonald
Photograph No.1

Peter "Gus" Aubert Cabin

View of south (back) and east sides of Aubert Cabin from main road
Photograph No.2

Mars Cabin

View of north (front) and east sides of Mars Cabin from Lake McDonald
Photograph No.3

Mars Cabin

View of south (back) and west sides of Mars Cabin 4 from main road
Photograph No.4

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register Of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

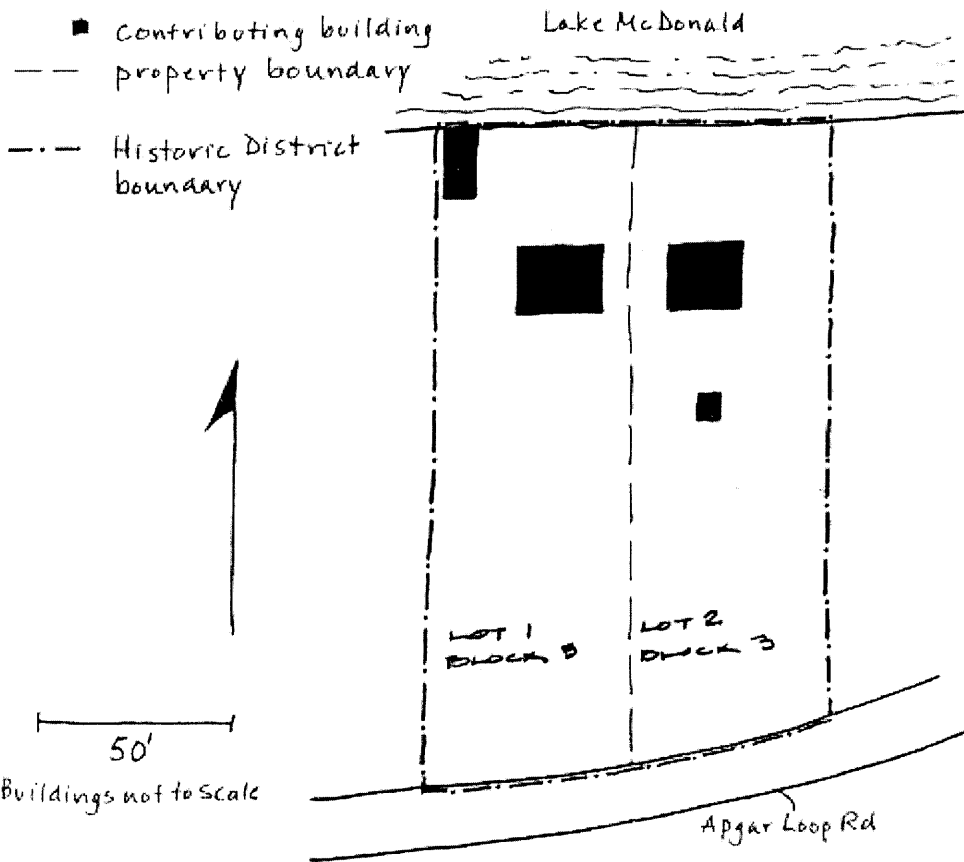
Section number 10

Howes' Lake McDonald Cottage Sites Historic District
Flathead County, Montana

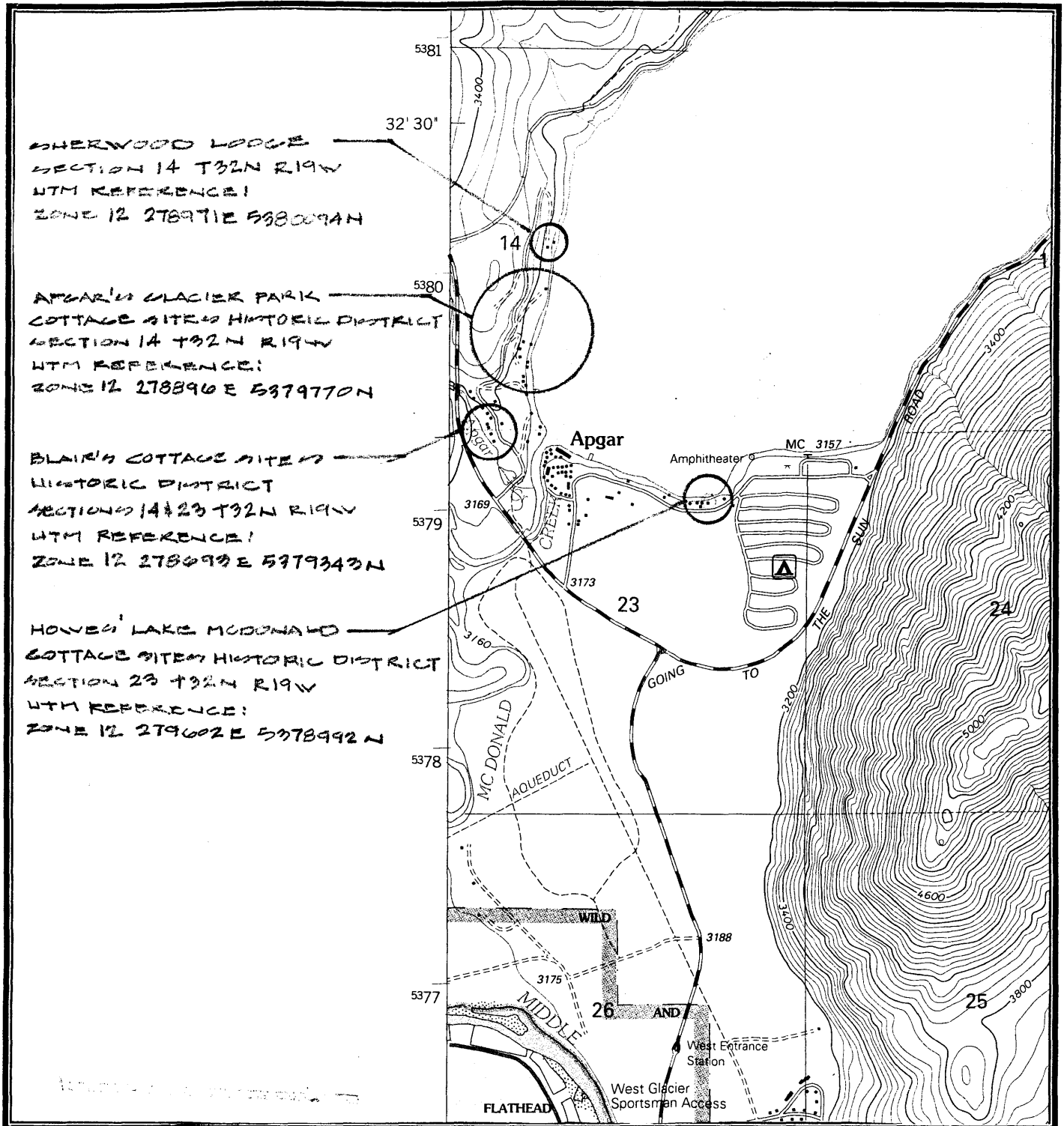
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HOWES' LAKE McDONALD COTTAGE SITES HISTORICT DISTRICT

Glacier National Park, Flathead County, Montana



Jessie Ravage 2006



Howe's Lake McDonald Cottage Sites Historic District
 Recreational Camps on Lake McDonald MPD
 Flathead County, MT
 UTM's (NAD 27): Zone 12, Easting 279602 Northing 5378992
 Section 23, Township 32 West, Range 18 North (Montana Prime Meridian)
 Lake McDonald West Quadrangle