REGION: Rocky	Mountain	PARK/AREA	NAME:	Glacier	National	Park	PARK	NUMBER:	1430
STRUCTURE NAME	: East Glacier Residence/Of		ation	Historic	District	STR	UCTURE	NUMBER:	135
LOCATION OF STI Glacier Park	RUCTURE: 3/4 m on MT Route 49				QUADRANG	LE NAME	: East	Glacier	Park
	Easting Northin 335560 5368200	_			QUAL	RANGLE	SCALE:	7.5-minu	ıte
CLASSIFICATION	<b>:</b>				NUMBER	OF RES	OURCES:		
OWNERSHIP OF	PROPERTY:	CATEGORY:		CON	NTRIBUTING	NONCO	NTRIBUT	ING	
Private Public-I Public-S Public-S Mixed/pa	State	Sit Str	trict		<u>1</u> <u>-</u> <u>1</u>			Buildi Sites Struct Object TOTAL	ures

#### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION:

The East Glacier Ranger Station residence/office is a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story frame structure with metal roofing, dimensional rafters, a central brick chimney, and six-over-six double-hung windows. The solid paneled entry has a wood porch with a gable overdoor, railing, and decorative bracing in the gable end. The structure rests on a concrete foundation and is in good condition. The materials used and the simple design of this residence/office are characteristic of many buildings constructed in the 1920s and 1930s by the National Park Service for administrative and management or maintenance purposes. The building contributes to the architectural significance of the site.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1927

#### HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION:

those found today at the East Glacier ranger station.

The need for an administrative complex at Glacier Park Station, Montana, was established prior to 1919 when plans and building drawings were developed by civil engineer and Glacier Park Superintendent Charles Goodwin and Chief Landscape Architect Daniel R. Hull. Although the station was "badly needed," an active fire season in 1920 drew the allotted building funds to more immediate needs. Prior to the construction of the Roosevelt Highway (U.S. Route 2) in 1930 and the Going-to-the-Sun Highway, the East Glacier, or Glacier Park, ranger station served as the east side administrative site. The industrial duties of the station required the construction of a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, stable, and various equipment sheds in addition to an office and quarters. The first three buildings, constructed in 1921 at the newly planned site, were a temporary office, a chief ranger's residence, and a maintenance garage and stable.<sup>3</sup> With the completion of Going-to-the-Sun Highway, the more accessible St. Mary ranger station replaced East Glacier as the primary east side maintenance area. four buildings -- an equipment shed, bunkhouse/messhouse, warehouse, and storage/garage -- were condemned and razed in whole or in part. Civilian Conservation Corps workers salvaged usable materials and demolished the buildings, which were considered fire hazards. 4 Most of the buildings remaining at the station following the CCC project are

12/31/85

STRUCTURE NAME: East Glacier Ranger Station Historic District STRUCTURE NUMBER: 135

Residence/Office

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The East Glacier ranger station is historically and architecturally significant, meeting criteria a and c for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Many factors influenced the selection of ranger station locations, including visitor use patterns, Park policy, topography, and area land use, among others. At East Glacier, the administrative decisions to enlarge and, later, to reduce the size of the facility and the rationale behind those actions is documented and illustrates an important development in both the structural and administrative development of Glacier National Park. Architecturally, the ranger station is one of two ranger station complexes in the park featuring total frame construction, the other being the Swiftcurrent ranger station.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:

<sup>1</sup>D.R. Hull to the Director, April 27, 1921, "Buildings: Administration," File: 620.001, Part 1, March 1914 to December 1925, Glacier National Park, National Park Service, Record Group 79, National Archives, Washington, DC.

<sup>2</sup>Superintendent's Annual Report, 1920, Glacier National Park, p. 21.

<sup>3</sup>J.R. Eakin to the Director, July 27, 1921, "Buildings: General," File: 620.0, Part One from December 1913 to April 1922, Glacier National Park, National Park Service, Record Group 79, National Archives, Washington, DC.

4"Board of Survey No. 126; Report on Condition of Glacier Park Buildings," File 400-04, August 16, 1937, Glacier National Park, National Park Service, Record Group 79, National Archives, Washington, DC.

FORM PREPARED BY: DATE: June 1984

NAME/TITLE:

REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Residence STRUCTURE NUMBER: 134 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: East Glacier Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: East Glacier Park Historic District MT Zone Easting Northing OUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 335560 5368200 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: CATEGORY: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING x Building(s) Private Buildings X District Public-Local Sites Public-State Site Structures Public-Federal Structure Objects Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This residence at the East Glacier Ranger Station is a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story frame structure with a gable roof extended to form a side overdoor porch. The structure has wide clapboard siding, six-over-six double-hung windows, rests on a concrete foundation, and has a central brick chimney and metal roofing. The condition of the structure is good. This residence originated from a design drawn by the Park Service's Engineering Department. 1 The materials used and the simple design are characteristic of many administrative and management structures built in the 1920s and 1930s in the national parks. A similar employee cottage was constructed at Belton headquarters in 1917. Plans for that building were approved in 1921 as a "Dwelling-Glacier Park Station, Job #7, Drawing #1."<sup>2</sup> The residence at East Glacier contributes to the architectural significance of the site. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1921 The residence is one of the oldest buildings at the East Glacier ranger station. It has functioned as a dwelling since its construction in 1921. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: As a prominent feature of a ranger station complex, the residence exhibits good integrity and contributes to the overall significance of the site. **BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:** Arno B. Camerer to J.R. Eakin, July 19, 1921, "Buildings: General," File: 620.0, Part One from December 1913 to April 1922, Glacier National Park, National Park Service, Record Group 79, National Archives, Washington, DC. <sup>2</sup>Ibid. FORM PREPARED BY: DATE: June 1984 NAME/TITLE:

PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park PARK NUMBER: 1430 REGION: Rocky Mountain STRUCTURE NAME: Duplex Residence STRUCTURE NUMBER: 136 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: East Glacier Ranger Station OUADRANGLE NAME: East Glacier Park Historic District MT Zone Easting Northing OUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 335560 5368200 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING Private x Building(s) Buildings Public-Local
Public-State X District Sites \_\_\_ Site Structures x Public-Federal Structure Objects Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This structure is a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story, rectangular plan residence with a shed attached at either side at the rear. There is a large rear dormer in the center of the gable roof. A small front porch extends from the gable, with railing and stoop. The structure has a 12-light paneled entry, six-over-six and two-over-two double-hung windows, clapboard siding, rests on a concrete foundation, and is in good condition. This duplex residence probably originated from a design drawn by the Park Service's Engineering Department. The materials used and the simple design are characteristic of many buildings constructed in the 1920s and 1930s by the National Park Service for administrative and management or maintenance purposes. The building contributes to the architectural significance of the site. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1927 A duplex apartment was proposed for the ranger station in 1921, with discussion between Daniel Hull and Charles Goodwin concerning its location. The building, originally designed for women employed by Glacier Park, was eventually located near the proposed administration building. In 1929, the interior was completed, creating two five-room and one bath units.2 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: As a prominent feature of a ranger station complex, the duplex residence exhibits good integrity and contributes to the overall significance of the site. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:  $^{
m l}$ The discussion is dated May 1921, although the building was constructed in 1927. J.R. Eakin to Stepon Mather, May 14, 1921, "Buildings: Administration," File: 620.001, Part 1, March 1914 to December 1925, Glacier National Park, National Park Service, Record Group 79, National Archives, Washington, DC. <sup>2</sup>J.R. Eakin to the Director, October 17, 1929, letter enclosed in Superintendent's Annual Report, 1929, Glacier National Park, p. 2.

ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086

DATE: June 1984

FORM PREPARED BY:

NAME/TITLE:

PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Employee Garage STRUCTURE NUMBER: 396 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: East Glacier Ranger Station OUADRANGLE NAME: East Glacier Park Historic District MT Zone Easting Northing OUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 335560 5368200 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: Private x Building(s) Buildings Public-Local \_x District Sites \_\_\_\_Site Public-State Structures x Public-Federal Structure Objects 0 Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This structure is a single stall frame garage with board-and-batten siding, a gable roof with metal sheathing, and a wood overhead door. The condition of the structure is fair. The scale, materials, and design of this garage are compatible with the more significant buildings of the ranger station. HISTORICAL EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1937 Research has not yielded any significant historical information concerning persons or events associated with this building. OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE: As a prominent feature of a ranger station complex, the garage exhibits good integrity. The garage became an essential element in the ranger station complex as park attendance increased and the park's transportation network improved. Rangers were required to travel greater distances to monitor visitors and to ateend to other administrative responsibilities. Although the employee garage at the East Glacier Ranger Station was constructed in 1937 and therefore is not 50 years old, the structure is an essential element in the overall integrity and continuity of the station complex. The garage

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:**

Historic District.

FORM PREPARED BY:

NAME/TITLE:

should be considered as a contributing element in the East Glacier Ranger Station

ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086

DATE: June 1984

PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Employee Garage STRUCTURE NUMBER: 397 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: East Glacier Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: East Glacier Park Historic District MT Zone Easting Northing OUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 335560 5368200 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING Private x Building(s) Buildings Public-Local x District Sites \_\_\_ Site Public-State Structures x Public-Federal Structure Objects 0 Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This structure is a single stall frame garage with board-and-batten siding, a gable roof with metal sheathing, and double-hinged doors. The condition of the structure is fair. The scale, materials, and design of this garage are compatible with the more significant buildings of the ranger station. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1937 Research has not yielded any significant historical information concerning persons or events associated with this building. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: As a prominent feature of a ranger station complex, the garage exhibits good integrity.

As a prominent feature of a ranger station complex, the garage exhibits good integrity. The garage became an essential element in the ranger station complex as park attendance increased and the park's transportation network improved. Rangers were required to travel greater distances to monitor visitors and to attend to other administrative responsibilities. Although the employee garage at the East Glacier Ranger Station was constructed in 1937 and therefore is not 50 years old, the structure is an essential element in the overall integrity and continuity of the station complex. The garage should be considered as a contributing element in the East Glacier Ranger Station Historic District.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:

FORM PREPARED BY: DATE: June 1984

NAME/TITLE:

PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NUMBER: 398 STRUCTURE NAME: Employee Garage LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: East Glacier Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: East Glacier Park Historic District MT Zone Easting Northing OUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 335560 5368200 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING \_\_ Private \_x\_ Building(s) Buildings \_\_\_ Public-Local \_x\_ District Sites \_\_\_ Site Public-State Structures x Public-Federal Structure Objects Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This structure is a double stall garage with clapboard siding, a gable roof with metal surface, and multi-light casement windows. The condition of the structure is fair. The scale, materials, and design of this garage are compatible with the more significant buildings of the ranger station. It contributes to the overall architectural significance of the site. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1927 The garage was probably constructed at the same time as the duplex residence (LCS #136) and has been used as a garage since it was constructed. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: As a prominent feature of a ranger station complex, the garage exhibits good integrity and contributes to the overall significance of the site. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE: FORM PREPARED BY: DATE: June 1984 NAME/TITLE:

REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NUMBER: 399 STRUCTURE NAME: Equipment Shop LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: East Glacier Ranger Station OUADRANGLE NAME: East Glacier Park Historic District мТ Zone Easting Northing OUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 335560 5368200 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING Private x Building(s) Buildings Public-Local x District Sites \_\_\_ Site Public-State Structures x Public-Federal Structure Objects Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL

#### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION:

The equipment shop is a  $l_2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ -story frame structure with a corrugated metal-clad gable roof extended to cover the attached side shed. Walls are board-and-batten and clapboard and windows are eight-light staggered up and down, six-light in the shed area. There are large double entry doors on the rail beneath the gable end. The condition of the structure is fair. The equipment shop is the largest building at the East Glacier Ranger Station and is one of the remaining original structures of the site. The integrity of materials, design, and setting are good and its overall appearance suggests the maintenance duties of a large ranger complex. The building contributes to the architectural significance of the site.

#### HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1921 This prominent building was originally a joint garage and stable. As constructed in

1921, it measured 52x125 ft. with a 10x100-ft. lean-to portion. When planning the station, discussion focused on the advisability of placing both automobiles and animals beneath the same roof. The possible risk of fire, however, was outweighed by the practicality of the multi-use building. I Fifteen years after construction, a report cited the garage portion as a seldom-used fire hazard. The front 80-ft. section was removed and the rear, 45-ft. length (the present building) was left standing.

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

As a prominent feature of a ranger station complex, the equipment shop exhibits good integrity and contributes to the overall significance of the site.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:

<sup>1</sup>George E. Goodwin to D.R. Hull, February 12, 1921, "Buildings: General," File: 620.0, Part One from December 1913 to April 1922, Glacier National Park, National Park Service, Record Group 79, National Archives, Washington, DC.

<sup>2</sup>"Board of Survey No. 126; Report on Condition of Glacier Park Buildings," File 400-04, August 16, 1937, Glacier National Park, National Park Service, Record Group 79, National Archives, Washington, DC.

FORM PREPARED BY:

DATE: June 1984

NAME/TITLE:

PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Gas and Oil House STRUCTURE NUMBER: 400 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: East Glacier Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: East Glacier Park Historic District MT Zone Easting Northing OUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 335560 5368200 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING \_\_ Private \_x\_ Building(s) Buildings Public-Local X District Sites Public-State Site Structures x Public-Federal Structure Objects Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This structure measures approximately 35x20', has corrugated siding and roof, doublehung windows, a rear dock, and rests on a concrete foundation. The condition of the structure is fair. This building is compatible with the more significant buildings of the ranger station and is a neutral, noncontributing element of the site. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1932 Research has not yielded any significant historical information concerning persons or events associated with this building. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The structure is not architecturally or historically significant. Therefore, it does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The building is a non-contributing element in a potentially eligible Historic District. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:

FORM PREPARED BY:
NAME/TITLE:

ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086

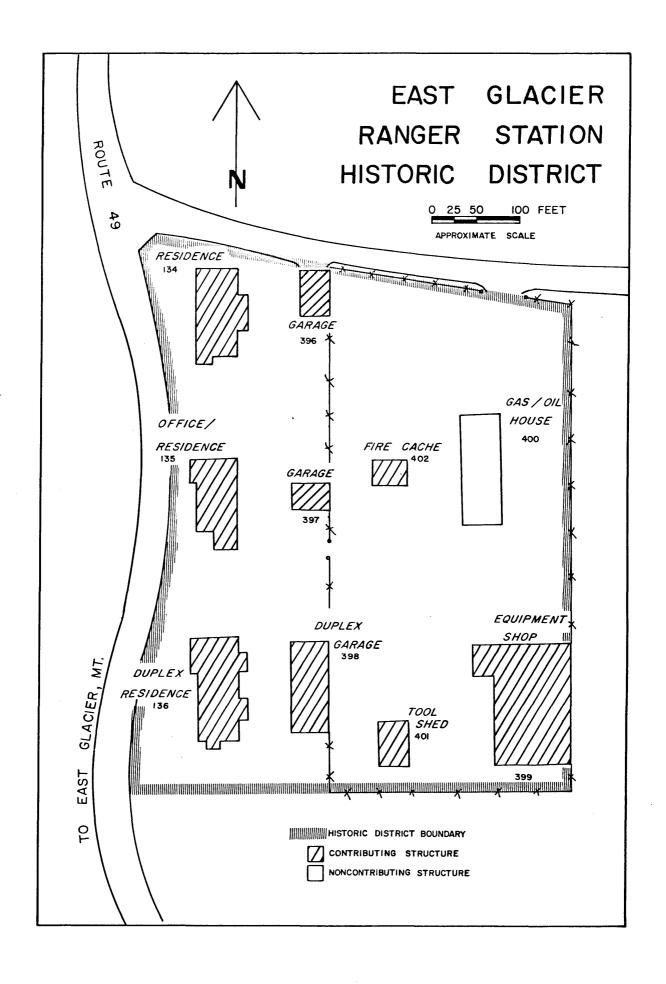
DATE: June 1984

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NAME/TITLE:

PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Shed STRUCTURE NUMBER: 401 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: East Glacier Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: East Glacier Park Historic District Zone Easting Northing OUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 335560 5368200 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING Private Buildings x Building(s) \_x\_ District Public-Local Sites \_\_\_\_Site Public-State Structures x Public-Federal Structure Objects Mixed/private & public TOTAL Object ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This shed is a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story clapboard structure, measuring 20x12'. The structure has double swinging doors, six-light casements, a cedar-shingled gable roof, pole corners, and is in fair condition. The scale, materials, and design of this shed are compatible with the more significant buildings of the ranger station. It contributes to the overall architectural significance of the site. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1924 Research has not yielded any significant historical information concerning persons or events associated with this building. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The structure is not architecturally or historically significant. Therefore, it does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. However, it is a contributing element in a potentially eligible Historic District. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE: FORM PREPARED BY: DATE: June 1984

PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Fire Cache STRUCTURE NUMBER: 402 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: East Glacier Ranger Station OUADRANGLE NAME: East Glacier Park Historic District MT Zone Easting Northing QUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 335560 5368200 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING Private x Building(s) Buildings \_x District Public-Local Sites Public-State Site Structures x Public-Federal Structure Objects | Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This fire cache is a one-story, frame structure with clapboard siding, six-light casements, a solid-paneled door, and cedar-shingled gable roof. The structure is in fair condition. The scale, materials, and design of this fire cache are compatible with the more significant buildings of the ranger station. It contributes to the overall architectural significance of the site. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1935 Research has not yielded any significant historical information concerning persons or events associated with this building. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The structure is not architecturally or historically significant. Therefore, it does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. However, it is a contributing element in a potentially eligible Historic District. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE: FORM PREPARED BY: DATE: June 1984 NAME/TITLE:



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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

# **National Register of Historic Places**

UEC **Continuation Sheet** O RCES DIVISION East Glacier Ranger Station Historic District (addendum), Glacier County, MT.

3. State/Federal Agency Certification	L 19 2 - DATE BRANCH		
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as ame meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of H Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register (statewide _X locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)	listoric Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR		
Signature of certifying official/Title  National Park Service State or Federal agency or bureau	Date Date		
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register crite  Signature of commenting or either official  Montana State Historic Preservation Office  State or Federal agency and bureau	SEP 2 9 1995. Date		
4. National Park Service Certification			
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)	Additional Decumentation Accessor Action  Lapsua 1/19/96		
document this	<del></del>		

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number

5, 7 Page 2

East Glacier Ranger Station Historic District (addendum), Glacier County, MT.

The following buildings are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as contributors to the East Glacier Ranger Station Historic District. Additional documentation is provided below for the purpose of describing and evaluating building interiors for integrity and significance. In addition, the gas and oil house (#400), included in the original nomination as a noncontributing component, has been reevaluated as a contributing component and garage #398, reconstructed in 1984, has been reevaluated as a noncontributing component. The resource count (see Section 5. Classification) has been modified accordingly.

#### 5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-Federal	Number of Resources within Property			
Category of Property: Historic District	Contributing	Noncontributing		
Number of contributing resources previously				
listed in the National Register: ${ m N/A}$	_9	1	huilding(s)	
	<del></del>		sites	
			structures	
			object <b>s</b>	
	9	1	Total	

#### 7. Narrative Description

### **Building Interiors**

#### Residence (#134), 1921

This one-and-one-half story residence features a living room, a kitchen/pantry, a ground floor bedroom, a bathroom, a central hallway, and a stairway to the two upstairs bedrooms. Pervasive interior finishes include wall-to-wall carpeting (covering 4" fir flooring), sheetrocked walls and ceilings (covering plaster and celotex), paneled doors, 4" door surrounds and window surrounds, and 8" baseboards, painted. Variations are described below.

The bathroom features built-in paneled storage cupboards along the east wall (the central panels of which have been covered with fabric), a built-in medicine chest, and a wall-mounted sink. Linoleum covers the floor.

Linoleum tiles cover the kitchen floor. Doors on the built-in kitchen cabinets are unpaneled, painted with white enamel, and feature simple stainless-steel pulls - a ca. 1950s design ubiquitous in the park. The north wall of the adjoining pantry is sided with 12" lapped siding. All other walls and the ceiling are sheetrocked. A five-panel door leads from the pantry to the kitchen.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number

7 Page 3

East Glacier Ranger Station Historic District (addendum), Glacier County, MT.

Wainscoting constructed of painted 12" rough-cut vertical boards, finished with 2" battens and topped with a 4" "border," adorns the walls of the ground floor bedroom. Wall space above the wainscotting has been sheetrocked.

The closed stairwell retains plaster walls and ceilings. Carpeting covers the tread and risers. The ceilings of both rooms are irregular, following the roofline. One upstairs bedroom features modern 3" baseboards (with 1/4 round trim) and sheetrocked walls and ceilings; the other retains the original 8" baseboards and plaster walls and ceilings.

#### Ranger Station residence/office (#135), 1927

This one-and-one-half story building, constructed -- and still used -- as a joint administrative/residential facility, contains two offices, a kitchen, a hallway, and a bathroom on the ground floor and two bedrooms on the upper floor. Pervasive interior finishes include sheetrocked walls and ceilings (covering the 1950s-vintage celotex and the original plaster); 4" painted door and window surrounds; 8" painted baseboards; and five-panel painted wood doors, with original black porcelain knobs/lock boxes and scalloped-edge hinges (now painted). Variations on these finishes are described below.

The front (northwest) office, the primary point of visitor contact, features wainscotting identical to that found in residence #135: painted 12" rough-cut lumber, paired with 2" battens and topped with a 4" border. Linoleum tiles cover the original 4" fir floors. The northeast office, accessed through the front office, is identical with the exception of a 1/4-height door constructed of narrow tongue and groove and providing access to a crawl space. Opaque white china light fixtures, inverted on a tarnished metal base, appear to be historic.

The door between the front office and the central hallway is two-rather than five-panel. Vintage rolled linoleum rather than linoleum tile covers the hall floor and extends to the kitchen and bathroom.

The kitchen features built-in cupboards with the enameled unpaneled cupboard doors found through the historic district (and throughout the park). Formica covers the counter and linoleum covers the backsplash. A linoleum-covered trap door leads to the cellar.

Bathroom walls and ceiling are sheetrocked and all fixtures are modern.

The original open side porch (south elevation) has been enclosed and now serves as an additional bedroom. The floors are 4" fir, painted. Sheetrock covers the walls and the ceiling (which slopes slightly as per the exterior shed roof). Door surrounds, window surrounds, and baseboards are modern 3" wood.

The stairway to the second floor features the original wood tread and risers, newel post, railings, and 3" square spindles. The walls and ceiling are plastered. An odd fixed-sash window located in the wall separating the stairwell from the northeast office suggests that the office is an addition; however, maintenance files contain no record of structural modifications to the building.

The upstairs bedrooms and hallway retain the original 4" fir floors, 8" baseboards and 4" door and window surrounds; the hallway jogs approximately 3" to the east at the center point - evidence of construction error, modification to original drawings, or the construction of an addition (see the odd interior window, above). Knee walls within each bedroom reveal the shape of the exterior roofline. The south and west walls of the north bedroom and the west wall of the south bedroom are sheetrocked to the ceiling line; the ceiling and all other

NPS FORM 10-800-a (10-90) OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number

7 Page 4

East Glacier Ranger Station Historic District (addendum), Glacier County, MT.

walls are plastered. Light fixtures do not appear to be original or historic (circa 1950s?) but are not incompatible. Transom windows above each door had been infilled by 1951.

Significant modifications to this building appear to be limited to the bathroom remodel, the enclosure of the rear porch, and the reversible installation of linoleum and linoleum tile. The building presents an historic appearance.

#### Duplex Residence (#136), 1927

The north unit of this duplex was occupied at the time of survey; only the vacant north unit has been evaluated. However, station personnel report that the two units are identical in finish and floorplan.

The primary entry leads directly to the living room. A downstairs bedroom, a kitchen/utility area (originally a screened porch), and the central hallway branch from the living room. The hallway is also accessible from the bedroom, allowing a circular flow of traffic to all but the kitchen and bathroom. The bathroom and the stairwell to two upstairs bedrooms branch from the hallway. Pervasive interior finishes include sheetrocked walls and ceilings, five-panel doors with original brass hardware, 4"-6" painted window and door surrounds, 8" painted baseboards, and vintage opague white china inverted-orb light fixtures. Variations on these finishes and features are discussed below.

The front entry is modern wood, unpaneled and unglazed, and provides direct access to the living room where the original 4" fir floors, varnished, remain exposed. The central light fixture is of a more modern design than those elsewhere in the house. There is no door between the kitchen and living room. Five-panel doors lead to the bedroom and to the hallway.

The fir floors are also exposed in the bedroom. The hall floor, however, is surfaced with rolled linoleum; this linoleum pattern extends to the kitchen and bathroom.

Bathroom walls are sheetrocked, painted with enamel, and patched at points of water damage. All fixtures are modern.

As in the rest of the house, kitchen walls and ceilings have been sheetrocked; here, however, the walls are poorly masked. An exposed brick chimney has been parged and painted. Built-in cupboards feature the same unpaneled enameled doors found in neighboring residences. Banks of florescent fixtures provide artificial light. Windows are finished with 6" surrounds that incorporate a window ledge. Dated formica covers the counters and the backsplash is painted sheetrock. A paneled and glazed door leads to the utility area.

The original screened porch has been enclosed and now serves as an east entry, mud room, and utility room. Historic fabric appears to be limited to the original 4" painted fir floors, the exterior porch light, and the porch columns, providing structural support for the painted plywood sheets that now cover the walls and ceiling. There are no window surrounds. Built-in shelves line one side wall.

The simple spindles and bannister in the steep stairwell appear to be modern. The single-plank wood tread and risers remain uncarpeted, but painted. In contrast to neighboring buildings, the stairwell walls and ceiling have been sheetrocked. The upstairs baseboard continues, without deviation in course, along the outside wall of the stairwell, creating a "chairrail" of sorts. The upstairs hall/landing area is open to the stairs, with the exception of a quarter wall infilled with painted plywood. A paneled half-height door provides access from the

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landing to eave storage space. All upstairs floors are 4" fir, painted. Walls are also surfaced with 4" horizontal tongue and groove planks, painted. The ceiling, which follows the roofline, is sheetrocked. The parged chimney, also visible in the kitchen, is exposed in one bedroom. Light switches are approximately 2' below normal placement.

Significant modifications appear to be limited to replacement of the original stair rails and banisters and to the bathroom remodel. The interior presents an historic appearance.

#### Employee Garages (#396 and #397), 1937

These simple one-room garages feature concrete floors (replacing the original dirt) and unfinished walls and ceilings, exposing the dimensional lumber framing system. Building #397 was recently fitted with electricity: modern plastic conduit is exposed. Building #396 was electrified as early as 1951. A single bare bulb illuminates each building.

#### Duplex Employee Garage (#398), 1937

This building was reconstructed in 1984 and retains no historic material. An unpainted plywood partitions separates the two units. The walls and ceiling are unfinished, exposing the framing system (of raw lumber versus the weathered studs found on historic units). The floor is cement and all pedestrian doors are modern hollow core. A single bare bulb illuminates each unit. Electrical conduit is exposed.

#### Equipment Shop/Firetruck Garage (#399), 1921

Constructed as a "stable and garage" in 1921, this building was converted to an autoshop and firetruck garage in 1983. The original function, however, remains evident in the large, unmodified hayloft space. The primary garage space features a new concrete floor finished with narrow, modern, baseboards. Painted-plywood panels (no battens) cover the ceiling and walls. Door and window surrounds are 4", mitered, and may date to the historic period. (The extensive windows, leading to the upper reaches of the approximately 20' interior walls, are incongruous in a service building yet appear in historic photographs and were undoubtedly designed to provide abundant natural light to the large space.) The beams, once exposed, have been boxed-in with plywood.

An ell-shaped workroom, running the length of the east side of the building and extending to the south half of the west end, has a dirt floor, 10" plank walls, and exposed metal electrical conduit. Particle-board partitions separate the finished garage from this unfinished space. Both areas are illuminated with panels of florescent lights.

The hay loft, accessed through an interior ladder, is now used for general storage. The truss system is exposed and the walls are unfinished. The floor consists of 12" planks laid atop the 8", 10", and 12" shiplap planks that historically formed the ceiling of the lower level. Rolled sheeting is sandwiched between these two layers. There are no window surrounds, exposing the casing on the upper level windows. A large double hay door dominates the south elevation.

Only the unfinished workroom and the hayloft possess physical integrity.

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#### Gas and Oil House (#400), 1932

This utilitarian building was constructed to provide "storage for gas line, pump, and fuel." As during the historic period, the concrete-wall foundation comprises 2' of the interior walls. Remaining wall surfaces are unfinished, exposing the framing system and the corrugated iron exterior siding. The ceiling is also unfinished, exposing the truss system. The cement floor at the north end of the building extends to a raised (3') concrete platform accessed by wood steps. The platform extends approximately 6' to an elevated space surfaced with 12" unfinished pine planks. The south door slides along a horizontal runner and is constructed of diagonal tongue and groove secured with a center support, running vertically. Electric fixtures include a large heavy throw switch and a metal encased glass "cage" for the light bulb. A vintage "gas boy" pump remains inside.

These finishes match those identified in a 1951 maintenance report and are believed to be original. The building presents an historic appearance.

#### Shed (#401), 1924

This substantial one-room "shed," now used as a carpenter shop, was constructed as an icehouse, and converted to a "shed-storage and shop" in 1952. Icehouses, designed for maximum insulation, are consistently constructed without windows; the numerous six-light windows in this building are believed to date to the 1952 remodel. Eight-inch pine planks, painted grey long ago, cover the floor. Eight-inch horizontal tongue and groove (or shiplap) planks cover the walls and form the dropped ceiling. The extensive built-in cupboard system is constructed of 4" tongue-and-groove. Drawers are unpaneled. Metal conduits associated with the electrical system are exposed. Dropped banks of florescent lighting illuminate the room.

Interior finishes and features are believed to date to the 1952 remodel and are not yet historic (as defined by the National Register).

#### Fire Cache (#402), 1935

CCC crews constructed this building as a fire cache, providing "food storage and [a] work shop," for the Two Medicine area. The building was moved to East Glacier in 1948.

Six-inch tongue and groove pine planks, oiled, cover the floor. Interior walls are unfinished, exposing the framing system and the interior of the lapped exterior siding (8" on the north elevation, 6" on all others). The ceiling is also unfinished, exposing the truss system. The historic electrical system, predating 1954, consists of exposed knob and tube wiring and a central bare bulb. Fire tools hang on large metal rods.

These finishes conform to those detailed on the 1954 maintenance report, are consistent with the building's historic function, and are believed to be original. The building presents an historic appearance.

<sup>1</sup> GNP 150-A form, "Glacier Park Firecache, No. 402," 4/22/54. On file in building maintenance files, Glacier National Park Headquarters, West Glacier, MT.

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#### 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

Applicable National Register Criteria: A; C

Areas of Significance: Government; Architecture

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Period(s) of Significance: 1921-1945

Significant Person(s): N/A

Significant Dates: N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: National Park Service; Civilian

Conservation Corps (CCC)

#### Narrative Statement of Significance

### **Building Interiors**

With few exceptions, building interiors are essentially unmodified, retaining defining features and original floorplans. Within the domestic units, the common use of sheetrock, while an alteration, is not inconsistent with historic wall finishes (plaster or wallboard [celotex]), particularly since historic molding patterns have been retained. Linoleum flooring in kitchens and baths is consistent with ca. 1950 interior specifications and is compatible with the historic design of the residential buildings. Similarly, a surprising number of light fixtures, while not known to be original, appear to predate the 1950s, and contribute to the buildings' significance. Almost without exception, paneled doors with original hardware remain as do the original fir floors. The interiors of all residential units contribute to the buildings' significance.

Of the secondary and utility buildings, the interiors of buildings #396, #397, #400, and #402 retain sufficient physical integrity to contribute to the buildings' significance.

Garage #398 has been reconstructed in the modern period. The interior does not contribute to the building's significance.

Only the unfinished workroom and the hay loft of building #399 retain sufficient physical integrity to contribute to the building's significance.

Until 1952, shed #401 was used as an icehouse. The building's current interior configuration does not reflect this historic use and does not contribute to the building's significance.

# **Reevaluated Buildings**

#### Gas and Oil House (#400), 1932

In the 1984 nomination of the East Glacier Ranger Station, the gas and oil house, constructed in 1932, was listed as a noncontributing component, unassociated with significant events. The nomination is being amended to include this building as a contributing resource. Although of an unassuming architectural style and

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sided with prosaic — but fireproof — corrugated metal seemingly incompatible with the neighboring frame residences, the building served an important function. As the park's transportation network improved, the storage and distribution of gas and oil became increasingly critical to successful park administration. The building retains physical integrity, is an essential element of the station, and should be classified as a contributing component.

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**Photographs** 

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#### **Photographs**

1) Photographers:

Ann Hubber and Nancy Niedernhofer

2) Date of Photographs:

September 1992, except photos #1-4 September of 1993

3) Location of Negatives:

National Park Service, RMR-RC, Denver, CO.

PHOTO NUMBER	STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW		
1	Residence (#134)	Interior - Kitchen		
2	Residence (#134)	Interior - Bathroom		
3	Residence (#134)	Interior - Downstairs Bedroom		
4	Ranger Station residence/office (#135)	Interior - Reception area		
5	Ranger Station residence/office (#135)	Interior - Hall		
6	Ranger Station residence/office (#135)	Interior - Bathroom		
7	Ranger Station residence/office (#135)	Interior - Second Floor North Bedroom		
8	Duplex Residence (#136)	Interior - Pantry		
9	Duplex Residence (#136)	Interior - Kitchen		
10	Employee Garage (#397)	Interior		
11	Employee Garage (#398)	Interior		
12	Equipment Shop (#399)	Interior		
13	Equipment Shop (#399)	Interior		
14	Gas and Oil House (#400)	Interior		
15	Shed (#401)	Interior		
16	Shed (#401)	Interior		
17	Fire Cache (#402)	Interior		
18	Fire Cache (#402)	Interior		