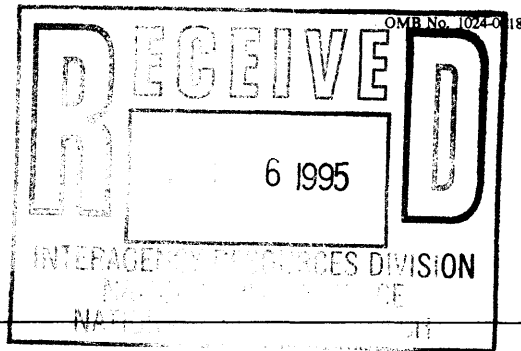


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name: Headquarters Historic District

other name/site number: Belton Headquarters

2. Location

street & number: N/A

not for publication: n/a

vicinity: East of Glacier Route 1 at crossing with Middle Fork of the Flathead River; Glacier National Park (GLAC)

city/town: West Glacier

state: Montana code: MT county: Flathead code: 29 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 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 X statewide \_\_\_ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
Signature of certifying official/Title: [Signature]  
Date: 12.5.95  
National Park Service  
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: [Signature]  
Date: SEP 29 1995  
Montana State Historic Preservation Office  
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)  
for Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Entered in the National Register Date of Action: 1/19/96

Name of Property

County and State

**5. Classification**

<b>Ownership of Property:</b> Public-Federal	<b>Number of Resources within Property</b>		
<b>Category of Property:</b> District	<b>Contributing</b>	<b>Noncontributing</b>	
<b>Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:</b> N/A	<u>73</u>	<u>11</u>	<b>building(s)</b>
<b>Name of related multiple property listing:</b> Glacier National Park Multiple Property Listing	<u>1</u>	<u>      </u>	<b>sites</b>
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<b>structures</b>
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<b>objects</b>
	<u>74</u>	<u>11</u>	<b>Total</b>

**6. Function or Use**

<b>Historic Functions:</b> Government/Domestic (single dwelling; multiple dwelling; institutional housing; secondary structure; government office; industrial storage; animal facility)	<b>Current Function:</b> Same
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**7. Description**

<b>Architectural Classification:</b> Rustic; Other: simplified rustic	<b>Materials:</b> <b>foundation:</b> concrete, concrete pier, stone <b>walls:</b> board and batten; horizontal lap; log; exposed frame <b>roof:</b> modern metal panels; asphalt shakes; wood shakes; corrugated metal; rolled roofing <b>other:</b> resources painted unifying palette of beige and green
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**Narrative Description**

**Summary**

Residential, administrative, and maintenance facilities comprise the large headquarters complex. The historic core of the complex, an administrative building, neighboring residences, a 14-horse stable, a carriage house, and a warehouse was constructed in 1917 in the nascent rustic style. The residences and administrative buildings were arranged in a familiar urban street pattern, along the primary entrance to the park. The rudimentary maintenance buildings were located just west of the public entrance, behind a heavy tree screen. The residential complex was expanded as funds allowed in the 1920s; most single dwellings dating to this decade were constructed from variations of Drawing No. NP-GLA 87 and are striking in their similarity. Work Progress Administration (WPA) funds and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor allowed substantial expansion of the residential complex, including construction of eight single dwellings, a dormitory, and at least nine combination garages and woodsheds; these resources are also constructed in a simplified rustic style and exhibit the mix of siding types typical of CCC-construction.

Maintenance buildings most often date to 1928, when the utility yard was reconstructed and expanded after a fire, or to the 1930s when Depression-era funds allowed for the new construction so desperately needed as visitation increased following completion of the Going-to-the-Sun Road. These buildings are without exception constructed in the simplified-rustic style generally reserved for buildings screened from public view and are arranged in linear grids standing in stark contrast to the curvilinear pattern found throughout the residential complex. The linear shed design of most buildings incorporated a number of functions under one roof and eased the process of adding additional units as the need arose.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

**Cultural Affiliation:** N/A

**Areas of Significance:** Government; Architecture

**Period(s) of Significance:** 1917-1947

**Significant Dates:** N/A

**Architect/Builder:** National Park Service; NPS Landscape Division/Branch of Plans and Design; CCC for the NPS

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

### Summary

The Headquarters Historic District is significant at the state level for its association with park administrative development and with rustic architecture (criteria A and C; areas of significance: Government and Architecture). Construction of Glacier National Park Headquarters just north of West Glacier was initiated in 1917 following the abandonment of the Fish Creek Bay facility. The tone and tenor of subsequent development serves as a barometer of changes sweeping the park and the national park system: the district was expanded throughout the 1920s as funds allowed, experienced rapid growth during the Depression years (a response both to Public Works funds and to changing infrastructure needs initiated by completion of the Going-to-the-Sun Road), weathered the hiatus of the World War II years, and reached its current configuration during the Mission 66 era. Resources thus represent a continuum of development extending from 1917 to 1966, with resources arranged in a series of concentric grids or circular streets, most dating to a single and easily defined time period. All facets of park construction, both in terms of style (exaggerated rustic; simplified rustic) and of function (permanent and seasonal single-family housing; bunkhouses; messhalls; community and administrative centers; auto, horse, and warehouse facilities...) are represented by buildings displaying a remarkable and rare degree of physical integrity. The evolution of NPS landscape architecture principles are also evident: in the curvilinear design of the residential streets and walkways; in the simple grid pattern of the maintenance complex; in the prohibition against exotic species and the careful preservation and propagation of native species; in the segregation of resources by function; and in the district's discreet placement proximate to yet hidden from the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

Expansion of the headquarters complex has followed an orderly expansion, with discrete areas organized functionally, architecturally, and, in general, conforming to identifiable time-periods of construction. The period of significance extends from 1917 until 1947 when — with construction of buildings #26-#38, #40, and #247 — the park completed expansion plans developed during the historic period. Although only those resources predating the conclusion of World War II are currently being nominated, additional resources will be recommended for inclusion once a postwar context has been prepared. Building- or area-specific histories are provided below.

### Central Residential and Administrative Complex, 1917-1923

For the first eight years after Glacier National Park's establishment, park administrative staff, hampered by limited appropriations, were forced to live in a succession of rented cabins and old U.S. Forest Service ranger stations. Other sites were considered for several years, including various locations in the Apgar-Belton area, Midvale (East Glacier), St. Mary, and even Two Medicine. Only Stephen Mather's purchase of a future administrative site near Belton in 1916 began to lay the matter to rest.

As possible sites were being discussed, so were architectural plans. The first set of drawings for an administrative village were prepared as early as 1911, although the project died for lack of funding. Indeed, funding difficulties delayed construction of any sort for several years, and park workers were forced to operate from a succession of makeshift buildings and leased tourist accommodations. Workspace was generally substandard, and frequent relocation occurred. It was not until 1916, when Stephen Mather purchased a site near Belton for Glacier National Park headquarters, that momentum for the long-needed project began to develop.

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

Building Maintenance Files. Glacier National Park. National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office. Denver, Colorado.

Culpin, Mary Shivers. "National Register Nomination: Headquarters Residential Area Historic District, Glacier National Park, Montana." National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office. Denver, Colorado.

Hufstetler, Mark, "Glacier Historic Structures Narrative Histories and Classified Structure Field Inventory Report," 1987. George C. Ruhle Library and Archives, West Glacier, MT.

"Individual Building Data File: Residences." Records File 76-2, George C. Ruhle Library and Archives, Glacier National Park.

**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**

Acres of Property: 31

UTM References: See Continuation Page

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The historic district boundaries run along the hillside forming the natural eastern edge of the complex, run south along the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, and west along the edge of the forest that marks the natural western edge of the complex. Only the jagged north boundary is not formed by topographic details or natural features.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Ann Hubber/Historian  
 organization: Historical Research Associates, Inc. date: 6/1995  
 street & number: P.O. Box 7086 telephone: (406) 721-1958  
 city or town: Missoula state: MT zip code: 59807-7086

**Property Owner**

name/title: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service  
 street & number: Park Headquarters telephone: (406)888-5441  
 city or town: West Glacier state: MT zip code: 59936

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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### 7. Narrative Description (continued)

Historically, all headquarter buildings, regardless of function, were stained dark brown and were finished with wood shake roofs (18" to weather and doubled every fifth course), painted dark green. The buildings are now painted beige, dark brown, or light green and are most often finished with metal roofs.

#### Location and Setting

The district is located approximately 1/2 mile north of the entrance town of West Glacier and is accessed by a narrow paved road branching from the Going-to-the-Sun Road near the West Entrance Station (building #282). After passing the modern headquarters building, the access road branches, the narrow north fork leading to the residential area and the more substantial east fork leading to the maintenance yard. Both forks meet at the historic administrative building, located near the north bank of the Middle Fork River. Discrete residential areas include the Mission-66 loop at the north end of the complex, outside the district boundaries; a loop of post-war and "temporary" housing forming the northern edge to the district; a loop of "simplified-rustic" homes constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps; and the original housing complex - a neat row of rustic and exaggerated-rustic residences fronting the historic park entrance road and the central administration building. A final row of homes fronting the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, geographically distinct yet architecturally similar to the remainder of the residential complex, forms the southern border of the district. A steep and wooded hillside defines the east border and the resumption of undeveloped forest, beyond the utility yard, forms the west border.

The administration annex and institutional-housing complex form a buffer between the residential area and the utility yard. The utility yard is distinguished by the linear grid placement of the buildings, by the mass, scale and repetitious pattern of building design, and by the virtual absence of trees and the abundance of asphalt -- a stark contrast to the timber found elsewhere within the district.

Resources described below are arranged numerically by function and by placement. Secondary buildings are described with their associated residences, and discrete areas (e.g. a residential loop) are described as a unit. Within this matrix, buildings are listed numerically. Due to the volume of resources within the district, only one description is provided for virtually identical buildings. Please see the Rocky Mountain Regional Office Inventory Forms prepared for each resource to identify minor differences in material or design and for a list of minor modifications. Virtually without exception, the interior contributes to a building's significance; this is true of prosaic garage and warehouse interiors as well as those exhibiting craftsman design features. As established in the Multiple Property Listing Cover Form (see registration requirements) changes in wall and ceiling finishes and upgrading of kitchen and bathroom facilities do not necessarily render an interior "noncontributing"; character-defining interior features have been defined as floorplan and fenestration (including window and door moulding). A higher standard of integrity was demanded, however, of exaggerated-rustic homes in which the use of stone and of wood wall coverings married interior to exterior, creating an overall style.

Unless otherwise indicated, buildings described below possess physical integrity and are contributing components of the Headquarters Historic District.

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### RESIDENTIAL AREA

#### Buildings #1-#9 and #16; associated garages #251, #258, #259

Those buildings associated with the first phase of headquarters development -- including ranger residences #1-#4, the superintendent's residence (#8), and the administration building (#222; see "Administrative Facilities," below) -- are located along the original entrance to the park in an area of flat topography, coniferous trees, and planted lawn. (Historically, the west entry road spanned the Middle Fork just west of headquarters where it then ran parallel to the river before swinging north into headquarters; vestiges of this access remain.) Asphalt pathways connect the buildings with the street and an asphalt sidewalk runs parallel to the street; the junction of the sidewalk and the walks accessing each building were historically finished with flagstone (NPS 1933); except for isolated areas near residences #8 and #16, this flagstone has been removed. Following eastward expansion of the residential district and the associated construction of a loop road and combination garages #252-#255, the front entries of residences along this street were subordinated to the rear entries (see buildings #252-#255, below).

Construction of the assistant superintendent's residence (#16) at the south end of the street and of the commissioner's residence (#9) at the north end marked the extremes of the first phase of headquarter's residential development. Subsequent housing would be concentrated along the bank of the Middle Fork, along a residential loop radiating east of the original homes (and composed entirely of CCC-constructed buildings) or along linear streets lined with small and unassuming seasonal homes.

All buildings within this area were designed by the NPS Landscape Division or Branch of Plans and Design. All are significant examples of rustic architecture, particularly residences #8 and #16, constructed in the exaggerated-rustic style.

#### Ranger's Residence (#1), 1917

Building #1 is a one-and-one-half story wood-frame residence with a front-gable roof. The building rests on a stone and concrete foundation. Lapped horizontal, eight-inch, wood siding covers all exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the roof. A dormer, the front-gable roof design, and a full-length rear porch distinguish the building from neighboring buildings constructed from the same general plan.

Roof features include a large shed-roof dormer on the southeast gable slope, wide eaves with brackets and exposed rafter and purlin ends, and a centered concrete-block chimney (originally stone). The simple square floorplan is broken only by an open porch extending slightly beyond the southern extreme of the front (southwest) elevation and an enclosed porch running the length of the rear (northeast) elevation. A gable roof, created in part of an extension of the southeast gable slope of the principle roof, covers the front porch. A half-hip roof embellished with a gable pediment covers the rear porch. Front-porch features include three wood steps, quarter walls composed of simple wood slats, simple 6' x 6' columns, and the original tongue and groove flooring.

The front door (southwest elevation) is paneled wood with a six-light window and is surrounded with sidelights. The rear door is also paneled and glazed and is paired with a wood-frame screen door. Windows are wood-framed, six-over-one, double-hung, three-over-one double hung, two-light fixed sash, or six-light single sash, paired with wood-

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frame storm windows. The front (southwest) elevation contains a pair of double hung windows within the gable end and two double-hung windows within the ground floor level; the northwest (side) elevation contains two double hung windows; the rear (northeast) elevation contains ribbons of two-light fixed-sash windows within the enclosed porch, two three-over-one double-hung windows on the interior wall of the porch, and a single double-hung window within the gable end; the southeast (side) elevation contains a double-hung window and two six-light single-sash windows; a ribbon of four six-light single-sash runs the length of the dormer.

The two windows at either extreme of the interior wall of the rear porch indicate that the porch was widened to its current full-length configuration sometime after original construction. (Blueprints for the building show a small enclosed porch flanked to either side by three-over-one windows.) The original dark brown or wood stain finish has been painted dark brown. The wood door and window surrounds are painted white. The building is in good condition.

The main floor contains a living room, a sleeping room (converted from a dining room in 1943), kitchen and bath, a glassed-in rear porch (originally screened), and a two-run stairwell to the second floor. The entry from the living room to the sleeping room was converted from a standard-width pedestrian entry to a large "arch-type" entry in 1944 commensurate with the room's conversion to dining room space. A narrow hallway fitted with an original linen closet connects the sleeping-room/dining-room with the bathroom. There are two sleeping rooms upstairs; storage space is provided at the base of the gables in the knee walls.

Original finishes included 4" fir floors (stained and varnished) in the living room, hallways, stairwell, and sleeping rooms; rolled linoleum in the kitchen and bathrooms; celotex (wallboard) walls and ceilings; two-, three-, and five-panel interior doors (including unusually narrow five-panel doors to the closets and between the hallway and bathroom and half-height three-panel doors accessing the upstairs storage space); and five-inch door and window casing. While the "bill of lumber" for the standard "cottage" design specifies wainscoting constructed of 12" rough-finish boards and 2" battens, 1950 maintenance records indicate that only building #4 contained wainscoting.

Extant original finishes include the fir floors (varnished downstairs, painted upstairs and within the stairwell), the original paneled doors and five-inch door and window molding (routed in a beveled pattern in the upstairs bedrooms), and 8" inch baseboards. While not known to be original, the celotex finish on the dining room walls and ceilings, and the linoleum pattern within the back porch are consistent with those finishes found on ca. 1940 residences elsewhere within the district, and are presumed to date to an early remodel.

Modern living room finishes include reconstructed wainscoting (constructed of knotty pine with battens, and stained an orange-brown), sheetrocked upper walls and ceiling, knotty-pine door and window trim, and a vinyl accordion-style door between the living room and dining room. The dining room is unmodified. The bathroom retains no historic finishes. Historic kitchen finishes are limited to the window trim. Alterations to the upstairs are limited to resurfacing of all wall and ceiling surfaces with sheetrock. Light fixtures are modern throughout the building.

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### Ranger's Residence (#2), 1917

Building #2 is a one-and-one-half story wood-frame residence with a side-gable roof. The building rests on a stone and concrete foundation. Lapped 8" horizontal wood siding covers all exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the roof. A front-elevation dormer, the side-gable roof design, and a centered front porch distinguishes the building from neighboring buildings constructed from the same general plan.

Roof features include a small shed-roof dormer offset within the front (southwest) gable slope, wide eaves with exposed purlins, rafter ends, and brackets, and a centered concrete block chimney. The simple square floorplan is broken only by an open porch centered within the front (southwest) elevation and an enclosed rear porch running the length of the rear (northeast) elevation. A gable roof, partially inset within the southwest gable slope of the principle roof, covers the front porch. The wide-eaves, brackets, and sided gable end of the porch roof match those found on the principle roof. Front-porch features include two wood steps, quarter walls covered with lapped siding, simple 6' x 6' columns, and the original tongue and groove flooring.

Doors are paneled wood with six-light windows. The front door is surrounded with sidelights. Windows are wood-framed, six-over-one, double-hung, three-over-one double hung (within the rear elevation, or six-light single sash (within the dormer and the southeast (side) elevation). The building is painted dark brown and is in good condition.

The main floor contains a living room, a sleeping room (converted to a dining room in 1943), kitchen and bath, a glassed-in rear porch (originally screened), and a two-run stairwell to the second floor. The entry from the living room to the sleeping room was converted from a standard-width pedestrian entry to a large "arch-type" entry in 1944 commensurate with the room's conversion to dining room space. A narrow hallway fitted with an original linen closet connects the sleeping-room/dining-room/office with the bathroom. There are two sleeping rooms upstairs; the ceilings follow the roof line and storage space is provided at the base of the gables in the knee walls. All rooms but the bathroom are currently being used as offices.

Original finishes included 2" oak floors (stained and varnished) in the living room and dining room, 4" fir floors (painted) in the stairwell, upstairs bedrooms, and porches; rolled vinyl in the kitchen and bathrooms; two-, three-, and five-panel interior doors (including unusually narrow five-panel doors to the closets and between the hallway and bathroom and half-height three-panel doors accessing the upstairs storage space); and 5" door and window casing. While the "bill of lumber" for the standard "cottage" design specifies wainscotting constructed of 12" rough-finish boards and 2" battens, 1950 maintenance records indicate that only building #4 contained wainscotting.

Extant historic finishes include the wood floors (varnished downstairs, painted upstairs and within the stairwell), the original paneled doors and 5" door and window molding (with curved bottom component), the celotex finish on the dining room walls and ceilings, 8" baseboards, and what appears to be a vintage (ca. 1940s or 1950s) linoleum pattern within the back porch.

Modern living room finishes include new wainscotting (constructed of knotty pine with battens, and stained an orange-brown), sheetrocked upper walls and ceiling, knotty-pine door and window trim, and a vinyl accordion-style door between the living room and dining room. The dining room does not appear to have been modified since the installation of celotex wall and ceiling panels, possibly in the 1940s. The bathroom retains no historic finishes. Historic kitchen



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finishes are limited to the window trim. Alterations to the upstairs are limited to resurfacing of all wall and ceiling surfaces with sheetrock. Light fixtures are modern throughout the building. The floorplan dates to the historic period.

### Ranger's Residence (#3), 1917

Building #3 is a one-and-one-half story wood-frame residence with a front-gable roof. The building rests on a concrete foundation. Lapped horizontal 8" wood siding covers all exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the roof. The lack of dormers, the front-gable roof design, and the centered front porch with half-hip roof distinguish residence #3 from neighboring buildings constructed from the same general plan.

Roof features include wide eaves with exposed purlins, rafter ends, and brackets, and a centered concrete block chimney. The simple square floorplan is broken only by an open porch centered within the front (southwest) elevation and an enclosed rear porch running 3/4 of the length of the rear (northeast) elevation. A half-hip roof covers the front porch. A half-hip roof embellished with a gable pediment covers the rear porch. Front-porch features include two wood steps, quarter walls constructed of wood slats installed in an "X" pattern, simple 6' x 6' columns, and the original tongue and groove flooring.

Doors (located within the front and rear elevations) are paneled wood with six-light windows. The front door is surrounded with sidelights of multicolored glass. Windows are wood-framed, six-over-one, double-hung (flanking the front porch, symmetrically located across the side elevations and within the gable ends), three-over-one double hung (within the rear elevation), six-light single sash (within the southeast (side) elevation), or two-light fixed sash within the rear porch. The original dark brown wood stain finish has been painted dark brown. The building is in good condition.

The main floor contains a living room, a sleeping room (converted to a dining room in 1943), kitchen and bath, a glassed-in rear porch (originally screened), and a two-run stairwell to the second floor. The entry from the living room to the sleeping room was converted from a standard-width pedestrian entry to a large "arch-type" entry in 1944 commensurate with the room's conversion to dining room space. A narrow hallway connects the sleeping-room/dining-room/office with the bathroom; the hallway linen closet found in dwellings 1, 2, and 4 has been removed and replaced with a storage area accessed through a small door constructed of beveled tongue and groove planks. There are two bedrooms upstairs; the bedroom ceilings follow the roof line and storage space is provided at the base of the gables in the knee walls. All rooms are currently being used as offices.

Original finishes included 2" oak floors (stained and varnished) in the living room and dining room, 4" fir floors (painted) in the stairwell, upstairs bedrooms, and porches; rolled linoleum in the kitchen and bathrooms; two-, three-, and five-panel interior doors (including unusually narrow five-panel doors to the closets and between the hallway and bathroom and half-height three-panel doors accessing the upstairs storage space); and 5" door and window casing. While the "bill of lumber" for the standard "cottage" design specifies wainscoting constructed of 12" rough-finish boards and 2" battens, 1950 maintenance records indicate that only building #4 contained wainscoting.

Extant original finishes include the wood floors (varnished downstairs, painted upstairs), the original paneled doors and 5" door and window molding (with curved bottom component) in all but the southwest bedroom, 8" baseboards, and what appears to be a vintage (ca. 1940s or 1950s) linoleum pattern within the back porch. The floorplan dates to the historic period.

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Modern finishes include new living room wainscoting (constructed of knotty pine with battens, and stained an orange-brown), knotty-pine door and window trim, and a vinyl accordion-style door between the living room and dining room. Wall and ceiling surfaces throughout the house have been sheetrocked, the stairwell is carpeted, and the original door and window surrounds within the southwest bedroom have been replaced by modern 1 1/2" molding. The bathroom retains no historic finishes. Historic kitchen finishes are limited to the window trim. Light fixtures are modern throughout the building.

### **Ranger's Residence (Building #4), 1917**

Building #4 is a one-and-one-half story wood-frame residence with a side-gable roof. The building rests on a concrete foundation. Lapped horizontal 8" wood siding covers all exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the roof. A front-elevation dormer, the side-gable roof design, and an offset front porch distinguish residence #4 from neighboring buildings constructed from the same general plan.

Roof features include a small shed-roof dormer located within the front (west) gable slope, wide eaves with brackets and exposed purlins and rafter ends, and a centered concrete block chimney. The simple square floorplan is broken only by an open porch extending slightly beyond the southern extreme of the front (west) elevation and an enclosed rear porch centered within the rear (northeast) elevation. A shed roof, created by an extension of the west gable slope of the principle roof, covers the front porch. A similar shed roof, created by an extension of the rear gable slope, covers the rear porch. Front-porch features include two wood steps, simple 6' x 6' columns, and the original tongue and groove flooring. In contrast to the front porches of buildings 1-3, there are no porch quarter walls.

The front door is paneled wood with six-light windows surrounded with sidelights. The rear door contains one panel and one-light and is paired with a wood-frame screen door. Windows are wood-framed, six-over-one, double-hung, three-over-one double hung (within the rear elevation), six-light single sash (within the southeast (side) elevation and within the dormer), or two-light fixed sash (within the rear porch). The original stain finish has been painted green. The building is in good condition.

The main floor contains a living room, a sleeping room (converted to a dining room in 1943), kitchen and bath, a glassed-in rear porch (originally screened), and a two-run stairwell to the second floor. The entry from the living room to the sleeping room was converted from a standard-width pedestrian entry to a large "arch-type" entry in 1944 commensurate with the room's conversion to dining room space. A narrow hallway with a built-in linen closet connects the sleeping-room/dining-room with the bathroom. There are two bedrooms upstairs; the irregular ceilings follow the roof line and storage space is provided at the base of the gables in the knee walls.

Original finishes included 2" oak floors (stained and varnished) in the living room and dining room, 4" fir floors in the stairwell (varnished), upstairs bedrooms (painted), and porches; rolled linoleum in the kitchen and bathrooms; two-, three-, and five-panel interior doors (including unusually narrow five-panel doors to the closets and between the hallway and bathroom and half-height three-panel doors accessing the upstairs storage space); and 5" door and window casing. (In contrast to dwellings 1-3, a "chest-of-drawers" has been constructed within one of the two south-bedroom storage spaces; these drawers appear to date to the historic period.) While the "bill of lumber" for the standard "cottage" design

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specifies wainscotting constructed of 12" rough-finish boards and 2" battens, 1950 maintenance records indicate that only building #4 contained wainscotting.

Extant original finishes include the wood floors (varnished downstairs, painted upstairs), the original paneled doors and 5" door and window molding (with curved bottom component) in all but the living room and upstairs bedrooms, 8" baseboards, and what appears to be a vintage (ca. 1940s or 1950s) linoleum pattern within both the kitchen and the back porch. The floorplan dates to the historic period.

Modern living room finishes include new wainscotting (constructed of knotty pine with battens, and stained an orange-brown), knotty-pine door and window trim, and a vinyl accordion-style door between the living room and dining room. Wall and ceiling surfaces throughout the house have been sheetrocked, and the original door and window surrounds within the upstairs bedrooms have been replaced by modern 1 1/2" molding. The bathroom retains no historic finishes. Historic kitchen finishes are limited to the window trim and possibly the linoleum pattern. Light fixtures are modern throughout the building and a modern gas heater has been mounted to an interior living room wall.

### Superintendent's Residence (#8), 1923

Building #8 is an imposing 1-1/2 story residence with a side-gable roof and a stone foundation (patched with concrete). The original shingle roof (doubled every fifth course) has been replaced with modern metal panels in the post-historic period. The first-floor level is of saddle-notched log construction with cement chinking and square-cut log ends. The upper portion of the building is wood-framed, sided with wood shingles. The simple rectangular floorplan is broken only by an enclosed porch/sun room centered within the rear elevation and by an offset open front porch protected by an extension of the front gable slope. The front porch is supported by log columns and retains the original flagstone floor surface. The rear porch is sided with lapped siding.

Roof features include exposed rafter ends and a large shed-roof dormer projecting outward over the front porch. The partial extension of the front gable slope accommodates this dormer, protects the front porch, and results in a modified salt-box roof design. A large and imposing native-stone chimney dominates the south (side) elevation. A smaller brick chimney with metal flue protrudes from low in the west gable slope.

Doors, of recent vintage and located within the front and rear elevations, are unpaneled wood with single-light fenestration. Windows are wood-framed, paired with aluminum-framed storms. Most are four-over-four double-hung, most often grouped in ribbons of two or three (a pair of windows is located on either side of the front entry; a ribbon of three windows is located at the ground level of the west elevation and a pair of windows and a single window are located at the second-floor level. Two-over-two double-hung windows within the west elevation indicate the location of the kitchen. Single-sash two-light windows within the rear porch date to 1943 when the screened porch was enclosed. Large 21-light windows flank the native-stone chimney within the ground floor of the east elevation; the upper floor contains two pair of four-over-four double hung windows.

Landscape features include a flagstone patio adjacent to the south elevation and a detached patio area off of the east elevation. The original dark stain has been painted brown. The building is in good condition.

There are seven rooms and two bathrooms in the superintendent's residence, divided between two living levels. The first floor contains a living room, dining room, kitchen, enclosed sun porch, and back entry hall. Original interior

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finishes included plaster walls and ceilings, and oak, fir, or linoleum floors. Living room features included varnished wainscoting, built-in bookcases, an open stairwell, a river-stone fireplace flanked by large windows, and an elaborate ceiling design in which the upper-level floor beams are exposed.

The living room has survived virtually unaltered. The five-inch baseboards and the door and window surrounds remain varnished rather than painted, and the oak floors, wainscoting (constructed of varnished plywood with battens), bookcases, and open stairwell (with oak tread and risers, simple newel post and square oak slats) are unchanged. Alterations to the fireplace -- constructed of uncoursed native stone below the firebox and coursed stone above -- are limited to the addition of a wood-burning stove insert. Small stones imbedded in cement scored and colored to simulate wood form the floor-level hearth. The ceiling of paneled wood with large exposed framing members remains a dominant component of the room.

All baseboards and door and window surrounds in the dining room have been painted; it is not known if this is a variation on the original interior specifications. The oak floor remains exposed. Walls and ceilings are finished with celotex and battens. The French door between the dining room and living room has been removed.

Extant historic finishes in the kitchen are limited to the original door and window surrounds. The unpaneled enamel-painted cupboard doors are identical to those found throughout the headquarters area and date to the post-historic period. Vinyl tiles finished with vinyl baseboards cover the floor, and sheetrock covers the ceiling and exposed wall surfaces. All appliances are modern.

The sun porch, located in what was originally a screened porch, has been remodeled within the past ten years. Wall-to-wall carpet covers the floor. Sisal wallpaper now extends to the window level on all exterior walls and the upper walls and ceiling are sheetrocked. The historic (ca. 1943) window surrounds remain in place.

The stairway to the second floor is open to the living room for the first run and enclosed for the short second run. The ceiling line of the three upstairs bedrooms and two full baths follows the exterior roof configuration. All walls and ceilings are plastered. The original five-inch door and window surrounds remain in place, as do the majority of the original two-panel doors. An accordion door currently opens to the closet in the south bedroom and modern plywood doors have been installed in the linen closet at the stair landing. Both bathroom are fitted with modern fixtures and vinyl tile floors. Lighting fixtures throughout the house are modern.

### Garage (#258), 1923

The superintendent's garage is located west of the residence, at the westward point of the circular drive providing access. The building rests on a concrete-slab foundation and is of exposed-log construction with vertical board and batten exterior walls. The garage has a front-facing gable roof, covered with standing-seam metal and featuring wide eaves and exposed log rafter and purlin ends. Original four-light by four-light casement windows are centered within the rear and both side elevations (one per elevation). The original side-hinged, cross-braced wooden vehicular doors have been replaced in the post-historic period by an aluminum twelve-panel, three-light overhead door. The three-panel, four-light pedestrian door, located to the north of the vehicular door within the front elevation, appears to date to the historic period. The building retains its original dark stain exterior finish and is in generally good condition.

The interior wall surfaces are covered with unfinished plywood of recent vintage. The floor is concrete.

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### Commissioner's Residence (#9), 1929

Building #9 is a two-story wood-frame residence with a simple rectangular floorplan. The building is sided with 12" (10" to weather) lapped horizontal wood siding, roofed with modern metal panels, and rests on a concrete foundation. Its wood-framed saltbox roof is broken by a large shed-roof dormer originating at the ridge line and extending nearly the full length of the front (west) gable slope building. Roof features include exposed rafter ends, wide eaves, and two chimneys, both faced with coursed, rough-cut stone. The west gable slope shelters an inset wood-framed front porch, located at the northern extreme of the front elevation. Porch features include wood railings, 10" x 10" columns, and tongue-and-groove flooring. There is also a small entry stoop offset within the rear elevation, protected by a gable roof and featuring dimensional lumber railings and 6" x 6" columns. This entry stoop appears to be an addition: blueprints indicate that the rear elevation originally featured a screened-in porch. The screened component has since been enclosed with multi-light double-hung windows and now serves as a pantry.

The front door contains twenty panels and one small light and -- although not conforming to original design specifications -- may date to the historic period. The rear entry is unglazed and is not historic. Windows are wood-framed, either four-over-four or two-over-two, double-hung, and are paired with aluminum-frame screens. (The front elevation contains a ribbon of three and a pair of windows at the ground floor level and a pair of windows centered within the dormer. The north (side) elevation contains a single window within the open porch and a pair of windows at both the first and second floor levels. Windows within the rear elevation are asymmetrically placed and include a pair of double hung windows, a ribbon of three windows, and two single windows within the ground level and three pair of windows within the upper level.) The original dark brown stain has been painted green. The building is in good condition.

Residence #9 has two living levels and a partial basement. The main floor contains a living room, dining room, kitchen, utility room/pantry, half-bath, and an office. The second floor contains three bedrooms and a full bath. A hallway with an open banister overlooks the stairwell.

Although all cupboard doors and appliances in the kitchen are modern, the door and window surrounds and plaster walls and ceilings date to the historic period. The linoleum pattern within the pantry may date to the 1940s or 1950s. The kitchen linoleum is modern.

The dining room is also plastered and retains the original door and window surrounds. The fir floors, however, have been covered with wall-to-wall carpet. The chandelier, brass with four simple frosted-glass shades, is one of few light fixtures in the headquarters area that dates to the historic period.

The living room retains the original plaster walls and ceilings, varnished four-inch fir floors, and five-inch door and window casing. A fireplace of coursed and cut stone dominates the east interior wall. The floor-level hearth is composed of river rock set in cement. A wide entry without a door connects the living room with the dining room; French doors lead from the living room to the stairwell, half-bath, and study.

The study, half-bath, and stairwell radiate from a small hallway. Both the hallway and study are finished with plaster walls and ceilings, and vinyl floor tiles. A sliding hollow-core door accesses the study closet. Although all fixtures within the bathroom are modern, the linoleum pattern may date to the historic period. The single-run carpeted stairwell extends to an open landing; square slats, now painted, separate the landing from the stairwell.

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All three upstairs bedrooms are carpeted, although the original four-inch varnished fir floors remain visible in the closets. The original plaster wall and ceiling surfaces, five-inch door and window surrounds, and five-panel doors remain intact. There are no historic finishes or fixtures in the bathroom.

### Garage (#259), 1929

Garage #259 is a single-story wood-frame building with a simple rectangular floorplan. The foundation type is indiscernible. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers the exterior walls and shingles cover the wood-framed, side-facing gable roof. Roof features include exposed rafter and purlin ends. The hinged garage door, offset within the front (west) elevation is central-hinged, and composed of four plywood panels. Fenestration is now limited to a single, wood-framed, six-light fixed-sash window in the east elevation. A window of similar size within the north elevation has been replaced with a tongue-and-groove panel. The original dark brown paint has been painted green. The building is in only fair condition, with obvious settling and cracking.

The interior of the building has a dirt floor, unfinished walls, and an open, exposed truss ceiling.

### Assistant Superintendent's Residence (#16), 1930

Building #16 is an imposing two-story wood-frame residence resting on a stone and concrete foundation. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers all exterior elevations; the building was originally finished with vertical board-and-batten siding on the upper floor. Modern metal panels cover the side-gable roof. The simple rectangular footprint is broken only by a square second-story bay (originating low on the north (rear) gable and extending beyond the plane of the rear elevation) and by centered front and rear porches. These elaborately constructed porches provide the house with its most notable architectural detail.

A boxed-in shed roof with exposed rafters protects the front (riverside) porch. Twelve-inch square wood columns extend from horizontal timbers to large columns/quarter walls constructed of coursed uncut stone. Stone walls extend beyond the west column, creating a raised terrace area. Three centrally-placed stone-faced steps access the porch. An elaborate ten-light (beveled) door paired with an incongruous aluminum screen door provides access to the building. The cement porch floor may represent an alteration.

A shed roof, providing partial structural support for the second-story bay, protects the back porch. This roof is supported by 8" x 18" lookouts tied into adze-finished crossbraces and secured with wooden pegs. This brace configuration extends to 8" x 8" adzed posts that in turn extend to stone quarter walls. Cement steps, located on the porch's east elevation, access the porch and an eight-light paneled door with an aluminum screen leads to the interior.

A beautifully crafted exterior stone chimney constructed of coursed uncut stone bifurcates the west (side) elevation. (Building specifications remind builders to "tie chimney to sheathing with metal ties in each joint.")

Windows are wood-framed, four-over-four double-hung arranged in pairs and symmetrically located in all elevations. The windows are paired with wood-framed, two-light (vertical) storm windows, or aluminum-framed two-light (horizontal) storms. The west-elevation chimney is flanked on both sides, at both elevations, by pairs of four-over-four double hung windows and at the attic level by triangular louvered vents. The front elevation contains two pair of windows (one pair to either side of the porch) within the ground level. The second story level contains a single window

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centered above the porch and flanked to either side by a pair of windows. Fenestration within the ground level of the rear elevation includes a pair of windows to the east of the porch, and a small window within the porch confines. The east (side) elevation contains two pair of windows (of unequal size) at both the ground and second story levels. The original dark stain finish has been painted green. The building is in good condition.

The interior has two living levels and a partial basement with cement walls and floor. The original room configuration is intact. Original interior finishes included plaster walls and ceilings and four-inch fir floors, varnished. The fireplace mantel was constructed of heavy timbers and a copper hood with a green-acid finish partially covered the firebox. Decorative features included an open stairwell, French doors between the front entry/living room, and a built-in corner hutch in the dining room. Kitchen and bathroom cupboard units were paneled.

The historic paneled doors and four-inch window and door surrounds remain in place throughout the house. The fir floors have been covered with wall-to-wall carpet due to excessive splintering and water damage. (Maintenance personnel report that the floors are too thin to be refinished.) The eight-inch baseboards also remain in place although partially hidden by carpeting. Unless otherwise indicated, wall and ceiling surfaces are plastered and all lighting fixtures are modern.

The rear entry and adjacent kitchen are finished with wallpaper "wainscoting," and new linoleum floors. The plaster ceiling in the entry was recently replaced with sheetrock. Although the original paneled cupboard doors have been replaced with unpaneled plywood doors identical to those throughout the headquarters area, the historic cupboard placement remains intact. An eight-light door leads from the kitchen to the dining room.

The dining room remains relatively unchanged, with the exception of the wall-to-wall carpet. The multi-light windows overlooking the river and the custom-built china hutch remain dominant elements.

The front entry, dividing the living room and the dining room, is defined by the open stairwell and the multi-light front door. The newel post and slats (demarcating the east "wall" of the stairway and dividing the upstairs from the stairwell) are angular, painted white. The stairs are carpeted and the west "interior" wall of the stairwell has been covered with sheetrock. The French doors leading from the entry to the living room have been removed.

The stone fireplace (west wall) and the multi-light windows overlooking the river and porch terrace (south wall) dominate the living room. Alterations to the fireplace include the removal of the copper hood and the addition of a cast-iron stove insert.

The upstairs contains four bedrooms and a bathroom. With the exception of the carpeting, the southeast and west bedrooms retain their historic finishes. The ceilings in the northeast and northwest bedrooms are covered with acoustic tiles. In contrast to the remainder of the house, the window and door surrounds in the northeast bedroom are unpainted.

All bathroom fixtures and finishes are modern.

### Garage (#251), 1930

Garage #251 is a single story wood-frame building resting on a wood-sill foundation. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers the exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the wood-frame side-gable roof. Roof features include exposed rafter and purlin ends. Features are limited to a center-hinged "awning-style" plywood-panel vehicular door,

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offset within the southeast elevation, and a plywood panel pedestrian entry within the southwest elevation. The original dark stain has been painted beige. The building is in generally good condition, with some cracking evident.

The interior was inaccessible at the time of the 1992 survey. In 1987, the interior consisted of two rooms, both with unfinished walls and ceilings. There is no record of interior modification.

### Residences #10-12, #15, #17; associated garages

Although geographically distinct, these units are all based on Landscape Division drawing No. NP-GLA G-87/NP-GLA 18 and feature only minor variations in material and style. Residences 10, 11, 12, and 15 are located on the culdesac running through sparse forest on the north edge of the Middle Fork River. Their construction initiated development of a second residential compound within the larger headquarters complex. The area has not been formally landscaped; pathways between the homes are generally impromptu rather than designed and native vegetation continues to dominate, although each residence is surrounded by lawn. Residence #6/17, virtually identical to residence #10, was constructed in 1930 along the original entrance to the park. CCC crews constructed the associated garages in the 1930s.

### Building #10, 1927 and Garage #260, 1928

Residence #10 is a single-story wood frame building. Lapped horizontal wood siding (8" to weather) covers the exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the front-gable roof. The building rests on a concrete foundation of recent vintage. Roof features include a concrete block chimney in the gable ridge (originally stone faced) and exposed rafter and purlin ends.

Only the open front porch, offset within the south elevation, breaks the rectangular footprint. The porch is protected by a boxed-in gable roof constructed in part of a southward extension of the east-gable slope of the primary roof. Porch features include a simple wood-slat railing and tongue-and-groove flooring. A shallow gable pediment supported by decorative knee braces protects the rear entry. The enclosed rear porch/utility room is incorporated under the primary roof and, from the exterior, is not discernable as a separate space.

Both the front and rear door are paneled wood with a large, single-light window and are paired with wood-frame screens. Windows are wood-framed, one-over-one, double-hung with wood-framed six-light storms. (The side elevations contain two pair of windows and a single window. The front elevation contains two pair of windows, one west of the porch, the second located under the gable roof. The rear porch/entry is flanked by a single window (to the east) and a pair of windows (to the west). Both gable ends contain louvered wood vents. The original dark stain finish has been covered by green paint. The building is in good condition.

The interior has a single living level, containing a living room, two bedrooms, a bathroom, a kitchen and a space designated an enclosed rear porch/utility room on historic maintenance records. This floorplan conforms to the original design.

Interior finishes at the end of the historic period included celotex walls and ceilings (finished with flat and enamel paint, respectively) and varnished 3" fir floors in all but the linoleum-covered kitchen and bathroom. The enclosed back porch/utility area was finished with 1 x 4 boards, painted, and has a painted fir floor.



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Sheetrock currently covers all wall and ceiling surfaces. Although the fir floors are exposed in the bedrooms and hallway, the living room floor is in need of refinishing and is currently covered with a shag rug. Rolled linoleum in a vintage pattern (1940s or 1950s) covers the kitchen floor. All door and window surrounds are modern, 1 1/2" wide with a curved edge. However, the original five-panel interior doors -- some with vintage hardware -- remain in place.

Fixed furnishings include the original linen closet built in to the hallway and a cast-iron woodburning stove set on a metal hearth and surrounded by a "Z-brick" wall protector. Lighting fixtures throughout the house are modern.

The kitchen countertop, backsplash, and appliances all date to the modern period. The enameled plywood cupboard doors match those found throughout the headquarters area and are also believed to date to the post-historic period. All bathroom finishes and fixtures are modern.

**Garage #260** is a one-story wood-frame square building constructed on a concrete-pier foundation. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers the exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the wood-frame, side-gable roof. Roof features include exposed rafter and purlin ends. The garage door, offset within the front (south) elevation, is constructed of vertical tongue-and-groove planks secured with cross-bracing and slides on a horizontal cross bar. The pedestrian door offset within the south elevation is also constructed of vertical tongue-and-groove secured with cross braces. Both doors appear to be original. Fenestration is limited to two small, wood-frame, six-light windows in the north and west elevations. The original dark stain has been painted beige. The building is in generally good condition, although some cracking is evident.

The building has a concrete floor poured in 1964 when the building was moved approximately 10 feet. The interior walls and the ceiling are unfinished, with the framing/exterior siding and the roof-truss system exposed.

### **Building #11, 1928**

**Residence #11** is a single-story wood frame building resting on a concrete foundation of recent vintage. Lapped horizontal wood siding (8" to weather) covers the exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the front-gable roof. Roof features include a concrete block chimney in the gable ridge (originally stone faced) wide eaves, and exposed purlin ends. The side eaves have been enclosed, hiding the rafter ends; this may represent an alteration. The rectangular floorplan is broken by offset front and rear porches and by a small extension to the west elevation. (The west-elevation extension is incorporated under the primary roof, is shown on a 1933 map of the area, and is assumed to be original to the building.)

The front porch, protected by a front-gable roof created in part from a southward extension of the east gable slope of the primary roof, has been enclosed with like materials during the post-historic period. (The porch is described in the construction completion report as "a very nice, large built on front porch and in a 1951 maintenance plan as "open.") In contrast to buildings #10 and #12, the rear porch is a distinct component, offset within the north elevation and protected by a front gable roof constructed in part of an extension of the east gable slope of the primary roof.

Both the front and rear door are paneled wood with a large, single-light window and are paired with wood-frame screens. Simple two-step wooden stoops provide access. Windows are wood-framed, one-over-one, double-hung with wood-framed six-light storms. Windows are most often grouped in ribbons of two or three and are embellished with wide

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window surrounds. Smaller one-over-one windows, also arranged in ribbons, wrap around all three elevations of the rear porch. A pair of one-over-one double hung windows is centered within the enclosed front porch; this window grouping is finished with wide window surrounds similar to those found within the primary component. The gable ends contain louvered wood vents. The original dark stain finish has been painted green. The building is in good condition.

The interior has a single living level, containing the enclosed porch spaces, a living room, two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a kitchen. The "sun room" (originally the front porch) is the only alteration to the original floorplan.

Interior finishes during the historic period included plaster walls and ceilings (finished with flat and enamel paint) and varnished 3" fir floors in all but the linoleum-covered kitchen and bathroom. The enclosed back porch/utility area was finished with painted-sheathing walls, a painted 1" x 4" plank ceiling, and a painted fir floor.

Sheetrock currently covers all wall and ceiling surfaces. The varnished fir floors remain exposed in the living room, bedrooms, and hallway. The utility room porch, bathroom, and kitchen floors are surfaced with rolled linoleum and the sun room is carpeted. The historic 4-inch door and window casings, curved at the outer edge, remain in place. Door and window surrounds within the front porch are 2 1/2" wide, of flat rather than curved design. All interior doors are five-panel wood, some with original hardware.

Fixed furnishings include the original linen closet built into the hallway and a bank of bookshelves dividing the living room and the sun room/front porch. These bookcases likely disguise scars created by the removal of what would originally have been an exterior wall with windows. Although the cupboard placement in the kitchen likely reflects the historic placement, the enameled plywood cupboard doors match those found throughout the headquarters area and are believed to date to the post-historic period. The original brick chimney remains between the living room and the kitchen; although the brick is exposed in the living room, the kitchen elevation has been surfaced with sheetrock. Lighting fixtures throughout the house are of a modern. Kitchen and bathroom fixtures are modern.

### Building #12, 1928

Residence #12 is a single-story wood frame building. Lapped horizontal wood siding (8" to weather) covers the exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the front-gable roof. The building rests on a concrete foundation. Roof features include a concrete block chimney in the gable ridge (originally stone faced) and exposed purlin and rafter ends.

Only the open front porch, offset within the south elevation, breaks the rectangular footprint. The porch is protected by a boxed-in gable roof constructed in part of a southward extension of the east-gable slope of the primary roof. Porch features include a simple wood-slat railing and tongue-and-groove flooring. A shallow gable pediment supported by decorative knee braces protects the rear entry. The enclosed rear porch/utility room is incorporated under the primary roof and, from the exterior, is not discernable as a separate space.

Both the front and rear door are paneled wood with a large, single-light window and are paired with wood-frame screens. Windows are wood-framed, one-over-one, double-hung with wood-framed six-light storms. (The front elevation contains two pair of windows, one to the west of the porch, the second protected by the porch roof. The east (side) elevation contains a ribbon of three windows, a pair of windows, and a small single window. The rear elevation porch/entry is flanked on either side by a pair of windows. The west (side) elevation contains a small single window

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flanked on either side by a pair of windows. Both gable ends contain louvered wood vents. The original dark stain finish has been painted green. The building is in good condition.

The interior has a single living level, containing a living room, two bedrooms, a bathroom, a kitchen, and a space designated an enclosed rear porch/utility room on historic maintenance records. This floorplan conforms to the original design. Interior finishes in the historic period included celotex walls in the back porch and plaster walls elsewhere (finished with flat and enamel paint). Ceilings were finished with plaster, plaster board, and celotex. Living room floors were 1 1/2" oak, bedroom, hall, and rear porch floors were 3" fir, and linoleum covered the kitchen and bathroom floors.

In 1987, the interior was described as having plaster walls and ceilings, with some formica wall surfaces in the kitchen. Wood floors remained exposed in the living room and bedroom and linoleum covered the floors of the kitchen, bathroom, and rear porch. HRA's field crew was unable to access the interior of residence #12 and thus could not verify or elaborate upon the 1987 description.

### **Double garage #261, 1928**

Double garage #261 serves residents of buildings #11 and #12. This is a single-story wood-frame rectangular building constructed on a concrete foundation. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers the exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the wood-frame side-gable roof. Roof features include exposed rafter ends. Two four-panel hinged vehicular doors are centered within the front (northeast) elevation. Each door is flanked by a five-panel pedestrian door. Fenestration includes two six-light wood-frame windows within the rear elevation and a six-light triple-sash window centered within the northwest (side) elevation. A window of similar size within the southeast wall has been replaced with a hinged shutter. In contrast to other garages in the headquarters district, there are no door and window surrounds, only casing. The building, originally stained, is now painted light green and is in generally good condition, with minor cracking and settling evident.

The building is divided into two rooms. The floor is concrete. The walls are unfinished, with the framing system and exterior walls exposed. Plywood panels form the ceiling.

### **Building #15, 1938, and Garage/Woodshed #263, 1939**

Residence #15 is a single-story wood frame building resting on a concrete foundation of recent vintage. Lapped horizontal wood siding (8" to weather) covers the exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the front-gable roof. Roof features include a concrete block chimney in the gable ridge (originally stone faced), and narrow enclosed eaves. The square footprint is broken by offset front and rear porches and by a small extension to the west elevation. (The west elevation extension is shown on drawing No. 2013 and is original to the building.)

The front porch is offset within the south elevation and is protected by an enclosed front-gable roof created in part from a southward extension of the east gable slope of the primary roof. The original jig-sawed wood slats/railing have been removed and the original 10" x 10" columns have been replaced with 6" x 6" posts. The fully enclosed rear porch is offset within the north elevation and is protected by a front gable roof constructed in part of an extension of the east gable slope of the primary roof.

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Both the front and rear door are paneled wood with a large, single-light window and are paired with wood-frame screens. While the paneled rear door conforms to original specifications, the front door may have replaced the four-light "plank" door specified in the blueprints. Simple two-step wooden stoops (in contrast to the stone-faced steps specified in the original drawings) provide access. Windows are wood-framed, one-over-one, double-hung with wood-framed six-light and four-light storms. Windows are most often grouped in ribbons of two or three embellished with wide window surrounds. Smaller one-over-one double hung windows with six-light storms, also arranged in ribbons, wrap around all three elevations of the back porch. All gable ends contain louvered wood vents. The original dark stain finish has been painted beige. The building is in good condition.

The interior has a single living level, containing the enclosed rear porch space, a living room, two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a kitchen. Interior finishes at the end of the historic period (1951) included plaster walls and ceilings and varnished three-inch fir floors in all but the linoleum-covered kitchen and bathroom. Painted three-inch siding covered the walls of the back porch, painted sheathing covered the ceiling, and painted fir planks covered the floor.

In 1987, the interior was described as having plaster walls and ceilings, with some formica wall surfaces in the kitchen. Wood floors remained exposed in the living room and bedroom and linoleum covered the floors of the kitchen, bathroom, and rear porch. Additional interior features were not described. HRA's field crew was unable to access the interior of residence #15 and thus could not verify or elaborate upon the 1987 description.

Garage #263 is one of a series of at least nine combination garage and woodshed facilities built by the CCC in the headquarters area between 1938 and 1941, from Drawing No. NP GLA-3146. See "Combination Garage and Woodshed," below, for a full description.

### Building #17, 1930

Residence #17 is a single-story wood-frame building resting on a concrete foundation. Horizontal wood siding covers all exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the front-gable roof. Roof features include exposed purlins and rafters and a central brick chimney (originally stone-faced). The simple rectangular footprint is broken only by the offset front porch. The porch is protected by a front gable roof created in part by a westward extension of the south gable slope of the primary component. The rear porch is incorporated under the primary roof and was originally screened. The screens have since been replaced with six-light fixed-sash windows. Doors are three paneled, one-light and are paired with six-light wood-frame storms.

Windows are wood-framed, one-over-one, double-hung with wood-framed screens. They are most often grouped in pairs and are embellished with wide window surrounds. (The front elevation contains a pair of windows north of the porch and a pair of windows within the porch confines. The north (side) elevation contains a single window flanked on either side by a pair of windows. The rear elevation entry is flanked to either side by a pair of six-light fixed sash windows. The south (side) elevation contains two pair of double hung windows and a pair of six-light fixed-sash windows; this later window grouping is tied to the rear elevation porch fenestration by a shared surround.) The original dark stain finish has been painted beige, with light green trim on the window and door surrounds. The building is in good condition.

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The interior has a single living level, containing a living room, two bedrooms, a bathroom, a kitchen, and a space designated as an enclosed rear porch/utility room on historic maintenance records. This floorplan conforms to the original design.

Interior finishes at the end of the historic period included celotex walls and ceilings (finished with flat and enamel paint, respectively) and varnished 4" fir floors in all but the linoleum-covered kitchen and bathroom. The enclosed back porch/utility area was finished with 1" x 4" boards, painted, and has a painted fir floor. These finishes remain essentially unchanged, although textured sheetrock now covers the wall and ceiling surfaces. Additional historic features include the original 8" baseboards, 4" door and window surrounds, and three- and five-panel doors, some with vintage hardware. (The narrow five-panel closet door in the east bedroom has been removed.) The kitchen is one of few in the headquarters area to retain the original paneled cupboard doors and historic linoleum pattern. All bathroom and kitchen fixtures and appliances are modern, as are the light fixtures.

### **CCC-constructed Residences #18-#25; CCC-constructed Garages and Woodsheds (#252-255), 1934-1941**

In 1934, armed with standard plans drawn by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design, members of Glacier's 8 CCC camps initiated construction of a large residential loop. Buildings #18 and #19 made use of Drawing No. NP-GLA 87 used a decade earlier on residences #10-17 and architecturally are associated with pre depression-era NPS design. Combination garage/woodsheds #252-#255, and residences 20-25 are constructed in a simplified-rustic style used for CCC-constructed buildings throughout the park system. The buildings are located in a wooded setting north northeast of the original headquarters residential complex. A curved driveway, connecting with the east and west extremes of the original access road to the park, provides vehicular access to the front elevations of the garages and of residences #18-#20 and to the rear elevations of buildings #21-25 (see site map). An asphalt walkway, dating to the historic period and following the general curvature of the roadway, runs between residences 1-4 and 21-25, providing pedestrian access to the front elevations of buildings 21-25. Additional pathways between the individual buildings are impromptu rather than landscaped.

### **Building #18, 1941**

Building 18 is a single-story wood-frame dwelling resting on a concrete-pier foundation. Only the open front porch, the enclosed rear porch, and a small extension centered within the north elevation (and providing interior closet space) alter the square footprint. Ten-inch redwood lapped siding covers the exterior walls and corrugated metal covers the front-gable roof. Roof features include exposed square-cut purlins, shallow boxed-in eaves (hiding the 2" x 6" rafters), and a large central chimney of coursed rough-cut stone.

The gable roof of the front porch (located at the south edge of the west elevation) is created by a westward extension of the south gable slope of the primary roof. While the original tongue-and-groove porch flooring and simple 10' x 10' posts remain in place, the original gingerboard-railling has been removed. An eastward extension of the south gable slope initiates the gable roof of the enclosed rear porch offset within the east elevation. Concrete entry stoops access the doors constructed of vertical wood planks with single-light fenestration. These doors conform to the original building specifications. Windows are wood-framed, largely one-over-one or two-over-two, double-hung with four-light

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wood-frame storms. The windows are most often grouped in ribbons of two or three and are embellished with wide surrounds. The front elevation contains a pair of windows to the north of the porch and a pair of windows within the porch confines; the south (side) elevation contains a ribbon of three windows and three pair of windows; the original screens in the enclosed rear porch have been replaced with single-light windows arranged in pairs; additional rear-elevation windows are limited to a pair of double-hung windows north of the porch. The north (side) elevation contains a single window flanked to either side by a pair of windows. There are louvered wood attic vents in the gable ends. The original brown finish has been painted beige and the door and window trim is painted white. The building is in generally good condition, although there is cracking in both the exterior siding and in the concrete foundation.

Building 18 contains a rear entry porch/mud room, leading directly to the kitchen. Two bedrooms and a bathroom radiate from the short hallway connecting the kitchen with the living room. The partial basement, finished in concrete, is accessed through a narrow tongue-and-groove-lined stairwell in the kitchen. The original two-inch stained and varnished oak flooring remains exposed in the living room and hallway. The four-inch fir floors originally exposed in the bedrooms and mud room have been covered with linoleum (west bedroom; mudroom) or with wall to wall carpet (east bedroom). The linoleum original to the kitchen and bathroom has been replaced with a modern linoleum pattern. Celotex panels with battens cover all but the mud-room and the kitchen walls; painted four-inch tongue and groove siding covers the mud-room walls and the kitchen is wallpapered. Both the celotex and tongue and groove conform to 1950 interior specifications; the wallpaper is a post historic alteration. The historic celotex ceiling surfaces have been replaced with acoustic tile.

Four inch surrounds frame the paneled wood interior doors. The ribbons of multi-light windows -- dominant design features of the living room and bedrooms -- are also finished with four-inch surrounds and wide window ledges. The window hardware is original. Baseboards are constructed of six-inch, painted lumber.

Fixed furnishings are limited to the kitchen cupboard units, most of which have been retrofitted with unpaneled painted-plywood doors and modern stainless steel hardware. However, one cupboard unit with paneled fir doors and original hinges and latches conforms to the historic design. The elaborate stone fireplace originally located between the living room and the kitchen was removed in the 1980s due to chimney deterioration. This fireplace has been replaced with a modern cast-iron wood stove.

Original bathroom surfaces are limited to the celotex ceiling. All fixtures are modern replacements. All kitchen appliances, counter surfaces, and lighting fixtures are also modern.

### **Building #19, 1941**

This residence is a virtual mirror of building #18, with differences being limited to orientation (residence #19 faces east) and to minor variations in interior finish.

### **Buildings #20-25, 1936-1938**

Residences #21-#25 were constructed between 1936 and 1938; residence #20 was constructed in 1941 from the same plan, on the opposite side of the loop road. These are single-story wood-frame side-gable buildings. A small shed

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roof extension of slightly different pitch extending from the front gable slope of the principle roof. The front entry is set within the "L" created by the shed-roof extension. Roof features include modern metal roofing, exposed angle-cut rafter ends, square-cut purlin ends, and a central brick chimney. Twelve-inch lapped horizontal wood siding (10" to weather) faces the lower four feet of the exterior walls. Vertical board-and-batten covers the remaining exterior surfaces, including the gable ends. The buildings rests on concrete footings.

Wooden steps of recent vintage access the side and front entries. These steps were originally stone and concrete. Exterior doors are paneled wood, with fenestration. Windows are wood-framed, six-over-one double-hung and are arranged in a ribbon of two and of three in the front elevation, a group of two in one side elevation, and a group of two and a single window in both the one side and the rear elevation. Storm windows are wood-framed. The buildings are painted green or beige and are in generally good condition, with the exception of deterioration of the exposed rafter ends.

The interior floorplan includes a small entry or "mud room" leading directly to the kitchen. A wide doorless expanse connects the kitchen with the living room. The bedroom and bathroom are accessed through the living room. This floorplan conforms to the original design.

Two inch varnished oak flooring covers the living room and bedroom floors. The rolled linoleum pattern in the kitchens and mud room appears to date to the 1940s or 1950s while the linoleum in the bathroom is of more recent vintage. The ceilings in the living room sand bedrooms follows the gable slope for approximately 18 inches before running parallel to the floor. Either sheetrock or celotex panels with narrow battens covers all wall and ceiling surfaces. The celotex ceilings conform to the original interior specifications; the interior walls were originally finished with "vertical siding with batts," painted.

Interior doors (between living room and bedroom and between bedroom and bathroom) are two-panel and five-panel with modern hardware. In each residence, the door once leading from the mud room to the kitchen has been removed. Door and window surrounds are constructed of painted four-inch dimensional lumber with a decorative routed edge. Baseboards are also four-inch, painted, and finished with a strip of varnished quarter-round molding. Fixed furnishings are limited to built in kitchen-cupboard units. Originally finished with one-panel fir doors, these cupboards are now finished with plywood doors and stainless steel handles (a design found throughout the headquarters district). However, they conform in placement and size to the original cupboards.

All kitchen appliances, counter surfaces, bathroom fixtures, and lighting fixtures are modern.

Differences between the buildings are few. In 1960, a front-gable utility-room addition was constructed on the rear elevations of building #20. The utility room is finished with rolled linoleum and sheet-rock walls and ceilings. Cupboard doors match those found in the kitchen.

In 1941, CCC crews constructed a large cross-gabled irregularly shaped addition to the western extreme of the north elevations of buildings #24 and #25. The addition was designed to provide a woodshed with a dirt floor, a laundry porch, and a "small storage room equipped with shelves." A "closet" 1' 10" x 4' 6" connected the addition to the original building.

In contrast to the original component, board-and-batten siding covers all exterior surfaces of the additions. Windows are six-light or four-light hopper or six-over-one double hung and include a double hung window within the

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west and north elevations of the side-gabled component, and a six-light and a four-light hopper window within the north and south elevations of the front-gabled component. Rear elevation features are limited to a rear entry and a louvered vent. Storm windows and screens are wood-framed.

The additions, accessed from both the rear and side elevations, contains a rear entry/storage area, a bedroom (originally wood storage), a small laundry room, and a storage space. The division between the rear entry and the bedroom is not shown on original blueprints and appears to date to the conversion of the original wood-storage component to a bedroom. A very small "hallway" connects the laundry/bedroom to the original mudroom, providing the link between the two building components. All wall and ceiling surfaces were to be finished with 1 x 6 tongue and groove, painted. The tongue and groove has been replaced with celotex with battens. As in the original component, the ceiling line follows the gable slope for approximately 18" before running parallel to the floor. Doors are generally five-panel or two-panel, often with original hardware, and door and window surrounds are generally four-inch painted wood. However, the door connecting the rear entry and the bedroom is constructed of plywood secured with a latch; the door frame is modern 2-inch molding. The historic four-inch baseboards are finished with a strip of 1/4-round molding placed at the floor/baseboard juncture. The rear entry retains the original 4" painted fir floors. All other floor surfaces are now covered with rolled linoleum in a vintage pattern.

### Six-stall garage (#221), 1920; 1938

In 1938, garage #221 was moved to its current site against the hillside and adjacent to buildings #20-25 to serve the residents of the new housing complex. This is a single-story, rectangular, wood-frame building with no foundation. Rolled asphalt sheeting covers the wood-frame shed roof. Vertical board-and-batten siding covers the side, rear, and part of the front elevations: the lower three-quarters of the front (southwest) elevation is open. There are no doors or windows in this building; the only features are six large openings in the main facade, to allow for vehicle entry. The building is painted green and is in only fair condition with obvious cracking and settling.

The interior floor is dirt. The walls and ceilings are unfinished.

### Combination Garage and Woodshed (#252-#255, #266-#268), 1938-1941

These buildings, constructed from NPS Branch of Plans and Designs Drawing No. GLA-3146, were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corp between 1938 and 1941 to serve residents of buildings #1-#4, #17-#19. They are single-story wood-frame buildings built on concrete-pier foundations. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers the exterior walls. The buildings have an ell-shaped floorplan created by the slight extension of the garage component beyond the front elevation of the woodshed component. A small front-gable roof covering the garage bay intersects with the primary side-facing saltbox roof, creating a cross-gable roofline. Wood shingles cover all roof surfaces. Roof features include exposed rafters and purlin ends. The gable ends of the side elevations contain a triangular-shaped vent system constructed of vertical wood slats and located directly beneath the eaves.

Vertical plank pedestrian doors, secured with horizontal and diagonal cross braces and offset within the front (southwest) elevation, are sheltered by a shed-roof tied in to both the west slope of the saltbox roof and the north slope of the gable roof; the shed roof is further supported by a single 6" x 6" column. Four-panel hinged vehicular doors



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dominate the front elevation of the front-gable garage component. Fenestration is limited to a group of three wood-framed, six-light windows within the southeast (side) elevations. The garages are painted green or beige and are in good condition.

The garage bays feature a concrete floor and unfinished walls and ceilings, with the framing and truss system exposed. The floor, walls, and ceiling of the woodshed component are finished with painted 6" fir planks.

### **Duplex Garage and Woodshed (#255), 1934; 194?**

Although based on the same drawing used for adjacent buildings #252-#254, building #255 consists of a double central garage component, flanked to either side by woodshed components.

### **Woodshed (#271), 1923**

Designed for use by residents of buildings #1-#7, woodshed #271 was moved to its current location ca. 1938 following construction of residences #21-#25. It is a single story square building constructed on a concrete foundation. Horizontal lapped siding covers the lower half of the exterior walls and vertical board and batten covers the upper half. The building rests on a concrete foundation. Rolled asphalt sheeting covers the wood framed gable roof. Features are limited to a five-paneled wood door centered within the northeast elevation and a six-light by six-light sliding-sash window within the southwest elevation. The original dark stain on the building has been painted beige. The building is in good condition. The interior was inaccessible at the time of the 1992 survey and has not been evaluated.

### **"The Slums," (temporary residences #26-#29 and #40 and community garage #247), 1946**

Buildings #26-29 and #40, constructed of salvaged materials from CCC barracks, are located north of the original headquarters residential area, at the east end of a residential street shared with post-war residences (#41; #77; #80) and residences dating to the Mission-66 era (#73; #78). This street, known in the park as "the slums," provides a physical and architectural link between the oldest housing area, to the south, and modern development to the north.

Buildings #26-#29 are single-story rectangular buildings resting on a concrete on-grade slab and constructed of prefabricated wood panels. Corrugated metal covers the side-gable roofs. Each wall panel (7 per front and rear elevation; three per side elevation) is covered with rustic (or droplap) siding; vertical wood members connect each section. There are two metal interior flues, both located high in the rear gable slope. The original "rubberoid" roof surface has been replaced with corrugated metal. Entry doors in the front and rear elevations are accessed by small wood stoops with railings and are protected by narrow, single-bay gabled pediments incorporated within the primary roof. Doors are generally paneled and glazed and are paired with wood-framed screen doors. Windows are wood-framed, either six-light hopper or six-over-one, double-hung, and are asymmetrically arranged across all elevations. (The front elevations contain five double-hung windows, the rear elevation contains two pair of double hung windows and a six-light hopper window, one side elevation contains three windows and the other contains two windows.) There are louvered wood attic vents in the gable ends. The buildings are painted beige or light yellow with light trim and are in fair condition.

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The front door provides immediate access to each living room; the rear door accesses the kitchen. Two small bedrooms, a bathroom, and a closet (converted to a laundry room in residences #26 and #27) radiate from the long hallway extending from the living room. This floorplan conforms to the original design. Original interior finishes included celotex ceilings and walls and 4-inch fir flooring in all but the linoleum-covered kitchen and bathroom.

The interiors of buildings #26 and #27 have been extensively altered: Sheetrock has replaced the celotex and modern linoleum covers the kitchen and bathroom floors. The fir floors remain exposed in the living room and bedroom. Interior doors are unpaneled hollow core and include sliding doors to the laundry area (originally a closet). Window and door surrounds are three-inch painted and probably conform to the original design. Kitchen cupboard doors are unpaneled plywood with enamel paint, as per those found throughout the headquarters residential district.

Residence #26 has been adapted to handicapped use. An entrance ramp has been added for handicapped access, along the south elevation of the building. All kitchen and bathroom facilities conform to handicap specifications in terms of height, grab bars, etc., and date to the 1984 remodel.

Buildings #28 and #29 present a more historic appearance: In contrast to buildings #26 and #27, #29 retains celotex walls in all but the kitchen where linoleum tiles cover the lower half of the walls. The rolled linoleum in the kitchen appears to be a vintage pattern and the fir floors remain exposed in the living room and bedrooms. Interior doors are five-panel (rather than unpaneled hollow-core as per #26 and #27) and are presumed to be original. A five-panel door accesses the waterheater/closet space (in contrast to the hollow-core sliding doors now leading to a laundry area in buildings #26 and #27). Window and door surrounds are three-inch painted. Kitchen cupboard doors are paneled rather than unpaneled plywood.

### **Building #40, 1946**

Although also constructed of salvaged materials, building #40 is of slightly different design. This single-story rectangular building rests on concrete piers; a crawlspace underneath the building is enclosed with vertical boards. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers all exterior elevations and corrugated metal covers the side-gable roof. A parged chimney is located high in the rear (north) gable slope. Entry doors in the front (south) and rear elevations are accessed by small wood stoops with railings and are protected by narrow, single-bay gabled pediments supported by knee braces. Both doors are three-panel paired with wood-frame screen doors. Windows and storm windows are wood framed, a combination of two-over-two double hung, one-over-one double hung, or six-light fixed. There are louvered wood attic vents in the gable ends. The building is painted yellow and is in good condition.

The front door provides immediate access to the living room; the rear door accesses the kitchen. Two small bedrooms, a bathroom, and a closet radiate from the long hallway extending from the living room. This floorplan conforms to the original design. Original interior finishes included celotex ceilings and walls and 4-inch fir flooring in all but the linoleum-covered kitchen and bathroom. Walls and ceilings are now finished with sheetrock and rolled linoleum (some of vintage pattern) covers all floor surfaces. The five-panel doors, 5" baseboards and 3" door and window surrounds, and the paneled kitchen cupboards are most likely original. All kitchen, bath, and lighting fixtures are modern.

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### Community Garage #247, 1946

Garage #247 was constructed in 1946, from a design used in the 1920s (see building #221), for use by residents #26-#29 and #40. This is single-story, wood-frame building with a wood-frame shed roof and a simple rectangular footprint. The roof is covered with asphalt sheeting. There is no foundation. Vertical board-and-batten siding covers the side, rear and part of the front elevations: the lower three-quarters of the front (southwest) elevation is open. There are no doors or windows in this building; the only features are four openings in the main facade, to allow for vehicle entry. The building is painted green and is in only fair condition with obvious cracking and settling. The interior floor is dirt. The walls and ceilings are unfinished.

### Noncontributing Buildings

Residence #14, located along the Middle Fork, and residences #66 and #65, constructed along the original entrance to the park across from buildings #4 and #17, date to the Mission-66 era and are noncontributing components of the district.

Duplex #1351, located on the site of historic residence/ranger residence #7, was moved to the historic district in the 1980s, is of an incompatible architectural design, and is a noncontributing component of the Headquarters Historic District. Building #1348 was constructed adjacent to the superintendent's residence (#8) as servant's quarters. It was moved to its current location on the site of historic residence #5 in 1968 and has been remodeled. It is a noncontributing, nonintrusive component of the district. These buildings are described below:

### Mission 66 Housing (buildings #14, #65, #66), 1959

These homes, constructed from plan NP Gla-3317-B, were a product of the large-scale program to upgrade park employee housing as a part of the Mission 66 program. They are single-story wood-frame buildings constructed on concrete foundations. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers the exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the side-gable roofs. Roof features include wide enclosed eaves and a brick chimney straddling the gable ridge. Only a small concrete entry stoop protected by a gable pediment breaks the simple rectangular footprint. Pedestrian doors, located within the front and rear elevations, are wood with single-light fenestration. A paneled three-light garage door is located at one extreme of the front elevation. The windows are generally one-over-one, double-hung with narrow wood frames and are paired with aluminum-framed storm windows. A large picture window, flanked on either side by a double-hung window, is centered within the front elevation. Front elevation features, from west to east, include two double-hung windows, the front entry, the double hung/fixed sash/double hung window grouping, and the garage door. Rear elevation features include two double-hung windows, the rear entry, and three double hung windows. One side elevation contains no features, the other contains two double-hung windows. The buildings are painted beige with contrasting dark trim and are in good condition. The interiors were not evaluated.

### Servant's Quarters (#1348), 1932

Building #1348 is a single-story wood-frame building with a simple rectangular footprint. Modern metal panels cover the side-facing gable roof. The building is sided with a combination of lapped horizontal wood siding and board-

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and-batten (within the gable ends). The building rests on a raised concrete-block foundation. Roof features are limited to exposed purlin ends. There are louvered attic vents in the gable ends.

Asphalt walks access the simple wood-framed entry stoops located at either extreme of the front (northeast) elevation. These entry stoops post-date the ca. 1964 removal of the building to its current site. Modern unpaneled wood doors (one with single-light fenestration) provide access to the interior. Both doors are paired with wooden screen doors. Changes in siding pattern within the southeast elevation suggest that door placement has been modified in the post historic period. Original windows appear to have been six-light and four-light casement. However, the four-light casement windows in the southeast elevation have been removed and the window openings infilled with lapped siding. The original six-light windows within the front elevation have been replaced with modern four-light windows.

This building currently contains a small bedroom, a bathroom, and an open kitchen/dining/living room space. While the bedroom and bathroom configuration appears to be part of the original or the 1946 floorplan, the multiple-use room likely dates to the 1980s interior remodel. Historic interior features are limited to one- and five-panel doors leading to the bedroom and bathroom, three-inch window and door surrounds, and a single historic cupboard mounted on the northeast wall of the kitchen. Modern materials include metal cupboards, wood paneled walls, linoleum floors, acoustic tile ceilings, plastic baseboards, florescent lights, and modern bathroom fixtures.

### Duplex #1351, 1968

This modern building was moved from the Inwood Motel complex to the headquarters area in the 1980s. It is a single-story wood-frame duplex constructed on a concrete foundation. The simple rectangular footprint is altered by a small shed-roof addition to the northwest elevation, a large deck along the northern portion of the northeast elevation, and small entry stoops offset within the front (southwest) and rear elevations. Vertical tongue-and-groove siding covers the walls of the shed roof addition and unusual shiplapped "log" siding covers the exterior walls of the original component. The same "log" siding appears to have been used on interior bearing walls; the ends of the interior "logs" protrude to the exterior creating an unusual notched effect reminiscent of children's lincoln logs. Wood shakes cover the wood-frame side-gable roof. Roof features include exposed dimensional-lumber purlin ends.

A gable pediment, inset within the gable slope of the principle roof, shelters two pedestrian doors offset within the southwest (front) elevation. The pediment is partially supported by an extension of the interior "logs", cut to create a curved effect. Rafters within the pediment are exposed. The doors are nine-light with a single panel embellished with diagonal cross braces. This same stoop/door configuration is duplicated on the rear (northeast) elevation. A fifth nine-light door is located at the southern end of the rear elevation.

Windows are one-light fixed-sash flanked on both sides by one-light casement windows or pairs of casement windows (one-light by one-light). All are paired with aluminum-frame screens. (The front and rear elevations contain two pair of casement windows, a casement/fixed-sash window group; the northwest (side) elevation contains a pair of casement windows within the original component and a large single light picture window within the addition. There are no features within the southeast elevation.) The exterior is stained dark brown. The building is in good condition. The interior was not evaluated.

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### Residential compound - Integrity

Threats to the physical integrity of the residential compound include the removal of historic ranger's residence #5 and residence/entrance station #7, the loss of the flagstone walkways identified in historic landscape plans, and construction of modern buildings #1351, #65, #66, and #14. The complex as a whole, however, retains a remarkable degree of integrity.

### INSTITUTIONAL (MULTIPLE) HOUSING AND ASSOCIATED RESOURCES

Buildings #35-#37, #196, #215, and #219 are located in a wooded area at the northeast extreme of the maintenance yard. In contrast to the linear site layout of the maintenance area, the buildings are arranged in a roughly circular configuration, with their backs turned to the maintenance facilities. They thus form a distinct residential area, clearly separate from both the maintenance yard and the more elaborate housing provided permanent employees. Landscape features are limited to asphalt walkways connecting the units.

### Dormitory (building #35), 1927

Building #35 is a single-story wood-frame bunkhouse with a simple rectangular footprint. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers all exterior elevations and modern metal panels cover the front-gable roof. Roof features include wide eaves and exposed rafter and purlin ends. The building rests on a concrete foundation. An open, exposed truss gable pedimented roof with braces protects a single-bay front entry stoop. The original front-gable open porch offset within the front elevation has been removed. The rear door is paneled and without fenestration, the front door is a modern, hollow-core door. Windows are six-light casement with wide surrounds. These windows are arranged in groups of three (side elevations of the lobby space) or of two (in symmetrically-spaced groups of two elsewhere in the side elevations and across the front and rear elevations). There are louvered attic vents in the gable ends. The original dark, exterior finish has been covered with beige paint. The building is in good condition.

The building's interior has been completely altered, with all room configuration and dating to or post-dating the 1949-1950 remodel. The building currently contains a lobby, a shared bathroom, and seven "housekeeping units" fitted with beds and free-standing kitchen units incorporating a refrigerator, sink, and stove.

Available documents do not identify the original interior finishes. In 1951, the lobby space was finished with "beaded-ceiling" wainscoting topped with celotex. Linoleum tile covered the first four feet of the bathroom walls; celotex covered the remaining wall surfaces. Painted four-inch fir floors were exposed in all but the bathroom.

Sheetrock currently covers all wall and ceiling surfaces. All interior doors are modern hollow core. Door surrounds, although wide (three inch) are joined with square rather than the more labor-intensive angle cuts and probably date to the modern period. Window surrounds -- angle cut with wide window sills -- appear to be historic. Vinyl tile covers all floor surfaces. All light fixtures, kitchen units, and bathroom finishes and fixtures are of recent vintage.

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### Dormitory (building #36), 1935

Building #36 is a single-story wood-frame bunkhouse resting on a concrete foundation. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers all exterior elevations and corrugated metal covers the front-gable roof. Roof features include wide eaves and exposed rafter and purlin ends.

Only an open porch breaks the simple rectangular footprint. The porch is offset within the front (east) elevation and is protected by a boxed-in front-gable roof constructed in part of an eastward extension of the north gable slope of the primary roof. Purlin ("lookout") ends are exposed. Six-inch square posts lead to the concrete on-grade porch floor. This porch design represents a modification; blueprints show 10" square side columns "masking three 2 x 4s", a half-height 6" x 6" post, a wood-slat quarter wall and a two-step stoop. The front door is modern hollowcore, in contrast to the originally proposed four-panel, four-light door paired with a wooden screen. A simple gable pediment supported by knee braces protects the paneled rear door.

Windows are deeply inset, six-light casement with wood-frame, six-light awning-type storm windows. These windows are arranged in groups of three (side elevations of the lobby space) or of two (in symmetrically-spaced groups of two elsewhere in the side elevations and across the front and rear elevations). There are louvered attic vents in the gable ends. The original dark, exterior finish has been painted beige. The building is in good condition.

Building 36 currently contains a lobby, a shared bathroom, a shared kitchen and seven bedrooms radiating from a long central hallway. Only the kitchen - a converted bedroom - deviates from the original floorplan.

Original interior finishes included celotex walls and ceilings and painted fir floors in all but the linoleum-covered kitchen. Bathroom walls were surfaced with tongue and groove planks to 5'6" above the concrete floor.

In 1982, sheetrock replaced all historic wall and ceiling surfaces. All interior doors are modern hollow core. As in building #35, three-inch door surrounds are joined with square rather than the more labor-intensive angle cuts and probably also date to the modern period. Window surrounds -- angle cut with wide window sills -- appear to be historic. The original baseboards have been replaced with plastic baseboards. Vinyl tile covers all floor surfaces. All light, kitchen, and bathroom fixtures are also modern.

### Messhall (#37), 1927

The messhall is a single-story, wood-frame building with a simple rectangular footprint. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers all exterior walls and corrugated metal covers the side-gable roof. Roof features include exposed rafter and purlin ends. The building rests on a concrete foundation of recent construction. The west gable slope of the building extends to shelter a small, concrete stoop within the west elevation. An additional entry in the north elevation is protected by a gable pediment supported by braces; the gable trusses within the pediment are exposed. There are two brick chimneys, one in the gable ridge, the other high in the north end of the east gable slope. Both show considerable deterioration. Doors are paneled wood without fenestration. Windows are primarily six-light, wood-framed casement arranged in groups of two and paired with interior screens set within the wood-frames. A pair of unusual six-light vertical windows is located south of the side entry. The building is painted beige with light trim and is in good condition.

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The original floorplan consisted of a storage area, cooks bedroom and bath, kitchen, and large dining room. Historic finishes included celotex walls and ceilings and fir floors.

In September of 1992, the building retained the dining room wainscotting, much of the kitchen cabinetry, historic four-inch door and window surrounds, and original one-panel or five-panel doors. Sheetrock covered all wall and ceiling surfaces and carpet or linoleum covered all floor surfaces. National Park service crews, however, were in the process of converting the facility to a museum and archives. Interior surfaces may have been additionally altered in the south end of the building. A free-standing climatically controlled archival storage facility had been installed in the dining room. Although not visible, all historic finishes, including the wainscotting and trim, were retained.

### Community Building (#215), 1923; 1938

The community building was moved from the foot of Lake McDonald to the current site in 1938. This is a single-story wood-frame building resting on a concrete foundation. Two "half-hip" extensions -- one wrapping from the southwest to the southeast elevation and the other wrapping from the northeast elevation to the southeast elevation (and incorporating a large front porch) -- slightly modify the square footprint of the gabled central component. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers all exterior elevations and corrugated metal covers all roof surfaces. Roof features include exposed rafters and purlins and a brick chimney located in the northwest gable slope.

A large wood-framed porch with a paneled wood railing and tongue-and-groove flooring is offset within the southeast elevation. A shed roof (part of the half-hip roof of the southeast/northwest extension) covers the porch and is supported by wide columns with slanted sides. Lapped horizontal siding covers both the columns and associated quarter-walls. The porch protects a pair of four-light doors, a single four-light door, and a one-over-one double hung window.

A rear door, allowing emergency exit from the building, is a recent addition. A small, wooden stoop with a one-panel modern wood door is located within the northeast elevation of the southeast extension. The southwest elevation contains a paneled and glazed door and a modern hollowcore door, both protected by gable pediments.

Windows are wood-framed, one-over-one double hung arranged in groups of two or of three and paired with two-light, wood-framed storm windows. The windows in the half-hip extensions are identical to those in the central component. (The northeast elevation contains two pair of three double hung windows; The northwest elevation contains one large double hung window, two small double hung windows, and two pair of two double-hung windows; the southwest elevation contains a small two-by-two sliding window in a wooden frame (believed to be an alteration), a pair of double hung windows to the north of the modern hollowcore door and a group of three double-hung windows to the south of the hollowcore door; within the front (southeast) elevation, three groups of three double hung windows flank the porch. The porch protects a pair of double-hung windows and a single double-hung window. The building is painted green and is in generally good condition, although some foundation settling is evident.

The building's interior features a large central room with a stage. The half-hip extensions provide kitchen, bathroom, and cloak-room space. Interior finishes in 1952 included two-inch maple flooring within the central room. Four-inch fir planks covered all other floor surfaces. Varnished one-inch "V-joint" random width boards covered the walls of the central room, while celotex panels covered additional walls and all ceiling surfaces. The celotex wall and ceiling surfaces most likely dated to the 1950 insulation of the building.

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The cloak room, directly accessed from the front porch, is now finished with indoor-outdoor carpet, modern wood paneling, and acoustic ceiling tiles. A paneled and glazed door connects the cloak room with the central space. Door and window surrounds are four-inch and appear to be historic.

A maple floor, laid in a decorative geometric pattern, is the dominate design feature of the central room. Wood paneling, extending to a chair rail, covers the lower half of the walls. Sheet rock covers the upper wall surfaces. Acoustic tile covers the ceiling. Banks of florescent lights have replaced historic light fixtures. The doors to the bathroom and kitchen are modern. The historic glazed and paneled double entry doors remain in place. Door and window surrounds are four-inch and appear to be historic.

### Ice and Meat House/Storage (#219), ca. 1927

The ice house was constructed in association with messhall #37. It is a single-story wood-frame building with a front-gable roof. The northeast gable slope extends over a shed-roof addition to the north elevation, creating a square floorplan and the appearance of a saltbox roof. The addition rests on a concrete wall foundation and the original component is supported by concrete piers. Corrugated metal covers all roof surfaces and rafter and purlin ends are exposed. Planks cover the gable ends and horizontal lapped siding (with cornerboards) covers the remaining exterior elevations. Both gable ends contain louvered wooden vents. An additional "cupola" metal ventilator straddles the ridge line.

The southwest (rear) elevation of the original component contains a pair of large side-hinged double doors constructed of horizontal wood members. These doors are slightly elevated above ground level to facilitate the unloading of large loads of ice. Additional northwest elevation features include a three-quarter size pedestrian door constructed of vertical wood members, and a six-light wood-framed window -- both located within the shed-roof extension. The northeast (front) elevation contains a two-panel, three-light door, located within the original component, and a three-quarter size pedestrian door constructed of vertical wood members, within the shed-roof addition. A group of three six-light windows lines the southeast elevation of the original component. The building is painted beige and is in only fair condition, with a notable list to the southeast.

The interior has been refinished in the post-historic period. Plywood panels now cover the wall and ceiling surfaces. The original six-inch floor planks remain intact. The large double doors within the rear elevation have been sealed off in the interior yet were not removed so as to protect exterior integrity of design.



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### ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES

#### Naturalist Office (#213), 1936

The naturalist office, converted to a dormitory in 1984, is a single-story wood-frame building with a simple rectangular footprint. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers all exterior elevations and corrugated metal covers the wood-framed, side-facing gable roof. Rafter ends within the rear (northeast) elevation are exposed. The building rests on a concrete foundation. A wood porch, protected by a shed roof extending smoothly from the gable slope of the primary roof, runs the length of the front (southwest) elevation. Porch features include a wooden railing, simple six-inch by six-inch posts, and a concrete floor.

All front-elevation doors and windows represent 1984 replacements. Four unpaneled and unglazed doors and a series of one-by-one casement windows in narrow wood frames line the front elevation, providing access and light to the four employee quarters. Six double hung windows line the rear elevation. The side elevations each contain two double-hung windows. The original dark finish has been covered with tan paint. The building is in good condition.

All interior finishes and room configurations date to the 1984 remodel. The building now contains four bedrooms, each with a private entry and a small kitchenette unit. There is a single bathroom for every two bedroom/kitchen units. All interior doors are modern hollow core with modern two-inch surrounds. Rolled linoleum covers all floor surfaces and painted sheetrock covers all wall and ceiling surfaces. Baseboards are modern plastic. All kitchen, bath, and lighting fixtures are modern.

This building retains little physical integrity and is a noncontributing component of the headquarters historic district.

#### Administration Building (#222), 1917

The Administration Building was constructed in 1917 along the primary west entrance to the park, near residences #1-7. It is an imposing one-and-one-half story building constructed of saddle-notched logs finished with cement chinking and square-cut ends. The building has a simple rectangular floorplan and rests on a foundation constructed of native stone set in concrete. Corrugated metal covers the side-facing salt-box roof. Roof features include exposed log purlins and a large brick chimney, centered within the northeast gable slope.

The northeast gable slope extends to protect a large porch running the full-length of the front elevation. This roof extension greatly exaggerates the salt-box roof design and creates the appearance of a one-story building from the front elevation, in contrast to the two-story design evident from the rear elevation. Porch features include a tongue and groove floor and simple 8' x 8' columns. The smaller rear porch, protected by a shed roof projecting beyond the footprint of the primary building, rests on an asphalt pad and is also supported by 8' columns. An exterior cellar entrance -- concrete with a rough plywood door-- adjoins the rear porch.

Doors within the front and rear elevations are formed of heavy vertical wood members with metal horizontal bracing. Each contains a four-light window; the glass within the front entrance is beveled. A southeast-elevation door is constructed of one panel with one-light and is paired with a wooden screen door. This door is blocked on the interior and is no longer in regular use.

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Windows are four-over-four double-hung with wood frames, paired with wood-framed eight-light storm windows. The front (northeast) elevation (from north to south) contains a ribbon of three windows, the entry, a ribbon of three windows, and a pair of windows. The upper level of the rear (southwest) elevation (from north to south) contains a pair of windows, a single window, and two ribbons of three windows. The lower level contains a pair of windows, the entry, and two ribbons of three windows. Both side elevations originally contained a ribbon of four windows within the upper elevation and a ribbon of three windows and a pair of windows within the lower elevations; within the southeast elevation, the pair of windows has been modified by the post-construction addition of the side-entry. The original dark stain finish has been painted dark brown. The building is in generally good condition, although some decay is evident, especially in sill logs and the front porch.

A series of ground-level offices radiates from a T-shaped hallway system running between the front and rear entries and connecting with the side-elevation door. The hallway and all office spaces within the ground level are finished with wood paneling, acoustic-tile ceilings, and vinyl-tile flooring. Interior doors are one panel with one large light of opaque glass and are believed to be modern. Historic finishes/design features are limited to the wide window and door surrounds and to window placement.

The stairway to the second floor is finished with painted-panel walls and acoustic ceiling tiles. The wood risers and tread have been painted and the tread protected by vinyl matting. The upper level (including four small offices and a bathroom radiating from a central hallway/landing area/kitchen) retains the hardwood floor installed in 1940. Wall surfaces include sheetrock and painted paneling. Acoustic tiles cover the ceiling. Interior doors are one-panel/one-light and appear to be historic. The wide window and door surrounds also date to the historic period.

### **Administrative Annex (#223), 1941**

Building #223, constructed as auxiliary office space, is a single-story, wood-frame building with an L-shaped footprint created by a large modern addition to the southern end of the northeast elevation of the rectangular original component. Modern metal panels cover the wood-frame cross-gable roof. Roof features include boxed-in eaves and a central brick chimney within the original component. Horizontal lapped siding covers the lower quarter levels of the exterior walls while vertical board-and-batten covers the upper levels and the gable ends. All gable ends contain louvered wood vents. The original component rests on a metal-sheathed foundation. The addition is on a concrete foundation and contains a basement, reached by an exterior concrete stairwell.

There are two wood-frame entry porches, one within the northern extreme of the northeast elevation of the original component, the other centered within the northeast elevation of the addition. The original porch is inset under the southeast gable slope of the primary roof. Interior porch walls and the floor are finished with vertical tongue and groove. The porch contains a built-in bench and protects a paneled three-light door paired with a wooden screen door.

A boxed-in front-gable roof protects the entrance porch within the northeast elevation of the addition. The enclosed gable end of the porch is finished with board-and-batten siding, laid diagonally off of a central batten. The battens are 1/2 round, rather than the more traditional flat battens. This porch protects a modern unpaneled and unglazed door.

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Windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood-framed in the original component and one-over-one aluminum framed in the addition. Windows are most often arranged in groups of two or of three. The southeast (side) elevation contains three groups of three aluminum-frame windows, two groups of two aluminum-frame windows, and three groups of two wood-frame windows. The entry within the northeast elevation of the addition is flanked to both sides by a pair of aluminum-framed windows. The northwest elevation of the addition contains three pair of three aluminum-framed windows. The entrance porch within the northeast elevation of the original component is flanked to the south by a ribbon of three wood-frame windows. The northwest elevation of the original component contains a single wood-frame window flanked to both sides by a pair of wood-frame windows. The building is painted green and is in good condition.

The interior of the historic component consists of a long and narrow central area from which radiate a number of office spaces; this floorplan has been altered, with office spaces frequently redivided and rearranged over the years. Interior finishes, originally consisting of celotex walls and ceilings and asphalt tile floors, now include painted sheetrock or painted paneling walls and ceilings, wall-to-wall carpeting, and acoustic-tile ceilings. Interior doors are either unpaneled varnished wood with a single light or hollowcore wood. The three-inch window surrounds, eight-inch baseboards, and half-inch door surrounds all appear to be modern. Historic features are limited to a pair of one-panel doors leading to a coat closet near the original northeast-elevation entry and a large one-light door connecting the original space with the addition.

### UTILITY (MAINTANANCE) YARD

Two groups of rectangular equipment sheds establish the basic linear pattern of the utility yard. One, the first constructed, runs east-west along the southern edge of the yard and is fronted by the large supply center (#212), the auto repair shop (#209), and the centrally located gas and oil house (#211). The second group of sheds, constructed during the 1930s, runs north south and consists of two facing rows, divided by a planted median and creating a "boulevard" entrance to the maintenance area. Additional clusters of buildings are concentrated in the southwest and the northeast corner of the yard. Although less carefully sited, these buildings do not disrupt the linear order that characterizes the yard. Buildings are described in numerical order below.

In conformity with NPS landscape philosophy that maintenance facilities be screened from domestic complexes and from the public, the Headquarters Historic District maintenance yard is "well screened from the road and administrative center, yet accessible [sic]."

### Equipment Sheds (#201-#205), 1923-1933

These five utilitarian sheds define the southern border of the utility yard. The buildings are separated from the adjacent Middle Fork River "residential row" by native trees and brush. In 1920, park personnel argued that "with the large amount of snow which falls here it would seem that buildings of a more continuous type, that is several small shops under one roof, might be a more satisfactory method of handling the industrial layout. This would not mean a great outlay of expense at any one time as the building could be built in units." These buildings represent NPS architects response to these local concerns: a successful marriage of form and function.

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### Paint Shop (#201), 1923

This one-story, rectangular building has a side-gable roof with a shed-roofed addition along the south elevation (creating the appearance of a salt-box roof). Green modern metal panels cover the roof. Angle-cut purlins and knee-braces are exposed. The building rests on a concrete pier foundation. Lapped horizontal wood siding, finished with cornerboards, covers the exterior surface.

Windows are one-over-one by one-over-one sliding or one-over-one double-hung (within the addition). Both varieties are paired with four-light storms. A deteriorating concrete stoop within the west (side) elevation leads to a modern unpaneled, one-light, metal door. Additional doors include double metal one-light doors within the east elevation and an unglazed metal door within the east elevation of the shed-roof addition. There are louvered attic vents in the gable ends; the large vent within the east elevation is topped with a one-light fixed window and replaced a door once accessed by an exterior staircase.

1951 maintenance records establish that the interior walls were originally finished with painted shiplap siding and the floors were finished with 8" pine. Plywood panels now cover the floor and wall surfaces. The first-story ceiling is composed of the floor joist and 8" pine floorboards of the attic story; the floor joist consist of both historic and replacement members. The attic-space retains pine flooring and an open unfinished ceiling. Plywood sheets, finished with wide vertical battens, cover the wall surfaces.

### Equipment Sheds #202-204, 1928

These are single-story wood-frame buildings covered with lapped horizontal wood siding. The wood-framed saltbox roofs are covered with green standing-seam metal and feature exposed rafter and purlin ends. The buildings have no discernable foundation. Doors include a five-panel, wooden pedestrian door with original hardware, sharply offset within a side elevation, and overhead four-panel wood garage doors without fenestration, arranged symmetrically across the front elevations (six in sheds #202 and #203; 7 in shed #204). These doors are modern replacements of the original side hinged/cross-brace doors. The windows are three-light casement/by three-light fixed/by three-light casement with shared wood surrounds. (One window group is slightly offset within each side elevation; six groups are arranged in a symmetrical row across the rear elevation. Although the windows within the rear elevation have been boarded over, the window surrounds and sashes remain visible.) The sheds are painted beige with brown trim and are in generally good condition, although undulation of the eave line indicates substantial settlement.

Building #202 has six interior stalls being used for storage. The exterior walls and the ceiling are unfinished, exposing the 2" x 6" framing and trusses. The floor is concrete.

Building #203 has five interior stalls being used for vehicular and equipment storage and a two-bay lunch room/office space/bathroom space. Only one of the seven vehicular doors has been removed, creating the impression from the exterior that six storage stalls remain. The ceilings of the five stalls are unfinished, exposing the 2" x 6" framing and trusses. Twelve-inch shiplap planks cover the walls. Eight-inch shiplap boards form the stall partitions. The floors are covered with a variety of materials, including new 12" creosoted planks, and dirt. Plywood sheets with battens surface the office walls and ceiling and four-inch tongue-and-groove planks cover the floor. The southwest corner

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of the office -- once used as a darkroom -- is metal lined. All interior doors, light fixtures, and bathroom fixtures in the office/dark-room component are modern.

Building #204 has six interior stalls being used for storage (the original stove-repair and storage component consists of two bays, without a stall partition). Eight-inch shiplap planks cover the walls and stall partitions. The ceiling is unfinished, exposing the truss system. Floor finishes include 4-inch tongue-and-groove fir, concrete, dirt, and twelve-inch creosoted planks.

### Fire Cache (#205), 1934

Only door style and placement distinguish the fire cache from adjacent sheds. This is a seven-bay single-story wood-frame building resting on a concrete foundation. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers the exterior walls and green corrugated metal covers the wood-frame side-facing saltbox roof. Frame rafter and purlin ends within the roof are exposed.

Five sets of side-hinged doors dominate the front facade. Three of these sets, of greater size than standard pedestrian doors yet of insufficient width for vehicle entry, are constructed of vertical tongue and groove planks secured with cross-braces. The side-hinged double doors to the fire crew and fire lookout bays are similarly constructed yet extend to the gable eave, allowing vehicular passage. The pedestrian entry to the fire-cache office (within the eastern bay) is modern metal with a single-light, paired with a wood screen door. The door to the shop, within the western bay, is also metal yet is unglazed. Construction records indicate that the shop is a converted vehicular storage stall, once accessed by a side-hinged garage door.

All windows are wood-frame with wide wood surrounds and are paired with multi-light storms. Front-elevation fenestration is limited to two ribbons of six-light casement windows located to the west of the fire-office entry. Both side elevations contain a pair of six-light casement windows and a single four-light window. Twelve groupings of six- and four-light windows line the rear elevation. The building is painted beige with brown trim and is in good condition.

The interior of the building contains eight separate areas: the fire cache office, fire-line support, pumps and saws, tools, miscellaneous equipment, fire crew, fire lookout, and a shop. This floorplan conforms to the historic design. Interior finishes vary depending on the area's use. At the end of the historic period (ca. 1950), interior finishes included masonite flooring in the office space, concrete flooring in the pump room, and six-inch fir in storage stalls. Office walls were finished with wallboard (celotex) and the walls and ceilings of the storage stalls were unfinished.

Those bays used for general or vehicular storage are finished with shiplap walls and concrete floors. Ceiling finish varies from four-inch shiplap to six-inch shiplap to unfinished, exposing the roof truss system. The ceiling in the fourth stall is partially dropped, providing loft storage space. Concrete covers the stall floors. Interior doors are either historic five-panel, modern plywood, or tongue-and-groove with cross-braces. Shelving units are new.

The two fire-cache offices at the east of the building are finished with three-inch tongue-and-groove siding, extending to a two-inch chair rail and culminating in celotex with battens. The celotex-covered ceilings follow the roofline. Concrete covers the floor of one office while linoleum tiles covers the other. The shop at the west end of the building, now accessed by a pedestrian door, is finished with shiplap walls and ceilings and a cement floor.

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### Hose Tower (#206), 1934

This building is located in a heavily timbered hollow at the western edge of the maintenance yard, near associated building #205. The tower extends approximately 60 feet above its concrete foundation. Board-and-batten siding covers the lower portion of the building while lapped horizontal wood siding covers the upper stretches. Corrugated metal covers the wood-frame gable roof. Windows are narrow wood-frame casement arranged at staggered levels in all elevations. The lower windows have been boarded over. The entry doors, located at the tower's base and at the termination of the entry ramp, are composed of vertical wood members. Wood surfaces have a dark brown finish. The building is in good condition.

The building's interior contains a single, open space that is accessed by a plank walkway with dimensional lumber railing and exposed support system. A small balcony, rimming the interior at the midsection and providing work space, is lined with eight-inch by two-inch planks. A platform in the upper section, accessed by a cast-iron ladder, was added after construction "in the interest of safety." The walls and ceiling are unfinished, exposing the framing system. The floor is dirt.

### Barn; Sign Shop (#207), 1928

Originally isolated at the far west edge of the maintenance yard, in an area with ample space for the associated corral system, the barn is now surrounded on three sides by maintenance sheds and a variety of miscellaneous buildings. It is a two-story, wood-frame building with a square floorplan. Corrugated galvanized iron covers the exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the steep front-facing gable roof; the galvanized metal siding is original, a response to the destruction-by-fire of the first headquarters barn. Roof features include exposed rafters and knee braces in the gable ends. The building rests on a concrete foundation.

Doors are wood frame, covered with iron sheeting, and include: pedestrian doors offset within the north and south elevations, two pedestrian doors within the hay-loft level of the north elevation, and a double door centered within the hayloft level of the south elevation. A wood-framed, dimensional lumber exterior staircase leads to the loft area on the north elevation. Wood-framed windows, two in the first-floor level of the west elevation, one in the first-floor level of the south elevation (blocked by the exterior staircase), and one high in the south gable end, are six-light. The building is painted beige and is in generally good condition.

The interior is divided into four spaces, originally used as a hayloft, a central stall area, a grain room, and a saddle room. All exterior walls and the ceiling are unfinished, with the framing system and galvanized iron siding exposed. Stall partitions are constructed of shiplap planks. The 6-inch sheeting walls and ceiling of the oat room were "mouse-proofed" with black metal sheeting; this finish remains. The saddle room walls and ceiling are composed of six-inch sheeting. Eight-inch pine planks cover all lower-level floors. The walls and ceiling of the hay loft are unfinished, exposing the frame and truss system. The eight-inch pine-plank flooring remains in place. Although disguised from the outside by the iron sheeting, the substantial Dutch doors within the north elevation (one at ground level and one accessing the hayloft) are constructed of substantial 3-inch by 10-inch planks secured with heavy braces.

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### Lumber and Hay Shed; Plumbing Shop (#208), 1933

Originally associated with the barn complex, building #208 now serves as the plumbing shop. This is a two-story wood-frame building resting on a concrete foundation and sided with lapped horizontal wood siding. Modern metal panels cover the wood-framed, front-facing gable roof. Frame rafter and purlin ends within the roof are exposed. There are louvered wooden vents at the juncture of the first and second floors of the side elevations.

Pedestrian doors located on the first floor level of all but the northwest elevation are modern, unglazed, unpaneled wood. A modern twelve-panel overhead garage door has been added to the extreme western end of the southeast elevation. Three sets of side-hinged double doors composed of diagonal wood members and horizontal wood cross braces provide southeast-, southwest-, and northeast-elevation access to the former hay loft. An exterior wooden staircase accesses the doors within the southwest elevation.

Six sets of six-light windows arranged in groups of three line the northwest elevation. This identical fenestration pattern within the southeast elevation is interrupted by the modern garage door addition. Both the southwest and northeast elevations contain four six-light windows, two per level; the second story windows flank the hayloft doors in a symmetrical pattern. Those in the first floor are arranged asymmetrically. Maintenance personnel report that all windows are modern replacements. The building is painted beige and is in good condition.

The interior has lost physical integrity. Originally, the building was unfinished on the interior. One-inch by six-inch pine planking covered the hayloft floor and the ground floor was dirt. The walls and hayloft ceiling were unfinished, exposing the framing system. Six stalls with swinging doors lined the southeast wall.

In association with the 1984 conversion of the building to a plumbing shop, the lower level of the building was insulated and plywood panels with battens applied to the walls and ceilings. A new concrete floor was poured, banks of florescent lighting were installed, the once-exposed structural beams were encased in plywood and the stalls were removed. The hayloft remains unchanged, with six-inch flooring and unfinished walls and ceilings.

### Auto Repair Shop (#209), 1925

The auto-repair shop occupies a dominant central position within this utility area. It is centered across the northern end of the parallel rows of garages now forming a "boulevard" entrance to the area and is located parallel and adjacent to equipment sheds #201-#205. Large ponderosa pines once surrounding the building have been removed and replaced with a large asphalt maintenance yard. In a 1924 letter to NPS Landscape Architect D. R. Hull, the park superintendent compared the building to "the modern one-story manufacturing plant ... designed with the view to getting the maximum space and light into the building" and argued "since it will be located in the forest several hundred feet from the main road, entirely out of view of visitros, its external appearance does not necessarily have to be artistic.

The shop is a wood-frame building with a distinctive monitor roof, created by two, large shed-roof extensions to the central two-story gabled component. Rafter ends are exposed only in the gable-roof component. This rectangular floorplan is altered by a one-story saltbox addition to the northern extreme of the rear (southwest) elevation (the blacksmith shop). The entire building rests on a concrete foundation. Corrugated metal covers the roof and a large, red fire siren is situated in the west end of the gable ridge.

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Six-light casement windows with wide wood surrounds, most often arranged in groups of three or of five, form a dominant design element. Two window groupings flank the large 25-panel, five-light overhead garage door centered within the northeast (front) elevation. A group of five windows is centered above the door. Twelve groupings of three and of five line the side elevation of the southeast shed-roof extension; matching groupings line the upper level. These window groupings, which conform generally to original plans, have been altered on the southwest and northwest elevations by changes in door placement and by the 1929, 1934, and 1936 additions. Windows in the southwest elevation have been replaced by a 25-panel, five-light overhead garage door or have been covered by the blacksmith shop. The ribbon of six groupings of six-light windows lining the ground level of the northwest (side) elevation was disrupted by the 1984 installation of an overhead garage door in the central bay.

Pedestrian doors, located in the end elevations, are modern unpaneled wood. The garage doors described above are modern replacements of the original side-hinged diagonal-plank-with-cross-brace doors.

Windows within the blacksmith shop are also six-light with wide wood surrounds. A ribbon of six windows (three pair), topped with screened transom windows and flanked to either side by a pair of windows, lines the southeast elevation. Features within the southwest elevation are limited to a pair of louvered wood vents in the gable end and a large modern 25-panel, five-light overhead garage door (This door replaced the original diagonal-plank-with-cross-brace door). Features within the northwest elevation include a group of five windows flanked to the west by a modern pedestrian door and a modern vehicular door.

Original interior finishes included concrete floors and painted six-inch shiplap planks on the walls and ceilings. The blacksmith shop was finished with concrete floors and galvanized tin ceilings and walls.

Of these finishes, only the six-inch shiplap walls of the central component remain. The concrete floor is new as are the plywood-panel ceiling and interior walls. The blacksmith shop has also been refinished, with plywood panels on the walls and ceiling and a new concrete floor. Small remnants of the original tin wall sheeting remain exposed.

### Equipment Shed (#210), 1928

Buildings #209 and #210 form the southern "flanks" of the north-south boulevard. Shed #210 is a single-story wood-frame building with an irregular floorplan, created by two front-gable additions to the primary side-gable, rectangular component. The smaller of the two additions, located on the west elevation of the primary component, appears on a 1935 drawing and while not original, dates to the historic period. The second addition, extending from the north elevation of the primary component, was added in approximately 1978. A shed-roof addition to the rear (north) elevation of the side-gable primary component does not dramatically alter the floorplan, yet creates the appearance of a salt-box roof. Green modern metal panels cover all roof surfaces. Rafter and purlin ends are exposed and louvered wood vents are located in the gable-ends of the primary component. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers all exterior elevations. The building rests on a concrete pier foundation.

Seven garage doors, extending to the eave, symmetrically line the front (south) elevation. Originally side-hinged, and constructed of six-inch shiplap laid diagonally and secured with eight-inch shiplap cross braces, the doors are now overhead, with 24-panels and six-lights. Despite their design, these doors match the original doors in both size and placement. Pedestrian doors, located within the west elevation of the shed-roof component and the south elevation of



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one gabled extension, are constructed of vertical wood members with horizontal and diagonal cross braces; these doors match the original design. A third door, within the west elevation of the second gabled extension, is of modern design and construction.

There are no windows within the front elevation. Four-light casement windows, in groups of three, line the rear elevation. Windows within the side-elevations of the primary component are limited to a four-light wood frame window within the west elevation and a set of three six-light windows within the east elevation. Windows in the historic gabled addition are four-light with wide wood surrounds. Those within the modern addition are also four-light yet with narrow surrounds. The building is painted beige and is in good condition.

There are no partition walls between the first four stalls, creating a large open space served by four garage doors and used as a gear-storage area and fire-engine garage. A partition constructed of ten-inch shiplap divides this three-stall space from the adjacent two-stall component. A plywood partition separates the seventh stall. The large fire-garage component is finished with a concrete floor and painted-plywood walls and ceilings. The remaining stalls are unfinished, with dirt floors and an open wall and ceiling design, exposing the framing system. The additions are finished with painted plywood walls and ceilings and cement floors.

### Gas and Oil House (#211), 1928

Building #211, as befits its role as support building for all headquarters vehicles, is centrally located near the junction of the east-west and north-south running rows of sheds that define the utility area. This is a single-story building with walls covered by corrugated, galvanized iron. The wood-framed front gable roof is covered with modern metal panels and extends southwest to cover a raised wood-frame deck platform; the roof trussing system within the gable end of the roof projection is exposed. Simple six-by-six posts, extending beyond and outside the concrete porch, support the roof projection. Additional roof features include exposed purlins and rafters and louvered wood vents in the gable ends. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The porch floor is covered with a combination of four-inch tongue-and-groove and twelve-inch planks.

The two pedestrian entries are centered within the northeast (front) and southwest (rear) elevations; the front entry is paneled wood with a single-light window and the other is composed of diagonal wood members with vertical cross braces. Fenestration includes a pair of four-light casement windows and a group of three six-light casement windows across the side elevations, and two six-light casement windows flank the front (northeast) entry. All windows are wood frame with wide wood surrounds. The building is painted beige and is in good condition.

Building #211 is divided into two rooms, each used for flammable material storage. The floors throughout the building are concrete. In the northeast room, half of the floor is at ground level; four concrete steps lead to a raised concrete platform at the southwest end. The southwest room is also at this raised level. Walls and ceilings are unfinished, with the corrugated galvanized iron siding and metal roofing exposed. A solid wooden door separates the two interior rooms.

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### Warehouse (#212), 1928

The warehouse, the largest building within the maintenance area, is located at the east end of the area's east-west axis. The building is surrounded to the south and west by asphalt paving. Heavy trees and grasses remain north and east of the building, marking the informal end of the maintenance yard. Building #212 is a one-and-one-half story wood-frame building resting on a concrete foundation. A wood-frame loading dock along the southwest elevation and the 1937 southeast-elevation addition slightly modify the rectangular footprint. A 1930 addition to the northwest elevation, identical in design and dimensions to the original component, is identifiable only by a break in the horizontal line of the siding and by slightly irregular window spacing.

Lapped horizontal wood siding, finished with corner posts, covers all exterior elevations. The wood-frame gable roof is covered with green modern metal panels and incorporates both the 1930 and 1935 additions without a noticeable break in the eave line. The southwest gable slope extends beyond the southwest elevation to cover a concrete and wood-frame loading dock. Large exposed knee braces support this extension. Roof features include two brick chimneys located within the southwest gable slope and exposed rafter and purlin ends.

Garage doors, located adjacent to the loading dock within the southwest elevation, are modern metal. The pedestrian door, also located within the southwest elevation, is paneled wood with a single-light. Both of these doors are modifications of the original vertical-plank-with-cross-brace doors. Windows are two-over-two double-hung, four-over-four double hung, and four-light sliding, all arranged in groups of two and embellished with wide wood surrounds. Fenestration within the southeast elevation (part of the 1937 addition) includes two pair of four-over-four double hung windows within the ground level and two pair of two-over-two windows within the gable end. The northeast elevation of the addition contains a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and the northwest elevation contains a single four-by-four sliding window. Six pair of four-by-four sliding windows line the northeast elevation; slightly irregular spacing between the third and fourth pair indicates the beginning of the 1930 addition. The northwest elevation contains three groups of sliding windows symmetrically placed across the ground elevation, three groups across the half story, and one group under the gable eave. Fenestration within the front (southwest) elevation is irregular, with an asymmetrical series of windows -- broken by vehicular and pedestrian doors -- culminating in a group of three four-over-four windows.

The building is painted beige with light brown window and door surrounds. The loading dock is painted grey with bright gold edges. The building is in good condition.

The ground level contains office space (adjacent to the pedestrian entry), four large storerooms, a butcher shop, and a vegetable-storage area. The concrete basement under the 1930 addition and the largely open upper story -- both accessed by stairway and elevator -- provide additional storage space.

Interior finishes at the end of the historic period (ca. 1945) included celotex walls and ceilings and linoleum floors within the offices; and painted siding, wood floors, and unfinished ceilings within the storage areas; and tongue-and-groove siding within the butcher shop and vegetable storage components. The walls of the basement were concrete and those of the upper level, unfinished.

This variety of interior finishes remains, with only the office spaces substantially altered. Carpet now covers the office floors and modern partition walls, covered with sheetrock, now divide the space. Celotex with battens - most likely a 1930s finish -- remains on the ceilings and original walls. The florescent lighting is a modern addition. The

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central supply area is unaltered, with three-inch fir flooring, shiplap walls and ceilings, exposed structural posts and beams, and a huge sliding door constructed of shiplap planks. The cement floor within the original butcher shop -- now used for general storage -- has been replaced with linoleum. The shiplap walls and ceilings, the wide door and window surrounds, and the original meat rack and cooler remain. The fruit storage room is virtually identical in design to the butcher shop, although the concrete floor remains and the cooler is slightly smaller. Storage areas two and three, extending north from the central supply area, are finished with three-inch and six-inch fir floors and shiplap wall and ceiling surfaces. A large modern elevator, a replacement of the original rope-operated Otis Elevator, is located between storage areas two and three. Painted-plywood walls surround the elevator platform. Storage area four, representing the 1930 addition, is also finished with six-inch fir floors and shiplap walls. Celotex with battens covers the ceiling. The northwest (exterior) wall is unfinished, with the exterior siding exposed. A brick chimney along the southeast wall dates to the original building. An open dimensional-lumber stairway, leading to a "cross-buck" trap door, once provided access from storage area four to the upper level. This stairway is no longer in use. The modern stairway, located between storage areas three and four, is lined with sheetrock walls and ceilings. Risers, tread, and the railing are constructed of dimensional lumber. The upper-level storage area contains six-inch fir flooring. The walls and ceilings are unfinished, and the huge structural beams are exposed. The concrete basement was not surveyed.

### Plumbing & Electrical Shop (#217), 1933

Although predating construction of neighboring sheds by seven years, building #217 now forms the southwest corner of the central north-south axis or "boulevard" entrance to the maintenance area. Building #217 is a one-story building constructed of pre-fabricated wood panels covered with shiplap siding and secured with vertical wood members. Modern metal panels cover the wood-frame front-gable roof. In contrast with the majority of buildings within the maintenance area, eaves are enclosed. Roof features are limited to two deteriorating concrete chimneys centrally located on the ridge line. The building rests on concrete piers and sill logs.

Pedestrian doors, offset within the front (southeast) and rear (northwest) elevations, are five-panel wood. Double, side-hinged garage doors located within the front and rear elevations are composed of vertical wood members secured with horizontal and diagonal wood cross braces. Both garage doors extend the full height of the first story and contain a four-light wood-framed window.

Windows are generally wood-framed six light, arranged singly or in pairs. Both the front and rear elevations contain a single nine-light window. The windows are often paired with single-light wood-frame storm windows and are embellished with wide wood surrounds. Both side elevations contain a single window, a pair of windows, a single window, a single window, a pair of windows, and a single window. Both the front and rear elevations contain a nine-light window adjacent to the pedestrian entry and a pair of six-light windows within the gable end. The building is painted beige and is in poor condition with undulation of the eave line indicating substantial settlement.

During the historic period, six-inch painted fir planks covered the floors. Wall and ceiling surfaces were unfinished until 1949 when NPS crews "sheathed" the interior with one-inch by six-inch shiplap. The interior is now divided into two rooms, separated by a one-panel door. The six-inch floors remain in place in all but the east half of the north room where plywood sheathing has been installed. Painted shiplap remains on the ceiling and walls.

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### Equipment Shed (#220), 1937

Although predating construction of neighboring sheds by three years, building #220 now forms the southeast corner of the central north-south axis or "boulevard" entrance to the maintenance area. This is a single-story wood-frame building with a long rectangular footprint. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers the exterior elevations and modern metal panels cover the wood-frame saltbox roof. Rafter and purlin ends are exposed. Both gable ends contain louvered wood vents. The building rests on a concrete foundation.

Four five-panel three-light metal vehicular doors, extending from the foundation to the eave, are now centered within the front (southwest) elevation. These doors conform in size and placement to the original doors yet differ in design and material. The two vehicular doors at either extreme of the front elevation have been removed and each replaced with a window grouping composed of six-light-casement/one-light fixed/six-light casement windows. Pedestrian doors offset within the side elevations are modern, unpaneled and unglazed. Both pedestrian doors are flanked to the east by a modern window grouping identical to those found on the front elevation. Features within the rear (northwest) elevation are limited to four groupings of six-light casement/six-light-fixed/six-light casement windows (two groupings at either extreme of the elevation). These window groupings are similar to those found elsewhere within the historic district and are believed to be original. The building is painted beige and is in good condition.

The historic interior of dirt floors and unfinished walls and ceilings was revamped in 1983 in association with the conversion of the building to an electrical shop. The interior is now divided into an electrical shop and a radio shop/garage. Interior walls and ceilings are covered with plywood panels finished with battens. The floors are concrete. Double solid-core doors provide access between interior spaces. The large structural beams remain exposed.

### North-South Equipment Shed "Boulevard" (#231, #232, #242, and #244), 1940

Construction of identical equipment sheds #231, #232, #242, and #244 initiated a second phase in headquarters development. The two rows of sheds (buildings #231, and #232 face southwest; buildings #243 and #244 face northeast) are separated by a wide median divided by a strip of native grasses and trees. The median, identical to that shown in historic plans, is a contributing site.

Equipment Sheds #231, #232, #243, and #244 are single-story wood-frame buildings with long rectangular footprints. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers the exterior elevations and modern metal panels cover the wood-frame saltbox roofs. Rafter and purlin ends are exposed. Gable ends contain louvered wood vents. The buildings rest on concrete foundations.

Ten 12-panel/three-light metal vehicular doors -- extending from the foundation to the eave -- dominate the front elevations. Although these doors conform in size and placement to the original doors they differ in design and material; the original doors were side hinged vertical plank, secured with cross braces. The wood-framed windows are six-light casement with wide wood surrounds, arranged in groups of three. Each side elevation contains a single window grouping. Symmetrical rows of window groupings (now boarded over) line the rear elevations. (The longer gable slope of the salt-box roof slopes over the rear elevation, creating the appearance of a three-quarter height building, in contrast to the full-story evident from the front elevation.)

The buildings are painted beige and are in generally good condition.

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The interior floorplans are primarily open, with the occasional partition wall constructed of either eight-inch shiplap or plywood. The dirt floors and unfinished walls and ceilings remain in all but the northeast stall of building #244; this stall has been insulated, fitted with a concrete floor, and now houses the park's historic "tally-ho" touring bus.

### Miscellaneous Secondary Buildings

Buildings #196 and #218 are located between the north-south row of equipment sheds and the "domestic" complex composed of buildings #35 - #37 and #218. This area of small sheds and secondary structures appears to have developed haphazardly, without the concern for linear placement and vehicular access evident in other areas of the maintenance yard.

### Storage Shed (#196), date of construction unknown

Originally used as a temporary dormitory, building #196 now serves as a storage shed. This is a one-story, wood-frame building with a simple rectangular floorplan. The building sits on a brick-pier foundation. Lapped wood siding covers the exterior walls and green tar paper covers the wood-frame front-gable roof. Roof features include exposed rafter and purlin ends and knee braces. A five-panel wood door centered within the front (northeast) elevation provides access. Windows are six-light casement, of wood-frame construction, symmetrically placed within all but the rear elevations. The centered door within the front elevation is flanked to either side by a window. Three windows line both side elevations. There are no features within the rear elevation.

The original brown stain finish has been painted beige. The building is in good condition.

Unpainted 1" x 6" pine planks cover the floor in the single-room interior. The tongue and groove wooden walls and ceiling are painted light grey. Plywood partition walls and shelving units divide the space into discrete storage units.

### Trails Crew Storage (#218), date of construction unknown

Building #218 is a single-story wood-frame building with a simple square floorplan. Lapped wood siding covers all exterior elevations. The wood-framed, front-facing gable roof projects beyond the front elevation, protecting a concrete stoop. Wooden 6-inch by 6-inch posts with braces support this boxed-in gable extension. Modern metal panels cover the roof and rafter and purlin ends are exposed. The building rests on a concrete pier foundation. The entry door, centered within the front (northeast) elevation, is paneled wood with four-lights. Two wood-framed, two-light windows, paired with three or five-light wood-framed storm windows, line the side elevations. The building is painted beige and is in generally good condition.

Plywood panels, finished with narrow battens, cover all wall and ceiling surfaces. The floor is cement.

### Paint Shop; Sign Shop (#245), 1940

Although the northwestern anchor of the maintenance area's east-west axis, Building #245 is of too small a scale and is too surrounded by native trees to play a large role in defining that axis. Buildings #245, #960, and #1349 (see below) form a separate storage/maintenance area, visually and functionally distinct from the long rows of equipment

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sheds. Sign Shop #245 is a single-story wood frame building with a simple rectangular floorplan. The building rests on a wood-sill foundation. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers all exterior elevations and modern metal panels cover the front-facing gable roof. Roof features include exposed rafters and partially enclosed eaves in the gable ends (8" fascia but no soffit). A louvered wood vent is located in the southeast gable end.

Front (northwest) elevation features are limited to a one-panel, four-light pedestrian door at the ground level and a three-quarter height loading door, constructed of vertical planks secured with internal cross braces and located within the gable eave. A small loading platform extends from the loading door. A large garage-door surround remains in place within the front elevation, indicating that the pedestrian door is a post-construction addition.

The northeast (side) elevation contains five one-light windows embellished with wide wood surrounds and paired with one-light storms. The rear (southeast) elevation contains two one-light windows, now boarded over. The southwest (side) elevation contains three one-light windows and a pedestrian door constructed of vertical planks secured with horizontal and diagonal braces. Exterior walls are painted beige and the building is in good condition.

Sheetrock covers all wall and ceiling surfaces. The concrete floor is badly deteriorated. Fixed furnishings include a number of historic drawer and cupboard units. The pedestrian door within the southwest elevation is blocked off in the interior and is no longer in use. Long panels of florescent lights appear to be a recent addition.

### Noncontributing Maintenance Buildings

#### Equipment Shed #236, 1950

Building #236 is located at the head of the north-south boulevard that defines the entrance to the maintenance yard, on the site of shed moved to headquarters ca. 1943 and collapsed by a heavy snow load in 1949. Like its neighbors, the shed is a one-story wood-frame building constructed on a concrete foundation. The simple rectangular footprint is broken only by a small shed-roof extension to the south end of the rear (northeast) elevation. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers the exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the saltbox roof. In contrast to neighboring sheds, the eaves are enclosed, hiding the rafter and purlin ends. The northwest gable end contains a metal vent; the vent within the southeast gable end has been removed and the opening covered with a screen.

Five fifteen-panel, three-light overhead vehicular doors, extending from the eave to the foundation, dominate the front (southwest) elevation. The single pedestrian door, offset within the southeast (side) elevation is unpaneled and unglazed, with modern brass hardware. Wood-framed six-light casement windows are arranged in groups of three: each side elevation contains one window grouping; the rear elevation contains two window groupings within the shed-roof extension and two window groupings (currently boarded over) within the primary component. The building is painted beige and is in good condition.

The northern stall is unfinished and stores sand (for use on winter roads). The remaining sheds are finished with concrete floors and plywood-panel walls and ceilings. The panel seams are not covered with battens. Rough milled 6"x6" support posts are exposed.

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### Sign Shop Annex (#960), date of construction unknown

This building was moved to the headquarters complex in the 1960s and now provides auxiliary storage for the Sign Shop (building #207). The annex is a single-story wood-frame building with a simple square floorplan. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers the exterior walls and decorative shingles cover the gable ends. The building rests on a concrete foundation. Green metal sheeting covers the front-facing wood-framed gable roof. Roof features include wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Louvered wood vents are located in both gable ends.

Features within the front (northwest) elevation are limited to a three-panel, one-light pedestrian door. The northeast (side) elevation contains a one-over-one double hung window and a one-light fixed sash window, both with wide wood surrounds. The rear (southeast) elevation contains a four-light sliding sash window with wide surrounds and a small attic-access door constructed of horizontal boards secured with cross braces. The southwest (side) elevation contains a four-light sliding sash window. The building is painted beige with light brown trim and is in good condition.

Painted sheetrock covers all wall and ceiling surfaces in this one-room building. The floor is cement.

### Paint-Storage Shed (#1165), 1968

Building 1165 is located within close proximity to the paint shop (building #201), at the eastern end of the linear row of utilitarian sheds that define the southern border of the utility area. The building is slightly set back from the row of sheds and is surrounded by native vegetation. It is a one-story wood-frame square building constructed on a concrete-slab, on-grade foundation. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers the exterior walls and rolled roofing covers the extremely shallow, wood-framed shed roof. Roof features include a two-foot eave overhang; the dimensional lumber roof framing members are visible within this overhang, although the eaves are partially enclosed. The entry door is panelled wood with a single-light. There are no windows. The building is painted beige and is in good condition, with deterioration limited to broken siding.

### Hogland Garage; Metal Shop (#1349/1360), ca. 1945

Post 1965, building #1349 was moved from Lake McDonald Lodge to the southwest extreme of the maintenance area, adjacent to the sign shop (#245). It is a single-story wood-frame building with a simple square floorplan. It rests on wood skids. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers the exterior walls, wood shingles cover the gable ends, and green asphalt shingles cover the wood-framed front-gable roof. A modern garage door composed of seven horizontal panels dominates the front elevation. Wood-framed windows are single-light in groups of two. The building is stained dark brown.

The walls and ceilings within this one-room garage are unfinished, exposing the framing system. The floor is dirt.

### Carpenter Shop (#1370), 1983

The carpenter shop is located at the east end of the maintenance area's east-west axis. The building is surrounded to the south and west by asphalt. Sparse trees and grasses remain north and east of the building, marking the informal end of the maintenance area. It is a one-and-one-half story wood frame building constructed on a concrete

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foundation and topped with a monitor roof. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers the exterior walls and green modern metal panels cover the shed and gable components of the monitor roof. Roof features include three metal vents in the west gable slope, a metal chimney in the east gable slope, exposed rafter ends, and decorative knee braces. Both gable ends contain louvered wood vents.

A large metal garage door dominates the gable component of the rear (northwest) elevation. Additional rear elevation features are limited to an unglazed metal pedestrian door located west of the garage door, within the shed-roof component. Two unglazed metal pedestrian doors are centered within the front (southeast) elevation. These doors are flanked to either side by three sets of one-by-one light casement windows in narrow wood frames. Three sets of windows also line the south end of the northeast and southwest (side) elevations. The building is painted beige and is in good condition. The interior was not evaluated.

### Utility Yard Integrity

Substantial modifications to the utility yard are limited to the removal of the corral and conversion of associated animal facilities to warehouses: one of the functional categories that defined the yard during the historic period is no longer represented. The replacement of historic shed #236 with current shed #236 in the 1950s also constitutes an adverse affect. However, the current shed is fully compatible in design and function with its predecessor and continues to help define the north-south boulevard.

The original equipment shed doors were side hinged, double doors, constructed of vertical planks secured with exterior cross-braces. Replacement of these doors with paneled overhead doors has altered the appearance of the front facades. However, these buildings retain important features of NPS simplified-rustic architecture -- including the linear placement, saltbox roof, single-story design, exposed rafters and purlins, and lapped horizontal siding. Perhaps most importantly, the buildings retain integrity of mass and of location and continue to define the maintenance yard's overall site plan.

### 8. Statement of Significance, continued

The new administrative site bordered the park's western boundary and was bifurcated by the automobile road to Lake McDonald. The property contained several run-down buildings that were soon occupied by the park; plans for new construction to supplant these buildings proceeded with renewed vigor.

The first appropriation provided funds for four cottages, a warehouse (not extant), a stable (not extant), and water/sewer system. Construction began in the fall of 1917 and work was completed by 1919. All four residences were constructed from an identical basic plan (#A-205) provided by the NPS and modified for each building in order to vary the scene: dormers were added in various forms and porch details were modified.

Funds for the superintendent's residence and administration building were not made available until 1923. NPS crew constructed the buildings; logs were transported to the site during March and construction proceeded throughout the summer and fall. The superintendent's residence had been designed by the NPS Landscape Division in San Francisco (with frequent comment from Superintendent Eakin), and the Landscape Division closely monitored progress throughout



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the construction period. The residence was completed during October, 1923 and occupied by Superintendent Eakin and his family during the first week of November. The building was the largest park residence at that time, and exhibited a quality of design and construction unknown in other park employee residences. Polished wood interiors, picture windows and a large stone fireplace lent the home an unusual air of sophistication befitting its purpose. As the official Superintendent's home, its use extended beyond residential purposes to include hosting official NPS social functions, and the home's design reflects this. Such use and design is typical of park superintendents' homes throughout the National Park Service. Park social functions often called for domestic help and in 1932 a detached maid's quarters (Building 1348) was added behind the home near the garage.<sup>1</sup>

The interior floorplan and exterior and interior design details described below conform to a great degree with Superintendent Eakin's recommendations to Landscape Engineer D.R. Hull following Eakin's review of the draft blueprints. In a letter dated Dec. 27, 1922, Eakin proposed that the "deep porch" running the length of the southwest elevation be replaced with a small centered porch so that sunlight could reach the interior spaces." Eakin also noted that Mrs. Eakin was "very keen to have a large stone chimney in the center of the living room, with ample windows on either side of the fireplace." This interior design and the concern over sunlight precluded construction of the roofed riverside terrace proposed by the architects. Eakin also suggested double-hung windows rather than "the swinging type ... [that are] impractical for buildings in this country." Shingle siding at the upper level was preferred to the originally proposed "rough-lumber with batts."

This building is an excellent example of National Park Service rustic architecture. Its heavy log construction, coupled with stone chimney and patio areas, allow the structure to blend in well with its lovely setting along the Middle Fork of the Flathead River. In scale and design, it forms a balance with the nearby administration building (#222), yet remains distinct from the other nearby residences, which are smaller and of frame construction.

### Administration Building (#222)

Park employees began cutting logs for the administration building and hauling them to the site in 1923, often working on residence #8 simultaneously. Construction work continued throughout the summer and into the winter. Work was done largely by permanent NPS employees as time was available, in order to reduce the overall cost. Construction was completed in the spring of 1924, and the office force occupied the new building on May 15th. Park superintendent Charles J. Kraebel reported, "This is a very comfortable building, light and convenient and it is very well liked by all the employees and visitors who have called to see it." The salt-box roof design created "the appearance of a one-story structure and yet g[ave] considerable space on the second floor with good light in the engineering or drafting room." One-inch by twelve-inch planks with 4" batts finished the interior walls and ceilings.

The building soon proved to be far too small. By the early 1930s overflow office space was being established in several other headquarters locations: the relocated Gold's Bungalow (#215) housed engineering and drafting crews,

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<sup>1</sup> Building 1348 was subject to undermining erosion caused by the nearby Middle Fork River. Glacier's June 1964 flood eroded the bank so severely that the building was moved approximately 400 feet north northeast to a site visually and geographically detached from the superintendent's residence. The building does not contribute to the historic district.

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and a CCC barracks (#213) was remodeled for the park naturalist. A plan was considered to expand the administration building to the north; a more ambitious scheme called for replacing the building with a new facility directly behind it. A lack of funds stalled major expansion, though. It was not until 1941, when a frame "Accounting Annex" (#223) was built by CCC workers behind the administration building that the problem was eased somewhat.

A new administration building (located outside the historic district) was completed and occupied in 1965 and building #222 was converted to a health clinic and nurses' apartment. It now serves as the West Lakes District Office.

Residences #1-#4 and #8 and the administration building form one of the earliest residential areas built by the National Park Service for employees and were the first employee residences built in Glacier National Park. Their placement and construction at the park's major point of entry for automobile tourists provided a symbolic announcement to visitors of the presence and authority of the National Park Service. Circa 1940, a new Middle Fork bridge was constructed near the town of Belton/West Glacier and the primary approach road to the park relocated west of the headquarters complex, in accordance with emerging NPS philosophy that man-made resources within the park be screened from view whenever practical. The buildings no longer "announce" the NPS presence to visiting motorists and in fact are rarely seen by park visitors.

### Expansion of the Residential Area, 1927-1932

Buildings #1-4, #8, and #222 served as an anchor for development of the headquarters area, both in location and in architectural style. Between 1923 and 1932 the central "street" within headquarters was expanded with two additional ranger's residences (#5; no longer extant) and #6 (now known as #17), a combination entrance station/residence (#7; no longer extant), a residence for the U.S. commissioner stationed in the park (#9) and a residence for the assistant superintendent (#16).

### U.S. Commissioner's Residence #9

Legal jurisdiction of the land within Glacier was ceded to the federal government when the park was established. This change necessitated the creation of the position of U.S. Commissioner for Glacier; the Commissioner served as the judicial authority of the federal government in the park, trying criminal cases and handling other legal matters. Construction of a permanent residence for the Commissioner had been considered during the 1920s but was stalled by funding disputes. (Since the Commissioner was an employee of the Department of Justice, NPS officials felt that the Justice Department should construct the house.) Senator Thomas Walsh of Montana, however, added an amendment to a Department of Interior appropriations bill providing \$5,000, for construction of a home. The NPS Landscape Architect Division provided plans.

Construction began on April 2, 1929 and continued intermittently until August 10. Painting was finished on August 29, and William H. Lindsay, a former park tour-bus driver who had served as the U.S. Commissioner since 1920, occupied the home soon after. The construction reports state, "though there was considerable trouble experienced in the construction of this house, due to interference by the Commissioner's family, and several changes were made which cost additional money, a very satisfactory job was done and a lot of house was received for the money that was spent."

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Lindsay and his family occupied the house into the 1950s; after his death on January 26, 1953, his wife, Margaret, served as Commissioner for several years. Today the house is occupied by National Park Service personnel; there is no resident U.S. Commissioner for Glacier National Park. Building #9 served as the home and office of the U.S. Commissioner for Glacier National Park for three decades. It is a tangible reminder of early law enforcement and administration practices in the park.

### Assistant Superintendent's Residence (#16)

During Glacier National Park's early years, the role of Assistant Superintendent was generally filled by the position of Chief Ranger; until the 1920s he was stationed at Glacier Park Station (East Glacier) and served as the administrative officer for the park's east side. Increased administrative work in Glacier demonstrated the need for a more defined Assistant Superintendent position at Belton. The investigation of Glacier Park following the 1920 dismissal of Superintendent W. W. Payne also pointed out the need of an official "second-in-command."

Robert R. Vincent held this position from January 17, 1926, until his retirement on June 30, 1948, with the exception of a military leave during World War II. The Assistant Superintendent's residence was built for Vincent in 1932. A relatively secluded site overlooking the Middle Fork of the Flathead River was chosen, rivaling the site of the Superintendent's home in appeal. Construction began in May, 1930, according to specifications furnished by the NPS Branch of Plans and Designs. NPS day labor was used after a contract offering failed to produce an acceptable bid.

Work on the new residence continued until that November, and resumed in May, 1931. The building's appropriation was exhausted soon after, and work was halted until additional funds were made available in April, 1932. The residence was completed that August at a final cost of \$6,800.00. The "Final Construction Report" for the building states:

The cost was excessive on account of the grade of material and equipment installed. The finest of linen shades were purchased. A desk telephone cost \$48.75 and other things in proportion. The residence was completed in every detail throughout, though the design is very poor for this country where the snow piles up in the winter and covers the porches.

The new home, with its large stone chimney and porches, is distinct among the headquarters residences. With two full stories and four bedrooms it is the largest employee residence to be constructed in the park. By 1949, though, a new building (Residence #41) was being readied for the Assistant Superintendent's use. After years of use by seasonal summer employees, building #16 has been refurbished and again provides year round employee housing.

Residence #16 is one of the finest examples of National Park Service rustic architecture in the headquarters area. It exhibits sensitive and careful use of wood and native stone and blends well with its surroundings.

### Residences #6 (now #17), #10-#15

By the late 1920s, housing and maintenance facilities at headquarters were severely taxed and park administrators solicited funds for new construction (a substantial reconstruction of the utility yard proceeded simultaneously). Residence

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#6/17, centrally located along the original entrance to the park, was constructed in 1928 from a plan also used for residences #10-#15 constructed along the bank of the Middle Fork river during the same time period. Construction of the river side buildings marked the first expansion away from the primary entrance. Associated circulation systems included a new culdesac paralleling the north bank of the river and a loop road extending from the superintendent's residence, past a newly-constructed private garage (#259), and connecting with the river culdesac.

The "Completion Report" for building #10 states:

After rejecting several plans that the Landscape Department submitted, a sketch was sent to them with a request that they furnish us with a detailed plan of a certain size and type of house. This was done and construction began on April 9, 1928.

There was plenty of carpenter labor available so that the work was finished and ready for occupancy June 23, 1928.

The final plan and material specifications were also used on neighboring building #12 and were only slightly modified for buildings 11, and 15. Buildings 10, 11, and 15 were located on the river side of the new residential culdesac; building 12 was located at the west end of the loop, north of the road.

Buildings 10, 11, and 15 were moved approximately 100 feet to their current location on the north side of the road following the 1964 flood that undercut the high bank of the river. Although lacking architectural distinction as isolated resources, these buildings embody essential characteristics of NPS rustic architecture, including exposed rafter and purlin ends, simple massing, multi-light windows, and lapped siding.

Between 1923 and 1932, NPS crews constructed private garages for individual residences. Garages #258 (an exposed-log frame building associated with the superintendent's residence), #251, #259, and #264 were constructed during this period.

### **Residential Expansion during the Depression-era, 1932-1941**

Following initial construction of residences 1-4 and 8, employee housing construction at park headquarters proceeded piecemeal, with the construction of a single house for a specified employee in response to a strongly perceived need and when construction funds allowed. As a result, the shortage of employee housing became more and more severe with pre-existing housing stock continuing to decay as the number of permanent employees continued to grow. By 1929, park officials reported that "the housing problem in Belton Headquarters is by no means a small one. Permanent employees are living in rather cramped quarters, others staying in localities other than in the Park."

Park officials attempted to correct this problem during the 1930s by utilizing Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds and inexpensive Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) labor. CCC crews constructed a dormitory, eight new single residences, and nine combination garage/woodsheds; combined with their efforts in the maintenance area this CCC-construction constitutes the largest expansion of headquarters to date.

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### Residences #20-#25

The largest individual CCC project involved the construction of five identical three-room cottages (buildings 21-25, from Plan NP Gla-3094). The NPS Branch of Plans and Designs completed the design in 1935 and workers from CCC camp #GNP-1 constructed the dwellings in 1936 along a new loop road extending from the original entrance to the edge of the hillside defining the eastern limits of the headquarters area; this road demonstrates the Landscape Division's preference for curvilinear street design. In 1939 this apparently successful building plan was employed a sixth time, with construction of Residence #20 on a site across the street from the earlier houses. These buildings, while fully compatible with the rustic lines of the earliest park residences, are of a simplified -- and standardized -- rustic design representative of CCC projects throughout the park. A small detached woodshed was provided for each dwelling (only #271 remains; attached woodshed additions were constructed on the rear elevations of buildings #24 and #25 in 1941) and Garage #221 was relocated to the new street for the residents' use.

### Residences #18 and #19

Buildings #18 and #19 are the last of the eight headquarters residences constructed by park CCC crews. Unlike the earlier CCC projects (residences #20-25), which combined lapped siding with board-and-batten facing in a characteristic CCC-design, buildings 18 and 19 were based upon Landscape Division plans developed in 1929 and approved by Thomas Vint. The buildings' design is thus more readily associated with the pre-CCC construction projects in the area. Construction was approved under CCC job application No. 968 in April, 1939, although most of the work was completed in 1940. As with other CCC construction projects, lumber produced at Glacier's CCC sawmill was utilized. Both buildings were completed in April, 1941; cost of each of the structures was calculated at \$3,900. Both houses have been used as permanent employee residences since that time.

Residences #18 and #19 retain physical integrity and are associated with residential development of the headquarters area during the historical period. Although lacking architectural distinction as isolated resources, buildings #18 and #19 embody essential characteristics of NPS simplified-rustic architecture, including simple massing, lapped siding, exposed rafters and purlins, use of native stone, and multi-light windows.

### Garage/Woodsheds #252-#255, #263, #265, #266-#268

These virtually identical buildings were designed by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design and constructed by the CCC between ca. 1934 and 1941, providing storage space for headquarters residents. Buildings #251-#255 were associated with buildings #1-7; their construction along the new loop road effectively subordinated the front entries of these historic rooms to the rear entry. Following construction of #252-#255, six-stall communal garage #221 was relocated to the base of the hillside for use by residents of newly-constructed homes #20-#25. Garage #263 was associated with residence #15; #266 with residence #18; #267 with residence #19; and #268 with residence #20.

This construction program somehow skipped Duplex Residence #5 while providing garages for neighboring homes. Workers from Glacier's Civilian Public Service (CPS) camp rectified this situation in 1944 with the construction of a "Duplex Garage" for the residence: #255. The garage was designed to match the appearance of the neighboring

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CCC garages; an additional garage room was added to the plan, however, creating a central woodshed flanked by automobile garages. Garage #265 was simultaneously enlarged to produce an identical structure.

### Post-War Expansion

#### "Temporary Housing" - Units #26-#29, #40, and #247

Buildings #26-29 and #40 are located north of the original headquarters residential area, at the east end of a residential street shared with post-war residences (#41; #77; #80) and residences dating to the Mission-66 era (#73; #78). This street provides a physical and architectural link between the oldest housing area, to the south, and more-extensive modern development to the north.

These resources are products of a long-standing need to provide an adequate level of housing for married seasonal employees. Just as the park had utilized CCC labor to build inexpensive employee residences ten years earlier, in December of 1945 NPS officials approved a drawing "contemplat[ing] the utilization of portable C.C.C. buildings in providing temporary housing. Elevations will be typical of standard CCC portable type camp buildings." Although this plan included only buildings #26-#29, identical residence #40 is also composed of salvaged CCC material and was constructed in 1946. There was ample precedent for this use of CCC resources: the buildings were designed to be portable; in 1943, a CCC barrack was moved to a site proximate to dormitories #35 and #36 (building #315, no longer extant) and in 1945 a second barrack was also moved to the dormitory/mess hall complex for use as office space (building #213). In 1946, garage #247 was constructed for use by residents of buildings #26-#29 and #40.

It is not known to what extent residences #26-29 and #40 mirror the design of CCC units: despite the drawing notation that elevations would be "typical" of standard CCC portable-type buildings" 1951 maintenance reports note only that the buildings were constructed "with wood panels and other materials obtained from abandoned CCC camp structures." The small size of the units suggest that they are of a new design tailored to meet the park's need for married employee housing and that they reflect CCC-barrack design only in material, not in mass or scale. Although intended to provide "temporary" housing for seasonal employees, the buildings have now been in continuous use for 49 years; for a number of those years they have been inhabited year round by permanent employees.

### "INSTITUTIONAL" (MULTIPLE) HOUSING AND ASSOCIATED RESOURCES

#### Dormitories #35, #36; Messhall #37

The bunkhouses, messhalls, community center serving the park's seasonal personnel are segregated from the central residential area by the configuration of the circulation system, by vegetation, and by placement near the utility yard. This compound represents the development of appropriate facilities for a burgeoning number of seasonal park employees during the 1920s (a period of greatly increased park visitation and commensurate facilities development). Although lacking architectural distinction as isolated resources, the dormitories and messhall embody essential characteristics of NPS simplified-rustic architecture, including simple massing, a low profile, exposed rafter and purlin

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ends, lapped siding, and multi-light windows. Duplex residence #13, shown on the 1933 *Master Plan* southwest of the messhall, had been removed by 1942.

Park operations have historically required a large number of seasonal workers; traditionally these positions were filled by single young men requiring inexpensive temporary housing. Buildings #35 and #37 are remnants of that era. A 1927 construction project created a physically (and architecturally) distinct residential area for these single, seasonal workers. The buildings replaced dormitory and mess hall facilities located in an old on-site hotel formerly owned by in-holder George Snyder. Construction began in late March, 1927 and both buildings were completed that May. Bunkhouse #36, constructed by CCC crews in 1935 of similar design, completed the dormitory compound.

At the time of its construction, building #35 contained three 9' x 9' semi-private rooms, a bathroom, a lobby, and a single large dormitory room, 23' x 27'. By 1940, nineteen men often "occup[ie]d the large sleeping room at peak times in summer .... an intolerable situation." In 1949, the three semi-private rooms and the dormitory were replaced with the current configuration of seven "housekeeping apartments." In 1982, the interior was again remodeled, with new vinyl flooring and with sheetrock replacing all historic wall and ceiling surfaces.

Building #37 still retains much of its original exterior appearance, although an employee mess has not been operated for a number of years. After the regular mess was discontinued, the building was generally operated only when forest fires or other emergencies brought a large number of temporary people (e.g. 1967). The building now houses the park archives and museum.

Dormitory #36 was placed adjacent to the original bunkhouse and duplicated it in exterior appearance, although individual sleeping rooms replaced the common room found in building #35. Construction of the new building began in late September, 1933, and continued until heavy snow suspended work in early December. Construction resumed in the spring and Dormitory #36 was completed in May 1934. Total cost was approximately \$3,000. Several plans surfaced over the years to replace existing dormitory facilities with a large new dining hall/dormitory, but all failed to materialize and today building #36 still provides dormitory accommodations for single park employees.

### Community Building #215

This building was built in 1923 by the Gold Brothers as part of their Apgar cabin camp. The building, known as "Gold's Bungalow" functioned as a dance hall and entertainment center for Apgar for several years. Dances were held in the building twice weekly; a soda fountain and gift shop were also housed in the building.

The 1929 Half Moon fire destroyed many of the Gold Brothers' Apgar facilities, although the dance hall and other remaining buildings operated for several more years. The Golds sold their inholding to the Federal Government on August 30, 1930, for \$35,000.

The National Park Service sold many of the Gold buildings on bid during 1931 and 1932. Buildings were sold for minimal amounts and razed for salvage by the purchasers. A bid of \$2 was accepted for the bungalow, but the sale contract was never consummated. During the 1930s the building was used intermittently as a chapel for CCC workers and was considered, at least briefly, as a component of a future NPS-sponsored Apgar "tourist camp." Queries from other prospective purchasers were rejected.

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Meanwhile, park administrators began to perceive a need for a "community building" in the headquarters residential area. Similar buildings had been erected in other national parks (such as Yosemite and Grand Canyon), providing a site for employee social events as well as staff meetings and employee training sessions. Glacier's efforts to convince the Washington office that it also needed such a building were continually futile. The park was told that money was not available, and that such a building violated NPS building policy.

The park discovered a makeshift solution in the old Gold Bungalow. In 1938 park CCC crews cut the building into sections and moved it from Apgar to the headquarters residential area. The reassembled building was then remodeled and dubbed the "Conference Training Hall" to circumvent the prohibition on a Community Building.

A portion of the building was used for offices during its early years, although it is now used exclusively for special functions, both work-related and social. It was once used for rollerskating in the winters, and its weekly summer movie is a long-standing tradition. Annual training sessions for both seasonal and permanent employees also take place here.

### **Shed #196**

Relatively little is known about building #196. Park maintenance records indicate that it was assembled from salvage materials by a CCC crew prior to 1939; it was probably originally located in an area CCC camp. It was moved to its present location in 1943. The single-room building was used after its relocation to house overflow residents from Dormitories #35 and #36. Its most recent use has been for maintenance storage.

### **Icehouse #219**

Until the advent of mechanical refrigeration, an ice house was a necessity at all larger Glacier National Park locations. At park headquarters, approximately 60 tons of ice were put up each year for both domestic use and fish planting operations. The ice house was located near the mess hall, the largest user of the stored ice.

Construction of the present building took place between October 26 and November 24, 1928. This building replaced an earlier ice house that was one of several buildings destroyed by fire in August, 1928. An emergency reconstruction appropriation was received to replace all the destroyed buildings; \$800 was allocated from the appropriation for the ice house.

After winter stockpiling of ice was discontinued, building #219 was used for a time to store naturalist equipment and supplies, since insufficient room was available in nearby building #213. The building is now used for trail-equipment storage.

### **UTILITY YARD**

The first NPS appropriation for headquarters development (1917) included funds for a warehouse and stable. A carpenter shop (#201) was constructed in 1923, possibly with the same appropriation allowing construction of an administration building and superintendent's residence. The large auto-repair shop and blacksmith shop (#209) were constructed in 1925 at what was then and continues to be the center of the yard. The warehouse and stable are no longer



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extant and may have been lost in the 1928 fire that ravaged the utility area; the carpenter shop, now the paint shop, is the oldest building in the utility yard. Concerted expansion of the utility yard began in 1928 with emergency fire appropriations: the historic barn complex, isolated in what was then the northwest corner of the site dates to this construction, as does the row of sheds running east-west along the southern border of the yard (#202-#205), equipment shed #210, gas and oil house #211, and the original component of the warehouse (#212).

Circa 1933, armed with WPA funds and Landscape Division blueprints and site plans, NPS and CCC crews began construction of the large seven-stall fire cache (#205) that provides the western terminus to the east-west row of sheds and of the associated hose tower (#206). Additional Depression-era expansion included construction of hay and lumber shed #208, equipment shed #220, of paint shop #245, and of a substantial boulevard entrance to the maintenance yard, lined on either side by identical equipment sheds, and expansion of the original auto repair shop and of the warehouse. Significant post 1940 modifications have been limited to the addition of building #217, moved to the site in 1943; the 1949 destruction/replacement of historic equipment shed #236; the replacement of the original equipment shed doors ca. 1957 and of the original corrugated metal or wood shake roofs ca. 1985. Noncontributing modern resources within the district include the large modern carpenter shop #1370, constructed in 1983; small buildings #960, #1349, and #1165 constructed in or moved to the area post 1965.

Individual building histories are provided below.

### **Carpenter Shop/Paint Shop #201**

Building #201 was constructed by NPS crews in 1923. Little historical data is currently available concerning the building. A shed addition was added to the rear of the building in 1963. The building served as Glacier's Carpenter Shop until the completion of building #1370 in 1983, and it is now used by park maintenance crews as a paint shop. Building #201 is the oldest extant maintenance building in the park's headquarters area. Although altered somewhat throughout the years, it possesses fair integrity and is fully compatible architecturally with the surrounding buildings. In style, materials, and placement building #201 helped set a pattern for subsequent park maintenance buildings.

### **Equipment Sheds (#202-#204)**

These sheds define the southern edge of the maintenance area. Although maintenance records report that buildings 202, 203, and 204 were constructed in 1928, construction reports suggest that at least buildings 202 and 204 were not constructed until 1931: "Belton Headquarters was in need of more space within the vicinity of the carpenter shop [building #201] where automobiles, lumber.... needed parking area [sic]. During March 1931, construction was begun on two units." Building #202 was constructed with six garage stalls, while buildings #203 and #204 were built with seven stalls each. Significant alterations are limited to the 1957 replacement of the original side-hinged, cross-braces doors. The buildings' utilitarian style and linear placement largely establishes the design of the maintenance area. The sheds contribute to the Headquarters Historic District.

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### Fire Cache (#205) and Hose Tower (#206)

Building #205, intended as "Fire Department Headquarters," and the neighboring hose tower (building #206) were constructed from a National Industrial Recovery Appropriation for Glacier National Park (Public Works Project Account FP 108A). CCC crews began work on these "valuable assets to the fire organization" in the fall of 1933. The complex was completed in time for the 1934 season, when the original fire-cache (building #203) was converted to a warehouse. In addition to the storage space for fire tools, the fire cache also housed an office, map room, radio room for the fire dispatcher, and a switchboard for the park's telephone system. Today, the building still serves as the headquarters Fire Cache Facility.

Fire-fighting activities in Glacier have historically required the maintenance of a considerable amount of fire hose. The hoses need to be dried after every use; in the park's early days this was accomplished by draping the hoses over nearby buildings. The result was always unattractive, and in freezing weather, impractical. The hose tower was planned and constructed to dry and store these 100' lengths of hose. The tower, over sixty feet high, was placed in a small hollow near the maintenance yard; construction of the tower in a deep depression facilitated construction of a level ramp from the adjacent fire cache to the tower's midsection rather than the tower's base, thus easing the difficult task of hanging the 100' lengths of hose.

The tower was a novel idea for its time, and elicited much comment and inquiry from other national parks. Glacier's staff was highly enthusiastic about the tower idea, and recommended it to all. Today, sixty years since its construction, the tower stands almost exactly as built, and is still in regular use. This is perhaps the most unique and distinctive building in the park's headquarters district. Built with new, innovative design in response to a specific need, the building is a fine, functional response to an important local concern.

### Barn/Sign Shop #207

The original horse barn at Belton Headquarters was among buildings destroyed by fire in August of 1928; the present building was built as a replacement between September 12, 1928 and November 3, 1928, using \$2,559 from an emergency appropriation. The building was sided with metal to protect it from future forest fires. It featured an extra large hayloft capable of storing four carloads of hay (60 tons) as well as "a special mouse proof grain room" with a one-carload capacity.

In conjunction with the new barn, a corral 60' feet in diameter, made of heavy cedar posts and tamarack poles, was built during 1928 and 1929. A large feed rack was built in the center of the corral. The corral has been gone for some time, but the barn still stands largely as built. The interior is now used for storage. The barn has stood, largely unchanged, in the headquarters area for over fifty years. Its metal siding is unusual among Glacier's buildings; this material was used only in two other headquarters buildings (although it was frequently used as a roofing material), and nearly all other park barns were of log construction. The barn served as the cornerstone of the long-vanished stock facility at headquarters and remains as a reminder of the era when horses played a larger role in administration and patrol of the Glacier backcountry.

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### Lumber and Hay Shed/Plumbing Shop #208

The construction of building #208 was authorized by a \$2,317 appropriation received in 1933. Construction began in early September, 1933 and continued until winter halted activity. Work resumed in April, 1934, and the building was completed in time for the 1934 summer season. The building's lower level provided storage for building and plumbing supplies while the upper floor housed a hayloft -- a complimentary use to nearby Barn #207 and the now-vanished corral near the two buildings. The building now serves as a storehouse and plumbing shop for the park.

### Auto Repair Shop #209

This two-story building was constructed in 1925 as an auto-repair shop. A 36' x 64' addition was made in 1929. By the 1930s, following completion of the Going-to-the-Sun Road, park officials deemed this expanded work space "entirely inadequate to service the park cars and equipment. The quantity of this type of equipment has doubled in the past few years and a proportional increase in the area for servicing has been made necessary." CCC crews constructed a 20' x 64' addition to the rear (southwest) elevation in 1934 (Public Works Project 96A). Both the 1929 and 1934 additions conformed in height, roof configuration, and design details to the original building, thus extending the work place without significantly altering the original design. A 23' x 38' blacksmith shop was added to the north extreme of the rear elevation in 1936; this addition was only one story, although of complimentary design. The building escaped planned replacement in the 1930s and continues to serve as the main repair shop for park automobiles.

Repair Shop #209 is the largest building in the headquarters area and is centrally located at the junction of the two rows of sheds. Its "industrial" mass and design is mitigated somewhat by the lapped wood siding, multiple-light windows, and exposed rafters, which provides continuity with other area buildings. 1930s additions were completely in keeping with its original design.

### Equipment Shed #210

Equipment Shed #210 was constructed in 1928, the first year of extensive development of the utility area. The building now houses the headquarters fire engines. A large shed-roofed addition was added to the rear of the building in 1935 and a gable addition was added to the side elevation in the 1970s.

This building has served as a park equipment shed for some sixty-five years. As with many of these buildings, it has been modified somewhat inside and out to accommodate changing needs. However, it remains compatible with neighboring buildings in the maintenance area.

### Gas and Oil House #211

Maintenance files indicate that building #211 was constructed in 1928 at a site approximately 300 feet removed from its present location. After construction, the building was moved and set atop a buried 10,000-gallon gasoline tank. The iron sheathing was installed at that time as a defense against fire. Blueprints for the building, however, are dated 1930 and a hand-written notation on the prints reports that the "Park Project" was completed in 1930. The building conforms to a remarkable degree with the 1930 drawings, indicating that modifications have been minimal. The original covered storage porch was expanded in 1943, and a gas pump island has been added a few feet away.

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This building has served as the headquarters area "gas station" for over sixty years and has received only limited modifications since its construction. Its unusual metal siding is indicative of the building's use, and its key function is reflected in the building's prominent, central location.

### Warehouse #212

In 1928 Glacier received a \$5,000 appropriation to replace its cramped, old warehouse with a new facility that would allow centralization of all warehouse functions. The allotment was sufficient for construction of a two-story, 48' x 64' building, a significant start toward the planned 48' x 96' facility. Construction began March 20, 1928, and was completed June 9. The work of installing shelving and tool racks continued for another year until funds were expended June 30, 1929.

As soon as the 1928 building was completed, park officials began searching for funding to complete the remaining building as planned. A second allotment of \$4,545 was received, and in August 1930, work began to complete the remaining part of the original plan: a 32' x 48' extension with a full basement "identical ... to the old two story [sic] warehouse in design and dimensions." This addition "greatly relieved the space congestion" and was used "exclusively" for food storage.

A second addition, slightly wider than the original component, was constructed on the southeast end of the building in 1937.

Building #212 has served as the main warehouse for Glacier National Park since its construction in 1928. Architecturally, the building is compatible with surrounding maintenance buildings and the building's size and location make it a key element of the maintenance yard.

### Radio Shop/Storage Shed #217

CCC crews constructed building #217 ca. 1933 at one of the Belton CCC camps. In 1943 Civilian Public Service (CPS) crews, engaged in dismantling CCC camps, moved the building into the headquarters maintenance area to serve as a radio shop and storage area. By 1952, the building was being used as a plumbing and telephone shop. In 1983, Equipment shed #220 was remodeled as a plumbing shop and building #217 was converted to a storage facility. This building represents NPS reliance upon a variety of resources to meet their infrastructure needs. It conforms in function and in design to neighboring resources.

### Equipment Shed #220

CCC work crews constructed building #220 at an estimated cost of \$4,200. The building served as a eight-stall equipment storage shed for highway maintenance equipment. Its design served as a prototype for subsequent equipment sheds built parallel to and north of #220. In 1983 building #220 was substantially remodeled to serve as the park's plumbing and electric shop. Exterior changes associated with this renovation included the removal of four garage doors and their subsequent replacement with windows and pedestrian entries.

Despite these modifications, the building remains a critical and defining feature of the north-south axis developed within the headquarters area in the 1940s and serving as the central "boulevard" entrance to the compound.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number        8                                Page    57                                Headquarters Historic District, Flathead County, MT.

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### Equipment Sheds #231, #232, #243, #244 and associated boulevard (contributing site)

Construction of the Going-to-the-Sun Road and increased maintenance activity upon the road's completion resulted in a large increase in heavy equipment based at headquarters. Initially, most of the equipment was stored outdoors due to a lack of storage space. CCC crews were called on to remedy this deficiency, and in February, 1941, CCC Job #990 was approved, calling for the construction of four ten-stall equipment sheds in the maintenance area (buildings 231; 232; 243; 244). The buildings' design was virtually identical to that used for eight-stall shed #220 two years earlier.

Work on the project progressed throughout the summer. Approximately 60,000 feet of rough-sawed lumber was used, manufactured by the CCC from fire-killed timber. Work was completed in November of 1941, at a total cost of \$2,890. The rows of sheds, separated by a wide median planted with native trees, are a reminder of a grandiose plan to replace and expand the maintenance area to the north and west, perhaps quadrupling its size. Funding never materialized and the plan was forgotten over the years.

With new doors and other minor modifications, the buildings exist today largely as built and continue to serve their original function. These four buildings, of identical design and construction, are of a simplified rustic or utilitarian design fully compatible with the older surrounding maintenance buildings. The buildings are also a defining feature of the north-south axis developed within the headquarters area in the 1940s and which served as the central "boulevard" entrance to the maintenance yard.

### Equipment Shed #236

CCC crews constructed the original storage shed #236 c. 1936 for use within one of the park's CCC camps. The building was moved to the headquarters maintenance area by CPS crews in 1943 or 1944. The building collapsed under heavy snow loads during the winter of 1949-50 and was replaced with the present 5-stall equipment shed in 1950-51. A portion of the lumber used in its construction was obtained by salvaging material from an old CCC sawmill located near headquarters. Total cost of the project was approximately \$4,000. The current building #236 is similar in design to other equipment sheds in the headquarters area and has been modified since construction with new doors and a partial concrete floor. The building does not meet NR age criteria for historic resources and although compatible with neighboring resources is a noncontributing component of the historic district.

### Paint Shop/Sign Shop #245

This building was constructed by CCC crews in 1940 as job number 120-999. In its early years the building functioned as a paint shop and paint storage area; it has been used as a sign shop since at least 1949. Although park carpenter Bill Myers reports that building #245 may have been moved to its current site "long ago," a building of similar floorplan and dimensions appears on a 1942 Master Plan map of the headquarters area.

Despite changes in front-elevation door style and placement, the building retains sufficient features of rustic design -- to be compatible with neighboring resources.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9, 10 Page 58 Headquarters Historic District, Flathead County, MT.

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### 9. Major Bibliographic References, continued

Law, Henry G. Historic Resource Study: Glacier National Park, Montana. Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1977.

Miscellaneous Drawings, National Park Service, Technical Information Center, Denver, Colorado (including the *Glacier National Park Master Plan*, "Belton Headquarters Area Plan," 1933 and 1942).

"Report of Construction Done Under the Appropriation 48/9405 Emergency Reconstruction and Fighting Forest Fires 1928-29." Records File 72-20, George C. Ruhle Library, Glacier National Park.

### 10. Geographical Data, continued

UTM Designations	Zone	Easting	Northing
Point A	12	280030	5376020
Point B	12	280040	5376270
Point C	12	279870	5376300
Point D	12	279910	5376190
Point E	12	279780	5376180
Point F	12	279810	5376130
Point G	12	279620	5376120
Point H	12	279610	5376160
Point I	12	279570	5376150

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### Boundary Justification

These boundaries are generally dictated by topographic features and conform to the limits of development during the historic period; they thus incorporate a number of noncontributing modern resources located on the site of historic properties (Mission 66 residences #14, #65, #66; modern shed #236). The north boundary conforms only roughly to the area of historic development: it incorporates temporary quarters #26-#29 and #40 yet excludes both the western end of the historic street and the modern post-war residential resources that are less than fifty years old. Once a context for post-war NPS architecture and housing has been prepared, a boundary modification may be warranted.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number      Photographs      Page 59      Headquarters Historic District, Flathead County, MT.

### Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs listed below:

- 1) Photographers:      Ann Hubber and Nancy Niedernhofer
- 2) Location of  
Negatives:      National Park Service, RMR-RC, Denver, CO

*Note: Photographs indicated with an asterisk (\*) are of buildings located outside the district boundaries*

PHOTO NUMBER	HISTORIC STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH
1	Residence #1	View to NE	September 1993
2	Residence #1	View to SW	September 1993
3	Residence #1	Interior - Living Room to Dining Room	November 1992
4	Residence #1	Interior - West Upstairs Bedroom	November 1992
5	Residence #2	View to N	September 1993
6	Residence #2	Interior - Living Room/Office	November 1992
7	Residence #3	View to NE	September 1993
8	Residence #3	View to W	September 1993
9	Residence #3	Interior - Southwest Upstairs Bedroom	November 1992
10	Residence #3	Interior - Entry	November 1992
11	Residence #4	View to NE	September 1993
12	Residence #4	View to SW	September 1993
13	Residence #4	Interior - Kitchen	November 1992
14	Residence #4	Interior - South Bedroom	November 1992
15	Residence #8	View to NE	September 1992
16	Residence #8	View to SW	September 1992
17	Residence #8	View to NE	September 1992
18	Residence #8	Interior - Living Room	November 1992
19	Residence #8	Interior - East Upstairs Bedroom	November 1992

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Section number      Photographs      Page 60      Headquarters Historic District, Flathead County, MT.

PHOTO NUMBER	HISTORIC STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH
20	Residence #9	View to NE	September 1992
21	Residence #9	View to NW	September 1992
22	Residence #9	Interior - Living Room	November 1992
23	Residence #9	Interior - Living Room	November 1992
24	Residence #10	View to NE	September 1992
25	Residence #10	View to SW	September 1992
26	Residence #10	Interior - Living Room/Kitchen	November 1992
27	Residence #10	Interior - South Bedroom	November 1992
28	Residence #11	View to NW	September 1992
29	Residence #11	View to SE	September 1992
30	Residence #12	View to NW	September 1992
31	Residence #12	View to SE	September 1992
32	Residence #12	Interior - Kitchen	September 1992
33	Residence #12	Interior - Living Room	September 1992
34	Residence #14	View to NW	September 1992
35	Residence #14	View to NW	September 1993
36	Residence #15	View to NE	September 1992
37	Residence #15	View to SE	September 1992
38	Residence #16	View to N	September 1992
39	Residence #16	View to SE	September 1992
40	Residence #16	View to E	September 1992
41	Residence #16	Interior - Kitchen	November 1992
42	Residence #16	Interior - Dining Room	November 1992
43	Residence #16	Interior - Living Room	November 1992
44	Residence #17	View to W	September 1992



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Continuation Sheet**

Section number      Photographs      Page 61      Headquarters Historic District, Flathead County, MT.

PHOTO NUMBER	HISTORIC STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH
45	Residence #17	View to E	September 1992
46	Residence #17	Interior - Kitchen	November 1992
47	Residence #18	View to NE	September 1992
48	Residence #18	View to SW	September 1992
49	Residence #19	View to NW	September 1993
50	Residence #19	View to NE	September 1993
51	Residence #19	Interior - Living Room	November 1992
52	Residence #20	View to NE	September 1992
53	Residence #20	View to SW	September 1992
54	Residence #20	Interior - Utility Room	November 1992
55	Residence #21	View to S	September 1992
56	Residence #21	View to NE	September 1992
57	Residence #22	View to SE	September 1993
58	Residence #22	View to SW	September 1993
59	Residence #23	View to Se	September 1992
60	Residence #23	View to NE	September 1992
61	Residence #23	Interior -Living Room/Kitchen	November 1992
62	Residence #24	View to SE	September 1992
63	Residence #24	View to E	September 1992
64	Residence #24	Interior - Living Room	November 1992
65	Residence #24	Interior - East entry to Additions	November 1992
66	Residence #25	View to NW	September 1993
67	Residence #25	View to SW	September 1993
68	Residence #25	View to SE	September 1992
69	Residence #25	Interior - Living Room/Kitchen	November 1992

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Section number      Photographs      Page 62      Headquarters Historic District, Flathead County, MT.

PHOTO NUMBER	HISTORIC STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH
70	Residence #26	View to SW	September 1992
71	Residence #26	View to NW	September 1992
72	Residence #26	View to W	September 1993
73	Residence #26	Interior - Kitchen	November 1992
74	Residence #27	View to SE	September 1992
75	Residence #27	View to SE	September 1993
76	Residence #27	Interior - Kitchen	November 1992
77	Residence #28	View to NE	September 1992
78	Residence #28	View to NE	September 1993
79	Residence #28	Interior - Kitchen	November 1992
80	Residence #28	Interior - Rear Door	November 1992
81	Residence #29	View to NE	September 1993
82	Residence #29	View to NW	September 1993
83	Residence #29	Interior - Living Room	November 1992
84	Residence #29	Interior - Kitchen	November 1992
85	Bunkhouse #35	View to SW	September 1992
86	Bunkhouse #35	View to NE	September 1992
87	Bunkhouse #35	Interior - Common Room	November 1992
88	Bunkhouse #35	Interior - Bathroom	November 1992
89	Bunkhouse #35	Interior - Kitchen	September 1993
90	Bunkhouse #36	View to NW	September 1992
91	Bunkhouse #36	View to S	September 1992
92	Bunkhouse #36	Interior - Common Room	September 1993
93	Bunkhouse #36	Interior - Bathroom	September 1993
94	Bunkhouse #36	Interior - Kitchen	September 1993

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Section number      Photographs      Page 63      Headquarters Historic District, Flathead County, MT.

PHOTO NUMBER	HISTORIC STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH
95	Mess Hall #37	View to SE	September 1992
96	Mess Hall #37	View to NW	September 1992
97	Mess Hall #37	Interior - Office	November 1992
98	Mess Hall #37	Interior - Office	November 1992
99	Mess Hall #37	Interior - Kitchen	September 1993
100	Mess Hall #37	Interior - Vault	September 1993
101	Residence #38/1348	View to S	September 1992
102	Residence #38/1348	View to N	September 1992
103	Residence #38/1348	Interior - Living Room/Kitchen	November 1992
104	Residence #40	View to NW	September 1992
105	Residence #40	View to SE	September 1992
106*	Residence #41	View to SW	September 1992
107*	Residence #41	View to NE	September 1992
108*	Residence #41	Interior - Living Room	November 1992
109*	Residence #41	Interior - Dining Room	November 1992
110	Residence #65	View to SE	September 1992
111	Residence #66	View to SW	September 1992
112*	Residence #73	View to SW	September 1992
113*	Residence #73	View to NE	September 1992
114*	Residence #77	View to S	September 1992
115*	Residence #77	View to SE	September 1992
116*	Residence #78	View to NW	September 1992
117*	Residence #78	View to SE	September 1992
118*	Residence #80	View to NW	September 1993
119*	Residence #80	View to N	September 1993

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Section number      Photographs      Page 64      Headquarters Historic District, Flathead County, MT.

PHOTO NUMBER	HISTORIC STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH
120	Shed #196	View to NW	September 1992
121	Shed #196	View to SW	September 1992
122	Shed #196	Interior	September 1993
123	Shed #196	Interior	September 1993
124*	Telephone Building #200	View to W	September 1992
125*	Telephone Building #200	View to NW	September 1992
126	Carpenter Shop #201	View to SE	September 1992
127	Carpenter Shop #201	View to NW	September 1992
128	Equipment Shed #202	View to SW	September 1992
129	Equipment Shed #202	View to NE	September 1992
130	Equipment Shed #202	Interior	September 1993
131	Equipment Shed #203	View to SW	September 1992
132	Equipment Shed #203	View to W	November 1992
133	Equipment Shed #203	Interior - Office	September 1993
134	Equipment Shed #203	Interior - Storage	September 1993
135	Equipment Shed #204	View to SW	September 1992
136	Equipment Shed #204	View to W	November 1992
137	Equipment Shed #204	Interior - Storage	September 1993
138	Equipment Shed #204	Interior - Storage	September 1993
139	Equipment Shed #204	Interior - Storage	September 1993
140	Fire Cache #205	View to SW	September 1992
141	Fire Cache #205	View to NE	September 1992
142	Fire Cache #205	Interior - Fire Cache Office	September 1992
143	Fire Cache #205	Interior - Fire Crew Area	September 1993
144	Fire Cache #205	Interior - Miscellaneous Equipment Area	September 1993

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PHOTO NUMBER	HISTORIC STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH
145	Hose Tower #206	View to SW	September 1992
146	Hose Tower #206	View to W	September 1992
147	Hose Tower #206	Interior	September 1993
148	Storage Shed #207	View to SW	September 1992
149	Storage Shed #207	View to NE	September 1992
150	Storage Shed #208	View to SW	September 1992
151	Storage Shed #208	View to NE	September 1992
152	Storage Shed #208	Interior - Office Area	September 1993
153	Storage Shed #208	Interior - Upstairs	September 1993
154	Auto Repair Shop #209	View to SW	September 1992
155	Auto Repair Shop #209	View to E	September 1992
156	Auto Repair Shop #209	View to NE	September 1992
157	Auto Repair Shop #209	View to NE	September 1992
158	Auto Repair Shop #209	Interior - Garage	September 1993
159	Auto Repair Shop #209	Interior - Garage	September 1993
160	Equipment Shed #210	View to NW	September 1992
161	Equipment Shed #210	View to NE	September 1992
162	Equipment Shed #210	View to SW	September 1992
163	Equipment Shed #210	Interior - Fire Cache	September 1993
164	Equipment Shed #210	Interior - Storage	September 1993
165	Gas and Oil Shed #211	View to NE	September 1992
166	Gas and Oil Shed #211	View to SE	September 1992
167	Gas and Oil Shed #211	Interior - East Side Storage	September 1993
168	Gas and Oil Shed #211	Interior - East Side Storage	September 1993
169	Warehouse #212	View to NW	September 1992

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PHOTO NUMBER	HISTORIC STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH
170	Warehouse #212	View to NE	September 1992
171	Warehouse #212	View to SE	September 1992
172	Warehouse #212	Interior - Offices	September 1993
173	Warehouse #212	Interior - Warehouse	November 1992
174	Warehouse #212	Interior - West Warehouse	September 1993
175	Warehouse #212	Interior - West Warehouse	November 1992
176	Warehouse #212	Interior - Meat Room	November 1992
177	Bunkhouse #213	View to SE	September 1992
178	Bunkhouse #213	View to NW	September 1992
179	Bunkhouse #213	Interior - Room	September 1993
180	Community Building #215	View to NE	September 1992
181	Community Building #215	View to W	September 1992
182	Community Building #215	View to SW	September 1992
183	Community Building #215	View to NE	September 1992
184	Community Building #215	Interior - Public Room	September 1993
185	Community Building #215	Interior - Public Room	November 1992
186	Community Building #215	Interior - Coat Room	November 1992
187	Community Building #215	Interior - Coat Room	September 1993
188	Community Building #215	Interior - Kitchen	September 1993
189	Plumbing/Electric Shop #217	View to NW	September 1992
190	Plumbing/Electric Shop #217	View to SW	September 1992
191	Plumbing/Electric Shop #217	Interior - Plumbing Shop	September 1993
192	Plumbing/Electric Shop #217	Interior - Storage	September 1993
193	Plumbing/Electric Shop #217	Interior - Storage	September 1993
194	Trails Office #218	View to W	September 1992

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PHOTO NUMBER	HISTORIC STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH
195	Trails Office #218	View to SE	September 1992
196	Trails Office #218	Interior	September 1993
197	Storage Shed #219	View to NW	September 1992
198	Storage Shed #219	View to SE	September 1992
199	Storage Shed #219	Interior	September 1993
200	Equipment Shed #220	View to SE	September 1992
201	Equipment Shed #220	View to NW	September 1992
202	Equipment Shed #220	Interior - Electric Shop	September 1993
203	Garage #221	View to NE	September 1992
204	Garage #221	View to SE	September 1993
205	Garage #221	Interior	September 1993
206	West Lakes Administration Building #222	View to S	September 1992
207	West Lakes Administration Building #222	View to NW	September 1992
208	West Lakes Administration Building #222	View to NE	September 1992
209	West Lakes Administration Building #222	Interior - Lower Level Office	November 1992
210	Research #223	View to NE	September 1992
211	Research #223	View to NW	September 1992
212	Research #223	View to SE	September 1992
213	Research #223	Interior - West side office	September 1993
214	Research #223	Interior - East side office	September 1993
215	Equipment Shed #231	View to NE	September 1992
216	Equipment Shed #231	View to SW	September 1992

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Section number      Photographs      Page 68      Headquarters Historic District, Flathead County, MT.

PHOTO NUMBER	HISTORIC STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH
217	Equipment Shed #231	Interior	September 1993
218	Equipment Shed #231	Interior	September 1993
219	Equipment Shed #232	View to NE	September 1993
220	Equipment Shed #232	View to NW	September 1993
221	Equipment Shed #232	Interior	September 1993
222	Equipment Shed #236	View to SE	September 1992
223	Equipment Shed #236	View to NW	September 1992
224	Equipment Shed #236	Interior	September 1993
225	Equipment Shed #243	View to NW	September 1992
226	Equipment Shed #243	View to NE	November 1992
227	Equipment Shed #243	Interior	September 1993
228	Equipment Shed #243	Interior	September 1993
229	Equipment Shed #244	View to NW	September 1992
230	Equipment Shed #244	View to SE	November 1992
231	Equipment Shed #244	Interior	September 1993
232	Equipment Shed #244	Interior	September 1993
233	Sign Shop #245	View to SW	September 1992
234	Sign Shop #245	View to N	November 1992
235	Garage #247	View to E	September 1993
236	Garage #247	View to NE	September 1993
237	Garage #251	View to NW	September 1992
238	Garage #251	View to SE	September 1992
239	Garage #252	View to SE	September 1993
240	Garage #252	View to NW	September 1993
241	Garage #253	View to NE	September 1993



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Section number      Photographs      Page 69      Headquarters Historic District, Flathead County, MT.

PHOTO NUMBER	HISTORIC STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH
242	Garage #253	View to SE	September 1993
243	Garage #254	View to SE	September 1992
244	Garage #254	View to NW	September 1992
245	Garage #255	View to SE	September 1992
246	Garage #255	View to S	September 1992
247	Garage #255	Interior	September 1993
248	Garage #258	View to SW	September 1992
249	Garage #258	View to SE	September 1993
250	Garage #258	View to S	September 1993
251	Garage #258	Interior	September 1993
252	Garage #259	View to NE	September 1992
253	Garage #259	View to SW	September 1992
254	Garage #260	View to NE	September 1992
255	Garage #260	View to SW	September 1992
256	Garage #260	Interior	September 1993
257	Garage #261	View to NW	September 1992
258	Garage #261	View to SE	September 1992
259	Garage #261	Interior	September 1993
260	Garage #263	View to NE	September 1992
261	Garage #263	View to S	September 1992
262	Garage #263	Interior	September 1993
263	Garage #264	View to S	September 1992
264	Garage #264	View to E	September 1993
265	Garage #265	View to SE	September 1992
266	Garage #265	View to NE	September 1992

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PHOTO NUMBER	HISTORIC STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH
267	Garage #265	Interior	September 1993
268	Garage #266	View to NW	September 1992
269	Garage #266	View to SE	September 1992
270	Garage #267	View to NE	September 1992
271	Garage #267	View to NW	September 1993
272	Garage #267	Interior	September 1993
273	Garage #268	View to NE	September 1992
274	Garage #268	View to SW	September 1992
275	Garage #271	View to SE	September 1992
276	Garage #271	View to NE	September 1992
277	Garage #271	Interior	September 1993
278	Sign Shop Annex #760/960	View to SW	September 1992
279	Sign Shop Annex #760/960	View to NE	September 1992
280	Sign Shop Annex #760/960	Interior	September 1993
281	Sign Shop Annex #760/960	Interior	September 1993
282	Garage #1349	View to SW	September 1992
283	Garage #1349	View to NE	September 1992
284	Garage #1349	Interior	September 1993
285	Motel/Inwood Cabins #1351	View to NE	September 1992
286	Motel/Inwood Cabins #1351	View to SE	September 1992
287	Motel/Inwood Cabins #1351	View to NW - Porch detail	September 1992
288	Motel/Inwood Cabins #1351	View to NW	September 1992
289	Carpenter Shop #1370	View to SE	September 1992
290	Carpenter Shop #1370	View to S	September 1992
291	Storage Shed #1165	View to E	September 1992

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PHOTO NUMBER	HISTORIC STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH
292	Storage Shed #1165	View to W	September 1992

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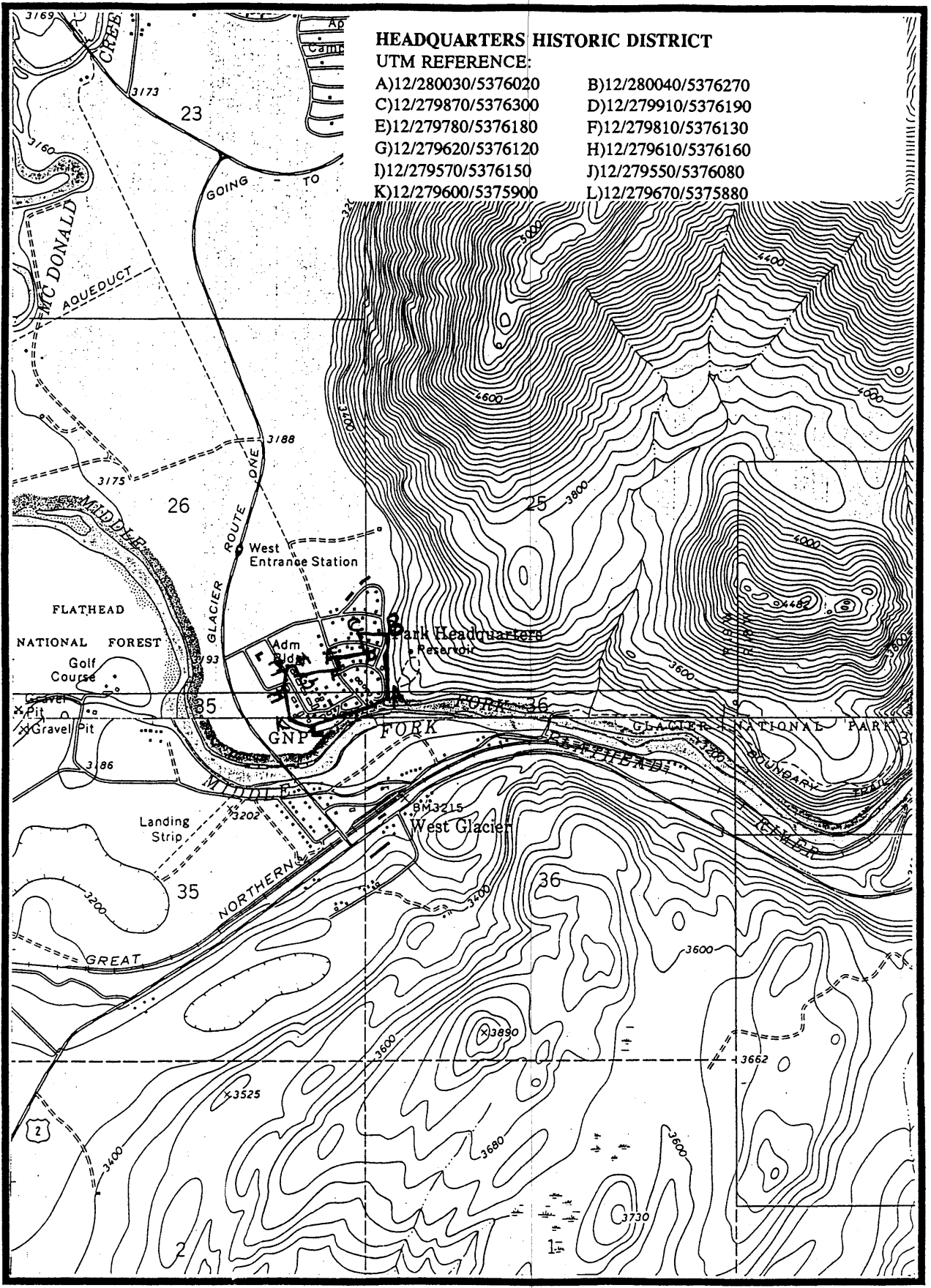
## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number      Additional Documentation      Page    72      Headquarters Historic District,  
Flathead County, MT.

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### Additional Documentation

Unless otherwise indicated, the following site plans and blueprints can be found at the NPS Denver Service Center's Technical Information Center, Denver, Colorado.



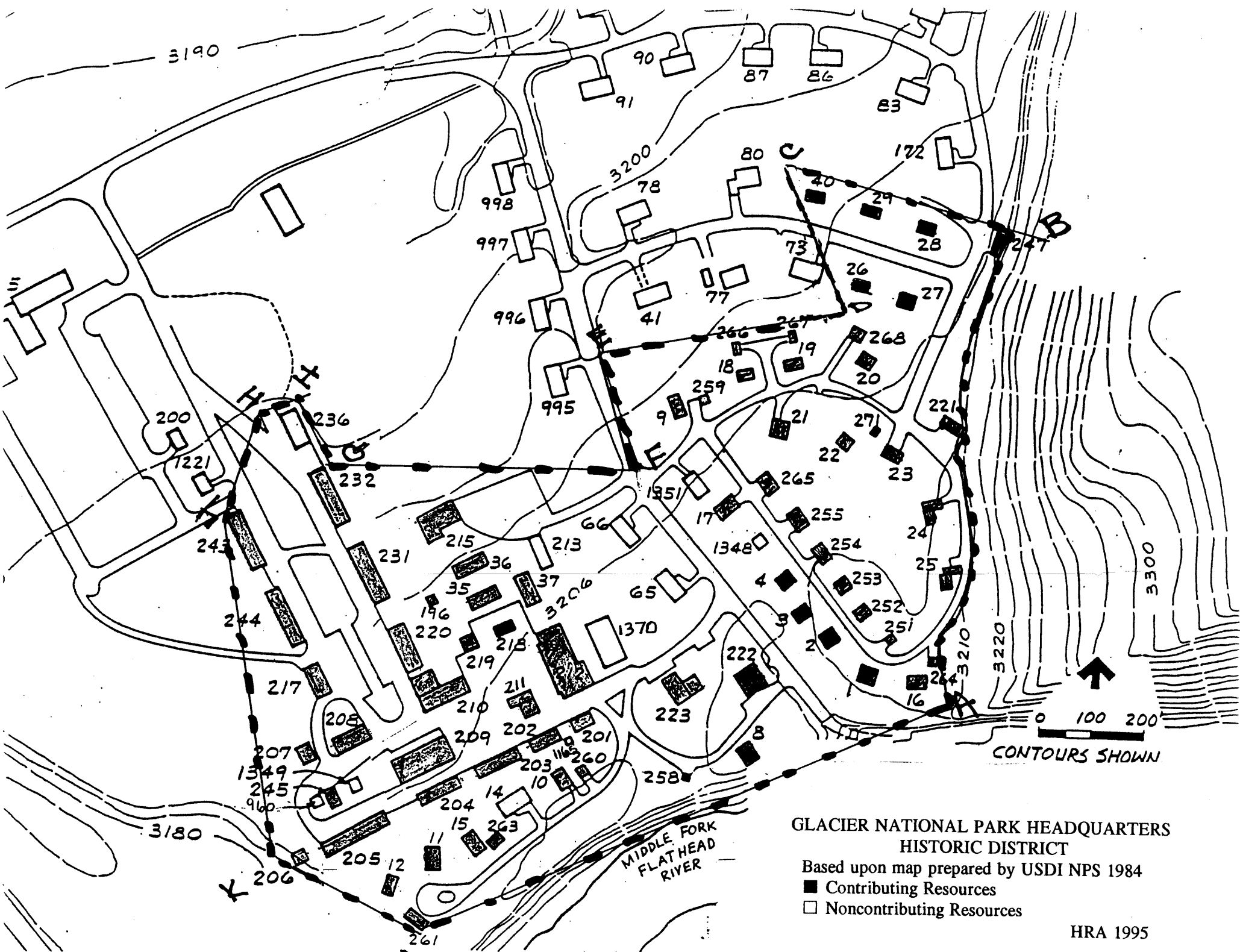
**HEADQUARTERS HISTORIC DISTRICT**

UTM REFERENCE:

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A)12/280030/5376020 | B)12/280040/5376270 |
| C)12/279870/5376300 | D)12/279910/5376190 |
| E)12/279780/5376180 | F)12/279810/5376130 |
| G)12/279620/5376120 | H)12/279610/5376160 |
| I)12/279570/5376150 | J)12/279550/5376080 |
| K)12/279600/5375900 | L)12/279670/5375880 |

SOURCE: Lake McDonald West  
 USGS 7.5' QUAD West Glacier  
 T 32N R 19W SEC 25, 26, 35, 36  
 STATEMENT COUNTY Flathead

SCALE:  
 1" = \_\_\_\_\_ FT / \_\_\_\_\_ M  
 CONTOUR INTERVAL: 40 FT  
 HISTORICAL RESEARCH ASSOC.



**GLACIER NATIONAL PARK HEADQUARTERS  
HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Based upon map prepared by USDI NPS 1984

- Contributing Resources
- Noncontributing Resources

HRA 1995

Existing Staff Quarters

Proposed Staff Quarters

Existing Roads - Proposed

Proposed Roads - Proposed

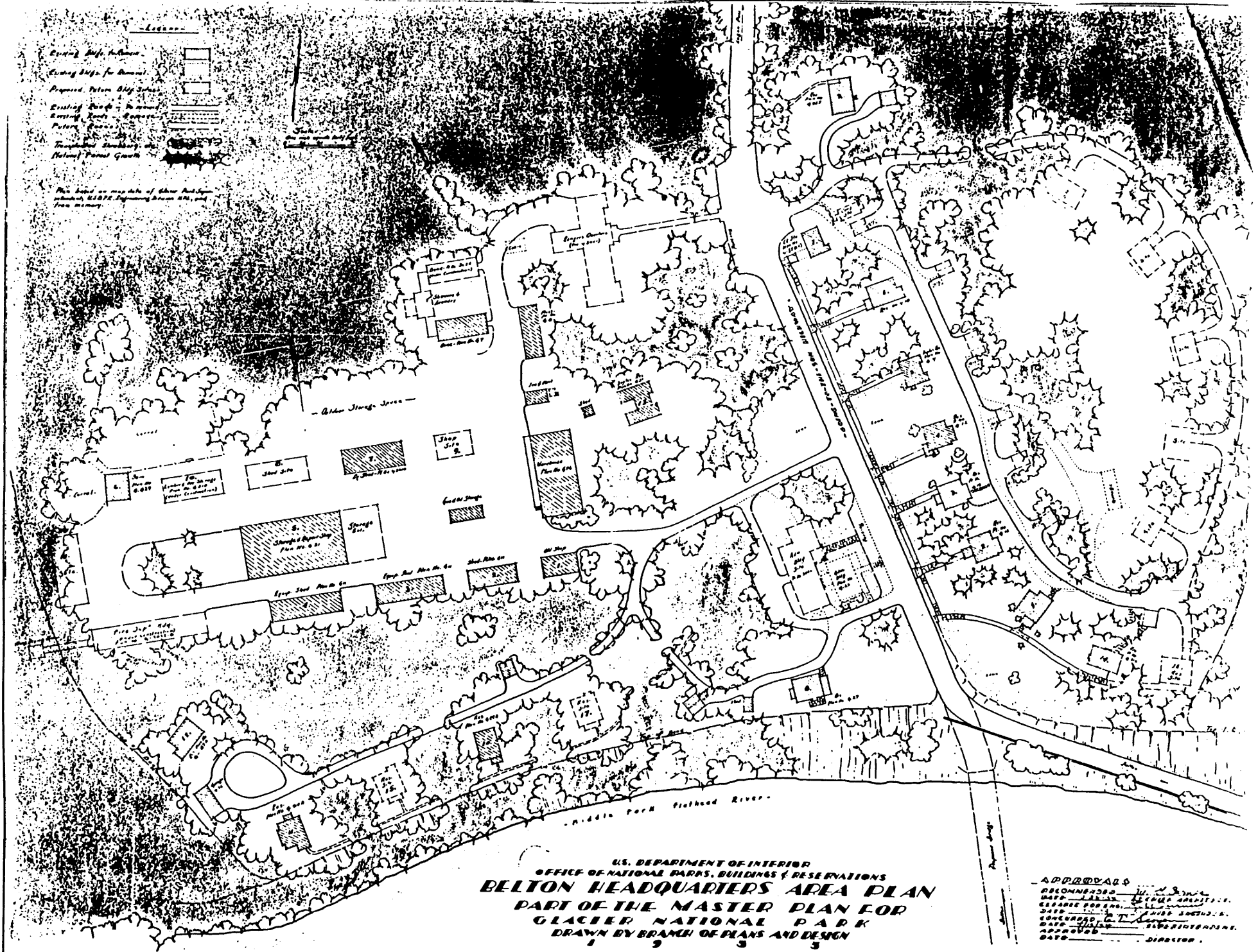
Proposed Buildings

Proposed Staff Quarters

Proposed Staff Quarters

Proposed Staff Quarters

This plan is based on maps of this area prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey, 1917, and is not to scale.



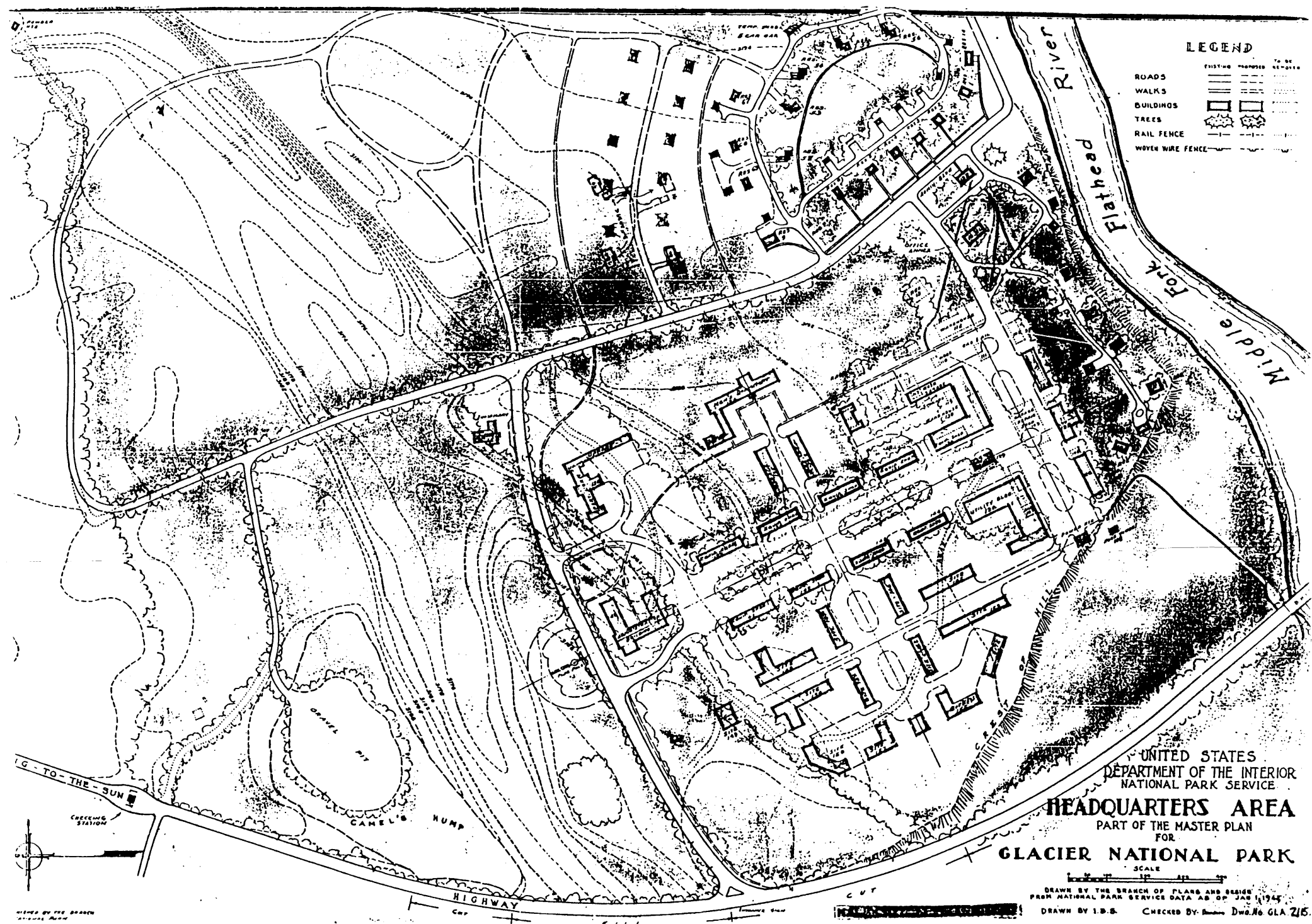
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR  
 OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS & RESERVATIONS  
**BELTON HEADQUARTERS AREA PLAN**  
 PART OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR  
 GLACIER NATIONAL PARK  
 DRAWN BY BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

APPROVED  
 DESIGNED BY  
 DATE  
 CHECKED BY  
 DATE  
 CONCURRED BY  
 DATE  
 APPROVED BY  
 DATE

DRAWN BY: 111

TRACKED BY: 124

DRAWING NO. 117/60193



**LEGEND**

	EXISTING	PROPOSED	TO BE REMOVED
ROADS	[Solid line]	[Dashed line]	[Dotted line]
WALKS	[Thin solid line]	[Thin dashed line]	[Thin dotted line]
BUILDINGS	[Solid rectangle]	[Dashed rectangle]	[Dotted rectangle]
TREES	[Solid outline]	[Dashed outline]	[Dotted outline]
RAIL FENCE	[Line with cross-ticks]	[Line with cross-ticks]	[Line with cross-ticks]
WOVEN WIRE FENCE	[Line with vertical ticks]	[Line with vertical ticks]	[Line with vertical ticks]

UNITED STATES  
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**HEADQUARTERS AREA**  
 PART OF THE MASTER PLAN  
 FOR  
**GLACIER NATIONAL PARK**

SCALE  
 1" = 100'

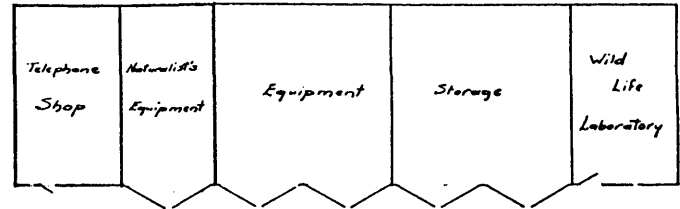
DRAWN BY THE BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN  
 FROM NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DATA AS OF JAN. 11, 1945  
 DRAWN BY I.B.S. CHECKED BY [Signature] DWG. No. GLA 215.

VIEWED BY THE BRANCH  
 NATIONAL PLAN



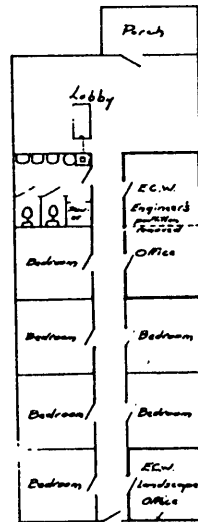


RADIO SHACK  
DETAIL A

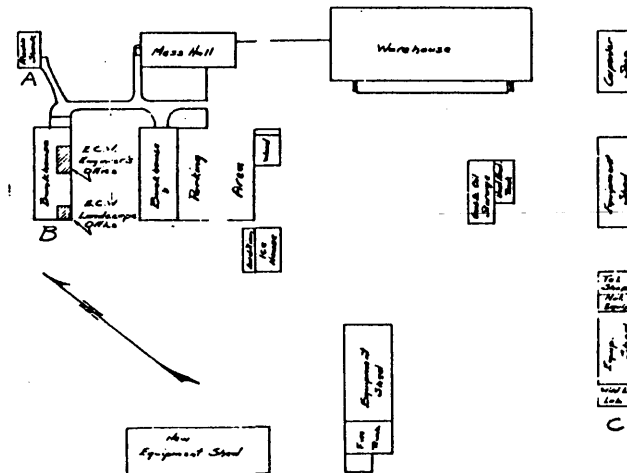


EQUIPMENT SHED  
DETAIL C

Scale 1/8" = 1'



BUNKHOUSE  
DETAIL B  
Scale 1/8" = 1'



Scale 1" = 40'

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK  
TEMPORARY REARRANGEMENT  
IN BUILDINGS  
BELTON HEADQUARTERS  
DRAWN BY BRANCH OF ENGINEERING

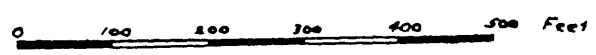
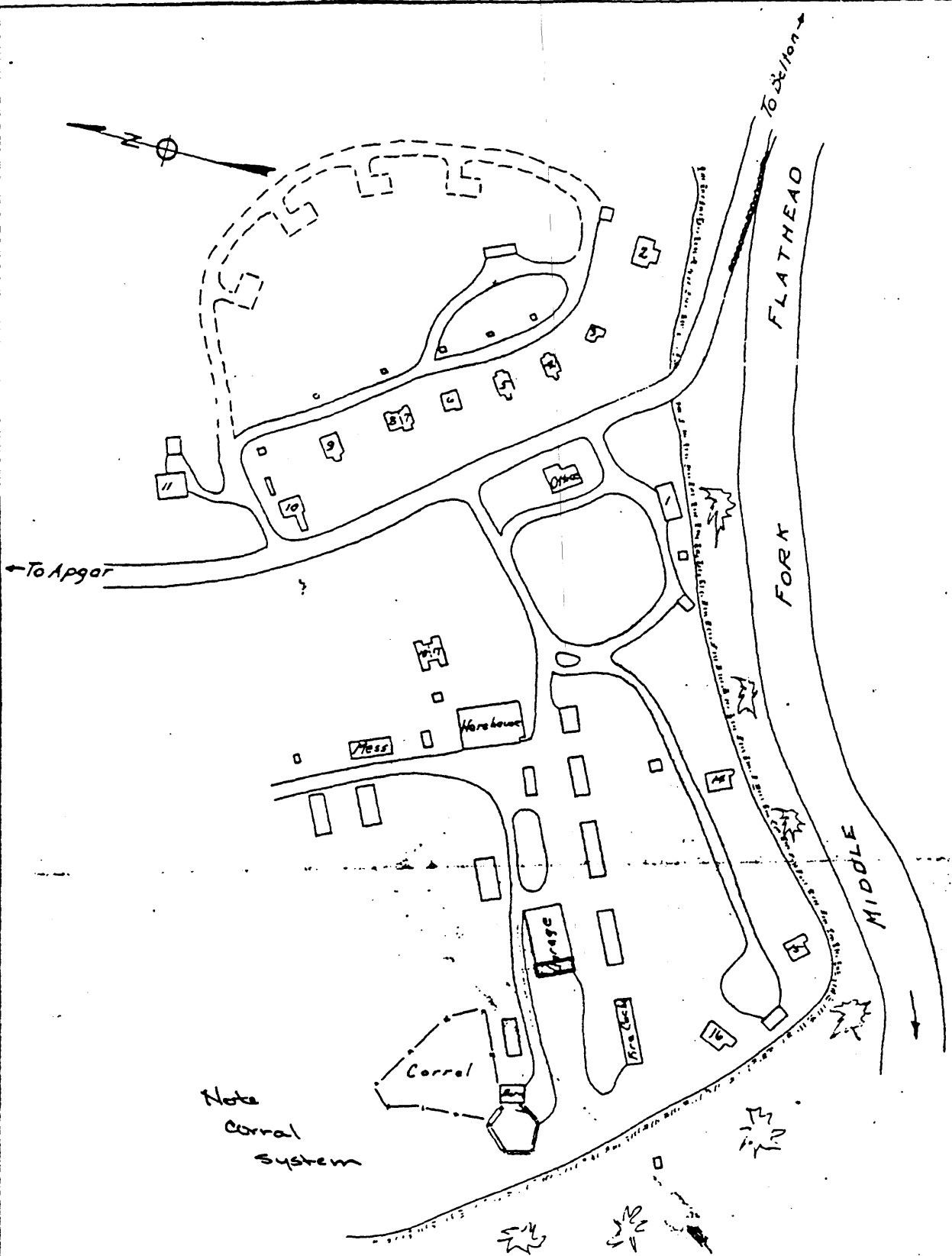
Date  
June 1937  
Sheet No. 1  
of 1 Sheet  
Drawing No.  
1138

REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTION

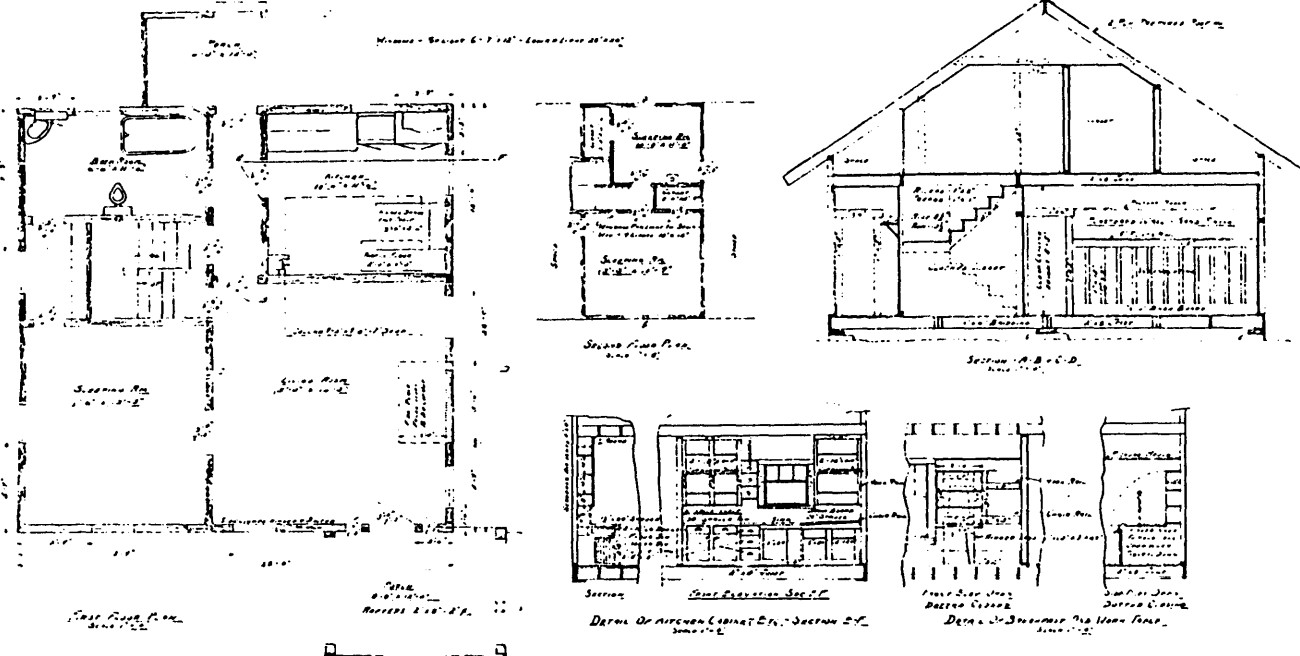
Vicinity J.M.  
Area H  
Drawing 39

11 38

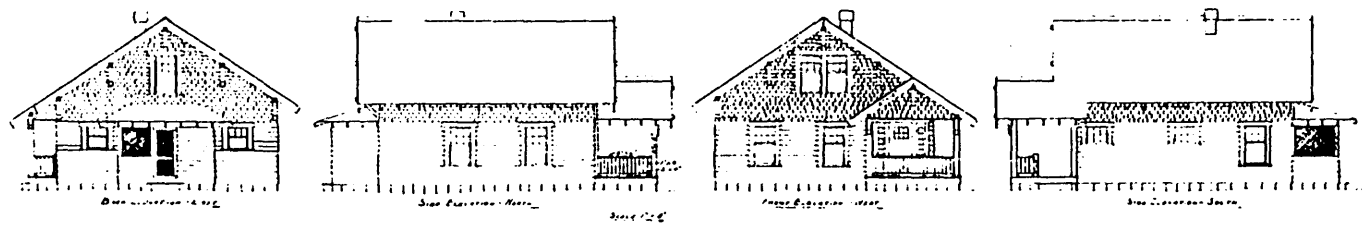
June 1937



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 GLACIER NATIONAL PARK  
 VICINITY MAP  
 HOQTRS.  
 FEB. 1935



Item	Quantity	Description	Unit	Price	Total
1	1	Foundation	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
2	1	First Floor	Sq. Ft.	200.00	200.00
3	1	Second Floor	Sq. Ft.	150.00	150.00
4	1	Roof	Sq. Ft.	120.00	120.00
5	1	Chimney	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
6	1	Windows	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
7	1	Doors	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
8	1	Staircase	Sq. Ft.	30.00	30.00
9	1	Interior Finishes	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
10	1	Exterior Finishes	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
11	1	Paint	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
12	1	Plumbing	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
13	1	Electricity	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
14	1	Contingency	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
15	1	Architect's Fee	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
16	1	Permit Fees	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
17	1	Site Work	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
18	1	Foundation	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
19	1	First Floor	Sq. Ft.	200.00	200.00
20	1	Second Floor	Sq. Ft.	150.00	150.00
21	1	Roof	Sq. Ft.	120.00	120.00
22	1	Chimney	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
23	1	Windows	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
24	1	Doors	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
25	1	Staircase	Sq. Ft.	30.00	30.00
26	1	Interior Finishes	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
27	1	Exterior Finishes	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
28	1	Paint	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
29	1	Plumbing	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
30	1	Electricity	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
31	1	Contingency	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
32	1	Architect's Fee	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
33	1	Permit Fees	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
34	1	Site Work	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
35	1	Foundation	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
36	1	First Floor	Sq. Ft.	200.00	200.00
37	1	Second Floor	Sq. Ft.	150.00	150.00
38	1	Roof	Sq. Ft.	120.00	120.00
39	1	Chimney	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
40	1	Windows	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
41	1	Doors	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
42	1	Staircase	Sq. Ft.	30.00	30.00
43	1	Interior Finishes	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
44	1	Exterior Finishes	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
45	1	Paint	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
46	1	Plumbing	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
47	1	Electricity	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
48	1	Contingency	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
49	1	Architect's Fee	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
50	1	Permit Fees	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
51	1	Site Work	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
52	1	Foundation	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
53	1	First Floor	Sq. Ft.	200.00	200.00
54	1	Second Floor	Sq. Ft.	150.00	150.00
55	1	Roof	Sq. Ft.	120.00	120.00
56	1	Chimney	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
57	1	Windows	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
58	1	Doors	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
59	1	Staircase	Sq. Ft.	30.00	30.00
60	1	Interior Finishes	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
61	1	Exterior Finishes	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
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67	1	Permit Fees	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
68	1	Site Work	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
69	1	Foundation	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
70	1	First Floor	Sq. Ft.	200.00	200.00
71	1	Second Floor	Sq. Ft.	150.00	150.00
72	1	Roof	Sq. Ft.	120.00	120.00
73	1	Chimney	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
74	1	Windows	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
75	1	Doors	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
76	1	Staircase	Sq. Ft.	30.00	30.00
77	1	Interior Finishes	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
78	1	Exterior Finishes	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
79	1	Paint	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
80	1	Plumbing	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
81	1	Electricity	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
82	1	Contingency	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
83	1	Architect's Fee	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
84	1	Permit Fees	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
85	1	Site Work	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
86	1	Foundation	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
87	1	First Floor	Sq. Ft.	200.00	200.00
88	1	Second Floor	Sq. Ft.	150.00	150.00
89	1	Roof	Sq. Ft.	120.00	120.00
90	1	Chimney	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
91	1	Windows	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
92	1	Doors	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
93	1	Staircase	Sq. Ft.	30.00	30.00
94	1	Interior Finishes	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
95	1	Exterior Finishes	Sq. Ft.	100.00	100.00
96	1	Paint	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
97	1	Plumbing	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
98	1	Electricity	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
99	1	Contingency	Sq. Ft.	50.00	50.00
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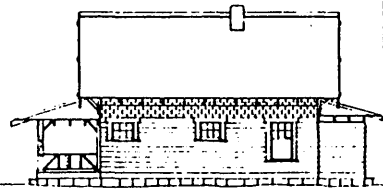
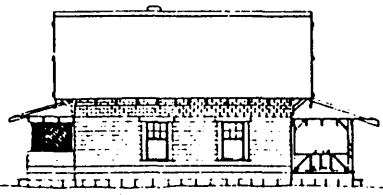
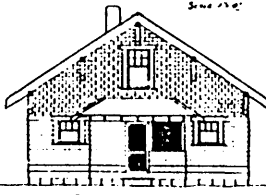
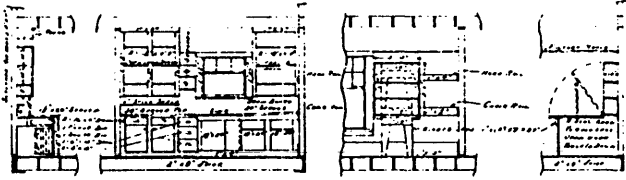
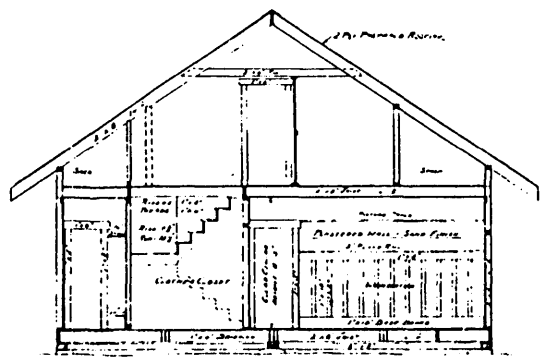
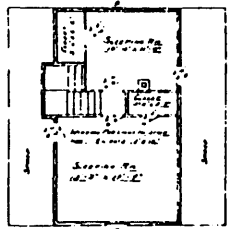
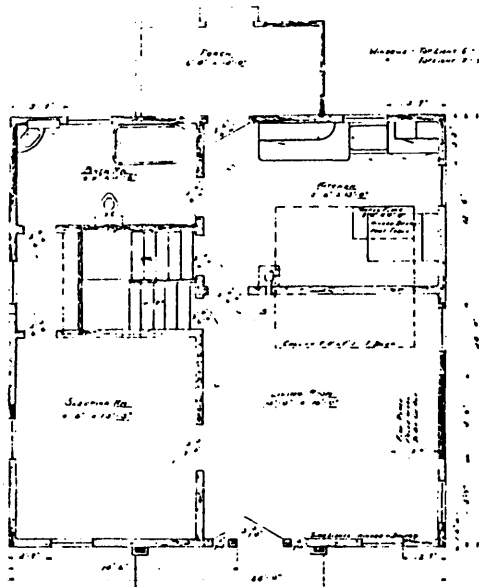


HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 GLACIER NATIONAL PARK  
 COTTAGE FOR EMPLOYEES ADMINISTRATION SITE  
 SCHEMATIC DRAWING

JULY 2, 1912

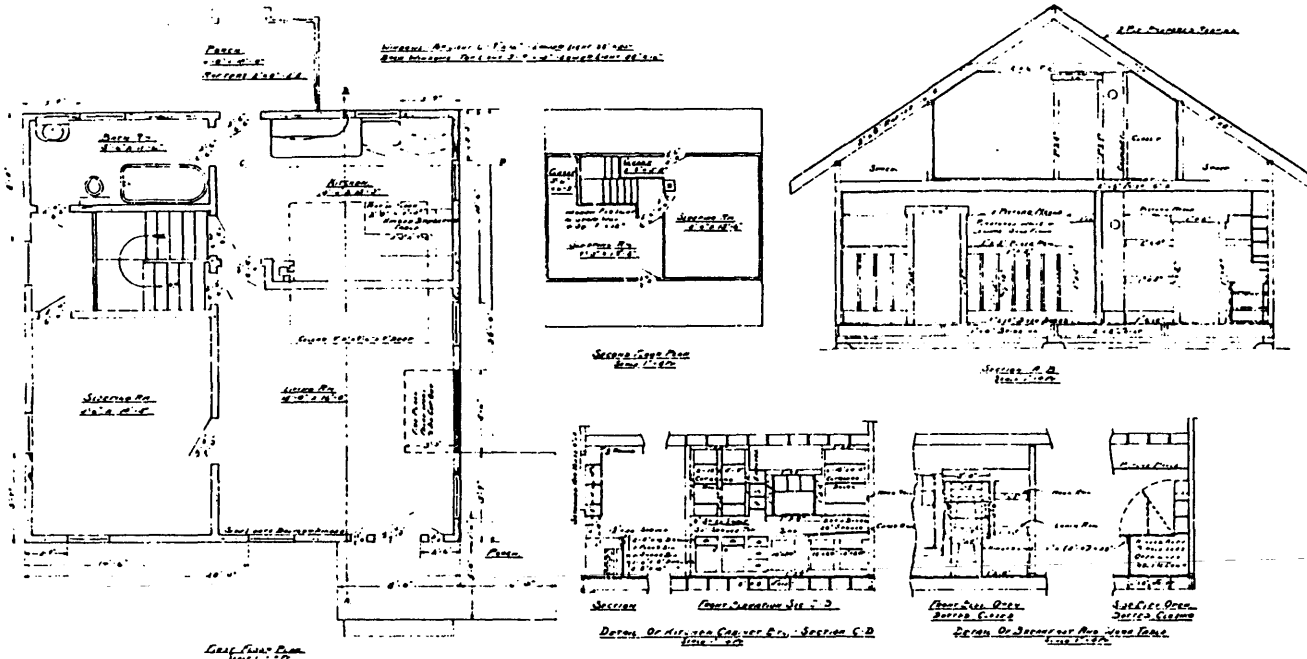
Building #1



ITEM	QTY	DESC.	UNIT	PRICE	TOTAL	ITEM	QTY	DESC.	UNIT	PRICE	TOTAL
100	1	GLASS DOOR	EA	1.00	1.00	100	1	GLASS DOOR	EA	1.00	1.00
101	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	101	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
102	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	102	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
103	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	103	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
104	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	104	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
105	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	105	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
106	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	106	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
107	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	107	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
108	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	108	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
109	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	109	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
110	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	110	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
111	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	111	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
112	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	112	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
113	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	113	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
114	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	114	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
115	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	115	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
116	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	116	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
117	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	117	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
118	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	118	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
119	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	119	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00
120	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00	120	1	GLASS WINDOW	EA	1.00	1.00

**HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION**  
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 GLACIER NATIONAL PARK  
 COTTAGE FOR EMPLOYEE S/ADMINISTRATION SITE  
 SCALE AS SHOWN  
 NOV. 14, 1912  
 FAX U

Building #3



Item	Quantity	Unit	Material	Notes
1	100	sq ft	Asph. Flt. Shingles	Roofing
2	200	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
3	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
4	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
5	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
6	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
7	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
8	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
9	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
10	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
11	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
12	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
13	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
14	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
15	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
16	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
17	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
18	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
19	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall
20	100	sq ft	1/2" Plywood	Interior Wall

HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION

Buildings 1-4

Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

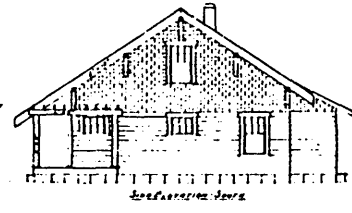
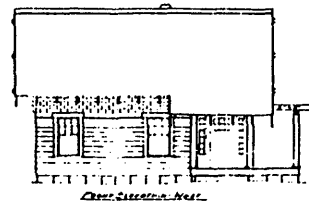
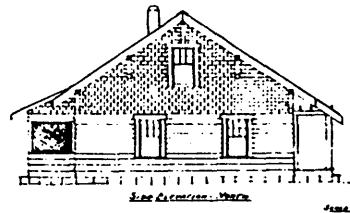
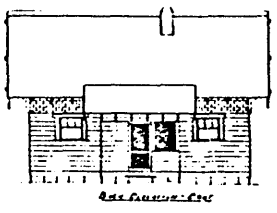
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

COTTAGE FOR LYN & LOVELL'S ADMINISTRATION SITE

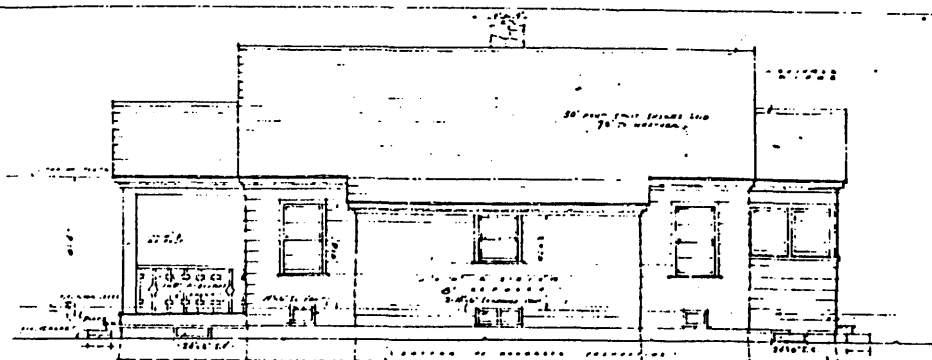
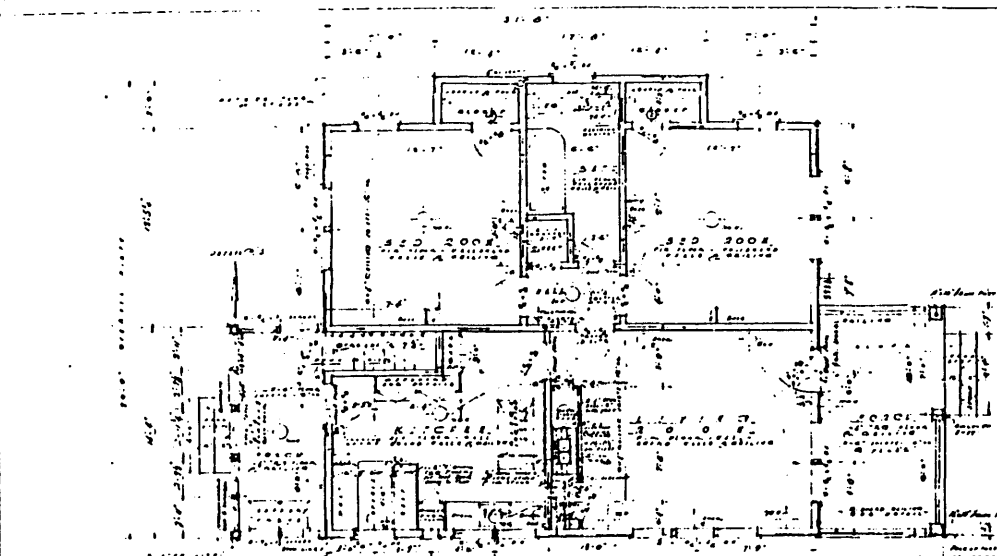
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

Nov. 15, 1917.

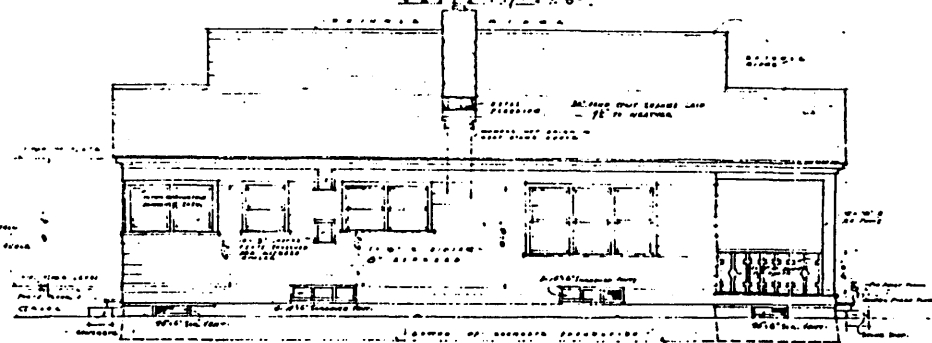
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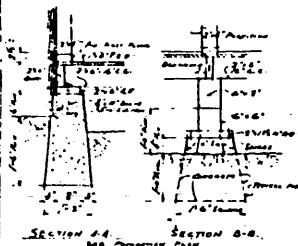
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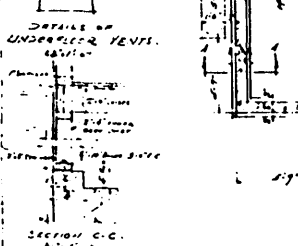
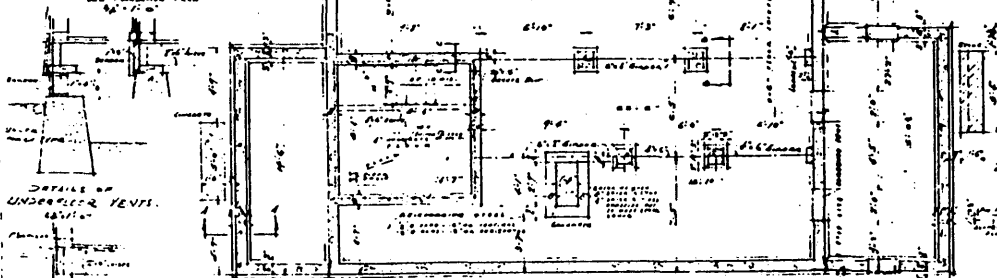
RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION



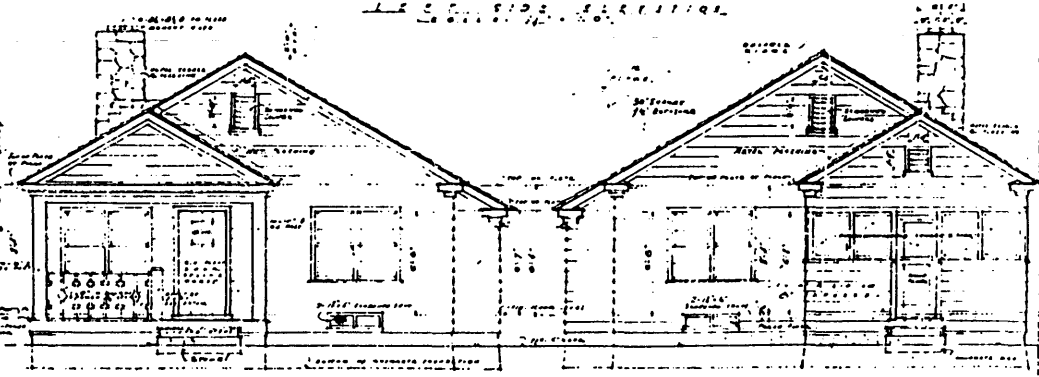
LEFT SIDE ELEVATION



SECTION A-A



SECTION C-C

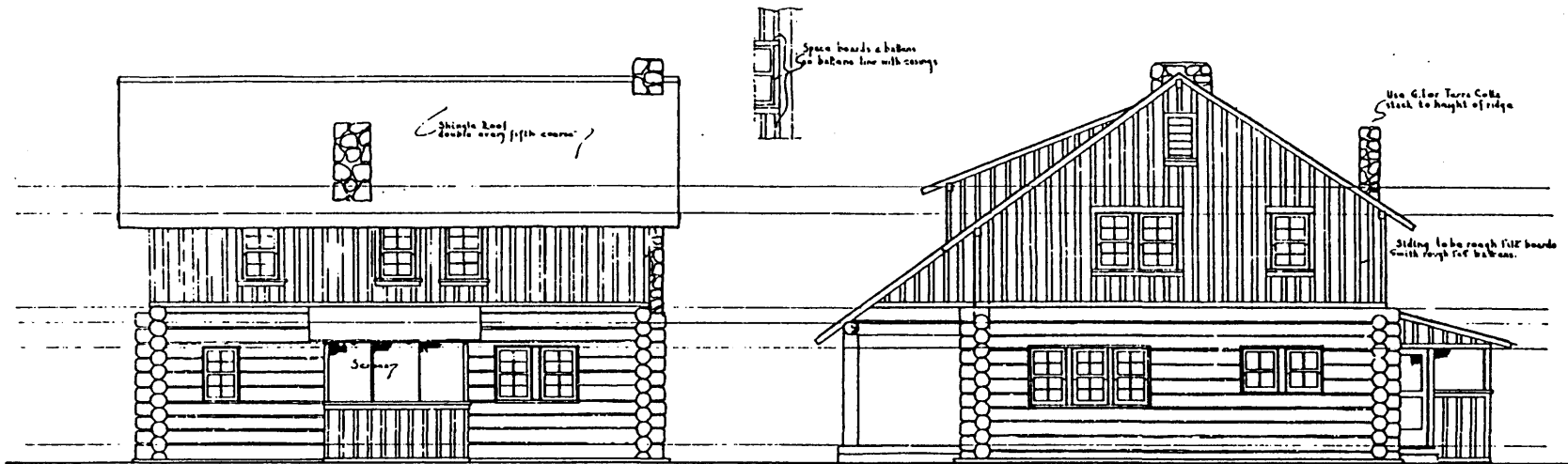


FRONT ELEVATION

FOUNDATION PLAN

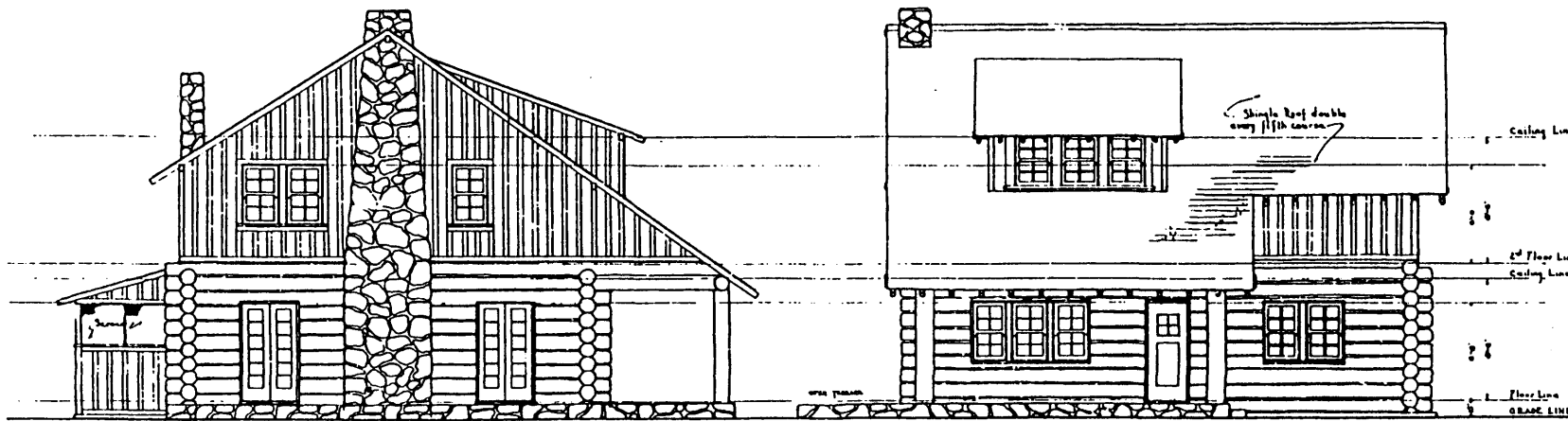
RECORDED <i>M. J. ...</i> CONCRETE <i>H. P. ...</i> 1920 <i>...</i> REC-66 Completed Nov. 1920	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WATER RESOURCES DIVISION BRIDGE ENGINEERING SECTION BRIDGE NO. 1001 BRIDGE OVER ... 2013	REGION 4 DISTRICT NO. 17 BRIDGE NO. 1001
--	---	---

810665



REAR ELEVATION -

-SIDE ELEVATION-



-SIDE ELEVATION-

-FRONT ELEVATION-

# 8

7-27

273

NO. 6-14-27

DEPT. OF INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE PLAN

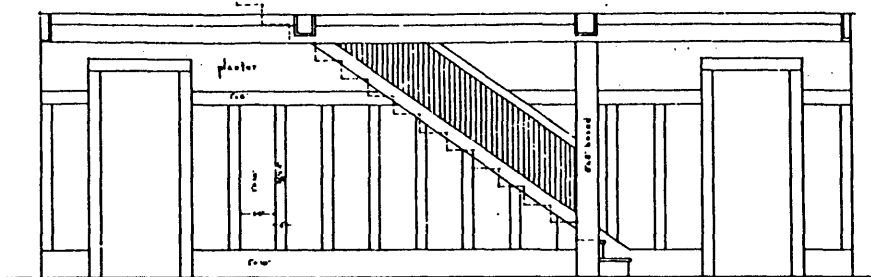
DESIGNED BY L. C. ...

PREPARED BY ...

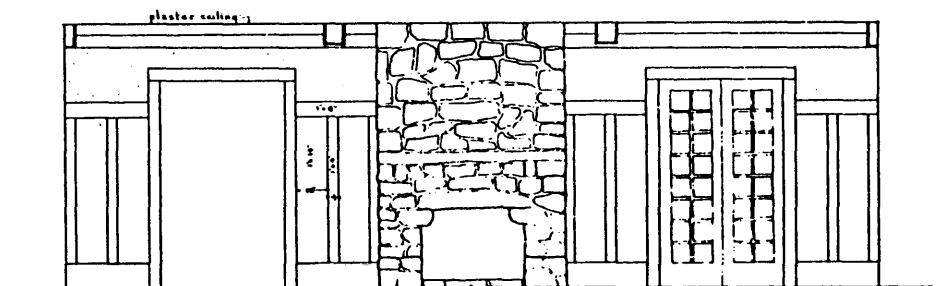
DATE ...

PROJECT COMPLETED 1928

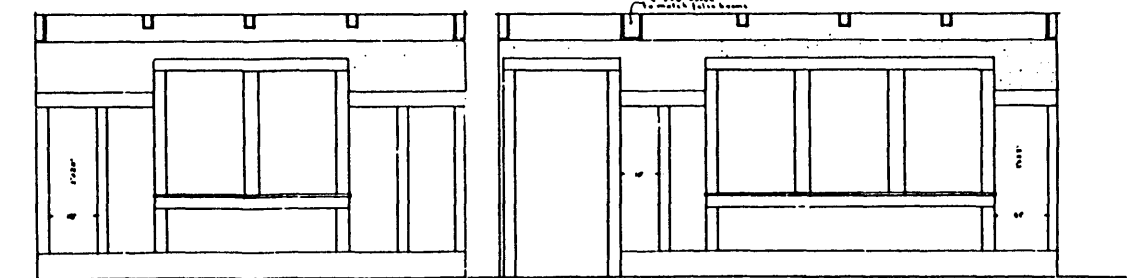
C2



STAIR ELEVATION.



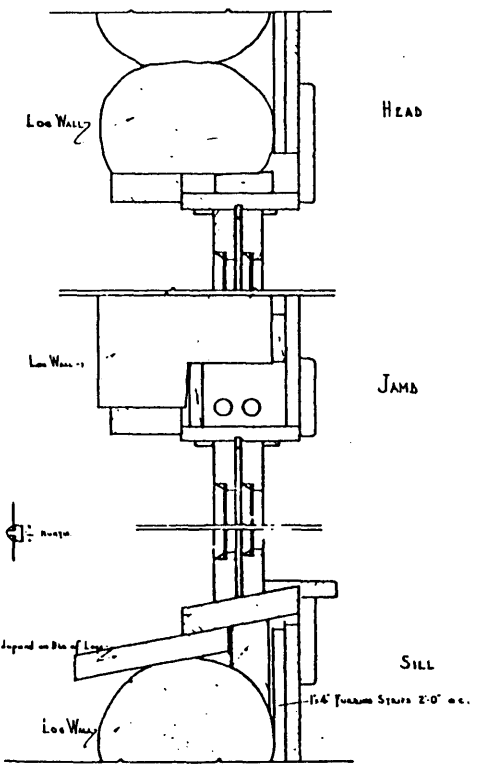
FIRE PLACE ELEVATION.



REAR ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION.

INTERIOR ELEVATIONS OF LIVING ROOM.  
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



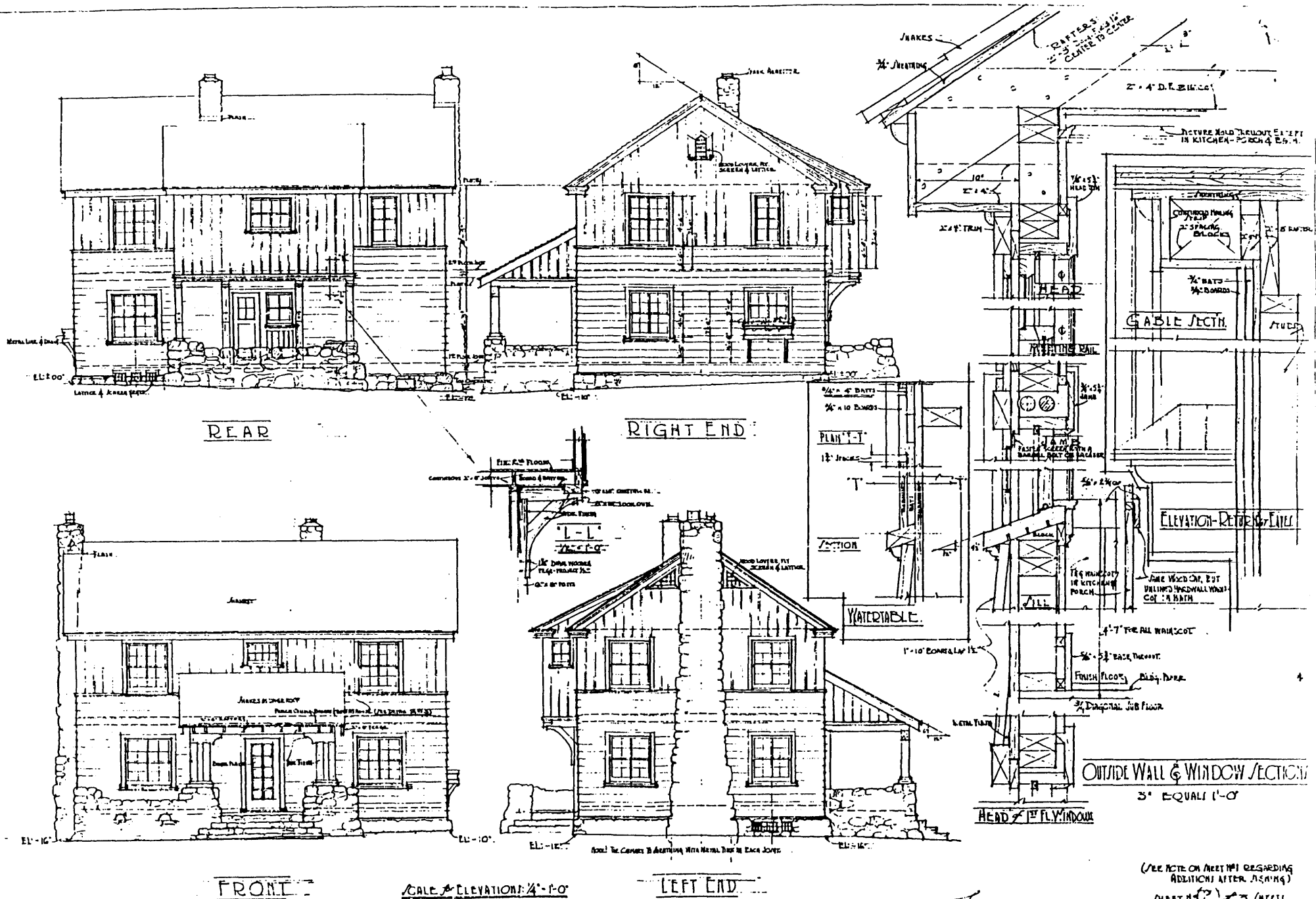
DETAILS OF DOUBLE HUNG WINDOWS.  
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

G-27

NP 618-27  
 DIV. OF THE FORE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 GLACIE NATIONAL PARK  
 SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE  
 DRAWN BY: L. H. [unclear]  
 CHECKED BY: [unclear]  
 DATE: [unclear]

3 of 3





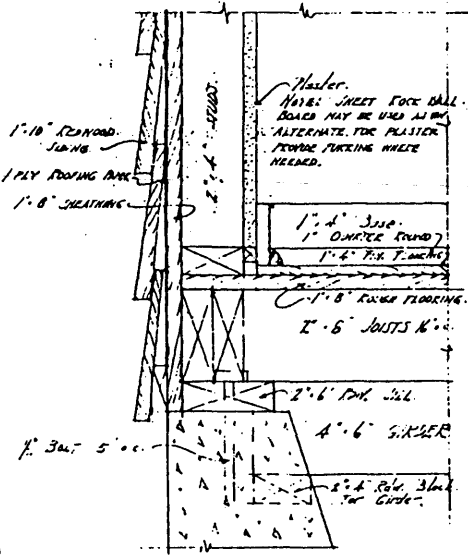
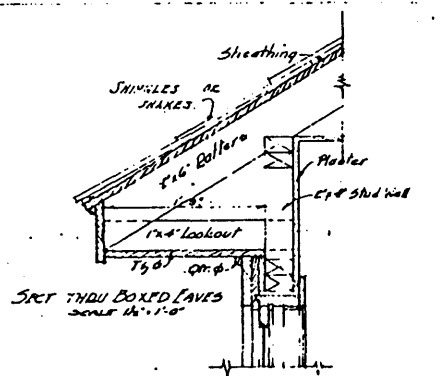
SCALE & ELEVATIONS: 4'-0"

(SEE NOTE ON SHEET #1 REGARDING ADDITIONS AFTER ASSEMBLING)

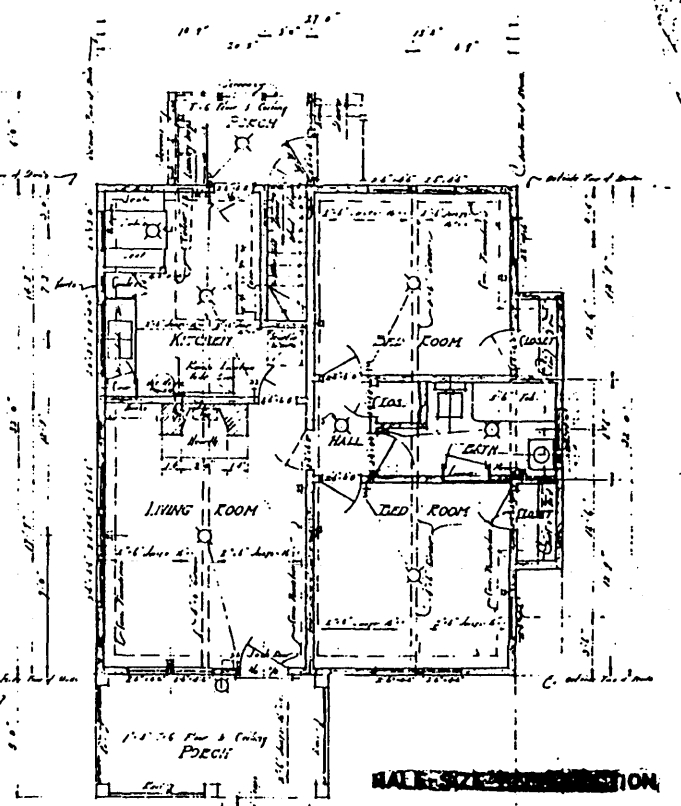
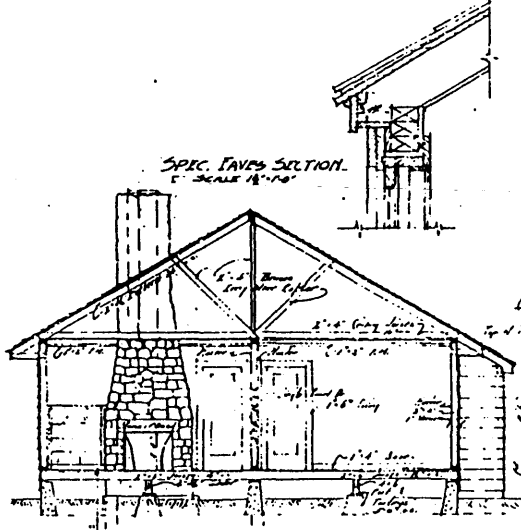
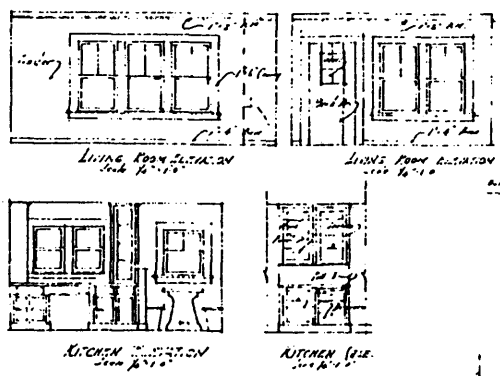
SHEET #2 OF 3 SHEETS

Des. by J.L.	Recommended	DATE 1/1/24	DESIGN BY THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK, SEPT
Tr. by J.L.	Checked	DATE 7/1/24	BY SCIENCE NATIONAL PARK
Co. by J.L.	Approved	DATE 7/1/24	RESIDENCE AT HQ-DELTON
			PREPARED BY LANDSCAPE DIVISION - B. P. C.

#16



WALL SECTION  
Scale 3/4" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

APPROVED: [Signature]  
BY: E.A.H. General  
DATE: 10/2/22

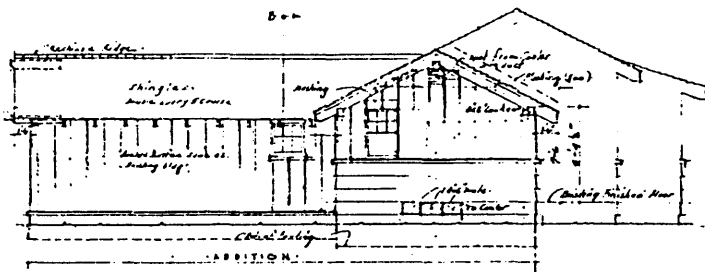
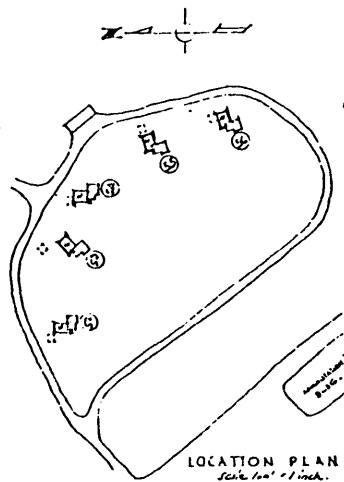
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK  
EMPLOYEE'S RESIDENCE  
Designed by Landscape Division

BLDG # 11, 18, 19

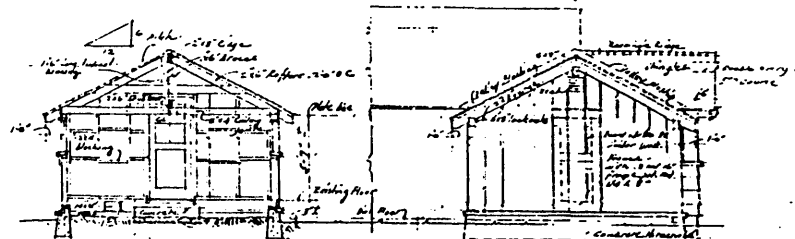
NR. 611.910  
Sheet 1 of 2  
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

G-910

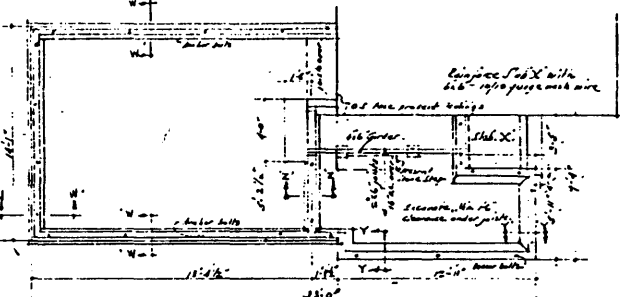




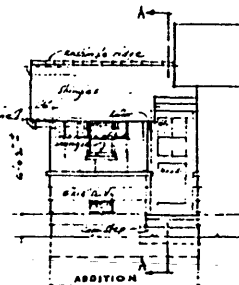
L-SIDE ELEVATION Scale 1/4" = 1/8"



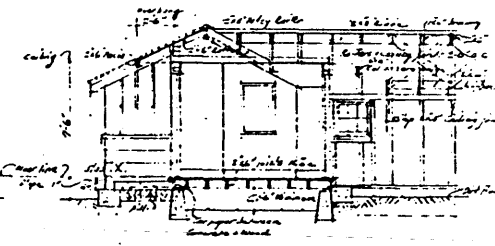
SECTION-B-B Scale 1/4" = 1/8" REAR ELEVATION and Storage Shed.



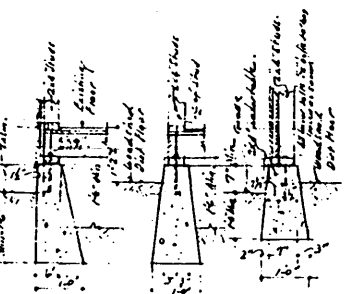
FOUNDATION PLAN Scale 1/4" = 1/8"



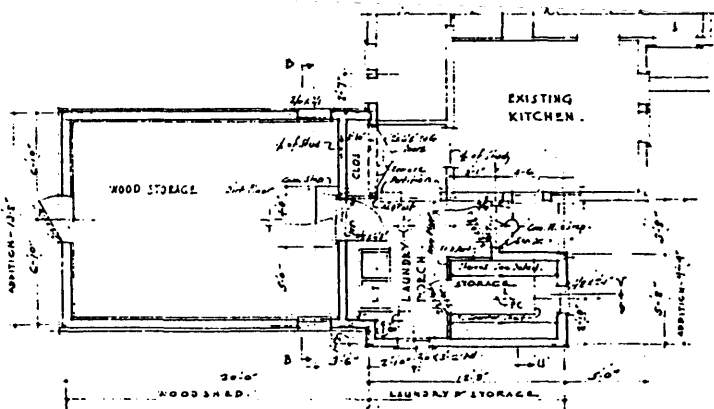
FRONT ELEVATION.



PARTIAL SECTION 'A-A' HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION



SECTION Y-Y SECTION Z-Z SECTION M-M FOOTING DETAILS Scale 3/4" = 1/8"



FLOOR PLAN Scale 1/4" = 1/8"

NOTE: All dimensions are in feet unless otherwise noted.

NOTES

IN GENERAL: Construct wood storage addition to rear of No. 2 House, No. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

C.C.C. JOB NO.	CLASSIFICATION NO.	NAME AS NOTED.
RECOMMENDED BY: J. J. ...	APPROVED BY: ...	DESIGNED BY: ...
CHIEF OF PLANNING	SUPERINTENDENT	ARCHITECT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN REGIONAL OFFICE		
WOOD STORAGE ADDITION-32M EMPLOYEES QUARTERS		
HEADQUARTERS AREA GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.		
SHEET NO. 1		DRAWING NO. HP GLA 3094B

320-112 24-25

4/10/1940

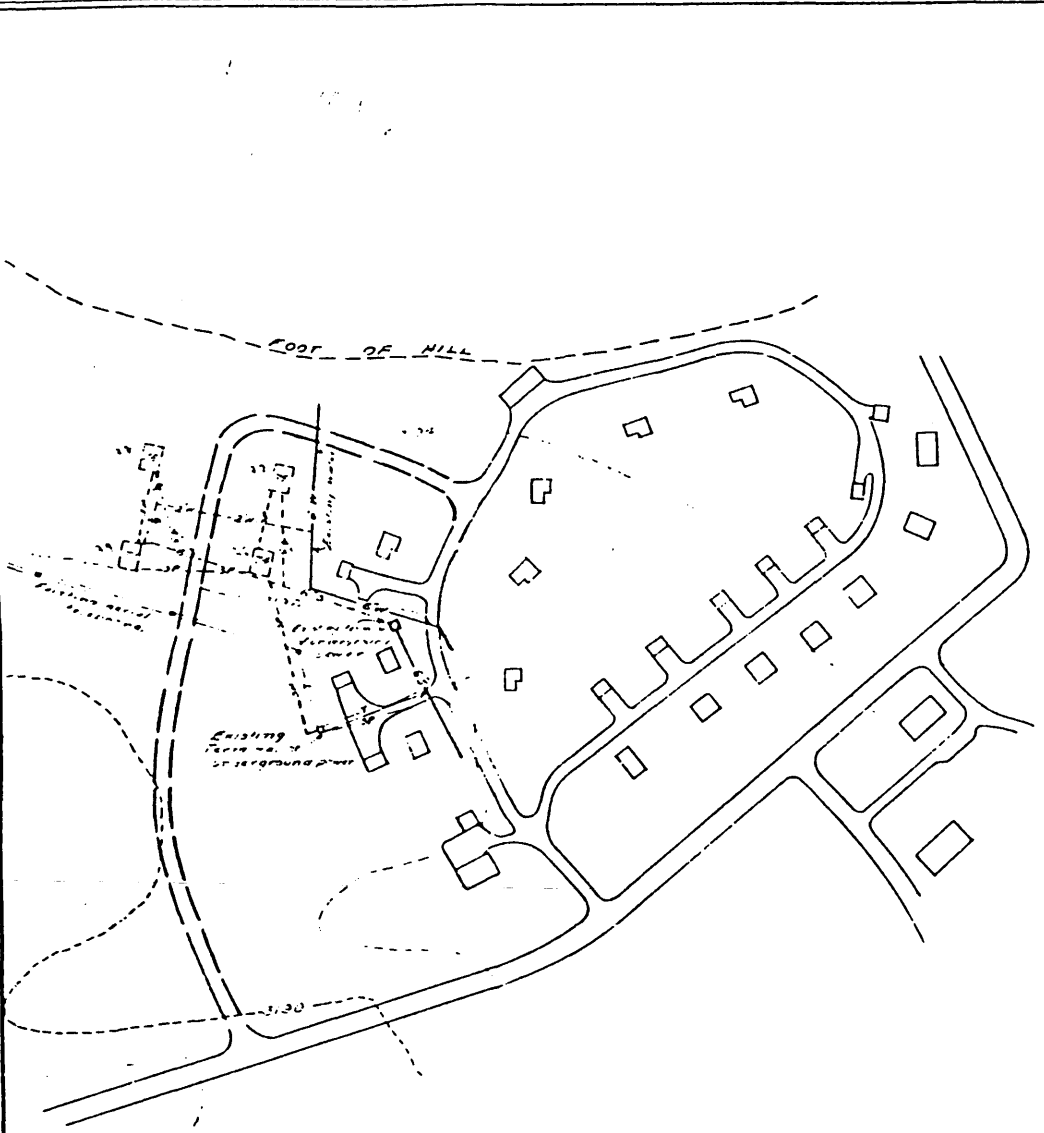
CLEARED

DESIGNED BY  
 J. J. [Signature]  
 DATE 12/29/75

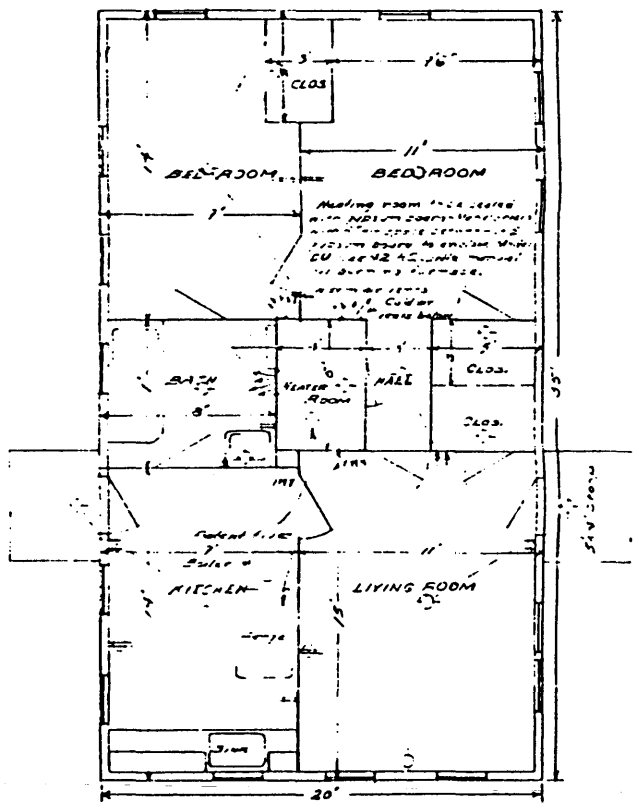
REVIEWED

APPROVED

DATE



LOCATION SKETCH



FLOOR PLAN

Scale 1/4" = 1'

**HALESIZE REBUILDING**

THIS DRAWING CONTEMPLATES THE UTILIZATION OF PORTABLE C.C.C. BUILDINGS IN PROVIDING TEMPORARY HOUSING. ELEVATIONS WILL BE TYPICAL OF STANDARD C.C.C. PORTABLE TYPE CAMP BUILDINGS.

BASIC DATA

RECOMMENDED [Signature] DATE 12/29/75  
 RECOMMENDED [Signature] DATE 12/29/75  
 RECOMMENDED [Signature] DATE 12/29/75  
 APPROVED HILSBRY A. TOLSON DATE 2-4-76  
 ACTING DIRECTOR  
 APPROVED FOR TEMPORARY BUILDINGS ONLY

UNITED STATES  
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 REGIONAL  
 PARK  
 TEMPORARY HOUSING  
 SELTON - HEADQUARTERS  
 GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

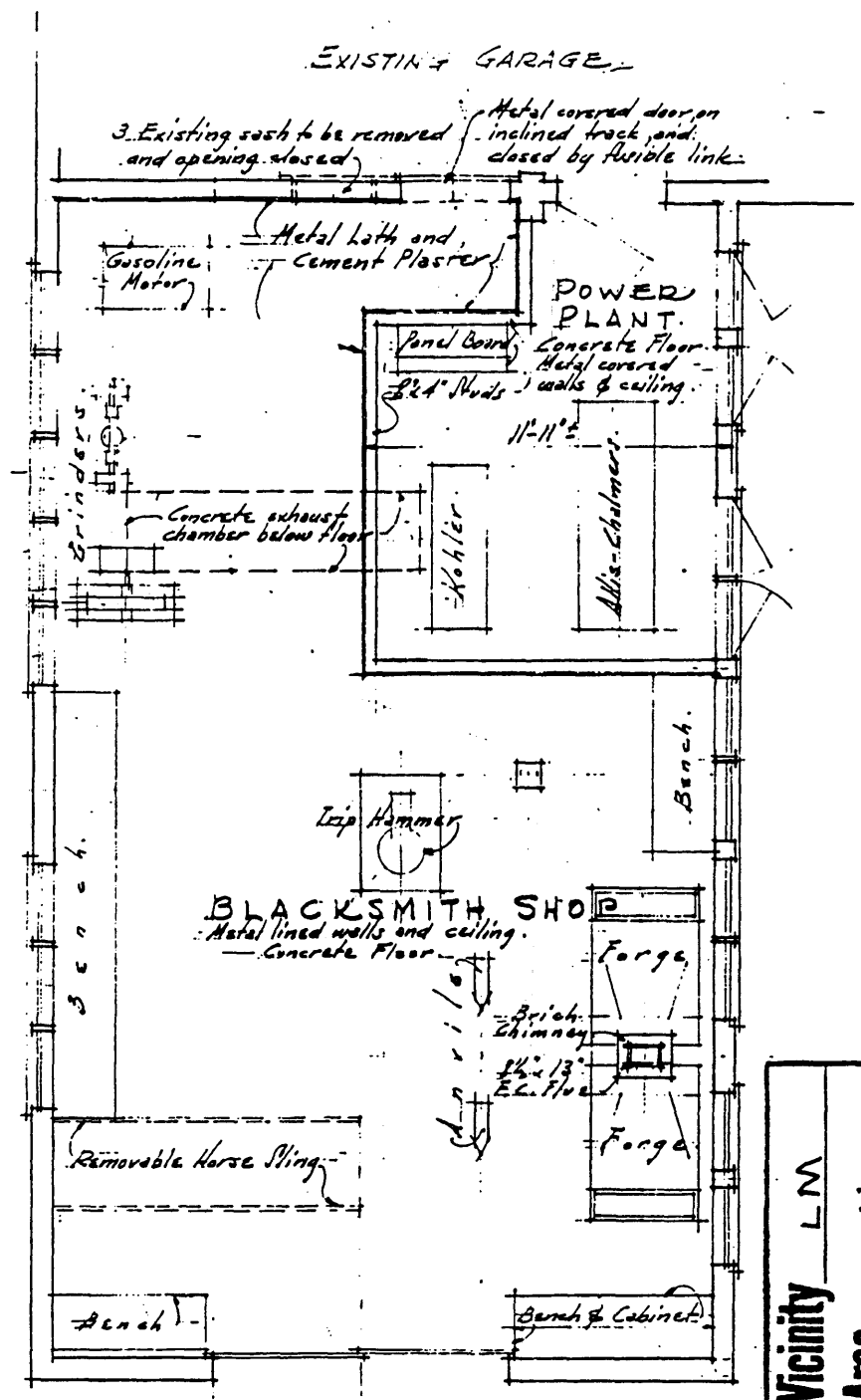
REGION  
 2  
 SHEET 1 OF 1  
 DRAWING NO.  
 NP-76A  
 5535  
 DATE  
 12-29-75



*Building # 209*

Belton Garage--A 20' bay was added to this to give additional shop room space.

11  
34



Vicinity	LM
Area	H
Drawing	3.3

FLOOR PLAN 1/4" = 1'-0"

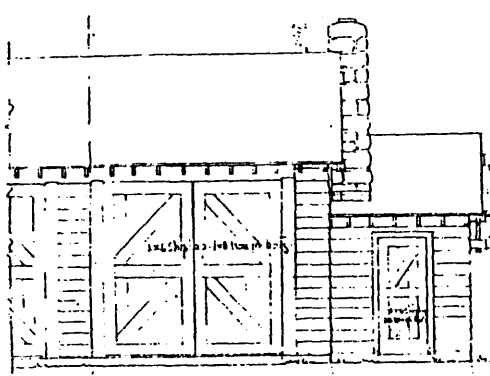
Notes:

Overall dimensions and the exterior of the building, including the windows and door, remain as shown on approved plans. The power plant shall house two gasoline operated electric plants, the exhaust of which will pass thru a concrete enclosed exhaust chamber which will be vented through the roof. For further information see approved plan N.P./GLA-3060 A.

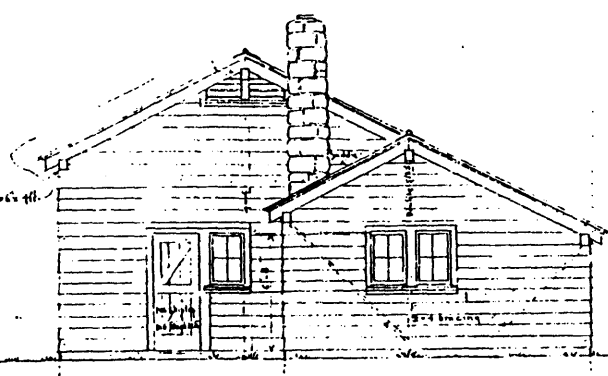
Addition to  
Bldg #209

PROPOSED CHANGE TO BLACKSMITH SHOP - BELTON.  
AND  
ADDITION OF ELECTRIC POWER PLANT.  
TO  
SEVENTH PERIOD E.C.W. PROJ. 95, CLASS. 120, CAMP G.N.P.-1.  
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.  
Drawn at Glacier National Park 6/22/36. N.P. GLA-3060 B

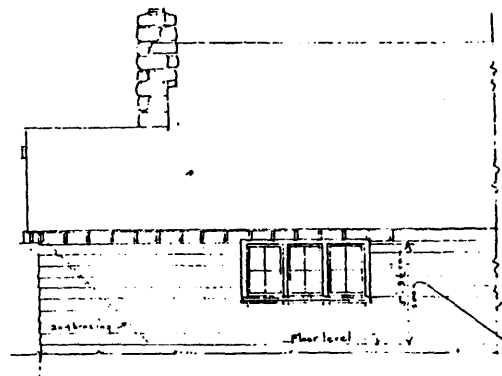
Building #209



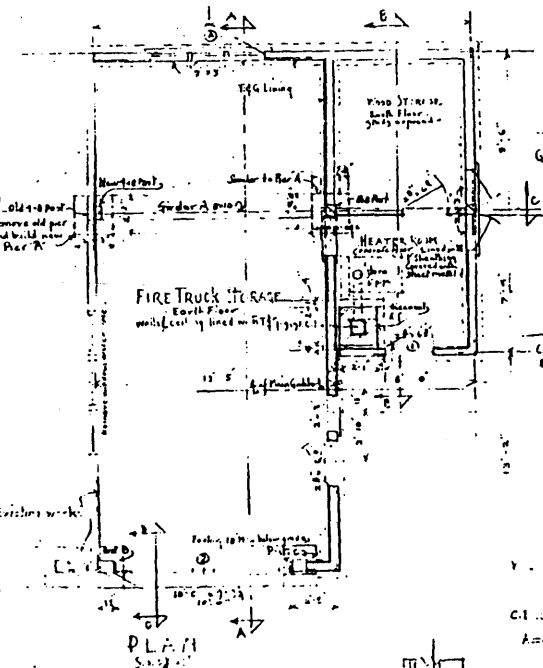
SOUTH ELEVATION  
Scale 1/4" = 1'



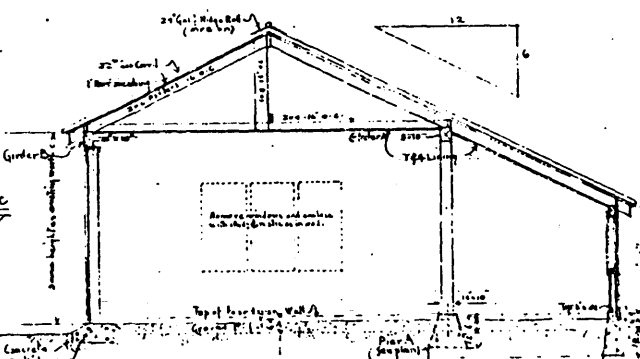
EAST ELEVATION  
Scale 1/4" = 1'



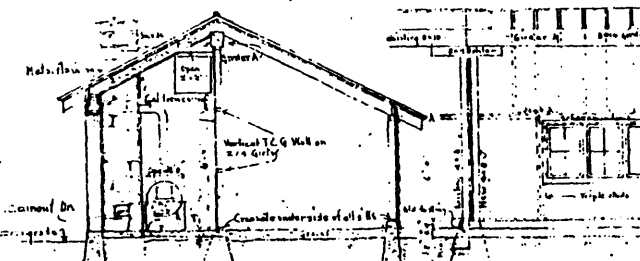
NORTH ELEVATION  
Scale 1/4" = 1'



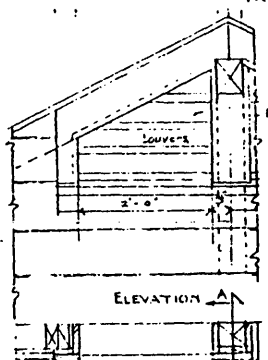
PLAN  
Scale 1/4" = 1'



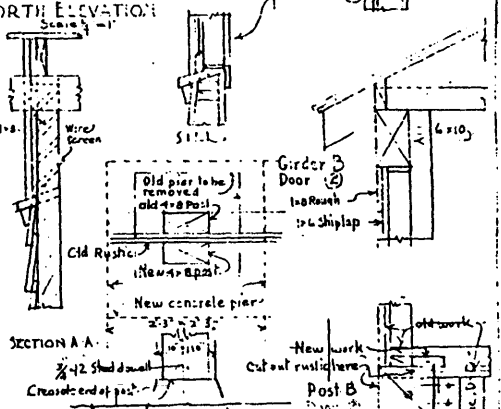
SECTION A-A  
Scale 1/4" = 1'



SECTION B-B  
Scale 1/4" = 1'

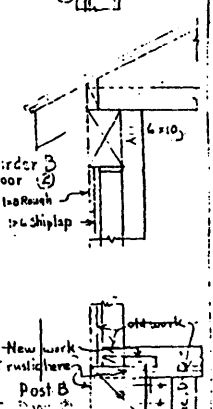


PLAIN LOUVER VENT  
Scale 1/4" = 1'



SECTION A-A  
Scale 1/4" = 1'

PIER A  
Scale 1/4" = 1'



SECTION B-B  
Scale 1/4" = 1'

**HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION**

SECTION C-C  
Scale 1/4" = 1'

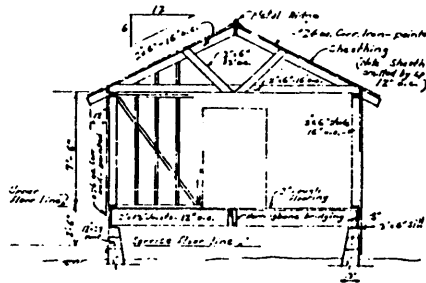
Recommended by:  
The Design Architect  
Checked for Eng: [Signature]  
Concurred: J.D. Coffey, Jr. R.P.A.  
Concurred: G. T. [Signature]  
Approved: [Signature]  
C.C. Project completed 11/1/35

Date 7-26-35  
Date 7-27-35  
Date 8-27-35  
Date 11/1/35  
Date 11/1/35

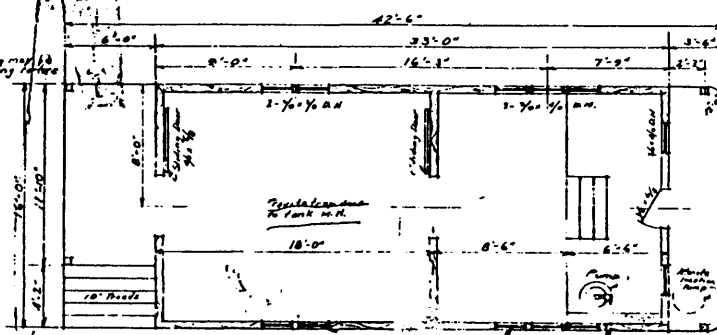
Proj. 18-Class. 112 - Camp. 112-9 - 03 Per. 112  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK  
GARAGE-FIRETRUCK  
BELTON HEADQUARTERS  
DRAWN BY SEARCH OF PLANS AND DES. DIV.

Date 7/20/35  
Sheet No. 1 of 1 sheet  
Drawing No. 112-9-03-1103

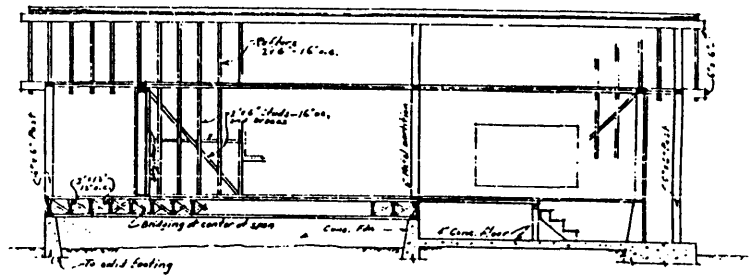




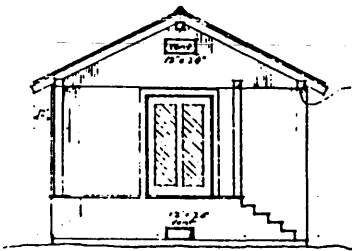
TRANSVERSE SECTION



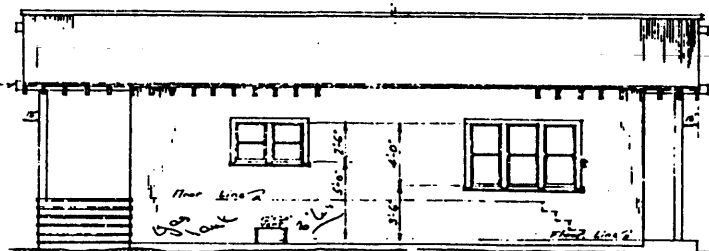
PLAN



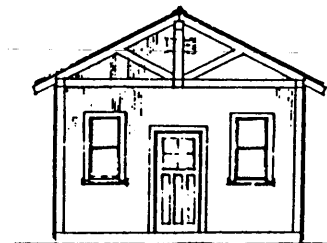
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



REAR ELEV.



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEV.

Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION

Approved 3/24/1944 Ch. by E.S.T.	Recommended Chas. C. & Co. Chief Landscape Architect Concurrent Superintendent Landscape Division Director, N.P.S.	Date 4/14/40 Date 4/1/40 Date 4/14/40	DEPT. OF INTERIOR - NATIONAL PROT. SERVICE GLACIER NATIONAL PARK OIL STORAGE & SERVICE STATION - SULTON Designed by Landscape Division	0 3/3 5/2/40 1/17
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Building # 211

