

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____

=====

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 08001222 Date Listed: 12/26/2008

Greve's Tourist Cabins Flathead MT
Property Name County State

Recreational Camps on Lake McDonald, 1892-1970 MPS
Multiple Name

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



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

Amended Items in Nomination:

Certification:

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

Significance:

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

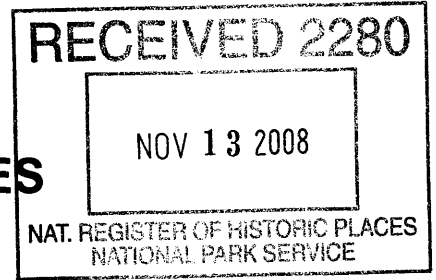
These clarifications were confirmed with the NPS FPO & MT SHPO Office.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

1222

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Greve's Tourist Cabins

other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: W side of Going-to-the-Sun Rd; Glacier National Park

city/town: Lake McDonald

not for publication:
vicinity: X

state: Montana code: MT county: Flathead code: 029 zip code: 59921

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

6/5/2008
Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency or bureau

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

[Signature]
Signature of commenting or other official

11/3/08
Date

NPS
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper
[Signature]

Date of Action
12/26/2008

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-federal	Number of Resources within Property 8		
Category of Property: Building	Contributing	Non-contributing	
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0	7	building(s)	
	1	site(s)	
		structure(s)	
Name of related multiple property listing: Recreational camps on Lake McDonald, 1892-1970	8	0	TOTAL

6. Function or Use

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

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: Rustic Style

MATERIALS:**Foundation:** log, concrete**Walls:** log, frame**Roof:** cedar shakes, wood shingles, asphalt shingles**Other:** brick**Narrative Description:**

The Greve's Tourist Cabins camp is located on the east shore of Lake McDonald roughly three-quarters of a mile from where the inlet, Lake McDonald Creek, flows into the lake and a half-mile north of the Lake McDonald Lodge. The property, sited between the lake shore and the Going-to-the-Sun Road, encompasses less than two acres, but includes 150 feet of shore line. The property is entered by a steep driveway turning off the highway at a sharp angle and sloping to a terrace or bench of land overlooking a less steep bank falling away to the pebble beach studded with boulders that rims the lake. The drive stops at a cleared area on the terrace, where fine grass forms a small lawn. Otherwise, a variety of conifers frame the group of eight buildings clustering on the terrace and the lower bank. Adjoining the open beach, deciduous shrubs grow among the boulders. All of the buildings on the property stand on the terrace and the lower bank. These include the Dora Crump (or main) Cabin near the center of the site; three guest cabins (one southwest of the main cabin and two north of it); a privy, a generator house, and a wood shed sited behind the main cabin in a row; and a bath house built at the east edge of the terrace across the drive. A flight of log steps connects the main cabin with the beach and the guest cabin southwest of it. Disused paths run between the various buildings.

The Greve's Tourist Cabins camp once included five additional frame cabins similar to Cabins 7 and 8, which were scattered in an irregular plan in the area south of where the surviving buildings stand. A second outhouse, like the one near Cabin 8, stood near them. While their loss alters the overall scale of the camp, the surviving buildings retain their density relative to one another along and with their ancillary structures. This preserves an integrity of setting among the remaining buildings, which embrace all of the necessary functions of the tourist camp.

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Dora Crump Cabin (ca.1910, contributing building, GNP building 1316; Builder: Edward Cruger): This is the largest and most prominent cabin on the site. This frontal gable, one-and-a-half-story log cabin is built using unpeeled cedar logs with notched corners. The spaces between the logs are daubed with clay. The cabin has a banked log pier foundation. On the front, or lake side, of the cabin the main roof is extended over a full-width, pole-framed, screened porch. A flight of plank steps accesses the porch's south side. The back, or east end, has a shallower screened porch now partially enclosed. This is entered from ground level. The gable ends are shingled, and each end retains a pair of horizontally sliding six-light sash. Centered on the north wall, an exterior cobblestone fireplace chimney runs to eave level, where it is topped with several lengths of stovepipe. The cabin retains most of its period fenestration plan using factory sash and paneled wood doors. It retains double-hung windows with six-light sash in the front and back elevations. One of these is replaced with a large single-light fixed sash window (added 1955) in the west wall to give a broader view of the lake. Horizontally sliding pairs of six-light sash are used in all other openings. The main center entrance has a five-panel door with original hardware. The back door is a three-panel door, also with original hardware. The roof's north face is covered with shakes; the south roof face has asphalt shingles. A cinderblock chimney extends through the southeastern part of the roof.

The main floor includes a living room with a stone fireplace on the north wall and a kitchen and a bedroom at the rear of the cabin. A bathroom was added in the 1950s by enclosing the north half of the back porch. Above the kitchen and bedroom, is a sleeping area reached by an open stair from the living room. The log walls are partially hewn and the spaces covered with narrow cedar staves to create relatively smooth interior walls. Room divisions are simple stud walls sheathed in beadboard or board-and-batten. The cabin is open to the roof, and the entire ceiling is sheathed in beadboard. The living room and sleeping areas have hardwood tongue-and-groove flooring (added 1962). The kitchen and bathroom retain linoleum floors. Interior doors are five-panel wooden doors with original hardware.

n.b. When the government acquired the property, it numbered this Building #1316 in the park inventory.

Cabin 8 (1938, contributing building, GNP building 1370): Cabin 8 stands directly north of the main cabin. It is a single-story, gable-roofed, frame building with a banked, log pier foundation. Exterior plank steps at the northwest corner ascend to the screened porch and the only entrance to the cabin. This retains a five-panel wood door with original hardware. The southwest corner of the porch is enclosed to provide a bathroom. The exterior walls are sheathed in drop siding. The cabin retains its fenestration plan using paired six-light sash. In the gable ends, these are hung vertically, but the remainder slide horizontally. The cabin has a cedar shingle roof. A crumbling brick stove chimney projects from the roof's south face.

The cabin interior has three rooms divided by stained and varnished plywood walls in addition to the later-added bathroom on the porch. The floors are painted pine boards. The ceiling is open, with roof sheathing and rafters visible. A kitchen counter, sink, and small cupboard are located in the southwest corner.

n.b. This cabin is referred to as Cabin 1 in Fladmark's D.O.E. because the government referred to it as Cabin 1 in correspondence with Ruth Greve. Historically, it was called Cabin 8. When the government acquired the property, it numbered this Building #1317 in the park inventory.

Cabin 7 (1938, contributing building, GNP building 1318): Cabin 7 stands northwest of the main cabin. This is a single-story, gable-roofed, frame building resting on a banked, log pier foundation. Exterior plank steps ascend to the screened porch on the front, or lakeside, wall. A back door, with a five-panel door and a wood screen door, opens into the northeast corner at grade. A gable-roofed, frame bathroom addition (1957) is cross-gabled into the southeast corner of the main block creating an L-plan footprint. The main roof is covered with asphalt shingles, while the newer roof section retains wood shingles.

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The cabin interior has three rooms divided by stained and varnished plywood walls in addition to the later-added bathroom on the porch. The floors are painted pine boards. The ceiling is open, with roof sheathing and rafters visible. A kitchen counter, sink, and small cupboard are located in the southwest corner.

n.b. This cabin is referred to as Cabin 2 in Fladmark's D.O.E. because the government referred to it as Cabin 2 in correspondence with Ruth Greve. Historically, it was called Cabin 7. When the government acquired the property, it numbered this Building #1318 in the park inventory.

Cabin 4 (1931, contributing building, GNP building 1320): Cabin 4 stands southwest of the main cabin on a banked log pier foundation. This single-story, gable-roofed cabin has log walls with tightly fitted, dovetailed reverse-notch joints smoothed at the corners to create flush ends. A screened porch spans the front, or lake side, and is reached by exterior plank steps. The gable ends are sheathed in wood shingles and the roof has asphalt shingles. The brick stove "closet" chimney pokes through the northeast corner of the roof. The west entrance retains a five-panel wood door with period hardware.

The interior is a single room with an enclosed bathroom inserted in the southeast corner. Wall logs are left round, and wood staves cover the daubing. The pine board floor is painted. The three windows have pairs of six-light sash which slide horizontally. A sink and space for a cookstove occupy the northeast corner. The ceiling is open with roof sheathing and rafter boards visible.

n.b. When the government acquired the property, it renumbered this Building #1320 in the park inventory.

Bath house (ca.1939, contributing building, GNP building 1325): The bath house stands southeast of the main cabin and across the drive overlooking the small lawn there. It is a long, narrow, single-story, side-gabled, frame building with drop siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A brick chimney projects through the center of the ridge line. Three five-panel wood doors enter three chambers in the middle portion of the building. Additional doors in the gable walls enter chambers at the north and south ends of the building. All doors and hardware are original. Windows with four-light, fixed sash flank the end doors. The end rooms housed men's and women's showers. The center chamber provided storage and housed the hot water heater. The building is badly deteriorated, and the roof partially collapsed, but retains a high degree of integrity of materials and setting and is important in understanding the ancillary facilities of a tourist cabin camp.

n.b. When the government acquired the property, it numbered this Building #1325 in the park inventory.

Woodshed (ca.1910, contributing building, GNP building 1326): The woodshed stands immediately east of the main cabin. Both the roof and walls are sheathed in board-and-batten siding. The door is also board-and-batten. The interior is unfinished and unpainted. The board floor is rotting.

n.b. When the government acquired the property, it numbered this Building #1326 in the park inventory.

Generator shed (ca.1935, contributing structure): The generator shed is a single-story, gable-roofed, frame building with drop siding. The door is located in the south gable end. The door is made of vertical boards with interior horizontal battens. The roof has asphalt shingles. The interior is unfinished.

Outhouse (ca.1940, contributing building, builder WPA): The outhouse stands east of Cabin 8 and north of the generator house. This shed-roofed building has beadboard siding, a wood shingle roof, and rests on a concrete pad. The door is constructed of three vertical boards battened with an "X," and is shielded from view by a sagging lattice. The interior has a two-holed bench and white-painted walls.

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria:** A and C**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):** n/a**Significant Person(s):****Cultural Affiliation:** European-American**Areas of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation;
Architecture**Period(s) of Significance:** ca.1910-1957**Significant Dates:** ca.1910, ca.1932**Architect/Builder:** unknown/Edward J. Cruger (Dora Crump Cabin); Frederick "Dutch" Greve (Cabins 7 and 8)**Narrative Statement of Significance**

The Greve's Tourist Cabins is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C. The property is a representative example of one type of recreational camp development, the tourist cabin camp, on Lake McDonald in Glacier National Park, Flathead County, Montana. The Glacier National Park Multiple Property Document (MPD) for "Recreational Camps on Lake McDonald, 1895-1955" provides the historic context for the development of such wilderness recreational properties. The property is part of the original Comeau homestead located on the east shore of Lake McDonald near the head of the lake. As a single woman, Ruth Anderson began buying parcels from the homestead in the early 1930s. She and her new husband, Fred Greve, bought additional parcels in the early to mid-1930s to assemble a property totaling about two acres with 150 feet each of lake frontage and road frontage. By 1938 or 1939, the Greves spent summers in the Dora Crump Cabin and rented eight cabins they had built during the previous six or seven years. The camp operated until 1978. The MPD also describes the architecture associated with such properties on Lake McDonald. The Greve's Tourist Cabins includes the Dora Crump Cabin built by noted cabin builder Edward J. Cruger. It also comprises three guest cabins. One is a log cabin with unusual dovetailed corners. The other two are frame cabins typical of the 1930s and 1940s around Lake McDonald. It also includes ancillary buildings necessary to a 1930s tourist cabin camp, including the generator house to provide electric light, a woodshed for stove wood, a privy, and a bath house.

Summary History of Development

The Greve's Tourist Cabin historic district encompasses roughly two acres of the former Comeau homestead located on the east shore near the head of Lake McDonald. Denis Comeau staked his claim to the property about 1893¹ and received a patent for it on the 6th of December 1906. The property lay in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14 in the Township 33 North, Range 18 West. While working as a sawyer during the winter in Columbia Falls, he met Lydia Wing Cruger. She ran a boarding house called the Valley House. Mrs. Cruger was a widow with three adolescent children—Edward, Ida, and Ruth—when she and Comeau married about 1900. She had lived in Michigan and Ohio before coming to Montana about 1892. Denis Comeau was an Acadian from Nova Scotia, who had also worked his way west. Mining was also among his early interests in this area, and he was one of six partners in the Evangeline Mine claim, presumably named for his Acadian heritage. The other partners were Mattie Comeau, Frank Kelley [sic.], William W. Kiley, John Greenwood, D.A. Greenwood, Mark Myers, and F.C. Geduhn, all of Flathead County.² Kelly and Geduhn were fellow homesteaders on Lake McDonald.

See continuation pages for Section 8

¹ L.O. Vaught, *History of Glacier* (unpublished manuscript, n.d.): 439. (GPA)

² *Book 67, page 115*, 18 December 1901. Book of Deeds. Kalispell, Montana: Flathead County Clerk and Recorder's Office. His granddaughter, Thelma Powell also mentioned the mine in an interview conducted by the author on 28 July 2006.

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The Comeaus lived at Lake McDonald in the summers, improving the property, and in Columbia Falls during winters. Denis also worked as a guide by 1898 and maintained a string of about a dozen horses and mules for clients at a corral and log barn on the homestead. He was among the group of local men involved in the exploration of the region's glaciers, along with Sperry and others, and a pass is named for him. Comeau built a small log cabin on the homestead claim, with a tiny cookstove in the southeast corner, a bed in the northeast corner, a table and chairs in the southwest corner by the door, and a closet made of a curtain in the northwest corner. There were also a smokehouse and an outhouse with a child's seat as well as a typically sized one. A few years later, Denis and Lydia Comeau built a larger cabin in two phases to replace the old claim cabin. Constructed close to the northeast corner of the latter cabin, the first block of the cabin included a kitchen with a big woodstove and two bedrooms. One bedroom was later converted to a pantry. A later addition provided a large living room and two additional bedrooms.³

Lydia and Denis Comeau divorced in 1907 or 1908, when their only child, Beatrice (b.1902) was about five years old. Denis went to British Columbia; Lydia continued living at Columbia Falls in the winter and Lake McDonald in the summer. In February 1908, Denis filed a deed giving Lydia Lots 2 and 3, comprising the southern two-thirds of their homestead. He retained Lot 1 (the northern third), which he sold to Olive Lewis, wife of John E. Lewis, in 1908.⁴ A photograph shot from the lake, probably soon after Denis Comeau's departure, shows the cabins surrounded by an open, grassy area. A picket fence with a gate marks the edge of the beach. At the gate stand two women in summer dresses holding up a banner with "Camp Bohemia" on it.⁵

By 1908, the Comeaus had transferred two small parcels from the homestead property. In 1908, with her son Eddie hospitalized and herself recently divorced, Lydia Comeau sold a 100 x 100-foot shoreline parcel to Dora Crump⁶, a well-to-do woman from the Polebridge area.⁷ After his recovery, Cruger built her a log cabin. By this time, Cruger was well established as a log cabin builder on Lake McDonald. Over a career spanning nearly sixty years, he built numerous privately owned cabins and also worked for the park service as a master carpenter by the early 1920s.

The Crump Cabin is a relatively large frontal gable log cabin with the notched and daubed log walls, factory sash and doors, and a lakeside porch characteristic of all private recreational cabins of the period. Like most private cabins (as opposed to resort cabins), it has a large exterior cobblestone chimney rather than a simple stove chimney. It owes its frontal gable form with the porch recessed under its extended gable end to the inspiration of the Craftsman-style bungalows popular in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Its rustic log appearance and siting back among the trees evoked a sense of wilderness retreat unlike the sense of order at the adjacent homestead cabins where a neat picket fence delineated an open lawn and cabins from the beach and lake. The Crump Cabin later became the central building of the Greve's Tourist Cabins property.

Dora Crump sold her cabin with the south half of its original 100 x 100-foot parcel in 1930 to Thomas B. Hogan. He sold it in 1931 to Ruth Anderson⁸, a schoolteacher from Oaks, North Dakota, who had also taught in Tonopah, Nevada, and Thompson Falls, Montana. The same year, Crump sold an additional 25 x 100-foot parcel

³ The description of this property comes from an interview with Beatrice Comeau McComber's granddaughter, Thelma Powell, conducted by the author in July 2005. In July 2006, she added that her grandmother built the picket fence from wooden packing crates to keep her young daughter from wandering away from the cabins. The salvage from this cabin was used to build a guesthouse by Alexander Speyer, current owner of the parcel with the old claim cabin. The latter cabin was incorporated into the new guest cabin. Both of these cabins appear in photographs donated by Beatrice Comeau Macomber to the Glacier National Park Archives.

⁴ *Book of Deeds 103/499*. (Flathead County Clerk and Records Office, Kalispell, Montana).

⁵ Photograph 9863. (GNPA)

⁶ Lydia Comeau to L.O. Vaught, 4 March 1931. L.O. Vaught Papers, Box 2, Folder 9. (GNPA)

⁷ Bruce Fladmark, *Determination of Eligibility (D.O.E.) for Greve's Cabins*, Glacier National Park, 1994.

⁸ *Plat Book for Section 14, Township 33 West, Range 18 North*. (Plat Room, Flathead County, Kalispell, Montana)

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spanning the cabin lot's back line (and also the northern half of the original cabin lot). Anderson began teaching in Columbia Falls, where she met and married Fred "Dutch" Greve about 1932. Greve was a tall, awkward-seeming man, who worked at his parents' saloon. They opened the tourist cabin camp soon after they married. A childless couple, they raised Dutch's orphaned niece, Donna McClure (Greve – adopted surname) Tanaka (b.1942).⁹

The Greves added two adjoining parcels to the property. They bought the 50 x 100-foot parcel north of the cabin lot from C.[urtis] M. Blair, and a 1.72-acre parcel, which included the 50 feet of lake front south of the cabin parcel and wrapped behind the earlier acquisitions as far as the Going-to-the-Sun Road, from Lydia Comeau in 1935.¹⁰ The completed property included the main cabin (Dora Crump's cabin), eight tourist cabins built between 1931 and 1938, a wood shed, a generator house, an outhouse, and a bath house (built ca.1939). These ancillary buildings provided small luxuries like electric lights powered by the generator and showers in the bath house. Since visitors cooked on wood stoves, the woodshed housed a wood supply. And, everyone used the outhouse. The water supply was provided *via* a gentleman's agreement between the Greves and Lydia Comeau.¹¹

Cabin 4 was the oldest of the guest cabins on the property. It uses a reverse dovetail join at the logs, which were squared rather than left round as in all other log cabins around Lake McDonald. Ruth Anderson Greve stated that a Norwegian man built it in 1930 or 1931, so it may already have been on the Crump Cabin lot when she bought it. The Greves built the other seven cabins, all frame buildings with a variety of finishes. Cabin 1 stood west of Cabin 4, near the lake. Cabins 2, 3, 5, and 6 were south of these on the 1.72-acre parcel. Cabins 7 and 8 were north of the main cabin. The service buildings—the privy, generator house, and woodshed—stood in a line behind the main cabin. The bath house stood across the main drive into the property.¹²

Except for two summers during World War II, the Greves ran the cabin camp together every year until Dutch's death in 1966. Ruth Greve raked the grounds, did the laundry, cleaned cabins, and kept the books. Dutch Greve maintained the cabins and installed improvements, like indoor plumbing and a septic system in 1957 to replace the two outhouses (one still standing) built by the WPA. These had covered seats connected by a pulley and rope to the door, so that the latrine was covered automatically when the user left. The lids would drop suddenly with a sound like a shot. Their niece, Donna, filled kindling boxes and emptied "night jars", or chamber pots. In the winter, the Greves lived in Columbia Falls, and later in Portland, Oregon. Ruth Greve continued operations through the 1978 season.

A cooperative relationship existed among the tourist cabin camps around Lake McDonald. If no cabins were available at one site, its owners would call other cabin camps—Powell's, Blair's, and Greenwalt's at Apgar; Bose's Inwood Cabins less than a quarter mile south of Greve's, and Kelly's Camp across the lake—to find vacancies. The Lake McDonald Lodge cooperated as well. Visitors included overnighers, people who stayed a couple weeks, and

⁹ Fladmark, D.O.E. Much of Fladmark's information about day-to-day operations at Greve's was gained through correspondence with Donna Tanaka after the property transferred to federal government.

¹⁰ *Plat book for Section 14, Township 33 West, Range 18 North*. Fladmark states that the Greves bought the 1.72-acre parcel from Lydia Comeau in 1935. The plat book records the deed's filing date in 1939, but deeds were often filed long after the transfer occurred. Lydia Comeau sold all of her remaining holdings in the park to the government in 1937.

¹¹ Fladmark, D.O.E.

¹² Fladmark, D.O.E.

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people who came back every year. Repeat visitors included John C. Harrison (b.1912), who honeymooned at Cabin 7 in 1942 and states that his firstborn, Nina, was conceived there. She owns a cabin northeast of Lake McDonald Lodge; Harrison became a Montana Supreme Court Justice. Dr. Dyer (d.1994), the head of the Law Department at Rutgers University in New Jersey, also visited Greve's.

The federal government bought the property in 1977 with a business reserve through the 1978 season. Ruth Greve retained the right of use of the main cabin through 1993 and the two cabins north of it through 1983. In 1984, the National Park Service removed all of the frame cabins south of the main cabin. Two of the cabins were moved to the Many Glacier Valley and joined to make a single residence (Building #1356) at the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station. Ruth Anderson Greve passed away in 1985. Her adopted daughter, Donna Greve Tanaka, used the main house through the summer of 1993.

n.b. Much of the information presented here about the Greves is taken from Bruce Fladmark's Determination of Eligibility (December 1994). It has been edited to accommodate additional information found by this author.

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Sources

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

General Report of the Investigation of 50 Per Cent Purchases of Private Lands in Glacier National Park. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Glacier National Park, 1940.

Fladmark, Bruce. *Determination of Eligibility for Greve's Cabins*, Glacier National Park, 1994.

Land Records Files. (Glacier National Park Archives (GNPA): West Glacier, Montana)

McDonald, James R. *Historic Structures Survey*. Glacier National Park. 1980.

Plat Book for Section 14, Township 33 West, Range 18 North. Plat Room. (Flathead County Courthouse, Kalispell, Montana)

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

Vaught Papers. Correspondence from Lydia Comeau, Box 2, Folder 9. (GNPA)

9. Major Bibliographic References

See continuation pages

Previous documentation on file (NPS): preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested. previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register (SHPO) designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____**Primary Location of Additional Data:** State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Glacier National Park Archives Local government University Other – National Archives, Denver**10. Geographical Data****Acreage of Property:** 1.5 acres**UTM References:**

(NAD27)

Zone

12

Easting

288449

Northing

5389372

Verbal Boundary Description

The Greve's Tourist Cabins property is located between the Going-to-the-Sun Road and the east shore of Lake McDonald. The boundary encompasses Lots 2BE, 2BEA, 2BF, and 2BH as noted in the Flathead County plat book for Section 14, Township 33 West, Range 18 North.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is drawn to encompass the entire Greve's Tourist Cabins site between Lake McDonald and the Going-to-the-Sun Road..

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

See continuation pages, photographs, and maps

Property Owner**name/title:** Superintendent, Glacier National Park**street & number:** _____**telephone:** _____**city or town:** West Glacier**state:** MT**zip code:** 59936

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Photographs

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Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs listed below:

Name of property: Greve's Tourist Cabins
County and State: Flathead County, Montana
Photographer: Jessie Ravage
Date of photograph: July 2005
Location of negative: Glacier National Park Archives

Dora Crump Cabin

View of west (front) and south sides of Dora Crump Cabin from Lake McDonald
Photograph No.1

Cabin 8

View of west (front) and south sides of Cabin 8 from in front of Dora Crump Cabin
Photograph No.2

Cabin 7

View of west (front) and south sides of Cabin 7 from beach of Lake McDonald
Photograph No.3

Cabin 4

View of west (front) and north sides of Cabin 4 from beach of Lake McDonald
Photograph No.4

Outhouse, generator shed, woodshed

View of west and north sides of, from left to right, outhouse, generator shed, and wood shed from northwest of the outhouse and behind Cabin 8
Photograph No.5

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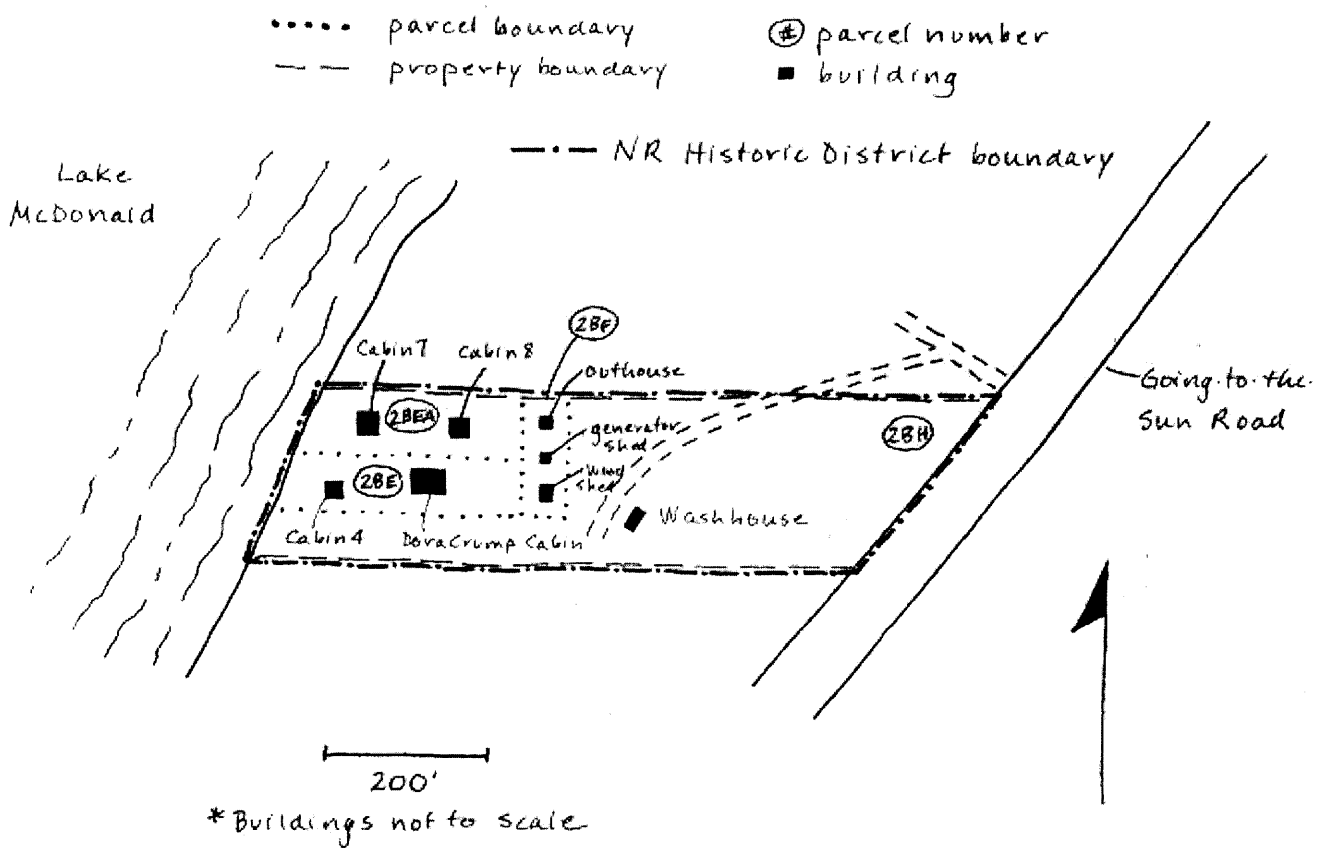
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GREVE'S TOURIST CABINS

Glacier National Park, Flathead County, Montana



Site Map

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

113° 52' 30"
48° 37' 30"

289000 m E.

R. 18 W.

GREVE'S TOURIST CABINS
SECTION 14 T33N R18W
UTM REFERENCE:
ZONE 12 288449E 5389372N

5389000 m N.

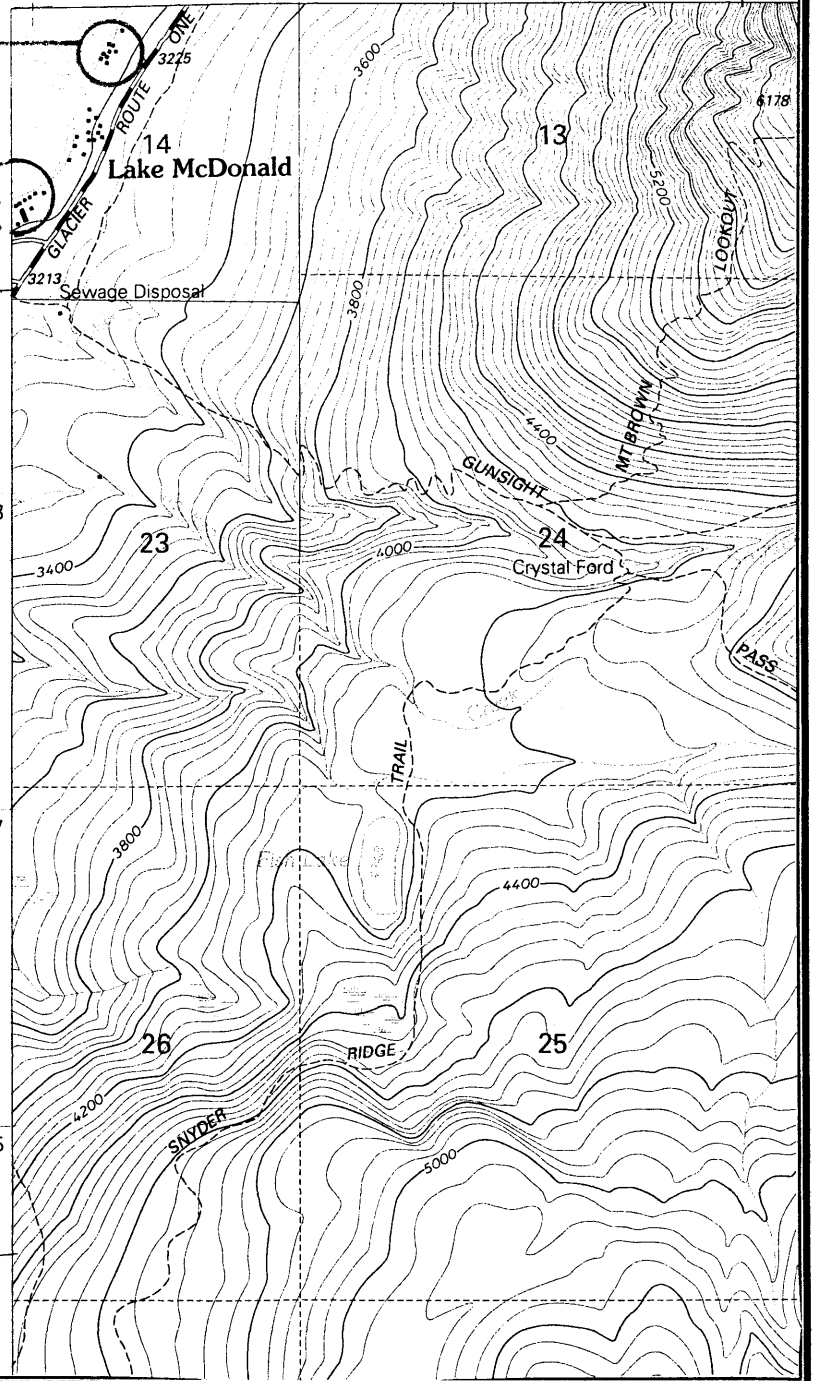
T. 33 N.

LEVIN'S CABIN LOTS
HISTORIC DISTRICT
SECTION 14 T33N R18W
UTM REFERENCE:
ZONE 12 288142E 5388413N

5388

5387

5386



Greve's Tourist Cabins Historic District
Recreational Camps on Lake McDonald MPD
Flathead County, MT

UTMs (NAD 27): Zone 12, Easting 288449 Northing 5389372
Section 14, Township 33 West, Range 18 North (Montana Prime Meridian)
Lake McDonald East Quadrangle