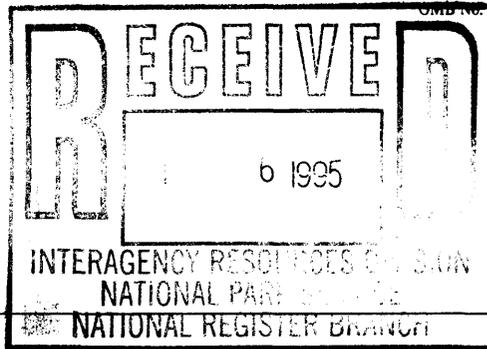


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name: Glacier National Park Tourist Trails: Inside Trail; South Circle; North Circle

other name/site number: Glacier National Park Circle Trails

2. Location

street & number: N/A

net for publication: n/a

vicinity: Glacier National Park (GLAC)

city/town: N/A

state: Montana code: MT

county: Flathead; Glacier code: 29; 35

zip code: 59938

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1988, 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 38 CFR Part 80. 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]
Signature of certifying official/Title

12.5.95
Date

National Park Service
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

SEP 29 1995

Date

Montana State 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 **Entered in the** Date of Action
[Signature] **National Register**
1/19/96

Name of Property

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: USDI National Park Service	Number of Resources within Property	
Category of Property: District ¹	Contributing	Noncontributing
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 3	<u>2</u>	<u> </u>
Name of related multiple property listing: Glacier National Park Multiple Property Listing	<u>3</u>	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>5</u>	<u> </u>

¹ The Tourist Trails Historic District evolved over a period of decades, with major contributions by the Glacier Park Hotel Company, the Park Saddle Horse Company, and, after 1916, the NPS Landscape Division. The system as a whole does not represent a conscious and deliberate landscape design and has not been evaluated as a designed landscape.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: Transportation/pedestrian related; Domestic/institutional housing; Recreation and Culture/outdoor recreation	Current Function: Same
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7. Description

Architectural Classification: Other: Rustic	Materials: foundation: stone; concrete walls: log; stone roof: metal; shingle other: N/A
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Narrative Description

Summary

The Tourist Trails Historic District is composed of three distinct historic trail loops, constructed by the Glacier Park Hotel Company as a component of their European-style hotel/chalet/trail network and redesigned in the 1930s by the NPS in accordance with evolving landscape principles. This trail system criss-crosses the Continental Divide, accesses the park's most publicized scenic vistas, and links visitor centers at Two Medicine, Cut Bank, St. Mary, Many Glacier, Gothaunt/Waterton, and Lake McDonald much as it did during the historic period. The 163 miles of trail incorporate all manners of trail construction techniques and characteristics of trail tread. Associated buildings and structures include the Gunsight Pass trail shelter, Packer's Roost, Pass Creek and Granite Park trail cabins, and the spectacular Ptarmigan Wall tunnel and associated stone parapet.

North Circle (contributing site) The North Circle connects Many Glacier with Cosley (aka Crossley) Lake; Cosley Lake with Gothaunt; Gothaunt with Fifty Mountain; Fifty Mountain with Granite Park; Granite Park with Many Glacier.

- Many Glacier Hotel to Cosley Lake,
via the Ptarmigan Wall (14 miles)
- Cosley Lake to Goat Haunt (19 miles)
- Goat Haunt to Fifty Mountain (10 miles)
- Fifty Mountain to Granite Park (13 miles)
- Granite Park to the Many Glacier Hotel (9 miles)

XXX See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: A; C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Areas of Significance: Government, Entertainment and Recreation, Landscape Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1890-1945

Significant Dates: 1911; 1929

Architect/Builder: Glacier Park Hotel Company; NPS Landscape Division; NPS Branch of Plans and Design

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Glacier National Park Tourist Trails Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C, at the State level of significance. This trail system, accessing spectacular backcountry vistas as well as the chalets and tent camps of the park's concessioners, earned Glacier the title America's "Trail Park" (criterion A; NR area of significance: Recreation). Beginning in the 1930s, the trail system also attracted the attention of the NPS's Landscape Division, which rerouted and reconstructed trails and associated structures in accordance with evolving principles of rustic architecture and landscape design (criteria A and C; NR area of significance: Government; Landscape Architecture; Architecture). The district's period of significance extends from the 1889 construction of the Swiftcurrent Pass Trail to 1945, when the Park Saddle Horse Company relinquished their horse concession contract. Significant dates include 1911, when the Glacier Park Hotel Company initiated construction of the Hotel-Chalet-Trail network, and 1929, when the NPS inaugurated reconstruction of the system with construction of the Sky-line Trail.

Four years after passage of the Glacier National Park enabling legislation (1910), the Glacier Park Hotel Company (GPHC; a subsidiary of the Great Northern Railway) had constructed an elaborate European style hotel-trail-chalet network. Park facilities and attractions were designed to appeal to traveling America's new-found interest in the West and long standing interest in Europe. Placement of facilities along a rail, road, and trail network was appropriate to Glacier's topography and lack of transportation infrastructure and was also a conscious attempt to emulate European culture and to cultivate a uniquely western culture. Locomotive bells were located at the summits of Swiftcurrent, Logan, Piegan, Gunsight, Cut Bank and Stoney Indian passes, as well as at Grinnell Glacier. Their presence conformed "to an old Swiss custom." Tourists traveled by horseback, with cowboy guides. Chalets at Two Medicine, Cut Bank, St. Mary, Going-to-the-Sun (also known as Sun Camp), Many Glacier, Gunsight, Granite Park, and Sperry Glacier were constructed in the Swiss style at locations deemed "the most beautiful and convenient" in the park. All also tied in to the developing trail network, providing accommodations for those touring the backcountry along the North Circle, South Circle, or Inside Trail.

The links in this chalet/trail network were filled by transportation and tent-camp concessioners who "enjoyed a close working relationship" with Great Northern officials. During the 1920s, the Park Saddle Horse Company was the principal saddle horse concessioner, supporting the hotel-trail-chalet network with tent camps — modeled after tepee villages — at Gothaunt, Red Eagle, Cosley Lake, and Fifty Mountain.

XXX See continuation sheet

Name of Property

9. Major Bibliographic References

Elrod, Morton John. *Elrod's Guide Book*. Missoula, Montana: Morton J. Elrod, 1931.

Glacier National Park Archives, Glacier National Park, West Glacier Montana: "Development and Maintenance: Roads and Trails, General Correspondence, 1911 - .

Glacier Park Transport Co., *Drivers' Manual*. Glacier Park Transport Company, 1948.

Historical Research Associates. *Historic Context and National Register Guidelines for Concession Operations, Glacier National Park, Montana*. Report Prepared for United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1991.

XXX See continuation sheet

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

Acroage of Property: 397 ±

XXX See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries follow the trail corridors, extending to 10 feet on either side of the trail in order to incorporate that area constructed and maintained by NPS trail crews. All associated buildings and structures are immediately adjacent to contributing trails - boundaries, however, extend beyond the standard 20' width to incorporate these resources.

Boundary Justification

XXX See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ann Hubber
 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

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

Photographs

Additional items

Property Owner

name/title: National Park Service
 street & number: Park Headquarters telephone: (406)888-5441
 city or town: West Glacier state: MT zip code: 59938

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Section number 7 Page 1 Glacier Park Circle Trails:
Inside Trail; South Circle; North Circle, Flathead Co., Montana

7. Description

Many Glacier to Cosley Lake

The first seven miles along the Iceberg/Ptarmigan Lake Trail proceed at a steady climb along the shale-strewn ridge between Swiftcurrent and Iceberg lakes. This trail is one of the most frequently traveled in the park and is wide, even, and contains numerous log or rock water bars — arranged in series and often paired with lateral drains — to mitigate erosion. Dry-laid stone walls line the outside of exposed trail sections. The trail then drops to Ptarmigan Lake before proceeding to the south portal of the tunnel puncturing the Ptarmigan Wall, first by a long traverse across shale and then by switchback, occasionally cut through rock. A passing trail, with mortared stone walls, is located at the beginning of the first leg of the south-side switchback. Views from the north portal include Elizabeth Lake, Mount Merritt, the Belly River Valley, Gable Mt., Mount Seward, and the Alberta Plains. The trail along the north face of the wall "involved the heaviest construction on any trail constructed to date [1931] in Glacier National Park." Construction crews, aided by dynamite and compressor-run jackhammers, cut trail from the wall's vertical north slope. The mortared stone walls that protect travelers from the sheer exposure are constructed of rock slabs released during trail construction and are two feet wide. The tread averages four feet in width and the cliff wall is concave, allowing for passage of loaded pack animals. (The tunnel and associated parapet wall are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.) From Red Gap Creek/Elizabeth Lake, two miles below the wall, to Cosley Lake, the trail parallels Belly River at a gentle decline through heavy timber. The trail through this section involved minimal construction and is only one-and-a-half to two-feet wide. The Belly River crossings are made on a suspension bridge, supported by log cribbing and designed to withstand high water.

Cosley Lake to Goathaunt

The relatively flat, narrow trail along the north shore of Cosley Lake (4500') is located in dense spruce. On-grade planks, supported by poles located parallel to the trail, protect sections of trail located in boggy areas. The trail then ascends by gentle grade (marked by rock water bars) to the head of the valley where it switchbacks over the ridge east of Atsina Lake and then proceeds by sidehill and switchback to Stoney Indian Pass (7500'). Bridge design varies from the elaborate suspension bridge over Belly River (west of the Belly River Ranger Station), to a hewn-log bridge with pole rail over Kaina Creek, to simple one-log hewn bridges over White Crown, and Explorer creeks, to plank crossings at Atsina and Paito creeks. Trail features include dry-laid rock retaining walls, and rock water bars with lateral drains. The 3300' descent from the pass to Stoney Indian Lake is made by numerous steep switchbacks along a grass- and shale-covered slope. The North Circle historically included a five mile detour along Waterton River to food and accommodations at the now-dismantled Goathaunt Camp. This detour proceeded along relatively level terrain, through thick timber.

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Goathaunt to Fifty Mountain

This 11 mile section of trail includes five miles of valley-bottom construction along Waterton River followed by approximately seven miles of steep (15%) side-hill construction across the south slope of Cathedral Mt., through loose shale and talus, to the flat saddle of Flattop Mt. The stone shelter cabin constructed by the NPS in the 1930s at Flattop is no longer extant.

Fifty Mountain to Granite Park

From Fifty Mountain the trail proceeds 12 miles to Granite Park Chalet, primarily at the 6500' contour west southwest along the slopes of Mt. Kipp and of Swiftcurrent Mountain. The trail is above the timber line its entire course and was historically known as the Sky-line Trail. The majority of tread is through loose shale; substantial rock excavation is limited to a section through "Ahern Cliff" near the western slope of Ahern Pass. Steep slopes are limited to the approximately 15% descent to Cattle Queen Basin and the subsequent climb along the southwest flank of Ahern Peak.

Granite Park to Many Glacier

The trail from Granite Park quickly begins to switchback through rock on the steep ascent of Swiftcurrent Pass. Vistas from the pass include much of the Clark Range, and Flattop Mt. connecting the Clark Range and the Lewis Range. The eastern descent of Swiftcurrent Pass (7200') is made by a series of switchbacks, frequently cut from rock and bordered by mortared and dry-laid stone walls. Vestiges of the 1913 switchbacks, replaced in 1929, remain. Park Naturalist Morton Elrod, in a 1931 description of the trail, maintained that the switchbacks of the pass ascent and descent "provided many thrills" and, in competition only with the splendid views presented, were one of the trail's primary interests. A suspension bridge crosses Swiftcurrent Creek near the head of the valley. The final approach to Many Glacier is made on a minimally constructed, braided, and rutted trail along the gradual incline of Swiftcurrent Creek, past Bullhead, Redrock, and Fishercap lakes. Log water bars, occasionally arranged in a series, mitigate erosion.

South Circle (contributing site) Extant components of the South Circle connect Lake McDonald Lodge with Sperry Chalets; Sperry Chalets with Sun Point via Gunsight Pass; Sun Point with Many Glacier via Piegan Pass; Many Glacier with Granite Park via Swiftcurrent Pass; Granite Park with Going-to-the-Sun Road at Packer's Roost.

Lake McDonald Lodge to Sperry Chalet	(6.5 miles)
Sperry Chalet to Sun Point	(18 miles)
Sun Point to Many Glacier Hotel	
via Piegan Pass	(16 miles)
Many Glacier Hotel to Granite Park	(9 miles)
Granite Park to Packer's Roost	(8 miles)

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Lake McDonald to Sperry Chalets

This section of trail departs from Lake McDonald Lodge (3,200) feet, angles steeply across the heavily forested south slope of Mt. Brown, drops steeply to cross Sprague Creek at Crystal Ford, and parallels the creek for approximately four miles prior to the steep switchbacked ascent to the Sperry Basin where "weary travelers find a delightful resting place." This section of trail receives heavy use by horses and is deeply rutted through much of its length. Trail width varies from four feet to two feet. Features include a number of log or stone water bars paired with lateral drains (frequently arranged in a series; one ditch on the final approach to the Basin is bordered with stone), a plank and pole bridge across Sprague Creek (constructed with the standard NPS design of pole rail on only the upstream side), and dry-laid stone walls at switchback corners or as retaining walls along side-hill sections prone to erosion and slides.

Sperry Chalets to Sun Point

The first mile south southeast of the chalets passes over a talus slope and winds through rock debris; rock and log water bars, arranged in series, are frequent. The trail then switchbacks the final half-mile to Lincoln Pass, from which one can see Going-to-the-Sun, Reynolds, Clements, Mt. Cannon, and Mt. Edwards. From the top of the pass, the trail proceeds across a long talus slope to a sidehill approximately 500' above Lake Ellen Wilson (5900'), and ascends to Gunsight Pass (6900') by switchbacks often cut through rock. Dry-laid stone walls border much of this trail section. Looking to the Pacific one sees Lake Ellen Wilson, Mt. Jackson and Lincoln Peak. To the Atlantic one sees Gunsight, Fusillade, and Going-to-the-Sun mountains. Rock switchbacks "in great number carry the trail back and forth [down] the side of the mountain, over great rock piles, past cliffs, over ledges, across snowbanks, by winding route" to Gunsight Lake; pre-1933 switchbacks remain visible. A plank suspension bridge crosses St. Mary River at the outlet from Gunsight Lake; subsequent crossings are made on simple plank and pole bridges, without railings. The final eight miles from Gunsight Lake to Sun Point are a gradual descent through timber along the southeast slope of Fusillade Mountain, roughly parallel to the St. Mary River; constructed tread is narrow yet the trail is well brushed.

Sun Point to Many Glacier

Piegan Pass is "easy, as passes go." The ascent begins at Sun Point (4500 ft), proceeds along Baring Creek, reaches 8100 feet at the saddle between Goat, Going-to-the-Sun and Siyeh mountains, descends by switchback to a cirque between Siyeh and Going-to-the-Sun and then proceeds along Lunch Creek from which there is a 300 foot incline to the top of the pass (7100 feet). Vistas afforded along Baring Creek include a view across the St. Mary Valley to Red Eagle, Little Chief, Almost-a-Dog, Logan, Citadel, Going-to-the-Sun, and Goat mountains. Before reaching the summit, the trail passes through Preston Park, providing views of Siyeh to the north, Going-to-the-Sun to the south, Piegan to the west, and Almost-a-Dog, Blackfoot, Jackson, and Gunsight mountains to the southwest. Tread is relatively narrow, with a maximum width of three feet and generally required minimal construction. Water bars are constructed of log or of rock and are infrequently paired with lateral drains. The pass ascent is mild, through shale rubble and contains no noteworthy rock construction. From the top of the pass "the full effect of the frightful perpendicular cliffs of Gould are seen in greatest grandeur... To scan the horizon and name the peaks means to see opposite ends and sides of the park." The trail descent is made on switchbacks over loose shale, to the relatively steep, occasionally switchbacked descent to

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Section number 7 Page 4 **Glacier Park Circle Trails:
Inside Trail; South Circle; North Circle, Flathead Co., Montana**

the west slope of Mt. Allen, from whence the trail sidehills in a gradual descent to Lake Josephine and the Many Glacier Valley. The bridge across Cataract Creek is constructed of planks atop stone piers. From Morning Eagle Falls to the Many Glacier Hotel, the trail receives heavy horse use and is wide, braided, and occasionally rutted.

Many Glacier to Granite Park (see North Circle, above)

Inside Trail (contributing site) The Inside Trail connects the Two Medicine Valley with the Cut Bank Valley; Cut Bank with Red Eagle Lake; Red Eagle Lake with St. Mary Lake.

Two Medicine to Cut Bank Chalets	(17 miles)
Cut Bank Chalet to Red Eagle Lake	(16 miles)
Red Eagle Lake to St. Mary Chalet	(7.5 miles)

From Two Medicine Lake (5200') the trail passes around Rising Wolf Mountain and into the Dry Fork Valley, bordered to the left by Rising Wolf Mountain. Flinsch Mountain forms the head of the valley. Numerous switchbacks, many cut from rock and bordered by mortared stone walls, ease the climb to Pitamakan Pass and the subsequent descent to Morning Glory Lakes. (The Inside Trail originally included the three mile detour to food and accommodations at the now-dismantled Cut Bank Chalets. This detour proceeded along relatively level terrain, through thick timber.) From Morning Glory Lakes, the trail leaves the timber for the switchbacked ascent of Triple Divide Pass. At Triple Divide (7600'), the waters drain to the Pacific, the Arctic, and the Atlantic Oceans. The pass affords views of the Norris Creek Valley, Split Mountain, Red Eagle Valley, and Singleshot Mountain. Following the switchback descent, the trail runs through heavy timber in a gradual descent to Red Eagle Lake and the site of the former Park Saddle Horse Company Red Eagle Camp (4702'). The final eight miles to St. Mary Lake are also undemanding and heavily timbered.

Contributing Buildings and Structures

The Gunsight Pass trail shelter (contributing building), the Pass Creek trail cabin (contributing building), and the Ptarmigan Wall tunnel and parapet wall (contributing structure) were listed in the National Register in 1986.¹ Additional contributing buildings are described below.

Packer's Roost West (contributing building)

Packer's Roost is located in a wooded area at the end of a steep gravel road diverting from the Going-to-the-Sun Road approximately one-quarter mile southeast of the building site. Trails from Fifty Mountain, Flattop, Goathaunt, the Highline, and the Belly River country terminate/originate at the facility.

¹ The Ptarmigan Tunnel (86000360), the Pass Creek cabin (86003689), and the Gunsight Pass trail shelter (86000344) were listed 2/14/1986.

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Packer's Roost is a one-story wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint. Lapped horizontal siding covers the exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the saltbox roof. Roof features include exposed 4" square purlin ends and a four" fascia. The building rests on a wooden-pier foundation. Nail-studded boards, applied to the lower reaches of the front-elevation corners, act as a bear deterrent.

An open front porch, protected by an extension of the primary roof, runs the full length of the front (southeast) elevation. Six 6" posts support the roof extension. Four modern wood steps, located at the east end of the porch, provide access. Painted 6" boards cover the porch floor. The porch protects a wide door covered with tin and a one-light by six-light window. Northeast (side) elevation features include a six-light by six-light window, centered within the elevation, and a metal chimney pipe. There are no features within the southwest (side) elevation. The rear elevation contains two six-light by six-light windows, one located at either extreme of the elevation. All windows are wood frame sliding-sash, with no surrounds, and are protected by bear covers constructed of 2' x 6" planks secured with metal cross bars.

A non-bearing wall constructed of 2" x 6" studs finished on one side with 12" boards divides the interior into two rooms. The southern room is finished with 6" pine floorboards. The exterior walls and the ceiling are unfinished, exposing the framing and truss systems. Six-inch pine planks also cover the floor of the northern room. The exterior walls and ceiling, however, are covered with 6" tongue-and-groove planks.

Modifications to the building have been minor. The historic setting at the confluence of the Going-to-the-Sun Road and the Fifty Mountain trailhead remains unimpaired by modern development.

Granite Park Trails Cabin

The Granite Park trails cabin is strategically located adjacent to the heavily traveled Garden Wall (Highline) and Skyline trails that runs from Logan Pass to Fifty Mountain and Goathaut, connecting with the Stoney Indian Pass Trail to the Belly River country (part of the North and South circle trails). The cabin is also near the junction of the Highline and Swiftcurrent Pass trails (South Circle). The landscape, at the transition between alpine and subalpine zones, is dominated by rock outcrops, sub-alpine fir, and perennial grasses. The inconspicuous log building blends well with the environment.

The cabin is a square, single-story building constructed of saddle-notched logs with pole chinking. Wood shingles, doubled every fifth course, cover the log-framed front-gable roof. The building is constructed on stone piers.

The gable roof extends to form a large porch; this large porch area, a common component of backcountry cabins, provides a protected entry during periods of heavy snowpack and provides a place for wood storage. The extended gable end is open, and exposing the gable truss system, and is supported by log columns.

Features are limited to a vertical-plank door and a six-light fixed-sash window within the front (northwest) elevation, a six-light fixed-sash window centered within the rear elevation, and a six-light fixed-sash window offset within the southwest (side) elevation. The windows are wood frame and are each paired with a heavy side-hinged shutter.

The interior consists of a single room with 1" x 6" fir floors, and unfinished walls and ceiling.

The trails cabin was reconstructed according to original specifications and made use when possible of original materials. The historic setting, in the backcountry, adjacent to an intact historic trail system, remains unaltered,

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providing a "suitable environment" for the reconstructed building. There are no other historic resources associated with the construction and maintenance of the Lower Highline; Sky-line; Swiftcurrent Pass trails and only one other extant component of the park-wide system of trail crew cabins (Pass Creek cabin). The building thus meets National Register criteria consideration E (reconstructed properties) and retains sufficient integrity to contribute to our understanding of the development of Glacier's trail system.

District Integrity

Modern maintenance techniques include annual brushing of all backcountry trails to a standard width of eight feet wide. "Ideal" trail widths as defined in the 1930s are generally not adhered to: trails along gradual side hills and valley bottoms and trail through rocky terrain requiring minimal maintenance are frequently only two feet wide. Tread, bridges, dry-laid stone walls, water bars, water checks, and lateral drains — subject to frequent use, erosion, and natural decay — are also subject to seasonal repair or reconstruction. (It is unlikely that any trail bridge or creek-bottom tread pre-dates the 1964 flood.) Trails receiving heavy horse traffic (e.g. Many Glacier to Swiftcurrent Pass) are "continually" rocked/infilled. However, they remain deeply rutted and braided for much of the season. Due to Wilderness Act restrictions on the use of motorized machinery in the backcountry, tread, bridges and other trail features are most often constructed with hand tools and materials are packed in by mule.

By the ephemeral nature of the resource, this trail system retains little historic material: "new" dirt fills the tread, "new" rocks form the walls; new bridges ford the creeks. Retention of historic landscape, topography, and construction techniques thus become the integral components of physical integrity: This trail system conforms generally to historic trail specifications. It traverses the same terrain as during the historic period (and thus requires the same general construction techniques); despite minor changes in route, it continues to access the same vistas and the same destinations.

The majority of the major reconstruction of the Circle Tours took place during the historic period, at the behest of the Glacier Park Hotel Company (GPHC) and the Park Saddle Horse Company (PSHC), and was designed to improve the recreation-opportunities afforded by the trail system. When considered in its entirety, the trail system incorporates the full range of typical trail construction techniques — including switchbacks, rock-walls, mid-slope construction, and drainage bottom construction — and includes sections of trail and stonework that, despite routine maintenance, continue to display historic engineering/construction techniques.

Significant threats to integrity are most often related not to the trails themselves but to the loss of those chalet complexes that the trails were designed to access: Cut Bank, Going-to-the-Sun, Goathaunt, St. Mary, and Two Medicine. However, Sperry Chalet, Granite Chalet, Lake McDonald Lodge, and Many Glacier Hotel remain standing as critical accommodation links in the trail network.

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8. Statement of Significance

Rudimentary access to well-appointed facilities highlighted the contrast between western nostalgia and eastern comfort. All of the tent camps and many of the chalets were accessible only by horseback. Eastern "dudes," embarking on one-day to two-week tours of the Glacier backcountry, were guided by "cowboys," lunched near glacial lakes and then dined in comfort on chinese linen and blue willow china. At Cosley Lake, lodgepole pine from "near-by timber stands" provided the frames for the 10' by 12' tents, each of which contained "a small wood stove, a double and 3/4 bed, a screen door, a washstand made from quaking aspen, and a chamber pot." Sometimes, "there were up to 180 people and over 200 horses in a party."

Although the United States Department of the Interior was responsible for development of the park's tourist-trail system, first park superintendent Logan noted that such a "big enterprise ... can not be carried out on a large scale unless one has ample means at his command, which I do not." The Great Northern thus assumed responsibility for much of the trail program, and was reimbursed for costs as federal funds became available. In the interests of economy and of expediency, the first generation of tourist trails were most often located along Indian trails, game trails, or prospector routes, in the valley bottoms where both construction costs and scenic vistas were limited. Ascents from the valley bottoms to the mountain passes were often exceedingly steep: these trails "wound around obstacles and generally took the easiest rather than the most direct route" — or the most scenic or expensive route. The trails, however, were clearly intended as recreational facilities as well as transportation facilities: when funds and topography allowed, the hotel company attempted to provide access to prime vistas: the c. 1920 completion of the Red Gap pass trail obviated the need to access the Belly River country by way of Babb and Chief Mountain prospector trails; GPHC crews reconstructed the primitive Gunsight Pass trail in 1912 "a little farther up the side of the hill. . .thus. . .obtaining a much more substantial and a more scenic route."

The completion of the Going-to-the-Sun Road, which freed road funds for trail maintenance and construction, and the increased availability of federal funds during the Depression, resulted in a concerted effort by the NPS to redesign Glacier's trail system. In the 1930s, trails were rerouted to provide spectacular scenery, to reduce excessive grades, and to minimize the amount of trail located in wet bottom areas or along sheer grades where maintenance work was most difficult. The building of the Ptarmigan Wall trail, replacing the Many Glacier to Belly River (Cosley Lake) trail via Red Gap pass, provides the most dramatic example of 1930s trail construction. The Granite Park to Goat Haunt ("Sky-Line") trail, the Swiftcurrent Pass trail, the Lake McDonald to Sperry Chalet, and the Sperry Chalet to Sun Point trails were also either rerouted or reconstructed during the 1930s.

By the 1940s,

grades on the main trails ha[d] been limited to 15 percent, and alignment ha[d] been planned so as to eliminate switchbacks and snowdrifts wherever possible. Particular attention ha[d] been given to locating the trails where the most magnificent country c[ould] be viewed and where the impression [was] most lasting.

Service-wide construction manuals included instructions for the construction of stone or log water bars (at "30 to 45 degree angles to trail"), puncheon or half-log culverts, log corduroy, log cribbing on rubble, and water course crossings

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not requiring bridge construction. NPS standards were also established for trail sections in average material (4' wide); trail sections across talus slope (4' wide plus 18" dry rubble wall); trail sections in solid rock (5' 6" plus 18" parapet wall); trails with drainage ditches (18" to 36" plus 6" to 8" ditch; switchbacks (10% to 15% grade; 4' minimum width at turn); and trails on flat, soft, wet ground (4' to 6' wide with a raised bed and side poles running parallel to the trail). "Typical" foot bridges were 4' wide, with 3" planking and pole rails; crib and guardrail design varied "according to local conditions. Maintenance crews cleared trees and brush to a "sufficient width and height to provide and unobstructed passage of loaded pack animals and horsemen, even when the trees [were] loaded down with snow." Excessive clearing was discouraged. Landscaping requirements included review by the Branch of Plans and Design and a commitment to limiting "evidence of construction outside the trail prism."

The Park Saddle Horse Company and many of the Great Northern's chalet complexes, already challenged by the Depression and the increased popularity of auto-related recreation and accommodation facilities, did not survive World War II curtailments. In mute testimony to the demise of the Great Northern's rail/trail network, the Park Saddle Horse Company and the Going-to-the-Sun, St. Mary, and Cutbank chalets were razed in the late 1940s. The tent camps, dismantled during the depression, never reopened. The "largest saddle horse operation in the world ... [with] guides who knew the trails thoroughly and were lavish with their home spun yarns around the evening campfires" was replaced by a variety of small-scale operators who, due both to the breakdown of the chalet/tent camp network and to the increased speed with which travelers toured the park, concentrated on short day trips. Expanded car-cabin facilities and campgrounds filled the accommodation void created by the destruction of the chalets, and tent camps and package rail/bus "circle tours" became the modern equivalent of the North Circle, South Circle, and Inside Trail. The trails, however, survive as the primary access to the backcountry along the Continental Divide.

North Circle

The Park Saddle Horse Company initiated the North Circle trip in 1925, following the establishment of semi-permanent tent camps at Cosley Lake and on the south slope of Mt. Kipp (Fifty Mountain Camp), and following the completion of the Stoney Indian Pass Trail (1921). With the establishment of these "comfortable camps, where living accommodations and necessities, even luxuries, are provided" large numbers of tourists were first able to access the previously remote and little-visited northern reaches of the park.

Gable Pass first provided access from Many Glacier to the Cosley Lake and the Belly River country. Louis Hill of the Great Northern Railroad spearheaded the construction of a less difficult and more scenic trail over Red Gap Pass in 1911. This trail served as the first leg of the North Circle Trip from 1925 until 1931 when the Red Gap Pass trail was rerouted over and through the Ptarmigan Wall. The North Circle Trail then proceeded from Cosley Lake to Goat Haunt Chalets, via Stoney Indian Pass; from Goat Haunt to Fifty Mountain Camp; from Fifty Mountain to Granite Park, first via Mineral Creek, then (1929) via the "Sky-line Trail"; and, finally, from Granite Park to Many Glacier via Swiftcurrent Pass.

The two sections of "new" trail over Ptarmigan Wall and along the "Sky-line" demonstrate the significant trend toward moving trails out of the less scenic valley bottoms to the higher open reaches. The Ptarmigan Wall Trail, cut largely from solid rock and expensive to build, negated the need to travel the "much longer and less scenic" Red Gap

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Pass Trail. The Sky-line Trail, begun in 1929, avoided the "horse killer" climb from Granite Park to Mineral Creek and from Mineral Creek to the slope of Mt. Kipp. It also "carried a view all of the way."

Eight miles of the Stoney Indian Pass Trail, constructed in 1921 when there "were not sufficient funds to build it as wide as it should be nor to properly take care of the drainage," were reconstructed in 1927.

In 1913, Great Northern Company crews reconstructed the historic Swiftcurrent Pass Trail, previously used by Native Americans, miners, and cattlemen. This steep ascent through rock was long known as "Galen's Ladder" due to the extensive switchbacks.

In 1929, NPS engineers deemed this eastern ascent "poorly drained, cut through locations on which snow drifts remain until late in the season, and [with] a very steep grade which require[s] considerable maintenance." The new trail, which avoided the snow drifts and followed a more gradual grade, involved heavy construction through solid rock ledges and was completed at the then-substantial cost of \$6115.95. This trail, although subject to frequent repair, is extant. Despite NPS policy to obliterate all evidence of abandoned trail when possible, sections of the original switchbacks remain visible from the current trail.

The North Circle is a contributing component of the Glacier National Park Tourist Trails Historic District. Contributing resources include historic structures within the trail prism, including the Ptarmigan Tunnel and associated parapet (already listed), stone walls along switchbacks and exposed faces, and historic buildings, including the Granite Park Trails Cabin (#324), the Gunsight Pass Shelter (#520 [already listed]), Pass Creek Cabin (#501 [already listed]), and Packer's Roost West (#71).

South Circle

This five-day pack trip ran from Many Glacier Hotel to Granite Park via Swiftcurrent Pass; from Granite Park to the Lewis Hotel (Lake McDonald Lodge); Lake McDonald to Sperry Chalets; Sperry Chalets to Going-To-The-Sun (GTTS) Chalets via Gunsight Pass; and GTTS Chalets to Many Glacier Hotel via Piegan Pass. The Swiftcurrent Pass and Gunsight Pass trails represent the oldest trails in the park: Swiftcurrent Pass served as a Native American route to the buffalo plains and was later used by prospectors and ranchers. Circa 1900, Lyman Sperry spearheaded construction of the trail to Sperry Basin/Sperry Glacier; Frank Liebig of the National Forest Service marked the Gunsight Pass extension soon thereafter.

Between 1912 and 1933, all pass ascents were reconstructed or rerouted to some degree. The most radical reconstruction took place on the switchback sections of the Swiftcurrent Pass Trail (1913;1929 [see the North Circle, above]), on the east slope of Gunsight Pass (1927), and on the steep ascent between Crystal Ford and Sperry Chalets (1933).

The route has also been altered during the historic period: In 1927, following completion of the Going-to-the-Sun Road as far as "the loop", the section of trail from Granite Chalets to Lake McDonald Lodge was abandoned as a component of the South Circle (extant stretches of this trail were not surveyed). The circle was slightly modified ca. 1926, following completion of the Highline Trail between Granite Park and Logan Pass: the establishment of a "two day horse trip from Many Glacier via Granite Park to Sun Camp... a change in the five day [South Circle] trip ... relieved

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the congestion at Many Glacier Hotel and [gave] the five day visitors an opportunity to visit the Two Medicine Valley by auto."

Between 1927 and 1934, NPS crews, aided by compression-run jackhammers, bulldozers, and dynamite, reconstructed the three miles of the switchbacked eastern approach to Gunsight Pass. The park service noted that the trail was "located wrong in that in its present location it is subject to bad washes and generally bad snow banks the entire year. By placing it higher on the slope of Mount Jackson these snow banks which are very dangerous could be avoided." The NPS Landscape Division stipulated that all evidence of the old trail was to be erased. The west side switchbacks, leading to Lake Ellen Wilson and damaged by erosion, were reconstructed to provide a more level tread but were not rerouted. The NPS deemed the valley-bottom trail from Gunsight Lake to Sun Camp "all right." The trail from Snyder Creek to the basin adjacent to the chalets — a difficult section subject to extensive erosion and designed to "obtain elevation in the shortest possible distance at the expense of ... man and beast" — was also reconstructed along a longer yet more gentle route; this reconstruction required jackhammers and dynamite to remove the numerous rock ledges and incorporated a number of iron culverts and open log drains.

Between 1927 and 1931, both the north and south approaches to Piegan Pass were relocated. The NPS claimed that the southern ascent of Piegan Pass, "a series of unsightly short and quite steep switchbacks on the old trail,"

not only detracted from the appearance of that section of the route traversed, but caused both man and beast considerable more effort in overcoming elevation in such a short distance. . . . With the new construction complete, the tourist, afoot or on horse, will be able to travel over the revised section of trail with far more ease than previously experienced. In addition to comforts on the part of the Park guest, trail maintenance will be greatly facilitated.

Circa 1930, the final approach from Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel, along Cataract Creek, was rerouted to the slopes of Mt. Allen. The Cataract Creek Trail continued to be maintained as a component of a day loop out of Many Glacier Hotel.

Although subject to routine maintenance, and occasionally rerouted, the trails' origins and destinations remain unaltered, as do the principle vistas accessed. The South Circle is a contributing component of the Glacier National Park Tourist Trails Historic District. Contributing resources include historic structures within the trail prism, rock cuts, and mortared stone walls along switchbacks and exposed faces.

Inside Trail

The historic Inside Trail, named in contrast to the "Boundary Trail" that provided a faster yet less scenic route between Two Medicine and St. Mary, ran from Two Medicine Chalets to Cut Bank chalets, via Pitamakan Pass; Cut Bank Chalets to Red Eagle Camp via Triple Divide Pass; and Red Eagle Camp to St. Mary Chalet or Going-to-the-Sun Chalet. While all three of the trail sections were constructed between 1912 and 1916, the route did not become an important feature of the chalet/camp concessionaire network until 1926 when the Park Saddle Horse Company established a tent camp at Red Eagle Lake, thereby breaking up the long journey from Cut Bank to St. Mary Chalet or Going-to-the-Sun Chalet.

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Great Northern crews constructed and improved the trail system connecting Two Medicine/Cut Bank/St. Mary Chalets and tent camp sites between 1911 and 1913, work for which they were reimbursed by the federal government. The trails from Cut Bank camp to the foot of Pitamakan Pass and the trail from St. Mary to the head of Red Eagle Lake were "located as to eventually become roads." A new trail connecting Cut Bank and St. Mary via Triple Divide Pass was proposed in 1913, "poorly located" ca. 1914, and reconstructed in 1916 and again in ca. 1923. In 1927, the two-mile southern approach to Triple Divide Pass was relocated.

Contributing Buildings

Packer's Roost

With the construction of the trail network through Glacier National Park, it became necessary to provide points of departure for the horse pack trains that were to carry supplies and visitors to destinations throughout the park. Packer's Roost West served as one of these important facilities, conveniently located in reference to the Going-to-the-Sun Road, the Fifty Mountain Trail, and Granite Chalet.

Packer's Roost was designed to be "as simple and inexpensive as possible." Packer's Roost West has seen over fifty years of service in a unique, important role. It is an unassuming building, but is wholly compatible with its environment in scale, design, and use of materials.

Granite Park Trails Cabin

During the first two decades of Glacier's history, the park's expanding trail network was maintained by large trail crews, who would rove the entire park performing maintenance work as needed. For the 1932 season, however, a different trail maintenance plan was instituted: the trail crews were broken up into over a dozen two-man units. Each crew spent the entire summer based at a single point, and was solely responsible for trail work in a given geographic area. The scheme was favorably received for a number of reasons: crews gained a familiarity with their "territory," were able to quickly respond to storm damage, and were in place to assist tourists and to conduct a census of trail use.

The crews generally lived in semi-permanent tents erected at their base site. This resulted in less-than-satisfactory living conditions, and produced a series of attractive targets for hungry bears. The beasts almost routinely ransacked several of the tents, devouring foodstuffs and destroying government property. The camp at Reynolds Creek was completely destroyed by bears the first summer, and the Granite Park cabin was targeted as well:

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... the crew [at Granite Park] has been forced to place each item of food on a temporarily erected platform in order to safeguard supplies. This entailed the taking down and replacing of all food for each meal, the neglect of replacement sure to lead to invasion of the bears.

As the bear raids continued, trail crew supervisors began to push for the construction of secure cabins to replace the tents. In 1932, apparently on their own initiative, trail workers erected a snowshoe-type cabin for their use at Reynolds Creek and cut logs for a second cabin at Granite Park. They hoped to eventually erect cabins at all the tent sites, and pointed to the fact that NPS Director Horace Albright, in his 1932 tour of Glacier, had verbally approved of the scheme.

Trail workers completed construction of the Granite Park cabin during the summer of 1933. In spite of further requests (and bear depredations) apparently only one other backcountry cabin (at Pass Creek) was erected under these circumstances. Although the system of two-man trail crews has largely disappeared from the park, the Granite Park cabin has received near continuous seasonal use since 1933, both by trail workers and rangers. The building was reconstructed with like materials in 1987.

Cabin #324 is associated with the historically significant development and maintenance of Glacier's tourist-trail system. The building is a contributing component of the Tourist Trails Historic District.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"Maintenance of Miscellaneous Trails, 1932-52." Records File 69-6, George C. Ruhle Library, Glacier National Park.

Newell, Alan S., David Walter, and James R. McDonald. *Historic Resources Study, Glacier National Park and Historic Structures Survey* (Vol. I). Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1980.

Technical Information Center (TIC), NPS, Denver, CO, assorted blueprints, drawings, maps, and construction manuals related to NPS and Glacier National Park trails.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations. *Master Plan for Glacier National Park*. [Washington, D.C]: U.S. Department of the Interior, Branch of Plans and Designs, 1933, 1942.

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Inside Trail; South Circle; North Circle, Flathead Co., Montana

10. Geographical Data

UTM References

South Circle	Zone	Easting	Northing
Aa	12	295680	5402650
A	12	296480	5405480
B	12	304950	5408510
C	12	302170	5399670
D	12	309320	5394580
E	12	288140	5388630
Inside Trail			
A	12	320470	5400520
B	12	313550	5389670
C	12	314680	5383260
D	12	319520	5383010
E	12	324300	5385720
F	12	317920	5376860
G	12	325160	5373100
North Circle			
A	12	288650	5426710
B	12	287170	5419940
C	12	290960	5416840
D	12	300010	5422380
E	12	303320	5408420
F	12	296060	5405720
Packer's Roost			
South Circle Pt Aa	12	295680	5402650
Trail Cabin			
North Circle Pt F	12	296060	5402650

Boundary Justification

The boundaries incorporate the approximately 163 miles of trail comprising the historic circle trips at the end of the period of significance — the year in which the Park Saddle Horse Company relinquished their concessioner contract. The boundaries do not incorporate historic trail segments abandoned following completion of the Going-to-the-Sun Road in the 1930s — most notably the trail extending from the foot of St. Mary Lake to Going-to-the-Sun Point and the McDonald Creek trail from Packer's Roost to Lake McDonald Lodge.

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The trail prism is defined in general as eight feet, in accordance with official trail maintenance guidelines. However, the boundary for this property includes the trail prism and associated improvements, such as retaining walls and rock cuts, and the area within ten feet on either side of these improvements.

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Glacier National Park Tourist Trails Historic District: Buildings

The following information applies to all photographs listed below:

- 1) Location: Granite Park, Glacier National Park, Flathead County, Montana
- 2) Photographer: Wayne Thompson
- 3) Date of Photographs: September 1993
- 4) Location of Negatives: National Park Service, RMR-RC, Denver, CO

PHOTO NUMBER	STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW
4	Trails Cabin (HS324)	View to SW
5	Trails Cabin (HS324)	View to NW
6	Trails Cabin (HS324)	View to NE
7	Trails Cabin (HS324)	Interior
8	Trails Cabin (HS324)	Interior

Glacier National Park Circle Trails Historic District: Buildings (continued)

The following information applies to all photographs listed below:

- 1) Location: "The Loop," Glacier National Park, Glacier County, Montana
- 2) Photographer: Nancy Niedernhofer
- 3) Date of Photographs: September 1993
- 4) Location of Negatives: National Park Service, RMR-RC, Denver, CO

PHOTO NUMBER	STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW
4	Packer's Roost West #71	View to NW
5	Packer's Roost West #71	View to SW
6	Packer's Roost West #71	View to NW
7	Packer's Roost West #71	Interior - South Room
8	Packer's Roost West #71	Interior - South Room

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Section number Photographs Page 16 Glacier Park Circle Trails:
Inside Trail; South Circle; North Circle, Flathead Co., Montana

Glacier National Park Circle Trails Historic District: trails and associated structures

The following information applies to all photographs listed below:

- 1) Location: Glacier National Park, Flathead & Glacier Counties, MT
- 2) Photographer: Photographs #1-19: Alan Newell; Photographs #20-43: Wayne Thompson; Photographs #44-55: Jason Wilmot
- 3) Date of Photographs: September 1993
- 4) Location of Negatives: National Park Service, RMR-RC, Denver, CO

Photo	Trail & Area	Description	Direction of View
1	North Circle Trail - Many Glacier to Cosley Lake	Trailhead of Ptarmigan-Iceberg Lake Trail	Detail
2	North Circle Trail - Many Glacier to Cosley Lake	Ptarmigan-Iceberg Lake Trail - Log stairs	View to NW
3	North Circle Trail - Many Glacier to Cosley Lake	Ptarmigan-Iceberg Lake Trail - Rock retaining wall at Ptarmigan Falls	Detail
4	North Circle Trail - Many Glacier to Cosley Lake	Ptarmigan-Iceberg Lake Trail - Switchback .5 miles south of Ptarmigan Lake	View to North
5	North Circle Trail - Many Glacier to Cosley Lake	Ptarmigan-Iceberg Lake Trail - Rock retaining wall .4 miles south of Ptarmigan Lake	Detail
6	North Circle Trail - Many Glacier to Cosley Lake	Trail from South portal of Ptarmigan Tunnel	View to West
7	North Circle Trail - Many Glacier to Cosley Lake	South portal of Ptarmigan Tunnel	Detail
8	North Circle Trail - Many Glacier to Cosley Lake	Belly River approach to Ptarmigan Tunnel	Detail
9	North Circle Trail - Many Glacier to Cosley Lake	Belly River approach to Ptarmigan Tunnel	Detail
10	North Circle Trail - Many Glacier to Cosley Lake	Belly River approach to Ptarmigan Tunnel	Detail
11	North Circle Trail - Many Glacier to Cosley Lake	Suspension Bridge over Belly River at Elizabeth Lake	Detail
12	North Circle Trail - Many Glacier to Cosley Lake	Suspension Bridge over Belly River at Elizabeth Lake	Detail
13	North Circle Trail - Many Glacier to Cosley Lake	Plank and pole bridge between Elizabeth Lake and Cosley Lake	Detail
14	North Circle Trail - Many Glacier to Cosley Lake	Suspension bridge over Belly River west of Belly River Ranger Station	Detail
15	North Circle Trail - Cosley Lake to Gothaunt	Cosley Lake tent camp site	View to West
16	North Circle Trail - Cosley Lake to Gothaunt	Western approach to two-log bridge	Detail
17	North Circle Trail - Cosley Lake to Gothaunt	View to Stoney Indian Pass from Mokawanis Cascade Trail	View to South
18	North Circle Trail - Cosley Lake to Gothaunt	Dry-laid rock retaining wall	Detail
19	North Circle Trail - Cosley Lake to Gothaunt	Atsina Lake from Stoney Indian Trail	View to SE

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Photo	Trail & Area	Description	Direction of View
20	North Circle Trail - Fifty Mountain to Granite Park	Trail in talus - 1 mile north of Granite Park	View to NW
21	North Circle Trail - Fifty Mountain to Granite Park	Fifty Mountain trail cut into rock - 1 mile north of Granite Park	View to S
22	North Circle Trail - Fifty Mountain to Granite Park	Typical tread along 6800 ft. contour	View to N
23	North Circle Trail - Fifty Mountain to Granite Park	Typical tread	View to NE
24	North & South Circle Trails - Granite Park to Many Glacier	Water bar and drainage ditch	Detail
25	North & South Circle Trails - Granite Park to Many Glacier	Switchback - eastern ascent of Swiftcurrent Pass	View to NE
26	North & South Circle Trails - Granite Park to Many Glacier	Eastern approach to Swiftcurrent Pass	View to South
27	North & South Circle Trails - Granite Park to Many Glacier	Log stairs - west of Redrock Falls	Detail
28	North & South Circle Trails - Granite Park to Many Glacier	Horse damages trail - between Redrock and Fishercap lakes	Detail
29	South Circle Trail - Lake McDonald to Sperry Chalet	Switchback and old trail - ¼ mile west of Mt. Brown/Sperry Chalet trail junction	Detail
30	South Circle Trail - Lake McDonald to Sperry Chalet	Rock water bar (typical) 1.5 miles WSW of Sperry Chalet	Detail
31	South Circle Trail - Lake McDonald to Sperry Chalet	Rock wall (dry laid) in switchback (typical); ¼ mile west of Beaver Medicine Falls	Detail
32	South Circle Trail - Lake McDonald to Sperry Chalet	Trail among talus slope with rock wall (typical) - Between Sperry Campground and Sperry Chalets	View to North
33	South Circle Trail - Sperry Chalet to Sun Point	Rock-lined trail with slab base between Sperry Chalets and Lincoln Pass	View to North
34	South Circle Trail - Sperry Chalet to Sun Point	Typical tread, Sperry Chalets to Lincoln Pass	View to SE
35	South Circle Trail - Sperry Chalet to Sun Point	Log steps/water bar (typical) - north approach to Lincoln Pass	Detail
36	South Circle Trail - Sperry Chalet to Sun Point	Trail above Lake Ellen Wilson	View to East
37	South Circle Trail - Sperry Chalet to Sun Point	Suspension bridge (across St. Mary River) at foot of Gunsight Lake	Detail
38	South Circle Trail - Sperry Chalet to Sun Point	Sidehill Trail with minimal construction (typical)	View to NE
39	South Circle Trail - Sperry Chalet to Sun Point	Wooded trail in St. Mary River drainage bottom (typical)	View to NE
40	South Circle Trail - Sun Point to Many Glacier	Log water bars (typical)	Detail

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Section number Photographs Page 18 Glacier Park Circle Trails:
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Photo	Trail & Area	Description	Direction of View
41	South Circle Trail - Sun Point to Many Glacier	Trail reroute west of Piegan Pass	View to NW
42	South Circle Trail - Sun Point to Many Glacier	Switchbacks near Morning-Eagle Falls	View to SE
43	South Circle Trail - Sun Point to Many Glacier	Cataract Creek Drainage, hewn-log footbridge (abandoned) - note typical valley-bottom trail construction	Detail
44	Inside Trail - Two Medicine to Cut Bank	Trail Cut through rock; southern approach to Pitamakan Pass	Detail
45	Inside Trail - Two Medicine to Cut Bank	Southern approach to Pitamakan Pass	View to NW
46	Inside Trail - Two Medicine to Cut Bank	Trail across rock bench with escarpment in right - near top of Pitamakan Pass	Detail
47	Inside Trail - Two Medicine to Cut Bank	Switchback descent, Pitamakan Pass to Pitamakan Lake	View to NE
48	Inside Trail - Two Medicine to Cut Bank	Rock water bar and drainage ditch (typical) between Pitamakan and Cut Bank passes	Detail
49	Inside Trail - Cut Bank to Red Eagle	Hitching post (typical) along the north fork of Cut Bank Creek	Detail
50	Inside Trail - Cut Bank to Red Eagle	Log steps (erosion control) and rock water bar (typical) trail along north fork of Cut Bank Creek	Detail
51	Inside Trail - Cut Bank to Red Eagle	Underdeveloped creek crossing, rock trail - .2 miles west of Cut Bank Pass/Medicine Grizzly Trail junctions	View to West
52	Inside Trail - Cut Bank to Red Eagle	Stone water bar and drainage ditch (typical) - .5 miles west of Medicine Grizzly/Cut Bank trail junction	Detail
53	Inside Trail - Cut Bank to Red Eagle	Side-hill (steep) trail through rocky terrain - eastern approach to Triple Divide Pass	View to North
54	Inside Trail - Cut Bank to Red Eagle	Stone wall and escarpment - eastern side of Triple Divide Pass	View to SW
55	Inside Trail - Cut Bank to Red Eagle	Descent from Triple Divide Pass	View to East

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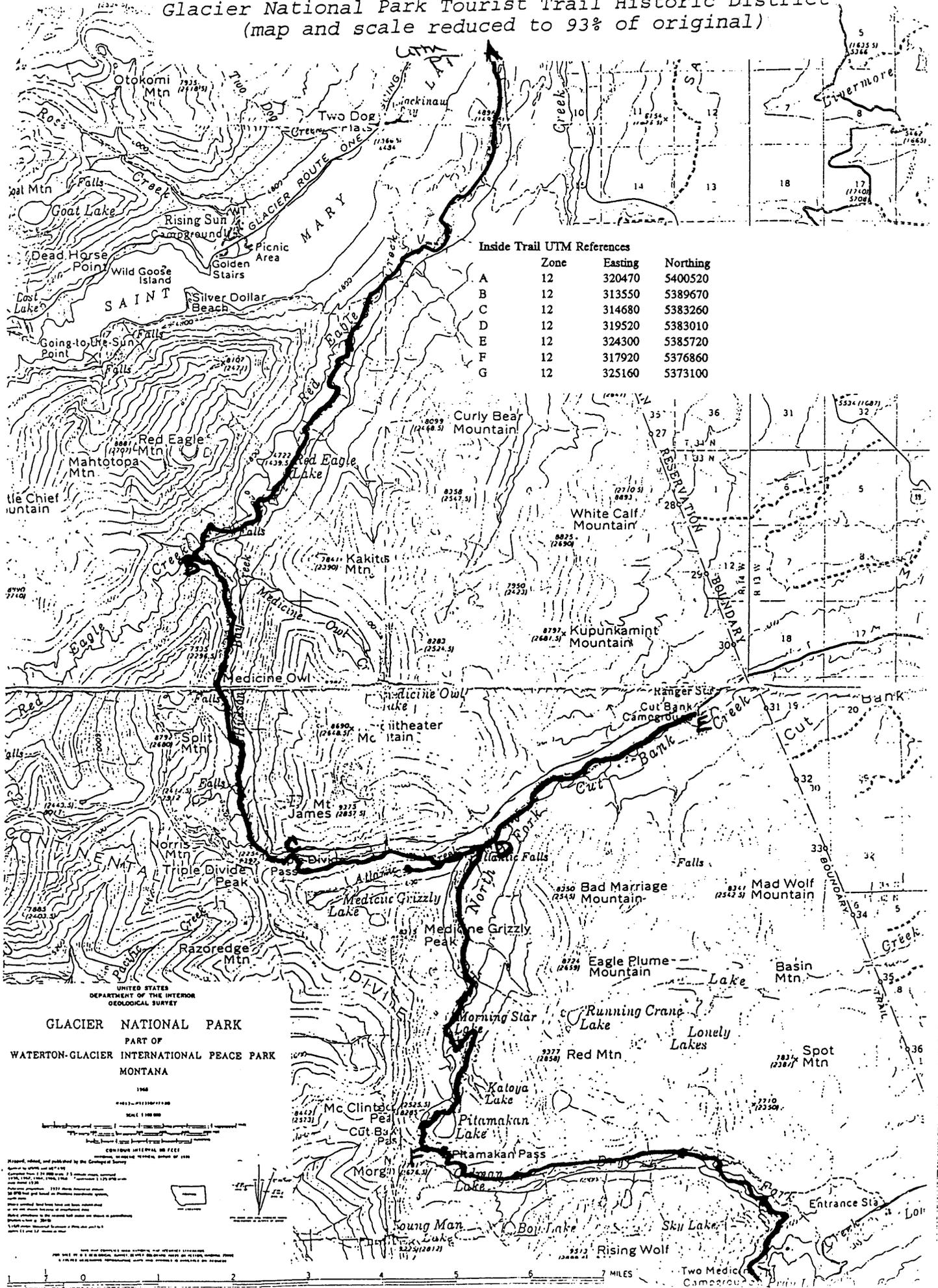
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	Additional Documentation	Page	19	Glacier Park Circle Trails: Inside Trail; South Circle; North Circle, Flathead Co., Montana
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Additional Documentation

The following site plans and trail manuals can be found at the NPS Denver Service Center, Technical Information Center, Denver, Colorado.

Inside Trail
 a component of the
 Glacier National Park Tourist Trail Historic District
 (map and scale reduced to 93% of original)



Inside Trail UTM References

Zone	Easting	Northing	
A	12	320470	5400520
B	12	313550	5389670
C	12	314680	5383260
D	12	319520	5383010
E	12	324300	5385720
F	12	317920	5376860
G	12	325160	5373100

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 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
 PART OF
 WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK
 MONTANA

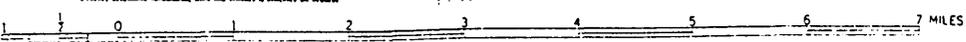
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Approved, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Author: W.P.M. and G.P.M.
 Compiled from U.S. Geological Survey maps of 1916, 1926, 1936, 1946, 1956, 1966, and 1976.
 Data sources: U.S. Geological Survey, 1977; Montana Department of Transportation, 1977; Montana Department of Fish and Game, 1977; Montana Department of Forestry, 1977; Montana Department of Parks and Recreation, 1977; Montana Department of Transportation, 1977; Montana Department of Fish and Game, 1977; Montana Department of Forestry, 1977; Montana Department of Parks and Recreation, 1977.

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 Horizontal scale: 1 inch = 1 mile
 Vertical scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

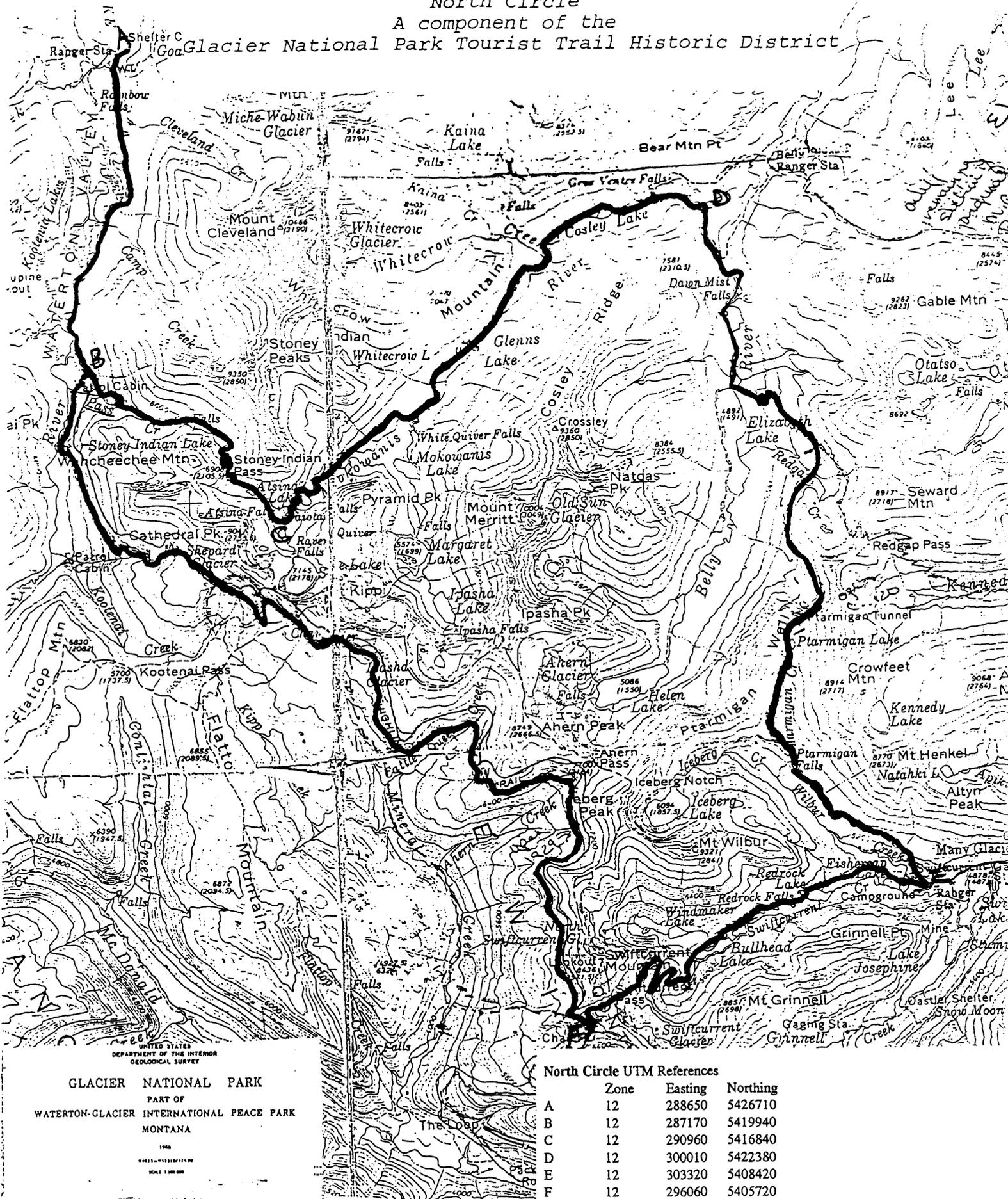
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Map scale: 1 inch = 1 mile
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 Horizontal scale: 1 inch = 1 mile
 Vertical scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet



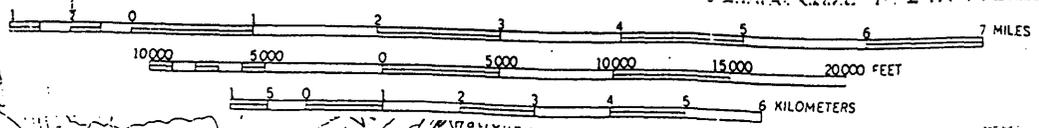
North Circle

A component of the Glacier National Park Tourist Trail Historic District



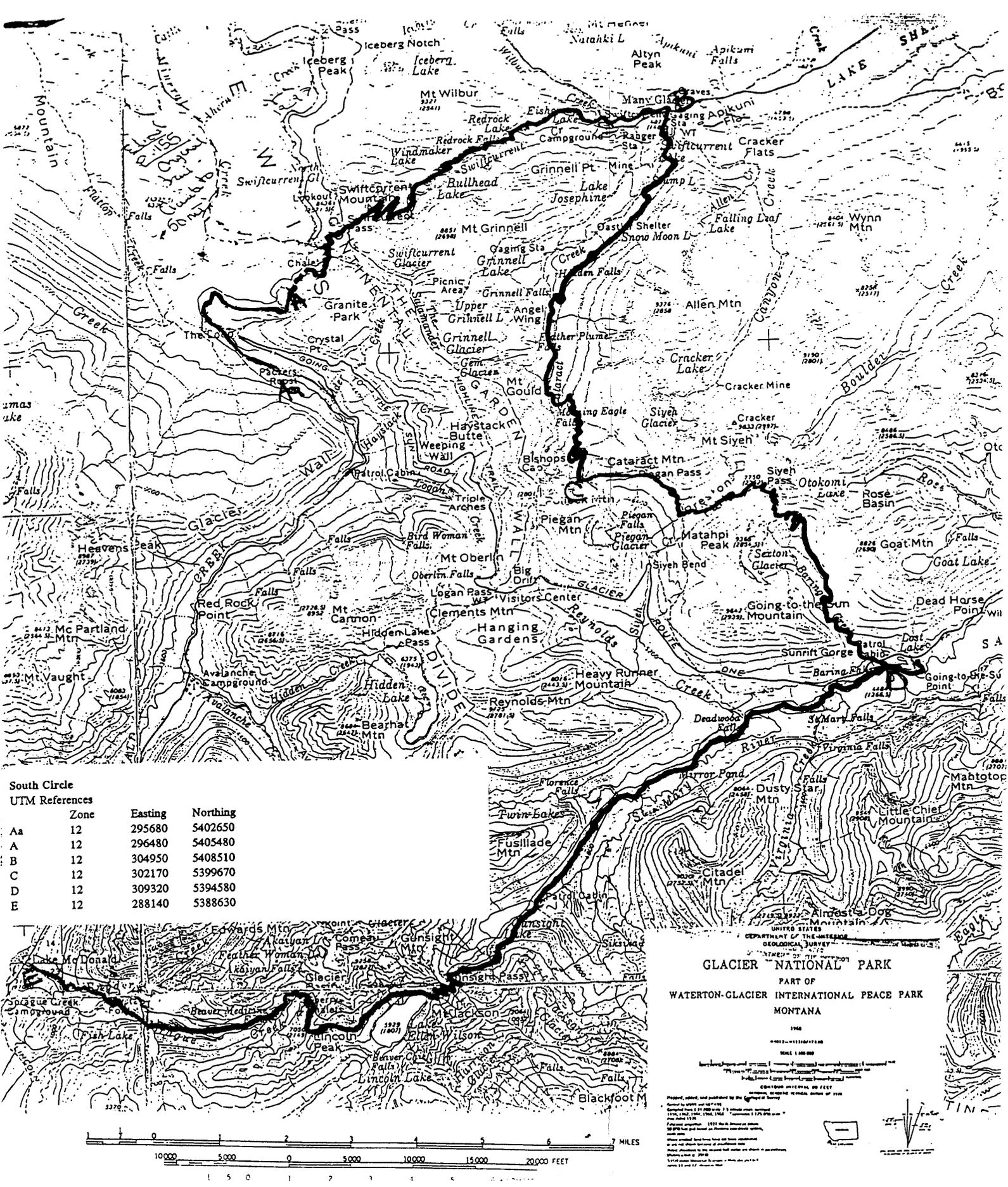
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
 PART OF
WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK
 MONTANA
 1968
 04611-03110/11100
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North Circle UTM References			
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B	12	287170	5419940
C	12	290960	5416840
D	12	300010	5422380
E	12	303320	5408420
F	12	296060	5405720



CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
 (contour interval 150 meters, below 2700)
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South Circle
a component of the
Glacier National Park Tourist Trail Historic District
(map and scale reduced to 85% of original)

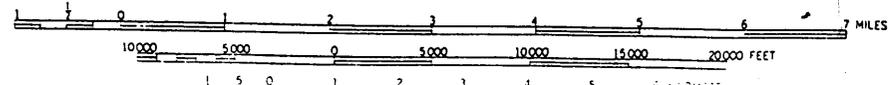


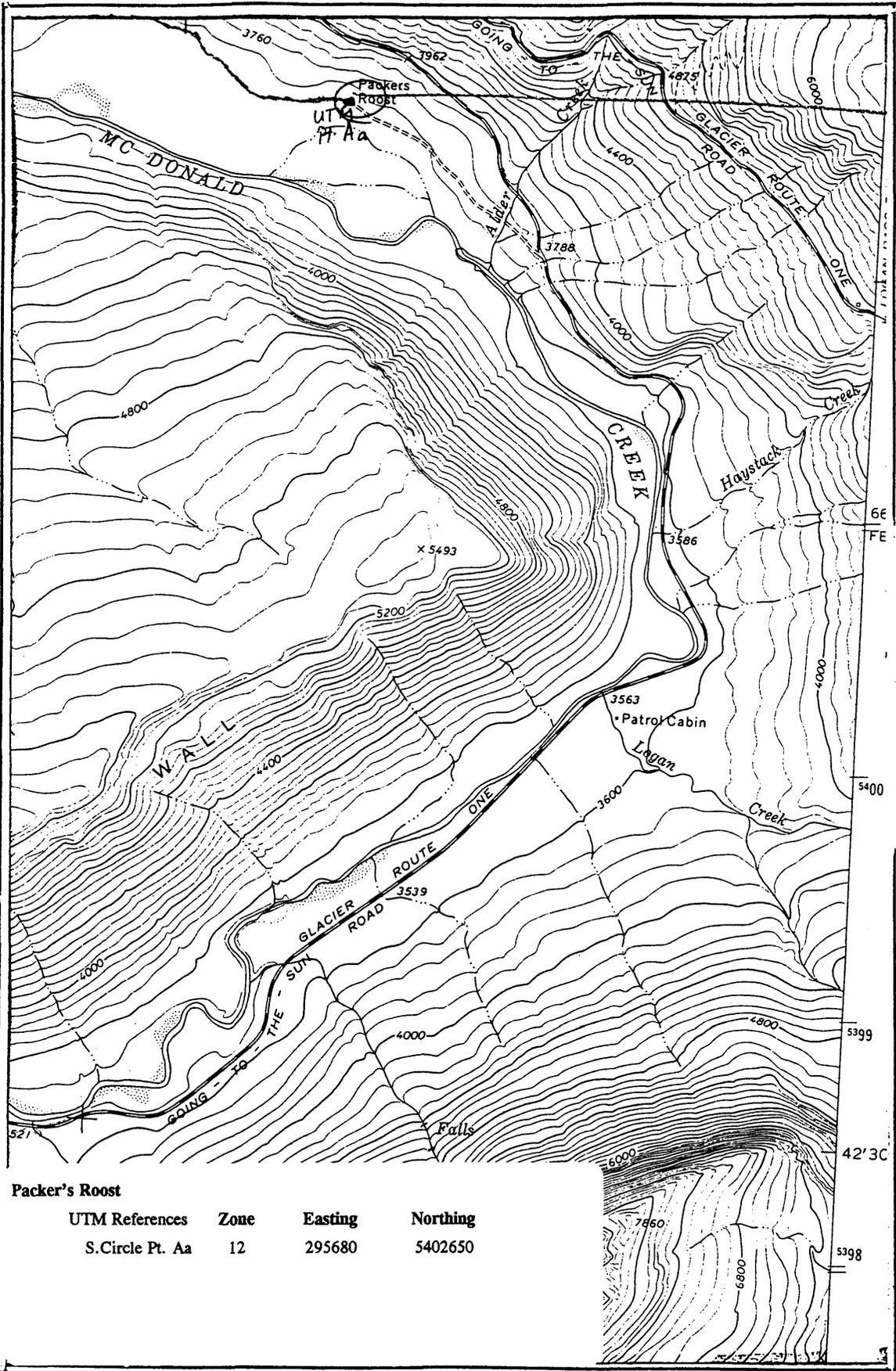
South Circle
UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
Aa	12	295680	5402650
A	12	296480	5405480
B	12	304950	5408510
C	12	302170	5399670
D	12	309320	5394580
E	12	288140	5388630

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
STATE OF MONTANA
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
PART OF
WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK
MONTANA
1948
SCALE 1:50,000

Published and printed by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20548. Original scale 1:50,000. This map was prepared from the original topographic map of the area, published by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20548, in 1948. The map was revised in 1948 to show changes in the park boundary and to correct errors in the original map. The map was prepared by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20548. The map was published by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20548. The map was published by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20548.

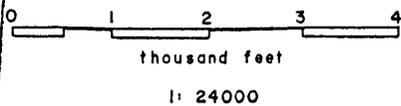




Packer's
Roost
Pt Aa
of Tourist
Trail
Historic
District

Packer's Roost

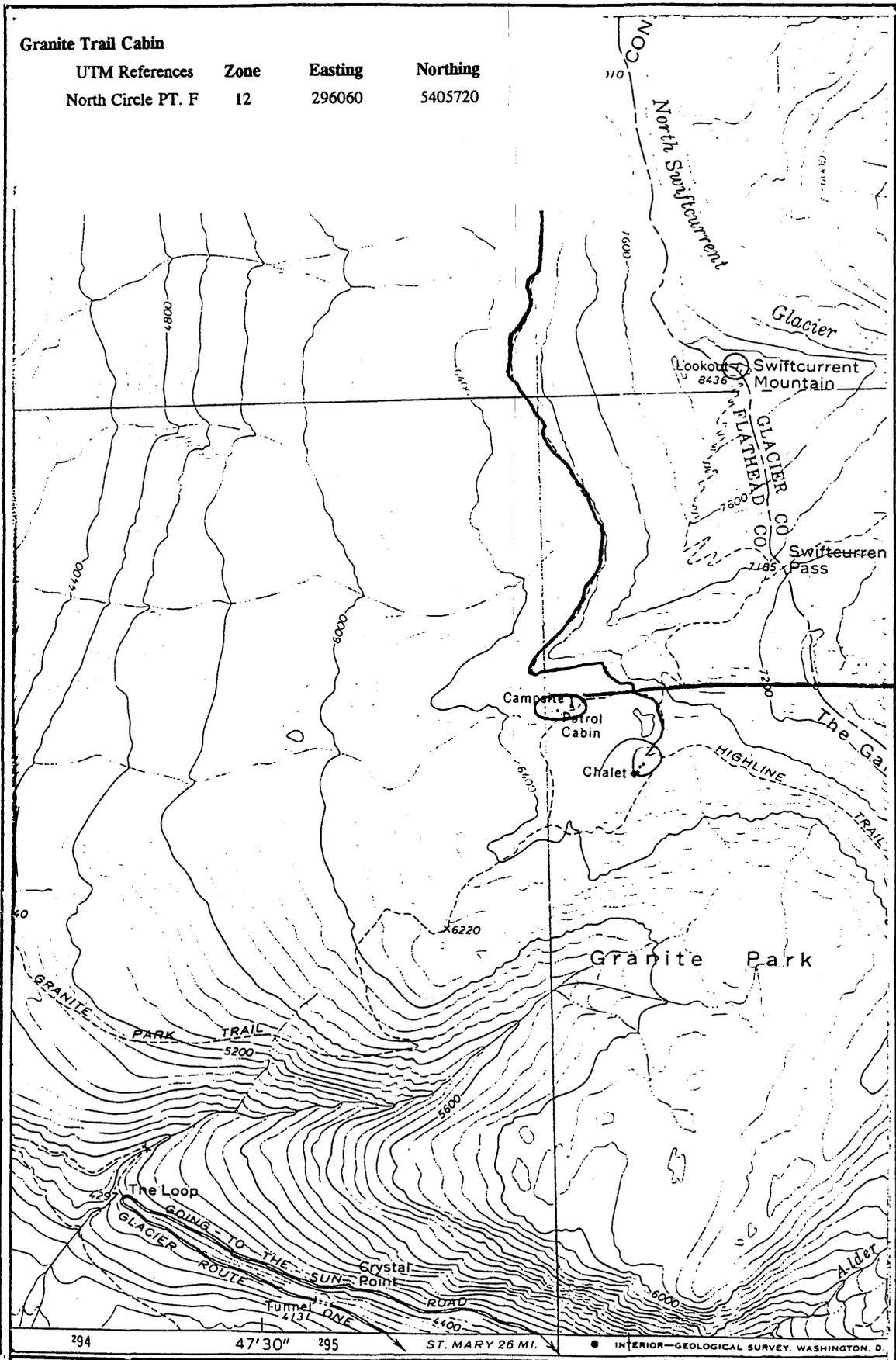
UTM References	Zone	Easting	Northing
S.Circle Pt. Aa	12	295680	5402650



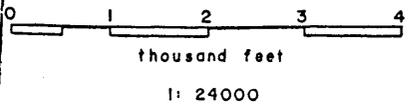
USGS 7.5' Quad Mount Cannon
Sec. T R
County Flathead

Granite Trail Cabin

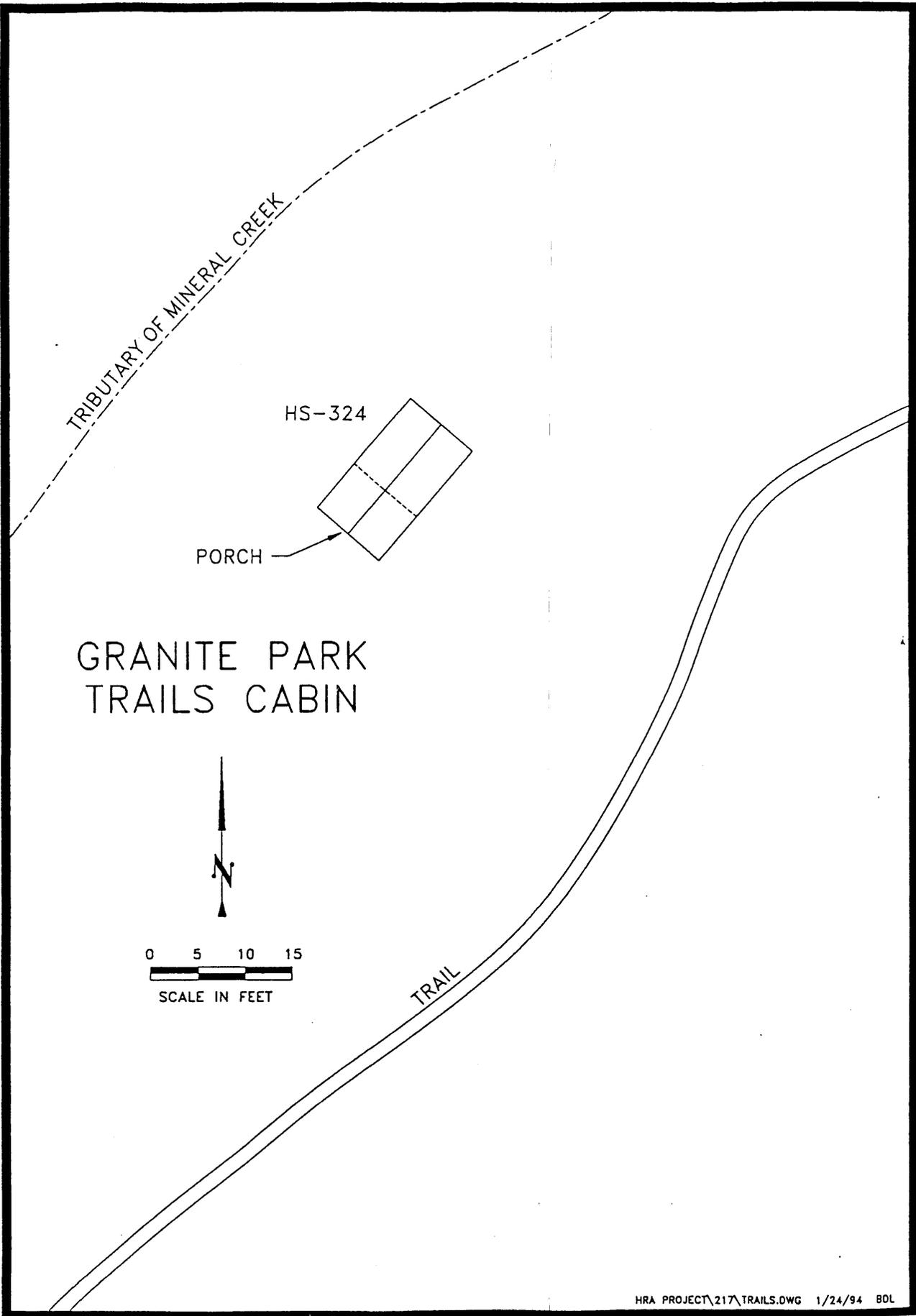
UTM References	Zone	Easting	Northing
North Circle PT. F	12	296060	5405720



*Granite
Park
Trail
Cabin*



USGS 7.5' Quad Athen Pass
 Sec. T R
 County Flathead



TRIBUTARY OF MINERAL CREEK

HS-324

PORCH

GRANITE PARK
TRAILS CABIN

TRAIL

0 5 10 15

SCALE IN FEET

MAP DATA
FROM U.S.G.S.
OF GLACIER
NATIONAL PARK

LEGEND

SCALE EASTING

SCALE SOUTHING

SHADE EASTING

SHADE SOUTHING

SHADE EASTING

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS & RESERVATIONS
TOURIST TRAILS PLAN
PART OF THE MASTER PLAN
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
DRAWN BY BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN
FROM N.D.S. DATA AS OF OCT. 1
1 9 3 5

APPROVALS

Recommended by *J. H. ...*
DATE 12-1-35
Checked by *...*
and *...*

DRAWN BY C.A.A.

SCALE

CHECKED BY (11)

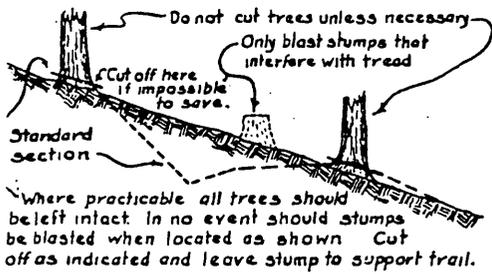


FIG. 1. BLASTING STUMPS

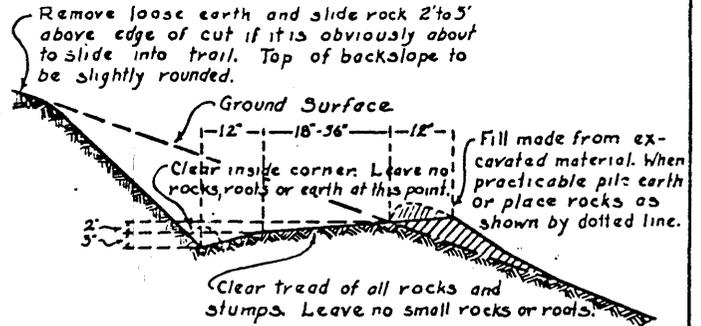


FIG. 2. TRAIL SECTION.

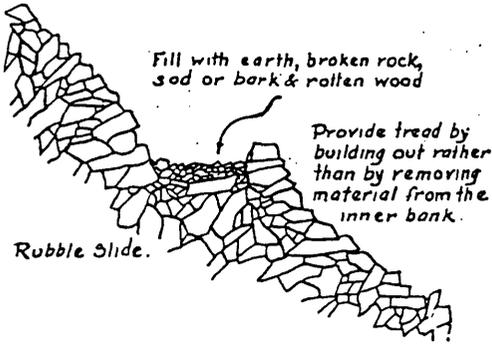


FIG. 3. TRAIL ON RUBBLE OF LARGE ROCKS



STANDARDS FOR TRAIL CONSTRUCTION

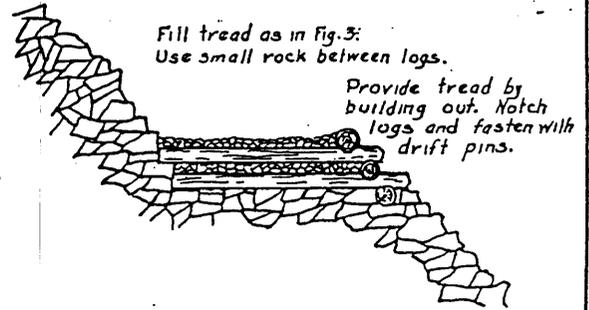


FIG. 4. LOG CRIB ON RUBBLE

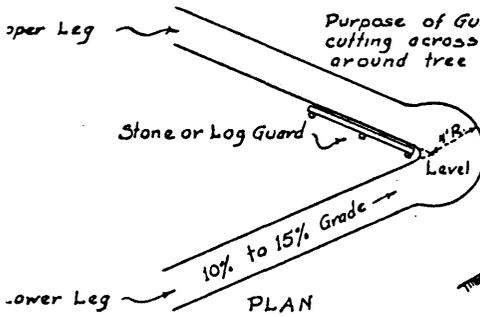


FIG. 5. SWITCHBACK & GUARDS.

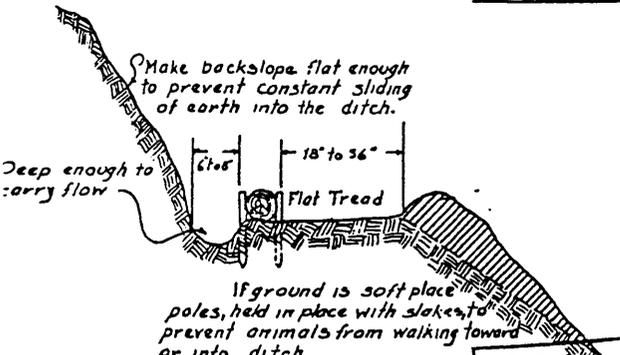
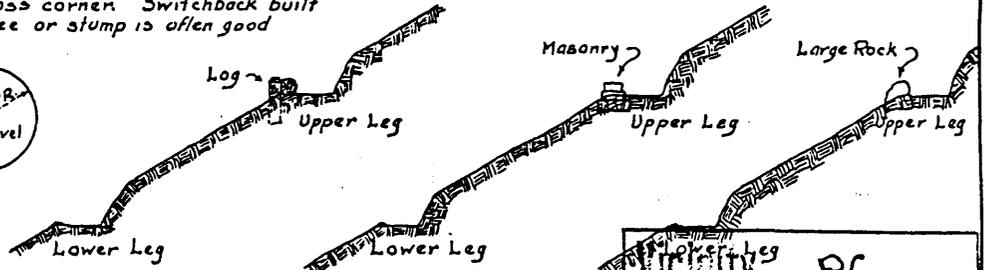


FIG. 6. TRAIL WITH DRAINAGE DITCH

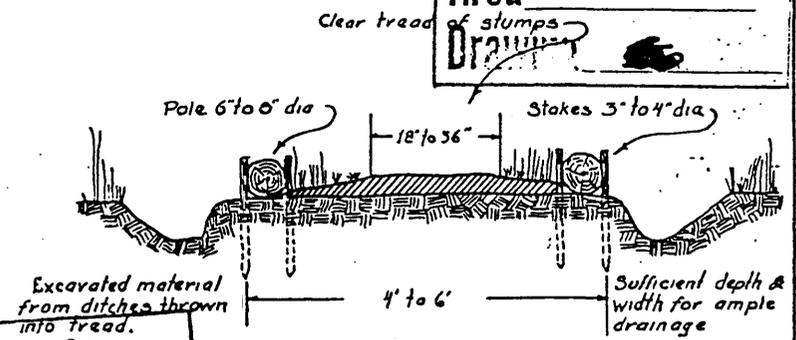
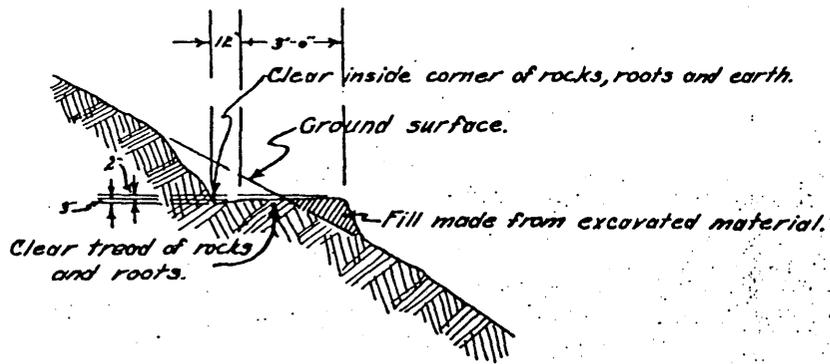


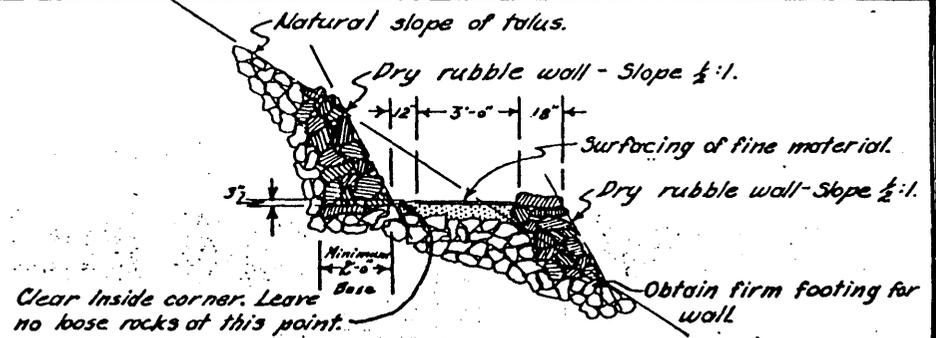
FIG. 7. TRAIL ON FLAT, SOFT, WET GROUND

Vicinity: PG
 Area:
 Drawing: 37

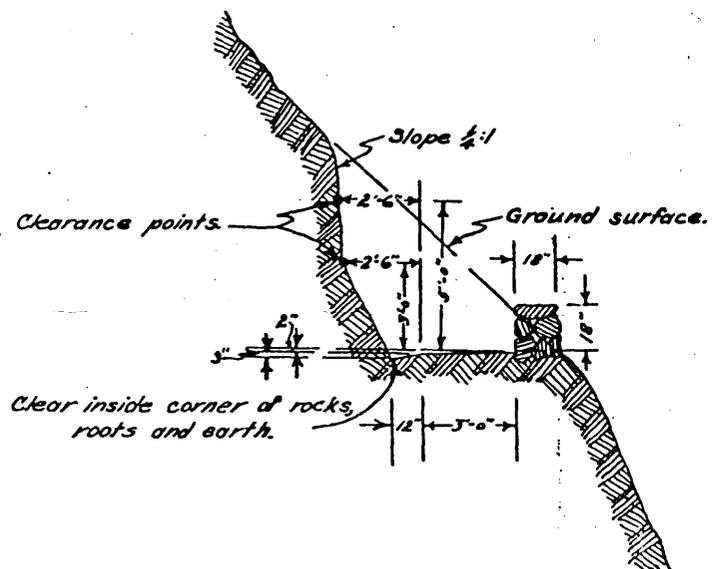
4 27
 NP-GLA 3459- 1939
 117/3459
 2 of 2



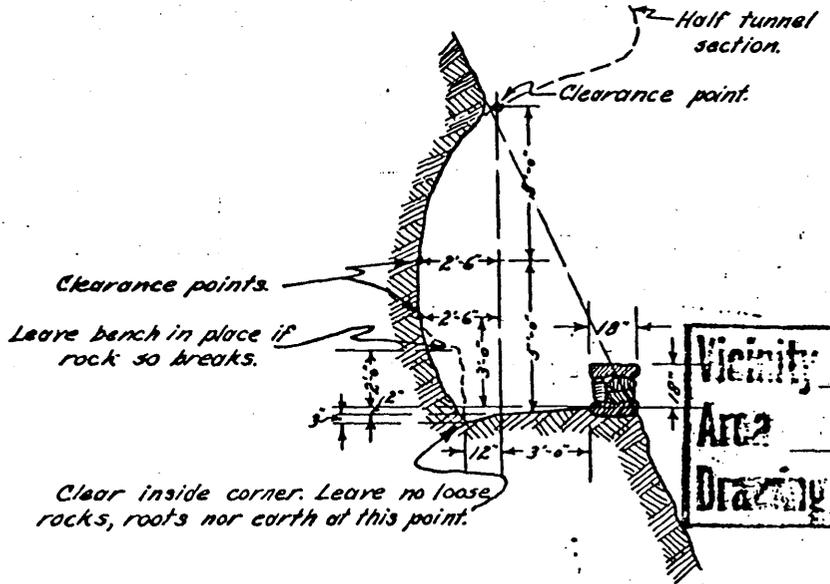
TRAIL SECTION IN AVERAGE MATERIAL.
Scale - $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$



TRAIL SECTION ACROSS TALUS SLOPE
Scale - $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$



TRAIL SECTION IN SOLID ROCK WITH PARAPET
SHOWING PACK CLEARANCE.
Scale - $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$



SECTION SHOWING CLEARANCE REQUIRED
FOR PACK LOADS.
Scale - $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$

Vicinity	PG
Area	
Drawing	37

4.27
1 of 2

-STANDARDS FOR TRAIL CONSTRUCTION-

117/3459
-T.A. HAMILTON - Aug. 1939.

NP-CLA 3459-4-27

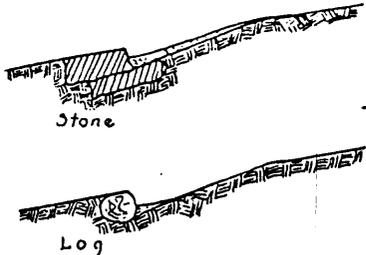
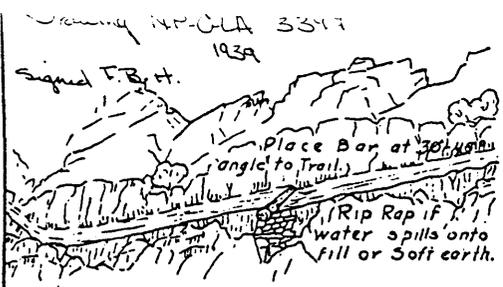


FIG. 8. WATER BARS

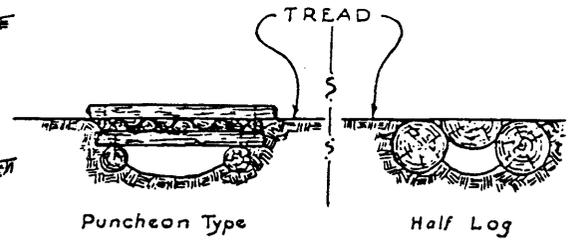


FIG. 9. LOG CULVERTS

Where trails cross arroyos, draws and ravines give the trail an up grade each way from the water course for a distance ranging between 2 to 4 feet.
Dip 6° to 24° depending upon amount of probable run off

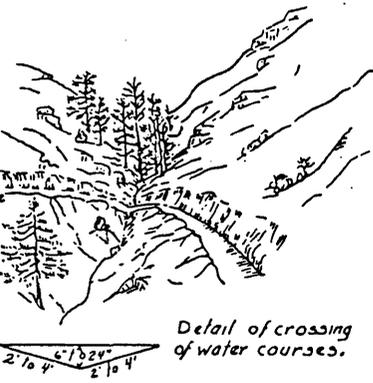


FIG. 10.

NOTE: This structure may also be used as an emergency bridge.



FIG. 11. CORDUROY

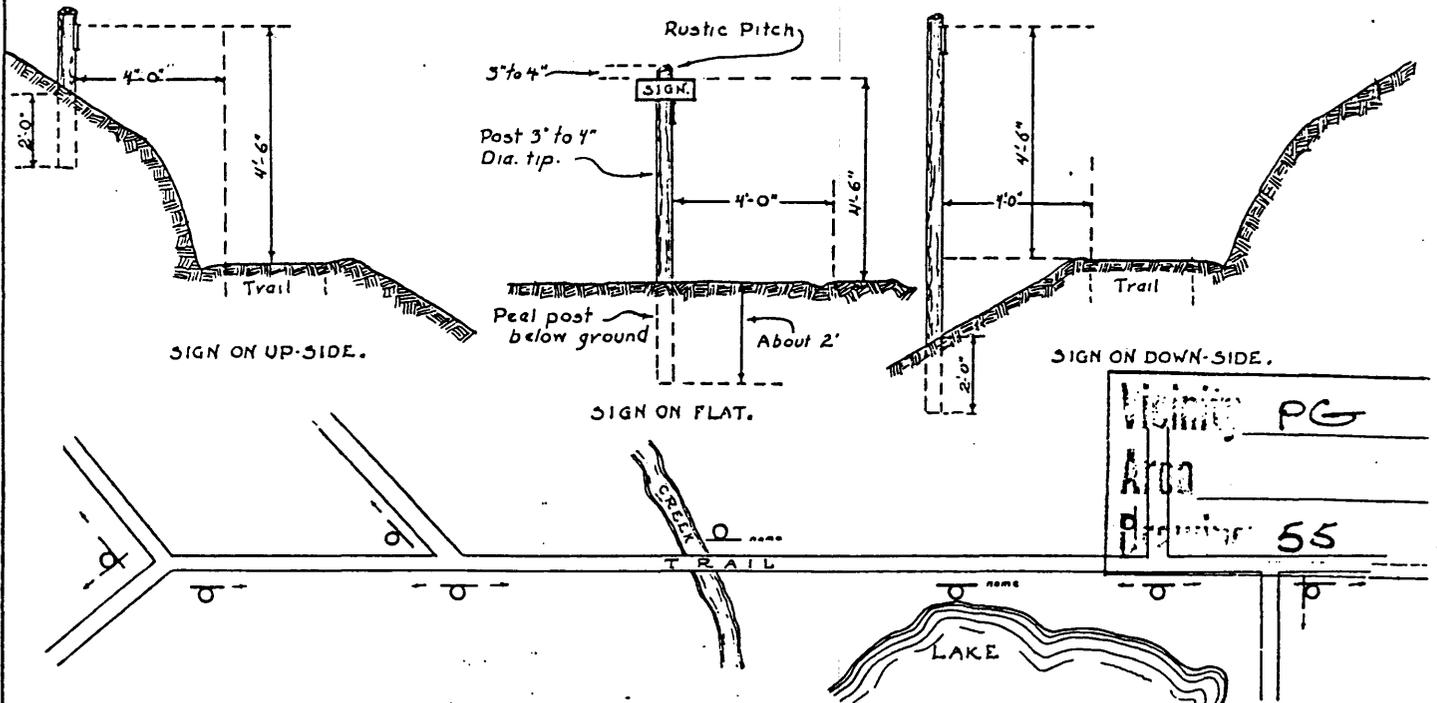


FIG. 12. TRAIL SIGNING.

NP-GLA 3397 19 51 1939

CLEARED

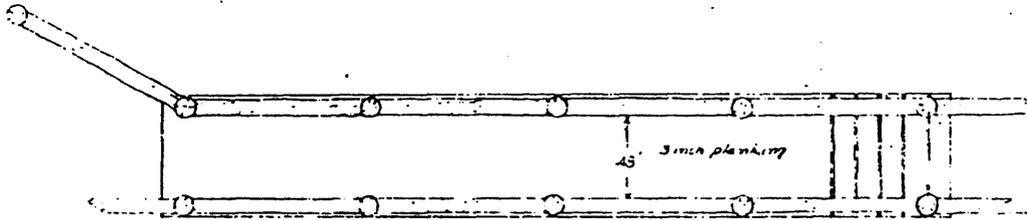
REVIEWED

DESIGNED BY

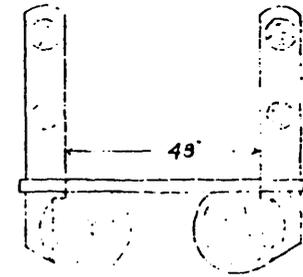
DIMENSIONS

SPAN	STRINGERS	POST	TOP RAIL	MIDDLE RAIL	SEAM
32'	24" Top	10"	8"	7"	4-77
28'	22"	10"	8"	7"	4-67
24'	18"	10"	8"	7"	3-74
20'	15"	9"	7"	7"	3-61
16'	13"	8"	6"	5"	2-72
12'	10"	8"	6"	5"	1-124
8'	10"	8"	6"	5"	1-66

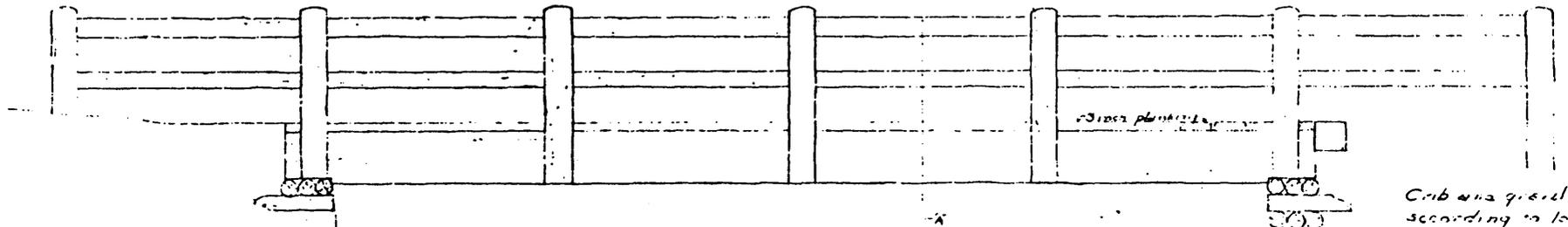
TIMBER
Fir logs 4x4, 6x6 and of uniform appearance



- FLOOR PLAN - Scale 3/16 inch equals 1 foot



CROSS SECTION AT A Scale 1/2 inch equals 1 foot



- ELEVATION PLAN - Scale 3/16 inch equals 1 foot

Approach guardrail at each end built according to local conditions

Crib and gravel fill according to local conditions

Vicinity	PG
Area	
Drawing	70

OFFICE COPY
DISTRICT
PARK ENGINEER'S OFFICE

N 10 62

SCALE AS SHOWN

BASIC DATA

REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTION

RECOMMENDED _____ DATE _____	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PREPARED BY T. A. M. C. ENGINEER TYPICAL FOOT BRIDGE <small>SCALE OF JOB</small> LOCATION GLACIER NATIONAL PARK	REGION II
CONCURRED _____ DATE _____		SHEET 1 OF 1
APPROVED _____ DATE _____		DRAWING NO. NP-GL-5588

