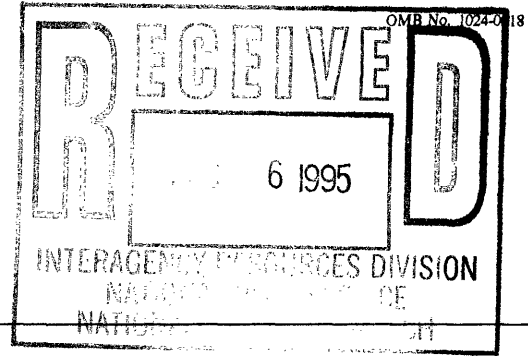


1569

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name: Headquarters Historic District

other name/site number: Belton Headquarters

2. Location

street & number: N/A

not for publication: n/a

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

city/town: West Glacier

state: Montana code: MT county: Flathead code: 29 zip code: 59936

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

National Park Service

State or Federal agency or bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Entered in the  
Signature of the Keeper National Register Date of Action

*for Guy M. Rapsley*

*1/19/96*

Name of Property

County and State

**5. Classification**

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

**6. Function or Use**

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

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

**Summary**

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

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