

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **SEP 22 1986**

date entered **OCT 23 1986**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Lincoln Lodge

and/or common Lincoln Lodge

2. Location

street & number Stemple Pass Road N/A not for publication

city, town Lincoln N/A vicinity of

state Montana code 030 county Lewis and Clark code 049

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Gerry and Joyce Malek

street & number Box 152

city, town Lincoln N/A vicinity of state Montana

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lewis and Clark County Courthouse

street & number 316 N. Park Ave.

city, town Helena state Montana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lincoln Lodge is a two story, gable roofed log building constructed on a concrete foundation. Attached to the west gable end is a ca.1960 one story, "L"-shaped, ranch style, gable roofed addition sheathed with "T-111" and permastone siding. The addition houses a residence and motel office for the owner, and is located where the original owner's log house was built. West of the office is a detached two car garage, also covered with "T-111" siding. The addition and garage are both non-contributing features of the site. Northwest of the garage is a 1 1/2 story gable roofed, log building that originally functioned as a laundry building.

Measuring 32 feet in width and 80 feet in length, the rectangular-shaped Lincoln Lodge is divided longitudinally at 12-foot intervals by log partitions that extend the full two story height. A 6-foot wide central corridor extending the length of the building is created by two log partitions running parallel with the roof ridge. Large, peeled unhewn pine and tamarack logs, originally chinked with cement and later replaced with tar, are secured in the corners by overlapping full saddle notches. One 4/4 and seven 6/6 double hung windows with original sashes are located along the south elevation on both the first and second floors. The east gable end has three 6/6 double hung windows on each floor. Wooden shingles cover the gable above the eaves up to the overhanging roof, which is supported by five large, wooden brackets. A 6/6 double hung window is located in the upper part of the gable and a metal fire escape is attached in the center. The north side of the building has an identical fenestration as the south, in addition to a small, wood frame lean-to covered with T-111 siding attached toward the center. The original storm windows were replaced with aluminum combination storm and screens at an undetermined date.

The interior is subdivided into eleven nearly equally-sized 9' X 12' guest rooms on the first floor. The second floor, which is supported by unhewn log floor joists and accessed by a staircase in the northwest corner, also contains eleven guest rooms. One bathroom with modern plumbing fixtures is located on each floor to serve all guest rooms. Floors are tongue and groove. Several fluorescent light fixtures are located in the hallways.

The ca.1922 log building northwest of the Lodge has overlapping saddle corner notches and horizontal board siding from the eaves to the ridge. A center gable projects over two wooden hinged doors along the facade flanked by two, two-light sliding windows. Both the east and west gable ends have a two-light sliding window in the center of the log wall and a fixed six-light window in the loft. Slight overhangs in the gable roof are supported by two wooden brackets. The north wall features two, two-light sliding windows.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
			association with Leonard Lambkin	
Specific dates	1929	Builder/Architect	Leonard Lambkin, builder	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Lincoln Lodge is significant for its architecture as an excellent example of a vernacular Rustic design influenced by the Adirondack Rustic style, popularized in the Adirondack region of northern New York from 1870 to 1930. Built in 1929, the 22-room summer camp uses native building materials and designs in the context of the mountainous natural environment of the Helena National Forest to evoke a sense of rugged, rustic craftsmanship. Lincoln Lodge is also significant for its associative link with the original owner, Leonard Lambkin, a locally prominent entrepreneur who actively promoted tourism and recreational opportunities in Lincoln.

Lincoln Lodge characterizes the Rustic style through its use of log construction, overhanging roofs and eaves, and simply proportioned multi-paned, double hung window openings. Furthermore, the building combines the use of local craft traditions and readily available materials - logs were cut at nearby Lincoln Gulch - with a design appropriate to the natural setting of the mountainous community. The style dictated that building materials possess certain inherent qualities of the forest, which eliminated the use of plaster, wallpaper or paint--either inside or outside the building. The aesthetic point depended on the natural color, figure, and grain of the wood for decorative effects. The design also reflects a more widespread influence by the American Arts and Crafts Movement and the Craftsmen Style at the turn of the century, both of which utilized natural materials, such as redwood, tile and stone. These designs directly influenced the development of the National Park Service rustic architectural style, used in a number of National Park buildings throughout the west. Similar to the early Adirondack Rustic camps, guests at Lincoln Lodge were housed in a building separate from the camp owner's living unit. Other related camp facilities, such as the dining room, bar or social gathering place were also located in individual buildings.

The original town of Lincoln, a bustling placer mining camp during the mid-to late-1860s, was located in Lincoln Gulch about three miles from the present community. By the early 1870s, after area miners had left the camp in search of new strikes, present-day Lincoln had been settled. Today, the unincorporated village of Lincoln is located approximately 45 miles northwest of Helena at an elevation of 4,536 feet adjacent to Spring Creek, a tributary of the Blackfoot River, which runs through town. The first building erected in the community (at an undetermined date) was a log structure that formerly stood where the present ca.1960 ranch style addition to the Lodge is located. Known as the "Half-Way House Hotel", it was originally used as temporary living quarters, later becoming an overnight boarding house for eastern tourists on their way to recreation ranches, and for Helena-area residents on a weekend vacation. The building was moved from the site in ca.1950 to another location in Lincoln.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Helena Independent Record May 25, 1952, page 1
 Interview with Berniece Lambkin, March and April, 1986
 The American Cabbage March 20, 1920

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property about 2

Quadrangle name Lincoln

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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5	2	0	1	4	6	5
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 Zone Easting Northing

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 Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheets

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state None code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Vyonne Sheppard, ^{former} owner; Michael Koop, Montana SHPO

organization date April 7, 1986

street & number Box 272 telephone 406-362-4396

city or town Lincoln state Montana

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. MK

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Maureen Sheppard*

title SHPO date Sept. 17 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Maureen Sheppard Entered in the National Register date 10-23-86
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

In 1918, Leonard Lambkin moved from Great Falls and purchased the building and, with his brother, "established Camp Lincoln the summer resort which included a hotel and cabins." Lambkin operated his seasonal lodge, located in the "heart of the vacation country in Lewis and Clark county," likely enjoying economic success in the early- to mid-1920s resulting from increased mining activity at the Mike Horse Mine near Lincoln, which had its most productive years in 1923-24. By 1920 Lambkin had architectural plans drawn by A.P. Hensler for a 42' x 75', 50-room, three story hotel "to accomodate summer vacationists and automobile tourists." The hostelry was to feature on the first floor a billiard room, kitchen, reading room, and 20'6" x 43'6" lounge that could be converted into a dining room or dance hall "at a moments notice." Other features for the building included baths for each double room, a large open fireplace in the lounge, and an intercom system that would allow guests to "talk from floor to floor." Perhaps due to Lambkin's rather large \$25,000 budget or elaborate design, the hotel was never constructed. Instead, in 1925 he began building tourist cabins (none of which are extant) and advertising the community as a prime vacation area for hunting and fishing. Four years later the enterprising Lambkin took advantage of his prosperity and, in an effort to expand his recreational facilities for the increasing tourism industry, erected a two story log lodge east of, and connected to, the original hotel. By this time the Lincoln area had become well known as a haven for summer vacationers and popular children's recreational camps, such as the Dean Ranch, Silver King Ranch and Camp Keep Cool, located near Lincoln. Soon after he arrived in Lincoln, Lambkin acquired large amounts of land, parcels of which he later sold to individuals for summer homes. Other property was donated by Lambkin to the community for the construction of public buildings including the 1916-18 octagonally-shaped log Community Hall (which has served as a "theater, church, meeting place, and social center"), and the Lincoln Fire Hall, built in 1952.

Lincoln Lodge is important for its contribution to the development of Lincoln as a summer camp/vacation resort community. Although the Lodge has a modern addition attached to the west gable end, it has not been substantially altered since its construction, and the building still retains sufficient historic architectural integrity to accurately represent Rustic styling. The ranch style addition, which serves as an office and residence for the present owner, was built in the same location as the original log Half-Way House Hotel that had the same function during the first quarter of the 20th century.

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Continuation sheet

Item number

10

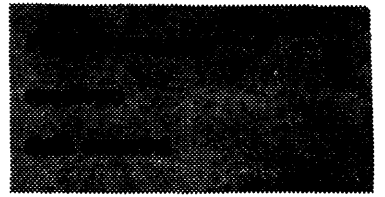
Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

A tract of land in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24, T14N, R9W, Lewis and Clark County. Beginning at the southwest corner of Tract 19, said point of beginning bears south 27 degrees 57' 12" west, a distance of 751.41 feet from the north quarter corner of said section 24; thence south 42 degrees 37' 47" west, a distance of 375.20 feet to the true point of beginning; thence south 35 degrees 21' 54" west, a distance of 181 feet; thence south 89 degrees 42' 16" west, a distance of 190.12 feet; thence north 01 degrees 16' 50" east, a distance of 61.14 feet; thence north 84 degrees 00' 21" west, a distance of 61.56 feet; thence north 09 degrees 19; 21" east; a distance of 274.57 feet; thence north 61 degrees 57; 27" east, a distance of 120.80 feet; thence south 39 degrees 32' 14" east, a distance of 319.89 feet to the true point of beginning.

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 2

