PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District STRUCTURE NUMBER: 176 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Directly east of the QUADRANGLE NAME: Many Glacier, MT Swiftcurrent Campground Zone Easting Northing OUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 303350 5408130 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING Private x Building(s) 1 Buildings <u>x</u> District Public-Local Sites Public-State Site Structures x Public-Federal Structure Objects

Object

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION:

Mixed/private & public

This structure contains the ranger's office and residence, is rectangular in plan, and  $l_2^2$ -stories with a gable roof extended front to form a central 2/3-covered porch area. A low shed dormer with four-light casement extends from the center of the roof comb. Walls are a combination of lapboard on the first floor and board-and-batten with decorative ends on the second floor. The structure features several other Swiss-inspired elements, including small gable end balconies, carved eave brackets, decorative truss work in the gable ends, decorative balusters, and large vertical corner beams. Windows are eight-over-one or six-over-one double hung or multi-light casements. Doors are multilight paneled. A central, through chimney and the foundation are constructed of roughly coursed rubblestone masonry. The station is the first structure viewed upon entering the ranger station complex. The Swiftcurrent Ranger Station derives architectural significance from its unique design and materials, and the atypical fact that all structures of the site were built within a year of each other. Region Four Architect Nickel designed preliminary plans GLA 2006 through GLA 2010 in the fall of 1937. These five companion designs resulted in a distinctive ranger station that respected the surrounding landscape and complemented the nearby Many Glacier Lodge.<sup>1</sup> The ranger station is architecturally significant and is a contributing element of the site.

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1938

TOTAL

12/31/86

On August 19, 1936, a lightning strike near Heaven's Peak started a fire that raged for almost two weeks, jumping the Continental Divide and burning approximately 7,500 acres of National Park land and several concession and Park buildings before it was contained. The Many Glacier or Swiftcurrent Valley fire barely missed the Many Glacier Hotel, but it destroyed the Glacier Park Company's cabin camp facilities.<sup>2</sup> The fire also destroyed a ranger station. The replacement of the station became an immediate necessity. The "Emergency Reconstruction and Fighting Forest Fires" allotment provided funding for the station.<sup>3</sup> Local contractors S.M. Askevold and Ole Norden shared in constructing 14 Park Service buildings for a total cost of \$32,607.91. The ranger station/residence was built by Norden for \$8,937.39.<sup>4</sup> The Swiftcurrent ranger station served an essential administrative function in Glacier National Park. STRUCTURE NAME: Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District STRUCTURE NUMBER: 176,

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

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The architectural and historical significance of the Swiftcurrent ranger station derives from its unique design and materials, different than any ranger station in Glacier, and the fact that all structures were constructed within a year of each other. Generally, ranger stations reflect the evolution of a site, with most structures being built as funds became available and their need became apparent. The building is a contributing element in the proposed Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District, which is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criteria a and c.

Despite the fact that the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station complex is less than 50 years old, it is both architecturally and historically significant. The construction of the buildings at the site, so soon after the destruction by fire of the original station, indicates that park officials believed a ranger station at this location to be extremely important to ensure efficient park management. The Swiftcurrent Valley and the nearby Many Glacier Hotel complex were one of the most popular visitor areas in Glacier National Park, and the construction of the ranger station at a time when congressional funding for parks was less than adequate underlines the administrative importance of the ranger station complex.

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:**

<sup>1</sup>Superintendent's Annual Report, Glacier National Park, 1938; File D34--Ranger Stations. Correspondence from P.R. Gage, Acting Regional Director, Region Four, San Francisco. National Park Service to E.T. Scoyen, Superintendent, Glacier National Park, September 29, 1937.

<sup>2</sup>Superintendent's Monthly Report, August 1936, Glacier National Park.

<sup>3</sup>Superintendent's Annual Report, 1938, Glacier National Park, p. 24.

<sup>4</sup>Engineer's Monthly Report, November 1938, Glacier National Park; Superintendent's Fiscal Year Report, 1939, Glacier National Park, p. 17.

FORM PREPARED BY: DATE: NAME/TITLE: ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086

June 1984

12/24/26

REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Cabin STRUCTURE NUMBER: 177 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Swiftcurrent Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: Many Glacier, MT Historic District Zone Easting Northing QUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 303350 5408130 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: **OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING <u>x</u> Building(s) Private 1 Buildings 🗶 District Public-Local Sites \_\_\_\_ Site Public-State Structures Structure x Public-Federal Objects Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION:

This cabin is a rectangular, one-story structure with a gable roof, six-over-one doublehung windows, a four-light paneled entry, and a raised wood stoop surrounded by a railing and decorative balusters. The wall surfaces are similar to those of the ranger station, with lapboard walls, vertical corner beams, and board-and-batten gable ends with decorative cuts. The building is one of six identical cabins constructed as part of the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station in 1938. Region IV architect Nickel designed this building and four other companion designs in the fall of 1937.<sup>1</sup> The building contributes to the architectural significance of the site.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1938 This cabin was constructed by local contractor S.M. Askevold. Cost of the two-room cabin was approximately \$2,818. Askevold built this and identical cabins #178 through #182 for \$16,908.20 between July and November of 1938 as part of the rebuilding of the Swiftcurrent ranger station.<sup>2</sup>

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This cabin contributes to the overall historical and architectural significance of the Swiftcurrent ranger station and would be a contributing element to the potential Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District. Despite the fact that the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station complex is less than 50 years old, it is both architecturally and historically significant. The construction of the buildings at the site, so soon after the destruction by fire of the original station, indicates that park officials believed a ranger station at this location to be extremely important to ensure efficient park management. The Swiftcurrent Valley and the nearby Many Glacier Hotel complex were one of the most popular visitor areas in Glacier National Park, and the reconstruction of the ranger station complex at a time when congressional funding for parks was less than adequate, underlines the administrative importance of the structures at the ranger station complex.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:**

<sup>1</sup>Superintendent's Annual Report, Glacier National Park, 1938; File D34--Ranger Stations. Correspondence from P.R. Gage, Acting Regional Director, Region Four, San Francisco. National Park Service to E.T. Scoyen, Superintendent, Glacier National Park, September 29, 1937. <sup>2</sup>Superintendent's Fiscal Year Report, 1939, Glacier National Park, p. 17; Engineer's Monthly Report, November 1938, Glacier National Park.

FORM PREPARED BY:

### NAME/TITLE:

ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086

DATE: June 1984

Rocky Mountain REGION: PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Cabin STRUCTURE NUMBER: 178 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Swiftcurrent Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: Many Glacier, MT Historic District Zone Easting Northing QUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 303350 5408130 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING <u>x</u> Building(s) Private 1 Buildings Public-Local <u>X</u> District Sites \_\_\_\_\_ Site Public-State Structures x Public-Federal 1 Structure Objects Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This cabin is a rectangular, one-story structure with a gable roof, six-over-one doublehung windows, a four-light paneled entry, and a raised wood stoop surrounded by a railing and decorative balusters. The wall surfaces are similar to those of the ranger station, with lapboard walls, vertical corner beams, and board-and-batten gable ends with decorative cuts. The building is one of six identical cabins constructed as part

of the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station in 1938. Region IV architect Nickel designed this building and four other companion designs in the fall of 1937.<sup>1</sup> The building contributes to the architectural significance of the site.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1938 This cabin was constructed by local contractor S.M. Askevold. Cost of the two-room cabin was approximately \$2,818. Askevold built this and identical cabins #178 through #182 for \$16,908.20 between July and November of 1938 as part of the rebuilding of the Swiftcurrent ranger station.<sup>2</sup>

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This cabin contributes to the overall historical and architectural significance of the Swiftcurrent ranger station and would be a contributing element to the potential Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District. Despite the fact that the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station complex is less than 50 years old, it is both architecturally and historically significant. The construction of the buildings at the site, so soon after the destruction by fire of the original station, indicates that park officials believed a ranger station at this location to be extremely important to ensure efficient park management. The Swiftcurrent Valley and the nearby Many Glacier Hotel complex were one of the most popular visitor areas in Glacier National Park, and the reconstruction of the ranger station complex at a time when congressional funding for parks was less than adequate, underlines the administrative importance of the structures at the ranger station complex.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:** 

<sup>1</sup>Superintendent's Annual Report, Glacier National Park, 1938; File D34--Ranger Stations. Correspondence from P.R. Gage, Acting Regional Director, Region Four, San Francisco. National Park Service to E.T. Scoyen, Superintendent, Glacier National Park, September 29, 1937. <sup>2</sup>Superintendent's Fiscal Year Report, 1939, Glacier National Park, p. 17; Engineer's

Monthly Report, November 1938, Glacier National Park. FORM PREPARED BY:

# NAME/TITLE:

ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086

DATE: June 1984

REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Cabin STRUCTURE NUMBER: 179 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Swiftcurrent Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: Many Glacier, MT Historic District Zone Easting Northing QUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 303350 5408130 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING x Building(s) Private 1 Buildings <u>x</u> District Public-Local Sites \_\_\_\_\_ Site Public-State Structures x Public-Federal Structure Objects Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This cabin is a rectangular, one-story structure with a gable roof, six-over-one doublehung windows, a four-light paneled entry, and a raised wood stoop surrounded by a railing and decorative balusters. The wall surfaces are similar to those of the ranger station, with lapboard walls, vertical corner beams, and board-and-batten gable ends with decorative cuts. The building is one of six identical cabins constructed as part of the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station in 1938. Region IV architect Nickel designed this

building and four other companion designs in the fall of 1937.<sup>1</sup> The building contributes to the architectural significance of the site.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1938 This cabin was constructed by local contractor S.M. Askevold. Cost of the two-room cabin was approximately \$2,818. Askevold built this and identical cabins #178 through #182 for \$16,908.20 between July and November of 1938 as part of the rebuilding of the Swiftcurrent ranger station.<sup>2</sup>

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:
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This cabin contributes to the overall historical and architectural significance of the Swiftcurrent ranger station and would be a contributing element to the potential Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District. Despite the fact that the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station complex is less than 50 years old, it is both architecturally and historically significant. The construction of the buildings at the site, so soon after the destruction by fire of the original station, indicates that park officials believed a ranger station at this location to be extremely important to ensure efficient park management. The Swiftcurrent Valley and the nearby Many Glacier Hotel complex were one of the most popular visitor areas in Glacier National Park, and the reconstruction of the ranger station complex at a time when congressional funding for parks was less than adequate, underlines the administrative importance of the structures at the ranger station complex.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:** 

 <sup>1</sup>Superintendent's Annual Report, Glacier National Park, 1938; File D34--Ranger Stations. Correspondence from P.R. Gage, Acting Regional Director, Region Four, San Francisco. National Park Service to E.T. Scoyen, Superintendent, Glacier National Park, September 29, 1937.
 <sup>2</sup>Superintendent's Fiscal Year Report, 1939, Glacier National Park, p. 17; Engineer's

Monthly Report, November 1938, Glacier National Park.

### FORM PREPARED BY: NAME/TITLE:

ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086

DATE: June 1984

REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Cabin STRUCTURE NUMBER: 180 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Swiftcurrent Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: Many Glacier, MT Historic District Zone Easting Northing QUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 303350 5408130 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING x Building(s) Private 1 Buildings \_X\_ District Public-Local Sites \_\_\_\_\_ Site Public-State Structures 1 x Public-Federal Structure Objects Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This cabin is a rectangular, one-story structure with a gable roof, six-over-one doublehung windows, a four-light paneled entry, and a raised wood stoop surrounded by a railing and decorative balusters. The wall surfaces are similar to those of the ranger station, with lapboard walls, vertical corner beams, and board-and-batten gable ends with decorative cuts. The building is one of six identical cabins constructed as part of the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station in 1938. Region IV architect Nickel designed this building and four other companion designs in the fall of 1937.<sup>1</sup> The building contribu-

tes to the architectural significance of the site. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1938 This cabin was constructed by local contractor S.M. Askevold. Cost of the two-room cabin was approximately \$2,818. Askevold built this and identical cabins #178 through

#182 for \$16,908.20 between July and November of 1938 as part of the rebuilding of the Swiftcurrent ranger station.<sup>2</sup> STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This cabin contributes to the overall historical and architectural significance of the Swiftcurrent ranger station and would be a contributing element to the potential Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District. Despite the fact that the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station complex is less than 50 years old, it is both architecturally and historically significant. The construction of the buildings at the site, so soon after the destruction by fire of the original station, indicates that park officials believed a ranger station at this location to be extremely important to ensure efficient park management. The Swiftcurrent Valley and the nearby Many Glacier Hotel complex were one of the most popular visitor areas in Glacier National Park, and the reconstruction of the ranger station complex at a time when congressional funding for parks was less than adequate, underlines the administrative importance of the structures at the ranger station complex.

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:**

<sup>1</sup>Superintendent's Annual Report, Glacier National Park, 1938; File D34--Ranger Stations. Correspondence from P.R. Gage, Acting Regional Director, Region Four, San Francisco. National Park Service to E.T. Scoyen, Superintendent, Glacier National Park, September 29, 1937. <sup>2</sup>Superintendent's Fiscal Year Report, 1939, Glacier National Park, p. 17; Engineer's Monthly Report, November 1938, Glacier National Park. DATE: June 1984 FORM PREPARED BY: NAME/TITLE:

ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086

1/3/12/

REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Cabin STRUCTURE NUMBER: 181 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Swiftcurrent Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: Many Glacier, MT Historic District Zone Easting Northing OUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 303350 5408130 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: **OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING Private x Building(s) Buildings \_\_\_\_\_ X District Public-Local Sites Public-State Site Structures x Public-Federal Structure Objects Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This cabin is a rectangular, one-story structure with a gable roof, six-over-one doublehung windows, a four-light paneled entry, and a raised wood stoop surrounded by a railing and decorative balusters. The wall surfaces are similar to those of the ranger station, with lapboard walls, vertical corner beams, and board-and-batten gable ends with decorative cuts. The building is one of six identical cabins constructed as part of the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station in 1938. Region IV architect Nickel designed this building and four other companion designs in the fall of 1937.<sup>1</sup> The building contributes to the architectural significance of the site. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1938 This cabin was constructed by local contractor S.M. Askevold. Cost of the two-room cabin was approximately \$2,818. Askevold built this and identical cabins #178 through

cabin was approximately \$2,818. Askevold built this and identical cabins #178 through #182 for \$16,908.20 between July and November of 1938 as part of the rebuilding of the Swiftcurrent ranger station.<sup>2</sup>

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This cabin contributes to the overall historical and architectural significance of the Swiftcurrent ranger station and would be a contributing element to the potential Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District. Despite the fact that the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station complex is less than 50 years old, it is both architecturally and historically significant. The construction of the buildings at the site, so soon after the destruction by fire of the original station, indicates that park officials believed a ranger station at this location to be extremely important to ensure efficient park management. The Swiftcurrent Valley and the nearby Many Glacier Hotel complex were one of the most popular visitor areas in Glacier National Park, and the reconstruction of the ranger station complex at a time when congressional funding for parks was less than adequate, underlines the administrative importance of the structures at the ranger station complex.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:** 

<sup>1</sup>Superintendent's Annual Report, Glacier National Park, 1938; File D34--Ranger Stations. Correspondence from P.R. Gage, Acting Regional Director, Region Four, San Francisco. National Park Service to E.T. Scoyen, Superintendent, Glacier National Park, September 29, 1937. <sup>2</sup>Superintendent's Fiscal Year Report, 1939, Glacier National Park, p. 17; Engineer's

Monthly Report, November 1938, Glacier National Park.

FORM PREPARED BY:

DATE: June 1984

1/31/00

NAME/TITLE:

ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086

REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Cabin STRUCTURE NUMBER: 182 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Swiftcurrent Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: Many Glacier, MT Historic District Zone Easting Northing QUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 303350 5408130 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING Private x Building(s) 1 Buildings <u>x</u> District Public-Local Sites \_\_\_\_\_ Site \_\_\_\_\_ Public-State Structures x Public-Federal Structure Objects Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This cabin is a rectangular, one-story structure with a gable roof, six-over-one doublehung windows, a four-light paneled entry, and a raised wood stoop surrounded by a railing and decorative balusters. The wall surfaces are similar to those of the ranger station, with lapboard walls, vertical corner beams, and board-and-batten gable ends with decorative cuts. The building is one of six identical cabins constructed as part of the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station in 1938. Region IV architect Nickel designed this building and four other companion designs in the fall of 1937.<sup>1</sup> The building contributes to the architectural significance of the site. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1938 This cabin was constructed by local contractor S.M. Askevold. Cost of the two-room cabin was approximately \$2,818. Askevold built this and identical cabins #178 through #182 for \$16,908.20 between July and November of 1938 as part of the rebuilding of the Swiftcurrent ranger station.<sup>2</sup> STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: This cabin contributes to the overall historical and architectural significance of the Swiftcurrent ranger station and would be a contributing element to the potential

Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District. Despite the fact that the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station complex is less than 50 years old, it is both architecturally and historically significant. The construction of the buildings at the site, so soon after the destruction by fire of the original station, indicates that park officials believed a ranger station at this location to be extremely important to ensure efficient park management. The Swiftcurrent Valley and the nearby Many Glacier Hotel complex were one of the most popular visitor areas in Glacier National Park, and the reconstruction of the ranger station complex at a time when congressional funding for parks was less than adequate, underlines the administrative importance of the structures at the ranger station complex.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:** 

 <sup>1</sup>Superintendent's Annual Report, Glacier National Park, 1938; File D34--Ranger Stations. Correspondence from P.R. Gage, Acting Regional Director, Region Four, San Francisco. National Park Service to E.T. Scoyen, Superintendent, Glacier National Park, September 29, 1937.
 <sup>2</sup>Superintendent's Fiscal Year Report, 1939, Glacier National Park, p. 17; Engineer's Monthly Report, November 1938, Glacier National Park.

FORM PREPARED BY:

#### NAME/TITLE:

ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086

DATE: June 1984

REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Garage/Trails Office STRUCTURE NUMBER: 482 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Swiftcurrent Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: Many Glacier, MT Historic District Zone Easting Northing QUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 303350 5408130 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING Private x Building(s) 1 Buildings <u>×</u> District Public-Local Sites \_\_\_\_\_ Site Public-State Structures Structure x Public-Federal 1 Objects Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: The garage/trails office is a one-story, rectangular structure with a wood-shingled gable roof and irregularly extended eaves. The single-vehicle garage has lapboard siding, a solid wood door, double-hung windows, and one-half light doors. The building was designed by Region IV architect Nickel for the Swiftcurrent ranger station in the fall of 1937.<sup>1</sup> The building contributes to the architectural significance of the site. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1938 The garage/trails office was constructed as a combination woodshed and garage in 1938. Contractor S.M. Askevold built the structure for \$813.42.1 Research has not yielded any significant historical information concerning persons or events associated with this building. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: As a prominent feature of a ranger station complex, the garage/trails office exhibits good integrity and would be a contributing element in the proposed Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District. Despite the fact that the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station complex is less than 50 years old, it is both architecturally and historically significant. The construction of the buildings at the site, so soon after the destruction by fire of the original station, indicates that park officials believed a ranger station at this location to be extremely important to ensure efficient park management. The Swiftcurrent Valley and the nearby Many Glacier Hotel complex were one of the most popular visitor areas in Glacier National Park, and the reconstruction of the ranger station complex at a time when congressional funding for parks was less than adequate, underlines the administrative importance of the structures at the ranger station complex. **BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:** <sup>1</sup>Superintendent's Annual Report, Glacier National Park, 1938; File D34--Ranger Stations. Correspondence from P.R. Gage, Acting Regional Director, Region Four, San Francisco. National Park Service to E.T. Scoyen, Superintendent, Glacier National Park, September 29, 1937. <sup>2</sup>Superintendent's Fiscal Year Report, 1939, Glacier National Park, p. 17; Engineer's Monthly Report, November 1938, Glacier National Park. DATE: June 1984 FORM PREPARED BY: NAME/TITLE: ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086

PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park PARK NUMBER: 1430 REGION: Rocky Mountain STRUCTURE NAME: Woodshed STRUCTURE NUMBER: 483 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Swiftcurrent Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: Many Glacier, MT Historic District Zone Easting Northing QUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 303350 5408130 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING Private <u>x</u> Building(s) 1\_ Buildings <u>x</u> District \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ Public-Local Sites \_\_\_\_\_ Site Public-State Structures x Public-Federal \_\_\_\_\_ Structure Object Objects Mixed/private & public TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This woodshed features a rectangular plan, gable roof, lapboard walls, and double doors with slatted openings and Z-bracing. Concrete pads support the structure at corners and center points of walls. The woodshed is one of three similar buildings designed by Region IV architect Nickel for the Swiftcurrent ranger station in the fall of 1937.1 The building contributes to the architectural significance of the site. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1938 This woodshed was constructed by local contractor Ole Norden for \$467.20 between July and October 1938.<sup>2</sup> It is identical to woodsheds #484 and #485. Research has not yielded any significant historical information concerning persons or events associated with this building. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: This woodshed contributes to the overall architectural significance of the Swiftcurrent ranger station and is a contributing element of the proposed Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District. Despite the fact that the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station complex is less than 50 years old, it is both architecturally and historically significant. The construction of the buildings at the site, so soon after the destruction by fire of the original station, indicates that park officials believed a ranger station at this location to be extremely important to ensure efficient park management. The Swiftcurrent Valley and the nearby Many Glacier Hotel complex were one of the most popular visitor

areas in Glacier National Park, and the reconstruction of the ranger station complex at a time when congressional funding for parks was less than adequate, underlines the administrative importance of the structures at the ranger station complex. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:

<sup>1</sup>Superintendent's Annual Report, Glacier National Park, 1938; File D34--Ranger Stations. Correspondence from P.R. Gage, Acting Regional Director, Region Four, San Francisco. National Park Service to E.T. Scoyen, Superintendent, Glacier National Park, September 29, 1937.

<sup>2</sup>Superintendent's Fiscal Year Report, 1939, Glacier National Park, p. 17; Engineer's Monthly Report, November 1938, Glacier National Park.

# FORM PREPARED BY:

DATE: June 1984

NAME/TITLE: ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086

REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Woodshed STRUCTURE NUMBER: 484 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Swiftcurrent Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: Many Glacier, MT Historic District Zone Easting Northing QUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 303350 5408130 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: **OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING CATEGORY: <u>x</u> Building(s) Private 1 Buildings Public-Local Sites \_\_\_\_ Site Public-State Structures \_\_\_\_\_ x Public-Federal Structure Objects Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This woodshed features a rectangular plan, gable roof, lapboard walls, and double doors with slatted openings and Z-bracing. Concrete pads support the structure at corners and center points of walls. The woodshed is one of three similar buildings designed by Region IV architect Nickel for the Swiftcurrent ranger station in the fall of 1937.<sup>1</sup> The building contributes to the architectural significance of the site. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1938 This woodshed was constructed by local contractor Ole Norden for \$467.20 between July and October 1938.<sup>2</sup> It is identical to woodsheds #483 and #485. Research has not yielded any significant historical information concerning persons or events associated with this building.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This woodshed contributes to the overall architectural significance of the Swiftcurrent ranger station and is a contributing element of the proposed Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District. Despite the fact that the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station complex is less than 50 years old, it is both architecturally and historically significant. The construction of the buildings at the site, so soon after the destruction by fire of the original station, indicates that park officials believed a ranger station at this location to be extremely important to ensure efficient park management. The Swiftcurrent Valley and the nearby Many Glacier Hotel complex were one of the most popular visitor areas in Glacier National Park, and the reconstruction of the ranger station complex at a time when congressional funding for parks was less than adequate, underlines the administrative importance of the structures at the ranger station complex. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:

<sup>1</sup>Superintendent's Annual Report, Glacier National Park, 1938; File D34--Ranger Stations. Correspondence from P.R. Gage, Acting Regional Director, Region Four, San Francisco. National Park Service to E.T. Scoyen, Superintendent, Glacier National Park, September 29, 1937.

<sup>2</sup>Superintendent's Fiscal Year Report, 1939, Glacier National Park, p. 17; Engineer's Monthly Report, November 1938, Glacier National Park.

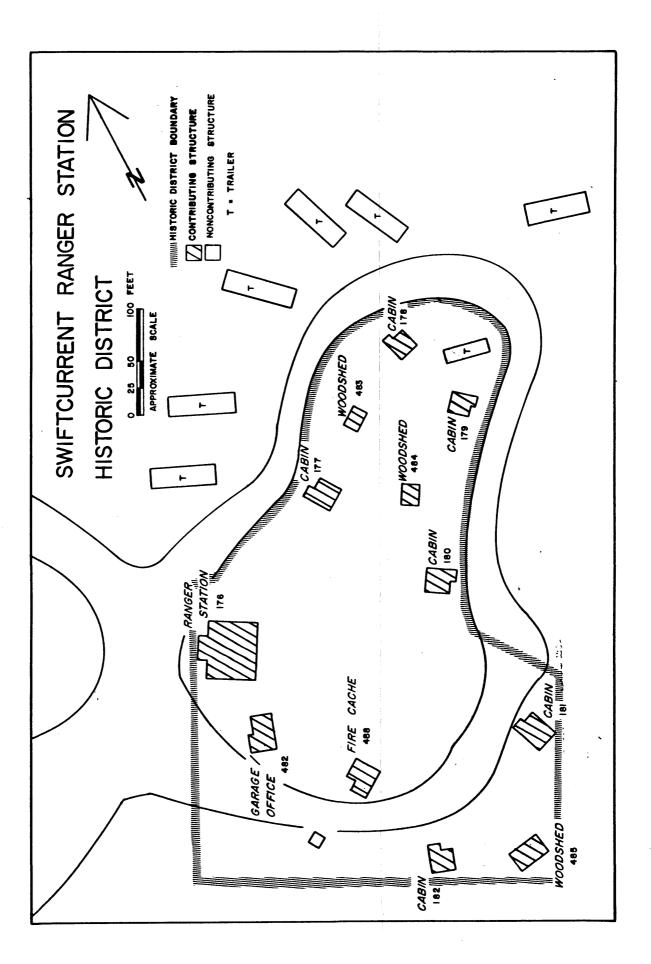
### FORM PREPARED BY:

DATE: June 1984

NAME/TITLE:								
ORGANIZATION:	Historical Research	Associates,	P.O.	Box	7086,	Missoula,	MT	59807-7086

REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Woodshed STRUCTURE NUMBER: 485 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Swiftcurrent Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: Many Glacier, MT Historic District Zone Easting Northing QUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 303350 5408130 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: **OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING <u>x</u> Building(s) Private 1 Buildings Public-Local X District Sites Public-State Site Structures x Public-Federal Structure Objects 1 Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This woodshed features a rectangular plan, gable roof, lapboard walls, and double doors with slatted openings and Z-bracing. Concrete pads support the structure at corners and center points of walls. The woodshed is one of three similar buildings designed by Region IV architect Nickel for the Swiftcurrent ranger station in the fall of 1937.<sup>1</sup> The building contributes to the architectural significance of the site. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1938 This woodshed was constructed by local contractor Ole Norden for \$467.20 between July and October 1938.<sup>2</sup> It is identical to woodsheds #483 and #484. Research has not yielded any significant historical information concerning persons or events associated with this building. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: This woodshed contributes to the overall architectural significance of the Swiftcurrent ranger station and is a contributing element of the proposed Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District. Despite the fact that the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station complex is less than 50 years old, it is both architecturally and historically significant. The construction of the buildings at the site, so soon after the destruction by fire of the original station, indicates that park officials believed a ranger station at this location to be extremely important to ensure efficient park management. The Swiftcurrent Valley and the nearby Many Glacier Hotel complex were one of the most popular visitor areas in Glacier National Park, and the reconstruction of the ranger station complex at a time when congressional funding for parks was less than adequate, underlines the administrative importance of the structures at the ranger station complex. **BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:** <sup>1</sup>Superintendent's Annual Report, Glacier National Park, 1938; File D34--Ranger Stations. Correspondence from P.R. Gage, Acting Regional Director, Region Four, San Francisco. National Park Service to E.T. Scoyen, Superintendent, Glacier National Park, September 29, 1937. <sup>2</sup>Superintendent's Fiscal Year Report, 1939, Glacier National Park, p. 17; Engineer's Monthly Report, November 1938, Glacier National Park. DATE: June 1984 FORM PREPARED BY: NAME/TITLE: ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086

REGION: Rocky Mountain PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park PARK NUMBER: 1430 STRUCTURE NAME: Fire Cache STRUCTURE NUMBER: 488 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Swiftcurrent Ranger Station QUADRANGLE NAME: Many Glacier, MT Historic District Zone Easting Northing QUADRANGLE SCALE: 7.5-minute UTM A: 12 303350 5408130 CLASSIFICATION: NUMBER OF RESOURCES: OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: CATEGORY: CONTRIBUTING NONCONTRIBUTING x Building(s) Private 1 Buildings <u>x</u> District \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ Public-Local Sites \_\_\_\_ Site Public-State Structures Structure x Public-Federal Objects Mixed/private & public Object TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION: This fire cache is a one-story, irregularly shaped structure with a wood-shingled roof and irregularly extended eaves. The windows are multi-light casements and four-over-one double-hung. The foundation is concrete and walls are wide lapboard-sided. The fire cache was designed by Region IV architect Nickols for the Swiftcurrent ranger station in the fall of 1937.<sup>1</sup> The building contributes to the architectural significance of the site. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION: DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1938 The fire cache was constructed by local contractor S.M. Askevold for a total of \$1,305.93. Askevold also built the six cabins and woodshed/garage (Trails office) at the Swiftcurrent ranger station.<sup>1</sup> STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: As a prominent feature of a ranger station complex, the fire cache exhibits good integrity and contributes to the overall significance of the proposed Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District. Despite the fact that the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station complex is less than 50 years old, it is both architecturally and historically significant. The construction of the buildings at the site, so soon after the destruction by fire of the original station, indicates that park officials believed a ranger station at this location to be extremely important to ensure efficient park management. The Swiftcurrent Valley and the nearby Many Glacier Hotel complex were one of the most popular visitor areas in Glacier National Park, and the reconstruction of the ranger station complex at a time when congressional funding for parks was less than adequate, underlines the administrative importance of the structures at the ranger station complex. **BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:** <sup>1</sup>Superintendent's Annual Report, Glacier National Park, 1938; File D34--Ranger Stations. Correspondence from P.R. Gage, Acting Regional Director, Region Four, San Francisco. National Park Service to E.T. Scoyen, Superintendent, Glacier National Park, September 29, 1937. <sup>2</sup>Superintendent's Fiscal Year Report, 1939, Glacier National Park, p. 17; Engineer's Monthly Report, November 1938, Glacier National Park. FORM PREPARED BY: DATE: June 1984 NAME/TITLE: ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086



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86003690 NPS FORM 10-800-a OMB No. 1024-0018 (10-90)United States Department of the Interior National Park Service **National Register of Historic Places** DEC 6 1996 **Continuation Sheet** Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District (addendum), Glacier County, MIA-RESOURCES DIVISION CE υH 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 38 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 \_\_\_ statewide X locally. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.) 12.5.95 Date lasilk Signature of certifying official/Title National Park Service State or Federal agency or bureau In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. SEP 2 9 1995 Signature of commenting or other official Montana State Historic Preservation Office State or Federal agency and bureau 4. National Park Service Certification I, hereby certify that this property is: **Date of Action** Signature of the Keeper 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 frem the National Register see continuation speet other (explain) additional. Maistonal Documentation Accepted 96

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# **Building Interiors**

The following buildings are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as contributors to the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District. Additional documentation is provided below for the purpose of describing and evaluating building interiors for integrity and significance.

# 7. Narrative Description

# Ranger Station (#176), 1938

This substantial building, constructed as a dual office/residential building, is now primarily used as an office building (although seasonal employees sleep in a makeshift dormitory set up in the original living room). The front entry serves as a visitor information area and is the primary public space. Additional ground floor rooms include a conference room and office, bathroom, living room, pantry/utility area, and kitchen. A closed stairway leads to the second story, which features three bedrooms now used as offices.

The visitor information area is finished with rolled vinyl floors, wide vertical painted paneling on the walls, and what appears to be enamel-painted beaverboard on the ceilings. Window and door surrounds are 4" wood, varnished. Fluorescent panel light fixtures are modern. Fixed furnishings include the information desk, possibly original, and a visitor-information board constructed of v-groove varnished siding.

The adjoining conference room features a painted v-groove ceiling, linoleum floors, and Z-brick, beaverboard, and plastic-panel walls. The office, situated in the southeast corner of the building, is finished with linoleum flooring, wide vertical painted wall paneling, and what appears to be painted plywood sheets with battens on the ceilings. The long narrow bathroom, located between the conference room and living room, features rolled linoleum flooring, painted beaverboard-with-1/2-round-battens on the walls and ceilings, and modern fixtures.

The living room (now fitted with bunkbeds and providing seasonal housing) features varnished 4" fir floors, varnished plywood-panel walls, a varnished v-groove ceiling, and a central roughly-coursed rubblestone chimney. Fixed furnishings include a varnished wood corner cupboard. Linoleum in a vintage pattern covers the floor in the kitchen and the walls and ceiling are covered with painted beaverboard. The original built-in kitchen cupboards have been modified with the installation of wallpaper or contact paper in the central panel of each door. Nickel cupboard pulls and the central ceiling light fixture, a frosted orb of ridged glass, appear to be historic. The adjoining utility room features painted 4" fir floors and painted vertical v-groove siding on the walls and ceilings. Four-inch door and window surrounds in both the kitchen and utility room are painted.

The closed stairway, lined with painted beaverboard and extending from the small hall between the information center and the conference room, leads to three upstairs bedrooms, one of which is situated in the west-elevation dormer. Ceiling lines in all three rooms are irregular, following the contours of the roof. Floors are 4" fir, varnished, and drywall covers the walls and ceilings. Closet and entry doors are one-panel, varnished, and retain the original brass/black porcelain hardware. The north bedroom features ten-light french doors leading to a small balcony. All upstairs door and window surrounds are varnished 4" wood. The multi-light windows form a dominant design element in the small spaces.

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In 1950, the ground-floor rooms of building #176 were insulated. All beaverboard wall and ceiling finishes date to this remodel. The vertical "v-groove" siding remaining in the entry and the utility area may be original. Rolled vinyl in the most heavily used office spaces is also a post-historic alteration. The floorplan does not appear to have been modified.

## Cabins (#177-#182), 1938

These units provide employee housing; only one was accessible at the time of survey. Station personnel, however, report only minor variations in interior finishes (some bathrooms have not been remodeled) and no variations in floorplan.

Cabin #177 contains a kitchen and pantry, directly accessed through the primary entry, a small living room/bedroom area, and a bath. Linoleum in a vintage pattern covers the kitchen and pantry floors, rolled vinyl covers the bathroom floor, and 4" fir planks cover the remaining floor surfaces. Varnished plywood sheets, finished with battens and quarter-round molding, cover the walls and ceilings of all but the bathroom, which is finished with sheetrock. Four-inch varnished molding surrounds doors and windows. Fixed furnishings include the original built-in paneled kitchen/pantry cupboards. Bathroom fixtures and light fixtures are modern. The kitchen, however, retains the original sink/drainboard.

Alterations have been limited to the bathroom remodel. All other interior finishes date to the historic period.

# Garage/Trails Office (#482), 1938

This building has been completely refinished in the modern period. Painted sheetrock, untextured, covers the walls and ceilings. The floor is concrete and the florescent light fixtures are modern.

### Woodshed (#483), 1938

This one-room woodshed, identical to buildings #484 and #485 in exterior design, has been converted to a laundry facility. The floor is concrete and the building has been furnished with electricity and running water. Pipe and electric conduit are exposed. The walls and ceilings remain unfinished, exposing the dimensional lumber framing system and the interior of the 12" rough-cut exterior siding.

## Woodshed (#484), 1938

This one-room utilitarian building is unfinished: the floor is dirt, the ceiling is open, exposing the truss system, and the interior walls are composed of the dimensional lumber framing system and the interior of the rough cut 12" exterior siding. The interior is unmodified and retains physical integrity. (Because of the absence of windows and of artificial light, no interior photographs were taken of this building.)

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### Woodshed (#485), 1938

This is also a one-room building, finished with a concrete floor and painted plywood-with-battens walls. The ceiling remains open, with the exception of a partial loft, constructed of plywood, that provides storage in the attic space. (Because of the absence of windows and of artificial light, no interior photographs were taken of this building.)

## Fire Cache (#488), 1938

This one-room rectangular building features a concrete floor and 8" painted horizontal planks on the ceilings and the east and west walls; the north and south walls are finished with plywood. Screened wood-frame storage units, mounted on the west and north walls, contain blankets, tents, and backpacks, medical supplies, and tools for "Glacier/Snow" and for "Rock/River" rescues. A sliding dimensional lumber, painted brown, provides access to the upper storage units. The single interior door is constructed of vertical boards secured with cross braces and provides access to a small closet fitted with metal lockers. Florescent light panels are modern.

### 8. Statement of Significance

The interiors of woodsheds #484 and #485 and of cabins #177-#182 retain physical integrity and contribute to the buildings' significance. The interiors of buildings #482, #483 have been modified, retain little physical integrity, and do not contribute to the buildings' significance.

Ranger Station #176 has been modified yet retains significant interior features worthy of preservation. These features include the floorplan and recognizable domestic area, extant v-groove wall and ceiling surfaces, the stone chimney, the corner cupboard and wall-mounted kitchen cupboards, the fir floors, and the original wall and door surrounds. The pervasive beaverboard dates to the 1950s and does not contribute to the building's significance, nor does the rolled vinyl flooring, or the wide vertical paneling. Additional research will be required to determine if the kitchen linoleum, door pulls, and lighting features are historic.

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 Photographs
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- 1) Photographers: Ann Hubber and Nancy Niedernhofer
- 2) Date of Photographs: September 1992
- 3) Location of Negatives: National Park Service, RMR-RC, Denver, CO.

PHOTO NUMBER	STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER	DIRECTION OF VIEW		
1	Ranger Station (#176)	Interior - visitor information		
. 2	Ranger Station (#176)	Interior - ground floor office		
3	Ranger Station (#176)	Interior - kitchen		
4	Cabin (#177)	Interior - living/bed room		
5	Cabin (#177)	Interior - living/bed room detail		
6	Cabin (#177)	Interior - kitchen		
7	Garage/Trails Office (#482)	Interior		
8	Garage/Trails Office (#482)	Interior		
9	Woodshed (#483)	Interior		
10	Fire Cache (#488)	Interior		
11	Fire Cache (#488)	Interior		

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