United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

Name

historic Bozeman National Fish Hatchery

and/or common Bozeman Fish Cultural Development Center (since 1966)

Location 2.

N/A_ vicinity of

030

 N/A_not for publication

code

museum

religious scientific

other:

X private residence

_ transportation

park

031

130, 1004,00

Bozeman city, town

state

street & number

Montana

Classification 3.

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
district	<u> </u>	_X_ occupied	agriculture
X building(s)	private	unoccupied	commercial
structure	both	work in progress	educational
site	Pubiic Acquisition	Accessible	entertainme
object	in process	yes: restricted	X_government
·	N/A being considered	yes: unrestricted	industrial

code

4050 Bridger Canyon Read

cational ertainment vernment dustrial . militarv no

county Gallatin

Owner of Property 4.

name U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

street & number Room 2538, Department of the Interior

Washington, C.C. 20240 city, town N/A vicinity of state

Location of Legal Description 5.

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Gallatin County Courthouse

Main Street street & number

city, town

Bozeman

state Montana

Representation in Existing Surveys 6.

title	None	has this property been determined eligible? yes	_X_ no
date		federal state county	local
deposit	ory for survey records		

city, town

7. Description

Condition	Check one	
<u>_x</u> excellent	deteriorated unaltered	
good	ruins slightX altered	
fair	unexposed	

Check one _X__ original site ____ moved date - -

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Bozeman National Fish Hatchery has two remaining structures on site of the original 1890s complex: the superintendent's house and nearby bath house. The house is a two story, basically rectangular building, approximately 24' x 30', with a U-shaped veranda to the east. It is a wood frame house in the style of the late 1800's, with its gabled roof's apex facing north and south, a smaller gabled roof off the back side (west) of the house, and dormers to the front and back (east and west). The front side dormer has two double hung windows and a hip roof. The back side dormers are on either side of the smaller gable and are of the shed roof type, each with one double hung window. To the north and south, tall narrow double hung windows are placed two by two on each story. A small circular window is beneath the peak on the north and south ends of the house. The lower gable roof to the rear of the house covers a storm porch and kitchen area, a 12' x 20' addition made within the past thirty years. A brick chimney extends above the high gable from between the rear dormers.

The roof is made of wood shingles. The purlin ends are extended into a slight overhang, and on the peak of the roof a slightly curving wood piece decorates either end. A variety of shingling patterns are used for siding on the house. On the first story, shiplap siding covers the house horizontally. Above, the siding is made of shingles in two different patterns. Decorative features include finely lathed porch posts, the patterning of the shingles, and the scrolled wood pieces on the roof peak.

Inside, the house contains six rooms, an attic and a small cellar. On the first story, there are an entry hallway, a living room, a parlor, a dining room, a kitchen, a toilet and a storm porch. Up a very wide staircase, displaying massive oak newel posts, are two bedrooms and a small bathroom. The cellar used to contain a coal bin in the southeast corner, but it is no longer used for that.

The bath house, to the north and rear of the house, is a rectangular stick-like building approximately 10' x 12'. It has shiplap siding and a gable roof covered with wood shingles. There is one window on the south side, a door and another opening on the front, or east side. An opening has been cut into its main facade, but otherwise the bath house remains unaltered.

8. Significance



Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The superintendent's house and bath cottage at the Bozeman National Fish Hatchery, built ca. 1896, are significant as historic representatives of the oldest operating federal fish hatchery in the northwestern United States. They also represent significant architectural styles of the time.

The Bozeman National Fish Hatchery was one of five such installations established by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for the advancement of the science of fish husbandry. Money was provided by Congress as early as 1891 to investigate establishing a fish rearing station in the Rocky Mountain region. In July 1893, 77 acres at the mouth of Bridger Canyon were purchased from William J. Davies for \$3,500. Two springs, Bridger Creek and a "warm spring" (77 F.) gave the hatchery the necessary water supply to raise and study native fish species. Construction began in 1895. \$35,000 was expended on the structures including the hatchery building (which had a capacity of three million fish), the house for the superintendent of the hatcheries and U.S. Fish Commissioner, Dr. James A. Henshall, a bath house, and carriage sheds. Of these structures, only the superintendent's house and bath cottage are extant on the site.

The station functioned from 1897 until 1966 as a production hatchery providing eggs and fish for fishery management programs throughout Montana. 1902 employees included the Superintendent (salary \$1,500), a fish culturalist, and two laborers. Rainbow trout from this hatchery represent the beginning of the planted stock in Yellowstone National Park and Firehole. Species produced at the station included brook, brown, rainbow and cutthroat trout, and grayling. The station has produced as many as 60,000 1bs. of trout annually, for use in Montana programs. The original hatchery building was enlarged in 1933 to handle expanded operations and was completely replaced in 1966.

Architecturally, the remaining superintendent's house and bath cottage reflect two major domestic stylistic currents active during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The superintendent's house (ca. 1896) represents a late example of Queen Anne Shingle Style. The bath house, where wash tubs were kept before indoor plumbing was added to the main house, provide a good example of "Stick Style" design. Structurally, both the superintendent's house and the bath cottage exhibit an unusual construction technique; the vertical compression stresses are distributed evenly over a series of what appear to be two story studs (in the house) as in balloon frame construction. However, in lieu of traditional 2x4 or 2x6 studs, heavy 4x4 studs, placed 16 inches on center are used throughout. This results in an over-engineered structure for the times--especially when reinforced with diagonal sheathing as is the case in the superintendent's house. It is possible that the framing was directed by government specifications (generally kept on file in the Library of Congress) in order to insure sound construction in the newly created five fish husbandry installations. All five were located in heavy snowfall districts and, therefore, subject to heavy roof loads. Both structures maintain their stylistic integrity.

9. Major Bibliographical References

History of Bozeman and Gallatin Valley, 1899. (current pamphlet from Bozeman National Fish Hatchery)

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U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries: Report of the Commission, 1900. Washington Printers Office.

10. Geographical Data

Quadrangle name <u>Bozemar</u> UMT References	ty <u>approx. ½ acres</u> n Pass		Quadrang	le scale1:62500
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erbal boundary description thin 60 acres owned to ft. sq. It is bound e house driveway, to	by the hatchery the ded to the S by the l the NW and N by cour	natchery road hty highway 29	stricts itsel right-of-way 93 right-of-w	f to an área Sheet , to the E by ay.
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		county		code
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treet & number 15042 Ke	elly Canyon Road	tele	phone (406)	587-1713
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Chief of Registration



Sketched from a May 5, 1982 Aerial Photograph taken by Rick Shibley for the Montana Dept. of Highways, Bridger Canyon Slide Series, Photo # 403-96, Flight #1.

OMB No. 1024-0018

Verbal Boundary Description & Justification:

The Superintendent's Residence and Bath House at the Bozeman National Fish Hatchery are situated at the northernmost end of the hatchery property. Fully mature trees visually shelter these two historic buildings from the more recently constructed hatchery complex. The nominated land upon which these buildings are located is a square parcel, measuring 100' by 100' and centering upon the northwest corner of the residence building. An intermittent creek to the back of the residence has allowed for a dense growth of shrubbery which now serves as a visually discernible northwestern boundary for the nominated property. No non-contributing properties are located within the boundary of the nominated property. See attached site map for further boundary definition.

SW4SW4NW4 Section 34, Township 1 South; Range 6 East

UTM Reference: 12/501700/5060350

Acreage: less than one