National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

	SUPP	LEMENTARY I	LISTING I	RECORD		
NRIS Reference	e Number:	92000333	Date L	isted:	4/10/9	2
Judith River	Ranger Sta	tion				
Property Name)					
Judith Basin	<u>MT</u>					
County	State					
N/A Multiple Name	•					
This property Places in acc	ordance wi	ith the att	ached no	minatio	n docum	entatio
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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

MATERIA E MEGNIFOR

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines* for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property			
historic name Judith R	iver Ranger Station		
other names/site number Judith G	uard Station, 24JT72, I	Region 1 Property	01-15-04-301
2. Location			
street & number Lewis & Clark	NF, Judith Ranger Dist	rict	not for publication
city, town Utica			x vicinity
	MT county Judith	Basin code 04	45 zip code 59452
3. Classification			
Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Res	ources within Property
private	building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
public-local	x district	3	buildings
public-local public-State	site		sites
public-State X public-Federal	structure		2 structures
Public-rederat			
	object	- 3	objects
			ZTotal
Name of related multiple property listing n/a	g:		tributing resources previously
ii/a		listed in the Na	tional Register0
4. State/Federal Agency Certifica	tion		
State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property meet Signature of commenting or other official	· ·	Register criteria. See	o continuation sheet. 2 - 14-92 Date
State or Federal agency and bureau			
5 National Bark Carries Cartifica			
5. National Park Service Certifica	uon		
I, hereby, certify that this property is:			
Dentered in the National Register.	A		
See continuation sheet.	_ lutewill The	<u></u>	4/10/92
determined eligible for the National	·		
Register. See continuation sheet.			
determined not eligible for the			
National Register.			
removed from the National Register			
other, (explain:)			
	Signatur	of the Keener	Date of Action

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Government - government office	vacant/not in use
Domestic - single dwelling and	recreation - outdoor recreation
secondary structures	
7. Description	
Architectural Classification enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
	foundation REALEST CONCRETE
HOUSE (contrib. prop.)	walls log
OTHER: rustic	
	roof shingles, reshingled in 1930s
	other wooden porches, 1908
	brick chimney, replaced after 194
continued:	chimney fire

Other: rustic

GARAGE: (contrib. prop.)

BARN (contributing prop.)

Other: rustic

foundation: concrete

walls: log roof: shingle

foundation: concrete walls: wood siding roof: shingle

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

RANGER STATION AND RESIDENCE (written by Ken Sievert, Hist. Architect)

SITE

The site of the Judith Ranger Station complex is in the timbered foothills along the eastern downslope of the Little Belt range of the Rocky Mountains. Built along a big bend of the Middle Fork of the Judith River, the station is situated in a mountain meadow that is surrounded by ponderosa pine and other conifers. The "pocket" created by the bend in the river is sheltered from the more exposed prairie environment nearby and is oriented to catch the winter sun. The complex includes the station, a horse barn, a single car garage, corrals, and the meadow/pasture. Contemporary restroom facilities are located on the hillside immediately above the garage, and Forest Service picnic tables can be seen near the bank of the river a few hundred yards to the southeast.

The complex was planned in a linear progression: the station is the northeasternmost structure, the garage is located adjacent to the station to the southwest, and the horse barn is considerably further to the southwest of the garage and station. The corral is at the northeast corner of the barn and the pasture extends to the south of the barn down to the banks of the river. A long established road winds down the hill-side to the station from the northeast, continues past the front of the station, and turns to the south to ford the river in front of the station complex. An early day log bridge occurred at this crossing but has been removed.

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RANGER STATION AND RESIDENCE

The Judith Ranger Station is a square (24x24') story-and-a-half log structure with a moderate to steeply sloped pyramidal roof. The simple massing has been supplemented by a full width, open sided hip-roof porch across the main southeast elevation and a shed roof enclosed porch (or lean-to) across the west one-half of the back elevation.

The principal roof has a modest overhang without a fascia, does not have a soffit, and is punctuated by a north-of-center masonry chimney. The underside of the lx sheathing boards and the ends of the rafter tails can be seen under the overhang. The roof covering is sawn 16" standard wood shingles laid random width with normal weather exposure. The hips of the roof are protected by preformed stepped metal ridge flashings. The front porch roof is low slope and is also surfaced with wood shingles to match the principal roof; the hips of the front porch roof are preformed metal flashing to match the principal roof. A plain lx6 fascia articulates the edge of the porch roof. The porch currently has a plywood ceiling. The back porch is protected by a low slope shed roof of wood shingles that does not have a fascia. The porch roof essentially is without an overhang and the edge of the roof is not trimmed.

The walls of the structure are 6" - 10" peeled native softwood logs and the corner cope is an unsophisticated tenon flat half-lap joint. The logs are not nested (coped linearly) and the space between logs is chinked with hand split wood billets supplemented by willow saplings nailed on the outside of the lower log. The saplings act as mortar stops for the lime-mortar dobbing. The dobbing is reinforced with a single strand of barbed wire within the joint. The log walls have been treated and stained.

The pattern of openings in the front (southeast) elevation is asymmetrical: the first floor fenestration includes an entry door right-of-center, a single window left of the door at approximately the third point of the wall, and a pair of windows between the door and the right corner of the building. Second story windows on the front align over the the first floor windows below with the exception that the upper right pair of windows are slightly offset toward the center of the station. The southeast elevation is symmetrical: both floors feature single windows at the quarter points of the walls. The back door entrance to the porch is at the extreme north end of the southwest elevation. The northeast elevation is similar except that the upper floor has only one window at the east quarter point. The rear elevation also has a symmetrical void pattern with windows at the quarter points of the upper floor and a left window and right entry door, respectively, at the quarter points of the lower floor.

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The 8" - 12" logs in the walls are not lapped or notched at the corners but are held in position by vertical corner plank nailed into the log ends; the corner plank from adjacent walls forms a re-entrant shape at each corner of the building. The logs are not nested or seated, the chinking is of wood billet, and the dobbing is lime mortar. The gable end walls of the barn are infilled with vertical ruff-sawn boards; there are no battens and the jointing is not articulated but is a simple butt joint.

A 6' sliding access door for man and horse is centrally located on the southeast wall; a hay luke accesses the hayloft on the south end of the barn. The northeast gabled wall of the structure has been infilled with more recent construction of wood framing and is surfaced with sawn wood shingles that are uniquely deployed horizontally.

A concrete foundation wall can be seen around the perimeter of the structure; the flooring inside is heavy plank. Two horse stalls occur on the northwest side of the interior near the west corner; the northeast end of the plan is a large open space. A ladder in the south corner of the barn accesses the hayloft above. The horse stalls are constructed of solid wood boards on each side of log verticals and are approximately 5' high.

A round corral is located immediately northeast of the barn. According to a local informant, it was built in the 1960s by Doc Cornell, the District Ranger. It is made of wood posts and rails. Hardware is limited to nails, spikes, and hasps at the gates. There is an external chute and two gates. It measures about 40' in diameter. It is not in good condition. It is not counted as either a contributing or non-contributing property on the resource list, due to its insubstantial size and scale and the relatively recent construction date. However, its style and function are compatible with the historic theme of the Station.

GARAGE AT THE JUDITH RANGER STATION

The detached garage at the Judith Ranger Station is a small one-story rectangular utility structure with a moderate-to-steep slope gable roof aligned in the long direction. It measures 24' 3" northwest-southeast by 12' 5" northeast-southwest.

Built to house a single car, the structure has a pair of outswinging vehicular doors in the southeast endwall and a single wood panel passage door on the far north end of the northeast sidewall. A pair of narrow horizontal wood sliding windows are centered on the back (northwest) elevation. Similar sliding windows are found near the south end of the two sidewalls. A small wooden diamond shaped window adorns the gable end of the southeast wall above the garage door.

8. Statement of Significance			
Certifying official has considered the significance o			
Applicable National Register Criteria XA	B XC D		
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	3	□E □F □G	
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instruction architecture conservation politics/government agriculture	ctions)	Period of Significance 1908-1931	Significant Dates
		Cultural Affiliation	
Significant Person n/a		Architect/Builder Myers, Thomas Gublueprints: Mr.	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

CABIN

Historical:

The cabin qualifies for the National Register under Criterion A of 36CFR60.4. This addresses significance based on a site's association with events that have made an important contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The main historic events represented by the cabin include the establishment and operation of an early day Forest Service field office. Areas of significance include conservation, politics and government, and agriculture in the form of timber harvesting and stock grazing. The Ranger arrived at the site in 1906 and built the station himself in 1908. Establishment of the station provided locals with a Forest Service representative, a Ranger, to interpret and administer Forest Service policies regarding public use of newly set aside "federal" timber, water, and mineral resources. These were all crucial issues in that part of the Little Belt Mountains at that time and still.

Architectural:

The cabin exhibits distinctive architectural characteristics, as required by Criterion C of 36CFR60.4 concerning National Register eligibility. It combines locally available materials and simple log cabin technology with more sophisticated materials and technology. Examples of the simple local elements include the logs obtained locally and the crude, pinned building corners. Examples of the sophisticated elements include the pyramid hip roof and interior beadboard and wallpaper. Elements of the overall style, such as the square shape and hip roof, demonstrate the conservation ethic applied to building features. Both conserve materials, although construction of a hip roof is labor intensive. This choice to invest much labor in a structure which represents conservation through both its features and functions is consistent with the ideal image of the Forest Service in its formative years.

9. Major Bibliographical References	
Thompson, Jessie, editor; Early Days in the For Forest Service, Northern Region; Missoula,	est Service; Volume 1; U.S.D.A. MT; 1944, pages 177-183
Weisgerber, Bernie; report on the Judith Guard	Station; June, 1989
INFORMANTS	
Arnott, Ed, long-time area resident, oral inter	views, 1/30/90, 3/29/90
Goodman, Bert, former area resident and Forest 3/2/90, 3/29/90	Service employee, oral interviews,
Knoepke, Esther Hansen, former Station resident	, oral interview, 3/18/90
see continuation sheet	x See continuation sheet
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)	Primary location of additional data:
has been requested	State historic preservation office
previously listed in the National Register	Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark	Local government
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	University Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering	Specify repository:
Record #	Specify repository.
"	
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of property about 9 acres	
Zone Easting Northing	1 2 5 5 4 0 4 0 5 1 8 8 2 8 0 Zone Easting Northing 1 2 5 5 4 2 0 0 5 1 8 8 3 8 0
	x See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description - Point A is the northwest consists on the north fence of the pasture, 335.6 fees on the crest of the ridge northeast of the corresponds to the house. Point D is the fence corner is where the east fence ends at the river.	t northeast of Point A. Point C is al, in line with the east-west fence
	See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification — The boundary includes the house and surrounding land that has historically been Boundaries of this surrounding land are fenced picnic area at the river is included in the boundary been a popular picnic site since the Station	considered as part of the Station. or defined by natural barriers. A ndary because informats indicate it
	See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Ken Sievert, Historical Architect / Kell	
organization Davidson Kuhr Architects	XXXX U.S.D.A. Forest Service
street & number Davidson Building	KNANKE Judith District
city or town Great Falls, MT 59401	state Stanford, MT zip code 59479
phone 1-406-761-2277	phone 1-406-566-2292 date 2/28/9/
date4/4/90	uale 4/40/7/

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Other architectural features contribute to building significance. The front of the cabin displays asymmetrical fenestration upstairs. A double window on the right is opposed by a single one on the left. Also, the door is offset, to the right. Log daubing is reinforced by what appears to be Baker barb wire, a relatively old style with flat barbs. This is tucked into the daubing to hold it together, in place. The ridge caps on the porch roof are roof ridge corner pieces all lined up. The back porch was an add-on done at the time of construction. Roof pitch is steep and the 11:12 ratio is unusual, due to blueprint modifications made by Myers, the builder, at the time of construction.

Bernie Weisgerber, National Park Service Restoration Specialist, was hired to evaluate the complex. He spent three days at the site. He thought that the interior of the cabin was quite significant. This is because the log work was relatively "quick and dirty", compared to the details evident inside. Beadboard forms walls and ceilings and original wallpaper covers other walls and ceilings. Architectural ghosts indicate period doors were recycled, possibly from other locations in the house, and one door was walled over. It is interesting that the cabin was both the Ranger's office and his home. The office was off the living room, in the southwest corner of the house. This is where the stairs lead to the second floor. The tread:riser ratio changes at the stair landing.

BARN:

Historical:

The horse barn derives most of its significance from its context within the site. Forest Archives indicate it was built by Myers in 1909. Construction of the horse barn represents site expansion in a traditional direction: reliance on horses for travel and work in the foothills and mountains. It indicates an orientation to a field approach to the job of Forest Ranger. Of the areas of significance represented by this proposed historic district, conservation and agriculture are most relevant to the Station barn. This is because the barn housed the horses used to do fieldwork related to resource conservation or utilization. Resource utilization often involved livestock grazing or timber sales, both classified as agriculture.

Architectural:

The log barn contributes to the architectural significance of the site, as described by Criterion C of 36CFR60.4. Barn features are included in the Description Section above. Its architectural features are simple and functional. Because it was built later, to serve a different function, its significant features vary from those of the house. Daubing is pure lime mortar, not Portland cement; corners are indented, fixed by nails through milled lumber aligned vertically; the second floor joists supporting the wall are pole. The broad sliding door is centered in the wide south elevation. It has a gable roof. Gable end walls are closed with plain vertical boards, not ship-lapped or sealed with battens.

Because the barn was built by Myers, it represents builder continuity while displaying structural and technical differences, compared to the house.

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SITE BACKGROUND:

There was a sawmill located on the terrace across the Middle Fork from the Station. It had been run by a Mr. Burke, but was abandoned when Myers arrived in 1906. No mill structures remain there today. An informant thought Burke's sawmill may have been associated with the Yogo sapphire mines or mills because other sawmills in the general area were associated with the sapphire operations.

There was a small old cabin on the north terrace of the Middle Fork before the Station was established there. The initial site form indicates it dated to 1876. It is shown on an undated photo. Myers lived in this old cabin when he first arrived in the area, and used it as a garage from the time he built the Station until the present garage was built in 1925. It was located about where the present garage is. Presumably, the old cabin was dismantled to make room for the garage.

No documentation could be found verifying the builder or context of this original cabin. One version of a local story suggests an explanation. Locals report that it is possible the old cabin was built by "Dirty Emil", a squatter at the site in the 1870s. He is alleged to have arrived in the area with many \$20 gold pieces which he buried on the site in a bean pot. He was murdered and vigilantes killed the accused murderer. The alleged gold was never recovered. This story is not widely accepted, however. Other versions of the tale involve Emil, a "hermit", who was thought to have been killed by his partner. The setting for one of these versions was tentatively reported as the terrace across the river from the Station, so it does not appear to explain the background of the original cabin. Neither version can be counted as objective, conventional documentation. Neither the Forest Service nor the county have retained records of the old cabin.

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Korell, Phil, former area resident, oral interview, 2/19/90

Setter, M. Jean, former area resident, oral interviews, 3/2/90, 3/29/90, and 4/12/90

Trask, Bill, former area resident, letter dated 2/21/90

Twiford, Barbara, long-time area resident, oral interview, 1/30/90

Walker, Norman, long-time area resident, oral interviews, 2/8/90 and 3/29/90

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UTM References, cont.:

E: Zone 12, 554230m easting, 5188240m northing

F: Zone 12, 554190m easting, 5188160m northing

G: Zone 12, 554035m easting, 5188130m northing

Verbal Boundary Description, cont.:

Point F is the east edge of the livestock water gap at the river. Point G is the southwest corner of the pasture fence, south southeast of Point A, the starting point.

Legal Location: S 1/2, NW, NE; N 1/2, SW, NE, Sec. 35, T13N, R11E

Measurements: A-B=417.5'

B-C=242.2

C-D=275.6

D-E=359.1'

E-F=434.2'

F-G=442.6'

G-A=375.8'

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JUDITH STATION

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