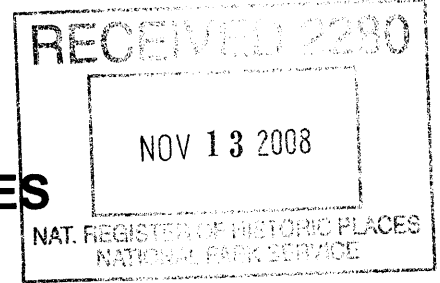




United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

1226



# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

### 1. Name of Property

historic name: Sherwood Lodge

other name/site number:

### 2. Location

street & number: Grist Road, Glacier National Park

city/town: West Glacier

not for publication: n/a  
vicinity: X

state: Montana code: MT county: Flathead code: 029 zip code: 59936

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mark F. Faucher / SHPO  
Signature of certifying official/Title

6/5/2008  
Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency or bureau

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

Mark Faucher  
Signature of commenting or other official

11/13/08  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

[Signature]  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

12/26/2008

**5. Classification**

<b>Ownership of Property:</b> Private	<b>Number of Resources within Property</b> 4		
<b>Category of Property:</b> Building	<b>Contributing</b>	<b>Non-contributing</b>	
<b>Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:</b> 0	2	1	<b>building(s) site(s)</b>
		1	<b>structure(s) objects(s)</b>
<b>Name of related multiple property listing:</b> Recreational Camps on Lake McDonald, 1892-1970	2	2	<b>TOTAL</b>

**6. Function or Use**

<b>Historic Functions:</b>	<b>Current Function:</b>
DOMESTIC: Camp	DOMESTIC: Camp

**7. Description**

<b>Architectural Classification:</b>	<b>MATERIALS:</b>
OTHER: Rustic Style	<b>Foundation:</b> stone
	<b>Walls:</b> logs
	<b>Roof:</b> metal, cedar shakes, asphalt shingles
	<b>Other:</b> cobblestone

**Narrative Description**

Sherwood Lodge, located on the west shore of Lake McDonald in Glacier National Park in Flathead County, Montana, encompasses a main lodge (Sherwood Lodge), a boat house, a garage, and a septic pump house. The property is composed of the northernmost eight lots in Apgar's Glacier Park Cottage Sites subdivision, and lies between the unpaved Grist Road paralleling the lake shore and the lake itself. It shares its north boundary with federal land. The land rises in two slopes away from the pebble beach. The first bank, roughly 20 feet high, levels out to a terrace about 50 feet wide, and then rises again to the road grade. The second bank is closer to 50 feet in height. Mixed conifer woods cloak the entire property except where the trees have been cut away for the buildings. Streams descend the hillside both north and south of the main lodge site. Narrow walkways lined with cobbles lead to the entrances of the main lodge, and also over the streams on small wood plank bridges. One path continues south along the main terrace to the next cabin south, located on Lots 9 and 10 of the subdivision. The main lodge is a one-and-a-half-story log cabin with an irregular plan composed of two rectangular blocks offset from each other, each with its own gabled roof covered in large, heavy cedar shakes. South of the house, a septic pump house constructed of logs and built into the hillside, resembles a homestead-era root cellar. North of the lodge and nearer to the lake stands a three-level log boathouse with its gable roofs aligning along an east-west axis and descending to the beach. North of the boathouse, a low earth retaining wall edges a parking area and turnaround area at the base of the long, steep driveway. A frame, two-bay, frontal gable garage opens onto this area. Between the boathouse and the lodge, a recently built frame deck (built 1998) projects over the beach, but is hidden from view on the lake by the woods surrounding the buildings.

See continuation pages for Section 7

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Sherwood Lodge  
Flathead County, Montana

Page 1

**Sherwood Lodge (main lodge)** (ca.1919, contributing building): Sherwood Lodge, is constructed of unpeeled, notched cedar logs and is roofed with long, heavy cedar shakes. The spaces between the wall logs are daubed with clay. The cabin is composed of two rectangular, one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed blocks offset from one another, with the larger of the two nearer the lake.

This larger east block is side-gabled, with its long east wall facing the lake. Here, the main roof face is extended over an open porch supported by heavy log posts. A kneewall composed of large cobblestones runs along the porch's front edge and stone steps at each end rise to the flagged floor of the porch. An oversized center entrance with a custom-made door of vertical planks opens into the main room of the cabin. This is flanked by windows with eight-light casements capped by two-light fixed transoms above. A three-sided bay with tall, narrow, multi-light casement windows capped by a hipped roof is attached to the south wall of the main block. A large cobblestone chimney projects above the back, or west, wall. On the north wall, the stone knee walls rise to chest height and a smaller stone interior chimney rises between the main block and the slightly smaller west block.

The west block is offset from the main block and its ridgeline parallels that of the main block. It houses the kitchen and service area on the main floor and bedrooms above, and has a separate entrance with a standard-width door opening off a small stone porch. A twelve-light fixed sash allows light into the kitchen. The upper story windows are small six-light casements.

The main door on the east side of the cabin opens into a single large room open to the rafters. Across from the door is a massive chimney composed of large stones occupying much of the back wall. At the north end of the main room, stairs made of half-log treads and a rustic railing of unpeeled logs run along the north wall to small bed chambers and a bathroom in the upper half story. A door opens below the stairs into the stone-walled "chimney" room in the northeast corner of the building. This has a stone fireplace on its west wall and windows set in deep recesses. The kitchen, painted a bright yellow, is reached by a door in the west wall of the main block. A bright green is used elsewhere in the house. The lodge is furnished largely with hand-made rustic-style tables, chairs, bedsteads, and chandeliers built of narrow caliper, unpeeled logs. These were built especially for the house, and many pieces will not fit through the door jambs as they were made in place.

**Boathouse** (built ca.1917, contributing building): North of the main lodge, the boathouse cascades down the lower bank to lake from the level of the house in three rectangular plan, single-story, gable-roofed blocks built of notched, unpeeled logs daubed with clay. The axes of the three blocks' roofs align east-west, with the lowest block set on the beach above the high water mark. The second block rests about halfway up the slope rising from the lake, and third is set just below the elevation of the terrace where the lodge is built. A walkway with a rustic log railing connects the boathouse with the driveway turnaround. The walkway wraps around the south side of the building and descends by stairs to the second level. The boathouse has windows with paired, horizontally sliding six-light sash. The doors are stock paneled doors with sheets of bark tacked to them. This building has been newly roofed with corrugated sheet metal. Its concrete foundation replaced an earlier one in the 1950s.

**Garage** (ca.1960, non-contributing building): The two-bay, frontal gable, frame with milled log siding stands on the north side of the turnaround at the bottom of the driveway.

**Septic pump house** (ca.1970, non-contributing structure): The septic pumphouse is a small log building with a heavy wooden door dug into the hillside south of the house to shelter the septic pump.

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**8. Statement of Significance**


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**Applicable National Register Criteria:** A and C

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):**

**Significant Person(s):**

**Cultural Affiliation:** European-American

**Areas of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation;  
Architecture

**Period(s) of Significance:** ca.1919-1956

**Significant Dates:** ca. 1919

**Architect/Builder:** W. Horace Austin/Edward J. Cruger,  
Peter Aubert, Martin Sibley

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**Narrative Statement of Significance**

Sherwood Lodge is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the lodge is a representative example of a recreational camp on Lake McDonald in Glacier National Park, Flathead County, Montana. The Glacier National Park Multiple Property Document (MPD) for "Recreational Camps on Lake McDonald, 1895-1970" provides the historic context for the development of such wilderness recreational properties. Built in the late 1910s, Sherwood Lodge is characteristic of the family camps constructed during the first quarter of the twentieth century by wealthy people who bought land from homesteaders and built summer retreats around Lake McDonald. These camps exemplified a national trend in vacationing in this period when some people sought rustic respites from working life, mostly in urban areas. The MPD also describes the architecture associated with such properties on Lake McDonald. Like many camp buildings constructed in this era Sherwood Lodge and its boathouse are built in the Rustic Style of notched logs with clay daubing. The main lodge was designed by Long Beach, California, architect W. Horace Austin; Edward J. Cruger, a locally notable builder of log cabins, headed the building crew that gave Austin's plans physical form.

**Summary History of Development**

James W. Sherwood was born in 1871 in Anoka, Minnesota. He attended school in Minneapolis when his family moved there. He moved west to Montana as a representative and branch manager in Helena, Butte, and Anaconda for the Royal Milling Co. During the 1890s, the Montana plains were increasingly developed for large scale wheat production following the opening of the Great Northern Railway between Minneapolis and Seattle. Flour mills followed close behind, and so did Sherwood. In 1905, he became manager of the Royal Milling Co. and Kalispell Flour Mills Co. in Great Falls. Fourteen years later, in 1919, he was the manager of the Rocky Mountain Elevator Co., the Royal Milling Co., and Kalispell Flour Mills Co. He was appointed president of the Montana Companies for General Mills in 1928, when General Mills formed. He retired the following year, but remained a major stock holder and a director for the rest of his life.<sup>1</sup>

See continuation pages for Section 8

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<sup>1</sup> Richard Slater, e-mail to author, 5 August 2005.

Sherwood Lodge

Flathead County, Montana

Name of Property

County and State

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

See continuation pages

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

**Primary Location of Additional Data:**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) 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 Glacier National Park Archives

designated a National Historic Landmark

Local government

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

University

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Other – National Archives, Denver

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property:** 1.75 acres

**UTM References:**

**Zone**

**Easting**

**Northing**

(NAD27)

12

278971

5380094

**Verbal Boundary Description**

Sherwood Lodge is located on Lots 1 through 8 of Apgar's Glacier Park Cottage Sites Subdivision platted between Grist Road and Lake McDonald on the west side of the lake. The subdivision is located in Section 14, Township 32 West, Range 19 North.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary is drawn to encompass the current Sherwood Lodge property.

**11. Form Prepared By**

**name/title:** Jessie A. Ravage

**organization:**

**date:** 10 February 2006

**street & number:** 34 Delaware Street

**telephone:** 607-547-9507

**city or town:** Cooperstown

**state:** New York

**zip code:** 13326

**Property Owner**

**name/title:** Lorraine C. Moore Trust

**street & number:** 17439 Anona Ct.

**city or town:** Grass Valley

**state:** CA

**zip code:** 95949

**Additional Documentation**

See continuation pages, photographs, and maps

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Sherwood Lodge  
Flathead County, Montana

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Sherwood and his wife Clara probably met noted Montana artist Charlie Russell when they moved to Great Falls; family history holds that Russell introduced Sherwood to Lake McDonald. Russell and his wife Nancy probably began building their cabin between 1905 and 1910 on the west shore of the lake on land that was part of the Milo B. Apgar homestead, by then owned by his son.<sup>2</sup> Milo Apgar came to Lake McDonald in June 1891 from Great Falls with Charles Howes, following the Great Northern Railway's tote road through Marias Pass. Apgar took over Frank C. Geduhn's claim west of the McDonald Creek outlet of the lake in 1892, when Geduhn moved to the north end of the lake.<sup>3</sup> Apgar's son, Harvey Dimon or "H.D.", joined his parents at Lake McDonald in 1895, and Milo died the following year.<sup>4</sup> H.D. and his wife Jessie Cunningham Apgar became sole owners of the patented homestead in 1908.<sup>5</sup>

The Apgars were among the area's most eager entrepreneurs in the growing tourist business. By the turn of the century, they were already operating a successful cabin resort east of the outlet. Recognizing the potential value of the homestead's half-mile of lakefront, H.D. and Jessie platted and filed Apgar's Glacier Park Cottages subdivision in Flathead County in 1914 dividing it into building sites, each with 50 feet of shoreline. The Russells' slightly wider lots "A" and "B" were near the middle of the plat. Twenty-eight lots extended north from there. The Russells acquired the first two, and James Sherwood filed deeds for the remaining 26 in two purchases in 1920. He bought Lots 1, 2, and 3 at the north end from Maud and Nannie Baker. He purchased Lots 4 through 26 directly from H.D. and Jessie Apgar on the 7<sup>th</sup> of January 1920.<sup>6</sup>

Sherwood retained W. Horace Austin (1881-1942), an architect from Long Beach, California, to design Sherwood Lodge. Austin was well-established in Long Beach by this period, but it is unclear why or how Sherwood chose him. Like many practitioners of his day, Austin worked in a variety of styles. By the early 1920s, he was designing large municipal commissions, and had apparently moved away from the more modest Craftsman-style domestic projects that gained him his livelihood through the early 1910s.<sup>7</sup> His Sherwood Lodge design, however, uses scale, forms and motifs drawn from the Craftsman taste. It is the only log building he is known to have designed. The Sherwood family still has a set of Austin's drawings (undated).

Like most summer cabins built on Lake McDonald's shores in the pre-World War II era, Sherwood Lodge is constructed of notched, unpeeled cedar logs, stone, and cedar shakes obtained locally. Some of the large stones in the lodge's main hearth were hauled from the north end of the lake, but the stones in the foundation and knee walls were found more locally. The casements and the paneled doors appear to be mill stock, probably bought in Columbia Falls, where there were several mills operating. The large, heavy front door was surely made on site. In common with other cabins, Sherwood Lodge was oriented to the lake, with its main room on the lake side opening onto a shed-roofed porch spanning much of that façade. It was set back from the shore among the trees so that while it commanded a view of the lake, a person on the lake could see little of the cabin. But, the Lodge's plan, with its hip-roofed, three-sided bay window at the south end of the main block, its irregular footprint, and its complex

<sup>2</sup> This date is not substantiated by deed research. *The History of Apgar* assembled by Leona Harrington's students at the Apgar School states that the Russells built with H.D. Apgar's permission in 1908 before they obtained their deed to Lots A and B in 1917. Lots A and B have more lake frontage and intervene between Blocks 1 and 2, suggesting they preceded the 1914 subdivision.

<sup>3</sup> L.O. Vaught, *History of Glacier* (unpublished manuscript, n.d.): 408. (Glacier National Park Archives (GNPA): West Glacier, Montana)

<sup>4</sup> Kelly Apgar. Telephone interview with author, November 2005.

<sup>5</sup> *Book of Deeds 84/334*. U.S.A. to Heirs of Milo B. Apgar; *109/384*, H.D. and Jessie Apgar and Phebe and Paul Giaccopazzi to Frank Kelly; and *109/385*, Frank Kelly to H.D. Apgar, 22 October 1908. (County Clerk and Recorder's Office, Flathead County, Kalispell, Montana)

<sup>6</sup> *Book of Deeds 170/25*. (County Clerk and Recorder's Office, Flathead County, Kalispell, Montana) and *Subdivision Book "A," Apgar's Glacier Park Cottage Sites Subdivision* (Plat Room, Flathead County, Kalispell, Montana)

<sup>7</sup> Louise Ivers, *An Architectural Stylist, W. Horace Austin and Eclecticism in California* (Dominguez Hills, California: University Art Gallery, 2005): 4-5.

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roof design set this building apart from other privately built family cabins of the period, which had much simpler plans and rooflines. The detailing, including the deep, open porch with the prominent stone knee wall, the massive chimneys and the “nook-and-cranny” feel of the interior all derive from the rustic aspect of the Craftsman taste popular through the first quarter of the twentieth century, but are more elaborate than any others around the lake. The interior, with its carefully chosen deep earth tone paint colors, stone chimneys, and wide, half-log steps boast a level of finish and design more costly than that of most of the other cabins.

The three-level log boathouse was built before the house.<sup>8</sup> Unlike the handful of other boathouses found at Lake McDonald, this three-level structure was designed with living space as well as boat storage. The upper two blocks, each built on a slightly higher level than the one below, are equipped with windows, and an open porch wraps the top level. The second level was called the “Delco Room” for the batteries stored there to power the generator that once provided electricity to the camp.<sup>9</sup>

The quality of execution of Austin’s design attests to high degree of skill of the building crew, headed by locally noted log cabin builder, Edward J. Cruger. Cruger was the son of Lydia Cruger Comeau and stepson of Denis Comeau, who homesteaded on the east side of the lake in the early 1890s. Eddie, as he was called, ran pack strings with Denis, but also developed considerable expertise as a builder on Lake McDonald. In this period, he built cabins and lodges for numerous new landowners, including Senator Thomas J. Walsh and Robert E. McDonnell. By the late 1920s, Cruger was working for the park as a master carpenter, where he continued well into the 1950s. His Sherwood Lodge crew included three Apgar village residents—Peter “Gus” Aubert, Asa Powell, Sr., and Martin Sibley. Aubert was a partner in the Intermountain Hotel Company and had a house and a cabin in Apgar by the time of the Half Moon Fire of 1929.<sup>10</sup> Sibley and Powell had settled in Apgar at roughly the same time, in the mid-1910s, on house lots bought from homesteader Charles Howes.<sup>11</sup> Sherwood family history states that the crew occupied the boat house while building the lodge, although this may have been intermittent as at least three of them owned houses less than a mile distant. What is clear is that they possessed a high degree of talent and ability. In addition to building the lodge and the boathouse, they also built nearly all of the lodge’s furniture using small caliper logs to make bedsteads, tables, chairs, and chandeliers, some of which cannot be taken out through the openings.

James W. Sherwood visited Sherwood Lodge throughout his life. In the early 1920s, he transferred twelve of the original 26 lots from the south end of the property to other Great Falls people. Vera M. Thelen, wife of a Great Falls lawyer Jonathan N. Thelen, acquired Lots 15 through 21, while Anna E. Coulter, wife of Great Falls ear, nose, and throat specialist Dr. C.F. Coulter, acquired title to Lots 22 through 26.<sup>12</sup> The Coulters built a cabin, which they used for many years.<sup>13</sup> In 1961, the federal government acquired the property from their daughter, Margaret Verharen, and demolished the buildings. The cobblestone and concrete pier foundations mark the spot. The Thelens sold their land to the government in 1956.<sup>14</sup> James W. Sherwood was widowed twice, and his third wife, Mabel, outlived him and acquired Lots 11 through 14 in 1941. She sold these in 1953 to Arnold R. Menzel, which in turn he sold to Henry and Charlotte Piepenkotter. They sold the lots to the government in 1967, but retained a life estate until 1974. David and Patricia Henderson, relations of Glacier Park’s commissioner Margaret Lindsay

<sup>8</sup> Richard Slater, e-mail to the author, 5 August 2005.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> Peter Aubert, *History of Apgar*, 9.

<sup>11</sup> *Plat Book for Section 23, Township 32 West, Range 19 North.* (Plat Room, Flathead County Courthouse, Kalipsell, Montana)

<sup>12</sup> *Subdivision Book “A.”*

<sup>13</sup> Mary O. Coulter, *History of Apgar*, 30-31.

<sup>14</sup> *Subdivision Book “A.”*



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during the 1950s, acquired Lots 13 and 14, where they built the cabin still standing there today. They sold to Harriet and Clayton Fox in 1961. Mrs. Fox uses the property under a life estate with the government.<sup>15</sup>

James Sherwood's son, James, Jr., inherited Sherwood Lodge and the surrounding property in 1943. By the time James, Jr., married his third wife, Lorraine Slater Sherwood (b.1911) in 1955, Sherwood Lodge suffered from disuse. James and Lorraine Sherwood, along with her two children from her first marriage, Richard and Saranne (b.1937 and 1940 respectively), visited annually and worked on rehabilitating the buildings. Richard Slater helped replace the boathouse's failing foundation with concrete in the mid-1950s.<sup>16</sup> They added the two-bay garage in the 1960s, and in the 1970s, a septic pump housed in a log building dug into the hillside south of the house built by Austin Weikert, another noted builder in the area.<sup>17</sup> While designed for a modern use, the latter structure resembles the root cellars built by some early twentieth century residents.

During this period, there was a regular social round at the south end of the lake, including the Sherwoods, the Athearns, and the Grubers. Less immediate, perhaps, were the Hoglunds with a camp just west of McDonald Creek; the Peppers, who rented east of Apgar village; and Robert E. McDonnell, who owned a cabin northeast of the Glacier Hotel, now Lake McDonald Lodge, near the head of the lake. When the park began redesigning the Apgar waterfront in the mid-1960s, Sherwood sold Lots 9 and 10 to James Athearn, who grew up in Apgar and retained a summer property near the present day amphitheater and campground. Athearn built a new cabin on the lots in 1970.

Lorraine Slater Sherwood inherited the Sherwood Lodge property when her husband died in 1979. Mrs. Sherwood married a third time, becoming Lorraine Moore. Until recently, she continued to visit Sherwood Lodge. Her son and daughter (James W. Sherwood, Jr.'s, stepchildren), Richard Slater and Saranne Slater Shillinglaw, share use of the property with James Sherwood's youngest son, Richard Sherwood (b.1954).

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<sup>15</sup> *Subdivision Book "A."*

<sup>16</sup> Richard Slater, e-mail to author, 5 August 2005.

<sup>17</sup> Richard Slater, e-mail to author, 6 August 2005.

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National Park Service

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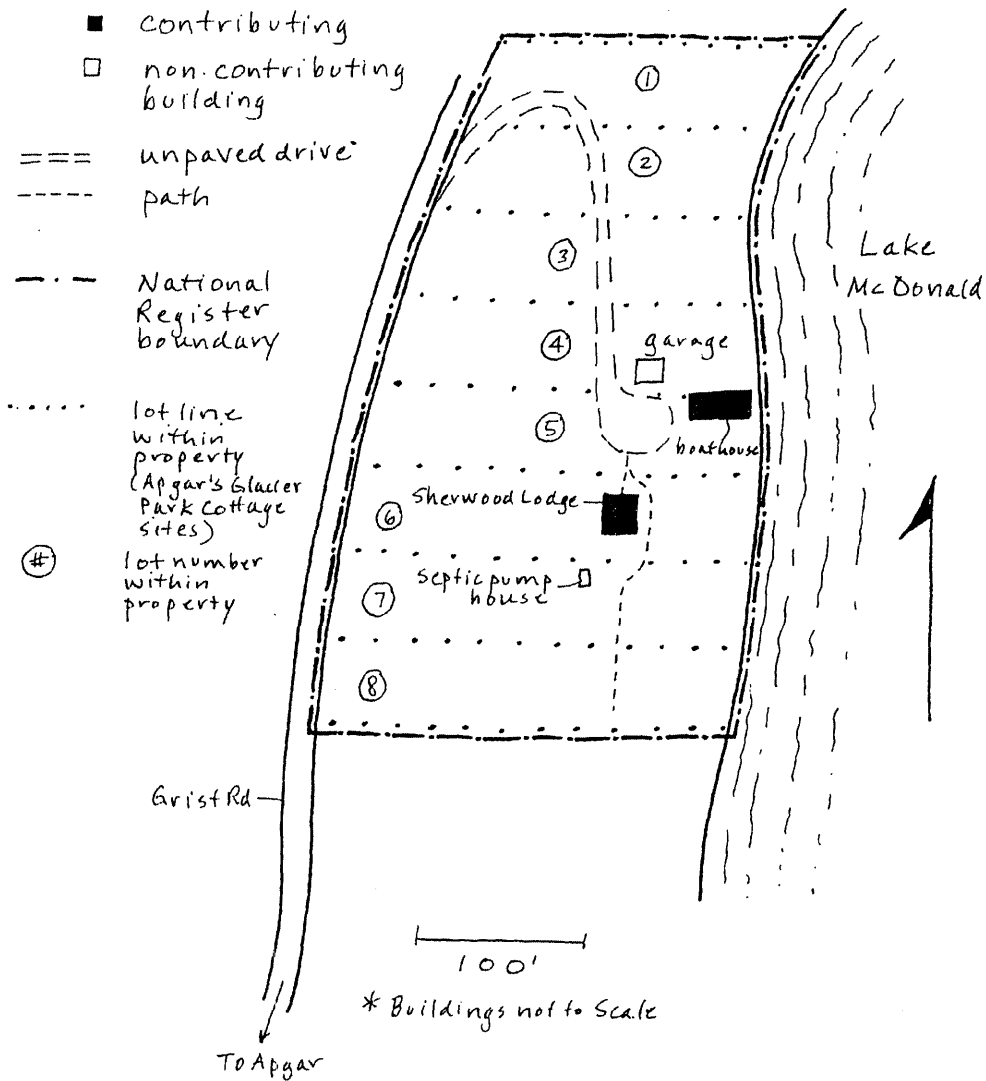
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Flathead County, Montana

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# SHERWOOD LODGE

Glacier National Park, Flathead County, Montana



Jessie Ravage 2006

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**Photographs**

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Flathead County, Montana**

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**Photographs**

The following information applies to all photographs listed below:

Photographer: Jessie Ravage

Date of photograph: July 2005

Location of negative: Glacier National Park Archives

**Sherwood Lodge (main cabin)**

Flathead County, Montana

View of Sherwood Lodge showing north elevation and lakeside porch on east, or front

Photograph No.1

**Sherwood Lodge (main cabin)**

Flathead County, Montana

View of southeast (front) corner of Sherwood Lodge; bridge over stream at south end of house in left foreground

Photograph No.2

**Boathouse, Sherwood Lodge**

Flathead County, Montana

View of east (front) and north sides of boathouse from Lake McDonald

Photograph No.3

**Boathouse, Sherwood Lodge**

Flathead County, Montana

View of east (front) and south sides of boat house from beach southeast of the boathouse

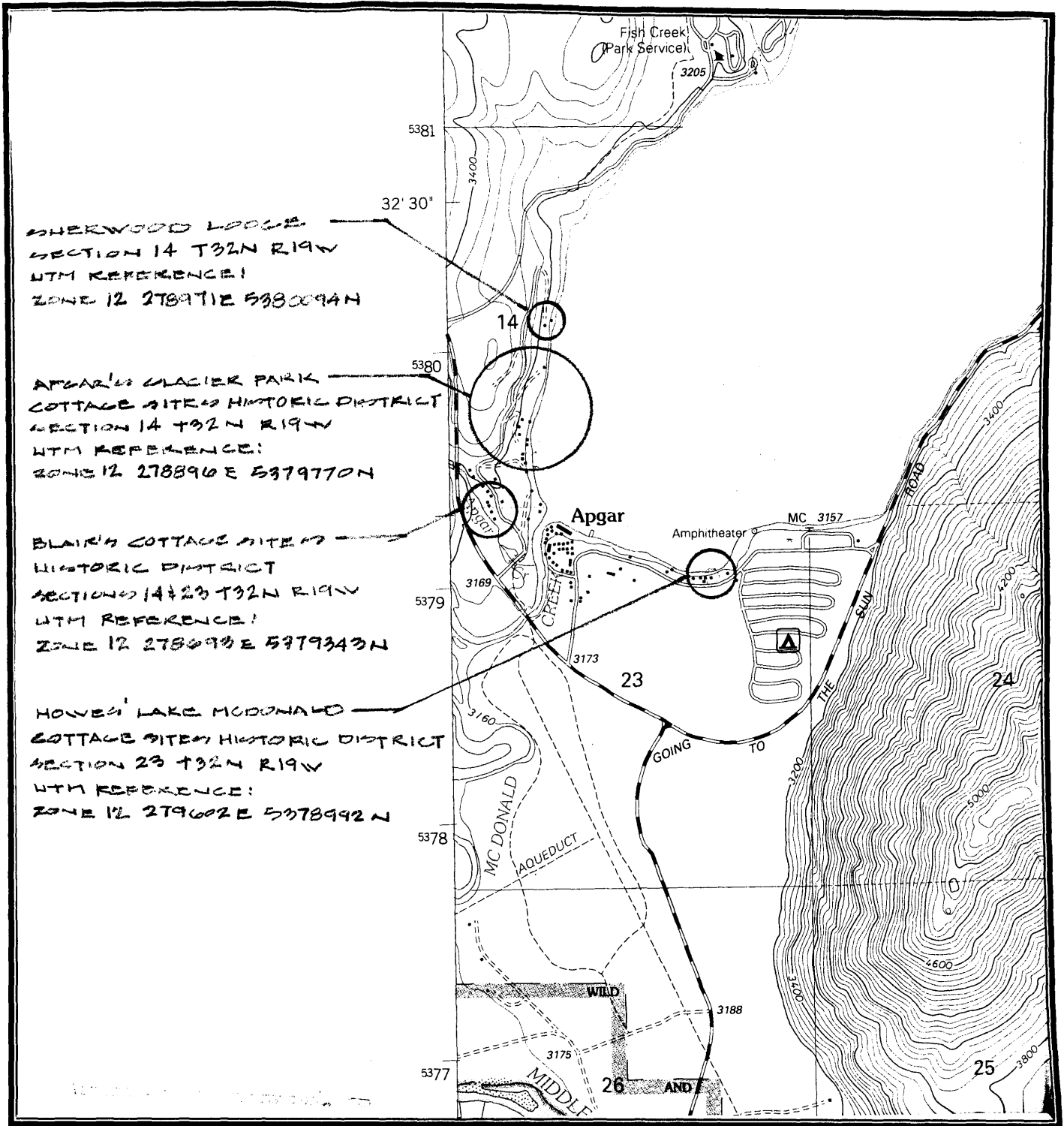
Photograph No.4

**Septic pump house, Sherwood Lodge**

Flathead County, Montana

View of east (front) side of septic pumphouse south of main cabin

Photograph No.5



Sherwood Lodge  
 Recreational Camps on Lake McDonald MPD  
 Flathead County, MT  
 UTM's (NAD 27): Zone 12, Easting 278971 Northing 5380094  
 Section 14, Township 32 West, Range 19 North (Montana Prime Meridian)  
 Lake McDonald West Quadrangle