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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC: MULTIPLE RESOURCE SUBMISSION FOR HISTORICALLY AND ARCHITECTURALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Glacier National Park — n/a NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: West Glacier — X VICINITY OF — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 1

STATE: Montana — CODE: 30 — COUNTY: Flathead — CODE: 029

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	_AGRICULTURE	_MUSEUM
_BUILDING(S)	_PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	_COMMERCIAL	X PARK
_STRUCTURE	_BOTH	_WORK IN PROGRESS	_EDUCATIONAL	_PRIVATE RESIDENCE
_SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	_ENTERTAINMENT	_RELIGIOUS
_OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	_SCIENTIFIC
x Multiple	_BEING CONSIDERED	_YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
Resource	x n/a	_NO	_MILITARY	_OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region

STREET & NUMBER
655 Parfet Street; P.O. Box 25287

CITY, TOWN: Denver — VICINITY OF — STATE: CO 80225

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Glacier National Park Headquarters

STREET & NUMBER: n/a

CITY, TOWN: West Glacier — STATE: MT

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
List of Classified Structures (LCS)

DATE
Oliveri 1975; HRA 1982 — X FEDERAL _STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region

CITY, TOWN: Denver — STATE: CO

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	X MOVED DATE n/a
X FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Glacier National Park is located in Flathead and Glacier Counties in northwestern Montana, along the United States-Canada border and the Continental Divide. Three major drainages converge in this area. Melting snows from Triple Divide Peak drain into the Pacific Ocean via the Flathead and Columbia Rivers; into the Atlantic Ocean via the Missouri-Mississippi River systems to the Gulf of Mexico; and into Hudson Bay via the St. Mary and Saskatchewan Rivers. Glacier Park covers a little over 1 million acres and joins its Canadian counterpart, Waterton Lakes National Park, the combined parks being known as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. It was created by the combined efforts of Canadian and American Rotarians. The two Parks are woven together by a network of trail systems and international waterways. The east side of Glacier National Park is bounded by the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, while on the south and west sides, it is bounded by the Flathead and Lewis and Clark National Forests. The primary features of Glacier National Park are the spectacular mountain scenery, glaciers and glacial sculpturing, mountain lakes, wild flowers, and a wide variety of wildlife.

The following structures, complexes, districts, and sites are included in the Multiple Resource Nomination for Glacier National Park. Separate cover pages describe the relationship of each structural group to the major themes of park development, and their relationship to the natural and man-made environment. Individual forms for each structure present information on location, classification, architectural description, historical development, integrity and significance, and bibliographic reference. More detailed information on the general historical significance of the park structures is provided under Item 8, Significance.

Ranger Stations

Belly River Ranger Station Historic District
Bowman Lake Ranger Station
East Glacier Ranger Station Historic District
Kintla Lake Ranger Station
Kishenehn Ranger Station Historic District
Logging Creek Ranger Station Historic District
Polebridge Ranger Station Historic District
St. Mary Ranger Station
Sherburne Ranger Station Historic District
Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District
Upper Lake McDonald Ranger Station Historic District
Walton Ranger Station Historic District

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Patrol, Snowshoe, and Backcountry Cabins

- Bowman Lake Patrol Cabin
- Fielding Snowshoe Patrol Cabin
- Ford Creek Patrol Cabin
- Logan Creek Patrol Cabin
- Upper Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin
- Lower Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin (& Boathouse)
- Upper Nyack Creek Snowshoe Cabin
- Lower Nyack Creek Snowshoe Cabin
- Upper Park Creek Patrol Cabin
- Lower Park Creek Patrol Cabin
- Pass Creek Snowshoe Cabin
- Quartz Lake Patrol Cabin
- Slide Lake Patrol Cabin (& Woodshed)
- Upper Kintla Lake Patrol Cabin

Fire Lookouts

- Apgar
- Heaven's Peak
- Huckleberry
- Loneman
- Mount Brown
- Numa Ridge
- Scalplock
- Swiftcurrent

Miscellaneous Structures and Sites

- Gunsight Pass Shelter
- Ptarmigan Tunnel
- Two Medicine General Store
- Nyack Ranger Station Barn and Fire Cache
- McCarthy Homestead

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	X LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	X ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	X EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	X TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES n/a BUILDER/ARCHITECT n/a

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of historic resources in Glacier National Park is their relationship to prominent themes in park history: early exploration and settlement; creation and expansion of tourism; and extension of administrative control. Homestead structures and the remains of early twentieth century oil exploration enterprises reflect the pre-Park (1910) period of settlement in the North Fork of the Flathead River valley. The distinctive hotels and chalets of Glacier and the unique engineering resource of the Going-to-the-Sun Highway evidence the park's primary attraction as a tourist retreat. Park officials have been concerned for minimizing intrusions on the beauty of Glacier by their use of rustic architecture and the placement of administrative buildings. The structures included in the multiple resource nomination for Glacier National Park exemplify the development of these major historical themes.[1]

The Early Development of Glacier National Park

Before the 1880s, white exploration in the rugged Glacier area often was contemplated, seldom attempted, and rarely resulted in significant success. The promise of mineral wealth drew some of the first adventurers to the area now known as Glacier National Park. These prospectors settled briefly in mining camps such as Altyn and drifted to areas of short-lived strikes. Prior to the creation of Glacier National Park (in 1910), miners filed almost 2,000 mineral claims within what are now the Park boundaries. The possibility of substantial mineral deposits and oil fields lured individuals and organized mining interests to both the east and west slopes of the Continental Divide. Many initial wagon roads in Glacier's eastern valleys and along the North Fork of the Flathead River resulted from ore extraction and oil-drilling enterprises. The dilapidated remains of unprofitable ventures such as the Cracker Lake Mine and the Butte Oil Well recall this era of Glacier's pre-Park history.

In contrast to the minimal success in mineral and oil exploration, completion of the Great Northern Railroad produced immediate and significant consequences. In July 1893, James J. Hill's Great Northern Railroad railroad reached the West Coast. Crossing the Continental Divide through Marias Pass, the Great Northern obtained a right-of-way through the mountains that later formed the southern boundary of Glacier

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[1]References consulted in researching the history and architectural history of Glacier National Park are cited in Item 9.

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National Park. The railroad's penetration of Montana's northwestern mountains opened the fertile northern valleys to settlement. Completion of the railroad attracted homesteaders to northwestern Montana. Settlers whose claims included the lands in the Middle and North Fork valleys survived the harsh environment by practicing subsistence farming and by supplementing their incomes with seasonal employment. These settlers established several small towns in the area, such as Havreville and Lubec. A number of the turn-of-the-century homesteads in the North Fork Valley were in what is now Glacier National Park. Of the more than two dozen proven homesteads within Park boundaries, only a few, such as the McCarthy homestead, retain a significant portion of their architectural integrity.

Before the Great Northern reached Belton, at the west entrance to Glacier National Park, enterprising individuals conveyed their belongings over the railroad's "tote road" to the base of Lake McDonald, within the Park's boundaries. Some of the early settlers saw the possibility of attracting tourism to the scenic valley. By 1896, valley residents such as Milo B. Apgar, Charlie Howe, and Frank Geduhn offered services at both ends of Lake McDonald, including cabins, meals, horses, boats, and guided tours. By the early 1900s, local developers demonstrated that the area could support subsistence homesteading and seasonal tourism. After the establishment of Glacier National Park in 1910, many of these men expanded their accommodations, establishing viable businesses based entirely on seasonal tourism.

The primitive character of these local operations was altered by the actions of the Columbia Falls' fur trader and hotel owner, John E. Lewis. Lewis purchased George Snyder's Glacier Hotel and property located on the east shore at the upper end of Lake McDonald in 1906. The following year, he constructed several cabins nearby. After Glacier was designated a national park in 1910, the growing tourist population prompted Lewis to remove the old Snyder hotel and build a new, larger hotel in 1913-1914. Lewis's three-story hotel, with its surrounding cabins, represented the most ambitious and impressive private hotel venture within the Park. Frank Kelly's cabins at the north end of Lake McDonald were well constructed, tastefully designed log cabins that provided comfortable accommodations for summer visitors. Kelly also operated a fleet of boats between Apgar and his "Kelly Camp" that served during the 1910s as the only transportation link to the upper part of Lake McDonald for tourists as well as Park personnel.

As a contemporary to individual involvement in the tourist industry, Louis Hill, the son of James J. Hill and president of the Great Northern Railway Company, focused his attention on hotel development in Glacier, a commitment which endured for fifty

years. With the Park's establishment in 1910, the Great Northern Hotel Company, a subsidiary of the railroad, expanded into an extensive tourist business. The company constructed a complex of eleven chalets and two grand hotels between 1911 and 1917. Use of locally available and compatible materials in a European chalet/alpine mode produced a unique vernacular architecture which is sympathetic to the mountainous environment. The Department of the Interior welcomed Hill's business venture because meager federal budgets prohibited federal sponsorship of Park development.

Administration and Management

Before Glacier's designation as a national park in 1910, the U.S. Forest Service administered the area as part of the Lewis and Clark and Flathead National Forests. Besides providing fire protection, the duties of the early rangers included warding off game poachers, illegal homesteaders, and timber thieves. Rangers also were responsible for establishing a rudimentary system of stations and access trails within the national forest. In the 1910s, to facilitate the rangers' supervisory functions, Park administrators began establishing ranger stations at strategic locations throughout the Park. These stations usually consisted of a ranger residence/office and a woodshed, with additional structures added as needed.

Initially, the design of the stations was not standardized and, depending on the builder, floor plans differed. After the creation of the Park Service office of engineering and architecture, an attempt was made to implement uniform plans throughout the various regions. The ranger stations constructed between 1920 and 1940 evidence similar design, though differences occur depending on the availability of materials and the contractor who built the structures. Thus, there is a diversity of building styles throughout the Park because some ranger stations still in service today were constructed prior to the establishment of more uniform building plans.

Since rangers regularly left their stations to monitor wildlife conditions and to guard against illegal hunting and trapping, small, one-room shelters known as snowshoe or patrol cabins, containing beds, provisions, a stove, and emergency supplies, were constructed at regular intervals throughout the Park. Thus, rangers on patrol could travel light and oversee their districts without having to return to the station each night. Minor differences in detail characterize the back-country patrol cabins. Most feature generous porch overhangs and log construction. Because view and visitor accessibility were not important considerations in locating these cabins, many were built close to park trails, yet were hidden by vegetation. Fire caches, likewise, were located with small quantities of firefighting equipment at strategic points throughout the Park. Equipment from the caches could be used to suppress a fire before the main firefighting unit reached the scene.

The establishment of ranger stations, patrol cabins, fire caches, and other administrative sites was hampered during the early years of Glacier Park's development because of a lack of congressional funding. Thus, inadequate funding retarded implementation of the plan and it was not until the late 1930s, with the construction of the Swiftcurrent Ranger Station (1938), the Swiftcurrent Fire Lookout (1936), and the Pass Creek Snowshoe Cabin (1938) that the management plan was fully implemented. Despite the later date of construction of these facilities, they represented the completion of a plan for park management formulated early in the Park's development. Moreover, Park officials made a determined effort to ensure that the design and building materials used in these later additions were compatible with the administrative facilities constructed earlier.

Also, during the first several years of the Park's existence, the primary concern was to develop a system of roads and trails that would open the Park to visitors. When Glacier National Park was established in 1910 (Public Law 171), Major William R. Logan assumed responsibility as Superintendent of Road and Trail Construction. When Logan arrived in Glacier in early August 1910, one of Montana's worst forest fires in recorded history raged throughout the western mountains, including portions of the Park. Monitoring and supervising fire-fighting crews consumed most of Logan's time for the rest of that month. Suppressing the fire proved difficult and often impossible in some areas of the Park because of a lack of adequate trails and roads. Thus, in his first annual report, Logan emphasized the need for constructing trails into previously inaccessible areas to increase fire protection. In addition, Logan noted that building more trails also would enable the rangers to more closely monitor animal and human activities within the Park.[2]

Unfortunately, appropriations for the management of Glacier National Park during Logan's tenure and the tenure of his successors into the late 1930s proved inadequate. In 1911, Congress allocated a meager $15,000 for managing the 1-million-acre park. The financial involvement of the Glacier Park Hotel Company (a subsidiary of the Great Northern Railway), in the future of the Park helped to ameliorate conditions on the east side of Glacier. Louis Hill envisioned in Glacier a European-style public park that catered to a type of recreation-minded American who would eagerly pay to enjoy the advantages of a rigorous outdoor vacation, while taking advantage of the comfortable Swiss-style accommodations that Hill's company sought to provide. In addition to constructing accommodations for visitors, Hill realized the necessity of providing a network of roads and trails that would facilitate moving visitors into, through, and out of the Park. Thus, he was eager to subsidize the construction of the required transportation routes. Park administrators, including Logan, took advantage of Hill's vision. However, Hill's financial commitment to Park road and trail construction and improvement was almost wholly devoted to the east side of the Park. Between 1912 and 1915, the Glacier Park Hotel Company constructed a large hotel at Midvale (East Glacier) and seven smaller chalets in strategic loca-

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[2]"Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Glacier National Park," 1911, p. 11. (Hereinafter cited as "Annual Report, Glacier.")

tions. Of these hotels, only Sperry Glacier and Granite Park Chalets were located west of the Continental Divide, and both were connected to Hill's east-side facilities by a well-maintained trail system.[3]

Hill's road and trail maintenance program in East Glacier enabled park officials to utilize congressional appropriations to establish administrative sites. The location of Hill's hotels and chalets in East Glacier during the 1910s and 1920s influenced the selection of sites for administration-related facilities, including ranger stations and patrol cabins. All of the ranger stations constructed on the east or south sides of the Park prior to 1920 (Two Medicine, St. Mary, Belly River, Lubec, Kennedy, McDermott, Fielding, Nyack, Paola, and Cut Bank Entrance) were built in areas paralleling the Great Northern Railroad or areas frequented by the visitors using Hill's accommodations.

The administration and development of the western portion of Glacier National Park between 1910 and the late 1930s differed significantly from East Glacier. Hill's steadfast refusal to become financially involved in West Glacier forced Park officials to rely solely on congressional appropriations to provide the requisite roads and trails, in addition to the administrative facilities. Moreover, the presence of private landowners within the Park boundaries, primarily near Lake McDonald and along the North Fork of the Flathead River, continually plagued Park officials. As early as 1912, Acting Superintendent Robert W. Chapman stated in his annual report that all private holdings should be acquired, since they made it difficult to enforce game laws and to locate roads and trails. Chapman specifically noted that the government should acquire all of the property between Belton and Lake McDonald, since "almost all of this land is now held in private ownership."[4]

Park administrators realized the importance of having concessionaires to attract visitors and to provide transportation to inaccessible areas. However, a problem developed in the 1910s when some private landowners began subdividing their property and selling lots for summer cabins. The government had no control over the situation, but Park superintendents repeatedly requested that the government acquire the land. Since Congress did not appropriate money to purchase the land, Glacier Park

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[3]Although the Belton Chalet was a Great Northern property located west of the Divide, it never received the promotional attention that Hill accorded his other chalet.

[4]"Annual Report, Glacier," 1912, p. 13.

administrators established a ranger station at Lake McDonald in the early 1910s, as well as the Park Administrative Headquarters at Fish Creek. The placement of these two administrative facilities in relatively close proximity was undoubtedly an attempt to better control concessionaire, visitor, and private landowner traffic within the park.[5]

As stated above, the construction of an adequate road and trail system on the west side was retarded by insufficient appropriations. The west side concessionaires did not devote nearly as much money to this aspect of park development as Hill did on the east side. Yet, John Lewis' construction in 1919 of a 3.5-mile road along the east side of Lake McDonald served as the catalyst for the National Park Service to begin the long-advocated construction of a transmountain road. It took the Park Service over twelve years to complete the road, which provided the first non-rail link to the east side of Glacier Park. Until the completion of the "Going-to-the-Sun Highway" in 1933, the administration of Glacier Park was bifurcated, frustrating the Park Service's ability to effectively supervise or prepare long-range planning for the entire park.

The construction of the road across the Divide evidenced the Park administration's awareness of an increasing reliance on automobile traffic within the Park. Throughout the first decade of construction, Park visitation increased dramatically. This posed new problems in Park supervision. Also, in order to provide adequate facilities for the increase in visitors, the Park Service had to allocate funds for opening new campgrounds and additional administrative sites. In 1921, Superintendent Henry W. Hutchings suggested that one or two ranger cabins be built each year to keep abreast of the increase in visitor use.[6]

The increase in visitors to Glacier, many of whom chose to camp rather than stay in the hotels or chalets, posed another problem for Park administrators. The campers often left their campfires unattended, resulting in several disastrous forest fires during the late 1910s and the 1920s. The forest fires in 1919 and 1926 were especially destructive and prompted the Park Service to initiate the construction of permanent fire lookouts and fire suppression facilities, such as equipment caches. In 1923, Superintendent J. Ross Eakin, commenting on the need for fire lookouts, stated,

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[5]HRA, Historic Resources Study, pp. 72-73.

[6]"Annual Report, Glacier," 1921, p. 15.

"At present our fire look-out stations consist merely of tents and equipment must be packed to them each year, over very difficult trails, at considerable cost. Small lookouts should be built on these sites which will permit equipment to be stored on the ground."[7] In addition to his request for permanent fire lookouts, Eakin suggested that a number of new patrol cabins be constructed at "strategic points" in the Park interior to facilitate Park surveillance. The following year, the Park Service authorized the construction of fire lookouts on Huckleberry Mountain and Indian Ridge, and six patrol cabins in "outlying" sections of the Park.

In 1926, 23 forest fires devastated thousands of acres of Glacier Park. Superintendent Charles J. Kraebel termed the summer's fires as the "most disastrous fire season in the history of the National Park Service." The fires, which cost over $190,000 to suppress, prompted Kraebel's request for a more effective fire prevention program including additional staff, fire lookouts, and an expanded trail system, since many of the fires were inaccessible.[8]

Throughout the remainder of the 1920s and during the 1930s, Glacier Park administrators worked to provide a comprehensive fire plan for the Park, including a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Forest Service. In 1929, Superintendent Eakin indicated that the cooperation between National Forest and Park Service lookout personnel resulted in a great reduction in fire damage during what was a potentially hazardous fire season. That same year, the National Park Service's fire control expert, J.D. Coffman, conducted a workshop on the prevention and suppression of forest fires. The workshop was held at the Park headquarters at Belton, and Forest Service employees from the national forests adjacent to Glacier's boundaries also attended.[9]

During the next several years, fire lookouts were constructed at Apgar, Mount Brown, Loneman Mountain, Scalplock Mountain, Two Medicine, and a number of other locations. The structures were pre-cut and transported by pack train to the selected

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[7]"Annual Report, Glacier," 1923, p. 12.

[8]"Annual Report, Glacier," 1926, pp. 1-10.

[9]"Annual Report, Glacier," 1929, pp. 1, 14.

sites. The design used was adapted from a plan used by the Forest Service.[10] In addition to increasing fire lookouts and instructing Park employees on forest fire prevention, detection, and suppression, Park administrators, in 1932, began a program of public education that included presentations delivered to campers and civic organizations in nearby communities. Also in that year, the Forest Service conducted a workshop for the National Park Service to instruct employees in how to map both the "seen and unseen" areas within the Park. The workshop was designed to enable employees to select lookout sites that would maximize the "amount of seen area from the minimum number of points." The following year, the Forest Service fire experts assisted the Park Service in implementing an extensive mapping program, which was the first systematic attempt to determine how much of the Park was protected by both visual detection and fire trails. As a result of this program, the unprotected acreage within the Park was evaluated according to value, and a list of priority areas where lookouts and trails should be located was prepared.[11]

The effort to prevent or to quickly detect and suppress forest fires characterized an important period in the development of Glacier National Park. Numerous fire lookouts, fire equipment caches, and trails and roads were constructed to facilitate this work. Prior to this period, a major portion of the Park's annual budget was directed toward fire suppression. The movement toward early detection and/or suppression was designed to curtail these expenditures.

The establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1933 was undoubtedly the single most important event in the development of Glacier National Park between 1910 and 1940. Horace Albright, Director of the National Park Service, was instrumental in the creation of the CCC and the nation's system of national parks benefitted greatly by this arm of the Public Works Administration. Eight CCC camps were established in Glacier in 1932 at the following locations: McDonald Creek, Apgar, Fish Creek, Many Glacier, No Name Creek, Sherburne Lake, Two Medicine, Anaconda Creek, and Belton. The CCC enrollees constructed and maintained roads, bridges, and trails, and assisted in some clean-up activities after construction of

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[10] Ibid.; "Annual Report, Glacier," 1930, p. 12; Letter, Eakin to Horace M. Albright, Director of the National Park Service, October 17, 1929, Glacier Park Library.

[11] "Glacier National Park, Fire Protection Organization Annual Report, Oct. 1932 to Sept. 30, 1933." Glacier Park Library.

Going-to-the-Sun Highway. CCC crews were instrumental in building a variety of Park structures, including ranger stations, fire caches, patrol cabins, campgrounds, and other facilities essential to Park maintenance. Their main activity on the east side of the Park was trail construction, and on the west side was forest restoration after the 1929 fire. The most important aspect of the CCC's presence in Glacier Park was that they provided virtually free labor. After the CCC's arrival, the administration and budgetary expenditures that had been diverted to problems like fire suppression were targeted for a major building and improvement program.

Thus, during the late 1920s and throughout the 1930s, the administration at Glacier National Park began to provide a cohesive management for the entire Park. The completion of the Going-to-the-Sun Highway provided a unifying link to the formerly disparate portions of the Park. An effective fire management plan was implemented, and the CCC provided manpower and additional budgetary input that enabled the Park Service to meet the challenge of effectively administering the more than 1-million-acre park.

After the United States became involved in World War II, the budgets of the National Park Service and many other non-military federal agencies were drastically reduced. For over two years, Glacier and other national parks were closed to visitor use. Appropriations during the war were reduced to less than maintenance levels and many of the structures within the Park, both public and private, suffered irreparable damage. Many of the structures had to be removed after the end of the war in 1945.

When World War II ended, appropriations increased significantly. However, there was a major shift away from visitors' use of privately owned concessionaire facilities and an increasing demand for public accommodations. During the next four decades, administrators at Glacier Park, as well as all other national parks, were required to expend increasing amounts of money to improve transportation routes and provide facilities for automobile traffic. This included the expansion and addition of campgrounds. Budget allocations for road improvement between 1946 and 1980 became the largest and most important item in the yearly appropriations. By the early 1950s, over 98% of the visitors to the Park used automobiles, while less than 1% arrived by rail. Also, with the improvement of transportation routes, some administrative sites like ranger stations were no longer necessary and were abandoned. The increased use of aerial reconnaissance for fire detection and surveillance resulted in the abandonment of most of the fire lookouts.

In November 1960, the Great Northern Railway sold all of their concessionaire interests in Glacier Park to Hummel's Glacier Park, Inc. The withdrawal of the Great Northern from their interests in Glacier Park was paralleled by the Park Service's "Mission 66" project. Through "Mission 66," the National Park Service hoped to anticipate, through long-range planning, the needs and requirements of visitors to the nation's national parks. The emphasis of the project was to provide adequate facilities for the motoring public.[12]

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The architectural style of many structures in Glacier National Park represents what has been termed the "rustic" style. This term has been given to a style of architecture which represents a use of natural materials (i.e., logs, stone) and which allows the structure to blend with the environment. Rustic architecture is a style that can be applied to most of the structures within the Glacier National Park boundary. Early pioneer and regional building techniques used by the homesteaders in the North Fork of the Flathead River valley were later used by private individuals, the Great Northern Railway, and the National Park Service in the construction of park buildings. The Great Northern Railway Company used a rustic style in the construction of the Glacier Park Hotel, Many Glacier Hotel, and nine mountain chalets. Most of the structures were built of cedar logs with the exception of Sperry Chalet and Granite Park Chalet, which were built of stone. Because of the type of environment in which these structures were located, use of log or stone helped them to blend into the natural setting.

Several factors between 1900-1940 influenced the development of the many structures in Glacier National Park. First, the American Arts and Crafts Movement greatly influenced the architects and builders of the period in the use of natural materials to blend the structures into the beauty of natural environment. Elements of the architecture and furnishings in the Craftsman Homes of Arts and Crafts Movement can be seen in many of the structures built during this period in Glacier. The use of stone foundations, stone courtyards, shingles on the walls and roofs, log columns, decorative (carved) brackets under the eaves with exposed rafters, interior courtyards, huge stone fireplaces, and use of wood elements to break up large wall surfaces, which was typical of the Craftsman Homes can also be seen in the cabins,

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[12]HRA, "Historic Resources Study," pp. 166-184.

lodges, and chalets of the period. Also, the Arts and Crafts Movement influenced interior furnishings and decoration. Many of these items have been removed over the years but the Sherwood House probably retains the best examples of logs used as railings and rustic examples of furnishings. Lake McDonald Lodge has a few examples of rustic chairs and rockers.

There was an increasing national concern during the first decades of the twentieth century over the conservation of natural resources, including parks. With this interest the National Park Service in its initial stages of development saw the need for landscape architects as administrators and designers within the parks such as Glacier. Also, the American Society of Landscape Architects influenced the development and design of structures throughout the National Park Service. The Park Service's first director, Stephen Mather, proposed that rustic architecture should be used throughout the system. Mather stated that:

> In the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements, particular attention must be devoted always to the harmonizing of these improvements with the landscape. This is a most important item in our programs of development and requires the employment of trained engineers who either possess a knowledge of landscape architecture or have a proper appreciation of the esthetic value of park lands. All improvements will be carried out in accordance with a preconceived plan developed in special reference to the preservation of the landscape, and comprehensive plans for future development of the national parks on an adequate scale will be prepared as funds are available for this purpose.[13]

The designs for most of the buildings constructed in Glacier National Park originated from the Park Service's landscape architects for the Western Region, located in San Francisco. Since these architects designed similar structures for other national parks in the West, the floor plans often were similar. Therefore, ranger stations or patrol cabins in Glacier evidence the same structural configuration and use of materials as those in Yellowstone or Yosemite National Parks. The differences, if and when they occur, are due primarily to modifications of standard designs made by the local contractors, or to alterations in the use of materials dictated by locally available wood or stone.

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[13]Harlan D. Unrau and G. Frank Williss, "Administrative History: Expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s" (Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1983), p. 25.

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Another influential factor, specific primarily to fire lookouts, was the cooperation between the Park Service and Forest Service in forest fire prevention during the 1920s and early 1930s. During this period, the Forest Service provided technical expertise to the Park Service, and the Park Service utilized, with minor modifications, the floor plans prepared by the Forest Service.

Thus, the buildings constructed in Glacier National Park between 1900 and 1920 offer a diversity of styles. After 1920 and the advent of standardized building plans, the stylistic differences became less apparent. Minor changes in detail after 1920 were due to the influence of local craftsmen and the availability of materials.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY See Continuation Sheet

UTM REFERENCES See Continuation Sheet

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A				B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheets

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

(entire park only)

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Montana	30	Flathead	029
Montana	30	Glacier	035

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates	DATE: October 1985
STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 7086	TELEPHONE: (406) 721-1958
CITY OR TOWN: Missoula	STATE: MT 59807-7086

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES ✓ NO ___ NONE ___

Marcella Sherfy

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ___National ✓ State ___Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE Edson Beasley

TITLE Chief, Cultural Resources, National Park Service DATE 12/13/85

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

See Continuation Sheet for Justification DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 899-214

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 31 1980
DATE ENTERED

Published Sources

Buckholtz, Curt. Man in Glacier. West Glacier, MT: Glacier National History Association, 1976.

Sheire, James W. Glacier National Park Historic Resource Study (1700-1917). Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Office of History and Historic Architecture, Eastern Service Center, 1970.

Tweed, William C., Laura E. Soulliere, and Henry G. Law. National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, 1977.

Unpublished Sources

Law, Henry G. "Historic Resource Study, Part II (Architectural Survey), Glacier National Park, Montana." Denver, Colorado: Department of the Interior, Historic Preservation Division, National Park Service.

Newell, Alan, David Walter, and James R. McDonald. "Historic Resources Study, Glacier National Park and Historic Structures Survey." Report prepared for National Park Service by Historical Research Associates, Missoula, MT, 1979.

Ober, Michael J. "Enmity and Alliance: Park Service-Concessioner Relations in Glacier National Park, 1892-1961." Master's thesis, University of Montana, Missoula, 1973.

Archival Material

Glacier National Park Archives, Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Montana.
The Glacier National Park Archives contain approximately six file drawers of historical materials, arranged topically with information on many areas of the Park's history. Copies of Annual Superintendents' Reports, Master Plan Outlines, and other special reports were also consulted. Located in the basement files at Glacier National Park are three drawers containing Building, Construction, and Maintenance Reports. Originating in the Chief Engineer's Office, these files proved invaluable in researching the history of many Park Service-built structures in Glacier.

National Archives, Washington, D.C.
"Building Files," Central Classified Files 620, Glacier National Park, Records of the National Park Service, Record Group 79.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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received 12-31-85
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page 14 4

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Glacier National Park Multiple Resource Area
State Flathead County, MONTANA

Keeper
Conc X [signature] 12/19/86

Nomination/Type of Review | Date/Signature

	Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
1.	Apgar Fire Lookout	Substantive Review	for Keeper	William B. Bushong 12/1
			Attest	
2.	Belly River Ranger Station Historic District	Substantive Review	for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14/
			Attest	
3.	East Glacier Ranger Station Historic District	Substantive Review	for Keeper	William B. Bushong 12/
			Attest	
4.	Kintla Lake Ranger Station Historic District	Substantive Review	for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14/86
			Attest	
5.	Kishenehn Ranger Station Historic District	Substantive Review	for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14/
			Attest	
6.	Logging Creek Ranger Station Historic District	Substantive Review	for Keeper	William B. Bushong 12/19
			Attest	
7.	Polebridge Ranger Station Historic District	Substantive Review	for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14/86
			Attest	
8.	Sherburne Ranger Station Historic District	Substantive Review	for Keeper	William B. Bushong 12/16/86
			Attest	
9.	Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District	Substantive Review	Keeper	X [signature] 12/19/86
			Attest	William B. Bushong
10.	Upper Lake McDonald Ranger Station Historic District	Substantive Review	for Keeper	William B. Bushong 12/
			Attest	

Keeper 50 (handwritten beside item 9)

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received 12/5/86
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page 2 of 4

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Glacier National Park Multiple Resource Area
State Flathead County, MONTANA

	Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
✓11.	Walton Ranger Station Historic District/RESIDENCE	for Keeper Substantive Review Attest	12/16/86 William B. Bus
12.	Bowman Lake Patrol Cabin	Substantive Review for Keeper Attest	William B. Bushong 2/14/8
13.	Fielding Snowshoe Patrol Cabin	Substantive Review for Keeper Attest	William B. Bushong 2/14/8
14.	Ford Creek Patrol Cabin	Substantive Review for Keeper Attest	William B. Bushong 2/14/8
15.	Gunsight Pass Shelter	Substantive Review for Keeper Attest	William B. Bushong 2/14/8
Keeper - 52 16.	Heaven's Peak Fire Lookout	Substantive Review X Keeper Attest	12/29/8 William B. Bus
17.	Huckleberry Fire Lookout	Substantive Review for Keeper Attest	William B. Bushong 2/14
18.	Logan Creek Patrol Cabin	Substantive Review for Keeper Attest	William B. Bushong 2/14/8
19.	Loneman Fire Lookout	Substantive Review for Keeper Attest	William B. Bushong 2/14/86
✓ 20.	Lower Logging Lake Showshoe Cabin and Boathouse	for Keeper Substantive Review Attest	12/16/8 William B. Bushong

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received 12/31/85
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page 3 of 4

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Glacier National Park Multiple Resource Area
State Flathead County, MONTANA

	Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
21.	Lower Nyack Showshoe Cabin	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14/86
		Attest	
22.	Lower Park Creek Patrol Cabin	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 12/16/85
		Attest	
23.	McCarthy Homestead Cabin	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 12/16/85
		Attest	
24.	Mount Brown Fire Lookout	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 12/16/85
		Attest	
25.	Numa Ridge Fire Lookout	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14/86
		Attest	
26.	Nyack Ranger Station Barn and Fire Cache	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14/86
		Attest	
Keeper 27.	Pass Creek Showshoe Cabin	Substantive Review X Keeper	12/19/85
		Attest	William B. Bushong 2/14/86
28.	Ptarmigan Tunnel	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14/86
		Attest	
29.	Quartz Lake Patrol Cabin	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14/86
		Attest	
30.	St. Mary Ranger Station	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14/86
		Attest	

NPS Form 10-900-a
(7-81)

OMB NO. 1024-0018
EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

[redacted]

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page 4 of 4

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Glacier National Park Multiple Resource Area
State Flathead County, MONTANA

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
31. Scalplock Mountain Fire Lookout	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14/86
	Attest	
32. Skyland Camp--Bowman Lake Ranger Station	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14/86
	Attest	
33. Slide Lake-Otatso Creek-Patrol Cabin and Woodshed	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14
	Attest	
34. Swiftcurrent Fire Lookout	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 12/16
	Attest	
35. Two Medicine General Store	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14
	Attest	
36. Upper Kintla Lake Patrol Cabin	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 12/16
	Attest	
37. Upper Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14
	Attest	
38. Upper Nyack Snowshoe Cabin	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 2/14
	Attest	
39. Upper Park Creek Patrol Cabin	Substantive Review for Keeper	William B. Bushong 12/16/85
	Attest	
40.	Keeper	
	Attest	