

Property Name Island Park Land and Cattle Company Home Ranch

County and State Fremont County, Idaho

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>23</u>	<u>17</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____ No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: n/a

n/a

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat: AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC

Sub: agricultural field

agricultural outbuildings

storage

single dwelling

institutional housing

Current Functions (Enter categories

from instructions.)

Cat: DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC

LANDSCAPE

Sub: single dwelling

secondary structure

camp

natural feature

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: log cabin

Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation STONE: lava rock; CONCRETE

walls WOOD: log

roof WOOD: shingle; METAL

other EARTH; CONCRETE

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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B. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1902 - 1946

Significant Dates

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

n/a

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

- Primary location of additional data:
- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Specify repository:
- Idaho Oral History Center
 - Harriman State Park of Idaho

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property approximately 3,000

UTM References

1
 Zone Easting Northing

UTM coordinates 20S 04E 130

3
 Zone Easting Northing

2

4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Morton-Keithley, Oral Historian (with assistance from Barbara Perry Bauer, independent historian)
 organization Idaho State Historical Society date May 31, 1996
 street & number 450 N. Fourth St. telephone 208-334-3863
 city or town Boise state ID zip code 83702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
 street & number 5657 Warm Springs Ave. telephone 208-334-4199
 city or town Boise state ID zip code 83712

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Historic Functions (continued)

DOMESTIC: secondary structure
LANDSCAPE: natural feature
LANDSCAPE: unoccupied land
RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: waterworks
TRANSPORTATION: road-related (vehicular)

Current Functions (continued)

LANDSCAPE: unoccupied land
RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: waterworks
TRANSPORTATION: road-related (vehicular)

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The Island Park Land and Cattle Company property (IPL&CC), now known as Harriman State Park of Idaho, is located in northeastern Idaho's Fremont County, adjacent to and in the vicinity of the Henry's Fork of Snake River and Island Park Reservoir. The property is also a short distance from the west entrance to Yellowstone National Park. The region, in general, has been minimally developed since large portions are included in the Targhee National Forest. The area is known for its recreational activities, including fishing, camping, cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling.

The IPL&CC is comprised of several parcels of land acquired over an extended period of time. Of particular interest is what is commonly referred to as the Home Ranch. The building history of the Home Ranch is both rich and complex. Over the years, buildings have collapsed under the weight of winter snows, been moved, torn down, burned down, and rebuilt. Some have undergone moderate to extensive remodeling to better accommodate the changing needs of the owners and staff. It also seems to have been a common occurrence for building materials to be reused, particularly in the case of windows. It is important to note that although there are a number of buildings considered noncontributing for purposes of this nomination, they were built of identical or similar materials and are visually compatible with the older structures.

Unless otherwise noted, certain general characteristics are common to the buildings. Nearly all buildings are of log construction; most have corner boards which mask the notching system and provide the crowns with much needed protection from harsh winter weather. Gable roofs predominate and may be covered with either wood shingles or corrugated metal. Window styles are extremely varied and individual buildings often exhibit the use of two or more styles. Sash windows seem to be the most common, but examples of casement and fixed pane styles are also found. The ranch buildings are painted brown; most have white trim on window and door frames.

The property and buildings are described as follows:

1¹ South Dude Barn - contributing

The south dude barn is known to have been in existence in 1917 when an inventory of IPL&CC buildings was compiled. It was used to house the personal horses, tack and equipment of the Harriman and Guggenheim families. It is a one and one-half story structure sitting on a concrete foundation. The logs feature square notching. The roof and gable ends are covered with corrugated metal.

2 Middle Dude Barn - contributing

The middle dude barn is identical in size, description and date to the south dude barn.

¹ Numbers refer to location on attached map.

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3 Dormitory - noncontributing

Built in 1980 to accommodate group housing at the Park, the dormitory occupies the site of the former north dude barn.

4 Honeymoon Hotel - contributing

According to the 1917 inventory of ranch buildings, the honeymoon hotel was under construction that year. Throughout the years, it has been used for staff housing, including a newly married couple, hence the name. The one and one-half story building sits on a concrete foundation. The roof is covered with wood shingles and the gable ends are board and batten. The front and back steps are concrete. A small board and batten porch is located on the rear (west) elevation. The structure is known to have undergone some repairs and remodeling in 1951.

5 Jones House - noncontributing

The Jones house was built in 1955 for Charles Jones who was then a shareholder in the ranch, in addition to the Harrimans. It was designed by Eddie Seagle, an engineer at Sun Valley and personal friend of Roland and Gladys Harriman, and built by a work crew from Sun Valley. The house was built in the vicinity of three smaller guest cottages owned by S.R. Guggenheim which were destroyed by spring snows in 1952.

6 Ranch Manager's House - contributing

Although now known as the ranch manager's house, this building originally served as "clubhouse" for shareholder Silas Eccles. It is known to have been standing in 1917 but may date somewhat earlier. (Eccles was a shareholder from 1902 until his death in 1917.) In addition to serving as a home for several ranch managers, it was also used as guest housing by S.R. Guggenheim. The one and one-half story building sits on a random-coursed lava rock foundation. Concrete steps lead to two porch additions; one is log and the other board and batten. The main structure has a gable roof, while the two additions have shed roofs. Roofing material is corrugated metal. The building is known to have undergone some remodeling in 1921 and 1948.

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7 Icehouse - contributing

The 1921 ranch report stated: "We built a very complete new ice house and cold storage with two compartments, and have same full of fresh ice just put in."² Even after electricity was brought to the ranch in 1949, the icehouse remained in use. The one-story building features a double entryway--one door leading to a compartment used for frozen food, the other to a refrigeration section. The building sits on a concrete foundation. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and the gable ends are board and batten.

8 Bat House - noncontributing

The bat house was constructed in 1957 in an unsuccessful attempt to lure the ranch's large bat population away from the other buildings.

9 Meat Smoker - noncontributing

The meat smoker was built in 1947 to smoke the ranch meat used by staff and owners.

10 Ranch Office - contributing

Built in 1917, this building served as a residence for several ranch managers, as well as the ranch office in later years. It is known to have been remodeled in 1928. It is a one-story building, sits on a concrete foundation and the roof is covered with wood shingles. The gable ends are board and batten. A rear addition has a shed roof and is situated over a walk-out basement. The centrally located front porch also has a shed roof.

11 Boys House - contributing

The boys house is located on a lot deeded to James Anderson in 1902 and is believed to have been standing at that time. (A 1902 Claim Deed from IPL&CC to Anderson included: ". . . a residence constructed and heretofore owned by J.M. Anderson. . . ." ³) It was sold by Anderson to S.R. Guggenheim and eventually traded by Guggenheim to Mary Harriman for another guest cottage (not extant). The name is generally believed to refer to Mrs. Harriman's "boys," Averell and Roland. The building was remodeled in 1949 and is currently undergoing repairs and interior remodeling. The boys house is a one and one-half story structure which sits on a random-coursed lava rock foundation. The roof is covered with wood shingles and the gable ends are board and batten. The north elevation

² "Report of J.M. Anderson on improvements at Island Park Ranch for year of 1921," p. 3.

³ Fremont County Deed Records, Book E, page 627.

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features a small extension with shed roof.

12 Dining Cottage - contributing

The dining cottage sits on the lot purchased by Daniel Guggenheim in 1906 and is believed to have been built shortly thereafter. After Mary Harriman's acquisition of the lot in 1911, the building became the primary locale for the preparation and serving of meals to the Harrimans and their guests. It also included additional guest housing and quarters for the Harrimans' personal staff. The building was remodeled in 1949. The dining cottage is a one and one-half story building and sits on a random-coursed lava rock foundation. The roof is covered with wood shingles and the gable ends are board and batten. The north elevation features a small extension with shed roof. A board and batten porch addition is located on the west elevation and an open porch is on the east elevation; both feature shed roofs.

13 Harriman Cottage - noncontributing

The existing Harriman cottage was built in 1947 to replace an earlier, smaller cottage owned by Mary Harriman.

14 Cookhouse - noncontributing

An older, bat-infested cookhouse was torn down in 1949 and replaced that same year with the current cookhouse.

15 Bunkhouse - contributing

Built in 1928 to replace an older bunkhouse, the existing bunkhouse was used primarily for seasonal ranch workers. It underwent some interior remodeling around 1949 and again in 1978. The bunkhouse is a one and one-half story building located on a concrete foundation. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and the gable ends are board and batten.

16 Auto Garage - contributing

The auto garage was built prior to 1939 and may have originally served as a shop. Unlike other ranch buildings, it is a board and batten structure which sits on a random-coursed lava rock foundation and has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. A small extension, also with a shed roof, was added to the front to accommodate larger automobiles.

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17 Cattle Foreman's House - noncontributing

The cattle foreman's house was built after 1955, probably in 1956. The site had previously been the location of the oil house (see below).

18 Oil House - contributing

The 1921 ranch report noted, "We built a new oil house for safety of fires for engine oil and gasoline supplies."⁴ It is probable that the building was moved a short distance to the northwest in 1955 or 1956 to accommodate the cattle foreman's house (see above). The small one-story structure sits on a concrete foundation and has a corrugated metal roof and board and batten gable ends.

19 Tractor Shed - noncontributing

The tractor shed or "cat house" was built in 1948 to house a newly purchased D-4 Caterpillar tractor.

20 Equipment Shed - contributing

Built in 1941 of materials recycled from a dismantled house and barn located elsewhere on the property, the equipment shed was used to house a variety of farm implements and vehicles. It is a one and one-half story structure which sits on a random-coursed lava rock foundation and has a gambrel roof covered with corrugated metal.

21 Small Shop - contributing

The small shop may have been built in 1917 as a bunkhouse. The building was remodeled in 1944 and moved in 1952 from a location just a short distance to the southeast. It is a one story- structure which sits on a random-coursed lava rock foundation and has a corrugated metal roof and saddle-notched corners.

22 Ranch Foreman's House - contributing

The ranch foremen's house is believed to have been built in 1917. It has undergone numerous remodelings, most recently in the 1950s. The house is a one and one-half story structure and sits on a concrete foundation. The roof is covered with wood shingles and gable ends are board and batten. The south elevation has a small porch addition with shed roof.

⁴ "Report of J.M. Anderson," p. 3.

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23 Granary - contributing

The granary is believed to have been built between 1917 and 1922 and moved to its present location, from elsewhere on the property, in 1952. It is a small, one-story building with front roof extension. It features saddle notching and a corrugated metal roof; it does not sit on a foundation.

24 Scale House - noncontributing

The scale house was built in the mid-1970s and is used by the current ranch leasees for the annual fall cattle round-up.

25 Cow Barn - contributing

Built in 1922 to replace an older structure, the cow barn includes milking stanchions and stable area. This is a two and one-half story board and batten building which sits on a concrete and lava rock foundation. The roof is covered with corrugated metal, and the north elevation features a hay hood over the upper hay doors

26 Horse Barn - contributing

The horse barn is believed to have been built between 1917 and 1922 on the location of an earlier barn. Originally, the structure housed the numerous draft horses which were required to operate much of the farm equipment. In later years, the ranch crews' saddle horses were kept here. The horse barn is a one and one-half story structure with walk-out basement. It sits on a concrete foundation; wall material is vertical board, and the gambrel roof is covered with corrugated metal. The north elevation features a hay hood over the hay doors.

27 Sheep Barn - contributing

Although the date of construction for the sheep barn is unknown, the IPL&CC did include an extensive sheep operation during the 1920s and 1930s. The one-story sheep barn sits on a lava rock foundation, has saddle-notched corners and has a corrugated metal roof.

28 Loafer Shed - contributing

The loafer shed was built some time prior to 1937. The one-story building features hog trough corners and a corrugated metal roof. There is no foundation.

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29 Bull Barn - noncontributing

Virtually no information is available about the construction of the bull barn, although it may date to the 1940s.

30 Golden Lake Dam - contributing

The original Golden Dam was constructed in 1897 by then-homesteader Jake Golden. The dam went out in 1899 and was replaced in 1900. The current earthen structure was built in 1921: "We completed the Golden Dam early in the spring, and built a new wagon road over same."⁵ The concrete spillway may date to the 1950s.

31 Harriman Bridge - contributing

The 1921 ranch report noted: "We have just completed above the rapids, a four span bridge across Snake River, sixteen (16) feet wide and two hundred (200) feet long. . . ."⁶ The ranch road which crossed this bridge served as the primary entrance to the IPL&CC. The log and timber structure was reconstructed in 1942 and is currently not in use.

32 Silver Lake Dam - contributing

The earthen Silver Lake Dam is believed to have been built in 1907 or 1908, while the concrete spillway was rebuilt about 1978-1980

33 Administrative Site - noncontributing

The administrative site contains six buildings--headquarters, two staff residences, two shop/maintenance buildings, and gas/oil house--all built c. 1980-1981 to support park activities. This site is located some distance from the Home Ranch buildings and is not visible from that locale.

34 Interpretive Site - noncontributing

Also built c. 1980-1981, the interpretive site contains a public restroom and short nature trail with interpretive signage. Like the administrative site, it is located some distance from the Home Ranch buildings and does not impact the viewshed.

⁵ *ibid.*, p. 2.

⁶ *ibid.*, p. 3.

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Finally, the rural historic landscape of the IPL&CC must be noted. With the exception of the administrative and interpretive sites, the Home Ranch maintains its rural, agricultural setting. Still extant and in use are numerous pastures, trails and roads, waterways (natural and manmade), fence lines, and wooded areas.

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The Island Park Land and Cattle Company (IPL&CC) Home Ranch is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance in the development of the Island Park area of northeastern Idaho as a major recreation destination. Specifically, the IPL&CC Home Ranch is an example of private property developed as a seasonal recreational retreat.

Prior to the 1860s, the Island Park area was known only to Native Americans, explorers, and fur trappers. The first permanent settlers began to arrive in the late 1860s. Designation of nearby Yellowstone National Park in 1872 brought public attention to the area, and traffic and settlement began to increase. While most early residents made their living from farming, ranching, or trapping, some offered their services as hunting and fishing guides and several established commercial fish hatcheries. Others established "home stations" to provide meals and overnight accommodations for the stage line visitors traveling into Yellowstone National Park.

By the 1880s and 1890s, visitors traveling through the area began to recognize its potential as an attractive recreation destination in its own right. This was particularly true in the case of individuals who had both the wealth to purchase large acreages and the leisure to travel and spend extended periods of time in a relatively remote area. Property was purchased by George Myers, partner of the Liggitt & Myers Tobacco Company and A.S. Trude, prominent Chicago attorney, among others. Several large public hotels were built and a number of private hunting and fishing clubs were established. Early visitors to the area included Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, Chicago Mayor Carter Harrison, and numerous regionally prominent business and political leaders.

The IPL&CC is an notable example of wealthy non-residents establishing a private retreat. Five men--Silas W. Eccles, Harry B. Tooker (spelled Tucker in some records), James M. Anderson, William H. Bancroft, and William Bradley--met in Salt Lake City on July 8, 1902, "for the purpose of organizing a stock Co. for the purpose of buying [and] selling Real Estate and Live Stock in the State of Utah and Idaho. . . ."⁷ The Articles of Incorporation further explained that the corporation was:

To carry on the business of raising, purchasing and selling and generally dealing in livestock of all kinds, including live game animals that may be lawfully acquired and disposed of; the buying and selling of lands and water rights; the improvement and cultivation of lands; and the construction of ditches, reservoirs, canals, and aqueducts for supplying lands with water; selling and generally dealing in hay, grain and other farm products; and to make, issue and dispose of other corporate obligations. . . .⁸

A week later, the group also agreed upon a set of by-laws which anticipated certain leisure activities:

⁷ Minute Book, 1902-1925

⁸ Articles of Incorporation, 1902.

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Section 1. No shooting or fishing shall be permitted on the property of this company out of season.

Section 2. No shooting will be permitted within one-half mile of the residences of the stock-holders.

Section 3. No permission shall be given by any director to any person or party to camp, shoot, fish or trespass upon any part of the premises, except such friends as may be guests at the residence of such Director.⁹

Each of the five men contributed \$1,000 and received one share of stock. Eccles was elected president, Bancroft became vice-president, and Anderson was named secretary/treasurer. Bradley and Tooker were to serve as directors. (Bradley and Tooker were very short-lived shareholders. Bradley resigned on July 19, 1902; his share went immediately to George R. Robinson who held it until 1905 when it was issued to Dr. S.H. Pinkerton. Tooker assigned his share back to the corporation on July 19, 1902. His position seems to have remained open until 1906 when W.E. Bennett became a board member and shareholder.)

Because several of the early shareholders had connections with various railway companies, primarily the Union Pacific Railroad, the property became known locally as the Railroad Ranch. Eccles spent some time as traffic manager for the Oregon Short Line, a branch of the Union Pacific, having previously worked for the Chicago & Alton Railroad and Denver and Rio Grande. After 1900, he became involved with the Guggenheim family, who later would be shareholders in the IPL&CC. Anderson was initially appointed general manager of the property in 1902 and served as ranch superintendent from approximately 1920 to 1928. Bancroft worked for the Union Pacific, as a vice president and general manager, both for the parent company and for the Oregon Short Line. He had previously worked for the Denver and Rio Grande; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Kansas Pacific; and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Bancroft resigned from the Union Pacific to work directly for the E.H. Harriman family, who also later became shareholders in the IPL&CC. Bradley was a Salt Lake City attorney. Dr. Pinkerton was a surgeon for the Union Pacific. No biographical information has been found on Tooker, Robinson and Bennett.

On July 11, 1902, the board voted to acquire the Desert Entry lands of ten individuals, several of whom were shareholders of the corporation--Silas W. Eccles, Margaret E. Eccles, William H. Bancroft, James M. Anderson, George H. Robinson, Edward C. Manson, Erminie L. Manson, Frank E. Williamson, Tillie Duddleson, and Thomas J. Duddleson. Eccles, Anderson, and Bancroft were each deeded a lot 75 feet by 500 feet, including buildings. (Two of these three lots are believed to have

⁹ By-Laws of the Island Park Land & Cattle Co., July 15, 1902.

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included a cabin.) These lands became the nucleus of the Home Ranch.

Patent and deed records indicate that these ten pieces of property had been acquired over a period of some ten years. The two parcels from Silas Eccles and William Bancroft had initially been filed on in 1890. The original filers assigned the properties to Eccles and to Bancroft in 1894. Margaret Eccles' parcel had also originally been filed upon by another individual in 1890. Edward and Erminie Manson filed on adjoining properties in 1899 and sold directly to IPL&CC. Frank Williamson and George Robinson also served as assignees for two individuals, both of whom had originally filed on their properties in 1891. Tillie Duddleson purchased her parcel by deed in 1901, only to sell to IPL&CC less than a year later. Thomas Duddleson filed on his parcel in 1900 and also sold directly to IPL&CC. Like many of the others, James Anderson was an assignee of an individual who had originally filed on lands in 1890. Each transaction to the IPL&CC cost the corporation "one dollar and other valuable considerations."¹⁰ The ten parcels totalled nearly 3,000 acres. Additional acreage would later be added, including lands in Montana.

In 1906, the board and ownership of the IPL&CC began to take on a new appearance. James Anderson and S.H. Pinkerton resigned their positions and sold their interests to Solomon and Daniel Guggenheim, while William Bancroft sold his lot to a third Guggenheim brother, Murry. (Bancroft seems to have retained his voting share and seat on the board for several years.) The Guggenheims were well-known entrepreneurs and philanthropists from the East with a wide variety of interests, including mining (silver and copper ore), smelting, the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, and the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York City. In 1908, Murry sold his lot to Edward H. Harriman and in 1911, Daniel sold his interest and one voting share to Mary Harriman. (Edward Harriman died in 1909, never having seen the ranch. His widow, Mary, inherited the property.) When Bancroft died in 1915, his interest and voting share were acquired by Edward and Mary's son, W. Averell Harriman, giving the Harrimans two of the five ranch shares.

The Harriman family are perhaps the shareholders most identified with the IPL&CC. Their ownership extended over nearly seven decades and the property today bears their name. Edward Harriman's professional life included work as a broker on Wall Street, board member of various corporations, and both chairman and president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Upon Edward's death, Mary Harriman inherited his entire estate and ultimately became known as a notable businesswoman and philanthropist. W. Averell Harriman served on the Union Pacific board of directors and as Union Pacific chairman, founded the New York investment house of W.A. Harriman & Company, served as United States ambassador to both the Soviet Union and Great Britain, and was governor of New York, among many other activities. Locally, Averell is best known as the developer of the Sun Valley.

¹⁰ For example, see "William H. Bancroft to Island Park Land and Cattle Company" in Deed Book E, p. 619.

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ski resort. Averell's younger brother, E. Roland, would also become an IPL&CC shareholder. Roland was a partner in W.A. Harriman & Company, chairman of the Union Pacific, and president of the American Red Cross, in addition to other philanthropic interests.

Over the years, there would be additional changes in the makeup of the board and shareholders. By 1946, the last date of interest to this nomination, the five shares making up ownership of the IPL&CC were distributed between W. Averell Harriman; E. Roland Harriman; Solomon Guggenheim; Henry Obre, Guggenheim's son-in-law; and Albert Thiele, Guggenheim's chief assistant at Guggenheim Brothers.

The IPL&CC did operate as a working ranch throughout its existence, providing jobs for local residents. At various times, livestock included beef and dairy cattle, sheep, horses, elk, and buffalo. The growing of forage crops to feed the livestock through the long winter months was a major activity for staff. As noted in the Articles of Incorporation, forage was also seen as a cash crop. In 1906, a motion was introduced at the annual board meeting giving authority "to negotiate with the National Park Stage Companies and others, for the sale of hay . . . not required for the use of the ranch."¹¹

More importantly though, the ranch was used as a recreational retreat for its wealthy owners, primarily during the summer months and the fall hunting season. The Solomon Guggenheim and Harriman families, in particular, often brought friends and relatives from the East to spend extended periods of time at the ranch. Activities included bird (sage chicken, grouse, goose, and duck), bear and elk hunting; fishing; camping; horseback riding; participating in the seasonal cattle drives; card playing; sunbathing; and fine dining. For Roland and Gladys Harriman, at least in their later years, the ranch provided a much-needed break from busy lives; their cabin did not even have a telephone and staff went to great efforts to ensure their privacy. The importance of the ranch as a retreat is further indicated by the fact that as a livestock operation, the ranch often lost money, requiring its wealthy owners to personally extend loans to cover operating costs.

The owners of the IPL&CC were vitally interested in wildlife, both on the ranch and in the immediate area. During the early years, efforts were made to promote a habitat conducive to large numbers of game animals. The owners struggled to limit poaching and trespassing by the general public, especially along the banks of the Henry's Fork of the Snake River which ran in close proximity to the guest cabins. Beginning in 1898 and in many subsequent years, nearby Golden Lake was regularly stocked with both Eastern brook and rainbow trout, as was Silver Lake, beginning about 1907. These actions were undertaken primarily for the hunting and fishing pleasure of the ranch owners and their guests. Elk and buffalo herds were also maintained for several years but for viewing, rather than hunting. Although bird hunting was a popular activity for many years, the owners did eventually

¹¹ Minute Book, 1902-1925

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approve establishment of a bird sanctuary to protect migratory waterfowl along the Henry's Fork.

In the late 1950s, Roland and Gladys Harriman met with Idaho Governor Robert Smylie and, on behalf of the Harriman family, began discussions about the possible donation of the property to the State of Idaho as a park. This move required that the Harriman family acquire all shares in the ranch, which was accomplished in 1961. In December of that year, a contract was signed, giving the property to the state, while at the same time retaining exclusive rights to private use of the property during the Harrimans' lifetime.

Other restrictions also pertained to the gift. The State of Idaho was required to establish a professional parks department to manage the site, which led to the development of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation in 1965. Hunting (shooting and trapping) was to be prohibited, except as necessary for conservation purposes and when carried out by a game warden. Fly fishing was to be permitted, in season, and the existing bird sanctuary was to be continued. (Among the birds which now nest in the area are trumpeter swans, great blue herons and sandhill cranes.) Ultimately, the property was signed over to the State of Idaho in 1977 and opened for public use in 1982.

Today, the IPL&CC Home Ranch, now known as Harriman State Park of Idaho, continues many of the activities and uses established by its wealthy owners, albeit for the recreational pleasure of the general public. There are limited overnight accommodations, nature trails, hiking paths, a concessionaire who provides horseback rides, and seasonal fly fishing opportunities. Some ranch buildings continue their original purpose, such as those used for staff housing. Other buildings contain original tools and equipment, and are used to interpret the history of the ranch for the public. Most other recreational retreats which developed during the same general time period as IPL&CC are no longer extant or have been dramatically altered. The Home Ranch, however, maintains a high level of integrity in regard to the buildings, uses of the site, and the historic landscape.

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County and State Fremont County, Idaho

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property consists of the following parcels of land, all located in Township 12 North, Range 42 East of the Boise Meridian, Fremont County, Idaho

SE1/4 of SW1/4, Sec. 13
S1/2 of SE1/4, Sec. 13
E1/2 of SE1/4, Sec. 22
NE1/4, Sec. 22
E1/2 of NE1/4, Sec. 23
S1/2, Sec. 23
All of Sec. 24
N1/2, Sec. 25
NW1/4 of SW1/4, Sec. 25
All of Sec. 26
E1/2 of NE1/4, Sec. 27
E1/2 of SE1/4, Sec. 27
N1/2, Sec. 35
NE1/4 of SW1/4, Sec. 35
N1/2 of SE1/4, Sec. 35

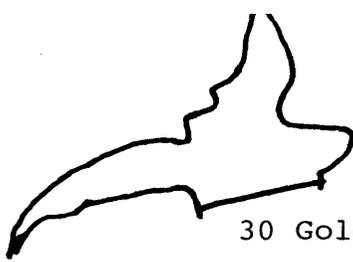
The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: A 12 461300 4911900, B 12 464100 4912300, C 12 465320 4912300, D 12 465320 4909460, E 12 463690 4907430, F 12 462590 4907430, G 12 461300 4908680

Boundary Justification:

This boundary incorporates a portion of Harriman State Park of Idaho which includes all those lands acquired by the Island Park Land and Cattle Company in 1902 and which comprises the nucleus of the Home Ranch.

ISLAND PARK LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY

HOME RANCH: General Plan



30 Golden Lake Dam

31 Harriman Bridge

Main Ranch Complex
(Sites 1-29)

see
next
map

Henry's Fork
of the
Snake River

34

Interpretive
Site

32 Silver
Lake
Dam

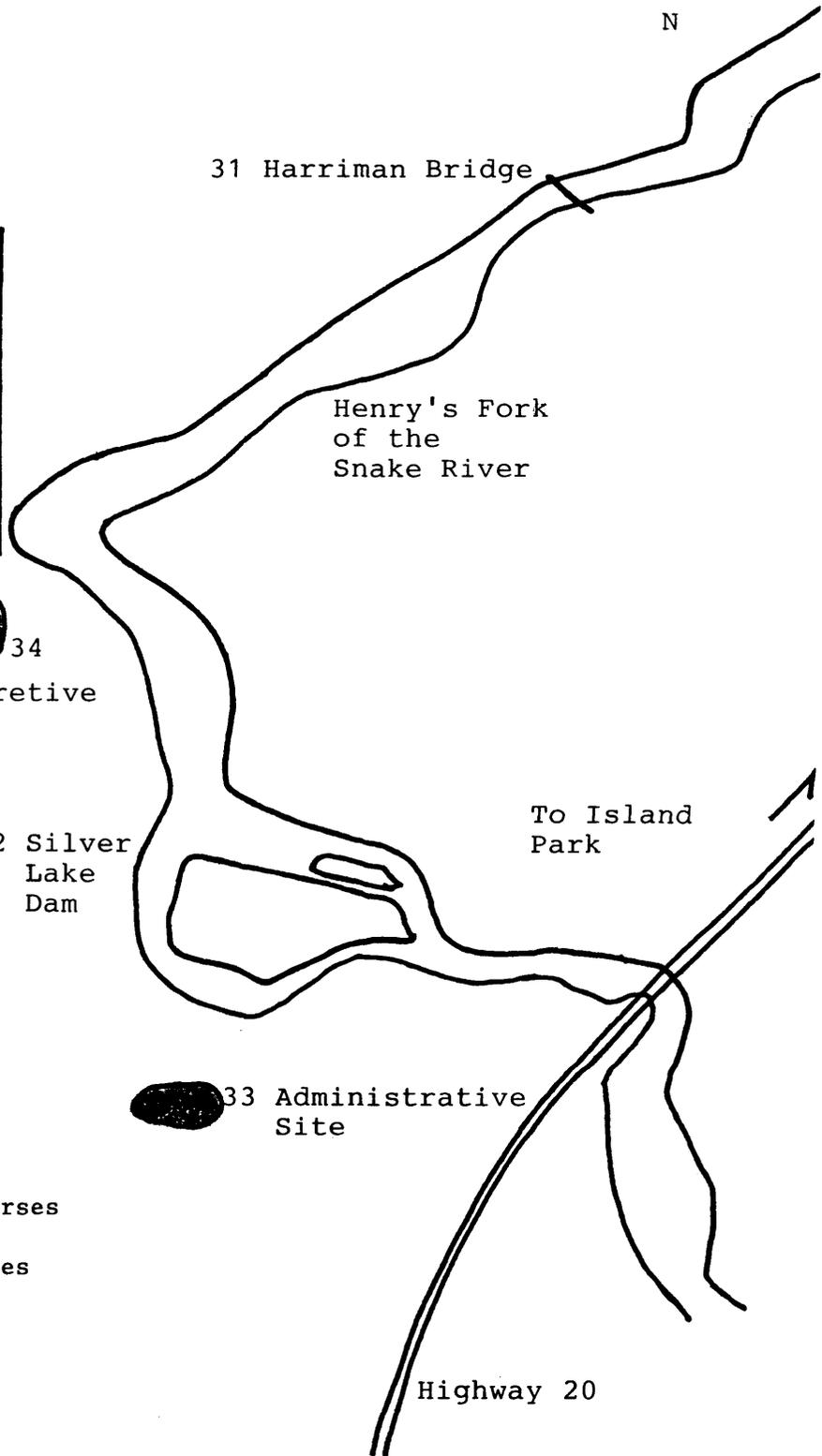
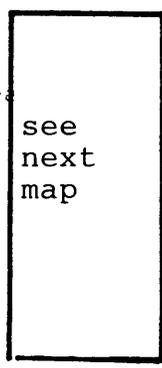
To Island
Park

33 Administrative
Site

Shaded areas=Non-contributing resources

Unshaded Areas=Contributing resources

Highway 20



ISLAND PARK LAND & CATTLE COMPANY

Main Ranch Complex
Site Plan

29 Bull Barn



Shaded areas=Non-contributing
resources

Unshaded areas=Contributing
resources

28 Loafer Shed

24 Scale House

26 Horse Barn

27 Sheep Barn

25 Cow Barn

23 Granary

22 Ranch Foreman's House

21 Small Shop

20 Equipment Shed

15 Bunkhouse

19 Tractor Shed

14 Cookhouse

18 Oil House

16 Auto
Garage

13 Harriman Cottage

17 Cattle
Foreman's
House

12 Dining Cottage

10 Ranch Office

11 Boys House

9 Meat Smoker

7 Icehouse

8 Bat House

6 Ranch Manager's
House

5 Jones House

4 Honeymoon Hotel

3 Dormitory

2 Middle Dude Barn

1 South Dude Barn