NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION, GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

REGION: Rocky Mountain          PARK/AREA NAME: Glacier National Park          PARK NUMBER: 1430

STRUCTURE NAME: Lower Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin          STRUCTURE NUMBER: 593

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Near the foot of Logging Lake          QUADRANGLE NAME: Demers Ridge, MT
                       Zone Easting Northing
                       UTM A: 12 711080 5402370

CLASSIFICATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>CONTRIBUTING</th>
<th>NONCONTRIBUTING</th>
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<td>__ Private</td>
<td>x Building(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>___ Public-Local</td>
<td>___ District</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>Sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>___ Public-State</td>
<td>___ Site</td>
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<td>Structures</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>x</em> Public-Federal</td>
<td>___ Structure</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>Objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ Mixed/private &amp; public</td>
<td>___ Object</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION:
The Lower Logging Lake snowshoe cabin measures 26x12' and has a wood-shingled gable roof extended to form a full porch with 11 purlins and 7 vertical supports beneath the purlins on a tie beam and vertical posts. The square-cut purlin crowns extend beyond the gable end. The cabin logs are saddle notched with sapling chinking and rest on a concrete pad foundation. The structure has three six-light windows and is in good condition. The sill logs were replaced in 1978. The Lower Logging Lake snowshoe cabin was constructed in 1933 by area contractors Austin Weikert, Ace Powell, and Asa Peck from standard Park Service plan G-931. Landscape Architect Charles E. Peterson designed the 24x12-ft. building. The cabin retains good integrity and still displays some of the extended, rough-cut crown ends specified in the original drawings. The Lower Logging Lake snowshoe cabin is a significant example of rustic architecture and log craftsmanship in Glacier National Park.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1933
This cabin is one of many similar structures built in Glacier National Park during the 1920s and 1930s to facilitate the supervision of lands within the park boundaries. The park's rugged topography and the often rapidly changing weather conditions made it imperative that these cabins be built at strategic points to protect rangers charged with park surveillance. The cabins were usually located 8 to 12 miles from a permanent ranger station. Thus, a park ranger could spend a number of days on patrol duty without returning to the station for supplies or shelter. The Lower Logging snowshoe cabin is significant because it illustrates an important aspect in the development and administration of Glacier National Park.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:
The Lower Logging snowshoe cabin is a significant resource both architecturally and historically. Therefore, it meets the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criteria a and c.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:
1"Final Construction Report, Snowshoe Cabins -- Logging Lake," File D-34, Building Construction Reports, 1928-1935, GNPLA.

FORM PREPARED BY: NAME/TITLE: ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086

DATE: June 1984
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION:

The Logging Lake boathouse is a one-story structure with timber frame and vertical wood walls and five log purlins. Square-cut crowns extend slightly beyond the eave of the shingled gable roof. The building rests on a log foundation and has Z-braced double wood doors. Log skids lead to the lake. The structure is in good condition. The Logging Lake boathouse, adjacent to the Lower Logging Lake snowshoe cabin, is characteristic of Park Service design and materials. The integrity is good and the building enhances the significance of the nearby cabin.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1930

The Logging Lake boathouse is a critical accessory to the Logging Lake patrol cabins. However, research has failed to yield any significant historical information concerning this building.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Logging Lake boathouse is a vital factor in the management operations of the Upper and Lower Logging Lake patrol cabins. It is historically associated with these cabins and, because of that association, meets criteria a for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:

FORM PREPARED BY: NAME/TITLE: ORGANIZATION: Historical Research Associates, P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086 DATE: June 1984
Lower Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin (addendum), Flathead County, MT.

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide, X locally. ( ___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

National Park Service

State or Federal agency or bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Montana State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency or bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

__ entered in the National Register
__ determined eligible for the National Register
__ determined not eligible for the National Register
__ removed from the National Register

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Additional Documentation Accepted
Building Interior

The Lower Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional documentation is provided below for the purpose of describing and evaluating the interior for integrity and significance.

7. Narrative Description

Summary

Beginning in the 1920s, patrol or "snowshoe" cabins were constructed from a standardized plan, modified to fit each site's unique terrain and the available building materials. Glacier National Park's cabins were of "substantially the same design" as those used in Yellowstone National Park. The Yellowstone cabins were, in turn, close replicas of USFS patrol cabins that mimicked the design of trappers' cabins. The patrol cabins were constructed one-day's travel (8-12 miles) apart, providing shelter for rangers patrolling the park's vast backcountry.

Due to their remote locations, the cabins were generally constructed of locally harvested log; interior walls were unfinished yet often chinked with saplings. The Slide Lake Cabin, only one and one half miles from a road along the sparsely timbered east flank of the Rocky Mountain Front, and the Fielding Cabin, one quarter mile from the Burlington Northern railroad tracks, are the only cabins of frame construction. Softwood shiplap planks of varied width (some as narrow as three inches, some as wide as twelve inches, most four to six inches) covered the floors. A trap door constructed of floor planks provided access to the requisite bear/rodent/frost-proof cellar, finished with poured concrete/mesh and stocked with a minimum supply of rations. Ceilings were open truss, exposing log purlins and heavy roof boards. Windows and doors were fitted wood frame, set within the log wall without surrounds; in part due to the small size of the units, the small multi-light windows were a significant design element. Doors were generally vertical-plank with cross-braces, constructed on site and secured with iron hinges, latches, and bolts. The easily accessed Fielding Patrol Cabin was fitted with a paneled door.

Furnishings were also standard, the result of similar use and space limitations. The door of the large frame wall-mounted cupboard was bottom hinged and fitted with two folding legs; when opened it provided a table. Metal hooks or shelves, strategically located, provided support for oil lamps. Bunk beds — the upper often of a "suspended fold-up design" — maximized the limited space. A single stove provided heat as well as a cooking surface.

Lower Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin (#593), 1933

Although constructed eight years after construction of the Upper Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin, this building is remarkably similar in materials and design to its upper lake neighbor. Heavy 10" x 3" planks secured with bolted 10" horizontal braces, form the front entry. Hardware appears to be historic and includes large metal hinges (approx. 28" x 5"; see photo #2), a metal latch, and a strip of leather nailed to the inside of the
door for a handle. Metal guards run across the opening and allow for the placement of a board to prevent entry from the outside. Five-inch tongue-and-groove planks (in contrast to the more common shiplap), painted grey, cover the floor. The trap door, also constructed of 5" planks, opens to reveal a concrete-lined pit accessed by a short ladder. Whole logs, chinked with sapling, form the interior walls; metal flashing runs along the north and south walls, at the floor juncture. The ceiling is open to the roof, exposing the purlins and 12" roof boards.

Furnishings are standard backcountry issue: food cupboard with hinged table/door, two wooden chairs, rodent-proof bedding storage boxes (constructed of shiplap planks and featuring a heavy top and side vents), and ceiling hooks for Coleman lanterns. Suspended bunkbeds are located along the east and west walls: the upper bunk is suspended by cables secured to two heavy metal hooks set in the nearest purlin. A wood slat bracket, bolted to the wall, provides additional support. The lower bunks are supported by fold-down legs. The cookstove is located in the northeast corner and is surrounded by the usual collection of pots and pans, placed on open shelving units or hung from nails pounded in the wall logs.

8. Statement of Significance

The interior retains physical integrity and contributes to the building’s significance.

Photographs

1) Photographer: Jason Wilmot
2) Date of Photographs: June 1993
3) Location of Negatives: National Park Service, RMR-RC, Denver, CO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHOTO NUMBER</th>
<th>STRUCTURE NAME AND NUMBER</th>
<th>LOCATION/DIRECTION OF VIEW</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lower Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin (#593)</td>
<td>Interior - detail of door/latch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lower Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin (#593)</td>
<td>Interior - note fold-down table and suspended bed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Logging Lake Boathouse (addendum), Flathead County, MT.

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

National Park Service

State or Federal agency or bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

1/19/96

Additional Documentation Accepted
Building Interior

The Logging Lake Boathouse is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional documentation is provided below for the purpose of describing and evaluating the interior for integrity and significance.

7. Narrative Description

The Logging Lake Boathouse is located near the Lower Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin and stores the canoes used by park rangers on their patrols of the lake and their journeys between the upper-lake and lower-lake patrol cabins. The log framing system is exposed, leaving interior walls formed by the 5" vertical shiplap (or tongue-and-groove) siding. The ceiling is open to the roof, exposing the log purlins and log rafter. The large double doors that dominate the lakeside elevation are constructed of a double layer of 5" tongue-and-groove, secured with large metal hinges. Open shelves located high on the back wall, hold a variety of trail maintenance and fire tools. A canoe is strapped to the log rafter.

8. This interior appears to be unmodified and contributes to the building’s significance.

Photographs
1) Photographer: Jason Wilmot
2) Date of Photographs: August 1993
3) Location of Negatives: National Park Service, RMR-RC, Denver, CO.

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<td>1</td>
<td>Logging Lake Boathouse (#545)</td>
<td>Interior-ceiling detail</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Logging Lake Boathouse (#545)</td>
<td>Interior-walls and floor</td>
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NAME: Lower Logging Snowshoe Cabin (593)
LOCATION: Glacier National Park, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Glacier National Park
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 1981
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, CO
PHOTO NUMBER: 1
NAME:   Lower Logging Lake Boathouse (545)  
LOCATION:  Glacier National Park, MT  
PHOTOGRAPHER:  Glacier National Park  
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH:  1981  
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE:  Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, CO  
PHOTO NUMBER:  2
Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin Foot of Lake
Its 50-602
Interior
Door

Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin
Flathead Co., MT, Glacier NP

Figure 1
Logging Lake snowshoe Cabin Foot of Lake
HS 5oz 5oz
Interior
Lower
Upper Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin
Flathead Co., MT, Glacier NP
Figure 2
Logging Lake Boathouse
HS 545
Interior
Ceiling
Logging Lake Boathouse
Flathead Co., Mt, Glacier NP
Figure 1