

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Shenango Work Station

Other names/site number: Squaw Creek Ranger Station, 24GA0788, Squaw Creek Work Center

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Custer Gallatin National Forest Storm Castle Road

City or town: Gallatin Gateway State: MT County: Gallatin

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	
<p>In my opinion, the property <u>x</u> meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ MT State Historic Preservation Officer</p>	
<p>Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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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
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/government office

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/government office

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Rustic log

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

Foundation: CONCRETE

Walls: Log

Roof: Metal over Wood (shingle)

Other: Chimney, STONE, BRICK

Retaining Wall: STONE

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Shenango Work Station was formerly known as Squaw Creek Ranger Station, but the name changed in 2004 due to the pejorative nature towards Native Americans. The name is used in the historic overview section only for historic clarity. The core of the Shenango Work Station is a cluster of administrative and domestic buildings built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) between 1934 and 1939. The Shenango Work Station together with a historic bridge and roadway system and other minor features comprise the Shenango Work Station Historic District. This historic district is located in southwest Montana, approximately 19 miles from Bozeman along U.S. Highway 191, near the confluence of Shenango Creek with the Gallatin River. The landscape is a mountainous valley bottom punctuated with dramatic rock outcroppings where private land intermingles with public land managed by the Custer Gallatin National Forest. Shenango Work Station occupies a partially forested bench between mountains to the east and the Gallatin River to the west. The CCC-built access road that connects the site with U.S. Highway 191 includes Storm Castle Creek Bridge, an impressive concrete arch structure spanning the Gallatin River. The buildings demonstrate characteristics of the rustic architectural style and incorporate stone masonry and log construction. Dominant features are round logs walls with saddle-notch joinery and chopper-cut crowns, wood shingle roofing, cast-in-place concrete foundations faced with stone, native rock fireplaces and chimneys, and divided-lite windows. Considered together, the structures in the district represent the rustic style of architecture designed and built by the Forest Service in the CCC-era. Although some of the work station has been modified slightly, the district as a whole retains all seven aspects of historic integrity: location, materials, setting, feeling, workmanship, and association.

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Narrative Description

The Shenango Work Station (24GA0788) was recorded in 1990 by Historical Research Associates (HRA)¹ and in 2019 by Stevens Historical Research Associates (SHRA).² Information from the previous site records is utilized herein. The following descriptions of the buildings and structures are presented feature by feature and encompass type, setting, general characteristics, specific features, and alterations. All features described below except the modern buildings and structure on site contribute to the historic district.

Resources that Date to the Period of Significance

Feature 1 – Ranger’s Office (one contributing building, constructed 1936): The main office, or ranger’s office, is located in the center of the complex on a bench above a meadow adjacent to the Gallatin River. It is a rectangular, one story, side-gabled building of peeled, round logs with saddle-notch joinery and chopper-cut crowns. It displays an addition and two porches. The office rests on a full, cast-in-place concrete basement clad in fieldstone on some exterior elevations. The roof is wood shingles with a galvanized metal ridge roll with globe ends and metal valley flashing. Log rafter and purlin ends are visible on the main part of the building. The two open gable porches, one to the north and one to the east, are constructed with logs. The east side porch does not exist on the original blueprints dated 1937, a building plot plan from 1941, and photos that appear to be from the 1960’s or 1970’s. It remains unknown when it was added. The 15’ by 17’ addition on the south side was built consistent with the style of the ranger’s office, except logs are not coped and roof supports are milled lumber, not round logs. It was moved and attached to the office in 1972.³ There is a small shed roof over the south entrance to the addition. Most of the windows in the ranger’s office are divided lite, wood-framed, casement windows. Basement windows are 3-lite, fixed units and there is a modern egress window on the south end. A square fieldstone chimney with concrete cap pierces the center of the roof.

The east elevation displays the main entrance with a central door, open gable porch, flagstone stoop, and flagstone pathway that leads to the entrance from an access road that bisects the property. The vertical wood plank door, fronted by a screen door, has decorative wrought iron hinges. The porch is constructed of round logs. The original office building has two 6-lite (3/3) windows to the north and one to the south of the entrance. A bank of two matching 6-lite (3/3) windows is located in the center of the addition to the south.

The south elevation is the 15’ x 17’ addition. It features a small shed roof supported by log brackets over a wood entry and concrete stoop. A 6-lite window appears to the west of the entrance and a modern egress window is in the basement below it.

The west elevation of the original building has a bank of three and a bank of two 6-lite (2/2/2) wood framed casement windows. The basement windows are all 3-lite horizontal fixed units with poured-in-place concrete window wells. Stone faced buttresses fill the spaces between the window wells. The west elevation of the addition has one 6-lite (3/3) window.

¹ J. Bolton and Ann Hubber, Research Assistants, Historical Research Associates, Inc., National Register of Historic Places Form, Squaw Creek Ranger Station, Gallatin National Forest, Bozeman Ranger District, June, 1990.

² J. Ross-Hauer, Stevens Historical Research Associates, Montana Historic Property Record for the Montana National Register of Historic Places Program and State Antiquities Database, Squaw Creek Ranger Station (historic name), Shenango Work Station (current name), Custer Gallatin National Forest, Bozeman Ranger District, June 20, 2019.

³ Robert Cron, personal conversation with Mary Williams, November 14, 2021, Hamilton, MT.

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The north elevation has an offset, open-gable porch roof supported by large, peeled round log columns and a king post truss. The porch features a stoop of flagstone set in concrete. The offset wood plank door matches the main entrance door and holds a single, fixed window, decorative wrought iron hinges, and a screen door. There are a pair of 4-lite (2/2) wood frame windows west of the door and under the porch roof, and a bank of two 6-lite (3/3) windows to the east, not under the porch roof. The construction and condition of the north porch, as well as evidence from historic plans, indicates that this porch is original to the structure.

Feature 2 - Shop/Garage (one contributing building, constructed 1936): The shop/garage is located to the southwest of the ranger's office. It is a one and a half story, side-gabled, log structure of peeled, round logs with saddle-notch joinery and chopper-cut crowns. It has a rectangular floor plan with stalls and a poured-in-place concrete foundation faced with fieldstone. The roof structure is round log purlins and rafters clad in wood shingles with a metal roof ridge. The building sports four, fifteen-panel, overhead garage doors on the east wall. There is a five-panel wood person door on the south elevation with a bank of six, 6-lite (3/3) hopper windows west of the door. A matching 6-lite fixed window appears in the gable end of both the north and south walls. The west elevation holds two 6-lite (3/3) hopper windows on the south end. Two fieldstone chimneys pierce the southwest and northwest corners of the roof. The interior portions of the chimneys are brick. The exterior of the building is generally in good condition, with some deterioration of the rock veneer on the concrete foundation and a broken window on the south end.

Feature 3 - Flammable Storage Shed (one contributing building, constructed circa 1936 moved to present location in 1960): This building is located south of the shop/garage. It is a one story, front-gabled, wood-framed building with D-log siding. The roof is milled lumber clad in wood shingles with a galvanized metal ridge cap. The foundation is concrete block. Paired 5-panel double-doors occur in the north elevation. The divided lite, fixed windows (6-lite, 3/3) on three sides match those of the office and shop/garage. The east elevation has a bank of two windows on the south end and one window on the north. The west elevation holds one window on the south end. The south elevation displays a 5-panel wood person door with concrete stoop flanked by a window on each side. Both gables contain louvered vents. This building is in good condition overall with the exception of the shingles that are in poor repair. A 1988 site form for the property by Walt Allen notes that this building, also known as the oil house, was originally the pumphouse for the CCC compound, and was constructed circa 1936.⁴

This building was moved about 100 yards from its original location on the lower bench to its current location in the 1960s, a move that occurred within the property's period of significance.⁵ Local informant Norm Wortman, who worked for Gallatin National Forest in 1948, was the source of this information and was involved in moving the building to its present location in the 1960s.

Feature 4 – Barn (one contributing building, constructed 1936): The barn, constructed in 1936, is a one and a half story, rectangular, log building of peeled, round logs with saddle-notch joinery and chopper-cut crowns. The foundation is a poured-in-place concrete slab. The side-gabled roof is clad in wood shingles and displays a galvanized metal ridge roll with globe ends. Log rafters and purlins are visible. There are Dutch doors in the north and east elevations and a hayloft door in the north gable end. The south gable end holds a fixed, divided lite window (4 lite, 2/2). The north elevation has a 4 lite (2/2) window to the west of the door. The east and west elevations have four divided lite (4 lite, 2/2) windows each. All windows are a mix of 4-lite fixed and hopper

⁴ Allen, Walt. Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Squaw Creek Work Center, Gallatin National Forest, 1988

⁵ Bolton and Hubber, National Register Form, Section number 7, 2.

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except for one window on the east elevation that has been replaced with a fixed, single lite. A small, shuttered opening on the south side provides a pass through from the interior of the barn to the attached post and pole corral located to the southeast that compliments the historic qualities of the barn and setting of the property. Some rot is noticeable in the foundation logs of the barn.

Feature 5 – Fire Cache (one contributing building, constructed in 1939): The fire cache, built in 1939 as a woodshed, is currently used for storage.⁶ The building is a rectangular, one story, log building of peeled, round logs with saddle-notch joinery and chopper-cut crowns. The foundation is a poured-in-place concrete slab. The saltbox roof of equal slope is side-gabled and clad in wood shingles. It has a galvanized metal ridge roll with globe ends. Log rafters and purlins are visible. The building contains no windows. The front, or west elevation, holds a wood, fifteen-panel, overhead garage door; a basketball hoop is mounted on the roof immediately over the door's center. The south elevation contains a wood paneled entry door with a plywood patch in the middle. There is an earth-covered, concrete bunker built into the hillside and attached to the fire cache on the west side. This bunker was added in 1949.⁷ The logs of the fire cache are in poor condition where it joins the bunker. Daubing between logs is missing in several places around the building.

Feature 6 – Ranger's Residence (one contributing building, constructed in 1936): Finished in 1936, the ranger's residence was the first building constructed on the property by the CCC. It is a one story, side-gabled, rectangular structure of peeled, round logs with saddle-notch joinery and chopper-cut crowns. It features an original wing off the west wall, a shed-roofed porch on the south side, and a covered patio in the northwest corner. The residence has a full, poured-in-place concrete basement with the exposed foundation faced with fieldstone. Some of the fieldstone is cracked and spalling. The roof is clad in wood shingles with galvanized metal ridge roll with globe ends. Rafter ends and purlins are visible. An interior fieldstone fireplace appears on the east end of the building and is associated with the exterior gable end field stone clad chimney with concrete cap. Original wood plank doors, each with a single, fixed lite and decorative cast iron strap hinges, appear in the south, east, and north elevations.

The south elevation features a shed-roofed porch on the east end protecting an entrance. Double log columns resting on a two-foot high fieldstone wall support the porch and covers a flagstone patio. There is a divided 6-lite (2/2/2) casement window on each side of the door. A non-original single-lite picture window is located in the center of the south elevation and a bank of three, divided 6-lite (2/2/2) casement windows to the west. The south elevation of the wing holds a bank of divided 6-lite (2/2/2) casement windows. Basement windows are horizontal 3-lite fixed or hopper units with poured-in-place concrete window wells faced in fieldstone.

The east elevation has an exterior field stone fireplace with a divided 6-lite (2/2/2) casement window on each side. North of the fireplace is a person door approached by field stone clad steps and enclosed porch. This porch was originally open. The door, picture window, and plywood enclosure were added at an unknown date but the original log porch structure remains intact.

The north elevation has two divided 6-lite (2/2/2) casement windows in what was once an opening in the wall of a covered porch. These windows match the original dwelling windows and historic photos indicate they may

⁶ Handwritten note on USDA Forest Service Project Work Inventory-Project Sheet, Gallatin Ranger District, Woodshed, Headquarters, CCC Records, Folder 1, SO CGNF.

⁷ Handwritten note on USDA Forest Service Project Work Inventory-Project Sheet, Gallatin Ranger District, Woodshed, Headquarters, CCC Records, Folder 1, SO CGNF.

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have originally appeared in the spot now occupied by the picture window on the south side. West of the porch windows is a bank of three smaller divided 6-lite (2/2/2) casement windows, a matching single 6-lite casement window, and a bank of three larger divided 6-lite (2/2/2) casement windows in the main part of the dwelling. Basement windows are mostly divided lite, 3-horizontal lite, hopper or fixed, within field stone clad window wells. The north elevation of the wing exhibits a covered flagstone patio and steps that lead to a door. The west elevation contains the wing. There is a divided 6-lite (2/2/2) casement window in the main part of the dwelling and a bank of two, divided 6-lite (2/2/2) casement windows centered in the wing.

Feature 7 – Ranger’s Residence Garage (one contributing building, constructed 1936): The garage associated with the ranger’s residence is a one story, front-gabled, rectangular structure of peeled, round logs with saddle-notch joinery and chopper-cut crowns. The foundation is poured-in-place concrete stem wall with slab with the addition of some fieldstone cladding. The roof is topped with wood shingles with galvanized metal ridge roll with globe ends. Rafter and purlin ends are visible. An overhead garage door constructed of vertical wood boards occupies much of the west elevation. The north elevation has a bank of three, divided 4-lite (2/2), hopper windows. A single divided 4-lite (2/2) window appears in the east elevation.

Feature 8 – Rock Retaining Wall (one contributing structure, constructed circa 1936): A dry laid rock retaining wall parallels the north elevations of the ranger’s residence and garage. It displays roughly 8 courses and stands approximately 3’ high and 2’-3’ wide. The wall is made of local native stone, is original to the site, and is a contributing resource.

Additional improvements are located to the southeast of the main Shenango Work Station complex, near the confluence of Shenango Creek with the Gallatin River. These included two recent noncontributing buildings, an historic contributing building (the Shenango Shed, Feature 9), and two contributing resources: the Powder Magazine (Feature 10), and the Cap Magazine (Feature 11).

Feature 9 – Shenango Shed (one contributing building, constructed 1940): The Shenango Shed is a one-story, wood-framed, side-gabled building with a rectangular floor plan. It sits on a concrete wall foundation and has a new metal roof. Exterior walls are clad with wood board-and-batten siding. Paired sliding wood garage doors occur on the north elevation. There is a small extension at the southeast corner, with a continuous shed roof overhang. A new sliding window appears on the west side of the south elevation and a modern person door is in the west elevation.

Although the Shenango Shed was not built by the CCC and displays a construction style dissimilar from the majority of the buildings on the property, it reflects the increased need for storage after the departure of the CCC and falls within the period of significance.

Feature 10 – Powder Magazine (one contributing structure, constructed 1935): The Powder Magazine and associated Cap Magazine are located approximately 1/4 mile northeast of the Shenango Shed. The names of these structures changed over time reflecting their change in use. Feature 10, just west of the Cap Magazine, is a 16’ by 18’ concrete bunker extending outward from the limestone cliff face. The concrete bunker stands as a later addition to the original structure that consists of a room blasted into the limestone cliff, walled in with poured-in-place concrete, and accessed by a large metal door.⁸ At an unknown time, a thick-walled, concrete

⁸ USDA Forest Service Project Work Inventory-Project Sheet, Gallatin Ranger District, Squaw Cr. Powder Magazine and Squaw Cr. Cap Magazine, CCC Records, Folder 1, SO CGNF.

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bunker was added in front of the chamber. The bunker features a concrete foundation, walls, and roof. The southeast elevation of the bunker has a large steel door that measures approximately 4' by 7'.

Feature 11 – Cap Magazine one (contributing structure, constructed 1935): The original Cap Magazine lies approximately 200' to the east of the powder magazine. This is not to be confused with the modern rock storage (described below) that is between the two historic structures. The historic Cap Magazine was constructed in the same manner as the original Powder Magazine, by blasting a room into the limestone cliff.⁹ The Cap Magazine retains its original structural features. The chamber is enclosed with concrete and accessed by a heavy metal door measuring approximately 3' by 6'. Mesh-covered vents appear in the concrete wall above and on either side of the door.

Feature 12 – Storm Castle Creek Bridge (one contributing structure, constructed 1935): The CCC constructed the Storm Castle Creek Bridge (previously referred to as the Squaw Creek Bridge) in 1935 over the Gallatin River to provide access to the Shenango Work Station. The bridge is a contributing resource to the historic district. It is located west of the work station and supports a portion of the access road that leads to U.S. Highway 191. The Storm Castle Creek Bridge was a major undertaking for the CCC and is an impressive single span, open spandrel arch, cast-in-place concrete structure. The bridge measures 148' long and 18' wide with cast-in-place concrete abutments and guardrails. In 2018, the bridge underwent rehabilitation to strengthen and repair the structure. Carbon fiber rods and fabric were added to the floor beam below the deck. Both remedies were colored to match the existing concrete and are not visible from the deck or upstream or downstream of the bridge. The bridge rehabilitation project was determined by SHPO to have no adverse effect to the historic structure.¹⁰

Circulation-Access Road System (contributing structure built circa 1934): Access roads and paths of the Shenango Work Station lie as intentionally planned. The roads and paths represent the historic circulation pattern that connects all areas of the property. Historic records indicate the first road to the site was built in just eight days. In 1934, CCC Company 1963 was moving from its original site at the mouth of Squaw Creek to near Shenango Creek and needed access. A road was quickly constructed under the supervision of Forest Service Region 1 engineers.¹¹ In 1935, the CCC constructed Storm Castle Creek Bridge, a segment of the access road over the Gallatin River connecting U.S. Highway 191 to the CCC camp and the Shenango Work Station.

Currently the access road to the Shenango Work Station is paved from U.S. Highway 191 to the Storm Castle Bridge, then to the T-intersection immediately beyond the bridge. The access road continues to the southeast along the paved Storm Castle Creek Road for approximately ¼ mile. There, one of two access roads turns to the northeast into the Shenanago Work Station cluster of buildings. The road surface is gravel and it continues past the modern well house on the lower bench to a T-intersection at the upper bench. There the road to the left, or north, dead-ends at the Ranger's Residence and Garage (features 6 and 7). The road to the right, or south,

⁹ USDA Forest Service Project Work Inventory-Project Sheet, Gallatin Ranger District, Squaw Cr. Powder Magazine and Squaw Cr. Cap Magazine, CCC Records, Folder 1, SO CGNF.

¹⁰ USFS Letter to Mark Baumler, Montana State Historic Preservation Officer, Storm Castle Bridge Strengthening and Repair, March 22, 2018, Storm Castle Creek Bridge Folder, Compliance Letter.

¹¹ *The Gallatin Forester*, December 15, 1934; "Squaw Creek Model CCC Camp in Gallatin Canyon Carrying On Outstanding Development Work," *The Great Falls Tribune*, August 18, 1935; John M. Bell, "The Civilian Conservation Corps in Montana: Camp Squaw Creek, 1934-1940," academic paper, Bill Sharp CCC Research Papers, Series I, Folder 3-17, Toole Archives, Mansfield Library, University of Montana, Missoula; "The Civilian Conservation Corps in Montana and Under the Fort Missoula CCC District – May 1933 through July 1942," Bill Sharp CCC Research Papers, Series I, Sub-series II, Folder 3-5.

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leads to the Ranger's Office, Garage/Shop, Flammable Storage, Fire Cache, and Barn (features 1 through 5) where it dead-ends. There is also a side road across from the Ranger's Office that leads to a cul-de-sac. The second component of the access road continues along paved Storm Castle Creek Road then road turns off Storm Castle Creek Road to the northeast and becomes a gravel road. It continues past the modern helibase office, bunkhouse, warehouse, and the historic Shenango Shed (Feature 9). It leads to the historic Powder and Cap Magazines (Features 10 and 11).

Recently Constructed Noncontributing Buildings and Structures

Rock Storage Container (one noncontributing structure)

A modern rock storage container stands near the historic Powder and Cap Magazines. It is a box-like concrete building with a large steel door. There is a small concrete storage unit adjacent to one side, also with a steel door.

Three modern buildings—the helibase office, the bunkhouse/residence, and a warehouse/storage shed stand in the vicinity of Feature 9, the Shenango Shed. These buildings are described below.

Helibase Office (one noncontributing building, modern)

The helibase office is a side-gable, single story, wood frame building on a concrete slab foundation with composite shingle roof, horizontal lap siding, and vinyl, slide-by windows.

Bunkhouse/Residence (one noncontributing building, modern)

The bunkhouse/residence is a single story, side gable building with a gabled wing. The building is of similar construction as the office with wood framing on a concrete slab, composite shingle roof, horizontal lap siding, and fixed and casement vinyl windows.

Warehouse/Storage Shed (one noncontributing building, modern)

The warehouse/storage shed is a single story, side gable, wood frame building with metal siding and roofing. It has an overhead garage door and an access door.

Well House (one noncontributing building, modern)

A modern well house exists on the bench (southwest of) the historic Ranger's Office. It is single story, gable end building on a concrete slab made of round logs with saddle-notch joinery. The well house has a wood shingle roof and an access door.

Heliport Pad (one noncontributing structure, modern)

In addition to the recently constructed buildings, a heliport pad lies to the northwest. The pad consists of a square concrete base.

Minor features original to the period of significance but not included in the resource count include a flagpole, corral (made of jack-leg fence), and water trough. The latter two minor features are associated with the Barn (Feature 4).

Integrity

The Shenango Work Station Historic District consists of three concentrations of buildings and structures, a historic bridge, and circulation system. The northwest area of the district contains seven contributing buildings, a rock retaining wall, access roads and minor features including a flagpole, corral and water trough. All date

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within the period of significance, 1934 – 1972, and display good integrity, easily conveying their construction, function, and historical importance related to a CCC-era USFS work facility. Some slight alterations have occurred at buildings in this concentration area since original construction, such as a porch and south addition to the Ranger’s Office (Feature 1), and an enclosure of the porch on the Rangers Residence (Feature 6). While these minor alterations have impacted the affected buildings, they are not inconsistent with the overall architectural patterns and do not substantially detract from the integrity of design and workmanship of the structures and their historic feeling and association. A modern well house stands on a lower terrace along the west flank about 75’ west of the building concentration area and does not visually impact the site setting. The contributing buildings, structures and road systems in the northwest portion of the property remain in their original location of construction and use with the exception of Feature 3, the Flammable Storage Shed, that witnessed an intra-site move in the 1960s, within the period of significance. Another small concentration of resources is located near the northeastern area of the district in a narrow side canyon of Shenango Creek. It consists of three structures, the Powder Magazine (Feature 10), Cap Magazine (Feature 11), and the noncontributing rock storage container. The Powder and Cap Magazines are concrete bunkers built into a dramatic limestone outcrop cliff. These structures provide an impressive example of workmanship by the CCC-era builders to store the extensive explosives needed for building in rugged terrain. The inclusion of a modern metal rock storage shed in the vicinity of the powder magazines does not substantially diminish the historic integrity of the two contributing structures. Several modern buildings or structures, including a helibase office, warehouse/shed, bunkhouse/residence and helipad stand in the southwestern portion of the district near the Shenango Storage Shed, Feature 9. The presence of the modern construction undoubtedly diminishes the integrity of the nearby contributing storage shed; however, taken as part of the much larger property, the recent buildings illustrate the continued need, use, and evolution of the Shenango Work Station toward its operational mandate.

The historic Storm Castle Bridge supports access to the property as a major element of the circulation system in the Shenango Work Station Historic District. It is an impressive single-span bridge with cast-in-place concrete abutments and guardrails. Although the bridge underwent rehabilitation in 2018, all changes were designed to incur minimal impact to the structure’s historic integrity. The bridge maintains strong integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling, setting, location, and association and is an impressive example of CCC-era bridge construction.

Taken as a whole, the Shenango Work Station Historic District is an impressive example of CCC-era construction and retains strong integrity of location and setting. Relatively few developments exist in the vicinity and the isolated setting in the Gallatin River Canyon strongly presents an appearance similar to that seen during the district’s period of significance. The contributing buildings and structures maintain strong integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The vast majority of the buildings capture the rustic architectural style of the CCC, use local materials, and are representative standard CCC era construction. The district as a whole maintains an integrity of feeling and association and conveys its historical significance through its remarkable preservation and condition. A former CCC member, Edmund Cherry, who worked at the camp in the 1937, revisited the site in 1990 and easily recognized the district buildings and structures by their appearance and historic integrity. He described his visit as a “grand event”.

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8. 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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

CONSERVATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1934 - 1972

Significant Dates

1934

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Civilian Conservation Corps

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Shenango Work Station (24GA0788), formerly Squaw Creek Ranger Station, is recommended individually eligible to the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district under criteria A and C. It would also be a contributing element to a potential thematic regional multiple property nomination related to Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) United States Forest Service (USFS) activities in the region. The property is significant at a local and statewide level. Although several structures have been modified, most service-related buildings stand as essentially unaltered and the facility as a whole conveys its historic significance and retains its integrity of setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The property is eligible under Criterion A as its retention of integrity easily conveys a sense of time and place. Particularly, the property conveys a sense of CCC-era construction techniques for USFS administration, public works and recreational development. It is linked with several historic themes in Montana history including the role of the Federal Government in land and resource management (conservation), public relief work programs, and the impact of CCC-era construction and development activities in the mid-1930s to early 1940s. Although the majority of the buildings relate to the CCC period, the property continued its important Forest Service mission beyond the time when the CCC vacated the Work Station. The Shenango Work Station continues to serve as an important cog in Forest Services activities in the West. Locally, the facility was constructed by and housed CCC and USFS work crews from across the United States for decades, introducing generations of Americans to the Gallatin Valley and Gallatin Canyon. The construction projects of the CCC bolstered local infrastructure, further accelerating recreation and settlement at the local and regional level. The property is also eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the style and workmanship of USFS facilities during the 1930s depression era and contains several notable examples of the type of log and stone masonry architectural style commonly used during the period. It embodies the characteristics of the rustic architectural style that incorporates stone masonry and log construction. The Shenango Work Station is a well-preserved example of USFS construction and management facilities in the Rocky Mountains and western United States.

The period of significance begins in 1934 with the construction of the first building on the property by the CCC. It ends in 1972, the end of the historic period, reflecting the Work Station's continued Forest Service role.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Background Information

The Custer Gallatin National Forest was created in 2014 by a consolidation of the Custer and Gallatin National Forests. The old Gallatin Forest originated in 1899 as the 80,000-acre Gallatin Forest Reserve. Through a series of boundary adjustments and consolidations, the Reserve grew to over 1.5 million acres by 1907. Later that year, Congress redesignated the nation's forest reserves as national forests, and the Gallatin National Forest was born. By 1945, the Forest had enlarged to approximately 1.8 million acres, the size it remained until its combination with the Custer National Forest. The Gallatin National Forest name is retained in this document as appropriate for the time periods discussed.

Prior to 2004, Storm Castle Creek was known as Squaw Creek. An earlier ranger station constructed in 1906 that predated the subject of this nomination was built at the mouth of the creek and named Squaw Creek Ranger Station. When the new facility built on the north side of Shenango Creek replaced the earlier ranger station in the 1930s, the new complex, the subject of this nomination, continued under the Squaw Creek Ranger Station designation. In 2004, it was renamed Shenango Ranger Station, becoming the Shenango Work Station after forest consolidation with the Custer National Forest in 2014. The Squaw Creek name is retained in this context solely for the purpose of historical clarity.

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History of the National Forests

In response to public concern over unrestrained consumption of the nation's natural resources in the late 19th century, Congress passed the Forest Reserve Act of 1891, authorizing the President to designate and reserve forest lands for the public interest. Administered by the General Land Office (GLO) in the Department of Interior, the reserves were withdrawn from the public domain, limiting or prohibiting their use for grazing, homestead entry, mining and logging. On February 22, 1897, President Grover Cleveland expanded the reserves by presidential proclamation. Among the thirteen new "Washington's Birthday reserves" were the first four established in present-day Forest Service Northern Region (Region 1): the Bitterroot, Lewis & Clark, Flathead, and Priest River reserves. Later that year, Congress passed the Organic Administrative Act, establishing the purposes of federal forest reserves as watershed protection and timber resource management, and providing the impetus for active administration of the nation's forests.

The Organic Act organized each reserve under a forest supervisor who in turn hired rangers and assigned them to ranger districts. Ranger duty consisted primarily of patrolling to prevent forest fires, timber theft and illegal homesteading ("squatting"), as well as building and maintaining trails. Early rangers usually were local men with some backcountry skills but little knowledge of forestry. The GLO was rife with political patronage, incompetence and outright corruption, with the result that many GLO-appointed forest officers were unfit or ill-suited for their duties.

This state of affairs improved in 1898 with the appointment of Gifford Pinchot to head the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. Although the division housed the federal government's professional foresters and forestry scientists, it could only advise the Department of Interior's GLO about management of the reserves. Nonetheless, Pinchot directed Forestry professionals to survey reserve boundaries and examine potential new reserves. These efforts resulted in several new reserves, including the Gallatin Forest Reserve, established in 1899. Pinchot lobbied aggressively for transfer of the reserves from the Department of Interior into the Department of Agriculture under the newly renamed Bureau of Forestry. His efforts were rewarded in February 1905 when President Theodore Roosevelt signed the Transfer Act into law. Five months later, the Bureau of Forestry became the U.S. Forest Service (Forest Service). Under the new agency, scientific research and resource planning goals merged with actual on-the-ground management of the nation's forests.¹²

Because most forest reserves were located in remote, undeveloped areas of the West, the Forest Service needed to develop an organization and operational practices compatible with rugged physical and social conditions. A major challenge was western hostility to active federal management of public land, incited by the GLO's prohibitions on logging, grazing, settlement, and mining. Public opposition often was intensified by the poor performance of many GLO reserve appointees. Gifford Pinchot promised westerners that the reserves would be in "charge of local men who knew the country and its traditions," in compliance with the Transfer Act requirement that local men be hired wherever possible. His first action as Chief Forester was to appoint inspectors who examined "the GLO men," retaining for the Forest Service only those found competent and reputable. To find such qualified men, Forest Service inspectors conducted ranger examinations in communities across the West. Montanan Elers Koch oversaw the Montana examinations at Missoula, Bozeman, Virginia City and Neihart. Candidates spent two days demonstrating horsemanship, packing ability,

¹²Janene Caywood, Ted Catton, and James R. McDonald, "Evaluation of Region 1 Forest Service-Owned Buildings for Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places," contracted report prepared for US Forest Service Northern Region (Region 1), Missoula, MT, 1991.

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marksmanship, basic forestry and survey skills, followed by a written test to eliminate illiterates.¹³ Forest Service employment of familiar local men of proven ability helped persuade the public that there were benefits to be had from range improvement, timber management and forest protection measures.

Early Forest Supervisors established their base of operations at locations accessible to their forests and to the outside world. Most early forest headquarters in Montana consisted of a one- or two-room office in a nearby town with road connections and rail service. Rangers, however, were left to find or build living quarters in the remote areas that comprised their districts. Forest Service field instructions (“use books”) recommended shingled or shake-roofed log cabins large enough to house a ranger and his family. However, most early ranger quarters in Montana were small, one-room cabins or summer tent camps, located along major trails or near heavy-use areas, such as mining camps. Many were holdovers from the GLO era, and few could accommodate a family. The 1905 Forest Service use book prescribed the following:

Rangers’ cabins should be located where there is enough agricultural land for a small field and suitable pasture land for a few head of horses and a cow or two, in order to decrease the often excessive expense for vegetables and feed. In course of time several rangers’ camps will be needed for each township, and selections of sites should be made with this in view. The amount of agricultural land necessary to supply a ranger’s family with vegetables and to raise hay and grain enough to winter his saddle and other stock will vary greatly in different localities, but as a general rule it will not be less than 10 nor more than 40 acres. . . The pasture should be of sufficient size to support the stock not in use by the ranger during the summer, and only in cases where it is obviously necessary should they include land that could be used for agriculture. They will vary in size, according to the quality of the feed, from 40 to 200 acres.¹⁴

The Forest Homestead Act of 1906 called for the removal of lands from federal forest reserves if previously claimed for homesteads or determined more valuable for agricultural purposes. Over the next several years, requests for homestead claim surveys of forest lands flooded the Forest Service. Recognizing the need to base rangers, stock and equipment within the forests, the agency acted to withdraw some agricultural and pasture land for administrative sites. Forest supervisors approved the administrative withdrawals, ensuring that selections did not conflict with existing mineral or homestead claims. Since rangers traveled mainly by horseback prior to the 1920s, adequate pasture for stock was a primary concern in selecting ranger and guard station sites. The requirements of horse travel resulted in most administrative sites being located within a day’s ride and tended to limit the size of ranger districts.

In the six months following passage of the Forest Homestead Act, the Gallatin Forest Reserve set aside several administrative sites, including one on Squaw Creek. In early October 1906, Forest Service reforestation planner Jay F. Bond completed a tour of the Gallatin Forest Reserve, seeking locations “for small nurseries to be used in training the rangers in the planting and care of young trees.” Among the four he selected was one at the confluence of Squaw Creek and the Gallatin River, roughly 20 miles southwest of Bozeman. The training nurseries were proposed as small plots of only 1,000 square feet. They were to be “the first care of the rangers,

¹³ Elers Koch, *Forty Years a Forester: 1903-1943* (Missoula, MT: Mountain Press Publishing, 1998), 51-53.

¹⁴ USDA Forest Service, *The Use of the National Forest Reserves: Regulations and Instructions* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1905).

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and this work will take precedence of all their other duties.”¹⁵ Presumably this required that the nurseries be situated at or near ranger stations. Whether the Squaw Creek nursery site determined the location for a ranger cabin or vice versa is unknown. However, ranger Rhesis Fransham constructed a 15’ x 15’ one-room log cabin on Squaw Creek sometime in 1906. Forest Inspector Elers Koch criticized the building as too small. In Koch’s view “no cabins for permanent headquarters should be built less than 14’ x 24’ with two rooms.”¹⁶

In 1908 the Forest Service added an additional layer to its organization, grouping the national forests into six geographic regions called “districts”.¹⁷ District 1 (now Region 1) encompassed most of the Northern Plains and Rockies, including Montana. It was headquartered in Missoula under Regional Forester William B. Greeley. The new arrangement placed regional offices in an oversight role, providing technical assistance to forests through regional engineering staffs and ensuring individual forest compliance with national guidelines and policies. When Henry S. Graves became Chief Forester in 1910, he struggled to obtain adequate funding from Congress. To bolster his case, Graves directed all forests to adopt a planning process that provided budget estimates specific to administration, silviculture, grazing, permanent improvements, forest protection and forest use (homesteads, waterpower and administrative sites). The permanent improvements category included everything related to protection, administration, and development of the forest: trails, roads and bridges; range improvements and stock driveways; communications; employee housing; and fire detection and suppression facilities.¹⁸ Forests received funding based on these plans. Administrative buildings were considered a secondary priority, ranking below forest protection projects. Construction of new ranger stations was permissible only where no other options were possible. Most rangers were still expected to find their own housing and perform their official duties from home. The cost of any new construction could not exceed \$650.00.¹⁹

Despite tight budgets, the Gallatin National Forest managed to pursue a healthy program of improvements as early as 1908, when *The Butte Miner* reported that the Forest received \$10,984 in improvement funds, to be divided among roads and trails, telephone lines, and “quarters for the rangers and their families.” Eight ranger stations were to be built in the coming fiscal year, including one at the mouth of Squaw Creek. The paper detailed the planned facilities:

At each station there is to be a log cabin nearly finished inside, the roof and trim outside being painted in shades of green. Each cabin is to have good spring water brought into the cabin under pressure. It is expected that the rangers will have their families with them in these stations, which are to be planned as permanent residences. Each station will have barns, sheds, corrals and fenced pasture.²⁰

¹⁵ “Plan of Reforestation,” *The Anaconda Standard*, October 8, 1906; “Rangers to be Trained in Care of Young Timber,” *The Butte Miner*, October 13, 1906.

¹⁶ Koch quoted in Vicky McLean, *Home on the Range: Montana’s Eastside Ranger Stations* (San Bernardino, CA: Privately printed, 2013), 86-87.

¹⁷ The reserves were formally designated “national forests” in 1907. The regional groups of forests initially were called “Districts,” changed to “Regions” in 1930, presumably to avoid confusion with “ranger districts”.

¹⁸ USDA, *Forest Service National Forest Manual 1911-1913* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1911).

¹⁹ Henry S. Graves, USDA Forest Service, *Report of the Forester for 1911* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1911).

²⁰ “Improvements for Gallatin Forest,” *The Butte Miner*, February 14, 1908, 3; “Gallatin National Forest – Roads and Trails, Telephone Lines and Rangers’ Quarters are to be constructed,” *The Anaconda Standard*, February 15, 1908, 7.

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It's unknown whether the original one-room Squaw Creek cabin was replaced as part of the 1908 improvements. However, in 1916 the Squaw Creek Ranger Station included a larger log cabin with framed gable ends and a log barn, situated on the south side of Squaw Creek (figures 1 and 2). One Forest Service document credits Harold Knopp, Squaw Creek district ranger from 1916 to 1918, with building the cabin. It served as district headquarters for the Lower Gallatin (Squaw Creek) Ranger District until 1931, then as district headquarters for the Gallatin Ranger District, a consolidation of the Upper (Cinnamon) and Lower Gallatin districts, until 1934.²¹

By the 1920s, automobiles significantly changed the patterns of American life, including use of national forests. Boosted by funding from timber sale receipts, the Federal Road Aid Act of 1916, and the Federal Highway Act of 1921, road construction enabled increased forest visitation and recreational use, and greater exploitation of forests' timber and mineral resources. Motorized vehicles facilitated Forest Service operations and administration, resulting in an increasing number of district consolidations. This in turn provided Forest Service employees and their families greater access to modern amenities. Ranger stations and supervisors' offices now served a larger public, requiring changes in location, site plan and architecture. Forest Service administrative buildings needed to be more visible and accessible. Motorized transportation, expanded roads, and telephone lines allowed more personnel to be stationed at a single location. Still, the Forest Service was slow to provide housing and facilities for its employees. As late as 1928, agency regulations insisted that, "Only where there is an undeniable need for them and when it is impracticable for the officer to rent his own living quarters will houses be constructed at Government expense on either Government or leased land." Increased staffing of ranger stations necessitated new and larger administrative complexes, yet the Washington office provided only general guidelines for their construction. Although regulations called for separation of office and living space wherever feasible, many forests simply combined the two into a single new building. Rangers were still allowed to use part of their own homes as district offices.²²

The road construction boom of the 1920s caused the Forest Service to expand its cadre of trained civil and mechanical engineers. Drawing on their expertise, Region 1 developed more detailed standard plans for Forest roads and Forest Service buildings. It encouraged adherence to these standards by placing road projects under supervision of the Region 1 engineering division, with building construction under the Assistant Regional Forester for Operations.

The effort to standardize construction plans and practices advanced greatly by the addition of Clyde P. Fickes to the Region 1 Operations branch in 1928. Already a twenty-year veteran of the Forest Service, Fickes brought practical carpentry and log skills, and a passion for efficiency to forest improvements in Region 1 and beyond. His many contributions included several standard building plans, most notably the L-4 fire lookout. The L-4 cab consisted of precut lumber with standard door and window millwork packaged into a kit that could be hauled by packstring to its intended site. With simple instructions, the lookout could be assembled "by any employee who could read and use a hammer." Often adopted by other agencies, the L-4 design remained in use by the Forest Service into the 1950s. Fickes also wrote numerous Forest Service improvement guidelines,

²¹ List "District Rangers-Squaw Creek District," CCC Records, Folder 3-7, Supervisor's Office, Custer Gallatin National Forest, Bozeman, MT.

²² USDA Forest Service, *The National Forest Manual Regulations and Instructions* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1928); John R. Grosvenor, "A History of the Architecture of the USDA Forest Service" (San Bernardino: USDA Forest Service Region 5).

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as well as maintenance and construction manuals. *Building With Logs*, which he co-wrote with W. Ellis Groben in 1944, remains a classic of log work methodology and construction.²³

During the early 1920s, the Northern Great Plains, including much of Montana, experienced a severe economic depression largely brought on by a post-World War I collapse of agricultural prices and prolonged drought. Mining and lumber prices also fell with the end of wartime demand. Bankruptcies, foreclosures and bank failures were not uncommon. After a brief period of recovery, Montana's situation intensified in 1929 as severe drought returned and the stock market crash plunged the entire nation into the Great Depression of the 1930s. Lumber mills and industrial mining operations cut production in response to low prices, laying off workers. Unable to meet operating costs, small mills and mines shut down. Farmers and stockgrowers suffered as agricultural prices plummeted and farm and grazing lands dried up. Unemployment and deprivation were widespread in the communities dependent on the Gallatin National Forest's timber, range and mineral resources.²⁴

By 1932, a quarter of America's workforce was idle, industrial production had fallen by half, drought devastated much of the nation's farmland, and millions of Americans were homeless. When President Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in March 1933, the federal government initiated a broad variety of programs aimed at providing immediate relief to the nation. Known collectively as the "New Deal," these programs were designed to restore confidence in the banking system, provide direct relief to the needy, and revitalize the country's economy through work relief and public works programs. Among the legislation enacted in early 1933 was the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Act. Intended to put thousands of unemployed men to work on natural resource remediation projects, the ECW program included the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Administrative authority for the CCC was divided among the Departments of Labor, War, Interior, and Agriculture. The Labor Department directed selection, enrollment, and induction. The War Department equipped enrollees, organized them into numbered companies, provided physical training and selected, constructed, and administered the camps. The Departments of Interior and Agriculture directed CCC work projects involving their respective agencies. In the Department of Interior these primarily included the National Park Service, General Land Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Bureau of Reclamation. Department of Agriculture agencies chiefly involved with the CCC were the U.S. Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Biological Survey. Initial CCC enrollees were unemployed single men ages 18 to 26, in good physical condition, and willing to serve for at least six months. The program later expanded to include other groups, including older and married men. Enrollees were paid \$30 a month, plus room, board and a clothing allowance, with a requirement that \$25 be sent home to their families each month. By the end of the program in 1942, the Forest Service had employed nearly 50 percent of all CCC enrollees, the largest labor pool in its history.²⁵

²³ Clyde Fickes, *Recollections* (Missoula, MT: USDA Forest Service Northern Region, 1972); Fickes and W.Ellis Groben, *Building With Logs* (Missoula, MT: USDA Forest Service Northern Region, 1944); USDA Forest Service, *Preservation: Persuasion and Practice, A Curriculum in Historic Buildings Maintenance* (Missoula, MT: USDA Region 1, n.d.), compiled by Bernie Weisgerber; Kirby Matthew and Cathy Bickenheuser, personal communications with Mary Williams, November 27, 2021.

²⁴ Michael P. Malone, Richard B. Roeder and William L. Lang, *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, rev. ed. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1991) 280-296; K. Ross Toole, *Twentieth Century Montana: A State of Extremes* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972) 70-92; Phyllis Smith, *Bozeman and the Gallatin Valley: A History* (Helena: Falcon Press Publishing, 1996), 260-261.

²⁵ John C. Russell, "Tree Army in the Gallatin," unpublished manuscript, (Bozeman, MT: Gallatin County Historical Society, n.d.); Stevens Historical Research Associates (SHRA), "Historical Overview of Civilian Conservation Corps Activities on the Section 8 page 19

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The Army selected Fort Missoula as the Northwest Regional headquarters for CCC camps in Montana, northern Idaho, and Yellowstone National Park. Between early April and mid-summer 1933, War Department personnel at the fort processed several thousand CCC enrollees, organizing companies of 200 men and assigning them to pre-selected camps. The Gallatin National Forest was awarded one of 22 CCC camps allotted to Montana. Forest officials planned a temporary CCC camp at Basin Creek near West Yellowstone to develop recreation facilities. Company 1249, comprised of men from New York and New Jersey, arrived at Basin Camp F-16 in July. Under supervision of local experienced men (LEMS) employed by the CCC, the company performed road construction, stream improvement, and campground work. Some crews were dispatched to small “spike camps” closer to remote project sites, such as telephone lines, fence, and patrol cabin construction. The camp closed and Company 1249 disbanded at the end of the work season, due to the lack of winter housing.²⁶

In 1934, permanent CCC facilities began to replace seasonal camps (Figure 3), enabling crews to work through the winter months. Designed to accommodate 200 men, permanent camps contained four 50-man barracks, a mess hall, recreation and education buildings, office, and a supply and storage warehouse. With closure of the Basin camp and departure of Company 1249 the previous fall, the Gallatin Forest needed a permanent camp to fulfill its work plans. In the spring of 1934, the Basin camp reopened with Montana CCC crews who worked to complete the previous years’ projects. In July, newly organized Company 1963 moved to Basin (now designated Camp DF-73) to continue roadbuilding, fencing, and other Forest Service work. A month later, the CCC authorized eight winter (permanent) CCC camps in Montana, including one for the Gallatin Forest. Army and Forest officials initially selected the mouth of Squaw Creek as the site for the Gallatin’s new camp. However, by September, it was decided to build the permanent camp two miles north of Squaw Creek, on a grassy flat north of Shenango Creek. Despite the new location, the camp retained its original designation as Squaw Creek Camp F-57.²⁷

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By 1934, the old ranger station at the mouth of Squaw Creek could no longer meet Forest needs. Plans were in the works to refurbish and expand the existing facility. Regional Forester Glen Smith visited the area in early September. He reported that the station was “in reality located in a hole.” A growing number of summer homes, campgrounds and picnic areas hemmed in the administrative site, creating a cramped situation that prevented a good station layout, and would require acquisition of adjoining private property. The ranger’s house received little sun from December through April, leaving it “damp and dreary” much of the year. Smith said the dwelling “has been repaired and repaired and cannot be made any more comfortable than it is at the present time, which is not at all . . . in keeping with what we should furnish our yearlong and permanent employees.” The water source (a spring) was unreliable in winter, forcing use of Squaw Creek water, which was “subject to pollution from human sources.” Snowdrifts frequently blocked the Squaw Creek road, preventing access to the station. Foot and motor traffic along Squaw Creek passed “almost through the ranger’s door-yard.” Traffic would only worsen with a planned extension of the road to access a merchantable timber stand. The Gallatin River bridge

West Side of the Custer Gallatin National Forest,” 2019, 25-28, Heritage Program files, CGNF; John A. Salmond, *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1967).

²⁶ “History of Squaw Creek Camp F-57,” 5-6, CCC Records, Folders 3-7, SO CGNF; Russell, 2; SHRA, 36.

²⁷ Robert D. Baker, Larry Burt, Robert S. Maxwell, Victor H. Treat, and Henry C. Dethloff. *The National Forests of the Northern Region: Living Legacy* (Missoula, MT: USDA Forest Service Northern Region, 1993), 124; “350 Winter Camps Proposed for CCC,” *The Missoulian*, August 20, 1934.

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at the mouth of Squaw Creek washed out at least twice since 1914 and again needed major repairs.²⁸ As a result, Smith recommended abandonment of the Squaw Creek Ranger Station and bridge in favor of a new site 1 ½ miles north, in the southwest quarter of Section 28, T.4S, R.4E. Smith's recommended new location had the advantage of proximity to the proposed permanent CCC camp. He urged a quick decision concerning the new site and type of station buildings, noting that the availability of CCC labor and good weather would allow for site preparation before winter. Regional Forester Evan Kelley and Assistant Regional Foresters Elers Koch, Meyer Wolff, and L.A. Stockdale approved the new location on September 10, with the direction that the buildings be of log and that CCC resources "used to the maximum extent."²⁹

A 40-man crew from CCC Company 1963 already had arrived at Squaw Creek on September 5 to assist local carpenters (LEMS) in construction of the permanent camp. They found that no road connected their spike camp at Squaw Creek with the job site near Shenango Creek. CCC administrators reportedly presented the Forest Service with a deadline for construction of the road (Figure 4). Failure to meet the deadline would result in cancellation of the CCC camp. Supervised by Forest Service Region 1 engineers, the task was accomplished in eight days and in dramatic fashion.³⁰ Gallatin District Ranger Eric White described the roadbuilding:

. . . I never saw anything like it. They used dynamite by the ton, they threw rocks clear across the Gallatin River on the other side. And they just tore a road in there so we could get trucks through. . . . They didn't have any regard for safety. I wondered if they even should have closed that highway, over on the other side, because the rocks were just raining down on it.³¹

Work on the CCC camp began almost immediately. Some camp features, such as a four-stall garage, gas tanks and pump, and a water pipeline were intended to be part of the new ranger station. Construction of these and the camp buildings was deferred until mid-September, when the Station Plans Committee, consisting of Forest Supervisor J.C. Whitham, Assistant Regional Forester Meyer Wolff, and Inspector F.J. Jefferson, visited the site to determine locations for the future ranger station buildings.³² By October 24, CCC crews began pouring the foundation for the new ranger residence, to be built according to the Forest Service standard "R-13" plan. Unfortunately, the CCC work and some of the Committee's plan adjustments met disapproval from Improvement Inspector Clyde Fickes. He reported that the house foundation included reinforcements and a

²⁸ These were not the first bridges at Squaw Creek to fall victim to the Gallatin River. According to the *Avant-Courier*, a bridge constructed in May 1891 washed out in May 1892. (*Avant Courier* May 9, 1891 and May 28, 1892.) The *Bozeman Courier* of April 30, 1893 reported a new bridge was under construction.

²⁹ Glen A. Smith, "Memorandum for Regional Forester," September 10, 1934, CCC Records, Folder 1, SO-CGNF; L.A. Stockdale, note attached to Smith Memorandum, September 11, 1934. In spite of its location north of Shenango Creek, the new administrative compound retained the "Squaw Creek" name as headquarters of the Gallatin (formerly Squaw Creek) Ranger District.

³⁰ *The Gallatin Forester*, December 15, 1934; "Squaw Creek Model CCC Camp in Gallatin Canyon Carrying On Outstanding Development Work," *The Great Falls Tribune*, August 18, 1935; John M. Bell, "The Civilian Conservation Corps in Montana: Camp Squaw Creek, 1934-1940," academic paper, Bill Sharp CCC Research Papers, Series I, Folder 3-17, Toole Archives, Mansfield Library, University of Montana, Missoula; "The Civilian Conservation Corps in Montana and Under the Fort Missoula CCC District - May 1933 through July 1942," Bill Sharp CCC Research Papers, Series I, Sub-series II, Folder 3-5.

³¹ Eric B. White, interview, February 3, 1983, Montanans at Work Oral History Project (Helena, MT: Montana Historical Society).

³² Letter, Forest Supervisor J.C. Whitham to Regional Forester Evan S. Kelley, September 14, 1934, CCC Records, Folder 1, SO CGNF; USDA Forest Service Project Work Inventory Project sheet, Gallatin Ranger District, Log dwelling at Squaw Creek Ranger Station, n.d, CCC Records, Folder 1, SO CGNF.

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vener key “not specified in the plans and which was unnecessary and extravagant in the use of materials and labor.” He also insisted that the Forest substitute pine flooring for the planned oak, urging that Forest Supervisor Whitham “make every possible effort to use short cuts in erection and economize in the use of material, substituting cheaper materials for the more expensive ones specified wherever possible in order to keep this building within the \$2,500 limitation.” Emphasizing Region 1’s adherence to standard building plans, he stated that “men in the field should not alter the architect’s plans without the approval of this office.”³³

With the help of several Bozeman carpenters employed as LEMs, the CCC spike crew completed the camp barracks, mess hall, recreation hall, and other buildings by October 31, 1934 (Figure 5). The remaining 173 members of Company 1963 moved into Camp F-57 the next day, in the midst of a snowstorm. Progress at the new camp was rapid. By mid-December, the camp’s water line, office, seven-stall garage, and 20’ x 40’ workshop were nearly finished (Figure 6). The water system, designed as a permanent feature of the new ranger station, drew water from Shenango Creek, utilizing a 12,000-gallon underground reservoir, 350’ of 6-inch wooden pipe, 2,900’ of 3-inch pipe, and 350’ of 2-inch pipe.³⁴ Over the rest of the winter, the CCC enrollees constructed a creosote plant to treat post and poles for fencing (Figure 7). By April 1, 1935, the camp’s 15-man logging crew cut 400 house logs for the ranger station buildings, as well as 350 cords of firewood and 2,000 telephone poles (Figures 7 - 10). Gallatin District Rangers Eric White and Region 1 engineer C.B. Swim personally selected the ranger station logs and timbers.³⁵ Timbers were sourced locally from the nearby Rat Lake drainage (T5S, R4E, Section 1) with the help of Gallatin District Ranger Vern J. Edwards³⁶

Anticipating the large quantities of explosives needed for Company 1963’s upcoming road and bridge projects, crews began work in February 1935 on two separate powder and cap magazines. Located 200’ apart at the base of a cliff on Shenango Creek, the magazines were intended to be a permanent part of the new ranger station. *The Green Guidon* described the effort:

It was necessary to drill and blast two rooms out of solid rock. Next the rooms were timbered and lagged with three-inch plank next to the walls and ceilings. Metal lath was placed one foot from the lagging and then were stuccoed. The front of each is a concrete wall, ten inches thick.

As originally constructed, the Powder Magazine measured 16’ long, 16’ wide and 11’ high, with a capacity of 16 tons. The Cap Magazine was 8’ long, 6’ wide and 7’ high. Exterior doors featured half-inch steel, with interior doors of 1½ inch rough cut lumber. Floors were covered with sawdust.³⁷

³³Memorandum, Region 1 Engineering to Regional Forester Evan S. Kelley, November 1934, CCC Records, Folder 2, SO CGNF; T.W. Norcross, “Acceptable Plans for Forest Service Administrative Buildings,” January 1, 1938, Forest Service Northern Region Archives, Collection 7100, Box 1, Engineering Operations, Toole Archives, Mansfield Library, UM-MSLA.

³⁴USDA Forest Service Project Inventory Project Sheet, Gallatin Ranger District, Squaw Creek Water & Sewer System n.d., CCC Records, Folder 1, SO CGNF.

³⁵“The Civilian Conservation Corps in Montana and Under the Fort Missoula CCC District – May 1933 through July 1942,” Bill Sharp Civilian Conservation Corps Research Papers, Series I, Sub-Series II, Folder 3-5, Mansfield Library, UM-MSLA; “Squaw Creek Co. 1963, Merry Xmas 1935,” Bill Sharp Montana Civilian Conservation Corps Research Papers, Series I, Sub-series II, Folder 3-17, Mansfield Library, UM-MSLA; *The Gallatin Forester*, December 15, 1934; *The Gallatin Forester*, January 17, 1935; “Squaw Creek Model CCC Camp in Gallatin Canyon Carrying On Outstanding Development Work,” *Great Falls Tribune*, August 18, 1935.

³⁶ Allen, Walt. Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Squaw Creek Work Center, Gallatin National Forest, 1988

³⁷ *The Green Guidon*, July 19, 1935; USDA Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, Gallatin Ranger District, Squaw Cr. Powder Magazine & Squaw Cr. Cap Magazine, n.d., CCC Records, Folder 1, SO CGNF.

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April saw the beginning of Camp F-57's most ambitious project – a concrete arch bridge spanning the Gallatin River near the new ranger station.³⁸ Designed by Forest Service engineer Jim Byrne, the bridge was the largest undertaken by Region 1's Engineering Division up to that time, and possibly the largest of any CCC project in Region 1. Work began with drilling into bedrock for the bridge footings. When drills failed, explosives were used (figures 11 and 12). Crews on both sides of the river crushed and stockpiled rock, along with cement, gravel, and other supplies. A rock crusher and six dump trucks worked double shifts. Local carpentry contractors supervised the building of the bridge's forms. Work suffered a setback in mid-June, as the Gallatin's spring highwater took out the suspension footbridge at the job site (Figure 13), forcing men and material to access the site from Squaw Creek, by way of the old bridge and CCC road. Nonetheless, by late June the Fort Missoula CCC newsletter reported that the bridge was well underway, with the east abutment and approach finished, and the west abutment half completed. Bridge forms were erected in preparation for a concrete pour in early July (Figure 14). Engineer Henry Teitjen estimated that the completed bridge would require 430 cubic yards of crushed rock, 230 cubic yards of sand, 3,120 sacks of cement, and 34 tons of steel reinforcement. When finished in mid-September 1935, the new bridge consisted of two 26-foot approach spans, a center span of 95' 8 inches, and an 18-foot roadway width (Figure 15). Designed to withstand the Gallatin's bridge-killing spring torrents, it arched 16' above the river's estimated highest water.³⁹

So successful was Company 1963 that in August 1935 Camp F-57 was acclaimed one of three model CCC camps in Region 1. In addition to its building, bridge, and road projects, the camp was recognized for forestry work, telephone line construction, stream and fishery improvements, firefighting, and a winter elk survey.⁴⁰ In September, with work projects well underway and the permanent CCC buildings completed, camp managers turned their attention to the educational component of the CCC, instituting what came to be known as "The University of Squaw Creek." The F-57 educational courses ranged from basic literacy to accredited high school courses in math, English, and history, along with technical training in telephone construction, explosives use, silviculture, surveying, road construction, game management, diesel mechanics, and carpentry and log construction (Figure 16). By the end of 1936, the program also offered courses for college credit from the University of Montana and all enrollees at the camp had basic literacy skills.⁴¹

Log work continued on the ranger station buildings through fall and early winter 1935 (Figure 17). Heavy snow and sub-zero temperatures slowed the work but by February 1936 wall logs and rafters were in place at the ranger residence, with sheathing and shake roofing underway. According to *The Gallatin Forester*, the house was "beginning to show its massiveness and beauty" (Figure 18). The log walls of the 30' x 56' garage/shop building (Plan B-12) and barn were being raised. The barn was a point of contention between Region 1

³⁸ Initially called the Squaw Creek bridge for its proximity to the new Squaw Creek Ranger Station, the bridge is now known as the Storm Castle bridge.

³⁹ Fred Thieme, "Division of Engineering: Historical Incidents, June 1912-December 1950," in *The History of Engineering in the Forest Service* (Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service Engineering Staff, 1990), 27; "The Civilian Conservation Corps in Montana and Under the Fort Missoula CCC District - May, 1933 through July 1942," Bill Sharp CCC Research Papers, Series I, Sub-series II, Folder 3-5, Mansfield Library, UM-MSLA; *The Green Guidon*, June 28, 1935.

⁴⁰ "Squaw Creek Model CCC Camp in Gallatin Canyon Carrying On Outstanding Development Work," *Great Falls Tribune*, August 18, 1935; Pamphlet, "Squaw Creek Co. 1963, Merry Xmas 1935," Bill Sharp Montana Civilian Conservation Corps Research Papers, Series I, Sub-series II, Folder 3-17, Mansfield Library, UM-MSLA.

⁴¹ *The Gallatin Forester*, February 1936; "History of Squaw Creek Camp F-57," CCC Records, Folder 3-7, SO CGNF; "University of Squaw Creek' Educates All 157 Camp Enrollees," unidentified newsclipping, December 26, 1936, Bill Sharp CCC Research Papers, Series I, Sub-Series II, Folder 3-17, Mansfield Library, UM-MSLA; *The Green Guidon*, April 1, 1937.

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Improvement Inspector Clyde Fickes and CCC Camp Inspector Ackridge. Planned as a B-1 standard barn, it called for ¼- to ½-inch spacing between floor planks. Ackridge believed the design allowed manure to accumulate, drawing flies. Fickes defended the B-1 plan, since it had been used “a good many years.” In 1937, the barn floor was converted to concrete with mastic capping under an adapted Plan B-1-A.⁴²

In May 1936, the 24' x 30' log administration or office building neared completion. Designed as a standard plan combination building, it contained both dedicated office space and a full basement with living quarters. Work underway included installation of interior partitions, treatment of exterior logs, and shake roofing. Remaining station buildings were completed over the summer of 1936, with landscaping inspected and approved in early October.⁴³ On November 12, *The Gallatin Forester* announced, “Outside of chinking, the new Squaw Creek station is at last completed, including leveling and soil building of the grounds. Everyone who has seen it – and that includes most of the district [Region 1] experts – have agreed that it is the prize station of Region 1.”⁴⁴ Nonetheless, Improvement Inspector Clyde Fickes was not entirely pleased. After inspecting the station, Fickes’ noted that stonework in the ranger’s residence fireplace and chimney featured green-gray rock secured with black mortar. Wrote Fickes:

Apparently there is some tendency to affect the bizarre. This tendency should undoubtedly be curbed since the effects secured therefrom are not so good. In the mortar between the rocks in the hearth small pebbles had been inserted creating a sort of Spanish lace effect which is hardly desirable for a structure of this type and dignity.⁴⁵

With the main buildings erected, CCC crews turned to interior finish work, furniture carpentry, and outbuilding construction in the fall and winter of 1936-1937. Like the buildings, the rustic furniture adhered to standard plans, much of it incorporating small-diameter logs. In September 1937, Camp F-57 was once more approved for winter work.⁴⁶

In November 1937, Squaw Creek enrollees marked the camp’s third anniversary with a cake “several feet in diameter, eight layers high.” Created by the cook shack crew, the cake weighed 45 pounds, 16 of which were frosting. The 80 men remaining in the camp consumed the entire cake, more than a half-pound per man. Their celebration may have been in anticipation of returning home. The company was disbanded in December and replaced by Company 1586. Over the next two years, the new company completed earlier projects and added several outbuildings to the station compound. In 1938, crews built a 12' x 20' shingle-roof log one-car residence

⁴² *The Gallatin Forester*, February 1936; Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, Gallatin Ranger District, Squaw Creek Garage and Shop, n.d., CCC Records, SO CGNF; C.P. Fickes, “Memorandum – Improvement, Gallatin,” March 31, 1936, RG 95, USFS Records, Box 19, CCC Projects, CCC Inspection, Gallatin NF, Camp F-57 (1935-1941) Folder 19/6, Seattle Records Center, National Archives cited in J.Ross-Hauer, Montana Historic Property Record 24GA788; F.E. Thieme, “Memorandum to J.C. Whitham, Forest Supervisor, Improvement – Gallatin National Forest, Squaw Creek Ranger Station,” May 27, 1937, CCC Records, Folder 2, SO CGNF; Fred Thieme, “Letter to J.C. Whitham,” March 19, 1938, CCC Records, Folder 1, SO CGNF.

⁴³ *The Gallatin Forester*, May 5, 1936; “Specifications for Finishing Squaw Creek Administration Building,” March 20, 1936, CCC Records, Folder 2, SO CGNF; USDA Forest Service, Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, Gallatin Ranger District, log building, March 14, 1938, CCC Records, Folder 1, SO CGNF.

⁴⁴ *The Gallatin Forester* November 12, 1936.

⁴⁵ Clyde P. Fickes, quoted in McLean, 88.

⁴⁶ F.E. Thieme, “Memorandum to J.C. Whitham, Forest Supervisor, “Improvement – Gallatin National Forest, Squaw Creek Ranger Station,” May 27, 1937, CCC Records, Folder 2, SO CGNF; “20 CCC Camps in State Approved for Winter Use,” *The Missoulian*, September 15, 1937.

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garage on a cement foundation, "Similar to Standard Plan B-2," and converted the barn floor to concrete, with planks in the stalls. The office building narrowly avoided disaster in the spring of 1938, as a CCC enrollee disposed of unused cleaning kerosene by dumping it into the basement stove. *The Gallatin Ranger* reported that "flames shot out of the stove" but the building was undamaged. Some Company 1586 enrollees were detailed that summer to the Helena National Forest, where they began construction of the Canyon Ferry Ranger Station.⁴⁷

In 1939, camp crews erected a 20' x 30' shingle-roof log woodshed according to Standard Plan B-101, with instructions from the Forest Supervisor that the logs and shingles match those of the other Squaw Creek Ranger Station buildings. He allowed alteration of the plan to add windows and a sliding door.⁴⁸ Later that year a "new, although somewhat small, log cabin was moved from the old Squaw Creek Station and located on the proposed bunkhouse site [opposite the office]... It is believed this building will be adequate for bunkhouse purposes for some years." The moved cabin was most likely constructed for the 1934 CCC spike camp and is probably the bunkhouse added to the ranger station office in 1972. By late 1939 the transition of Gallatin Ranger District operations from the old station on Squaw Creek to the new headquarters near Shenango Creek was complete. The remaining Forest Service buildings at the mouth of Squaw Creek, with the exception of the 1917 barn and a corral, were removed or burned.⁴⁹

During the year, CCC crews built a machine shed for the station, continued fabrication of station furniture, and performed landscaping, but after 1939 the number of projects assigned to Camp F-57 declined. Although the Army retained the camp through the winter of 1940-1941, the Gallatin National Forest found it difficult to compile a work program large enough to employ the 200 CCC men assigned to it. The CCC camp closed permanently in September 1941. At the end of October, the Army dismantled and removed most camp buildings. The Forest Service disposed of any that remained.⁵⁰

The outbreak of World War II and the departure of CCC crews caused a severe reduction in Forest Service manpower. Most remaining employees were older or otherwise ineligible for military duty. Summer seasonal employees were as young as 16. Women were hired to fill positions previously held by men. The personnel at Squaw Creek Ranger Station almost certainly reflected these changes and, perhaps, the lessened efficiency of a smaller workforce. In early 1943, heavy snows extensively damaged the woodshed/warehouse. No district employees had the skills to repair the building. Region 1 Engineering was also short-handed, assigning a bridge foreman only to reassign him before the work was done. A local contractor finally performed the repairs in

⁴⁷ USDA Forest Service Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, Gallatin Ranger District, Residence Garage, March 14, 1938, CCC Records, Folder 1, SO CGNF; *The Gallatin Ranger*, April 15, 1938.

⁴⁸ In 1949 a cellar was added to the rear of the structure and the building was repurposed as a warehouse or fire cache.

⁴⁹ "Master Plan of Work for the 14th Enrollment Period, Gallatin Forest, Squaw Creek Camp No. 57" cited in SHRA, 62; Letter, J.C. Whitham to Regional Forest Evan S. Kelley, February 11, 1941, CCC Records, Folder 1, SO CGNF; "Report of Excess or Unserviceable Property, Gallatin National Forest," April 3, 1956, CCC Records, Folder 2, SO CGNF.

⁵⁰ The Civilian Conservation Corps in Montana and Under the Fort Missoula CCC District - May, 1933 through July 1942,"36. Bill Sharp CCC Research Papers, Series I, Sub-series II, Folder 3-5, Mansfield Library, UM-MSLA; "CCC Preparing To Go In Winter Camps," [*Helena*] *Independent-Record*, 9/27/1940, 3); "CCC, Supply, Camp Property, Camp F-57, Squaw Creek, n.d., RG 95 Records of the US Forest Service, Records of CCC Projects, Camp Property, Gallatin, 1937-1943, Folder 9/7, Seattle Records Center-NARA as cited in SHRA, 46, 62.

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July, replacing the roof, door headers and sidewall plates, and refitting/rehanging the doors. A 10' x14' cellar was added to the rear of the building in 1949.⁵¹

In 1944 the Forest Service issued *Building With Logs* by Clyde P. Fickes and W.Ellis Groben. It is considered “the bible” for Forest Service log building construction and preservation. In spite of his many criticisms during the course of its construction, Fickes’ satisfaction with the completed product is obvious. He illustrated his now-classic logwork manual with photos of the Squaw Creek Ranger Station, its interiors and its furnishings.⁵² The buildings and their furnishings are still in place.

After completion of the CCC-constructed facility in the mid-1930s, Squaw Creek Ranger Station continued as headquarters for the Gallatin Ranger District for the next 40 years. Its operations evolved as Forest Service programs and land use challenges expanded during the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. The Gallatin River canyon from Bozeman south to Yellowstone National Park saw increasing residential and commercial development, much of it related to the boom in tourism that followed World War II. In 1969, a group of investors that included Conoco Oil, Chrysler, Burlington Northern Railroad, Montana Power, and Northwest Airlines acquired the Crail Ranch to develop the Big Sky ski resort. District personnel played a key role in mitigating the visual effects of a powerline constructed up the canyon in 1970-1971. Completion of the Big Sky resort in 1974 intensified demands on the district, including traffic, visitation to the ranger station, and increased pressure on recreational facilities. Longtime residents in the canyon felt threatened by the encroachment of Big Sky-related development and sought support from the Forest Service for a Gallatin Canyon land use plan. Although a land use plan was never enacted, Squaw Creek District Ranger Robert Cron successfully negotiated the nation’s second approved Recreation Land Purchase Composite. Under the RLPC, the Forest Service acquired private land along U.S. 191 (the Gallatin Highway), granting lifetime tenancy to owners of many historic homesteads and reducing by half the amount of private land subject to development along the Gallatin Forest/Yellowstone National Park boundary.⁵³

Cron arrived at the Squaw Creek Ranger Station for the first time in a December 1970 snowstorm – thirty-six years after the arrival of the first CCC construction crew. He said of his new district, “I thought I’d died and gone to heaven.” Although more than three decades elapsed since the station’s completion – well before the era of Forest Service cultural resource specialists and formal historic preservation plans – the personnel of Region 1, Gallatin National Forest Supervisor’s Office and the Gallatin Ranger District had kept the Squaw Creek Ranger Station’s CCC-built buildings largely intact. During his tenure (1970-1976), Cron authorized only one major change to the historic station. In 1972, district personnel moved the CCC-built bunkhouse from its location east of the office and attached it as an addition to the south end of the office building. The Cron family lived in the Squaw Creek residence until 1976, when the Gallatin District was combined into the Bozeman Ranger District. They remembered their years at the station fondly. Following his retirement, Bob Cron and his daughter Susanne were among the earliest proponents for listing Squaw Creek Ranger Station (now Shenango Work Station) in the National Register of Historic Places.⁵⁴

⁵¹A.H. Abbott to Regional Forester Evan S. Kelley, May 11, 1943, CCC Records, Folder 2, SO CGNF; “Memorandum to Roy Berg,” July 19, 1943, CCC Records, Folder 2, SO CGNF.

⁵² Clyde P. Fickes and W. Ellis Groben, *Building with Logs* (Missoula: USDA Forest Service Northern Region, 1944).

⁵³ Baker, et al., *Living Legacy*, 212; Robert Cron, personal conversation with Mary Williams, November 14, 2021, Hamilton, MT.

⁵⁴ Robert Cron, personal conversation with Mary Williams, November 14, 2021, Hamilton, MT.

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Architectural Significance

The Shenango Work Station is architecturally significant as an excellent example of the Rustic style. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)-built buildings stand as a product of an architectural vision of how people and nature interact and nearly all of the buildings on the property embody many Rustic-style cues. Defined in the most general of terms, the Rustic style often displays siding or walls of peeled logs, log siding, or rough-cut lumber, along with steep roofs topped with shingles, overhanging roof, exposed rafters, and the use of colors that blend with the surroundings. Fieldstone chimneys are also often present.⁵⁵ Further elaboration of the style includes use of native materials, low silhouettes, eschewing overly straight lines and excessive refinement, the display of hand tooled finishes, the use of “frontier” building methods, and choosing colors that meld with the surroundings.⁵⁶

Originally, the Rustic style was associated with the development of the national parks in the early part of the 20th century. National Park Service architects first envisioned the Rustic style, and designed buildings and structures to be accessories to nature — complementing the landscape instead of competing with it. The intent being that the buildings took a back seat to the splendor of nature. Instead of dominating the landscape, buildings were meant to harmonize with the surroundings utilizing local, natural materials.⁵⁷ Buildings commonly associated with the style include ranger stations, lodges, and cabins, usually in mountainous areas.⁵⁸ When the CCC formed in the 1930s and workers began building across the nation, National Park Service architects oversaw the CCC’s work and extended the style’s reach. The employment of the style has since expanded beyond its historic antecedents.

Research Sources and Methods

Given the multiple iterations of research projects regarding the Shenango Work Station that have occurred in the last 30 years, a brief note on methodology follows here for administrative purposes. The above historic context was completed by Mary Horstman Williams and primarily relies on sources from the Bozeman District and Supervisors Office for the Custer Gallatin National Forest. Primary sources checked included: engineering records for buildings at the Shenango Work Station including large format rolled architectural files (See Continuation Sheets: “Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings), historic files regarding the CCC in what was at the time the Gallatin National Forest compiled by the District and Supervisors Office, historic photos contained in a large format photograph book at the District Office of the Gallatin National Forest in Bozeman (See Continuation Sheets: “Additional Documentation—Historic Images), Gallatin National Forest newsletters “The Gallatin Forester” from 1931 - 1938 and engineering records on the Storm Castle Creek Bridge from the Missoula Regional Office (See Continuation Sheets: “Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings). The national archives in Seattle were checked in a previous site form for the property from 2019.⁵⁹ In addition to the archival research, a field visit was conducted on October 7th, 2021, resulting in a photo log containing photos of all elevations of historic buildings at the station (See Continuation Sheets: “Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs. Most images

⁵⁵ Ernest Burden, *Illustrated Dictionary of Architecture*, (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2002), 284.

⁵⁶ “NPS Rustic Style Architecture,” National Park Service Resource Brief, viewed at <https://www.nps.gov/sagu/learn/historyculture/upload/NPS-Rustic-Style-Brief.pdf>, accessed April 18, 2019.

⁵⁷ “NPS Rustic Style Architecture,” National Park Service Resource Brief, viewed at <https://www.nps.gov/sagu/learn/historyculture/upload/NPS-Rustic-Style-Brief.pdf>, accessed April 18, 2019.

⁵⁸ Ernest Burden, *Illustrated Dictionary of Architecture*, (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2002), 284.

⁵⁹ Stevens Historical Research Associates. "Historical Overview of Civilian Conservation Corps Activities on the West Side of the Custer-Gallatin National Forest." Cultural Resource Report for USDA Forest Service, 2019.

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are included below but more photos were provided as deliverables), architectural sketches (See Continuation Sheets: "Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings) and maps (See Continuation Sheets: "Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings). In addition, UAV flights were conducted to provide high resolution orthoimages of the primary concentration of CCC era buildings on site. Detailed GIS data was also captured and delivered.

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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 #
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Custer Gallatin National Forest

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 25.4

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 45.458050 | Longitude: -111.247000 |
| 2. Latitude: 45.458540 | Longitude: -111.246400 |
| 3. Latitude: 45.459320 | Longitude: -111.246860 |
| 4. Latitude: 45.459720 | Longitude: -111.244750 |
| 5. Latitude: 45.458810 | Longitude: -111.243490 |
| 6. Latitude: 45.457300 | Longitude: -111.243100 |
| 7. Latitude: 45.458670 | Longitude: -111.238080 |
| 8. Latitude: 45.455260 | Longitude: -111.242880 |
| 9. Latitude: 45.458390 | Longitude: -111.246270 |

Shenango Work Station
Name of Property

Gallatin Co MT
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.) The boundary of the property encompasses all contributing and noncontributing features that comprise the Shenango Work Station. The boundary begins at the west end of the Storm Castle Creek Bridge (point 1) and extends east across the bridge to the east side of the Gallatin River (point 2). From this point, it moves northwest, roughly paralleling the edge of the river to point 3, the northwest edge of a clearing. The boundary then runs in an easterly direction to point 4, slightly beyond the clearing edge. From here, the boundary trends southeast to point 5 before turning south to point 6 skirting the property's resources to the west. The boundary then runs northeast up and along the north side of the Shenango Creek drainage to point 7, the location of features 10 and 11. From here, the boundary runs southwest along the south side of the Shenango Creek drainage passed a couple of the newer buildings on the property where it stops at the edge of the Gallatin River (point 8). The boundary then runs northwest roughly paralleling the river to point 9, the southeast edge of Storm Castle Bridge, at which point it turns west, back to point 1. The property lies in T4S R4E Section 28. Reference to the topographic maps on pages 39 and 40 confirm that boundary.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.) The boundary encompasses the locations of current and past buildings, structures and resources of the historic district, both contributing and noncontributing. The CCC-era ranger station is still used today and is currently known as the Shenango Work Station.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Mary H. Williams, Cherie Peacock, David Schwab, Alex Schwab
Organization: Ethnotech LLC
Street & number: PO Box 1591
City or town: Polson State: MT zip code: 59860
E-mail dschwab@ethnotechllc.com Telephone: 406-261-7351
Date: 01/06/22

Shenango Work Station
Name of Property

Gallatin Co MT
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log – See Below

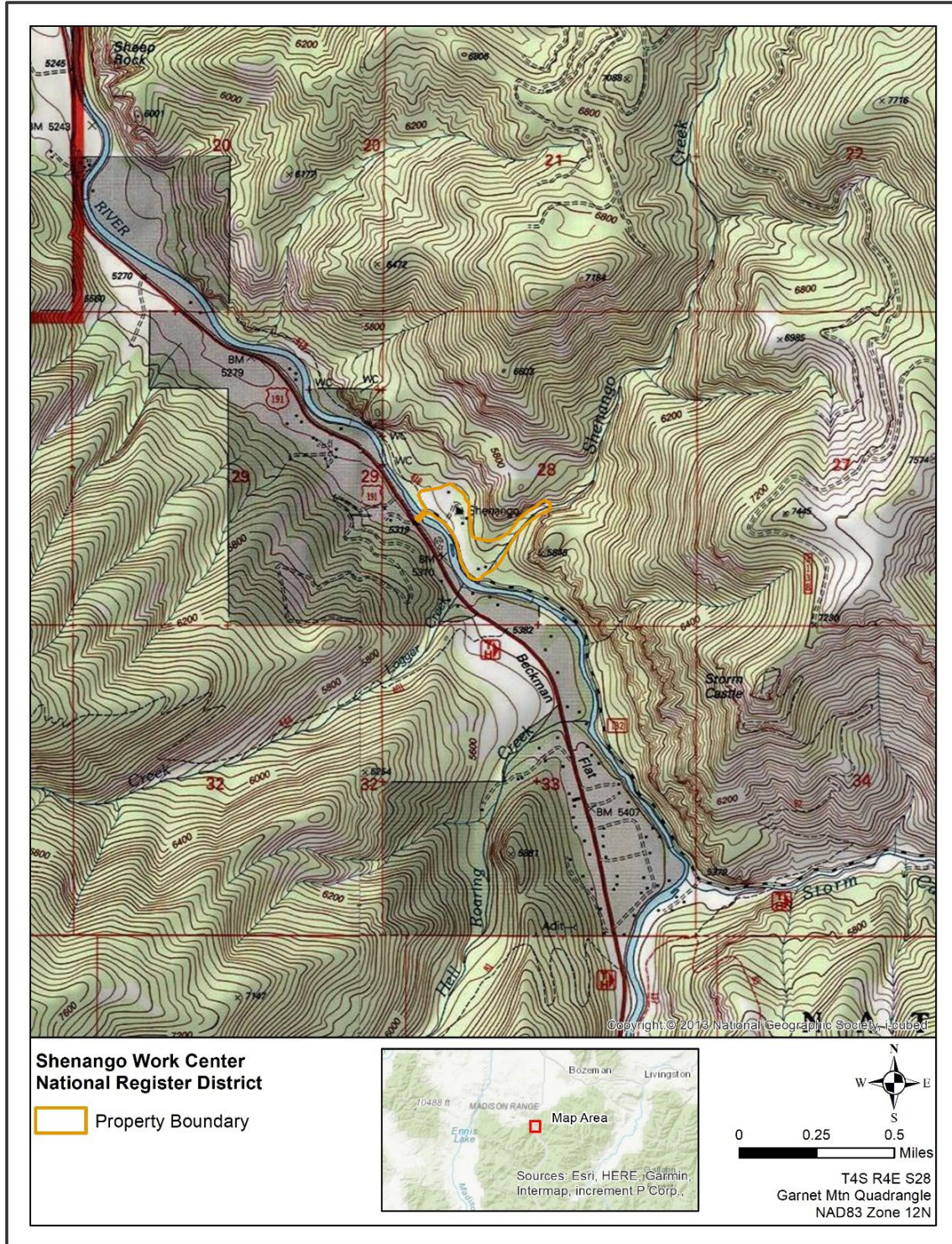
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Shenango Work Station.....
Name of Property
Gallatin Co Montana
County and State
.....
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number: Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings

page 36



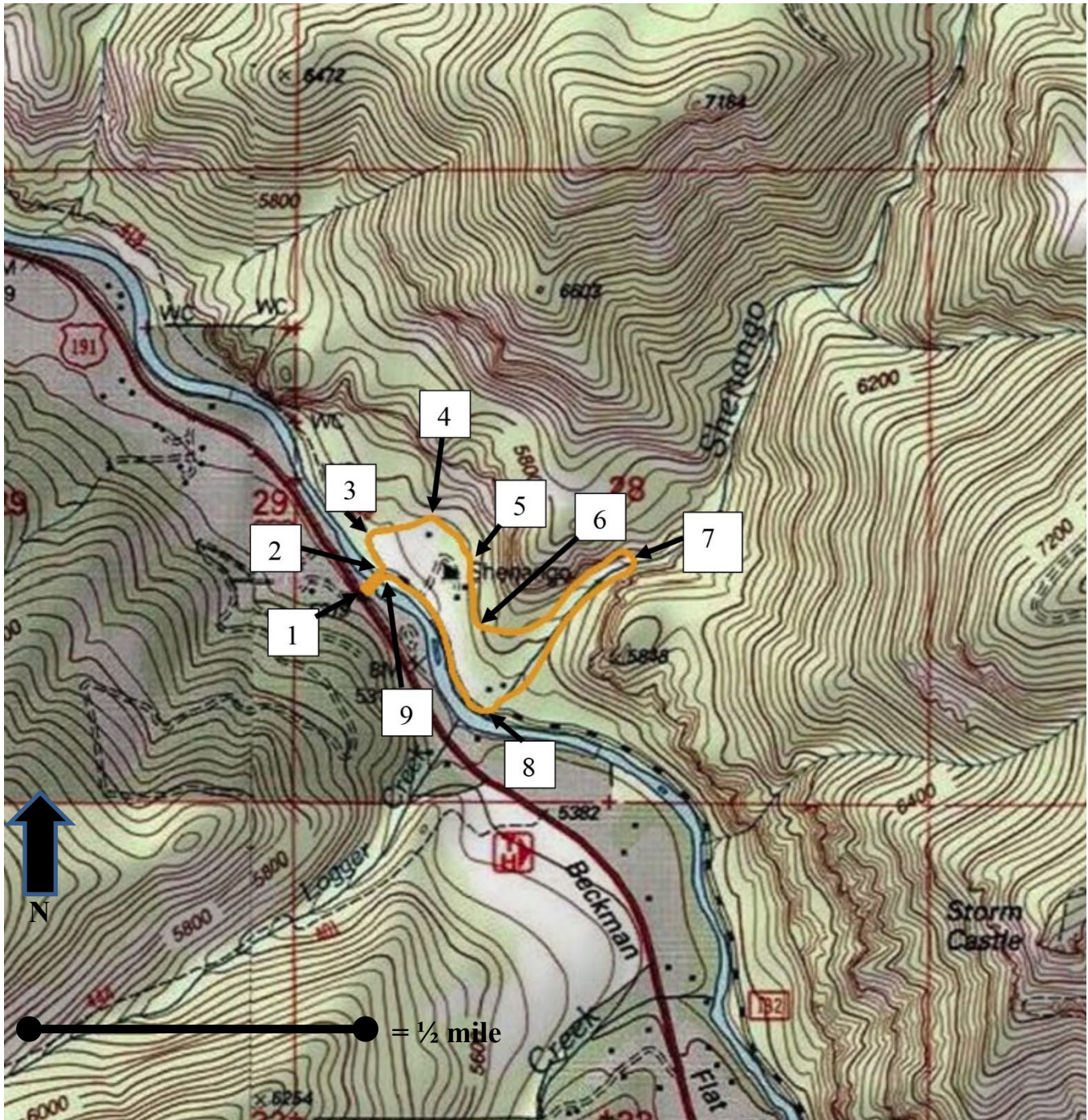
1:24,000 USGS topo map of site boundary for Shenango Work Station

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Shenango Work Station.....
Name of Property
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Section number: Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings page 37



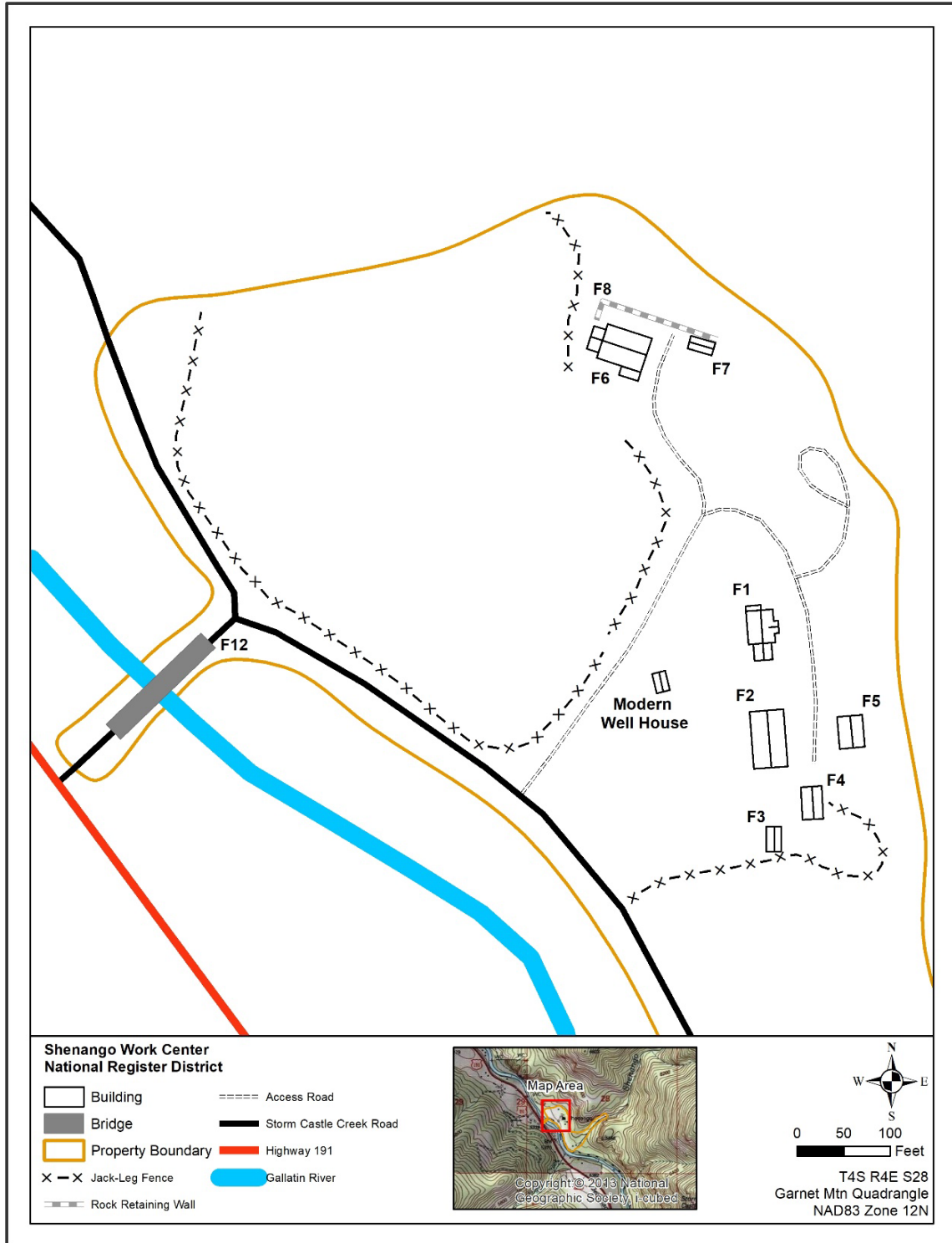
Close-up of Shenango Work Station showing latitudes and Longitude points. Found on the Garnet Mountain 7.5' quadrangle. 1) Latitude: 45.458050 Longitude: -111.247000; 2) Latitude: 45.458540 Longitude: -111.246400; 3) Latitude: 45.459320 Longitude: -111.246860; 4) Latitude: 45.459720 Longitude: -111.244750; 5) Latitude: 45.458810 Longitude: -111.243490; 6) Latitude: 45.457300 Longitude: -111.243100; 7) Latitude: 45.458670 Longitude: -111.238080; 8) Latitude: 45.455260 Longitude: -111.242880; 9) Latitude: 45.458390 Longitude: -111.246270

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Sketch map 1 of 3 of Shenango Work Station features, northwest area

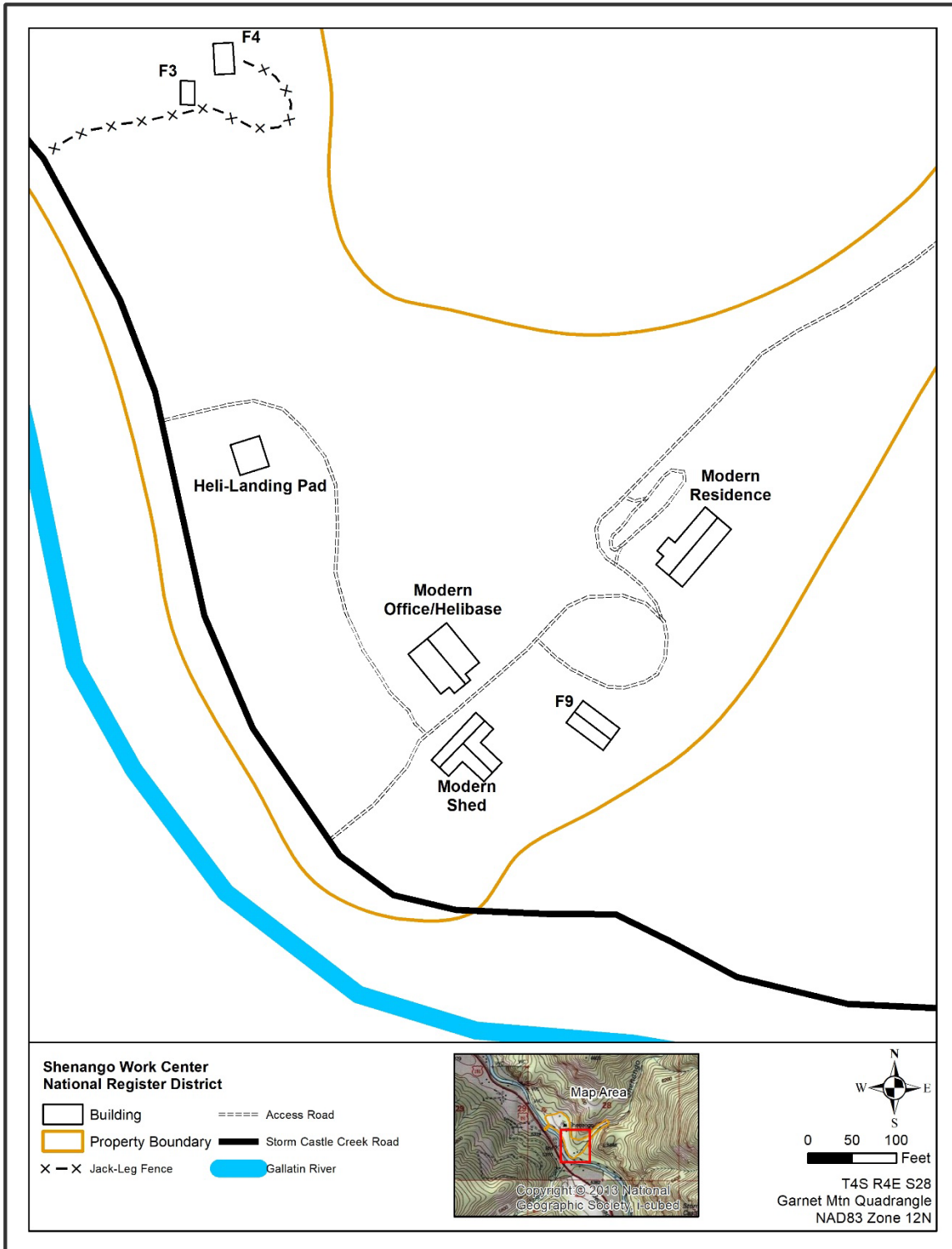
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section number: Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings

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Sketch map 2 of 3 of Shenango Work Station, southeast area

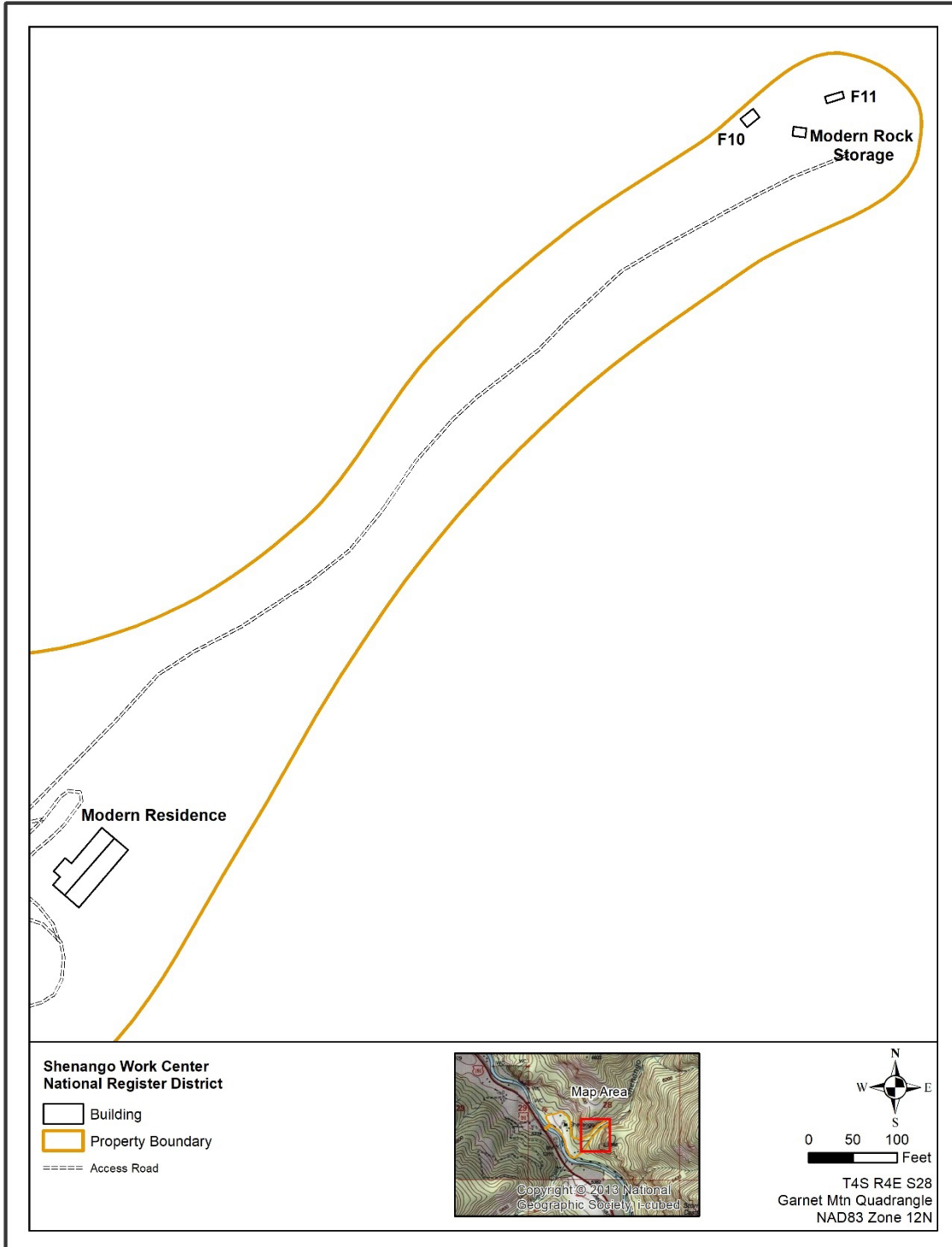
United States Department of the Interior
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Sketch map 3 of 3 of Shenango Work Station, northeast area

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page 41



Sketch map with UAV derived orthoimage showing detailed layout of concentration of CCC era buildings on property

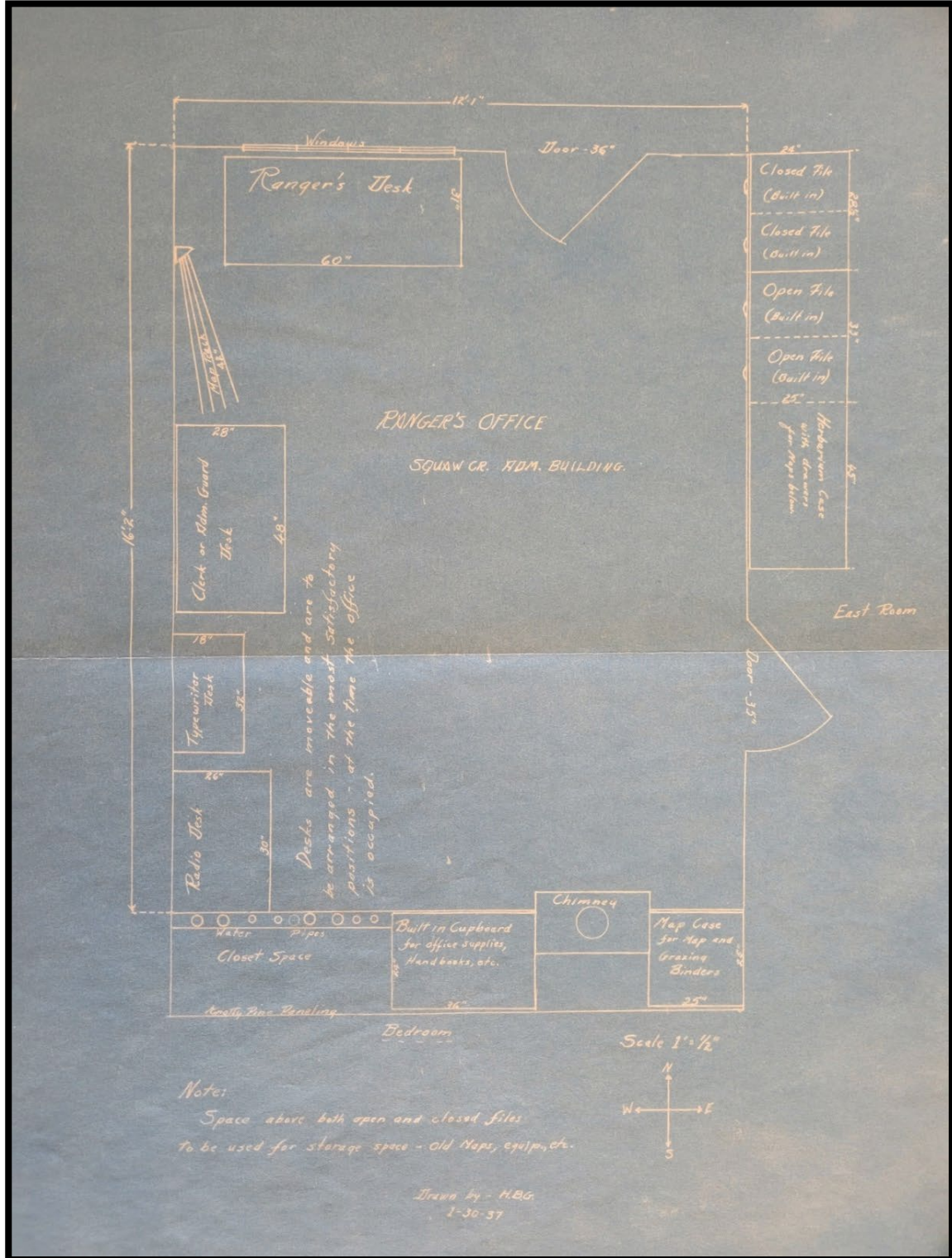
United States Department of the Interior
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Shenango Work Station
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Gallatin Co Montana
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Ranger office floor plan blueprint 1937

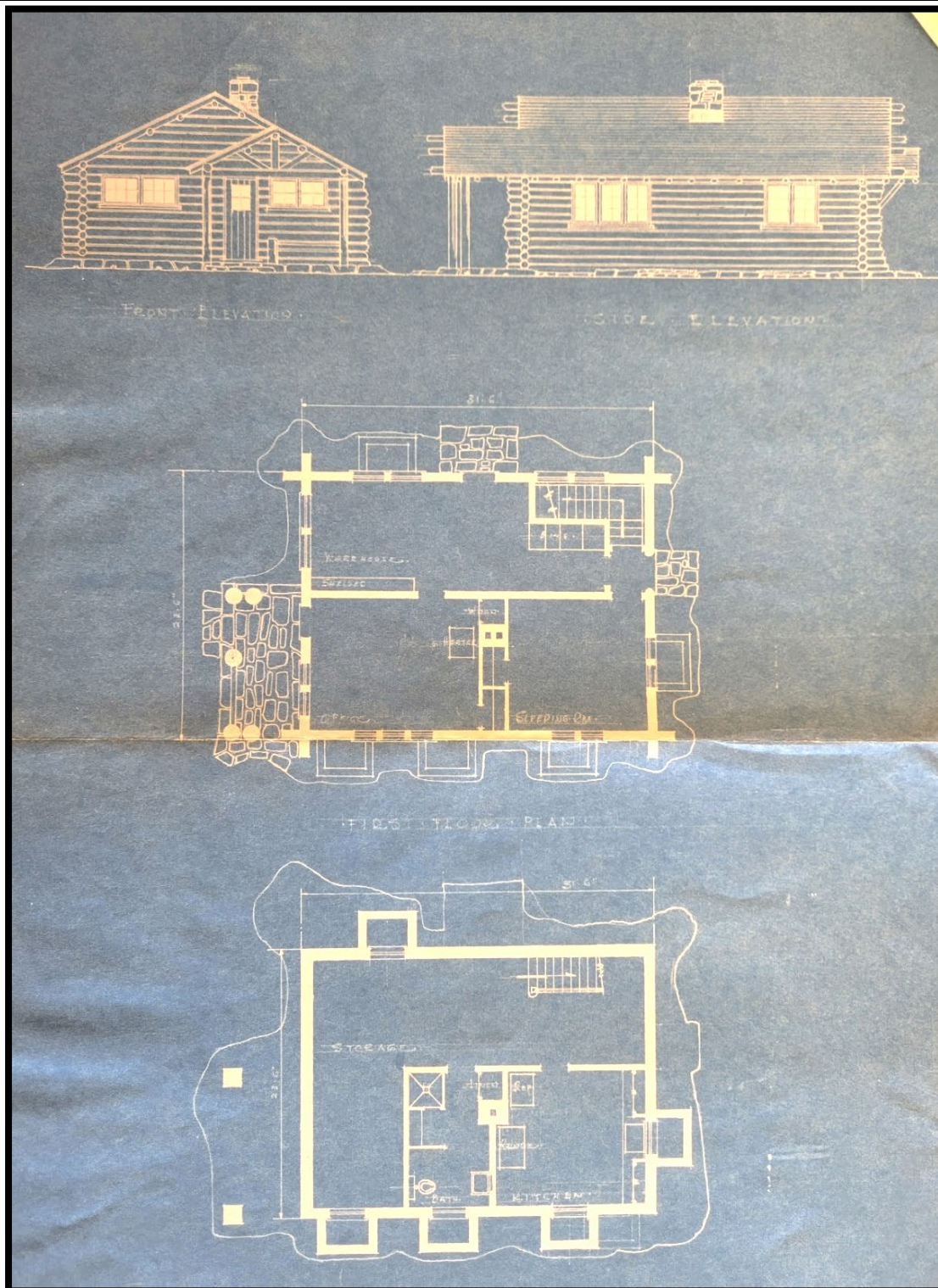
United States Department of the Interior
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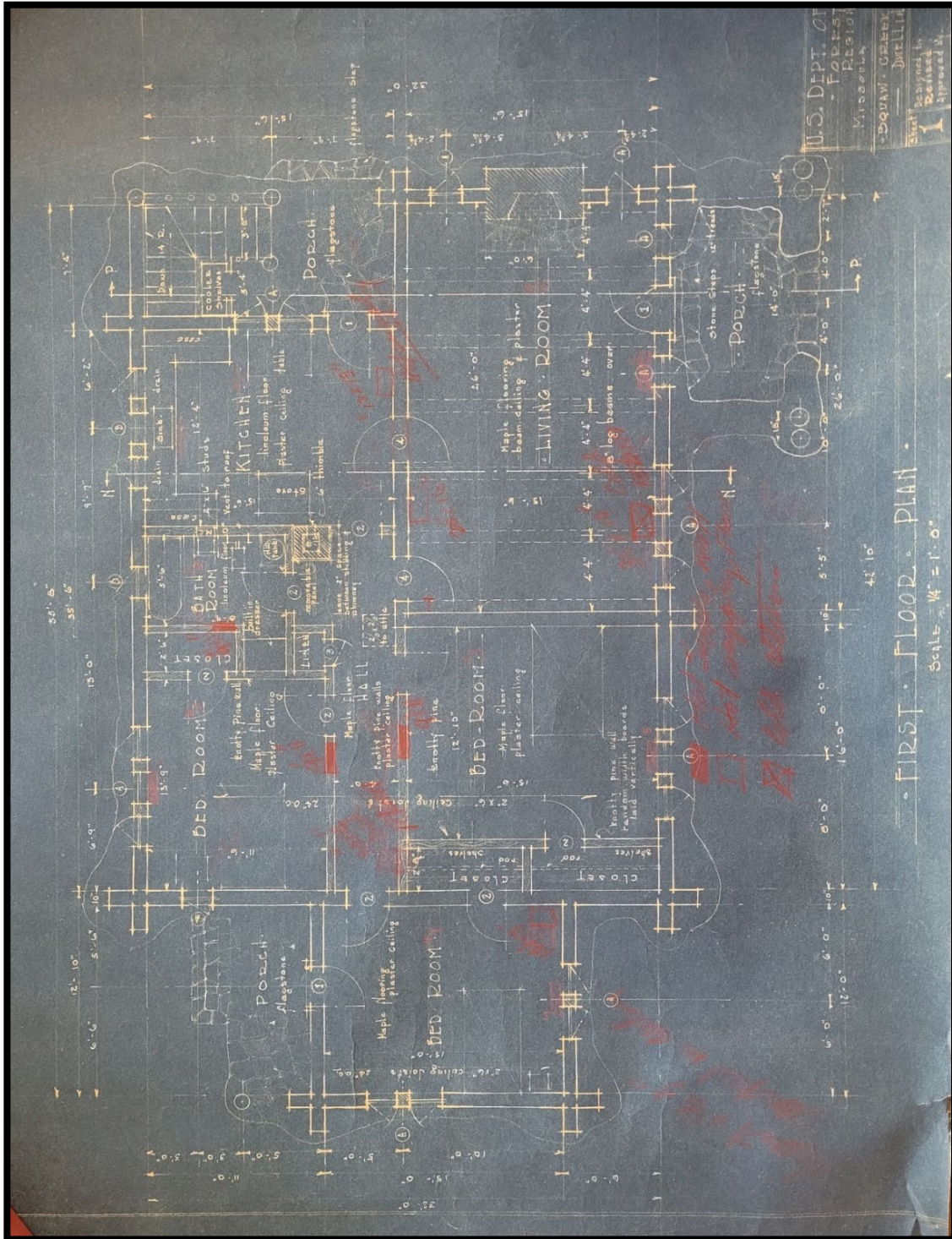
Administration building floor plan for basement, first floor and front and side elevations 1937

United States Department of the Interior
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Shenango Work Station
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Section number: Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings page 44



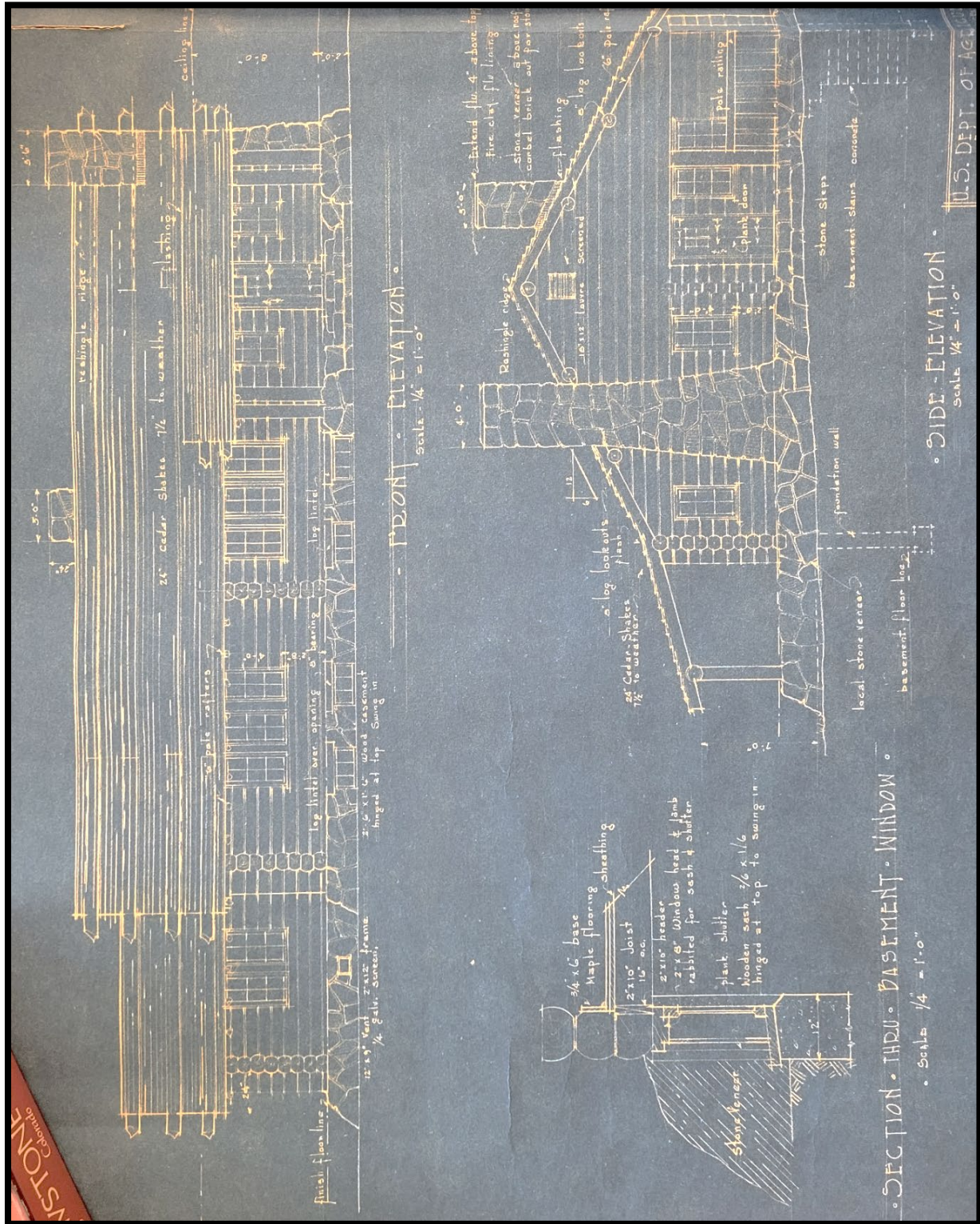
Ranger residence first floor plan revised August 1935 and approved by Fickes

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Section number: Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings page 45



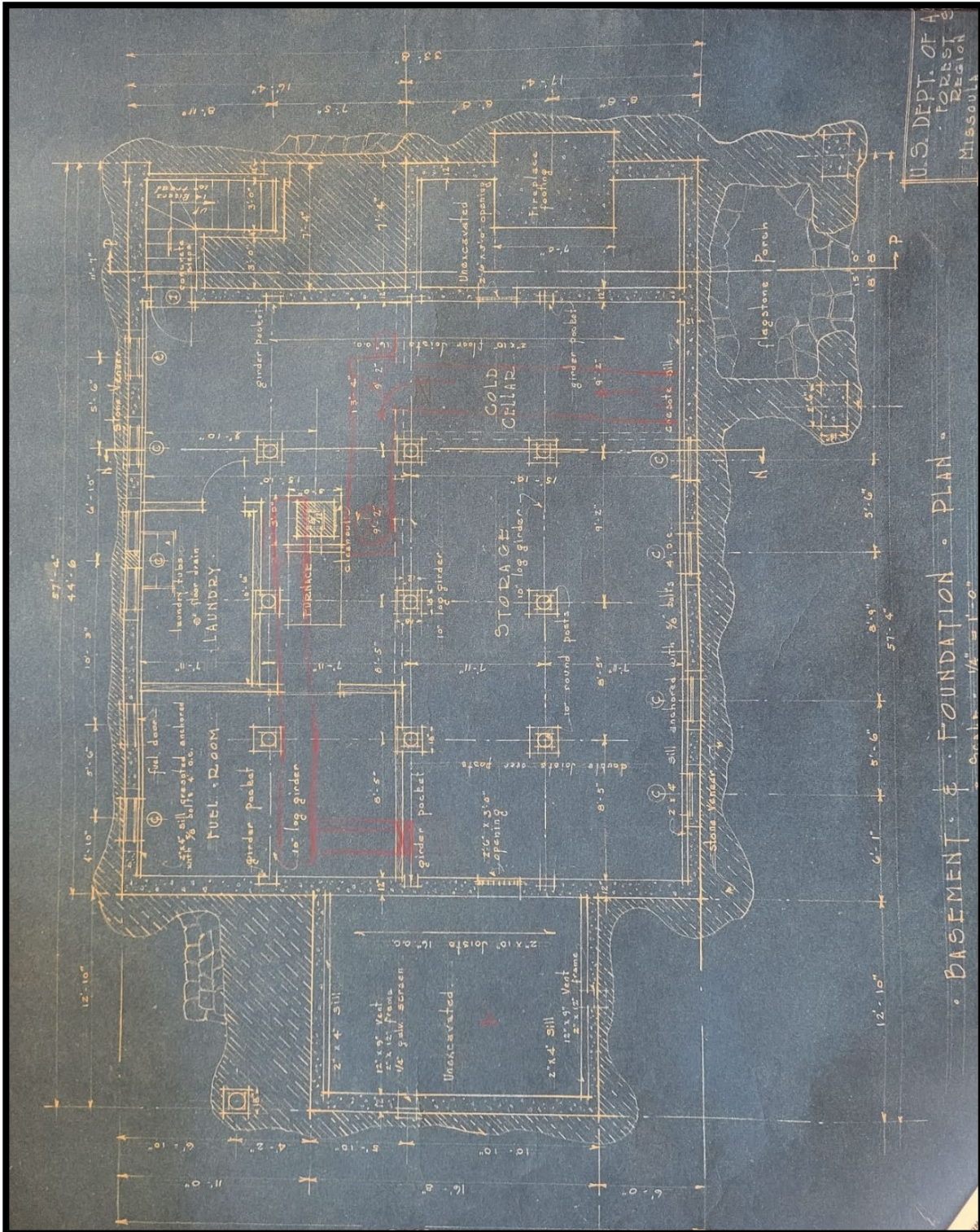
Front and side elevations of Ranger Residence blueprints August 1935 approved by Fickes

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Basement floor plan blueprint for Ranger Residence August 1935 approved by Fickes

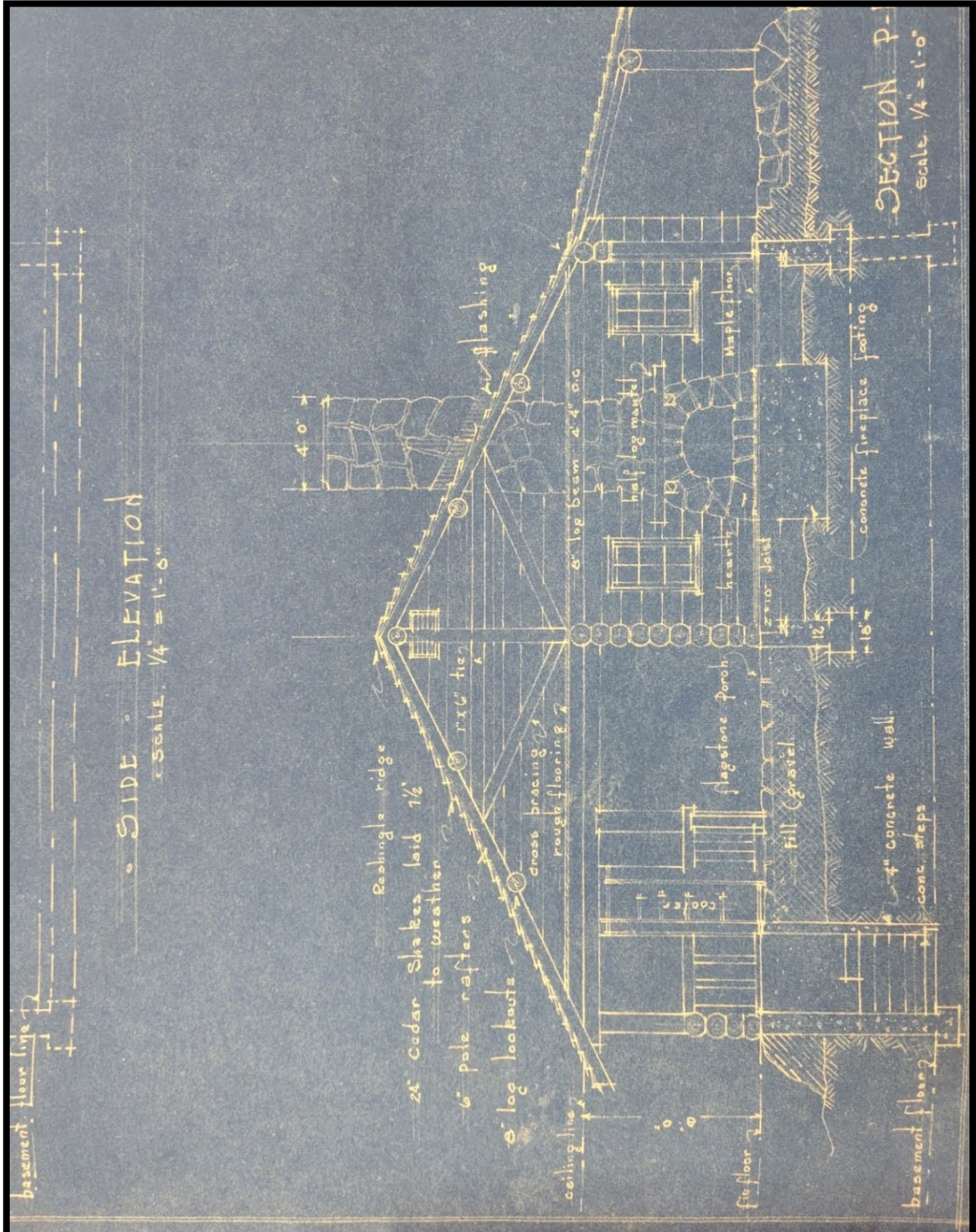
United States Department of the Interior
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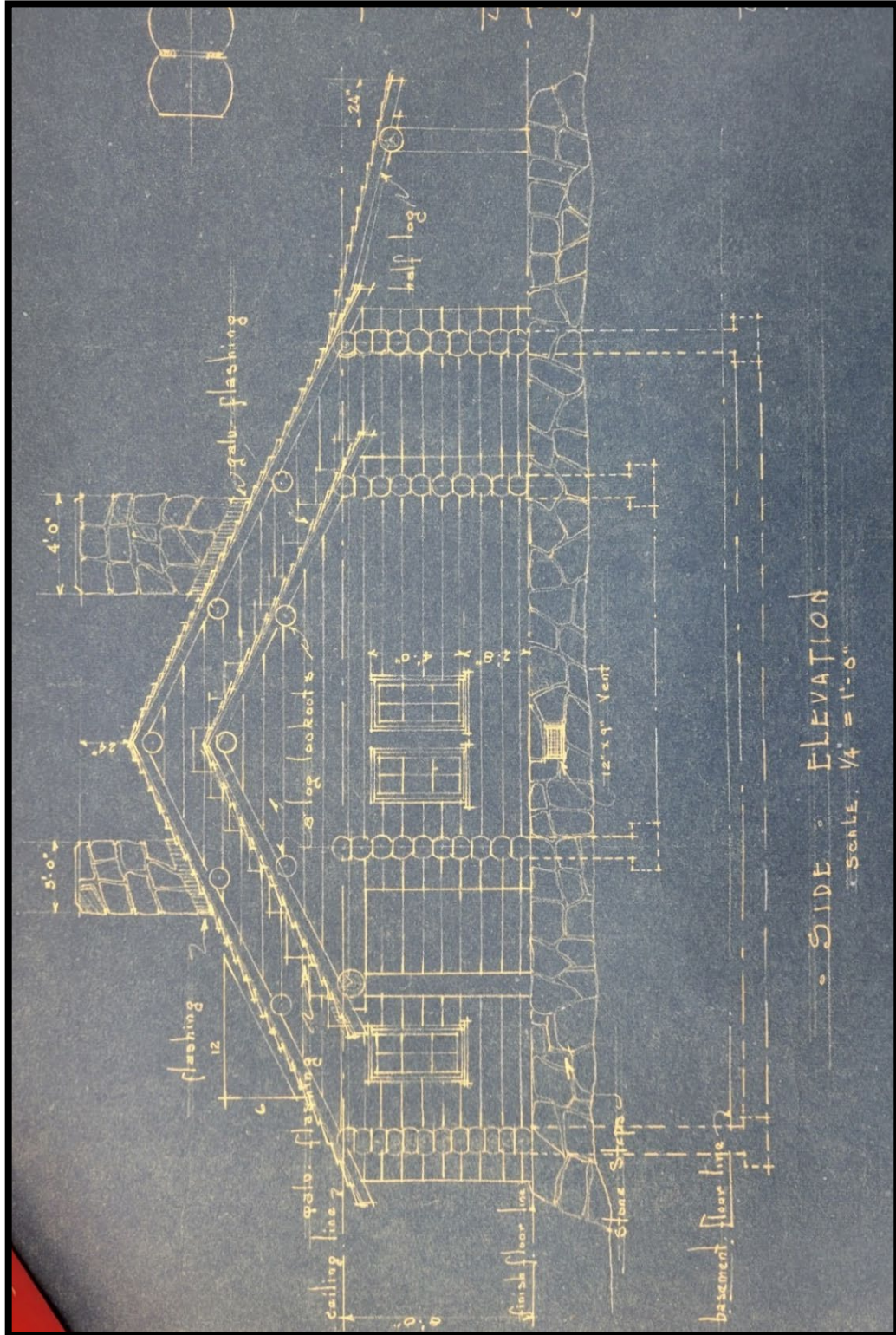
Side elevation of Ranger Residence, blueprint from August 1935

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Side elevation of Ranger Residence, blueprint from August 1935

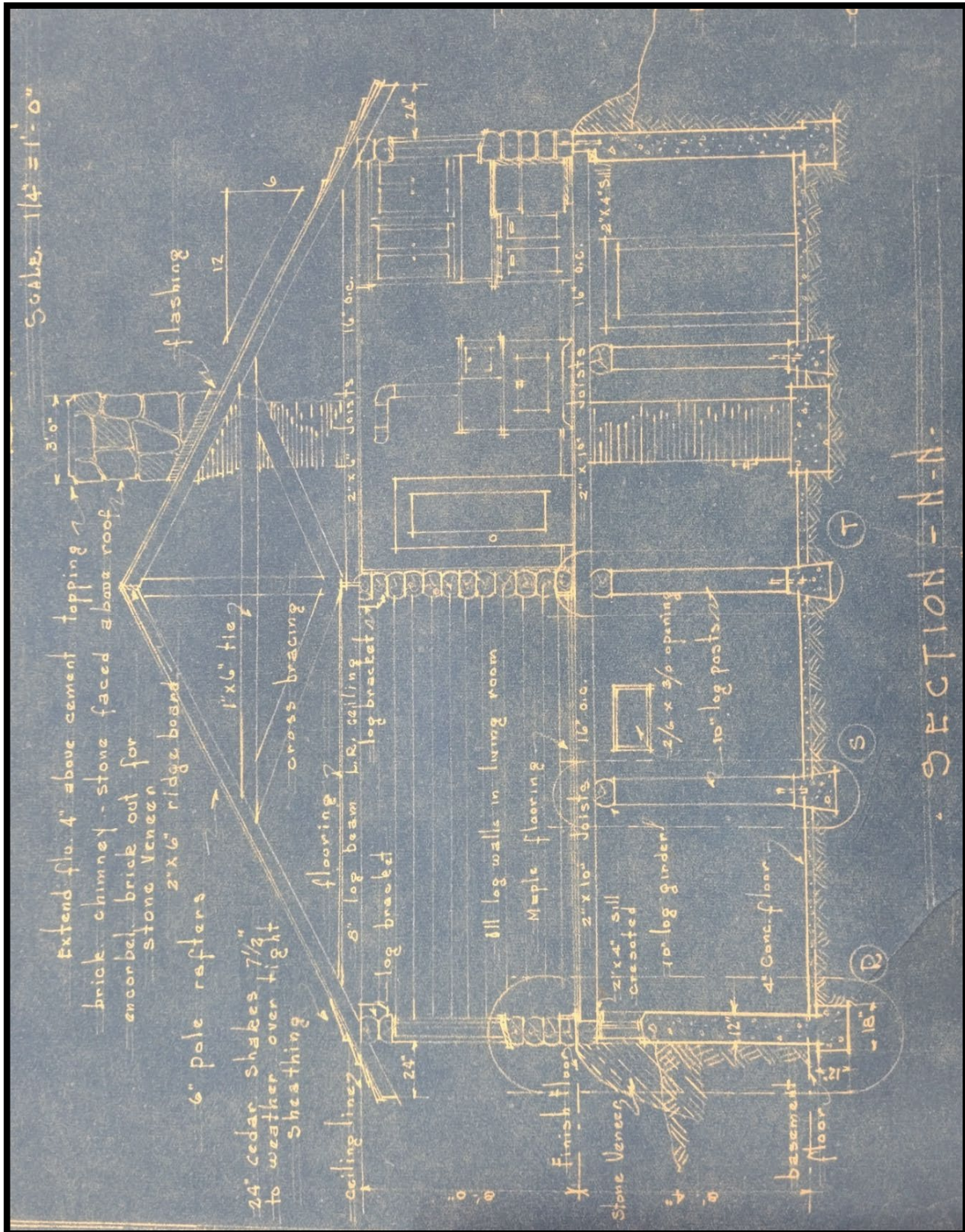
United States Department of the Interior
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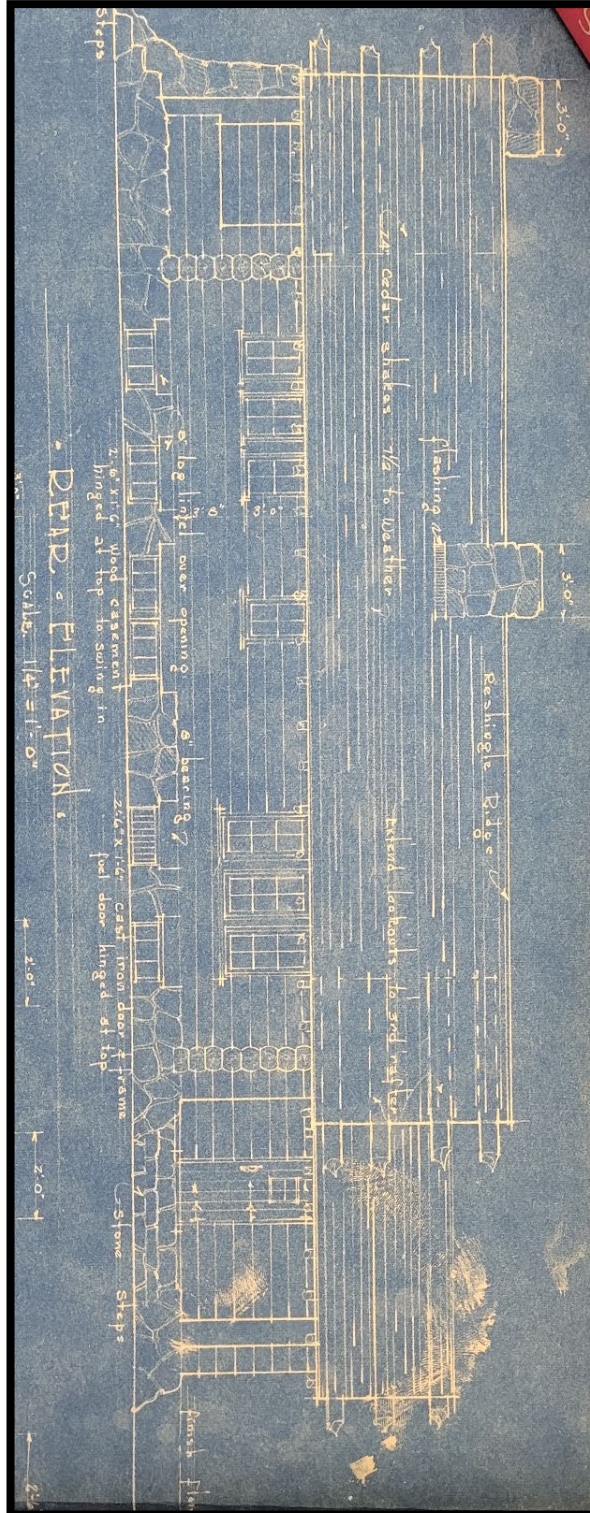
Rear elevation Ranger Residence, blueprint from August 1935 approved by Fickes

United States Department of the Interior
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Shenango Work Station
Name of Property
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Section number: Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings page 50



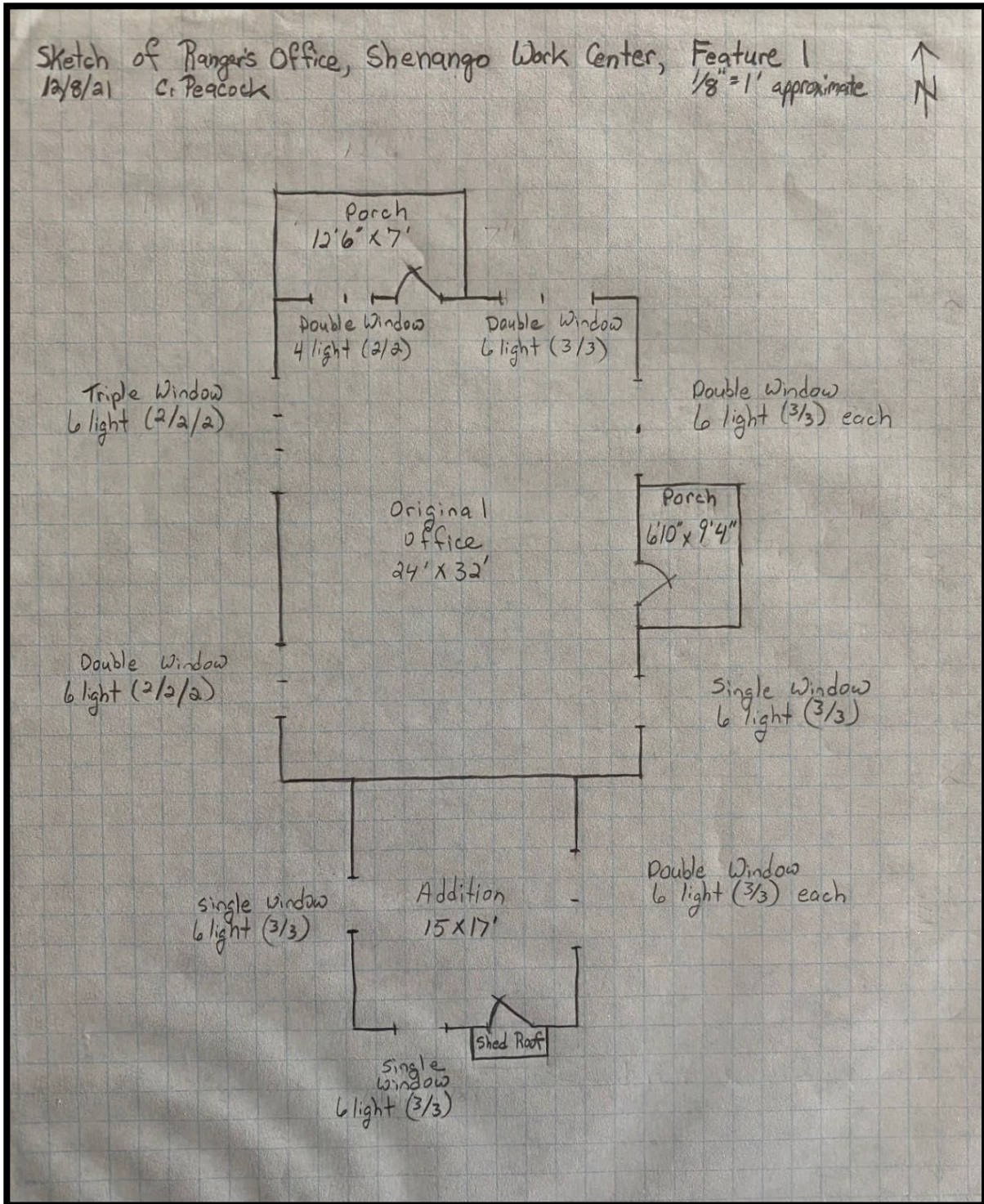
Rear elevation profile, blueprint from August 1935 approved by Fickes

United States Department of the Interior
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Shenango Work Station.....
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Architectural sketch of Feature 1 Rangers Office

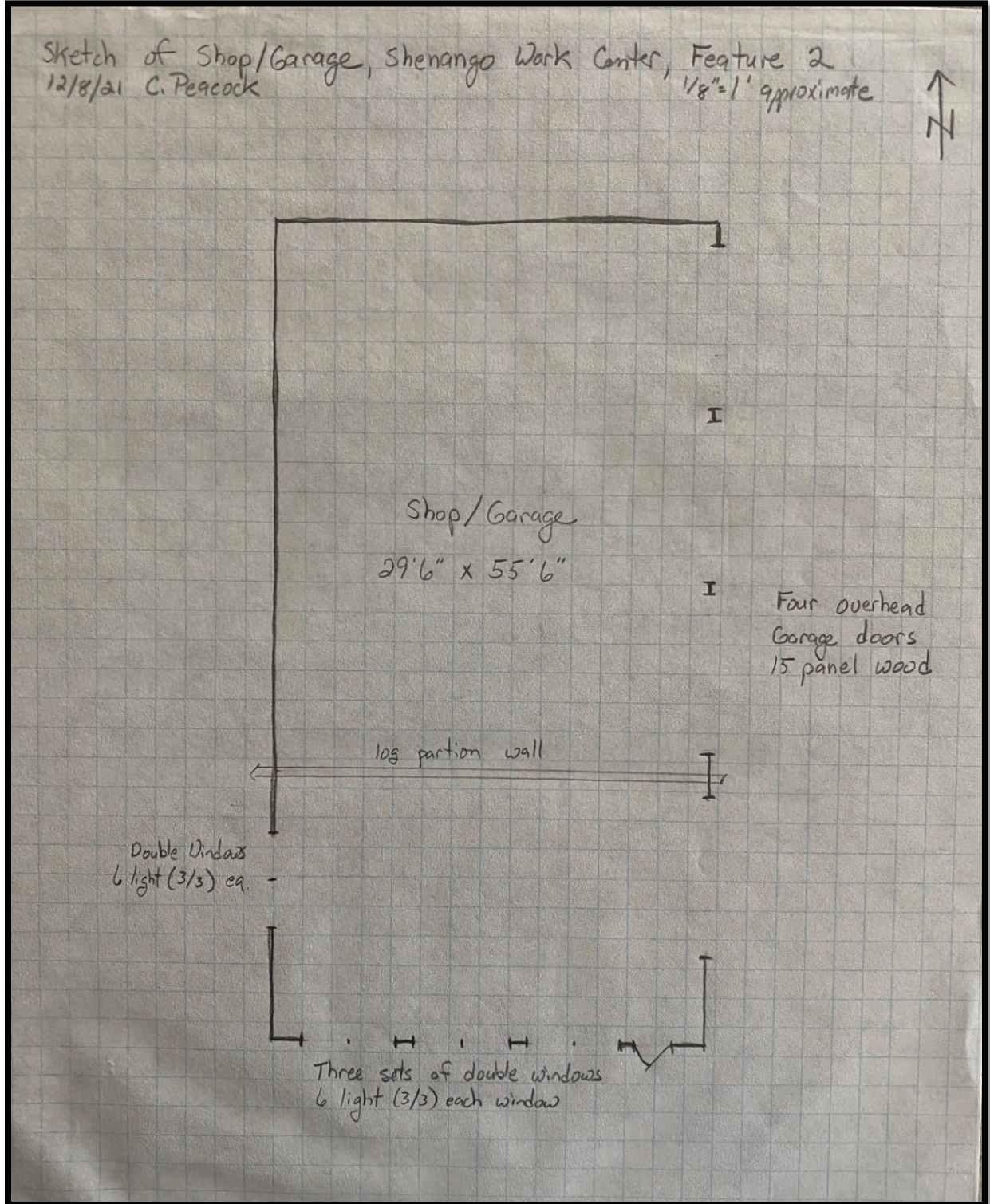
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Architectural sketch of Feature 2 garage shop

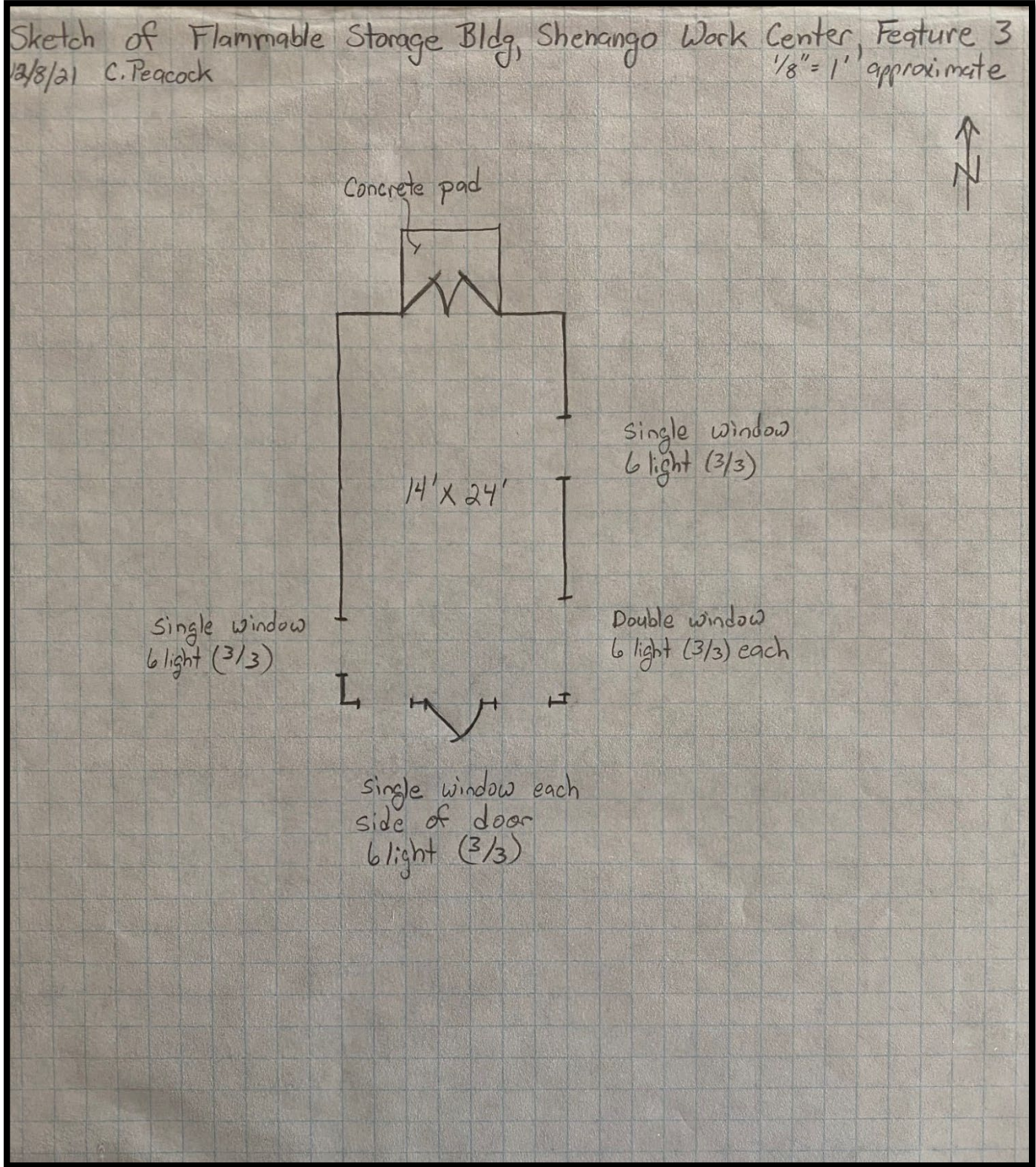
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Architectural sketch of Feature 3 Flammable Storage

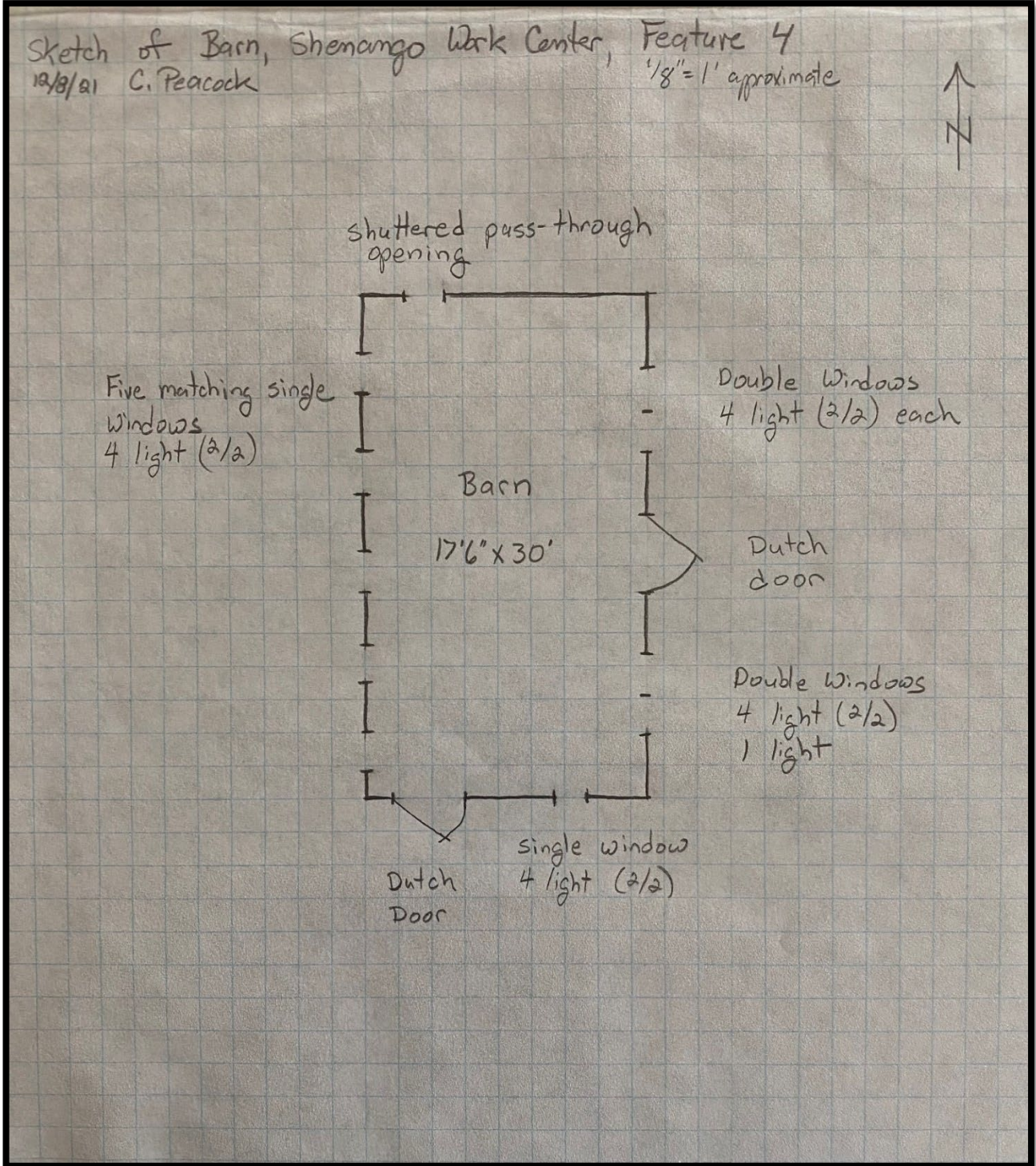
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Gallatin Co Montana
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Architectural sketch of Feature 4 barn

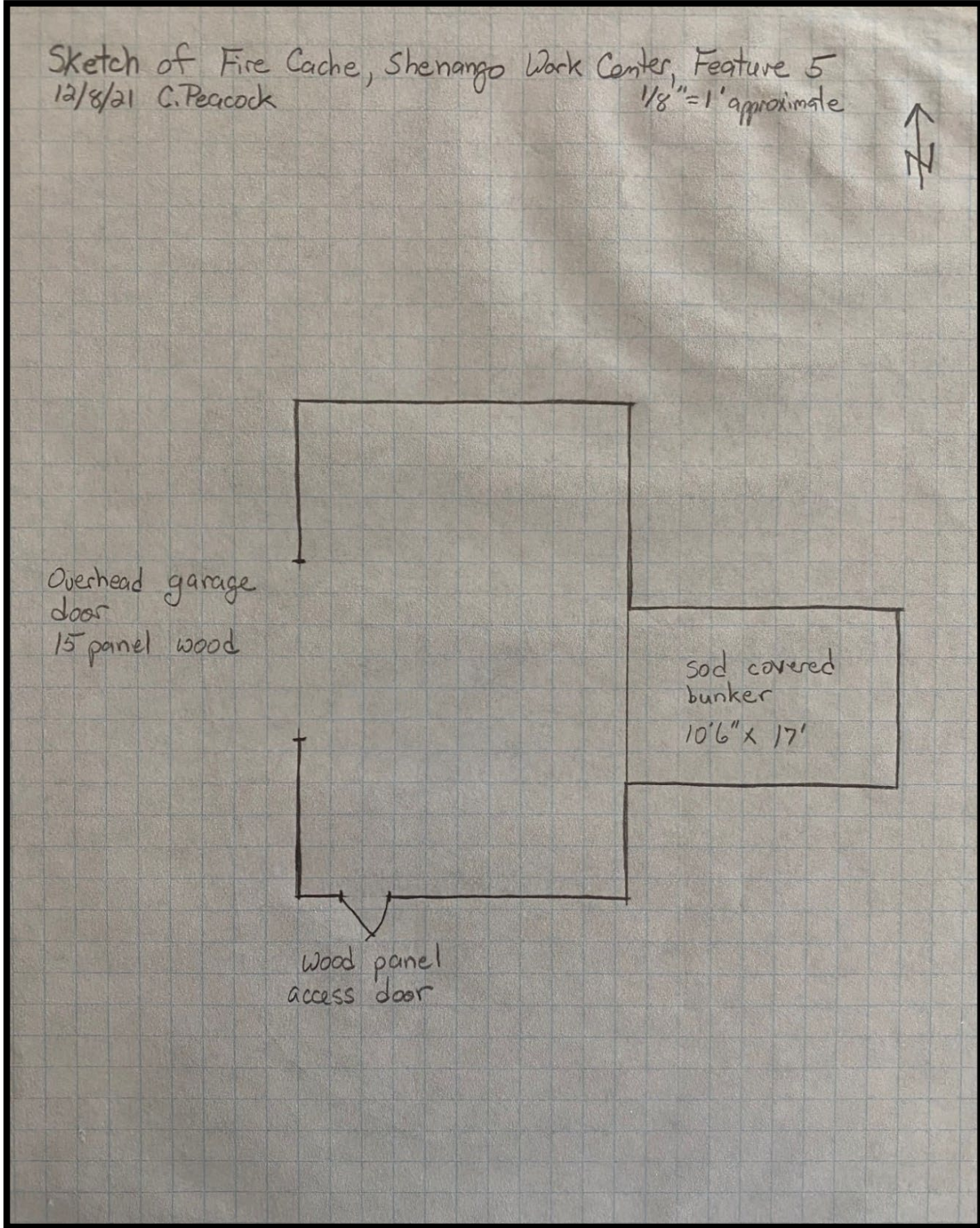
United States Department of the Interior
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Shenango Work Station.....
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Architectural sketch of Feature 5 fire cache

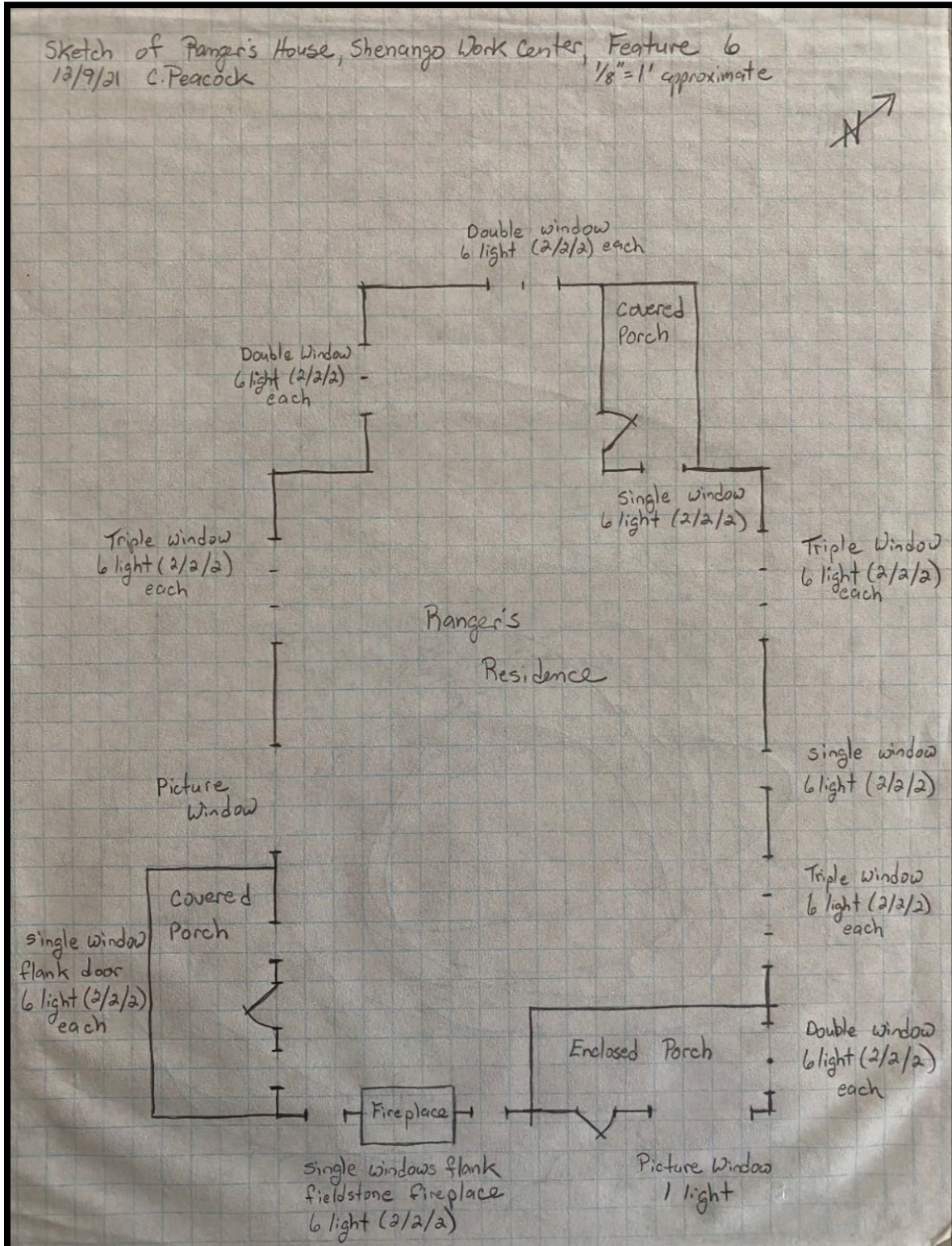
United States Department of the Interior
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Shenango Work Station.....
Name of Property
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Section number: Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings

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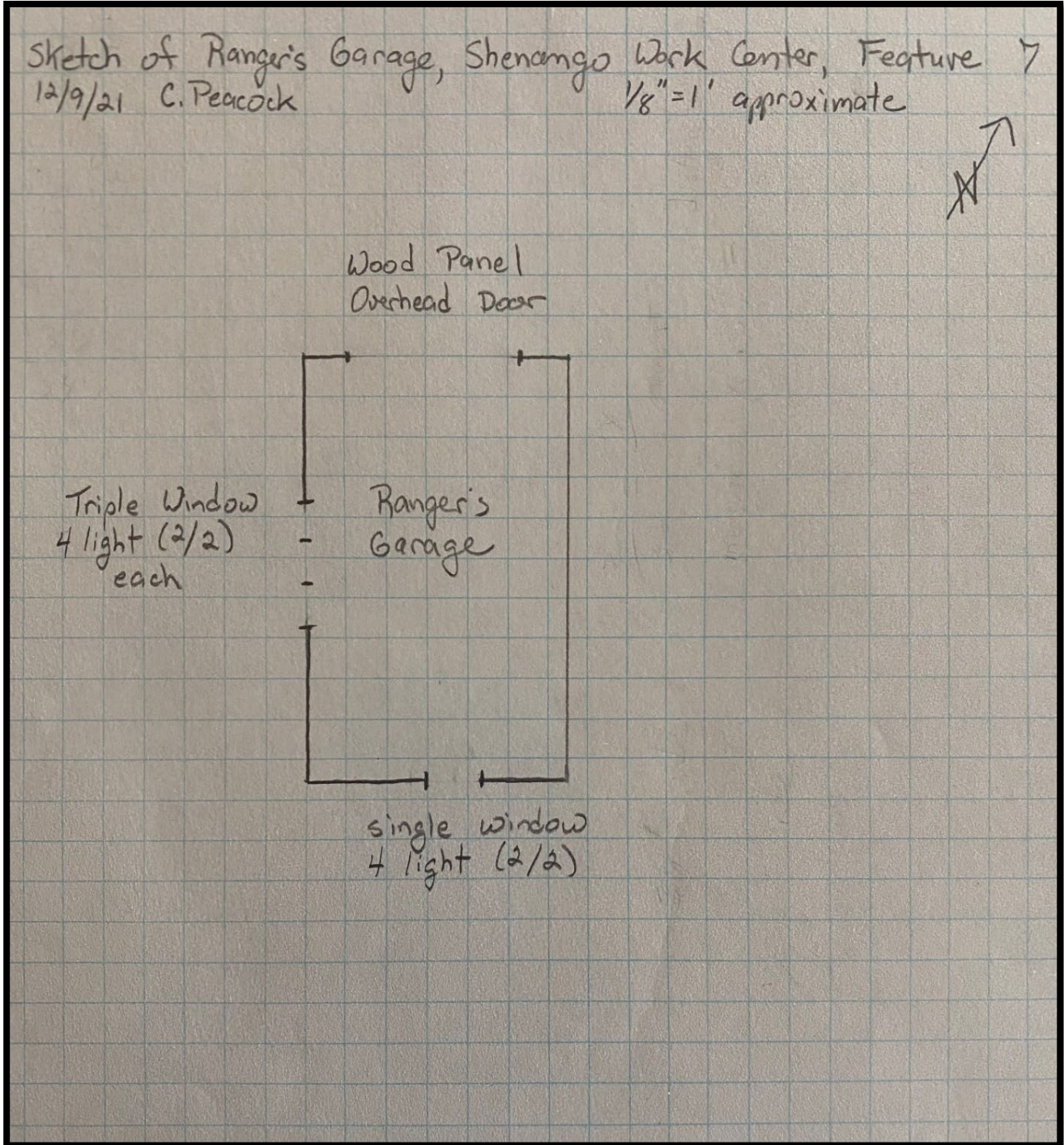
Architectural sketch of Feature 6 ranger residence

United States Department of the Interior
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Architectural Sketch of Feature 7 ranger's garage

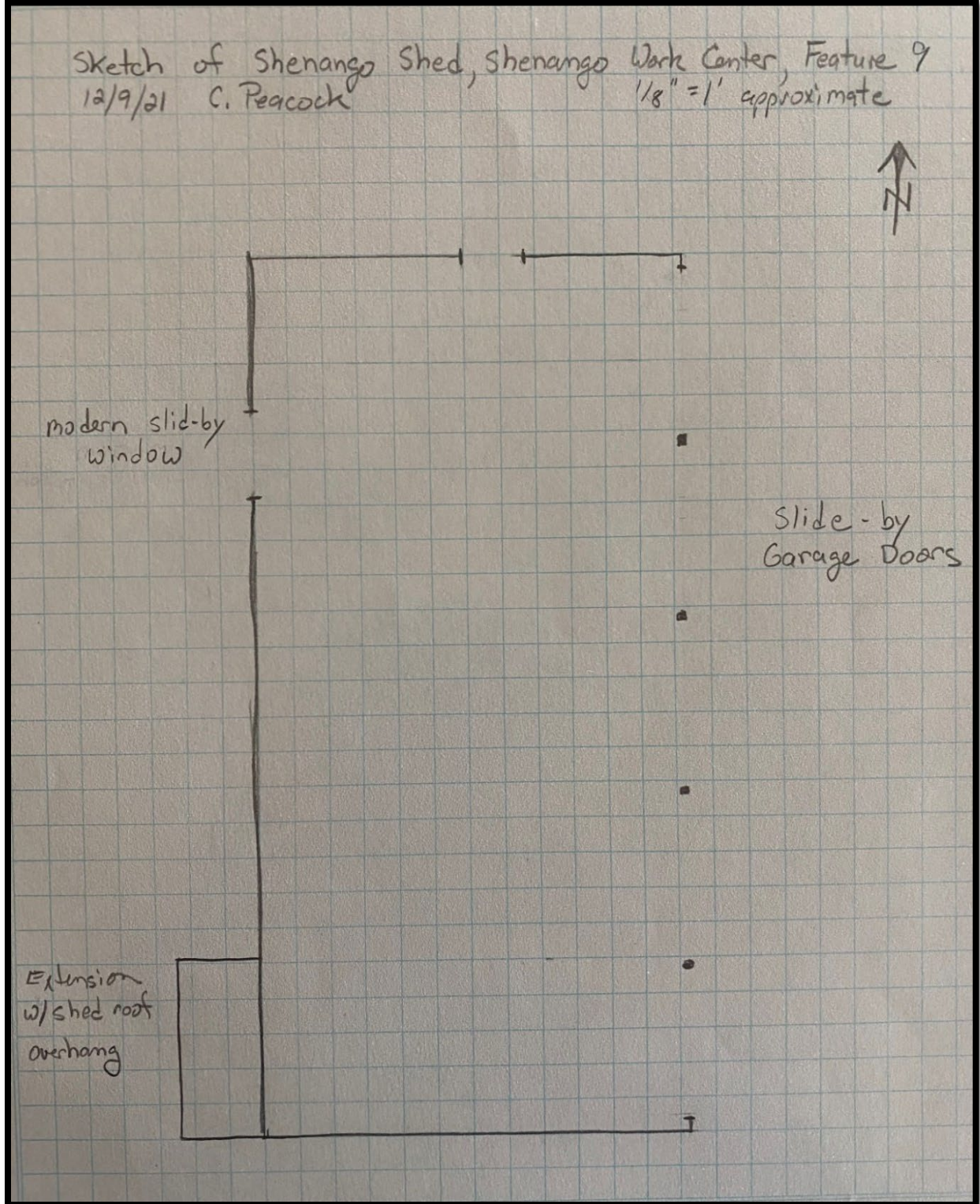
United States Department of the Interior
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Shenango Work Station
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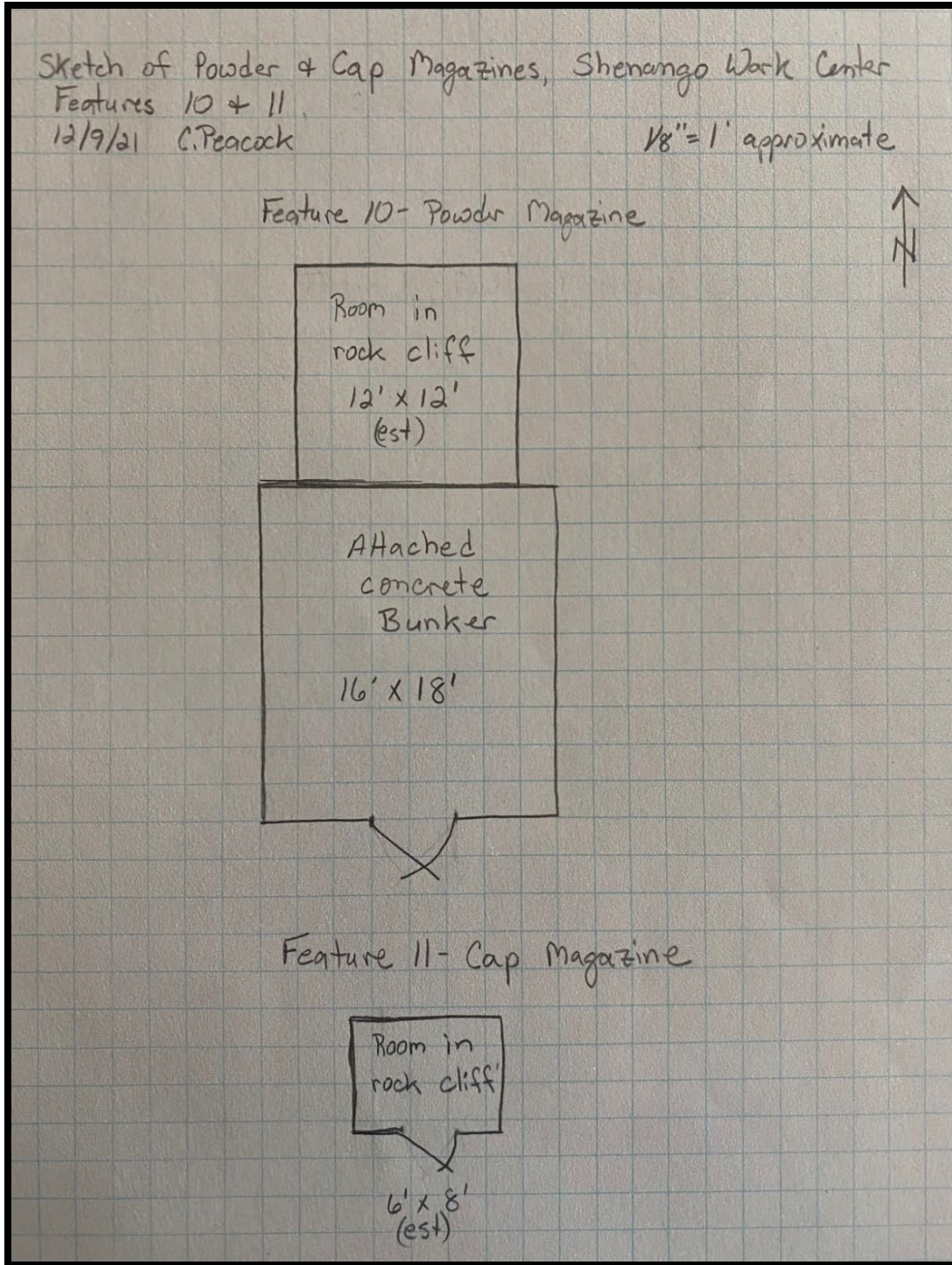
Architectural sketch of Feature 9 Shenango Shed

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National Park Service

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Shenango Work Station
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Section number: Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings



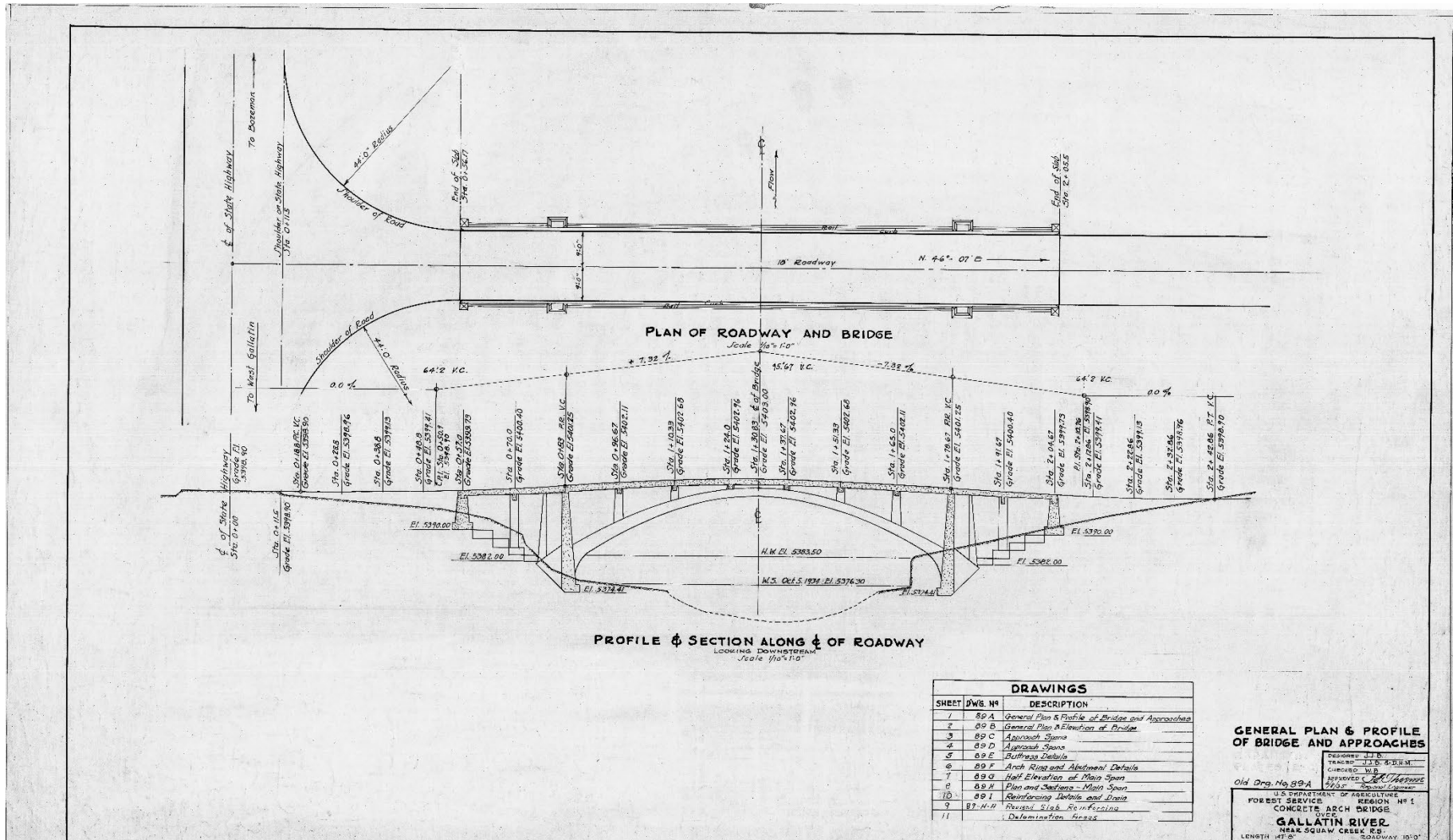
Architectural sketch of Features 10 - 11 powder and cap magazines

United States Department of the Interior
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Shenango Work Station
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Section number: Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings page 60

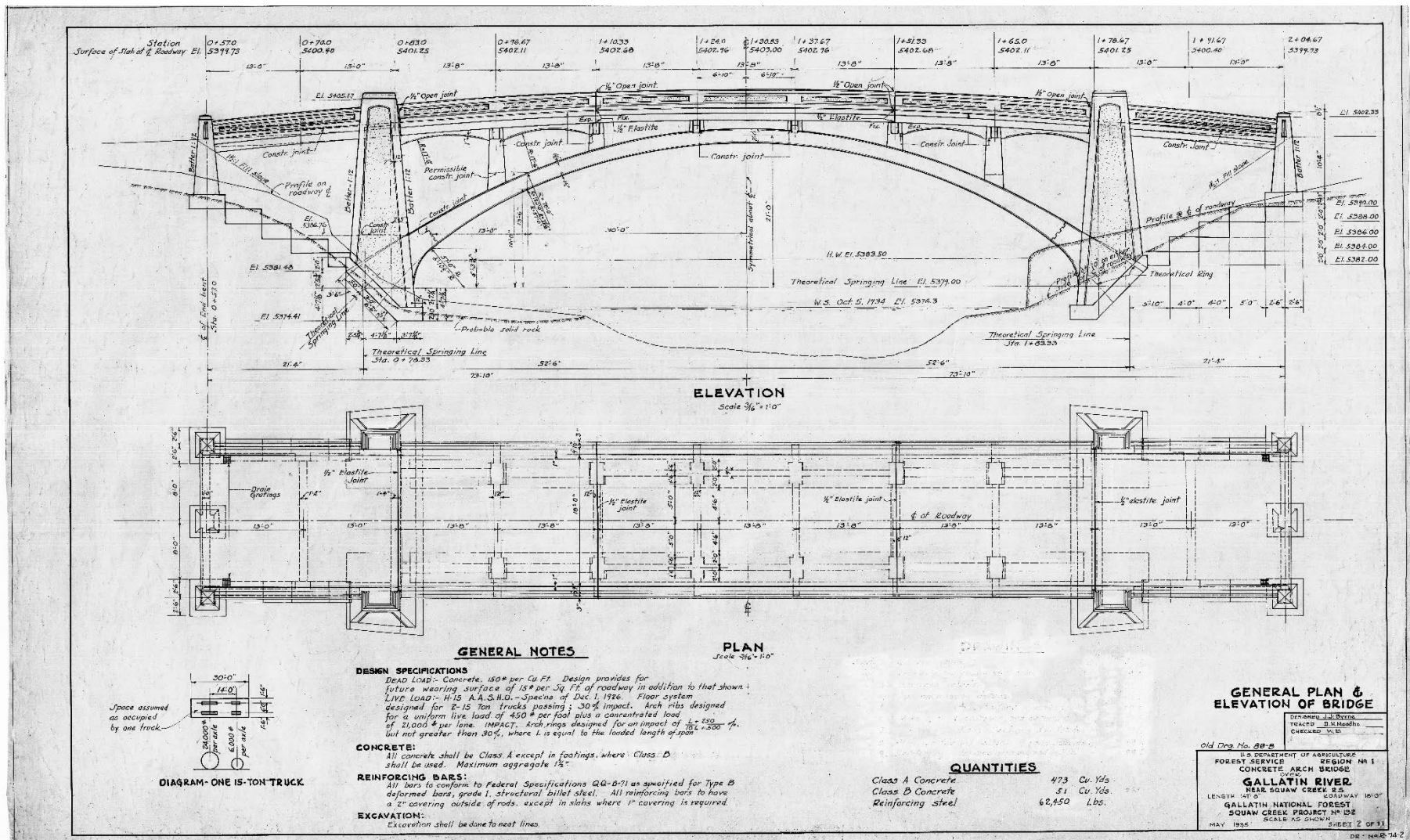


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Shenango Work Station
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Section number: Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings page 61



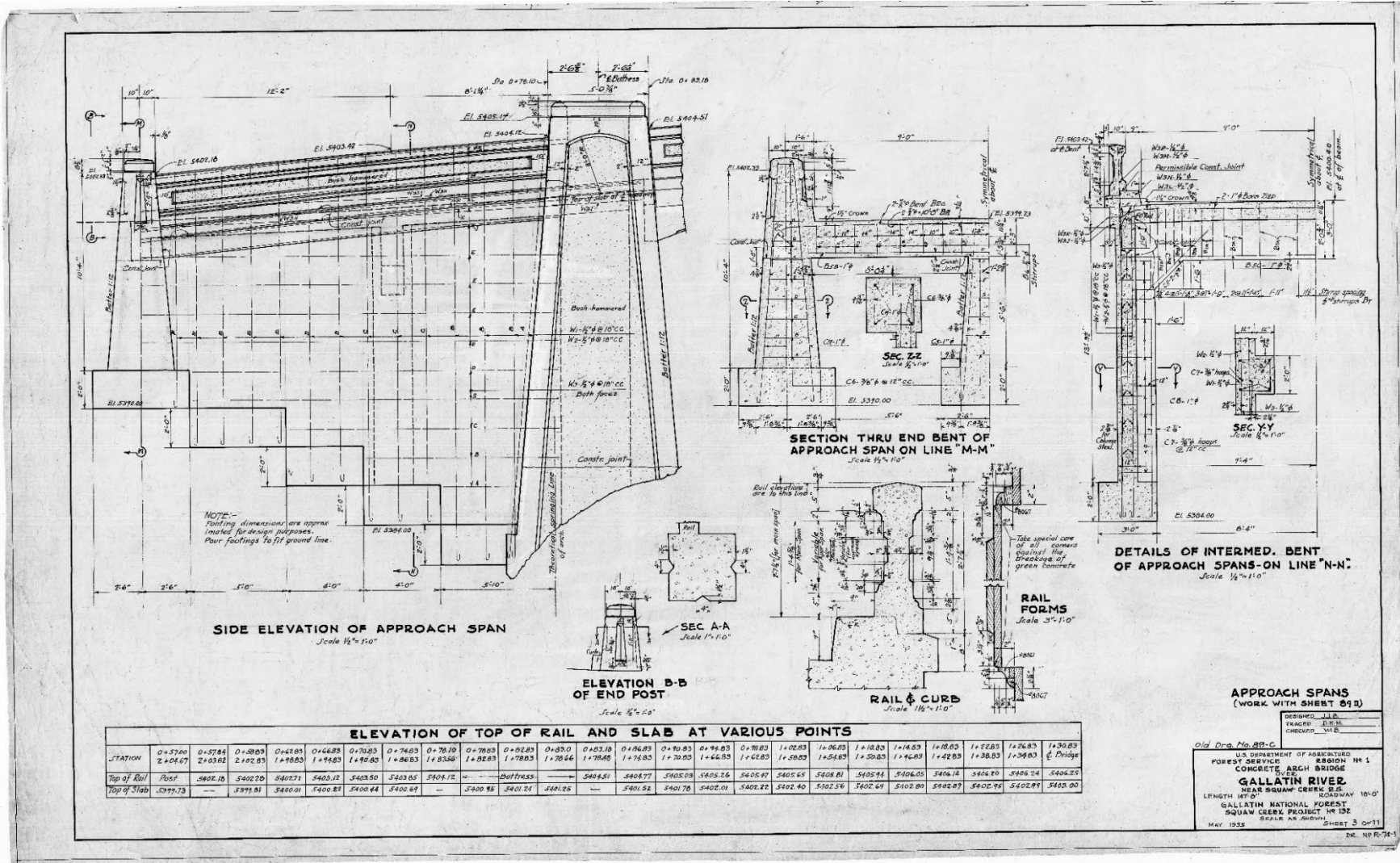
Original engineering drawings for Squaw Creek Bridge from May 1935 Missoula Regional Office Engineering records p. 2 of 10

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Shenango Work Station
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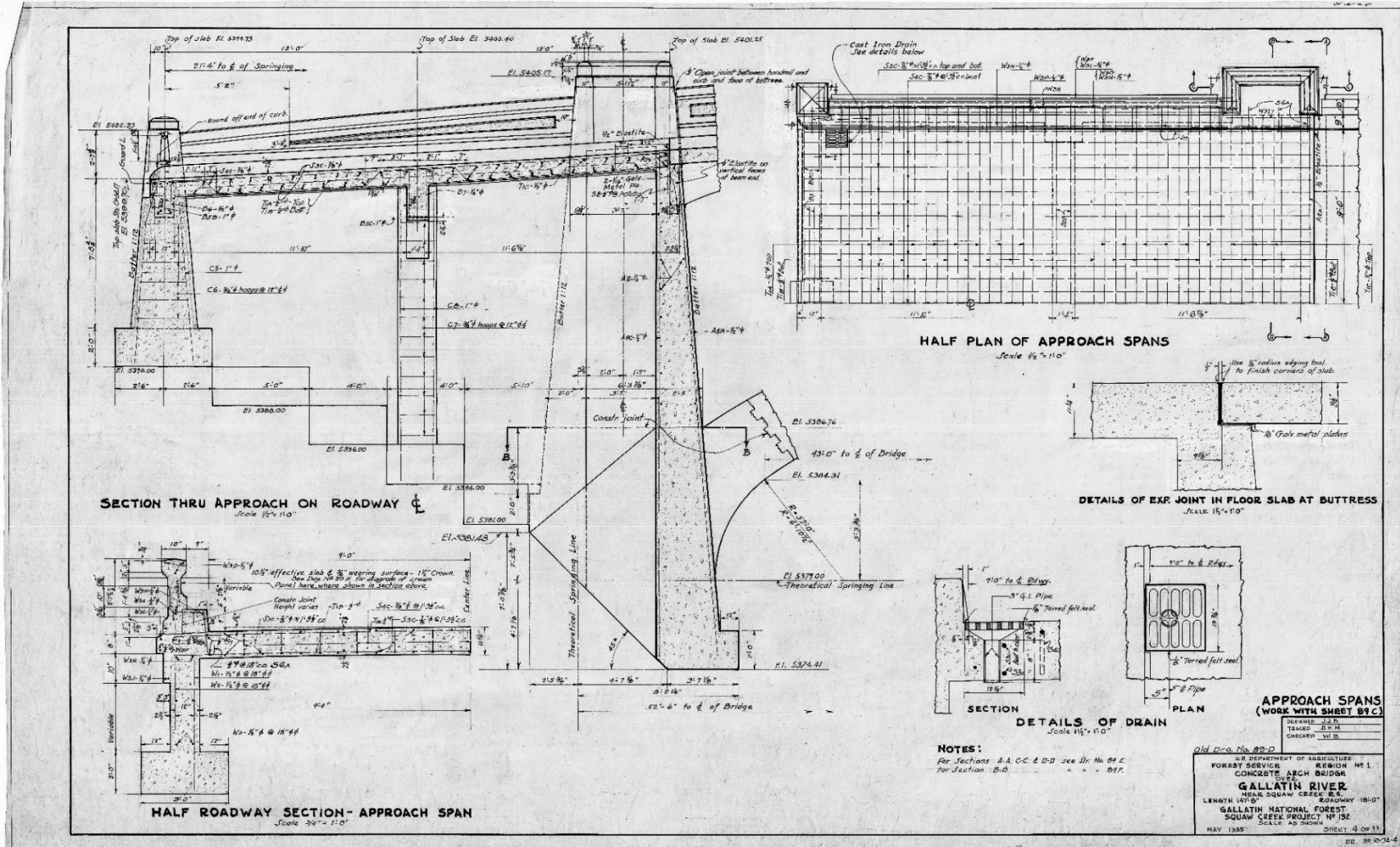
Original engineering drawings for Squaw Creek Bridge from May 1935 Missoula Regional Office Engineering records p. 3 of 10

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Shenango Work Station
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Section number: Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings page 63



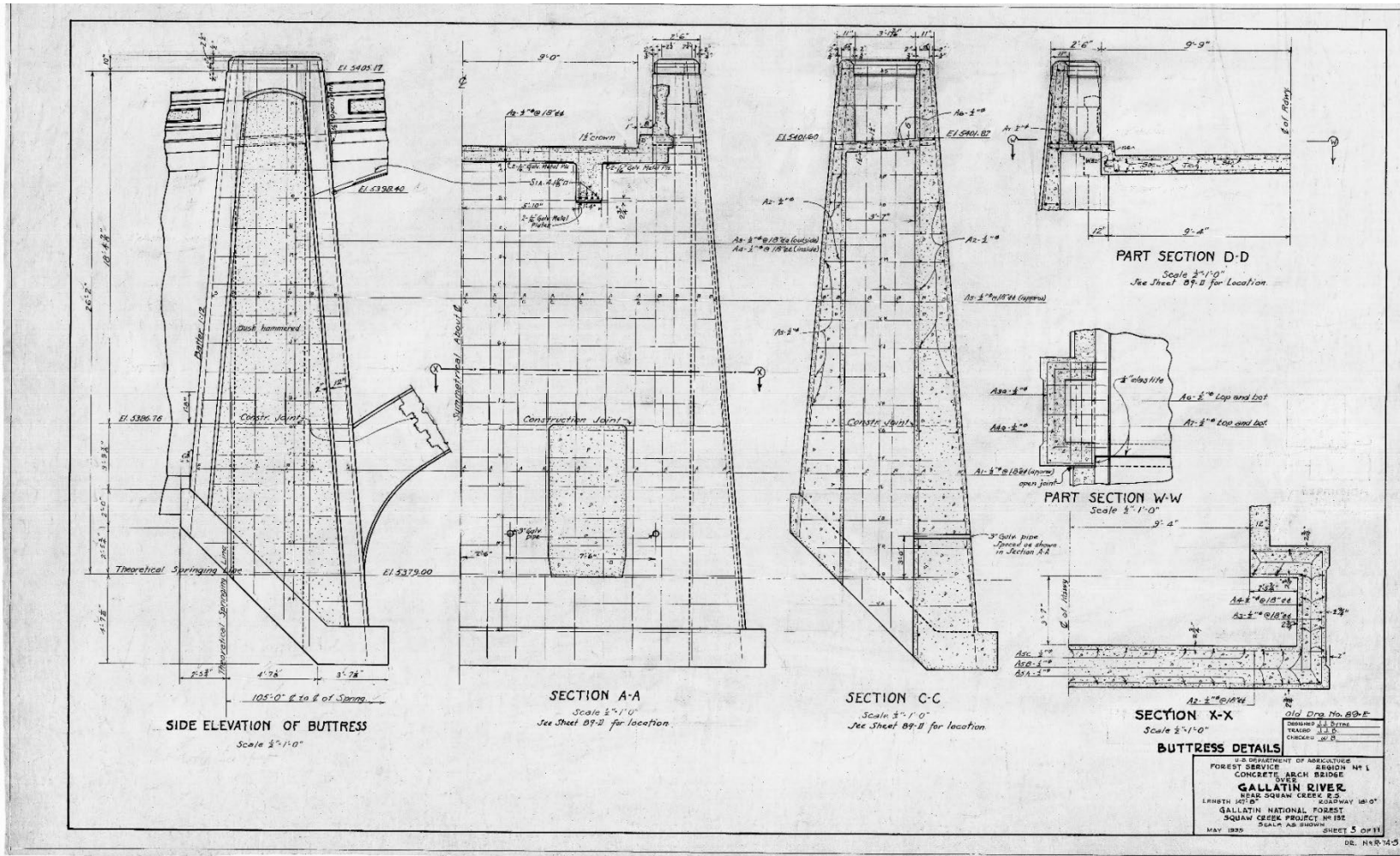
Original engineering drawings for Squaw Creek Bridge from May 1935 Missoula Regional Office Engineering records p. 4 of 10

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Shenango Work Station
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Section number: Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings page 64



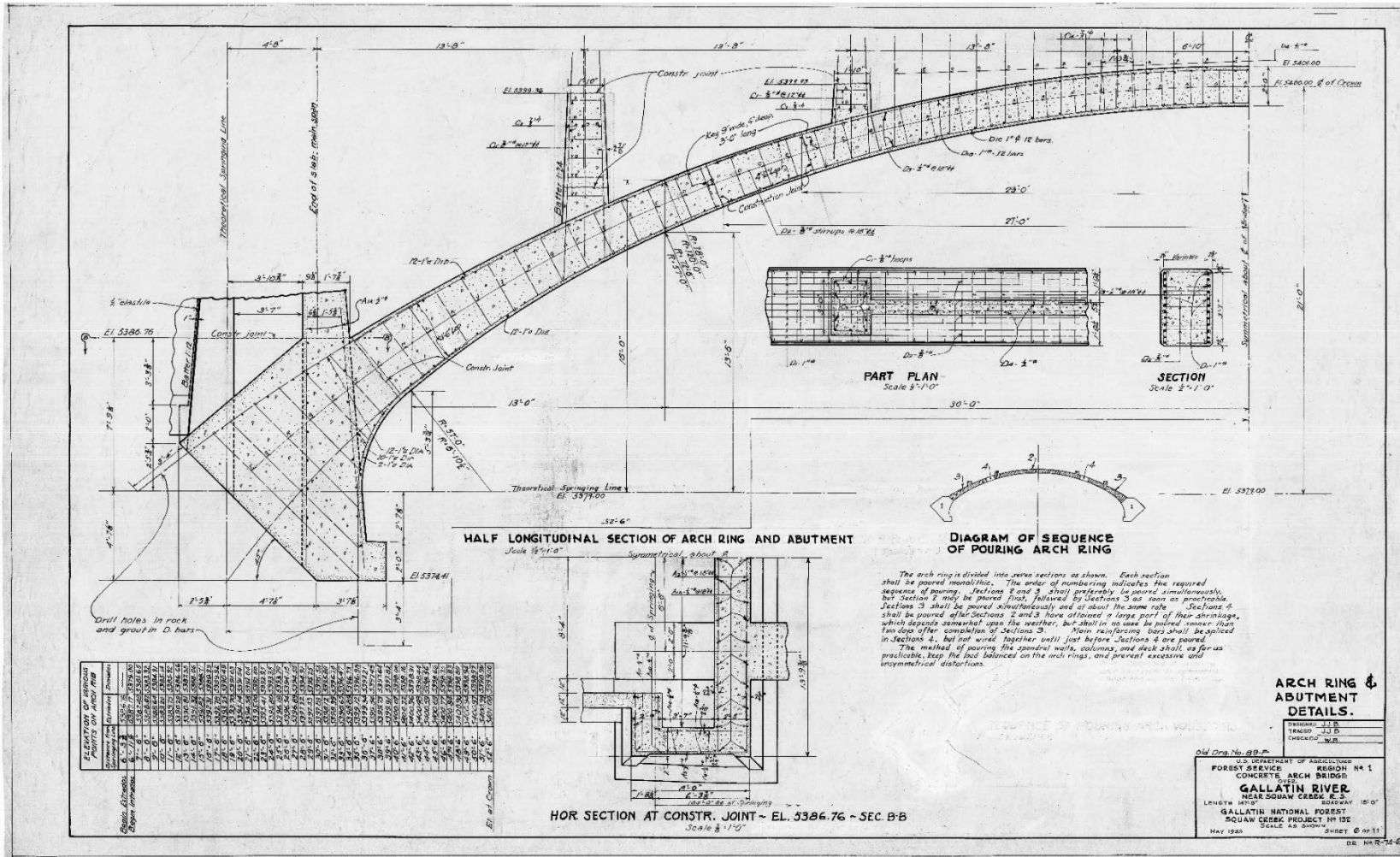
Original engineering drawings for Squaw Creek Bridge from May 1935 Missoula Regional Office Engineering records p. 5 of 10

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Shenango Work Station
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Section number: Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings page 65



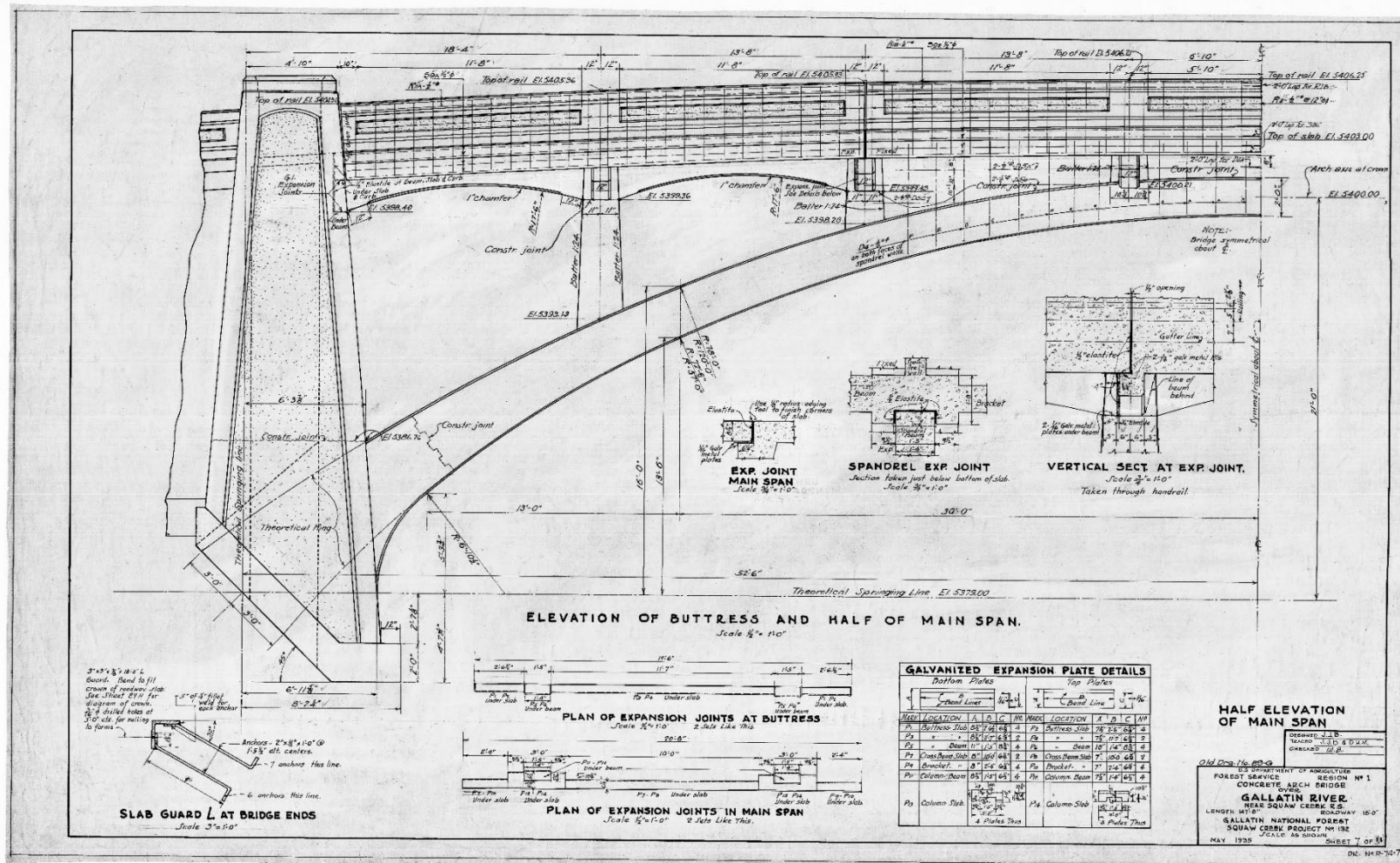
Original engineering drawings for Squaw Creek Bridge from May 1935 Missoula Regional Office Engineering records p. 6 of 10

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Section number: Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings page 66

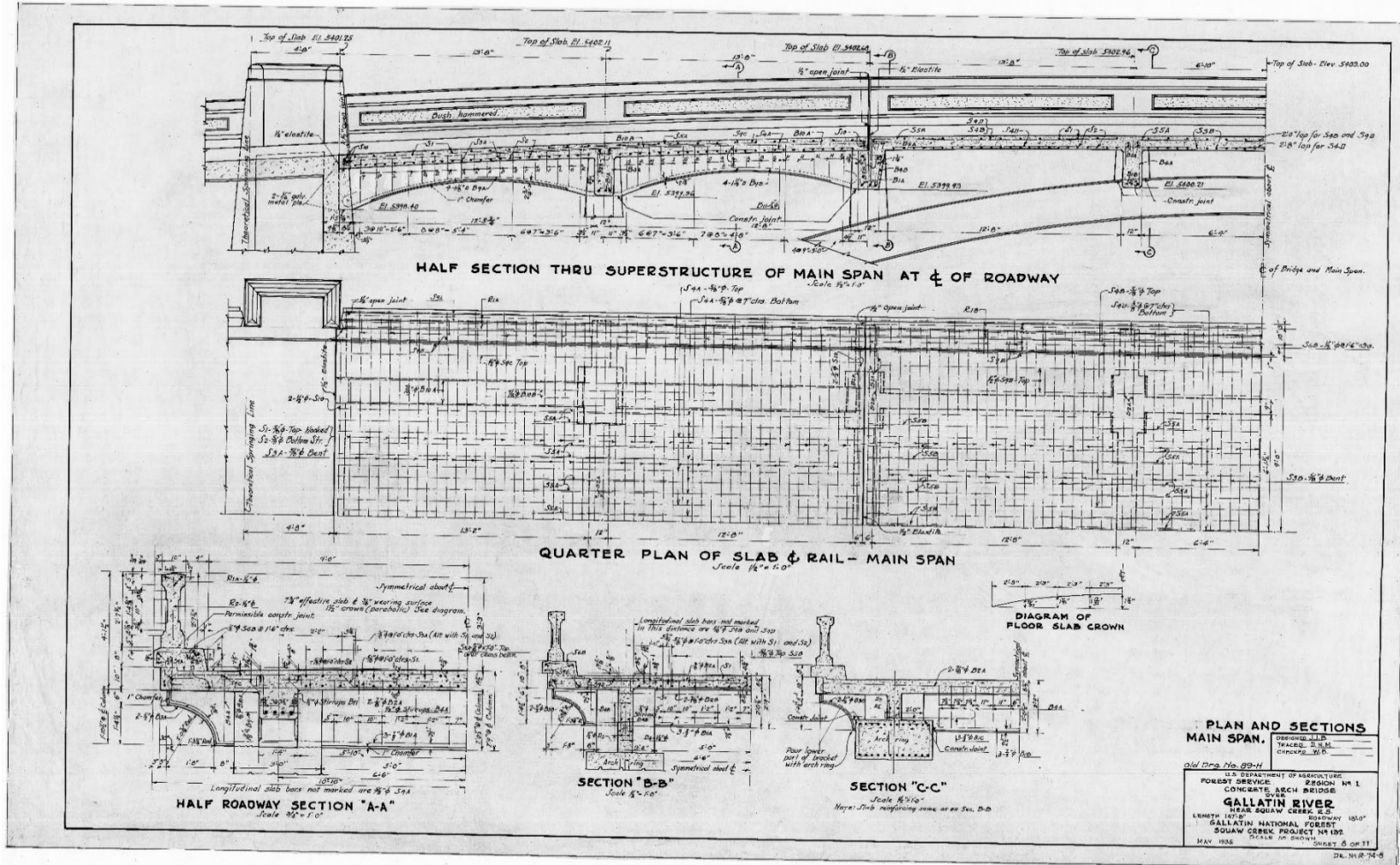


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Section number: Additional Documentation—Maps, Floorplans, Engineering Drawings page 67

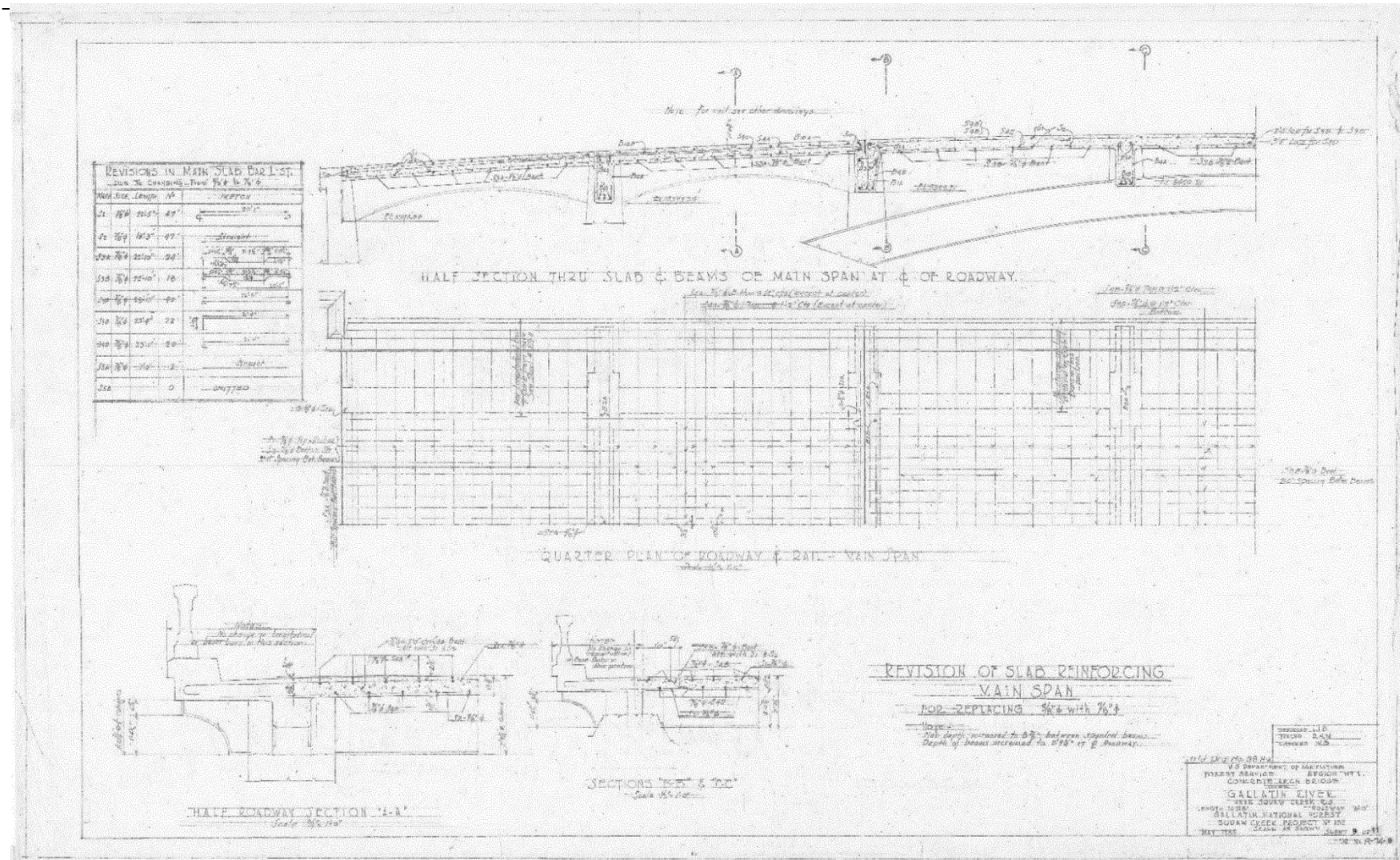


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Original engineering drawings for Squaw Creek Bridge from May 1935 Missoula Regional Office Engineering records p. 9 of 10

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REINFORCING BAR SCHEDULE

DETAIL OF SHORT BENDS & HOOKS.

Length as indicated

1/4" dia. bar and rod
less than 3"

SIZE	D	L
3"	2"	6"
3"	3"	8"
3"	3 3/4"	10"
3"	5"	12"
3"	6"	16"
3"	6 3/4"	18"

NOTE: All dimensions are given to center of bars unless otherwise shown.

DETAILS OF DRAIN GRATE

Grate 3" x 10" x 4" deep

REINFORCING DETAILS & DRAINS.

REMARKS: J.L.D.
DRAWN: J.L.D.
CHECKED: J.L.D.

Old Draw. No. 88-1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE REGION #1
CONCRETE ARCH BRIDGE
GALLATIN RIVER
NEAR SQUAW CREEK, E.P.
LENGTH 197'-0" ROADWAY 91'-0"
BALLATHIN NATIONAL FOREST
SQUAW CREEK PROJECT # 132
MAY 1935 SCALE AS SHOWN SHEET NO. 60111
DE 89-74-10

Original engineering drawings for Squaw Creek Bridge from May 1935 Missoula Regional Office Engineering records p. 10 of 10

Shenango Work Station
Name of Property

Gallatin Co MT
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Shenango Work Station

City or Vicinity: Gallatin Gateway, MT

County: Gallatin

State: Montana

Photographer: Cherie Peacock and Alex Schwab

Date Photographed: October 7th, 2021, Cherie Peacock, Dave Schwab, Alex Schwab

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

All photographs are described by file name in captions and were taken by Cherie Peacock and Alex Schwab in October 2021. Descriptions of photo contents, including view direction and elevations, are included in the table below. Figure captions were useful for the historic context narrative, as some historic photos capture particular activities described in the context. Historic photographs are not included in the photo log but are described in figure captions. Sketch maps and included and photo locations from log are grouped with features for cartographic clarity.

Shenango Work Station
Name of Property

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Table 1: National Register Photographs, Photo Log

Property	Location	Photo Number	File Name	Description
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 1	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0001	F1 Main Office East Elevation View to West
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 2	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0002	F1 Main Office North Elevation View to South
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 3	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0003	F1 Main Office South Elevation View to North
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 4	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0004	F1 Main Office West Elevation View to East
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 5	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0005	F2 Garage Shop East Elevation View to West
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 6	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0006	F2 Garage Shop North Elevation View to South
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 7	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0007	F2 Garage Shop South Elevation View to North
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 8	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0008	F2 Garage Shop West Elevation View to East
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 9	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0009	F2 Garage Shop West Elevation View to Southeast
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 10	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0010	F3 Flammable Storage East Elevation View to West
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 11	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0011	F3 Flammable Storage North Elevation View to South
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 12	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0012	F3 Flammable Storage South Elevation View to North
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 13	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0013	F3 Flammable Storage West Elevation View to East
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 14	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0014	F4 Barn East Elevation View to West
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 15	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0015	F4 Barn North Elevation View to South
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 16	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0016	F4 Barn South Elevation View to North
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 17	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0017	F4 Barn West Elevation View to Southeast
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 18	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0018	F4 Barn West Elevation View to Northeast
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 19	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0019	Corral Surrounding Feature 4 Barn
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 20	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0020	Water Trough in Corral near Feature 4 Barn
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 21	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0021	F5 Fire Cache Storage West Elevation View to East

Shenango Work Station
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Property	Location	Photo Number	File Name	Description
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 22	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0022	F5 Fire Cache Storage East Elevation with Earth Covered Bunker View to West
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 23	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0023	F5 Fire Cache Storage North Elevation View to Southeast
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 24	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0024	F5 Fire Cache Storage South Elevation View to North
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 25	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0025	F6 Ranger Residence East Elevation View to West
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 26	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0026	F6 Ranger Residence North Elevation View to South
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 27	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0027	F6 Ranger Residence South Elevation View to North
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 28	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0028	F6 Ranger Residence West Elevation View to East
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 29	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0029	F7 Ranger Garage East Elevation View to West
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 30	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0030	F7 Ranger Garage North Elevation View to Southeast
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 31	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0031	F7 Ranger Garage South Elevation View to Northwest
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 32	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0032	F7 Ranger Garage West Elevation View to East
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 33	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0033	F8 Rock Wall View to Northeast
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 34	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0034	F8 Rock Wall View to Northeast Detail
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 35	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0035	F8 Rock Wall View to East
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 36	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0036	F9 Shenango Shed East Elevation View to West
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 37	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0037	F9 Shenango Shed North Elevation View to South
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 38	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0038	F9 Shenango Shed South Elevation View to Northwest
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 39	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0039	F9 Shenango Shed West Elevation View to East
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 40	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0040	F10 Powder Magazine View to Northwest
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 41	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0041	F11 Cap Magazine View to Northwest
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 42	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0042	F12 Storm Castle Creek Bridge Drone Photo View to Southeast

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Property	Location	Photo Number	File Name	Description
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 43	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0043	F12 Storm Castle Creek Bridge Drone Photo View to Northwest
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 44	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0044	F12 Storm Castle Creek Bridge Top View to Southeast
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 45	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0045	F12 Storm Castle Creek Bridge View to Northwest
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 46	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0046	F12 Storm Castle Creek Bridge View to Southeast
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 47	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0047	F1 example of round logs walls with saddle-notch joinery and chopper-cut crowns, typical of buildings on site
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 48	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0048	F4 example of cedar shake shingle roofing typical of buildings on site
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 49	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0049	F2 example of cast in place concrete foundation faced with native
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 50	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0050	F6 example of native rock work on Ranger Residence porch and chimney
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 51	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0051	Flagpole near Feature 1 original to construction
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 52	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0052	Modern well house, built to mimic historic buildings on site
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 53	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0053	Modern rock storage is white structure to viewers right in photo
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 54	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0054	Modern helibase office southwest and southeast elevations facing northeast
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 55	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0055	Modern bunkhouse and residence northwest elevation facing southeast
Shenango Work Center	Gallatin County, MT	Photo 56	MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0056	Modern warehouse/storage shed northwest and northeast elevations facing southwest

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MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0046

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MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0048

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MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0050

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MT_GallatinCounty_ShenangoWorkCenter_0056

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Historic Images



Figure 1. Second generation ranger station circa 1920s (pre-CCC era)



Figure 2. Second generation barn circa 1920, removed when ranger station moved to current CCC era location

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Figure 3. Example of temporary tent camps at Squaw Creek CCC camp in 1934



Figure 4. Road building activities from January 9, 1935

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Figure 5. Permanent quarters for CCC enrollees at Squaw Creek January 9, 1935



Figure 6. Harry Staten repairing a truck bed as work continues circa 1935

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Figure 7. Creosote plant from March 1, 1935



Figure 8. Truck T-226 hauling logs for new ranger station dwelling April 15, 1935

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Figure 9. Men peeling logs for new ranger station December 20, 1935



Figure 10. Completed CCC camp D-F-57 overview as of January 9, 1935

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Figure 11. View of excavation for concrete footings with dynamite looking at east side of river April 26, 1935



Figure 12. View of excavation for concrete footings with hand tools looking at west side of river April 26, 1935

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Figure 14. Bridge forms beginning to be put in place 1935



Figure 13. Temporary footbridge over Gallatin River for bridge construction April 26, 1935

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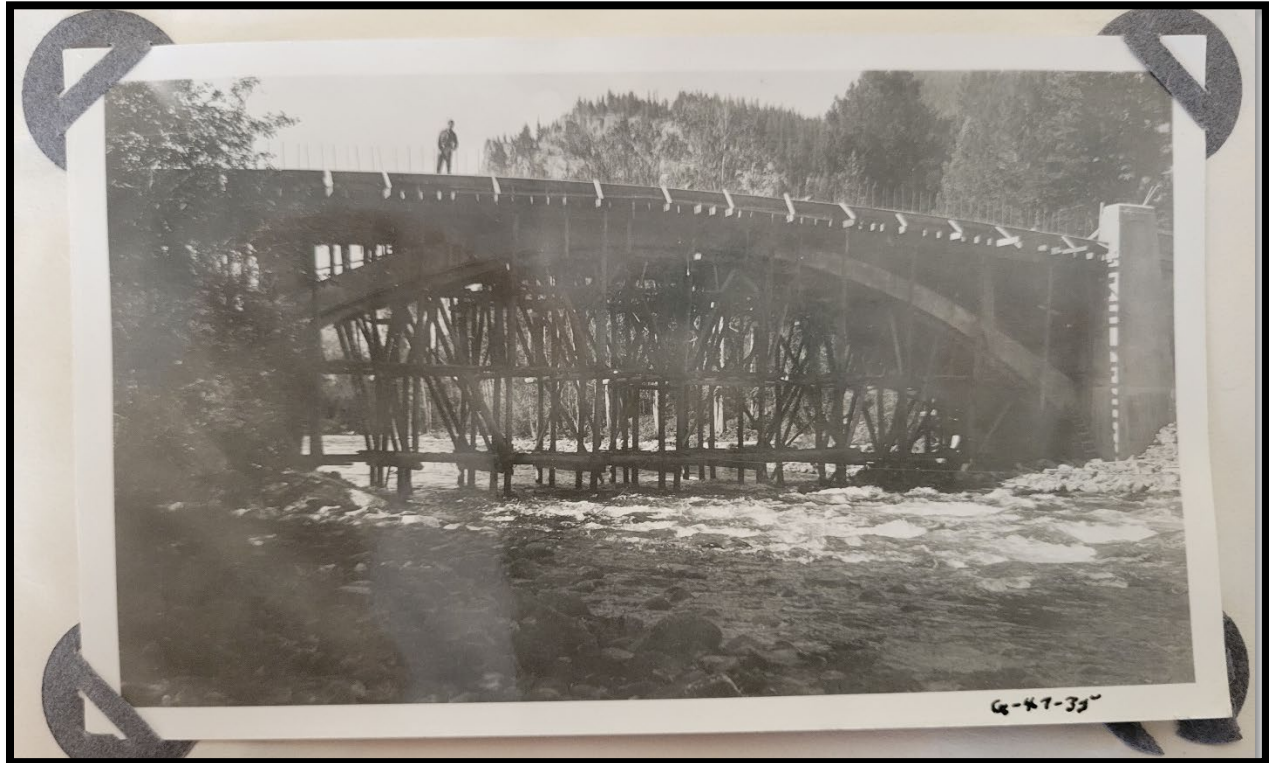


Figure 15. Completed bridge as of September 11, 1935 facing downriver (northwest)



Figure 16. Educational program on firefighting from May 12, 1937

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Figure 17. Ranger's residence newly completed circa 1936

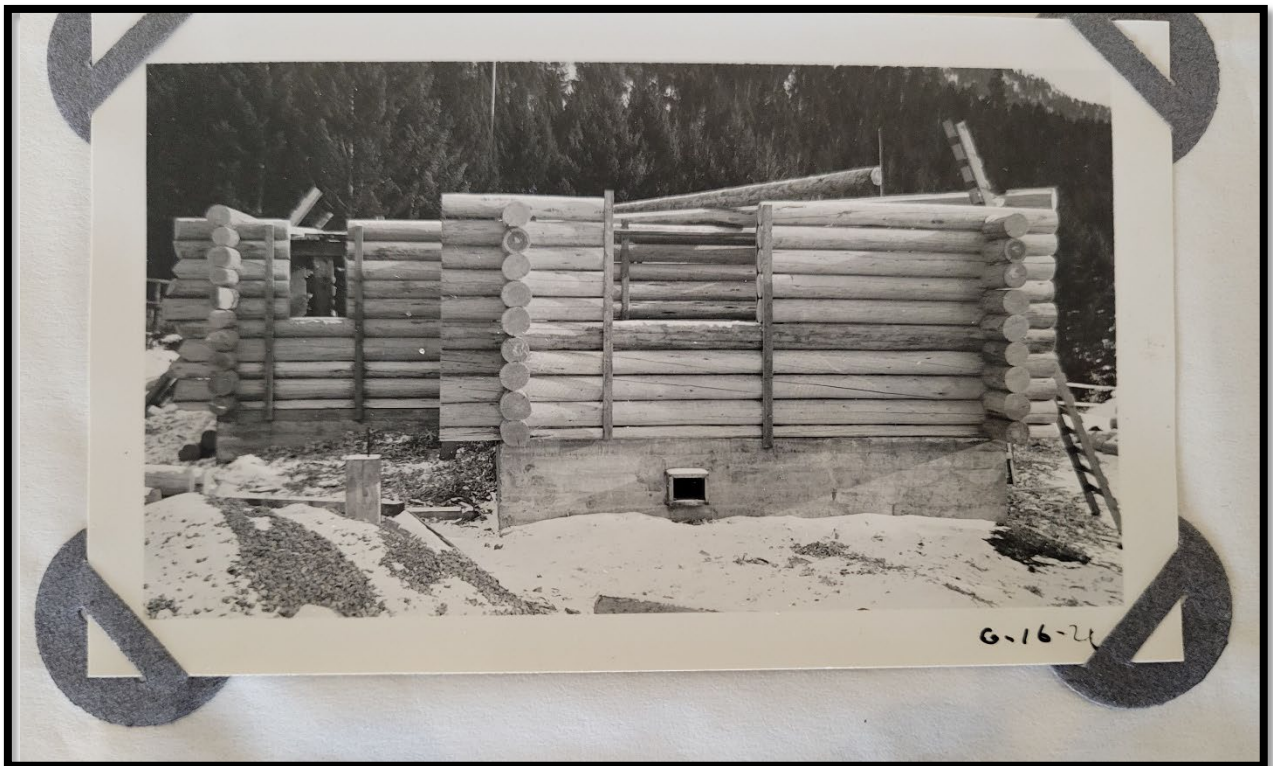


Figure 18 Progress on west façade of new ranger residence December 14 1935