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: __Camp Senia Historic District Boundary Increase and Addendum _
Other names/site number: ___24CB1134_____
Name of related multiple property listing**:**
_____
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: ___Custer National Forest_____
City or town: __Red Lodge__ State: __MT_____ County: __Carbon__
Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [x]

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 ___statewide _x_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_x_A ___B _x_C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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 ☐

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	4	buildings
2		sites
	2	structures
		objects
12	6	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 20

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/camp
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/camp
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER/Vernacular Rustic (log)
NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD/log; STONE/granite; METAL/steel

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Listed in April 1988, the Camp Senia Historic District (NR # 88000441) consists of 20 Western Rustic-style log cabins and structures scattered over six acres along the West Fork of Rock Creek and Senia Creek. The original district lies north of the West Fork. The original district and the boundary increase addressed in this nomination are located in the narrow West Fork of the Rock Creek Valley within the rugged Beartooth Mountain range of south-central Montana. The Beartooth Mountains provide a backdrop to the south, while the forested hills are located to the north. The West Fork delineates much of the southern boundary of the boundary increase while the West Fork Road largely delineates the boundary increase area on the north. The historic resources included in the boundary increase area encompass approximately 9.5 acres and are arrayed in three groups adjoining the historic district to the north, southwest and east. Sixteen buildings and structures and two sites occur within the boundary increase area. In July 2008, the Cascade Forest Fire swept through the area, killing many of the lodgepole pine trees that once shaded the boundary increase area. Though some trees survived, the fire altered the setting of the Camp Senia Historic District and boundary increase area. No buildings in either area were destroyed by the fire, so the orientation and spatial relationship between them remains intact. The lack of trees, however, has heightened the stark beauty of the nearby Beartooth Range and, in some ways, enhanced the visual contrast between the historic buildings and the mountains.

Narrative Description

The Camp Senia Historic District Boundary Increase is located on West Fork Road of Rock Creek in the Beartooth Mountain range in south-central Montana. The district is located approximately twelve miles west-southwest of Red Lodge, Montana, the county seat of Carbon County. The district is located entirely within the Custer National Forest and the eight properties recorded for the boundary increase are on land leased through Forest Service Special Use Permits. The boundary increase involves the addition of fourteen contributing and non-contributing historic buildings, two contributing sites, and two noncontributing structures abutting the Camp Senia Historic District (listed 14 April 1988). The West Fork empties into Rock Creek about nine miles east of the historic district. Rock Creek serves as a major tributary of the Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone River.

Although the setting of the site has been compromised somewhat by the 2008 Cascade Fire, the effect is temporary as new trees will eventually grow to replace those burned in the conflagration. Despite the fire, the boundary increase area, however, contains ten pristine log cabins located in eight lots, none physically impacted by the fire. They retain their original construction materials and historic appearance. Additions made to the cabins occurred during the historic period and are materially and visually compatible with the core buildings. All of the cabins are similar in appearance to those located within the Camp Senia Historic District and, indeed, were constructed by the same builders. Most of the metal cabin roofs were installed before the 2008 fire and likely contributed to their preservation.

The ten contributing cabins in the boundary increase area fall into four groups. Group A is located east-northeast of the original Camp Senia Historic District boundary on the north side of Senia Creek and south of the West Fork Road. Group B consists of three lots (1, 2, and 12) east of the original historic district between the West Fork of Rock Creek and Senia Creek. Group C is composed of four lots located north and south of the west boundary of the historic district. All the buildings in the boundary increase were constructed between 1922 and 1930 with additions constructed through the 1950s; the buildings not only strongly resemble the buildings of the original historic district, they are also contemporaneous to them.

Group A, Lot 3. DeBeau and Clark Cabin Site (one contributing building)
The one-story Western Rustic-style log cabin is constructed on a hillside and faces south toward Senia Creek. The core of the building was constructed in the 1920s, with additions to it beginning in the 1950s under the ownership of Logan DeBeau and Ralph T. Clark. Gable and hip roofs cover an irregular plan with the roof sheathed in ribbed metal. The cabin rests on a rubblestone foundation and is stepped on the west elevation. The building sports an interior rubblestone chimney. The log walls are pealed and saddle notched except for the south addition which features vertical log posts serving as corner-boards. Window openings throughout are single, paired, and tripled; all hold multi-light casement units. The gable ends on the south and east wing feature fixed lights. The extended hip roof on the east façade creates a porch supported on the southeast corner by a log post set in rubblestone; the porch exhibits exposed log rafters. Reached through the porch, the entry has a wood paneled door with a fixed light.

Group B, Lot 1: Hageman Cabin Site (one contributing building)
The one-story Western Rustic-style log cabin faces northeast and consists of a core building expanded in the 1930s. Built in the late 1920s by Al Croonquist, the L-shaped plan of the cabin is covered by intersecting gable roofs sheathed in ribbed metal. The cabin displays log purlins and features an interior rubblestone chimney. The cabin rests on a high rubblestone foundation, while the walls are comprised of horizontal logs with saddle notching at the corners. Windows throughout the cabin are multi-light casements, oriented both vertically and horizontally. A screened-in shed roofed porch wraps around the south corner of the cabin. An exterior porch entry leads to an entry on the northeast façade of the cabin. The interior entry has a wood paneled door with a single fixed light window. A multi-light casement window is located adjacent to the door on the northeast. A gable roof addition with log purlins projects from the cabin to the northeast of the porch. It has a single 9-light casement window centrally located on the façade. A vertically oriented 9-light window and a horizontal 8-light casement window are situated to

the northeast of the addition. A multi-light casement window is located on the southeast elevation of the cabin. A band of six windows is located on the southwest of the foot of the "L." All are multi-light casements.

The southeast-northwest section of the cabin is newer than the northeast-southwest section. The southwest façade has an entry on the southeast. It is reached by rubblestone steps flanked by low rubblestone retaining walls. The entry has a wood paneled door with fixed lights and a wood-frame screen door. There is a single 6-light casement window adjacent to the entry on the southeast, while there is a band of five 9-light windows adjacent to the entry on the northeast. The gable-end is open and is divided four sections, each with a single fixed light. The northwest elevation has paired 9-light fixed windows on the northeast, while two smaller paired 6-light windows are located to the northeast of the larger windows on the elevation.

Group B, Lot 2: Stark/Ferguson Cabin Site (one contributing building and one non-contributing building)
Feature 1 (one contributing building) is the Ferguson Cabin. Built in 1930, it is a one-story rectangular-plan Western Rustic-style log cabin covered by a clipped gable roof covered with new ribbed metal roofing. The walls are clad in rubblestone rock masonry from the foundation to the window sills, and horizontal logs from window sills to the roof. The logs display saddle notching at the corners. The slightly extended gable eaves exhibit log purlins. The cabin façade faces southeast and contains a slightly offset plank entry to the west sheltered by a gable-roofed hood with decorative burled log brackets and collar braces. The entry is reached by a concrete step with a brick pad in front of the step. The entry is flanked on each side by a ribbon of three 9-light casement windows. The northwest elevation contains four window openings. The windows on the southwest elevation and northwest elevation were boarded over when the property was recorded. The northeast elevation contains a two-light casement gable window; an entry situated in the southeast portion of the elevation is sheltered by a gable roof supported by log brackets and collar bracing. The entry is reach by a concrete step with a brick pad in front of it. A window opening is located northwest of the entry and is also sheltered by a shed roof hood supported by two oiled wood posts.

Feature 2 (one noncontributing building) is a modern shed. It has a timber sill foundation, vertical board and batten siding, and a gable roof sheathed in metal roof. A vertical plank door access the shed on the south façade. A concrete step etched with "1995" leads to the entry. On the east side of the shed is a firewood cover with flat roof sheathed in metal supported by log posts and beams. The walls of the shelter are open.

Lot 12: Sasich Cabin Site (two contributing buildings and one non-contributing building).
Feature 1 (one contributing building) is a large 1½ story rectangular Western Rustic-style log cabin covered by a gable roof and a full length, open-air porch on the southwest façade. Built in 1930, the cabin sits on a rubblestone foundation. The walls are comprised of horizontal round unpeeled logs with saddle notching at the corners; the logs are sawn on the ends. The gable roof is sheathed in ribbed metal. An interior rubblestone chimney protrudes from the northeast of the gable roof. The extended roof covers the front porch and is supported by log posts and exposed log rafters. A low log wall with a gap central to the façade that provides access to the cabin partially encloses the porch, which features a wood floor. Entry to the cabin occurs through the porch. The fixed lite wood paneled entry door is centrally located on the southwest façade and is flanked on either side by paired nine-light casement windows. All other windows on the cabin are either single or paired 9-light casements. A narrow casement window occurs in the northwest and southeast gable-ends. A rear addition constructed off the southeast portion of the cabin features a shed roof that mimics the design and materials of the main cabin; .a wood paneled door with a single fixed light reached by wood steps occurs in the southeast elevation of the addition.

Feature 2 (one contributing building), a small gable roof bathhouse located east of the cabin, may have been the original cabin on the lot. Built about 1922, the bathhouse features a high rubblestone foundation extending from the ground to the window sills and horizontal log walls above with vertical log posts at each of the corners. The gable roof is sheathed in metal and exposed rafters support the extended eaves. The entry pierces the foundation and is offset to the southwest on the south facing façade; the entry sports a four-light wood plank door. The original firewood box sits adjacent to the entry on the east; it stands as tall as the rock foundation and displays horizontal wood boards and a new metal cover. Nine-light casement windows similar to those on the main cabin occur in the north, east and west elevations.

Feature 3 (one noncontributing building), a side-gable modern shed, sits east of the main house. It rests on sill logs with concrete pavers under the sills on the southeast corner of the building. The shed is clad in pressed board siding featuring a horizontal board pattern, with a horizontal board door on the south façade. Ribbed metal covers the gable roof. The shed was constructed within the last fifty years and is considered a noncontributing resource

Group C, Lot 1: Eileen Free Cabin Site (one contributing building and one non-contributing building).
Feature 1 (one contributing building) is a small one-story Western Rustic-style log cabin that faces east. The cabin was built in 1927 or 1928. The horizontal log walls sit atop a high rubblestone foundation that is slightly wider than the log walls. Vertical log posts at the cabin's corners serve as corner boards protecting the sawn ends of the horizontal logs. A gable roof sheathed in rolled asphalt covers the building and exposed log purlins support the roof. The entry pierces the foundation on the east and is central to the façade. It features a wood door fronted by a wood frame screen door. Single multi-light casement windows are centrally located on the west, north, and south elevations.

Feature 2 (one noncontributing building) is a gable-roof shed located just to the north of the cabin. The low-pitched gable roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt and the walls consist of horizontal board siding framed with corner boards. Centrally located paired vertical wood doors occur on the east façade. The construction date of the shed is not known, but it appears to be less than fifty years old.

Group C, Lot 2: the Adams Cabin Site (one contributing building).
Built in 1928 and located just north of the West Fork Road, this one-story Western Rustic-style log cabin features a southern rubblestone projection. The northern portion of the cabin displays a high rubblestone foundation supporting horizontal log walls with vertical log posts at the corners. The horizontal logs are sawn at the ends. The cabin is covered by a gable roof sheathed in rolled asphalt. The roof exhibits log purlins and exposed log rafters. Paired 9-light casement windows are centrally located in the east elevation of north portion of the building. The rear wall (north elevation) of the cabin contains a paired window opening currently covered by a tarp. The southern rubblestone projection is centrally attached to the elevation. It has a dropped low-pitched hip roof covered in rolled asphalt with exposed log rafters. An interior rubblestone chimney pierces the south roof slope. The east wall holds an entry containing a wood paneled door with a single fixed light. A rubblestone retaining wall stands to the north. The west elevation of the rubblestone projection contains a single multi-light casement window while the south elevation contains two multi-light casement windows.

Group C, Lot 3: The Cotton Cabin Site (one contributing building and one non-contributing building).
Feature 1 (one contributing building), constructed in 1928, is a one-story Western Rustic-style log cabin built on a hillside on the southside of the West Fork Road. It features a gable roof sheathed in ribbed metal covering a rectangular plan. The roof has log purlins and exposed log rafters. An exterior rubblestone chimney stands on the east elevation of the cabin. The building sports a high rubblestone foundation surmounted by peeled horizontal log walls with saddle notching at the corners and sawn ends. The foundation displays battered stone pilasters on the corners of the south facade. The primary entry is central to the south façade and is reached by rubblestone steps with concrete veneer; a concrete pad leads to the steps. The steps are sheltered by a gable roof porch sheathed in ribbed metal. The porch roof is comprised of log purlins and exposed log rafters and supported by burled wood posts. The entry holds a wood paneled door fronted by a wood screen door. It is flanked on each side by paired 9-light casement windows. The west elevation contains three paired 9-light casement windows. A paired 9-light casement window appears on the rear (north) façade. The east elevation contains two paired 9-light casement windows adjacent the chimney to the north and south. At the northeast corner of the cabin is a wood paneled door with eight fixed lights. A fixed multi-light window is adjacent to the entry to the south. The entry is reached by concrete steps flanked by concrete retaining walls leading down to the door. Two square fluted stone columns are located near the top step and on the concrete pad paralleling the east elevation of the cabin.

Feature 2 (one noncontributing building) is a log playhouse or doghouse. It has a gable roof sheathed in ribbed metal. The logs are saddle-notched at the corners. The primary entry is central to the façade with windows centrally located on the elevations. A ramp leads to the entrance. The building is raised off the ground by log posts. The age of the structure is not known.

Group C, Lot 4: the Trail's End Cabins Site (two contributing buildings).
The site contains two cabins (Features 1 and 2), both reportedly built in 1922, on the one lot.

Feature 1 (one contributing building) is a simple one-story Western Rustic-style log cabin that faces north onto West Fork Road. It has a high rubblestone foundation surmounted by peeled horizontal log walls saddle notched at the corners and sawn at the ends. The rectangular plan cabin is covered by a gable roof sheathed in ribbed metal. The roof has log purlins and exposed log rafters. There is an interior rubblestone chimney. The façade entry is off-set to the east and holds a wood paneled door with four fixed lights fronted by a screen door. The entry is sheltered by a gable roofed porch comprised of log purlins with board soffits supported by log posts set in a rubblestone wall that runs parallel to the north façade. A parged concrete pad fills the space between the retaining wall and the entry. Etched in the concrete is "G-G" for Gallagher and Geering, "Trails End" and the date 9-15-46.[1] Paired 6-light casement windows are located on the façade west of the entry. Two paired six-light casement windows occur on the west elevation. An entry containing a wood paneled door with four fixed lights fronted by a screen door is located on the east end of the rear (south) façade. The east elevation contains two paired 6-light casement windows.

Feature 2 (one contributing building) is also a simple one-story Western Rustic style log cabin that faces north onto West Fork Road and is located east of Feature 1. It features a gable roof sheathed in ribbed metal, log purlins, and exposed log rafters. An exterior rubblestone chimney stands on the east elevation of the cabin. The walls are peeled horizontal logs that are saddle notched and have sawn ends. The cabin rests on a rubblestone foundation. The north centrally located entry contains a wood paneled door with four fixed lights fronted by a screen door. A small open-air porch featuring a gable roof similar in design to Feature 1 shelters the entry. Wood posts supporting the porch roof are set in a raised rubblestone pad that has been parged with concrete on the flat surface; log benches occur between the façade of the cabin and the posts. The entry is flanked by single six-light casement windows on the east and west; log flowerboxes attach to the wall of the cabin below the window sills. The east elevation of the cabin has paired six-light windows on the south and two small casement windows flanking the exterior chimney on the north. The rear (south) façade contains an entry on the west consisting of a wood paneled door with four fixed lights fronted by a screen door. A recently constructed lean-to for the storage of firewood is located adjacent to the entry on the east. Paired six-light casement windows occur on the west elevation.

Timberline Lake Trail (one contributing site, two non-contributing structures)
The Old Timberline Spur Trail (site 24CB2287) is the northern end of the historic trail route between Camp Senia and Timberline Lake. Timberline Lake was a major excursion destination for guests at the old Camp Senia dude ranch, and a trail has existed in this approximate alignment since at least the late 1910s. This route was used by all trail visitors to Timberline Lake until approximately the late 1960s, when the northern terminus of the main Timberline Lake trail was relocated approximately one mile to the east which allowed hikers to access the trail without entering the Camp Senia summer home area. The old trail route, however, is still maintained by the U.S. Forest Service. It extends approximately 0.3 miles from Camp Senia to a junction with the current Timberline Lake trail. The trail represents one contributing site of the district.

Hikers accessing the Old Timberline Lake Trail follow the northern portion of a pathway connecting the main Camp Senia area with the summer cabins south of the West Fork of Rock Creek (Group C, Lot 4). The recorded trail begins at a junction on this path, just south of a pair of new timber footbridges crossing the West Fork. From this junction, the Old Timberline trail heads southwest, ascending a cut-slope near the south bank of the creek. The route then angles to the south, ascending constantly but at varying gradients. The trail is rocky, averaging approximately two feet in width, with significant areas of cut-slope construction and treadwork. The path is cleared of deadfall, and in some areas rocks have been moved from the tread area to the trail sides; these activities help visually delineate the trail corridor. In all, approximately 275 feet of the trail is within the historic district.

The Timberline Lake Trail crosses the West Fork of Rock Creek over two timber bridges that were constructed by the Custer National Forest in 2008 or 2009 in the wake of the Cascade Fire. The north bridge crosses the main

[1] Michael Gallagher and Hermann N. Geering held the Forest Service permit for this lot from 1938 to 1979.

channel of the West Fork of Rock Creek via a two-span timber stringer bridge approximately sixty feet in length and five feet wide. The bridge rests on a concrete pier and has wood backwalls and log curbs on the wood plank deck. The south bridge crosses a side channel of the creek. The timber stringer structure is about thirty feet long and five feet wide with wood backwalls and wood curbs on the wood plank deck. Both bridges were constructed since 2008 and do not contribute to the Camp Senia Historic District or the Timberline Lake Trail.

Camp Senia/Rosebud Lake Trail (one contributing site)
The Old Senia Creek Trail (site 24CB2183) is the now-abandoned southern end of an historic trail route that once connected Camp Senia with the Red Lodge Creek Plateau and the high-mountain lakes at the head of Hellroaring Creek. Though the construction date of the recorded trail alignment is unknown, the route has been used since at least the late 1910s, when pack trips from the Camp Senia dude ranch used the route to visit the nearby high country.

The southerly 0.9 mile portion of the Senia Creek trail was abandoned after the 2008 Cascade fire, because of concerns for future erosion on the steep, fire-damaged hillside (a replacement trail was constructed in 2009-2010 following a gentler alignment to the west, beginning at the established trailhead at the end of the West Fork Road). The abandoned trail segment begins at a small parking area on the north side of the West Fork Road, just east of the northernmost group of buildings in the Camp Senia summer home area. It proceeds northwesterly on a gentle uphill grade, following the northerly boundary of the historic district for approximately 200 feet. This portion of the trail is defined by shallow but perceptible linear ground depressions (approximately two feet wide) over portions of its length, though no established tread work likely took place. Most deadfall has been sawn and removed from the former path, further helping to visually establish the trail corridor.

Past the northern end of the district boundary, the old trail begins a steep, consistent uphill ascent, with numerous cut-slope areas, switchbacks, and heavy tread work. While nearly all of the trail remains discernible, some erosion has taken place and heavy post-fire deadfall has rendered portions of the trail almost impassable.

Integrity
Eight cabin sites containing ten historic buildings constructed under Forest Service Special Use Permits between circa 1922 and 1930, occur within the boundary increase area. All the historic buildings represent the Western Rustic architectural style.

The contributing buildings in the boundary increase area retain a high degree of integrity and are visually connected to the Camp Senia Historic District. All, historic in age, are simple log cabins with either gable or hip roofs. Rubblestone foundations, some which extend between the ground and the window sills, support the buildings. Six display either interior or exterior rubblestone chimneys. The cabins exhibit the same basic design and the same building materials; all are composed of peeled logs and all feature some rubblestone component. Every cabin, including those in the Camp Senia Historic District, display mulit-light casement windows and open-air porches with decorative log purlins and exposed log rafters. Only one, the Adams Cabin Site, displays any significant exterior modifications. Although the rubblestone addition on the façade of the Adams Cabin obscures the original detailing, it is comprised of the same type of stone used in the foundation of this and the other cabins in the historic district and boundary increase area. The cabins in the historic district and boundary increase area all exhibit a uniformity in appearance. All the cabins display good integrity of location, feeling, association, design, materials and workmanship.

The Timberline Lake and Camp Senia/Rosebud Lake trails also retain considerable integrity. Both are associated with the operation of Camp Senia as a dude ranch in the 1920s and were constructed by Al Croonquist as trails for guests to utilize during their stays at the camp. Both remain on their original alignments and are little changed from when constructed in the 1920s. Although the Camp Senia/Rosebud Lake Trail is abandoned and no longer actively used or maintained, it continues to retain sound integrity. The Timberline Lake Trail remains actively used and maintained by the Custer National Forest. The two timber bridges on the trail were constructed after the 2008 Cascade Fire and do not contribute to the trail or historic district.

The 2008 fire had a profound impact on the setting of the area by destroying the trees that encompassed the buildings. The fire, however, did not physically impact the cabins, just the visual appearance of the landscape. The fire destroyed many of the trees that once graced the cabin sites. In fact, the fire resulted in the loss of many of the trees that acted as a natural barrier and served to visually separate the cabins listed in the original district nomination from those in the boundary increase area, the subject of this nomination. With the loss of the vegetation between the two areas, the proximity of the original cabins and those in the boundary increase area becomes very obvious, reinforcing aesthetic connection between the two areas. The fire has also made the rugged Beartooth range more visible to the cabin sites, at least temporarily providing a more dramatic backdrop to the cabin sites than was previously visible. The impact to the setting however, is only temporary until new trees grow and take their place. Despite the fire, however, Camp Senia and the historic district boundary increase area retain integrity of setting in the rugged Beartooth Mountains.

Noncontributing buildings in the boundary increase are small, few in number, and associated with the cabins; they do not detract from the overall historic appearance of the boundary increase area. The Custer National Forest improved the West Fork Road in the 1960s, but the project did not physically impact the contributing cabins in the district or proposed boundary increase area nor did it compromise the setting of the properties.

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
__ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION__
__OTHER__ __

Period of Significance
__1917-1965 ____

Significant Dates
__1922, 1930_____

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
__ Alfred "Al" Croonquist, , __
__ Frank Kuehn _____
__ Celest Roat _____

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Camp Senia Historic District Boundary Increase area consists of ten log buildings, four wood frame outbuildings, two trails and two bridges constructed between 1922 and the early 2000s. The boundary increase area includes twelve contributing and six non-contributing resources. The contributing resources are associated with Camp Senia, an historic dude ranch established in 1917. Listed on the National Register in April 1988, the Camp Senia Historic District consists of twenty buildings and structures associated with the operation of the dude ranch from 1919 until 1929. The buildings in the boundary increase area are associated with Camp Senia as both a dude ranch (1922-1930) and afterwards as recreational cabin sites for local residents. The cabins in the boundary increase area are stylistically and materially very similar to the buildings in the originally-listed historic district, being constructed by the same individuals. The cabins in the boundary increase area are located adjacent to the original Camp Senia Historic District.

The Camp Senia Historic District Boundary Increase area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C at a local level of significance. Under Criterion A, the boundary increase is eligible because of its association with the NR-listed Camp Senia Historic District (NR # 88000441), a working dude ranch between 1917 and 1929. The ten cabins in the boundary increase area were constructed between circa 1922 and 1930 with additions occurring thereafter. All of the cabins were built under Special Use Permits issued by the Custer National Forest, with several of the cabins having been in the same family for many years.

Under Criterion C, all the cabins display the same Western Rustic architectural style and are visually interrelated because of the materials, workmanship, and setting of the properties. Indeed, the buildings in the boundary increase area are stylistically very similar to those at Camp Senia. Architecturally, the cabins present a uniformity in appearance, a result of construction by the same builders, as all are log structures with gable roofs, log purlins, exposed log rafters, rubblestone foundations and chimneys, and multi-light casement windows. Three cabins feature architecturally compatible additions added between circa 1950 and 1962. Four non-log buildings (one being a child's playhouse or possibly a doghouse) occur in the boundary increase area with two having been constructed since the 1990s. The setting of the area has been somewhat changed by the Cascade forest fire which raged through the boundary increase area in July 2008. But the visual and spatial relationship between the buildings remains intact and unchanged.

The Period of Significance encompasses the year, 1922, the first cabin in the boundary increase area was constructed to 1965, the end of the historic period.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Early History

Archeological evidence indicates that the Crow people resided in the Montana-Wyoming area for well over five hundred years and possibly longer. The Crow people call themselves Apsaalooke, or “Children of the Large Beaked Bird” and historically recognized three tribal divisions of which two ranged in the vicinity of Columbus, Montana. These two divisions include the River Crow who ranged from the Yellowstone River north to the Milk River, and the Mountain Crow who lived in southern Montana and northern Wyoming, with the Black Hills marking the

eastern edge of their territory and present-day Livingston, Montana on the Yellowstone River bounding the western extent of their territory.[2]

This part of Carbon County and the town of Red Lodge are situated on lands originally designated Crow Indian Reservation by the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty. Crow Territory encompassed all lands (an estimated 38 million acres) south of the Musselshell River between the headwaters of the Yellowstone River to the west, the headwaters of the Powder River to the east and the main ridge of the Wind River Mountains in Wyoming as its south boundary. The Mountain Crow occupied the land south of the Yellowstone River while the River Crow occupied the territory north of the Yellowstone. The Sioux and Blackfeet constantly threatened the Crow within this territory and pushed them towards the south central region of Montana. After the discovery of gold in southwestern Montana in the 1860s, continuous pressures by non-Indians gradually resulted in several reductions to the original Crow Indian Reservation boundaries. An 1880 agreement ratified in 1882 eliminated all Crow lands west of the Boulder River. The Crow Tribe also ceded a wide strip of land near the present-day town of Red Lodge, allowing for the development of recently discovered coal deposits. With the exception of the Red Lodge area, lands south of the Yellowstone River within today's Carbon County remained Crow Territory until the last decade of the nineteenth century.[3]

"Yankee Jim" George discovered coal in the Rock Creek Valley about twelve miles east of the boundary increase area around 1866. The town of Red Lodge originated as a small mail stop on the Meteetsee Trail between Billings, Montana and Meteetsee, Wyoming in 1884. In 1887, the Rocky Fork Coal Company opened the first large-scale mine at Red Lodge sparking the community's first building boom, consisting mostly of "hastily constructed shacks and log huts." The completion of the Northern Pacific Railway branch line to Red Lodge in 1890 resulted in the construction of many brick and sandstone buildings that now line the city's main street. Like all mining camps, Red Lodge had a large population of single men and an abundance of saloons. For many years, the notorious "Liver-eating" Johnston kept the peace as the town's first constable. Red Lodge also boasted several churches and social clubs for those not inclined toward the city's earthier entertainment.[4]

Thousands of people came to Red Lodge in the 1890s and early 1900s when the Rocky Fork Coal Company expanded its Red Lodge mines. Immigrants from all over Europe worked shoulder-to-shoulder in the coal mines with miners from the United States, but settled in neighborhoods called Finn Town, Little Italy and Hi-Bug. Production in the coal mines declined after World War I, eventually leading to the closure of the last mine by 1932. The completion of the scenic Beartooth Highway in 1936 revitalized Red Lodge by linking it directly to Yellowstone National Park. Increasingly after the completion of the highway, Red Lodge became a resort community with much of its economy based on local recreational opportunities such as skiing, fishing, camping, and dude ranching.[5]

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[2] The third division, The Kicked In The Bellies, traveled from the Bighorn Mountains to the Wind River Range in central Wyoming. Information on the Crow Tribe is derived primarily from *The Apsáalooke (Crow Indians) of Montana Tribal Histories* Little BigHorn College, Crow Agency, MT, accessed at http://lib.lbhc.cc.mt.us/history.

[3] Treaty of Ft. Laramie, 1851, Charles J. Kappler, ed. and comp. *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties 2 vols.,* vol. 2 (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1904), 594-596. Crow treaties and agreements are available in Kappler at http://www.digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/. For a discussion of reductions to the Crow Reservation, see William M. Brooke, "A Contest over Land: Nineteenth Century Crow-White Relations," *Montana Vistas: Selected Historical Essays* ed. Robert Swartout, Jr., (Washington, DC: University Press of America, Inc., 1981), 1-24 and Burton M. Smith, "Politics and the Crow Indian Land Cessions, 1851-1904," *Montana, The Magazine of Western History* 36:4 (Autumn 1986), 24-37.

[4] Shirley Zupan and and Harry J. Owens. *Red Lodge: Saga of a Western Area*. (Red Lodge: Carbon County Historical Society, 1979),6, 7, 9, 15, 19-20, 23; *Montana Place Names From Alzada to Zortman*, (Helena: Montana Historical Society Press, 2009), 221-22; Don Spritzer, *Roadside History of Montana*, (Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1999), 349-50; Federal Writer's Project, *Montana: A State Guide Book*, (Helena: Montana Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry, 1939), 342.

[5] Zupan and Owens, *Red Lodge*, 29-38, 276-280; Spritzer, *Roadside History of Montana*, 351-52; Federal Writers' Project, *Montana*, 343-46.

The Custer National Forest
In March 1891, President Benjamin Harrison signed the Forest Reserve Act into law. The act set aside 150 million acres of federally-owned timber reserves to protect what many Americans believed was a dwindling natural resource. The Yellowstone Forest Reserve was the first forest reserve, consisting of a little over 1.2 million acres in Montana on the border of Yellowstone National Park. In February 1905, Congress transferred the administration of the federal forest reserves from the US Department of Interior's General Land Office to the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Forestry, renamed the Forest Service two months later. In 1907, the new agency renamed them national forests. The Forest Service broke up the Yellowstone National Forest into seven separate forests in July 1908. One of the new forests, the Beartooth National Forest, encompassed the future site of the Camp Senia Historic District Boundary Increase. In February 1932, the Custer National Forest absorbed a portion of the Beartooth National Forest. Camp Senia is located within the Beartooth District of the Custer National Forest.[6]

Recreational Residences on National Forest Lands[7]
The creation of the Forest Service paralleled the "growing national outdoor recreational movement" in the West. In 1905, Gifford Pinchot, the first chief forester of the Forest Service, in his *The Use of the National Forest Reserves* presents the first policies pertaining to recreational use of forests. Although not a priority in the early years of the forest service, by 1912 recreation, augmented by improved access, continued to increase on forest lands. A 1912 *Report of the Forester* noted: "In some of the most accessible and desirable localities the land has been divided into suitable lots of from 1 to 5 acres to accommodate as many visitors as possible." The following year, the 1913 annual report stated "recreation use of the Forest is growing very rapidly" with "hundreds of…camps and cabins built" on forest lands "obtained through permits.…"[8]

The 1911 *National Forest Manual: Special Uses* makes provisions for the establishment of private residences on National Forest land by special use permits. Special Use Permits applied to a variety of activities on public land, including farms, dairies, schools, churches, and summer resorts among other things. The only provisions made by the Forest Service were that the land could not be enclosed and permittees were required to "clear and keep premises clear of all inflammable refuse and undergrowth." District Rangers issued most permits on an annual basis, but permits for residences could be issued for longer periods of time to protect the investment of the permittee.[9]

In response to increased recreational use on forests, Congress passed the Act of March 4, 1915 or Term Occupancy Act relative to permits which allowed private use and development of forest lands including hotels, cabins and resorts. Of particular interest is the permitting for "the use and occupancy of suitable areas of land within the national forests, not exceeding five acres and for periods not exceeding thirty years, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining summer homes and stores …."[10]

In 1917, the Forest Service hired Frank Waugh, a landscape architect, to conduct a survey of recreation on forest public lands. In his report, Waugh strongly recommended that recreation be recognized equal in importance with other forest uses like timber and grazing. He presented an outline in regard to summer home development that adhered to his landscape ideals, emphasizing that "lots and summer homes … must be arranged according to

[6] Terry L. West, *Centennial Mini-Histories of the Forest Service*, (Washington DC: United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1992), 9, 29, 37, 39; Richard C. Davic, Ed., *Encyclopedia of American Forest and Conservation History*, volume II (New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., 1983), 747, 757.

[7] This section is adapted from the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Lonesomehurst Cabin (NR # 11000541) by Joan L. Brownell, March 2011.

[8] William C. Tweed, *Recreation Site Planning and Improvement in National Forests 1891-1942* (Washington, DC: United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1980), 1-3.

[9] United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *The National Forest Manual: Special Uses*, (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1911), 9, 10, 11, 19.

[10] Act of March 4, 1915 (P.L. 63-293, Ch. 144. 38 Stat. 1101), as amended, in United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, *The Principal Laws Relating to Forest Service Activities* (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1993).

environmental conditions and with minimal impact upon the natural beauty of the landscape." Waugh's recommendations greatly influenced Forest Service recreational planning into the future.[11]

In the 1920s, as the demand for summer homes on forest lands increased, recreation regulations became more defined about how such improvements would occur. The Forest Service required plans of proposed buildings and laying out tract developments that emphasized importance of being in harmony with the environment. The summer home tracts were reduced to one acre or less and term permits ranged from 5 to 15 years.[12]

In 1937, the Forest Service created the Division of Lands and Recreation to coordinate policies and management. The expansive public recreation improvements of the 1930s also brought a changing philosophy regarding summer homes. The 1938 recreational policy's declared "overall mission" stated that "recreational resource of the National Forests will be managed for the fullest use of the general public and not for the exclusive use of individuals or small groups." Furthermore, "additional summer homes will be granted only where there appears to be no reasonable possibility of any need … by recreational uses of a less exclusive nature" and where summer homes exist, "… if lands are needed for campgrounds, picnic grounds or other higher priorities of recreational use, the permits will be terminated after due notice."[13]

Forest Service recreational use and development stalled during World War II but exploded after the war. Public recreation on forest lands expanded to serve the growing needs of the public while recreational residences continued as a low priority until eventually the Forest Service eliminated any special use permits for summer homes.

Dude Ranching in Montana[14]

Dude ranching "was a primary reason for the growth of the tourist industry in the West, along with railroads and national parks." In the late nineteenth century, western ranches often accommodated early travelers from the eastern United States or Europe. The original dude ranch is generally attributed to Howard Eaton and his brothers, who came from Pittsburgh to a cattle ranch at Medora, North Dakota. Visitors from the East encouraged them to accept payment for the services they provided to guests and beginning in 1882, the ranch received paying guests. In 1904, the Eaton's moved their ranch to the foothills of the Big Horn Mountains west of Sheridan, Wyoming and established the first true dude ranch in the West.

The dude ranch industry evolved gradually during the first two decades of the twentieth century from an individual, informal, undeveloped tourist activity into a significant industry important to local economy. The romanticism of the West and wilderness combined with the desire to enjoy the outdoors and live close to nature, increased the demand for dude ranches. Originally dudes were defined as guests to whom the owner furnished food, lodging and a saddle horse. By the 1920s, there were two types of dude ranches: the working cattle ranch and the mountain ranch designed primarily for guests, in a remote scenic location where horses were the only livestock. The success of a working dude ranch depended on an informal atmosphere that stressed western hospitality and provided a western experience for the whole family that included horses, ranch work and "hearty" food.

In the 1920s, dude ranches experienced a "golden age of dude ranching." This "golden age" included the start-up of Camp Senia. After World War I, many easterners looked for a western experience for their vacation and many working ranches opened their doors to dudes to compensate for the early 1920s economic depression. In September 1926, dude ranchers from the Yellowstone region in Wyoming and Montana came to Bozeman, Montana and created the Dude Ranchers' Association (DRA) where 26 dude ranches became charter members. This meeting, sponsored by the Northern Pacific Railroad, resulted in a mutually beneficial partnership with the railroad, where

[11] HHM Inc. "Recreation Residence Historic Contexts for Eight National Forests in USDA-Region 1 Gallatin National Forest Montana; "Recreational Residences Historic Contexts-Gallatin National Forest," 5-4; Tweed, "*Recreation Site Planning*," 6-7.

[12] HHM. "Recreational Residences Historic Contexts-Gallatin National Forest," 5-6, 5-7.

[13] Ibid, 5-10, 5-11.

[14] The history of dude ranching is adapted from the Bones Brothers Ranch (24RB2181) National Register of Historic Places nomination (NR# 4000220) prepared by Joan Brownell in August 2003.

free advertising of dude ranches by the railroads hopefully led to increased passenger traffic. The establishment of the DRA gave legitimacy to the industry and supported cooperation between the ranches on various subjects, like promotional activities. By 1927, there were 47 DRA members and by 1929, 91 dude ranches held a membership in the association.

During the economic depression of the 1930s, most dude ranches struggled but survived and in 1938 Montana had 38 members of the DRA. Tourism in the West changed after World War II. Affected by increased mobility available due to better roads and automobiles, the dynamics of travel changed and dude ranches lost in the transition. By the 1960s, dude ranches "had been relegated to a position of economic insignificance." Today, dude ranches are experiencing a resurgence in popularity.

In Montana and Wyoming, early dude ranches concentrated in the Greater Yellowstone National Park region. Dick Randall established the first dude ranch at the OTO Ranch north of Gardiner, Montana near the north entrance of Yellowstone National Park, a distance of approximately 75 miles from Camp Senia. Originally a hunting guide, Randall began to take paying guests in 1905.

Camp Senia[15]

The son of a Swedish emigrant storekeeper in the nearby coal mining town of Red Lodge, Montana, Alfred "Al" Croonquist guided people through the Beartooth Mountains on fishing trips into Yellowstone National Park by the time he was nineteen years old in 1910. After he and Senia Pollari married in 1914, they decided to build a fishing camp on the West Fork of Rock Creek, and began construction of Camp Senia in 1917. They postponed work on the camp for the duration of World War I while Al ran the family store, the Croonquist Mercantile, in Red Lodge. Al and Senia resumed construction of the camp in 1919 and announced completion of the "Lobby" (reception cabin) later that year.

The Croonquists added tent platforms and new log cabins each year for the next decade as time and money permitted. During that time, they operated Camp Senia as a dude ranch during the summer months. A number of Croonquist's Finnish friends from Red Lodge assisted in the construction of the cabins, including head of construction Frank Kuehn,[16] Celeste Roat, Jalmer Salo, Windy Salo, Ray Coster, and his brother Ben, Walter Lantz, and Fromberg resident M. I. Tuttle. All construction materials, including concrete, windows, doors, flooring and shingles were hauled up to the camp from Red Lodge, about twelve miles away. The logs and stone for the walls, chimneys, and foundations were obtained from the surrounding mountains. The Croonquists opened the camp to guests during the golden age of dude ranching in Montana.

The camp accommodated approximately 40 guests, at a charge of $45 per week during the early 1920s. The camp provided a horse for every guest and generally kept four wranglers on staff throughout the summers who not only took dudes on pack trips, but were also responsible for hauling in the hay needed to feed the horses. Guests at the dude ranch could take horseback trips or hike any one of the several trails established by the Croonquists from Camp Senia to nearby lakes, trout streams, and other natural features in the Beartooth range. The Timberline Lake Trail and Camp Senia/Rosebud Lake Trail were two of those forest paths.

The Croonquists ran a nation-wide advertising campaign to draw visitors to Camp Senia. An undated promotional brochure for the dude ranch read in part:

> Camp Senia is in strict keeping with its environment – rough – rugged, friendly, scrupulously clean, wholesome, and of a nature that will pull you back again. Cabins, tents, and accommodations in general are comfortable and just what an active mountain visitor would desire. There is no fuss of formalities up

[15] The history of Camp Senia is adapted from 1986 Camp Senia Historic District National Register of Historic Places nomination (NR# 88000441) by Edrie Vinson. The text has been edited here and additional information added where appropriate.

[16] Kuehn also held a Special Use Permit for a cabin on Lot 3 of Group C from 1928 to 1934. It is possible that the crew listed here also built the cabins in the boundary increase area by at least 1922 to 1930.

> here. Folks who have been out before bring their western togs with them. . . . Also, forgot to mention that there is no gasoline in Camp Senia. Nobody drives a car up side of your cabin and eats a picnic lunch on your front porch. The auto road ends down the creek a mile. You are in a region that has not been changed since God made it, except for our accommodations and miles of government constructed saddle trails.

The advertising campaign proved amazingly successful, drawing guests to the camp year after year, with many repeat "dudes" spending part of their summers there. Eventually, some of those guests enjoyed Camp Senia to such a degree they constructed summer cabins across the West Fork Road from the original buildings. Although they enjoyed the benefits of owning their own cabin, they still participated in trail rides, hikes, and other activities sponsored by Camp Senia.

Senia Croonquist orchestrated the day-to-day operations of the camp, with the help of her younger sisters Anna and Olga Pollari. The "cabin girls," mostly Finnish friends of the Pollari's from Red Lodge, also waited tables in the dining cabin. The Croonquists also hired young boys to keep the huge wood-burning stove stoked and fires laid in the cabins so that dudes need only to light a match upon their return from mountain excursions.

Senia Croonquist also served as the chief camp cook during the early years when the stove operated out of a large canvas tent, prior to the construction of the log kitchen and dining hall in 1921.[17] Senia later remembered that when the camp was crowded with visitors, the work proved unremitting, and at such times a hired cook was likely to "blow up" and walk off the job. The incessant problems with the cooks at Camp Senia became the subject of a locally produced comedy that performed by the Red Lodge Community Vaudeville Company on opening night at the new Theatorium building in Red Lodge on June 24, 1924.

The summer of 1929 proved a record-breaking year for the tourist hotels and dude ranches of the West. However, the stock market crash in October of that year had a devastating impact on the dude ranching business. All standing reservations at Camp Senia, where most guests returned year after year, were cancelled in the summer of 1930. In the wake of the Great Depression and at the end of the decade of concerted construction efforts at Camp Senia, the Croonquists experienced difficulty in repaying their construction loans. On November 18, 1929, Croonquist reorganized Camp Senia as the "Heart Tee Outfit" with new investors, but this corporation continued in operation for only one year. Then, in March 1932, one of the regular summer dudes, Richard "Beanie" Thurber of Boston, took over the camp under the corporate name of the West Fork Holding Company. From 1933 through 1935, the Yellowstone Big Horn Research Association geologists rented Camp Senia for its summer field school, and for the following two years it remained vacant. In 1938, a new group of investors purchased the camp from Henry D. Thrall and the West Fork Holding Company for $4,400; this corporate organization, called the Camp Senia Corporation, has owned the buildings since that time using the cabins as private summer residences. Although the cabins are privately owned, the land, however, is owned by the Custer National Forest and leased to the present owners of the camp buildings. The buildings located with the historic district boundary increase area are not part of the corporation.

In 1926, Al Croonquist helped organize the Dude Ranchers Association, which included dude ranch owners from Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana. He served as its first vice president from 1926 until 1931, and then, after Camp Senia closed, as the organization's Executive Secretary with offices in the Northern Hotel in Billings.[18] Croonquist initiated the publication of the association's trade magazine, *The Dude Rancher*, which continues publication in the format he established. Croonquist has also been credited with significant contributions to the conservation movement, lobbying for the preservation of wilderness, fish, and wildlife. In 1935, Croonquist was appointed the first traffic manager for Northwest Airlines for Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho. He died in an airplane crash in January 1938.

[17] The original kitchen/dining cabin was replaced in 1927 after a fire destroyed the first building along with all the tents and building supplies stored inside it.

[18] The Northern Hotel was listed in the National Register on June 12, 2013 (NR# 13000369).

The Camp Senia Historic District consists of 20 buildings and structures constructed between 1919 and 1927. The district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 14, 1988 (NR# 88000441).

Boundary Increase Area

The construction of the cabins in the Boundary Increase Area coincided with the expansion of Camp Senia in the 1920s. Indeed, the cabins were constructed in the same architectural style as the buildings at the nearby dude ranch by the same men who built the Camp Senia cabins. The builders worked under the supervision of Frank Kuehn and Celest Roat from Red Lodge and the construction crew consisted primarily of Finns left unemployed by the closure of the coal mines there. All construction materials were hauled up to the camp from Red Lodge. The cabins in the boundary increase area were all constructed between 1922 and 1930, consistent with the operation of the Camp Senia dude ranch. The cabins provided summer residences for Camp Senia guests who liked the area so well they decided to build their own cabin. Like cabin owners in the original Camp Senia Historic District, the owners in the boundary increase area also had to obtain Special Use Permits from the US Forest Service. At first, the permits expired after fifteen years, but that period gradually increased to twenty years by the 1950s.[19]

By 1928, several families owned cabins adjacent to Camp Senia. Evidence suggests they were probably the original Special Use Permit holders, however, those records no longer exist. In June 1928, the *Billings Gazette* reported that the road to Camp Senia was under construction by a Bureau of Public Roads crew. Cabin owners had also begun to arrive at the camp including Louis Dousman, C. J. Tharalson, W. E. Tupper, Mrs. C. L. Morris, Dr. W. M. Smart, and Mrs. F. Van Kampworth. With the exception of Mrs. Van Kampworth, who hailed from Miami, Florida, the other cabin owners lived in Montana, primarily Billings and Laurel. Probably because of the 1929 stock market crash and ensuing economic depression, all but one of the original owners surrendered their Special Use Permits and cabins resulting in all the lots being held by people from Billings and Laurel. Interestingly, single women held five cabin sites during the 1930 to 1940 period.[20]

Because of gas rationing during World War II, the families of many owners spent weeks at a time at their cabins. One long-time resident of the area remembered that husbands would work in Billings during the week and join their families on the West Fork each weekend. The isolated community, which also included those cabin holders at Camp Senia, hired dance bands from Red Lodge and held dances in the Camp Senia Lodge on Saturday nights. After the war, most families inhabited their cabins on weekends or for a week or so during the summers. They usually stayed close to their cabins, perhaps hiking into nearby lakes or fishing streams in the vicinity of the cabins. Virtually no activity in the cabin camp occurred during the winters until the 1970s because of lack of access. During the 1970s, owners could reach their cabins with snowmobile.[21]

In August 1938, federal judge William "Bill" Jameson formed the Camp Senia Corporation. A non-profit organization, it managed the joint interests of the buildings within Camp Senia. The US Forest Service issued the corporation a single Special Use Permit. Members of the organization were responsible for the maintenance of the lodge, several guest cabins, and a bath house. For some unknown reason, the cabins outside the Camp Senia historic district boundaries were not included in the corporation boundaries. Residents in those cabins were responsible for obtaining individual Special Use Permits. Most of the cabin owners retained possession of their cabins and the permits for long periods of time with little turn-over in ownership from the 1930s until the 1970s, when many of the permittees died or transferred ownership of the cabins to family members.[22]

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[19] Vinson, National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Camp Senia Historic District (1988); Brian Roat Interview; Roger Ferguson Interview; Lee Richardson Interview.

[20] "Mountain Roads Being Improved," *The Billings Gazette*, 20 June 1928; Vinson, National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Camp Senia Historic District (1988).

[21] Lee Richardson Interview; Roger Ferguson Interview; Chuck Martin Interview.

[22] Ben and Mary Lou Marchello Interview; Vinson, National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Camp Senia Historic District (1988); Montana Secretary of State Business Entity Search at www.mt.gov/bes.com; Merrill G. Burlingame and K. Ross Toole, *A History of Montana*, vol. 3 (New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1957), 479.

The relationship between the Forest Service and the cabin owners was generally good. The Forest Service put few restrictions on the owners except to prescribe the type of changes that could be made to the cabins in regards to additions. Consequently, the additions are architecturally compatible with the core buildings and provide a visual connection between all the cabins in the boundary increase area and those in the original district.

Rental rates for the cabin sites remained fairly low, averaging between $25 to $50 per lot until a reappraisal process in 1997 significantly increased the lease rate paid to the federal government for use of the lots. The Forest Service encouraged the clearing of vegetation from around the cabins as a preemptive measure in case of forest fire. The fire preventative program also included the replacement of the original green rolled asphalt roofs with green ribbed metal roofs. The worst case fire scenario occurred in July 2008 with the Cascade fire, which burned over 10,000 acres of Custer National Forest, including much of the West Fork area. However, because of the preemptive actions taken by the Forest Service and the cabin owners, none of the cabins or buildings at Camp Senia were lost.[23]

The cabins surrounding Camp Senia were originally constructed for perennial guests of the dude ranch. The Great Depression, however, forced most of them to divest themselves of their cabins and forest service Special Use Permits. During the 1930s, residents of Billings and Laurel acquired the majority of the permits and cabins who spent weekends there in the summers. Turn-over in cabin sites remained infrequent until the 1970s and 1980s when many of the owners died and their cabins sold to people from the surrounding area. While the cabins were sold, the Special Use Permits required renewal by each new owner.

Cabin/Lot and Owners Histories

Group A, Lot 3. DeBeau and Clark Cabin Site

The cabin was constructed in the 1920s by an unknown individual. The Forest Services issued the earliest known Special Use Permit (SUP) in 1952 to Logan DeBeau and Ralph T. Clark of Billings. There is no listing for DeBeau in the Billings directories, but Clark worked as a cleaner at Wetzel's Quality Cleaners in Billings. They still held the permit in 1960 when it transferred to Horace and Dorothy McBride. Horace began his career as an accountant at Christensen Plumbing and Heating in Billings. By 1964, he co-owned Midland Plumbing and Heating. The McBrides made several additions to the original cabin between 1960 and 1988, when Dorothy passed away. Horace died in 1996 and the SUP and cabin was inherited by his son, Byron, who still owns the cabin.[24]

Group B, Lot 1: Hageman Cabin Site

The cabin appears on a map of the area prepared by the Forest Service in September 1930 and was likely constructed in the late 1920s. According to the current owner of the cabin, Al Croonquist built the cabin for his brother-in-law. In the late 1920s or early 1930s, the Forest Service issued the first SUP for this lot to Dr. Louis Allard. Born on a ranch between Laurel and Park City in 1887, Allard received his medical degree from the Rush Medical College in Chicago and obtained a license to practice medicine in Montana in 1914. Perhaps Montana's first surgeon to specialize in Orthopedics, Allard opened clinics throughout Montana and northern Wyoming. He served as a surgeon on staff at both St. Vincent's and the Deaconess hospitals in Billings, and was the state's consultant on Orthopedics to the United States Veterans Bureau hospital in Helena. He was particularly interested in children, establishing the St. Vincent's Hospital School for Crippled Children in Billings in the 1920s. Importantly, Allard used his cabin on the West Fork of Rock Creek as a summer retreat for victims of a polio epidemic that struck Yellowstone County in the 1910s. He brought patients and nurses to the cabin and housed them on the porch of the cabin believing the fresh mountain air was good for the rehabilitation of his patients. Allard expanded the size of the cabin to house his patients.[25]

[23] Keeping flammable materials away from the cabins was a stipulation of the original Special Use Permits when issued to residents of the Boundary Increase Area between 1922 and 1930; United States Department of Agriculture, *National Forest Service Manual*, 19; Philip Jacquith Interview; Jim Moore Interview.

[24] Billings City Directories.

[25] Lee Richardson Interview; Merrill G. Burlingame and K. Ross Toole, *A History of Montana*, volume 3 (New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1957), 13-14; Robert George Raymer, *Montana: The Land and the People*, volume 3, (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1930), 286-287.

The Forest Service issued a SUP to L. Wayne and Anne Hageman of Laurel in early 1939. The Hageman's were living in Pondera County, Montana in 1930; he listed his occupation in the 1930 census as a grocer. The Hageman's held the SUP and owned the cabin until 1973 when they transferred it to the current owners, E. Lee and Irma Richardson of Laurel. There have been two additions to the cabin since 1930.[26]

Group B, Lot 2: Stark/Ferguson Cabin Site
The cabin appears on a Forest Service map of the area in 1930 and was likely constructed about that time. The Forest Service issued the first SUP for the lot in September 1930 to Ruth Stark of Billings for a period of fifteen years. Ms. Stark was the co-owner of Stark Millinery on North 29th Street in Billings. Ten years after the issuance of the original permit, she sold the cabin to Robert Millegan of Billings in August 1940 who held it for only five years before selling it to Carl and Ruth Elizabeth Francis of Billings in May 1945. Carl was a salesman at Rowe Furniture in Billings. Less than a year later, Rodger and Sarah Gorman of Billings acquired the property by February 1946; Roger was part owner of Gorman and Son, a semi-tractor and van dealership in Billings. A little over four years later, in November 1950, Margaret Taylor and Ruth Warburton purchased their "summer home" on the property from the Gormans. The Forest Service issued them a SUP early the following year. Taylor and Warburton were long-time school teachers in Billings. They purchased a house together on MacDonald Drive in Billings in July 1953 and held the SUP and ownership of this cabin until 1977, when both women died. Ownership then passed to Taylor's nephew, Dr. James Taylor who held it until 1989 when he sold to the current owners, Roger and Nita Ferguson.[27]

Lot 12: Sasich Cabin Site
The original permittees on the lot are unknown. Feature 2 stands as the earliest cabin on the lot, constructed in the early 1920s and likely converted into a bath house after the completion of the larger cabin (Feature 1) around 1930. Both features appear on a map prepared by the Forest Service in 1930. In June 1944, Josephine Sasich of Billings held the SUP and owned the cabin; it is possible she may have constructed Feature 1. Natives of nearby Bearcreek and Red Lodge, Montana, Josephine and her husband, Louis, moved to Billings in 1925 and operated a lunch counter in the Magic City. During most of the 1930s and 1940s, the couple worked as bartenders at separate Billings' bars. She sold "the cabin and all its contents" to Reverend Thomas S. and Deborah Butler of Columbus in 1960. Deborah assigned her interest in the cabin to Thomas in 1988. He still holds the SUP and owns the cabin.[28]

Group C, Lot 1: Eileen Free Cabin Site
The cabin appears on a Forest Service map of the area in 1927. The *Billings Gazette* reported in June 1928, however, that "Miss Eileen Free is building above Camp Senia as an addition to the cabin settlements in that area." She is listed in the 1930 census as living with her mother and working as a bookkeeper for the Fox Theater in Billings. She began her career with the theater as a cashier by 1920. By 1935, she managed the Fox Luncheonette at the theater. Miss Free became one of the owners of the Gregory Shop, a women's clothing store on North Broadway Street in Billings in December 1952. In 1969 she moved to Thousand Oaks, California. She sold the cabin to Theodore and Edith Tonn of Miles City in 1974. The current owners and permit holders, L. V. and Sharon Johnson acquired it in 1984.[29]

Group C, Lot 2: the Adams Cabin Site
The cabin does not appear on the Forest Service's October 1927 map of the area, but does appear on its October 1928 map. In early October 1928, the Forest Service issued an SUP to Franky Van Bramer, a real estate agent in

[26] U.S Census Records 1930; Lee Richardson Interview.

[27] *Polk's Billings City Directory*, (Butte: R. L. Polk & Co., 1930, 1932, 1940, 1947; United States Census Records, 1920, 1930; Item, *The Billings Gazette*, 21 July 1953; "Ruth E. Warburton," *The Billings Gazette*, 29 May 1977; "Margaret E. Taylor," *The Billings Gazette*, 7 December 1977.

[28] United States Census Records, 1930; Billings City Directories; "Josephine Sasich," *The Billings Gazette*, 27 February 1985.

[29] "Mountain Roads Being Improved," *The Billings Gazette*, 20 June 1928; United States Census Records, 1920, 1930; Billings City Directories.

Billings. Ms. Van Bramer remained in Billings, except for the winter, until her passing in around 1957. She held the SUP and owned the cabin until 1956, when it was obtained by Willard and Mary Lou Spencer of Billings. Willard worked at Goodyear Service Store in Billings. He died in September 1981 and Mary Lou surrendered the permit in 1992. The current owners, Robert and Mary Ann Campbell have held it since then.[30]

Group C, Lot 3: the Cotton Cabin Site
The cabin was built in 1928, probably by Frank Kuehn, who held the SUP at that time. Born of German parents in Minnesota in 1887, Kuehn came to Red Lodge in the early 1890s, working at odd jobs in the area. Kuehn and a group of Red Lodge Finns built the cabins at Camp Senia and in the historic district boundary increase area. Billings grocer Daniel M. Cotton obtained the SUP and the cabin in 1934 and held them until July 1958, when he sold the cabin to Ralph and Marjorie Johnson of Bridger, Montana. Born in Michigan in 1888, Cotton relocated to Billings in 1926 and operated grocery stores on 1st Avenue North and Broadwater Avenue until retiring in 1948. In October 1978, the permit and cabin was acquired by Carolyn Dufner. She and her siblings remain part owners of the cabin.[31]

Group C, Lot 4: the Trail's End Cabins Site
The two small cabins on this lot were built in 1922. Schuyler C. Hannan purchased the east cabin early in 1928 and General Motors automobile dealership owner James Walpole bought the west cabin by late 1933. Hannan owned the Yellowstone Tire & Vulcanizing Company on 1st Avenue North. While probably acquaintances before the purchase, they soon began fighting over the shared water line to the cabins. By 1938, the W. E. Tupper family of Laurel rented the east cabin from Hannan, while the west cabin was allowed to deteriorate.[32] Michael C. Gallagher and Hermann Geering took over the cabins and SUPs from Hannan and Walpole in 1938. The Gallagher and Geering families were close and shared the lot for the next 41 years. Indeed, the west cabin became a "kitchen-dining facility" and the east cabin functioned as a dormitory. A concrete pad at the site is etched with "Trails End" and the date 9-15-46. Michael Gallagher was the Superintendent of Schools in Billings, while Geering worked as a salesman. In 1979, the men deeded ownership of the cabin to Michael W. and Ardis Gallagher. They held it until 1992, when the current owner, Marie deGrood acquired the cabins and SUP.[33]

Conclusion/Summary/Architectural Significance
The Camp Senia Historic District Boundary Increase is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and Criterion C. Many of the cabins within the boundary increase area were acknowledged in the original nomination as likely eligible for listing in the National Register.[34] Under Criterion A, the boundary increase is eligible for its peripheral association with dude ranching in Montana during the 1920s and as recreational cabin sites for local residents from 1930 until the present. Camp Senia originated as a dude ranch in 1919 and prospered through the 1920s until the stock market crash and Great Depression sounded the death knell for the operation. Although a great majority of the "dudes" came from east coast, many from Billings and other Montana communities spent their summer vacations at the scenic camp. Instead of staying in tent cabins, some "dudes" who were regular guests at Camp Senia chose to build their own cabins adjacent to the dude ranch. They obtained Special Use Permits from the Custer National Forest and hired employees from Camp Senia including many of the men who constructed the buildings at the camp to build their cabins. The boundary increase cabins are, therefore, built from the same materials and are similar in design to the adjacent dude ranch buildings—essentially serving as an

[30] Billings City Directories; United States Census Records, 1930.

[31] Edrie Vinson, Camp Senia National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1988; Interview of Brian Roat by Joan Brownell, 14 March 2011; United States Census Records, 1900-1930; Leona Lampi, *At the Foot of the Beartooths: A History of the Finnish Community of Red Lodge, Montana*, (Coeur d'Alene, Idaho: Bookage Press, 1998), 138, 232; Billings City Directories; "D. M. Cotton," *The Billings Gazette*, 7 December 197.

[32] An article in the June 20, 1938 *Billings Gazette* listed the Tuppers as living in one of the cabins in the historic district boundary increase area.

[33] Billings City Directories; "Mountain Roads Being Improved;" Lee Richardson Interview.

[34] Edrie Vinson, *Camp Senia Historic District National Register nomination form*, on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT.

extension of the original camp. With the closure of Camp Senia as a dude ranch at the outset of the Great Depression in 1930, most of the original permittees allowed their permits to lapse and sold their cabins to people from Billings and Laurel, Montana. The cabins represent the evolution from dude ranch accommodations to recreational residences. As of 2011, the permits were still held by people from Montana. All of the buildings were constructed and modified under the provisions of US Forest Service Special Use Permits.

The Camp Senia Historic District Boundary Increase gains additional significance under Criterion C. The ten contributing cabins all embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. The buildings located in the boundary increase area essentially mimic those found in the originally listed Camp Senia historic District: they are Western Rustic style single-story cabins constructed of logs with high rubblestone foundations between 1922 and 1930. All exhibit the same structural details, such as with saddle-notched log exterior walls, high, uncoarsed rubbstone foundations that extend from ground level midway up the walls, rubblestone chimneys, log purlins, and decorative logs (some burled) supporting the porch roofs. Additions to the Camp Senia Boundary Increase buildings are also stylistically compatible to the original structures. The original 1988 historic district nomination indicates that the "use of native stone for the lower half of the exterior walls and the fact that the logs were left rounded rather than hewn are features atypical of traditional log Finnish houses." Finnish craftsmen usually only left logs rounded on their barns and outbuildings. The use of saddle-notching however, was a common feature employed by the Finns for the residential log construction, both in the original district and in the boundary increase area. The ten log cabins within the boundary increase area retain a high degree of integrity and are sterling examples of simple log cabins with decorative elements. The buildings in the boundary increase and in the originally listed Camp Senia were mostly constructed by Finns under the direction of Al Croonquist, Frank Kuehn, and Celest Roat with the result that the boundary increase buildings represent, an architectural and visual extension of the buildings at Camp Senia. The boundary increase cabins represent a significant entity that complements the buildings within the Camp Senia Historic District. They represent the evolution of Camp Senia and its environs from an early twentieth century dude ranch to a recreational cabin site location for local residents.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
__x_ 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:

_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
_x__ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: ___Custer National Forest_____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __9.5___

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A.	Latitude: 45.173333	Longitude: 109.479444
B.	Latitude: 45.173333	Longitude: 109.477777
C.	Latitude: 45.172500	Longitude: 109.477777
D.	Latitude: 45.172500	Longitude: 109.473055
E.	Latitude: 45.171388	Longitude: 109.471666
F.	Latitude: 45.169999	Longitude: 109.473888
G.	Latitude: 45.169999	Longitude: 109.476666
H.	Latitude: 45.169444	Longitude: 109.477777
I.	Latitude: 45.1694444	Longitude: 109.479444

Or

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):
☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				C			
B				D			

Camp Senia Historic District Boundary Increase – 24CB1134

Feature Lat-Long Locations

Group	Lot	Building Owner	Resource Name, Feature (F) # – Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC)	Latitude	Longitude
A	3	Byron McBride	DeBeau & Clark Cabin, F1 – C	45° 10′ 18.9″	109° 28′ 23.2″
B	1	E. Lee and Irma Richardson	Hageman Cabin, F1 – C	45° 10′ 13.9″	109° 28′ 26.2″
B	2	Roger and Nita Ferguson	Stark/Ferguson Cabin, F1 – C	45° 10′ 15.1″	109° 28′ 23.0″
B	2	Roger and Nita Ferguson	Modern Shed, F2 – NC	45° 10′ 15.5″	109° 28′ 22.9″
B	12	Thomas S. Butler	Sasich Cabin, F1 – C	45° 10′ 16.4″	109° 28′ 21.1″
B	12	Thomas S. Butler	Bathhouse, F2 – C	45° 10′ 16.8″	109° 28′ 19.4″
B	12	Thomas S. Butler	Modern Shed, F3 – NC	45° 10′ 16.7″	109° 28′ 20.1″
C	1	L. V. and Sharon Johnson	Eileen Free Cabin, F1 – C	45° 10′ 19.0″	109° 28′ 42.4″
C	1	L. V. and Sharon Johnson	Modern Shed, F2 – NC	45° 10′ 19.2″	109° 28′ 42.3″
C	2	Robert and Mary Ann Campbell	Adams Cabin, F1 – C	45° 10′ 18.4″	109° 28′ 41.5″
C	3	Carolyn Dufner & siblings	Cotton Cabin, F1 – C	45° 10′ 17.0″	109° 28′ 42.6″
C	3	Carolyn Dufner & siblings	Log Playhouse/Doghouse, F2 – NC	45° 10′ 17.0″	109° 28′ 42.1″
C	4	Marie deGrood	Trail's End Cabin – west, C	45° 10′ 10.7″	109° 28′ 43.2″
C	4	Marie deGrood	Trail's End Cabin – east, C	45° 10′ 10.7″	109° 28′ 42.5″
			Bridge – north, NC	45° 10′ 12.8″	109° 28′ 40.3″
			Bridge – south, NC	45° 10′ 11.9″	109° 28′ 40.8″

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Camp Senia Historic District Boundary increase is located on the north and south sides of the West Fork Road and the West Fork of Rock Creek adjacent to the existing Camp Senia Historic district boundaries. The boundary increase includes eight lots located to the east and west of the original Camp Senia Historic District boundary. Lots east of the Camp Senia Historic District are: Group A, Lot 3, and Group B, lots 1 and 2, and Lot 12. They are located south of Rock Creek Road and north of the West Fork of Rock Creek and face north onto the road. The lots in this area encompass approximately four acres.

Lots adjacent to the historic district on the northwest and southwest are: Group C, Lots 1-4. Lots 1-3 are north of the West Fork of Rock Creek while Lot 4 is south of the creek. Two cabin sites face southwest onto the road (Group C, Lots 1 and 2) and one lot (Group C, Lot 3) faces northeast onto the road. This section encompasses approximately six acres west of the existing Camp Senia Historic District boundaries.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Camp Senia Historic District Boundary Increase is located on unsurveyed land in Section 35, T7S, R18E in the Custer National Forest in Carbon County, Montana. Individual cabin lots have been surveyed by the Forest Service and these lot lines form the basis of the boundary increase boundaries. The cabin sites are adjacent to the Camp Senia Historic District boundary established in 1988 and were not included as part of the Camp Senia Corporation cabin sites established in 1938.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jon Axline and Mark Hufstetler/Historians

organization Renewable Technologies, Inc. date January 2012

street & number 8 West Park Street telephone (406) 782-0494

city or town Butte state MT zip code 59701

e-mail rtibutte@gmail.com

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

name Custer Gallatin National Forest

street & number 1310 Main Street telephone

city or town Billings state MT zip code 59105

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. 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

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County: State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

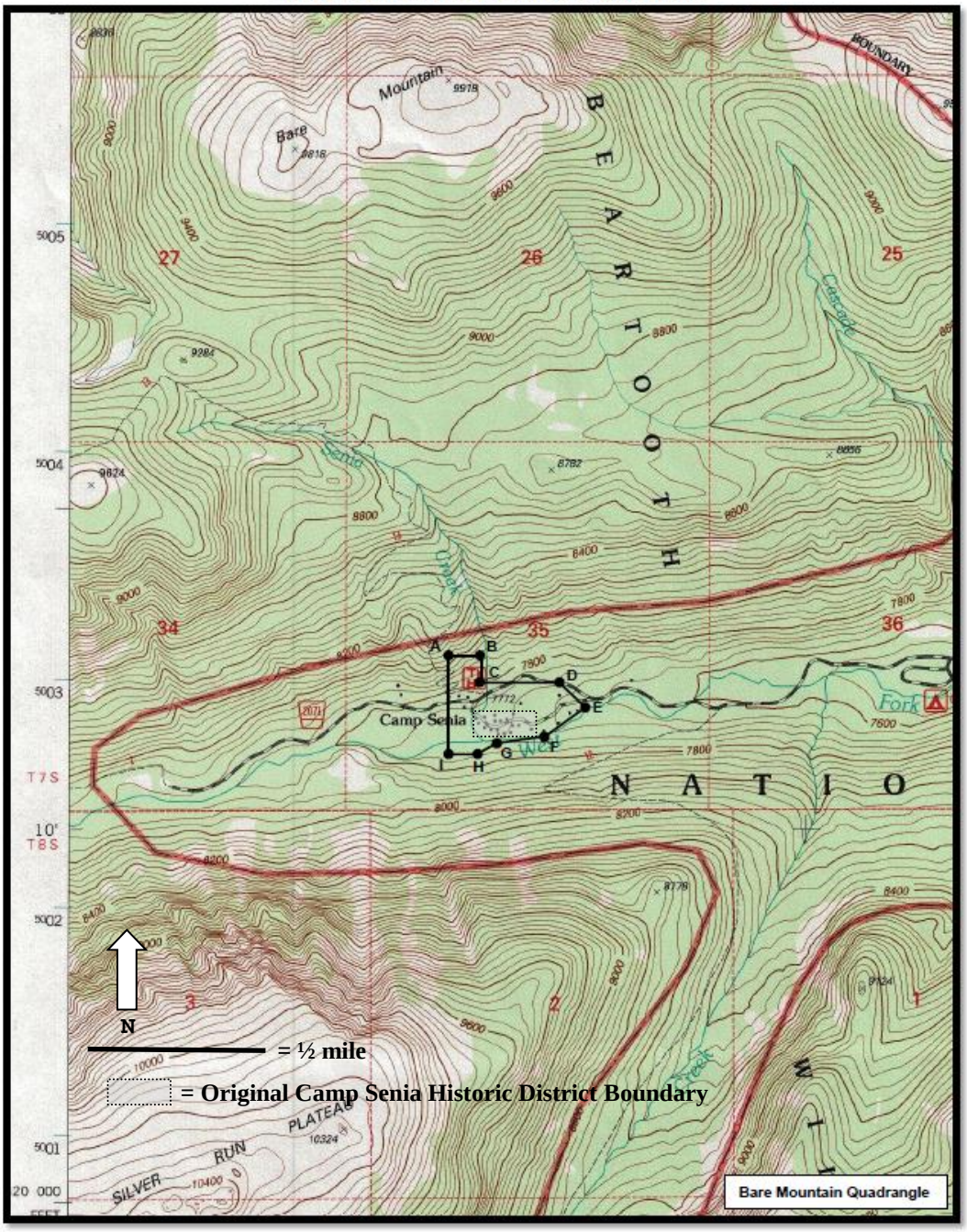
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of ___.

See Continuation Sheets

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Camp Senia Historic District Boundary Increase – 24CB1134
section 35, T7S, R18E; Carbon County, Montana



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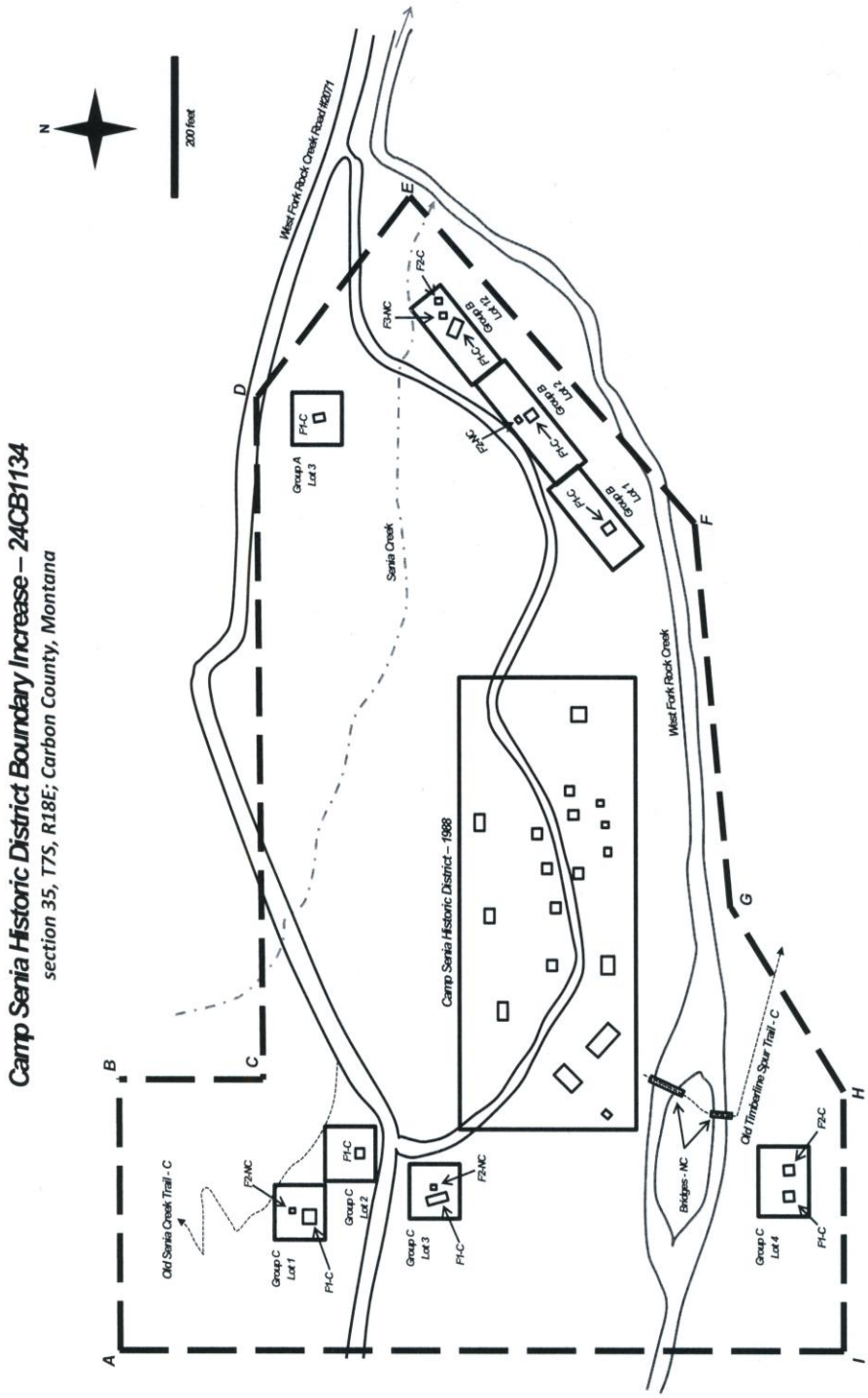
Camp Senia Historic District Boundary Increase – 24CB1134
section 35, T7S, R18E; Carbon County, Montana
N
200 feet
West Fork Rock Creek Road #2071
Senia Creek
West Fork Rock Creek
Camp Senia Historic District – 1988
Old Senia Creek Trail - C
Old Timberline Spur Trail - C
Bridges - NC
Group A Lot 3
Group B Lot 1
Group B Lot 2
Group B Lot 12
Group C Lot 1
Group C Lot 2
Group C Lot 3
Group C Lot 4
F1-C
F2-C
F2-NC
A
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Photolog

Name of Property: Camp Senia Historic District Boundary Increase and Addendum
City or Vicinity: Red Lodge
County: Carbon State: MT
Photographer: Mary McCormick and Mark Hufstetler
Date Photographed: November 2010 and September 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

*0001 of 0052. Group A, Lot 3, DeBeau and Clark Cabin S*ite, East side, view to west
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0001

0002 of 0052. Group A, Lot 3, DeBeau and Clark Cabin Site, Front porch
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0002

0003 of 0052. Group A, Lot 3, DeBeau and Clark Cabin Site, North side, view to south-southeast
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0003

0004 of 0052. Group A, Lot 3, DeBeau and Clark Cabin Site, West side, view to east
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0004

0005 of 0052. Group A, Lot 3, DeBeau and Clark Cabin Site, South side, view to north
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0005

0006 of 0052. Group A, Lot 3, DeBeau and Clark Cabin Site, South and east sides, view to north-northeast
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0006

0007 of 0052. Group B, Lot 1, Hageman Cabin Site, Northeast side, view to south-southwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0007

0008 of 0008. Group B, Lot 1, Hageman Cabin Site, Northeast and southeast sides, view to southwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0008

0009 of 0052. Group B, Lot 1, Hageman Cabin Site, Southwest side, view to northeast
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0009

0010 of 0052. Group B, Lot 2, Stark/Ferguson Cabin Site Group A, Lot 3, Feature 1, Southeast side, view to northwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0010

0011 of 0052. Group B, Lot 2, Stark/Ferguson Cabin Site Group A, Lot 3, Feature 1, Northwest side, view to southeast
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0011

0012 of 0052. Group B, Lot 2, Stark/Ferguson Cabin Site Group A, Lot 3, Feature 1, Northeast side, view to southwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0012

0013 of 0052. Detail of porch, Group B, Lot 2, Stark/Ferguson Cabin Site Group A, Lot 3, Feature 1, View to west
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0013

0014 of 0052. Modern Shed, Group B, Lot 2, Stark/Ferguson Cabin Site Group A, Lot 3, Feature 2, Southeast side, view to north-northwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0014

0015 of 0052. Lot 12: Sasich Cabin Site, Feature 1, Southwest side, view to east-northeast
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0015

0016 of 0052. Front entry, Lot 12: Sasich Cabin Site, Feature 1, view to northeast
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0016

0017 of 0052. Lot 12: Sasich Cabin Site, Feature 1, Southeast side, view to northwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0017

0018 of 0052. Lot 12: Sasich Cabin Site, Feature 1, Northwest side, view to southeast
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0018

0019 of 0052. Lot 12: Sasich Cabin Site, Feature 1, Southwest side, view to east-northeast
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0019

0020 of 0052. Bath House, Lot 12: Sasich Cabin Site, Feature 2, South and west sides, view to northeast
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0021

0021 of 0052. Bath House, Lot 12: Sasich Cabin Site, Feature 2, North and east sides, view to southwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0020

0022 of 0052. Modern Shed, Lot 12: Sasich Cabin Site, Feature 3, South and east sides, view to north northwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0022

0023 of 0052. Group C, Lot 1: Eileen Free Cabin Site, Feature 1, East and north sides, view to west-southwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0023

0024 of 0052. Group C, Lot 1: Eileen Free Cabin Site, Feature 1, West side, view to east
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0024

0025 of 0052. Group C, Lot 1: Eileen Free Cabin Site, Feature 1, South side, view to north
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0025

0026 of 0052. Modern Shed, Group C, Lot 1: Eileen Free Cabin Site, Feature 2, south and east sides, view to west-northwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0026

0027 of 0052. Group C, Lot 2: the Adams Cabin Site, South and east sides, view to north-northwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0027

0028 of 0052. Group C, Lot 2: the Adams Cabin Site, East side, view to west
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0028

0029 of 0052. Group C, Lot 2: the Adams Cabin Site, West side, view to east
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0029

0030 of 0052. Group C, Lot 2: the Adams Cabin Site, North and east sides, view to south-southwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0030

0031 of 0052. Group C, Lot 3: The Cotton Cabin Site, Feature 1, South side, view to north-northwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0031

0032 of 0052. Group C, Lot 3: The Cotton Cabin Site, Feature 1, South side, view to north-northeast
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0032

0033 of 0052. Group C, Lot 3: The Cotton Cabin Site, Feature 1, South and east sides, view to northwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0033

0034 of 0052. Group C, Lot 3: The Cotton Cabin Site, Feature 1, North and east sides, view to southwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0034

0035 of 0052. Northeast doorway, Group C, Lot 3: The Cotton Cabin Site, Feature 1, view to west
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0035

0036 of 0052. Group C, Lot 3: The Cotton Cabin Site, Feature 1, West side, view to east
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0036

0037 of 0052. Group C, Lot 3: The Cotton Cabin Site, Feature 2, South and east sides, view to northwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0037

0038 of 0052. Overview of East and West cabins, Group C, Lot 4: the Trail's End Cabins Site, Overview of features 1 and 2, view to southwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0038

0039 of 0052. West cabin, Group C, Lot 4: the Trail's End Cabins Site, Feature 1, North side, view to south
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0039

0040 of 0052. West cabin, Group C, Lot 4: the Trail's End Cabins Site, Feature 1, West sides, view to east
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0040

0041 of 0052. West cabin, Group C, Lot 4: the Trail's End Cabins Site, Feature 1, South side, view to northwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0041

0042 of 0052. West cabin, Group C, Lot 4: the Trail's End Cabins Site, Feature 1, East sides, view to west
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0042

0043 of 0052. Close-up of Concrete on Porch of West cabin, Group C, Lot 4: the Trail's End Cabins Site, Feature 1
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0043

0044 of 0052. East cabin, Group C, Lot 4: the Trail's End Cabins Site, Feature 2, North side, view to south-southwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0044

0045 of 0052. East cabin Porch, Group C, Lot 4: the Trail's End Cabins Site, Feature 2, view to southeast
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0045

0046 of 0052. East cabin, Group C, Lot 4: the Trail's End Cabins Site, Feature 2, South and west sides, view to northeast
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0046

0047 of 0052. East cabin, Group C, Lot 4: the Trail's End Cabins Site, Feature 2, East side, view to west-northwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0047

0048 of 0052. East cabin log flower box, Group C, Lot 4: the Trail's End Cabins Site, Feature 2, view to south
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0048

0049 of 0052. Timberline Lake Trail, view to southeast
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0049

0050 of 0052. West Fork Rock Creek Main Channel Bridge, Timberline Lake Trail, view to southwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0050

0051 of 0052. West Fork Rock Creek Side Channel Bridge, Timberline Lake Trail, view to south
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0051

0052 of 0052. Camp Senia/Rosebud Lake Trail, view to northwest
MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0052

MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0001

MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0002

MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0003

MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0004

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MT_CarbonCounty_CampSeniaHistoricDistrictBIAndAddendum_0052