

## **Babcock Theater Building, Billings**

Constructed in 1907, the Babcock, in the heart of downtown, is Billings' oldest surviving entertainment venue. Renowned theater architect Edwin Houghton designed the two-story building, which originally housed the theatre, as well as retail, residential, and office space. As later remodeled, the Babcock became an excellent example of the Skouras-Style theatre design. Its recent renovation was awarded a state historic preservation award in 2013.

## **Big Creek Ranger Station Historic District, Flathead NF**

Established in 1908, the Big Creek Ranger Station Historic District reflects the history of the Flathead National Forest and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century development of administrative and firefighting facilities in the remote North Fork of the Flathead River valley. Architecturally, the ranger station reflects Craftsman influences combined with a rustic aesthetic, a typical format for USDA Forest Service buildings in the west and particularly Northern Region One.

## **Camas Creek Cutoff Road, Glacier Nat'l Park & Flathead NF**

Completed in 1967, the Camas Creek Cutoff Road is a product of several historic federal programs including Mission 66, whose aim was to develop the transportation systems of the National Park Service. The paved road winds northwest from Lake McDonald about 12 miles through Glacier National Park and Flathead National Forest. Today, the Camas Road remains a well-built, if lightly used connector route to lands largely free of pavement.

## **Cat Creek Oil Field Sign, west of Mosby**

Located five miles west of the town of Mosby on Highway 200, the Cat Creek Oil Field sign stands an isolated and lonely reminder of the once booming oil industry presence in central Montana during the infancy of commercial oil development.

Though the buildings and structures constructed at nearby Cat Creek, during the initial boom between 1920 through 1925, and secondary boom in the 1940s, retain poor integrity, the stout construction of the Cat Creek Oil Field sign endures to point passer byers in the correct direction of the town, likely long after what little remains of the oil fields passes completely into history.

## **Central School & 7<sup>th</sup> St. Gymnasium (Helena HD Add Doc.)**

Recently confirmed as contributing resources of the Helena Historic District, Central School and the Seventh Avenue Gymnasium symbolize the importance of education to Montana's capital city. Designed by well-known Montana architect George Carsley, the Collegiate Gothic style Central School was built in two phases, in 1915 and 1921. The 1908 Italian Renaissance style gymnasium, on the other hand, was designed by the prominent architectural firm of Link and Haire and long served the local high school. Together, these two iconic buildings represent an important facet of the educational history of the Helena and are significant to the neighborhood in which they are located.

## **Cooke City Approach Road Historic District**

The Red Lodge-Cooke City Approach Road Historic District, commonly known as the Beartooth Highway, runs 60 miles between Yellowstone National Park and the Rock Creek drainage south of Red Lodge. Even with changes that inevitably come with the necessary maintenance of a modern road, the Beartooth Highway retains much of its original 1938 character evoking the early days of automobile travel in the West.

## **Cottonwood Creek Bridge, near Ismay**

The Cottonwood Creek Bridge is emblematic of the standard timber stringer bridges in use between 1915 and 1960. Built in 1934 during the peak years of timber stringer bridge construction, it was one of more than a thousand such bridges constructed in Montana. Today, the Cottonwood Creek Bridge remains one of only a very few examples of this style in Montana that survive intact.

## **Double Arrow Lodge, Seeley Lake**

Located immediately south of the town of Seeley Lake, the Double Arrow Lodge traces its beginning back to the origins of the Dude Ranching industry in Western Montana. The Rustic-style lodge building, completed in 1930, represents the first dude ranch to open in the area and the only one to serve the area throughout the 1930s. Today, the lodge with restaurant continues to operate in its historic capacity, enticing visitors with its charm, setting and outdoor opportunities.

## **Flathead National Forest Backcountry Administrative Facilities,** Flathead National Forest

The Flathead National Forest's system of administrative sites in the backcountry of the Middle and South forks of the Flathead River is representative of USDA Forest Service management policies and of the aesthetics that guided the agency's permanent improvements program. The facilities include ranger district headquarters, guard stations, and the trail and communication systems that connect them. Unlike the Forest Service's front-country facilities, these physically isolated resources reflect the principals of limited development as it applied first to designated primitive areas, established in 1931, and, in 1940, to the service's own wilderness area policy. Passage of the federal Wilderness Act in 1964 ensured the backcountry infrastructure is maintained in a manner consistent with the wilderness principles first espoused by the Forest Service in the early 1920s.

## **Glacier County Courthouse, Cut Bank**

During the late 1930s as Montana struggled out of the depression, Cut Bank enjoyed its most prosperous oil boom, raising hopes that the little town would become “The Oil Capital of the World.” The forward-thinking design of the Glacier County Courthouse, built in 1939, embodies this spirit. Today, it continues to represent Cut Bank’s political and economic importance in Glacier County.

## **Great Falls High School Historic District, Great Falls**

Although not the first high school built in the city, the Great Fall High School complex symbolizes the development and growth of Great Falls as a modern and desirable place to live. Its collegiate Gothic revival style perfectly represents the city's educational aspirations during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and is the only example of Gothic revival architecture remaining in Great Falls.

## **Haight-Bridgwater House, Helena**

The humble exterior of this wood-frame home near Carroll College belies its significance as an avenue to understanding both Helena's women's and African-American history. In the late 1800s, the widow Hattie Haight used the income derived from renting this house to assure custody of her small children. Later, the extraordinary African-American Bridgwater women, "May-mee" and her daughter Octavia - lived here for most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Their lives and accomplishments speak to the struggle for racial equality and the strength of Helena's black community.

## **Judith Landing Historic District (Boundary Increase), Fergus County**

In 1855, Ferdinand Hayden uncovered and collected the first scientifically identified dinosaur fossils in the entire Western Hemisphere. The discovery site on BLM land in the Upper Missouri Breaks is included in this boundary increase to the original 1975 Judith Landing Historic District. The Hayden Site is not only important for the fossil discoveries made there, but also for its role in the development of the field of paleontology.

## **Kose Hall, Belfry**

Constructed on the main street in the railroad and coal town of Belfry in 1907, Kose Hall has served as a community meeting place throughout its history. Its rough-hewn stone walls have housed a restaurant, dance hall, mercantile, and a general store. It remains an historic focal point of the community and home to a community business.

## **McDonald Pass Airway Beacon**

The 1935 McDonald Pass Airway Beacon originally functioned as one of 18 beacons stretching east to west across Montana along the Northern Transcontinental Airway. The beacons served as a critical navigational aid whose lights marked the air corridor from Minneapolis to Seattle. The MacDonal Pass Airway Beacon, maintained by the Montana Department of Transportation, stands as one of the few that continues to function, not only in Montana, but the United States.

## **Milwaukee Road Railroad Substation No. 10, Missoula**

The Milwaukee Road Substation No. 10, ten miles west of Missoula, survives as one of only four that still stand in Montana. Twenty-two such stations originally served the line. Built in 1915, Substation No. 10 provided electricity to the line until the Milwaukee Road closed in 1974. The industrial style building recalls the railroad's importance to Montana, well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century and continuing today.

## **Montana State Training School Historic District**

The Montana State Training School Historic District symbolizes the evolution of both national and state attitudes toward the disabled, particularly those with cognitive impairments. Beginning largely as an educational venture in the late nineteenth century, the State Training School soon actively participated in national trends of mass institutionalization and sterilization through the 1960s, followed by rapid deinstitutionalization beginning in 1970. The district is also noteworthy for the mid-century efforts of Dr. Philip Pallister, the school's Clinical Director at the time, who established the institution as a leader in genetic research. Today, Jefferson County owns and is seeking new uses for the historic campus buildings.

## **Montana State University Historic District, Bozeman**

After a failed bid to become the state capitol, Bozeman's hopeful Capitol Hill became the site of the state's Agricultural College in 1893. As it continuously added new facilities, the humble Agricultural College grew over time into one of the finest institutions of higher learning in the West. Today, the campus's diversified and well-preserved architecture, representing styles from 1894 through 1967, articulates the story of the development of Montana State University. (Go Bobcats!)

## **Northern Hotel, Billings**

A catastrophic fire claimed the original 1904 Northern Hotel in the heart of downtown Billings in 1940. Plans began immediately to rebuild the city's only first-class hotel. Largely unchanged since its grand re-opening in 1942, the ten-story building was the first to incorporate seismic reinforcement and at the time, stood as Montana's tallest building. Recently renovated and upgraded, it continues to serve in its original function as a center of modern Montana hospitality in Billings.

## **Old U.S. Highway 91 Historic District**

Highway 91 follows a route through the Prickly Pear Canyon traversed by humans for thousands of years. It winds along the same Missouri River course Lewis and Clark traveled through this part of Montana. Completed in 1933, Highway 91 served as the most direct route between Helena and Great Falls during the golden age of automobile travel. Today, while essentially a frontage road to the interstate, old U.S. Highway 91 continues to afford a glimpse of how Montanans in the mid-1900s travelled between Helena and Great Falls.

## **Square Butte School, Square Butte**

Square Butte School stands as a testament to the community's dedication to the future of its children. Soon after the construction of a sturdy brick one-room school in 1917, arson tragically claimed that building. In a gritty show of determination, the town rallied and constructed the new Square Butte School less than a year after the fire. The school served the community until 1967 when it closed and has since been converted to a residence.

## **St. Wenceslaus Catholic Church, Danvers**

Constructed in 1916, St. Wenceslaus Catholic Church became the social center of the small, central Montana community of Danvers. Named for the patron saint of Czechoslovakia, in honor of the area's Czech immigrants, the construction of the church nonetheless mobilized the entire town with help drawn also from those of non-Czech descent and non-Catholics.

## **Stockmen's Bank of Martinsdale, Martinsdale**

In 1919, the small ranching community of Martinsdale built a one-story, commercial building on the corner of Main and Grant Avenue. The town's first modern brick commercial building, the new bank featured neo-classical details. Although it closed briefly during the agricultural depression in the 1920s, the bank continued to serve Martinsdale until 1949.

## **Yodeler Motel, Red Lodge**

Built in 1909, the Yodeler Motel began as housing for the city's coal miners. In the 1960s, it was converted into a motel, reflecting Red Lodge's new identity as a resort destination. Today, the Yodeler's chalet style design and charming decor showcases the thoughtful architecture that appeared during the golden age of the automobile, family travel, and dreams of faraway destinations.