Third Biennial Report on the Status, Condition, and Stewardship of Montana’s State-owned Heritage Properties

Submitted to the Governor of Montana and the Montana State Legislature
(Education and Local Government Interim Committee)

In compliance with MCA 22-3-423 (13) Montana State Antiquities Act

August 2016

Report prepared & submitted by
The Montana Historic Preservation Review Board and the
State Historic Preservation Office of the Montana Historical Society

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This third biennial report to the Montana State Legislature fulfills the intent of the 2011 revisions to MCA 22-3-422, 22-3-423, and 22-3-424. This report is based upon the information submitted by twelve state agencies that manage heritage properties on state-owned land, and provides insightful information regarding their administration, interpretation, and operation. In assessing the strategies employed by the agencies, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Montana Historic Preservation Review Board (Board) have articulated seven critical findings about the current state of property stewardship and generated three primary recommendations for continued state improvement.

In this reporting cycle, all twelve state agencies submitted reports, providing for a comprehensive understanding of the state’s heritage properties and their management. The 371 state-owned properties reported on in 2016 are comprised of an estimated 1,000 individual contributing resources. Of these, state agencies reported fourteen as endangered. Increasingly improved consultation between state agencies and the SHPO continues to be necessary to address these and other properties. The agencies that have engaged experienced cultural resource personnel demonstrate exemplary proactive management of their heritage properties. This level of expertise should be inculcated throughout all the state agencies.

DEFINITION OF STATE HERITAGE PROPERTY

“Heritage Property” means any district, site, building, structure, or object located upon or beneath the earth or under water that is significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture” (MCA 22-3-421(4).

PURPOSE

The 2011 Act by the 62nd Montana Legislature amending the State Antiquities Act and requiring this reporting explains its overarching purpose with the following four premises:

WHEREAS, hundreds of heritage properties have been entrusted to the state of Montana, and the state’s agencies are responsible for maintaining those properties on behalf of the state’s citizens; and

WHEREAS, these properties are in danger of disappearing or falling into a state of disrepair from which they may never recover; and

WHEREAS, preserving and maintaining heritage properties is important not only for fostering a sense of identity and community, but also for the economic benefits to be realized through reusing buildings, attracting tourism, and revitalizing downtown areas; and

WHEREAS, regular assessment by state agencies on the condition of the heritage properties under the agencies’ care will help ensure the state’s ongoing stewardship of these valuable resources.

This report covers the third biennial reporting cycle (2014-2015), as mandated by the 2011 amendment. Specifically, the revised sections require state agencies and the Montana University System to biennially report to the Historic Preservation Review Board on the status, condition and maintenance needs of each agency’s heritage properties. The findings from this reporting are conveyed by the Board and the State Historic Preservation Office to the Governor and the Legislature, along with recommendations regarding management of the properties.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The State Historic Preservation Office and Historic Preservation Review Board are grateful for the efforts of the agencies that reported in this third cycle of documentation and analysis, and the Montana State Legislature for the enabling legislation. No additional funding was associated with this legislation, yet all parties recognize the current and future value of this reporting effort.

FINDINGS

The 2016 agency reports yield several patterns of agency practices, as follows:

1. Consultation with SHPO continues to be uneven and inconsistent.
2. There appears to be a lack of understanding as to what SHPO consultation is.
3. National Register (NR) listed historic properties and districts, such as the Montana State Capitol Campus, and
4. A uniform plan for management of all state-owned buildings, and especially heritage properties, continues to be necessary for responsible stewardship.
5. The agencies that manage vacant or
unused heritage properties need a systematic process to adapt them for active and beneficial use.

6. Several of the state agencies that do not have heritage preservation as their mission struggle to integrate preservation into their working processes and property management.

7. Some of Montana’s agencies have cultural resource personnel that play a strong stewardship role for the state, although most state agencies are generally understaffed and under-experienced in terms of heritage stewardship and management.

DATA
The following analysis is a compilation of information observed by the Board and the SHPO. It is organized in accordance with the information requested in the statute (MCA 22-3-424(4)).

A. Documentation of State-owned Heritage Properties
According to SHPO files and 2016 state agency reports, there are at least 507 recorded and evaluated heritage properties on lands owned by the state of Montana. However, because a comprehensive inventory of state-owned heritage properties has not been attempted since 1980, all numbers and analyses are approximate. Many prominent state heritage properties are known, yet many remain undiscovered, unknown, and consequently probably unprotected. For example, this year’s reporting brought attention for the first time to the historic 1920s Conley Lake House and Lodge on Department of Corrections’ property in Deer Lodge. In their 2016 reports, state agencies in fact identified at least 350 historic (over 50 years old) buildings that are presently unrecorded or unevaluated as state heritage properties. At the same time, numerous archaeological sites also remain to be discovered on state trust lands (DNRC) that have never been surveyed by an archaeologist.

Of the 507 documented heritage properties on lands owned by the state, 371 are actually state-owned. Other heritage properties on state land include privately owned resources such as historic irrigation systems, active railroads, and other sites over which the state exercises no management control and has no stewardship responsibilities. The focus of this report of status, condition and stewardship is on the 371 state-owned heritage properties, and those which remain to be inventoried.

Of the 371 known state-owned heritage properties, 278 (75%) are historic and 93 (25%) are prehistoric. The historic properties range in date from 1805 (Lewis & Clark expedition) to 1965 (MSU Roskie Hall). Nearly half of the heritage properties (45%) – and most of the prehistoric archaeological sites – are on state trust land (DNRC). Moreover, a large number of these 371 heritage properties also consist of more than one building, structure, site, or object. Over a dozen state heritage properties are in fact historic districts comprised of 10 or more contributing resources. Sites with multiple properties include Virginia City (MHC: 127 contributing state-owned buildings), Bannack (FWP: 40 contributing buildings), UM-Missoula campus (34 contributing buildings), and Fort Assiniboine (MSU NARC: at least 20 contributing buildings, as well as other sites and structures). Counting individual contributing resources within properties, there are at least 667 – and likely upwards of 1,000 - documented state-owned heritage buildings, structures, sites, and objects.

By the Numbers
507 = Total number of documented heritage properties (National Register-listed or evaluated as eligible for NR-listing) on lands owned by the state.

371 = Total number of state-owned heritage properties documented on lands owned by the state. Excludes properties owned by other entities on state land over which the state has no administrative control (for example, active railroad right-of-ways and historic irrigation ditches). Includes districts as well as individual properties.

667 = Number of state-owned heritage resources if counting by individual contributing resources contained within the major state-owned historic districts, i.e. Virginia City, University of Montana, Bannack, etc. Actual total would be higher if it also included heritage properties comprised of a few contributing resources (estimated total = 1,000).

c 350 = Approximate number of state-owned historic properties (mostly buildings > 50 years old) reported by state agencies in their 2016 reports as existing but presently undocumented and unevaluated as state-owned heritage properties. (Does not include unevaluated or undiscovered archaeological sites on state lands managed by DNRC or FWP).

HERITAGE PROPERTY TYPE DEFINITIONS
DISTRICT - A significant concentration and linkage of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically by plan or physical development, such as a college campus or a community.

BUILDING - A resource created principally to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house or a mill.

STRUCTURE - A functional construction made for purposes other than creating human shelter, such as a bridge or dam.

SITE - Location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure, such as a prehistoric Native American camp or a battlefield.

OBJECT - A construction primarily artistic in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed, such as a statue, fountain or milestone.
B. Status and Condition of Heritage Properties

Each successive cycle of reporting on the status and condition of Montana’s known heritage properties improves over the prior cycle, due partly to some increased awareness associated with the requirement to report and increased agency interaction with SHPO. Increased consultation continues to be necessary to further improve the consistency and reliability of information. The definitions and data provided here represent the essential building blocks of the reporting.

Based upon the reports provided, it appears that 2.5% of the properties reported on are endangered, while 63.7% have a satisfactory status. Thirty percent (30.3%) of the properties reported are in good condition. The status and condition of Montana’s known heritage properties improves over the prior cycle, due partly to some increased awareness associated with the requirement to report and increased agency interaction with SHPO. Increased consultation continues to be necessary to further improve the consistency and reliability of the reporting.

C. Stewardship Efforts and Associated Costs

More than $29.3 million in stewardship costs were reported by the agencies for 2014–2015. These costs pertain primarily to administration/operations and regular/routine maintenance efforts which apply to any state-owned property — whether historic or not. Only $1.28 million (4.4%, compared to 6.7% in the last reporting cycle) of the total $29.3 million is readily attributable directly to heritage stewardship projects such as historic research and documentation, preservation planning with SHPO, restoration, and interpretation/education.

These direct heritage stewardship projects included masonry repairs at Reeder’s Alley (MHC), log treatments at Chief Plenty Coups’ Residence (FWP), and digital recording of the Student Union building at MSU-Billings (MSU). DOA and MHS/SHPO jointly funded the National Register nomination for the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District, introducing us to a considerably fuller understanding of the history of Montana state government and the associated building campaigns that have occurred on nearly twenty-year cycles. Perhaps the most impact for the money have been the educational and outreach programs. Tours and events held by the Montana Historical Society, Montana Heritage Commission, and Montana State Parks help make the properties and stories accessible.
vibrant, so that they resonate with occupants and visitors alike. $156,802 was expended for this type of outreach in 2014-2015.

These agency expenditures, along with the creation and support of fund-raising partners where applicable, are required to help address the less than good physical condition of many of our state’s heritage properties.

D. Prioritized List of Maintenance Needs
In addition to describing property-specific deferred maintenance needs, agencies were asked to rank each property among all agency heritage properties, from a high need priority of 1 to a low need priority of 5. Overall the rankings of properties are similar to those reported in 2012 and 2014. Priority Need 1 (highest) represents the second most numerous category with about 9% of reported properties (N = 35), while 72% of properties were ranked Priority Need 5 (lowest priority). Some properties appear to be listed as low-priority - despite their actual needs — usually because no funding is available or expected, the property is not required for agency use, and/or full consideration is not being given by agencies to preservation needs. It should also be noted, moreover, that of the many properties that DNRC reported on, all but five received rankings of 5. This high percentage of low rankings skews the overall percentages for the state. Many of these low priority properties are cultural resources such as irrigation ditches, railroad segments, bison processing sites, and stone circles - that are not visited by the public, and are in stable condition, thus not requiring even regular maintenance. The ranking is accurate, yet specially attributed to these property types and not illustrative of the typical in-use buildings and other properties held by other state agencies.

In general, this information has become an accounting of where the agency chooses or would choose to invest limited monetary resources. Among the highest priority heritage properties needing maintenance are many well-known places such as the Montana State Capitol building, the Original Governor's Mansion, and major heritage state parks. Also included however are the Stillwater State Forest Station (DNRC), the Anaconda Fish Hatchery (FWP), the Montana Law Enforcement Academy (DOJ), Romney Hall (MSU), and various archaeological sites in MDT Right-of-way.

E. A record of the agencies’ compliance with the subsections MCA 22-3-424 (1) and (2)
Subsections (1) and (2) of MCA 22-3-424 (Montana State Antiquities Act) delineate the duties of the state agencies and the Montana University System, including consultation with the Historical Society (SHPO) to (1) adopt rules for the identification and preservation of heritage properties and paleontological remains on state-owned lands or implement SHPO rules of ARM 10-121-901 and (2) to identify and develop methods and procedures to ensure that the identification and protection of heritage properties and paleontological remains on state-owned lands are given appropriate consideration in state agency decision making.

Agency reporting for 2016 reveals unclear responses or erratic compliance with the Montana State Antiquities Act, representing confusion or lack of knowledge and understanding of the statute’s requirements. Most agencies didn’t address how and when they’ve consulted with SHPO over the last biennium. It was unclear if this indicates lack of consultation or not. It is clear that quite a few state undertakings occur without consultation. As a rule, agencies with staff who have cultural resource expertise (FWP, MDT, DNRC, MHS) fare better than those without. Cultural resource training is generally lacking.

Consulting with SHPO
The SHPO consultation and review process is intended to insert SHPO knowledge, viewpoint, and experience into the early planning and design of heritage property projects. A prevalent vein throughout most of the reports reveals a basic misunderstanding of this procedure, which is summarized as follows:

When planning work on any property over fifty years old, agencies are required to consult with SHPO, regardless of whether the property has been previously identified as a heritage property or not. Previously unevaluated historic properties must first be evaluated in consultation with SHPO to determine if they are heritage properties. To do so, the agency completes, or contracts with professionals for the completion of, a Montana Historic Property Record Form for the historic building or site to submit to SHPO and indicates if the agency believes the property eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (i.e., meets the criteria for significance and has integrity). SHPO assigns a Smithsonian number to the property and provides an opinion on the eligibility status. In order to be considered a heritage property, both the agency and SHPO must concur as to its eligibility. The Historic Preservation Review Board resolves any eligibility disputes. If determined to be a heritage property, the agency further consults with SHPO on how to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

BEST PRACTICES
While variance regarding historic preservation efforts among state agencies exists, examples of successful preservation efforts continue to emerge. State agencies that employ staff with preservation training, engage professional consultants with historic preservation expertise in project planning, and actively collaborate with the SHPO continue to lead the way in preservation efforts.

Consistently exemplifying heritage preservation and stewardship best practices, Montana State Parks (MSP) of FWP continues to demonstrate that successful preservation and stewardship
require the collaborative commitment of numerous stakeholders including Tribes, preservation experts, university programs and students, various state and federal agencies, historic preservation organizations, and local communities. In 2015, through the dedicated efforts of MSP in cooperation with the Blackfeet and Little Shell Tribes and the National Park Service (NPS), First Peoples Buffalo Jump received official designation as a National Historic Landmark. Such a designation provides MSP with additional federal revenue sources through the NPS Heritage Partnership Program to assist in the preservation and management of this important heritage site.

Likewise, MSP works closely with universities through facilitating and funding archaeological field schools, documentation projects, and artifact cataloging internships. In 2014, the MSP-sponsored UM-Missoula field school at Madison Buffalo jump allowed for the park to be completely surveyed for the first time. Also in 2014, they sponsored a MSU-Billings field school to 3-D scan the buildings at Bannack State Park. In 2015, the Rosebud Battlefield underwent an extensive metal detector survey through a field school conducted by Colorado Mesa University to locate and identify artifacts of the historic 1876 battle. As a result of these field projects, hitherto unknown information about these sites has now been documented and will significantly contribute to future site management decisions as well as enhance visitor experiences at the sites. The broad and inclusive approach MSP embraces for its heritage management ensures that the invaluable prehistoric and historic legacies of Montana are made accessible and meaningful cross-culturally at local, national, and international levels.

The Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) sustains its commitment to actively uphold its responsibilities regarding the maintenance and preservation of heritage properties associated with transportation through meticulous monitoring, assessment, and care of those properties, providing Montana citizens and out-of-state travelers both safe and historically significant travel experiences. MDT works closely with the Montana SHPO, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Federal Highway Administration through a Programmatic Agreement addressing undertakings that may affect historic roads and bridges. Their dedication to the preservation of these heritage resources continues to be expressed through multiple successful nominations of roads, bridges and other properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Department of Administration acknowledges the multiple stakeholders invested in the care of the state’s heritage properties and recently has begun to more proactively engage SHPO and other expert consultants in the ongoing process of heritage property management. In 2016, under the stewardship of the Department of Administration and in close partnership with SHPO, the Montana State Capitol Campus was surveyed, nominated, and successfully listed as a National Register Historic District. The in-depth review of the Capitol complex structures and features documents Montana’s governmental and civic character as expressed through the architectural styles associated with historical eras of change and development.

Montana State University also continues to improve the management of their historic campus by developing an automatic notification method when maintenance work orders for heritage building projects are submitted. This proactive approach ensures that SHPO consultation will be timely and effective for the proper preservation of the historic district. The University recognizes the importance of maintaining the historic integrity of their unique assemblage of heritage properties in conjunction with the practical viability of the buildings in providing students, faculty, staff, and the public a vital and dynamic academic environment that connects today’s citizens with their past while working toward a prosperous future.

Finally, overseeing heritage properties on both state-owned and federally-owned land, the Montana Department of Military Affairs (DMA) is committed to complying with the Section 106 requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act on behalf of the Department of the Army. This work includes engaging external preservation professionals to assist with heritage property planning, assessment and reporting as needed. To date, all of their known historic properties have been assessed for National Register eligibility.

The above practices demonstrate the possibilities afforded to all Montana state agencies, and the subsequent positive outcome to the agency, the state, its citizens, and visitors.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations have been generated directly from the information and patterns presented in the agencies’ 2016 reports and are designed to improve the management of state–owned heritage properties.

1. Improve consultation efforts between agencies and the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).
   a. Identify qualified and responsible agency points of contact (POC) to coordinate agency consultation with SHPO.
   b. Establish agency protocols defining SHPO consultation processes.
   c. Hold biennial state agency/SHPO meetings either jointly with all agencies or as individualized sessions to address specific agency concerns. Include Historic Preservation Review board representatives in these meetings.

2. Conduct inventory to identify state–owned heritage properties.
   a. Using the existing list of state–owned assets, complete recording and evaluations to determine which historic buildings are heritage properties.
   b. Conduct fieldwork to identify state–owned heritage properties that have never been documented or evaluated.

3. Develop funding mechanisms to better manage state–owned heritage properties.
   a. Provide qualified agency staffing, where needed, who can fulfill historic preservation requirements in state law.
   b. Recognize historic preservation training expenses as part of agencies’ basic funding.
   c. Address the preservation maintenance needs identified in annual and deferred maintenance plans and proposed in Long Range Building Program requests.
   d. Factor heritage documentation, reporting, and consultation costs into project costs.

Further information on Montana’s state–owned properties, including the 2016 State Agency Biennial Reports and individual property status and condition reporting forms, can be found at http://mhs.mt.gov/shpo.aspx.
MONTANA STATE-OWNED HERITAGE PROPERTIES BY COUNTY (2016)

Beaverhead County
Bannack Historic District
(40 contributing buildings)
Big Hole River/Kalista Bridge
Clark’s Lookout
Gilmore & Pittsburg Railroad (grade)
Highway 43 - Road to Wisdom (abandoned segments)
MDT Lima Maintenance Site
Montana Southern Railway (grade)
Poinexter Slough Bridge
Red Door Ranch
Red Rock to Salmon Stage Road
UM-Western: Matthews Hall
UM-Western: Old Main (MT State Normal School)
Union Pacific Railway Overpass
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 4

Blaine County
Great Northern Railroad (grade)
Lodge Creek Bridge
Roosevelt Highway/Secondary 396

Broadwater County
Jefferson River Bridge
Toston Dam
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 3

Carbon County
Bad Pass Trail (Sioux Trail) Beartooth Highway
Bozeman Trail (Bridge Cut-off) Cooney Dam & Reservoir
Meeteetse Trail
Rock Creek/Glacier Lake Dams
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 2

Carter County
Medicine Rocks State Park District & TCP
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 2

Cascade County
First Peoples Buffalo Jump
Fort Shaw Canal Bridge
Giant Springs Park
Hardy Bridge
MDT Great Falls District Office & Shop
MDT Monarch Maintenance Section Shop
Milwaukee Railroad (Lewistown-Great Falls Branch)
Missouri River Bridge at Cascade
Missouri River/O.S. Warden Bridge
Morony Dam Camp: Apartment House
Novak Creek Bridge
Old US Highway 91/Recreation Road
Prewitt Creek Bridge
Tower Rock (Lewis & Clark 1805)

Chouteau County
Citadel Rock
Eagle Butte School
Great Northern Railroad (grade)

Deer Lodge County
Anaconda Fish Hatchery (Washoe Park)
Anaconda Smelter Stack
Anaconda Unit DNRC Headquarters
French Gulch Placer Mines
Galen State Hospital (Agricultural Outbuildings)
Montana State Hospital: Admin Building
Montana State Hospital: Receiving Hospital
Silver Bow Creek Bridge
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 5

Dawson County
Great Northern Railroad (grade)
Griffith Creek Bridge
McCarty Cabin (Makoshika)
MDT Glendive District Office & Shop
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 1

Dakota County

Fallon County
Cottonwood Creek Timber Bridge

Fergus County
Follmer-Adams Farmstead
Ft Benton & Billings Stage Road
Big Springs Creek Bridge
Clagget Hill Road/Trail
Crystal Cave
Fred Robinson Bridge
Great Northern Railroad (grade)
Judith River Viaduct
MDT Lewistown Area Office & Shop
Milwaukee Railroad (grade)

Garfield County
None

Glacier County
None

Gallatin County
Baker Creek Bridge
Campbell Homestead
Drainage Bridge near Manhattan
Gallatin City II Hotel
Gallatin River Bridge
Madison Buffalo Jump
Madison Mill
Middle Creek Dam & Reservoir
MSU Bozeman Campus Historic District
(25 contributing buildings)
MSU-Bozeman: Ft. Ellis MAES
MSU-Bozeman: Ft. Ellis Military Site (Archaeological)
Three Forks of the Missouri (Missouri Headwaters)
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 1

Glouster County
None

Lions Camp Recreation Buildings
McClarty-Worm Barn, Somers
Montana Soldier’s Home Historic District
Old US HWY 2 (segments)
Somer’s Hatchery
South Fork Flathead River Bridge
Stillwater Unit DNRC HQ
Swan River Bridge

BOLD: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
RED: Endangered property, as identified by state agency
MONTANA STATE-OWNED HERITAGE PROPERTIES BY COUNTY (2016)

Golden Valley County
- Deadman Reservoir Project
- Great Northern Railroad (grade)

Granite County
- Flint Creek Water Project
- Fred Burr Creek Bridge
- Miner’s Union Hall, Granite
- Northern Pacific Railroad (grade)
- Superintendent’s House, Granite

Hill County
- Havre-Rainbow Trans Line (abandoned)
- Highway 2 (abandoned segments)
- MDT Havre Area Office & Shop
- MSU: Fort Assiniboine - MAES NARC (20 contributing)
- MSU-Northern: Gymnasium
- Wah prospects (14-Mile) Bridge
- Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 9

Jefferson County
- Fraternity Hall, Elkhorn
- Historic Roadside Sign (painted)

Lewis & Clark County
- 1219 8th Ave, Helena (Howey House)
- Aeronautics Operations Building
- Alice Creek Historic District (Cokahlarshkit Trail)
- Custer Avenue FWP Facility stone building
- Elk Creek Bridge
- Great Northern Railroad (grade)
- MDT MacDonald Pass Section House
- Missouri River Bridge near Wolf Creek
- Montana State Amory

Mills Hall demolition; Helena, Lewis & Clark County

Montana State Capitol Campus
- Historic District, Lewis & Clark County

Montana State Capitol
- Campus HD (27 contributing)
- Morgan Homestead Ice House
- Mountain View School for Girls (Law Enforcement Academy)
- Nilan Reservoir & Smith Creek Canal
- Old Lincoln Road
- Old US Highway 91/Recreation Road

Original Governor’s Mansion
- Reeder’s Alley/Pioneer Cabin (19 contributing)
- Sheep Creek Bridge
- State Liquor Warehouse
- Stedman Foundry (FWP Wildlife Education Center)
- Wegner Creek Bridge
- Willow Creek Patrol Cabin
- Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 7

Liberty County
- None

Lincoln County
- Libby Hatchery/Field Station
- Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 10

Madison County
- Atee Homestead
- Beaverhead River Bridge at Twin Bridges
- Beaverhead Rock
- Big Hole River/Kalista Bridge
- Dr. Don L. Byam House (Nevada City)

Madison County
- MSU: Isaacs/Wann Residence (Red Bluff Stage Stop) foundation
- Old Cherry Creek Indian Trail
- Ruby Dam & Reservoir
- The Finney House (Nevada City)
- Vigilante Trail/Virginia City Road/MT 287

Virginia City Historic District
- (127 contributing), including:
  - Brewery Dugout Cabin
  - Dry Bean Shed
  - Minerva Cogswell Cabin
  - Susan Marr House
- Wall Creek Barn
- Yellowstone Trail/HWY 359
- Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 2

Meagher County
- Northern Pacific Railroad (grade)
- Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 1

Missoula County
- Big Blackfoot Railway
- Clinton Mining District
- MDT Missoula District Office & Shop
- Orange Street Underpass
- Rattlesnake Creek Bridge
- Rice-Thompson Farmstead
- Traveler’s Rest
- UM-Missoula Campus Historic District (34 contributing)
- UM-Missoula: Charles Prescott House
- UM-Missoula: Fort Missoula Historic District (4 contributing)

Musselshell County
- Milwaukee Railroad (grade)
- White Sulphur-Yellowstone Railroad (grade)
- Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 4

Mineral County
- Cedar-Quartz Mining District
- Keystone-Iron Mountain Mining District
- Nomte (14-Mile) Bridge
- Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 1

Missoula County
- Big Blackfoot Railway
- Clinton Mining District
- MDT Missoula District Office & Shop
- Orange Street Underpass
- Rattlesnake Creek Bridge
- Rice-Thompson Farmstead
- Traveler’s Rest
- UM-Missoula Campus Historic District (34 contributing)
- UM-Missoula: Charles Prescott House
- UM-Missoula: Fort Missoula Historic District (4 contributing)

Musselshell County
- Milwaukee Railroad (grade)
- White Sulphur-Yellowstone Railroad (grade)
- Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 4

BOLD: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
RED: Endangered property, as identified by state agency
MONTANA STATE-OWNED HERITAGE PROPERTIES BY COUNTY (2016)

**Signe School**
*Park County*
Cottonwood Dam & Reservoir
Northern Pacific Railroad (grade)
Northern Pacific Railway Overpass
Yellowstone River Bridge
Yellowstone River Bridge at Gardiner
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 8

**Powell County**
Carter Bridge
Cottonwood Dam & Reservoir
Northern Pacific Railroad (grade)
Northern Pacific Railway Overpass
Yellowstone River Bridge
Yellowstone River Bridge at Gardiner
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 8

**Petroleum County**
Yellow Water Dam & Reservoir

**Phillips County**
Fred Robinson Bridge
Frenchman Dam & Reservoir
Great Northern Railroad (grade)
Sleeping Buffalo Rock
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 3

**Pondera County**
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 1

**Powder River County**
Reservoir Creek Homestead (vacant)
Ten Mile Road (abandoned)

**Richland County**
Great Northern Railroad (grade)
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 1

**Roosevelt County**
Great Northern Railroad (grade)
Lewis & Clark (aka Wolf Point) Bridge
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 1

**Rosebud County**
1901 Kid Curry Inscription
Milwaukee Railroad (grade)
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 1

**Ravalli County**
Boyd Ranch
Helena to Blackfoot City Stage Road

**UM-Missoula: Daly Mansion**
Daly Mansion; Ravalli County

**Ravalli County**
Montana Territorial & State Prison (Old)
Nevada Creek Dam & Reservoir
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 3

**Prairie County**
Powder River Bridge near Terry
1876 Powder River Supply Depot (Archaeological)
Yellowstone River Bridge at Fallon

**Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 3**

**Prairie County**
Powder River Bridge near Terry
1876 Powder River Supply Depot (Archaeological)
Yellowstone River Bridge at Fallon

**Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 3**

**Ravalli County**
Fort Owen State Monument
Fred Burr Dam & Reservoir
Painted Rocks Dam & Reservoir

**Sanders County**
Bad Rock Trail
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 3

**Sweetgrass County**
Yellowstone River Bridge near Big Timber
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 1

**Teton County**
Freezout Lake WMA

**Toole County**
Great Northern Railroad (grade)
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 2

**Treasure County**
Big Horn River Bridge N of Custer
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 2

**Valley County**
Mt. Peck Wooden Barges
Great Northern Railroad (grade)
Roosevelt Highway
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 1

**Wheatland County**
Deadman’s Basin Irrigation System
Martinsdale Dam, Reservoir & Canals
Milwaukee Road Overpass at Harlowton
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 1

**Wild Horse County**
Northern Pacific Railroad (grade)

**Yellowstone County**
Big Horn River Bridge N of Custer
Ghost Cave (archaeological)
MDT Billings District Office & Shop
MDT Maintenance Section Shop
Moss Mansion (Preston B. Moss House)
Mossmain Overpass E of Laurel
MSU-Billings: Academic Support Center
MSU-Billings: Apsaruke Hall
MSU Billings: McMullen Hall
MSU-Billings: Physical Education Building
Old US HWY 87- Old Hardin Road (abandoned)
Pictograph Cave (archaeological)
Van Duzer Homestead
Yellowstone River Bridge at Huntley
Yellowstone Trail/Old US HWY 10
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 1

**Wibaux County**
Northern Pacific Railroad (grade)

**Wild Horse County**
Northern Pacific Railroad (grade)

**Wheatland County**
Deadman’s Basin Irrigation System
Martinsdale Dam, Reservoir & Canals
Milwaukee Road Overpass at Harlowton
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: 1

**BOLD:** Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

**RED:** Endangered property, as identified by state agency