

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 PropertyHistoric name: Swanson HomesteadOther names/site number: 547 Donally Lane

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: approximately 12 miles south of SuperiorCity or town: Superior State: MT County: MineralNot For Publication: ☐Vicinity: ☒**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D**MT State Historic Preservation Officer****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**

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>		sites
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
		objects
<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure

AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility, agricultural outbuilding, agricultural field

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure

AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility, agricultural outbuilding, agricultural field

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: vernacular

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Log, Weatherboard; CONCRETE;
METAL: Steel, Aluminum

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

The Swanson Homestead consists of three contributing buildings, two contributing structures, two contributing sites, two noncontributing structures, and one noncontributing building. The property sits in the Clark Fork Valley approximately 12 miles south of the town of Superior at an elevation of 3,120 feet. Meadow Creek flows just over ½ mile to the north and empties into the Clark Fork River, ½ mile to the east. The Bitterroot Mountains stand to the south and west while expansive valley views are readily seen to the northwest and north.

Narrative Description

Sitting in the Clark Fork River Valley, the Swanson Homestead retains much of its original historic fabric through the presence of most of the earliest buildings, including the house and barn. The ruralness of the property allows for a high degree of integrity, especially for setting, feeling, association, and location.

Spatial Arrangement

The Swanson Homestead represents a small-scale diversified agricultural property since its initial settlement by August and Sadie Swanson. The diversity of the Swanson's agricultural intent remains visible and includes the building/occupational portion, the cultivated fields that surround the building cluster, and the remnant apple trees that provided fruit to the Swanson's diet. Although a few newer structures exist—one feature, the hay shed—stands in the same location as the original wagon shed simulating the footprint of the original structure. The historic blacksmith shop and chicken coop no longer remain.

House (one contributing building, circa 1904)

Constructed by 1904, by August and Sadie Swanson, the stout, side-gabled, hand-hewn log house is built from locally harvested trees. The gable roof, topped with corrugated metal roofing

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applied around 1964, exhibits open eaves with exposed rafters. Historically, split shakes topped the roof. August used square notching to tie the corners of the building together. Mortar chinking fill the spaces between the logs. The main block of the house originally sat on a rock foundation but due to settling, a concrete foundation was poured and now supports the house. The settling also resulted in replacement of one of the house's original sill logs. The front façade(north wall) features an open shed roof porch constructed from Douglas fir in 2003 that replaced the original open porch of the same style; corrugated metal covers the shed that is supported by four poles. The porch deck consists of sawn boards overlaying pole joists. The north end of the deck rests on four concrete footings while the south deck edge attaches to the lowest log of the house. A small, hipped roof addition topped with corrugated metal roofing and clad with vertical boards projects off the west elevation. Although a recent addition (2000), it mimics the original 1940s addition and was rebuilt based on historic images. It is constructed of Douglas fir sourced from the property and barn wood from a nearby neighbors. Four concrete footings support the addition.

Fenestration includes a two-light wood door flanked on each side by a two-over-two single-hung window in the north wall. The south wall holds a one-light/three-panel wood door in the hipped roof addition and a one-by-one sliding window unit and a two-over-two single-hung window in the west half of the cabin. The east elevation holds two ground floor two-over-two single-hung units and a single two-over-two single-hung unit in the gable. The west wall contains three four-over-four single-hung units in the addition and one two-over-two single-hung unit in the gable above the addition. All windows are double-pane replacement units; the original units are stored by the owner.

The six-room house retains its original wood floors made from old growth timber harvested on the property. The original board trim, hand-constructed doors and hardware, and beadboard also remain. The house is reputed to be one of the oldest buildings in Mineral County.¹

One Room Cabin (one contributing building, circa 1921)

A smaller gable roof cabin stands immediately east of the log house. This small one-room cabin was constructed around 1921 and then used for living quarters for August when one of Sadie and August's daughters and family moved into the log house. Corrugated metal tops the roof, which displays open eaves. Horizontal board-and-batten clad the walls. The cabin was placed on a concrete foundation around 1997 and a small open gable porch entry added at this time; corrugated metal roofing also protects the entry. The porch features wood construction with a plank deck approached by two wood steps. A wood door fronted by a screen door provides ingress to the building. The south and east elevations hold single one-over-one windows. A small cellar entry just above ground level is located off the east wall. An historic exhaust for the original oil stove stands beside the cellar entry. The interior has been remodeled to include a bathroom, washer, and dryer.

¹ Mineral County Historical Society.

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Barn (one contributing building, circa 1904-1921)

A large barn measuring approximately 28 feet north-south by 48 feet east-west stands near the bottom of a ridge, south of the house and one room cabin. It was likely constructed after the log home, based on its rough milled cladding. Corrugated metal tops the gable roof, which displays open eaves. Vertical dimensional rough sawn boards attached to a hand-hewn log frame clad the barn. Two slightly oversized person doors made from vertical boards are positioned at each end of the building's north wall; the western door is a Dutch door. Vertical board paired double doors are centered on the elevation. All the doors exhibit wood headers, large strap hinges, and wood handles. The south elevation holds two vertical board entries, one at each end of the wall; the western entry is a Dutch door. The west wall holds two small six-light fixed windows. Planks near the intersection of the upper wall and gable intersect and within the gable itself have been replaced; the lower planks cover the location of previous loft doors. The east wall holds paired replacement loft doors; vertical boards cover a small square section below the loft doors. Rough sawn lumber covers a small opening immediately below the gable, likely a vent.

The interior of the barn displays hand-hewn trusses with dimensional lumber bracing that supports the roof. The partial hayloft also displays hand-hewn posts and poles topped by a deck of dimensional boards in a board-and-batten arrangement. The lower portion of the barn contains a few individual pens and open space.

Tunnel Entrance/Original Cistern (one contributing site, circa 1904)

Although mostly collapsed, the original tunnel excavated to locate a spring and the trail that led to it lie just west of the barn. This spring fed the original cistern. The tunnel collapsed further in 1994 when farm machinery drove over part of it. Water still emanates from the spring, though yielding a much lower flow than the newer spring that feeds the 1965-constructed cistern (described below).

Root Cellar (one contributing structure, circa 1904)

A root cellar built into the slope of a nearby ridge west of the barn features pole framing and stacked pole sidewalls. Poles laid horizontally overlaid with sod comprises the upper roof structure. Horizontal boards seal the entry and prevent ingress. This resource likely dates to the same period as the log house, cabin, and barn.

Remnant Orchard (one contributing site, circa 1904)

Seven apple trees that date to the original occupation of the property by August and Sadie stand dispersed between the house, one room cabin, modern hay shed, and barn. Fifteen trees remained in the 1970s. The orchard originally boasted 50 trees that included apples, cherries, and plums.²

² Homestead Claim Report for August Swanson, H.E. #2774, Lolo National Forest, Missoula Land District, June 29, 1910.

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Modern Hayshed (one noncontributing structure, 2012)

A modern frame hay shed constructed in 2012 stands in the location of the original wagon shed. The hay shed measures about 50 feet east-west by 43 feet north-south and is constructed from 4-inch by 4-inch and 2-inch by 2-inch lumber and topped with a gable roof covered with ribbed metal roofing.

Modern Tractor Shed (one noncontributing structure, 2005)

A modern open shed that measures about 30 feet square stands north of the barn. Constructed in 2005 using 4-inch by 4-inch posts with cross bracing, the shed is covered by a gable roof topped with corrugated metal sheeting.

Outhouse (one noncontributing building, 2015)

A modern outhouse constructed to emulate the original on the property stands west of the modern tractor shed. The outhouse consists of vertical board siding protected by a gable roof topped with corrugated metal. Open gables covered with mesh allows air flow. A wood panel door painted red provides access through the north wall.

Cistern and Overflow (one contributing structure, circa 1965)

A cistern and overflow lie 25 feet southeast and uphill from the barn. The cistern consists of a large diameter vertical concrete pipe with lid, and small diameter partially buried PVC pipe that leads to an open circular rubber basin. The water originates from a spring located one mile northwest on Whiskey Ridge. The spring originally supplied the nearby town of Quartz. Clyde Smith, who lived on the Swanson Homestead after August and Sadie Swanson, diverted the spring to the homestead around 1960 after applying for water rights. The line was later buried.

Integrity

The integrity of the Swanson Homestead is fair to good. Several of the original resources remain including the house, barn, and cellar. The small one room cabin built in 1921 also remains, representing when August moved out of the homestead house to allow his daughter and her family to occupy the larger dwelling. Integrity of location is very strong. The remaining buildings stand in their original locations. Integrity of setting, feeling, and association are also quite strong as the valley where the homestead sits remains virtually unchanged since when August and Sadie laid down roots. The remnant apple trees strengthen these aspects of integrity. Integrity of workmanship, design, and materials remains fair to good. Although the homestead house displays a reconstructed front porch and side addition built in the early 2000s, both replaced existing historic features and stayed true to the original build. The recent small open front porch addition to the one room cabin does result in diminished integrity of the building; however, the materials used for the porch addition are sympathetic to the original build and it retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the district. The construction of a modern hayshed and tractor shed, while large, are both open structures that lack the permanence of the house, barn, and one room cabin. The materials used for their construction stayed true to the materials present on the property. Because agricultural activity still occurs on the homestead, the presence of such structures is not unusual and merely reflects the property's continued historic use. Similarly, although the outhouse is of recent construction, the build emulates the design and materials of the original outhouse.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1904-1972

Significant Dates

1904

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

August and Sadie Swanson

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 Swanson Homestead is eligible for listing in the National Register at a local level of significance under criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the Swanson Homestead represents the aspirations of thousands of Montanans who used the existing laws at the time to homestead. The homestead embodies the saga of many who arrived in the state for one objective but later

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embarked upon a new course. Many miners to the area aspired to strike it rich only to find the experience fell short of the dream. Such a realization prompted several to remain in the area for a variety of reasons, albeit, following a different path. Some pursued a homestead, such as August Swanson and his wife, Sadie. The actual act of homesteading the Swanson property, however, only recounts part of the story. The full story relates the narrative of resiliency of August and Sadie Swanson, two determined individuals intent on raising a family in a rural part of Montana during the early decades of the twentieth century. Both overcame hardship and disappointment, which in Sadie's case included finding herself a widow at a young age with two young daughters. Despite the obstacles, they first secured, and then held on to their homestead, marking a progression of the property from homestead to home.

Under Criterion C, the Swanson Homestead gains additional significance as a sound example of early-twentieth century vernacular architecture in rural Mineral County of western Montana. Building materials derived from the surrounding area highlight the homestead. The building cluster reflects the distinct characteristics of the house's log construction followed by construction of the barn and one room cabin using rough milled lumber as that technology became available. The Swanson Homestead represents the construction of choice in rural and forested areas of western Montana during the state's territorial period and into the twentieth century. The steep roofs attest to the heavy snow loads of the area. Well preserved homesteads, while still found, are becoming increasingly scarce as historic buildings are replaced by newer construction. The property continues to reflect a simple vernacular homestead in a setting nearly identical to when the earliest buildings were constructed.

The period of significance begins with the construction of the first building on the property, the house, around 1904. It terminates in 1972, the end of the historic period. By 1972, both Sadie and August Swanson had passed. The property first transferred to their three daughters, and by the 1960s, to daughter Edna and son-in-law, Clyde, who continued management of the property much as Sadie and August did.

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

Mineral County History

Ethnographically, the area of the Swanson Homestead is within the traditional lands of several federally recognized Native American groups currently located in Montana, Idaho, and Washington State. These include the Salish, the Kootenai (Kutenai), the Blackfeet, the Kalispell, the Coeur d'Alene, Gros Ventre, Assiniboine, Chippewa, Cree, and Nez Perce.³

The earliest non-Native American presence in what is now Mineral County occurred with the passage of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Soon after, trappers and traders seeking wealth from the area's natural resources visited the valleys in and around the future Mineral County in the

³ Agnes F. Castronuevo, *A Cultural Resource Survey of the St. Regis Levee Flood Repair Project, Mineral County, Montana*, prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA, 2019, pgs. 6, 7.

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early 1800s.⁴ By the mid-1850s, the United States continued to negotiate treaties with the Native Americans, with terms almost always to the detriment of the latter. The 1855 Hell Gate Treaty resulted in the Pend d'Oreille, Kootenai, and Salish ceding most of their traditional lands to the government, including the area of the Swanson Homestead.⁵

Only three years later, in 1858, John Mullan began construction of his military road from Fort Benton, on the Missouri River, to Walla Walla; difficulties with local Native American groups postponed progress until the following year when Mullan once again undertook his project that passed through Mineral County, eventually completing it in 1862.⁶ An 1894 General Land Office map clearly shows Mullan's efforts only a mile to the east of the future Swanson Homestead. Mullan's road proved an important link to help open the area to miners, and later to settlers: "...in retrospect the Mullan Road, was of great commercial and military importance to the early history of the Far West in general and of Montana in particular."⁷

The pursuit of gold in Montana began in the early 1860s. However, it was not until 1869 with Louis Barrette's discovery at Cedar Creek, about 20 miles north of the Swanson Homestead, that miners began to arrive *en masse*.⁸ Within a year prospectors investigated and organized new mining districts in the nearby drainages to the south, including Meadow Creek, the drainage where the Swanson Homestead sits, and Quartz Creek, just over a mile south of the future location of the Swanson Homestead. Quartz Creek was apparently the more productive of the two, boasting two mining districts, Upper Quartz and Lower Quartz, and two small camps, Oroville and Quartz.⁹ The rise in population of the area resulted in the construction of a new wagon road that connected Moose Creek Ferry, about seven miles southeast of the Swanson Homestead, to Cedar Creek via Meadow Creek, Sun Rise, Windfall Gulch, and Deep Creek. This road allowed a more direct route for freight and stage service to the camps on Quartz, Meadow, and Trout creeks.¹⁰

Placer mining peaked in mid-1870 with an estimated 4,000 prospectors combing the watersheds of Cedar, Trout, Sunrise, Meadow, and Quartz creeks. The 1870 census provides a snapshot of the district, which counted many different ethnicities among its inhabitants: French Canadians

⁴ Mineral County Montana, County History, found at <http://genealogytrails.com/mon/mineral/history.html>, viewed 16 December 2021.

⁵ Allen Mathews, *A Guide to Historic Missoula* (Helena: Montana Historical Society Press, 2002), pgs. 10-11.

⁶ Michael P. Malone and Richard B. Roeder, *Montana, A History of Two Centuries* (Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, second printing 1977), p. 56; Mineral County Montana, County History, found at <http://genealogytrails.com/mon/mineral/history.html>, viewed 16 December 2021.

⁷ Oscar O. Winther, "Early Commercial Importance of the Mullan Road," *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, XLVI (1945): pgs. 22-35.

⁸ Montana Water Resources Board, *Water Resources Survey, Mineral and Sanders Counties* (Helena: Montana Water Resources Board), p. 10.

⁹ Tim Light and Mary C. Horstman. *Inventory and Evaluation: Cedar-Quartz Historic Mining District, Ninemile & Superior Ranger Districts, Lolo National Forest, 96-LL-SO-2*, Lolo National Forest Heritage Program, 1996, p. 18.

¹⁰ Light and Horstman, p. 18.

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(313), Irish (251), English (49), French (45), Chinese (30), American Indian (10), and African Americans (7).¹¹ The Cedar-Quartz placer heyday ended very quickly although mining continued in the area. Much of the population moved to the next promising strike as gold continued to be found farther west. The 1880 census listed only 265 people in the area.¹²

As the placers played out in the district, drift mining, and then hydraulic mining moved in to fill the void.¹³ Such endeavors were generally associated with those able to afford the more expensive technology, generally undertaken by partnerships and flume companies.¹⁴ Additional water rights and placer claims became available as placer miners left the area allowing for increased availability of land for reservoir and dam construction and flume rights-of-way for hydraulic mining.¹⁵ The earliest flume constructed in the Cedar-Quartz mining district occurred on Cedar Creek in 1871 with its operation lasting until 1876. Closer to the future location of the Swanson Homestead, Allen Boice noted the potential for hydraulic mining in Quartz Creek, less than a mile to the south.¹⁶ Quartz Creek hosted two major flume operations, one at the mouth of Quartz in July 1872 and one five miles above the mouth of Quartz; a third flume on the creek proved less successful, its size and location unknown.¹⁷ By 1876, the majority of hydraulic operations ceased allowing Chinese miners to return to the area to rework old ground along with the few who remained to continue working small-sale placer operations.

The presence of the Mullan Road greatly abetted those who travelled through the Clark Fork area, whether to settle or seek their fortune mining. Much of the early valley farming in the area along the Clark Fork focused on supplying meat and produce to those still seeking gold. In many cases, some that realized a poor return on their time and investment trying to strike it rich instead found the area appealing to settle.¹⁸

Settlement in western Montana gathered steam with the entry of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1883. The initial line ran along the present route of Highway 200 from Missoula, and then to Arlee, Plains, Thompson Falls, and into Idaho. A second line was soon built from St. Regis, Montana to Wallace, Idaho in 1890.¹⁹ However, the construction of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway (the Milwaukee Road) served as a more direct catalyst to settlement in

¹¹ Light and Horstman, p. 19.

¹² Mineral County Historical Society, *Mineral County History* (Mineral County Historical Society, 2004), p. 4.

¹³ Drift mining employed the use of shafts and tunnels to more readily access gold-bearing deposits.

¹⁴ Light and Horstman, p. 22.

¹⁵ Light and Horstman, p. 22.

¹⁶ Light and Horstman, p. 22.

¹⁷ Light and Horstman, p. 23.

¹⁸ Allen Mathews, *A Guide to Historic Missoula* (Helena: Montana Historical Society Press, 2002), pgs 17-18; S.T. Harding, *Irrigation Development in Montana*. Montana Agricultural College Experiment Station, Bulletin No 103. Prepared under cooperative agreement between Irrigation Investigations, Office of Experiment Stations, U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, 1915, p. 215.

¹⁹ Erika Karuzas, *Section 106 Review: Sunrise Fire Salvage Project*, Lolo National Forest Heritage Program, 2018, p. 10.

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Mineral County. From Harlowton, the Milwaukee built southwesterly toward Butte. It then progressed west through the Deer Lodge Valley and then followed the Clark Fork west toward Idaho, a route that generally paralleled the Mullan Road, running only a short distance east of the Swanson Homestead.²⁰ With the last spike driven at Gold Creek, Montana in 1909, the Milwaukee extended all the way to the Pacific Ocean. By 1916, the Milwaukee made the jump to electrification, the first long-distance rail span in the United States to do so. An electrical substation was constructed at Tarkio, just southeast of the Swanson Homestead. A cable bridge that crossed the Clark Fork was constructed around 1906-1908 at Quartz, just a mile east of the Swanson Homestead; the bridge allowed movement from the Northern Pacific tracks across the river to Tarkio for the construction of the Milwaukee Road.²¹ The completion of the Milwaukee Road brought increased settlement in those areas it crossed, including in Mineral County.

In 1876, Congress created the Office of Special Agent in the Department of Agriculture to assess the quality and conditions of the forests. Five years later, the office moved to the Division of Forestry and in 1891, the Forest Reserve Act passed, an act that authorized the President to designate public lands in the West into Forest Reserves. The Department of the Interior oversaw these reserves until 1905 when they transferred to the Department of Agriculture's nascent U.S. Forest Service under the direction of Gifford Pinchot. With the transfer, the Federal lands acquired a new name, National Forests.²²

Timber assumed a role as a second economic driver in Mineral County during this period. The construction of the railroads along with the need for timber at the Butte mines accelerated the harvest of lumber from forests across western Montana.²³ However, the presence of the Forest Service didn't always result in the legal harvesting of timber. Mill towns sprang up to support the lumber industry including Superior and St. Regis, west of the Swanson Homestead, and Lothrop to the east. Loggers supplied many of the smaller mills in the county. With the entry of larger mills, such as the Anaconda Lumber Company's mill in St. Regis, logs were floated down the Clark Fork. Larger firms established logging camps, some on railcars that allowed movement from location to location.²⁴ Early logging techniques used horses skidding logs to landings for loading on logging chutes or wagons. By the late 1920s, mechanized logging allowed for easier harvest and greater production. The sawmills also contributed lumber toward the construction of flumes for local mines, and of course for nearby towns. The earliest known sawmill near the Swanson Homestead was in Quartz Creek and dated to 1887; another sawmill was packed into the Cedar Creek area in 1889.²⁵ August Swanson, of the Swanson Homestead, reportedly used log chutes to horse skid logs from the homestead to supply logs for the sawmill

²⁰ Michael P. Malone and Richard B. Roeder, *Montana, A History of Two Centuries* (Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, second printing 1977), p. 139.

²¹ No author, *Pictorial History of Mineral County*, (no city, no publisher, no date), no page number.

²² Erika Karuzas, *Section 106 Review: Sunrise Fire Salvage Project*, Lolo National Forest Heritage Program, 2018, p. 11.

²³ Derek Beery, David Strohmaier, and Janene Caywood, *Montana Department of Transportation Clark Fork-7km East of Tarkio Project [BR 9031(13) Control Number 4545]*, 2004, p. 14.

²⁴ Mineral County Historical Society, *Mineral County History* (Mineral County Historical Society, 2004), p. 40.

²⁵ Mineral County Historical Society, *Mineral County History* (Mineral County Historical Society, 2004), p. 35.

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at Rivulet and the Northern Pacific.²⁶ Lumber from the Rivulet sawmill reportedly was used in the construction of the barn at the Swanson Homestead.²⁷

Mining gained a second life in the Cedar-Quartz area with the introduction of mechanized mining in 1886. The presence of the Northern Pacific's main line, completed in 1883, allowed improved transportation and access to heavy mining equipment and power machinery needed to mine lode and lower grade deposits.²⁸ The earliest of these operations occurred on Cedar Creek, the Amador Mine, in 1872.²⁹ The Amador was a significant copper source from 1909 through 1920.³⁰ Closer to the future location of the Swanson Homestead, Meadow Creek reportedly hosted some of the most productive operations from 1909 to 1925.³¹ Some of the largest were the excavations at the mouth of Smith Creek, less than three miles west of the future location of the Swanson Homestead. Investigations on this placer occurred at least by the early 1920s followed by work from the Big Nugget Mining Company in the late 1920s. Mining continued at this location through 1941.³² A former employee who worked for the Big Nugget Mining Company remembered the camp in the late 1930s included a cookhouse, manager's cabin, two bunkhouses, a boom dam, and hydraulic giants.³³ Quartz Creek, the drainage immediately south of the Swanson Homestead, also hosted attempts at this time to recover gold from the landscape using mechanized equipment, but few specifics are known. One camp may have operated near the Mouth of Quartz by the Missoula Placer Mining Company in the early 1900s. Others worked placers to the west up Quartz Creek included placers on Louisiana and Tucker Gulch, the later about just under four miles west of the Swanson Homestead.³⁴ These were generally worked using hydraulic or ground-sluicing methods that necessitated the construction of reservoirs, dams, and flumes.³⁵

A recession that hit a considerable part of the nation in the 1890s proved somewhat muted on much of western Montana, with the latter portion of the decade witnessing an economy powered by the continued need for lumber, improved farming techniques, the presence of the railroad, and the opening of the Flathead Reservation to homesteading.³⁶

²⁶ Richard Gould's grandfather, Clyde Smith, related this to Mr. Gould when he was a child in the 1970s.

²⁷ Richard Gould Personal communication to John Boughton, 17 August 2021.

²⁸ Light and Horstman, p. 24.

²⁹ Mineral County Historical Society, *Mineral County History* (Mineral County Historical Society, 2004), p. 47.

³⁰ Light and Horstman, p. 8.

³¹ Light and Horstman, p. 32.

³² Light and Horstman, p. 32.

³³ Light and Horstman, p. 32. A hydraulic giant is a high pressure mining nozzle.

³⁴ Light and Horstman, p. 35.

³⁵ Ground sluicing is the process of directing water directly over or against a gravel deposit using flumes, or ditches.

³⁶ Derek Beery, David Strohmaier, and Janene Caywood, *Montana Department of Transportation Clark Fork-7km East of Tarkio Project [BR 9031(13) Control Number 4545]*, 2004, p. 14.

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Because of Mineral County's mountainous location, agriculture played only a minor role in its history. Timber dominates both the hillsides and valley floors making farming and raising stock challenging.³⁷ Despite the potential issues of farming and ranching in the county, many tried, mostly through homesteading. The Homestead Act of 1862 allowed U.S. citizens to acquire 160 acres of public land providing they lived on it and made improvements. The Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909 bumped the amount of land one could claim from 160 acres to 320 acres, an amount vitally important to those attempting to homestead in the West.

The year 1910 witnessed the greatest conflagration in U.S. history. Originating in Idaho, a number of smaller fires merged to create an unstoppable inferno. The fire roared to the east pushed by strong winds. A mad scramble ensued for a number of towns' people in the path of the fire, which came perilously close to the Swanson Homestead. Embers blowing ahead of the main fire started hundreds of additional fires. Millions of board feet of timber were lost in the blaze across the Northwest. The fire resulted in the drop of the estimated number of years to log the area of the blaze from 28 years to four years.³⁸

The population of Missoula County continued to grow, mostly within the namesake town itself. The growth of Missoula made many who lived in the western portion of the county feel shortchanged and underrepresented in county decisions. To right this wrong, a vote was held to create Mineral County from the western part of Missoula County, and in 1914, Mineral County formed, with Superior named the temporary seat, later appropriating the role permanently.³⁹

The increasing population in Montana resulted in roads assuming a greater role in travel, not just in the state, but also in Mineral County. However, the ruralness of Mineral County consigned nearly all major road construction to the lower elevations, when possible, often in valley bottoms that paralleled waterways. Limited funding resulted in miles of poor roadway. To assist in road improvement endeavors, the Yellowstone Trail, which closely followed the Mullan Road and Milwaukee Road tracks, received \$30,000 from the Bureau of Public Roads and State Highway Commission for improvements near Alberton, southeast of the Swanson Homestead, in 1916.⁴⁰ Much of the Yellowstone Trail route from Alberton to St. Regis, passing just east of the Swanson Homestead, often meandered between the Clark Fork River and the Northern Pacific tracks. However rough this section of road may have been, it appears it never received pavement despite the service it provided to access the towns north and south of the homestead. In 1923, the Bureau of Public Roads and the State Highway Commission rerouted the Alberton to St. Regis section and in 1926 the Yellowstone Trail was redesignated U.S. Highway 10. During the

³⁷ Montana Water Resources Board, *Water Resources Survey, Mineral and Sanders Counties* (Helena: Montana Water Resources Board), p. 13.

³⁸ Montana Water Resources Board, *Water Resources Survey, Mineral and Sanders Counties* (Helena: Montana Water Resources Board), p. 11.

³⁹ Montana Water Resources Board, *Water Resources Survey, Mineral and Sanders Counties* (Helena: Montana Water Resources Board), p. 13; Mineral County, Montana, found at <https://co.mineral.mt.us/>, accessed 21 December 2012; Margie E. Hahn, *Montana's Mineral County In Retrospect* (Stevensville: Stoneydale Publishing Company, 1997), p. 106.

⁴⁰ Mineral County Historical Society, *Mineral County History* (Mineral County Historical Society, 2004), pgs. 55-56.

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Depression, Works Progress Administration (WPA) crews improved the road between the Missoula County/Mineral County line west to the Montana/Idaho border. Hundreds of Mineral County men worked on the projects. The highway's designation as a strategic route during World War II placed it on the National Defense Highway System in the 1950s.⁴¹ Much of the Yellowstone Trail and Highway 10 were later subsumed by construction of the Interstate Highway System. Interestingly, Mineral County received the first interstate contracts issued in the state for the Tarkio East and West Project and the Tarkio Interchange Bridge.⁴²

The onset of the Great Depression hit much of Montana hard, including Mineral County. The downturn in the economy though, brought about a minor boom in the Cedar-Quartz mining district as the area witnessed around 300 prospectors combing the drainages to work the stream bottoms. A few companies resurrected old works, including the Big Nugget on Meadow Creek, less than three miles from the Swanson Homestead.⁴³ Most of these operations occurred high in the mountains, toward the Bitterroot Divide.⁴⁴ Some prospectors supplemented their incomes by any means possible, including bootlegging. Aid also arrived with the injection of Federal money and work projects, including the roadway work mentioned above, that contributed significantly to both the nation's and Montana's rebound. Montana ranked second in terms of monetary assistance from 1933 to 1939; residents received \$710 per person with another \$264 per person received in loans.⁴⁵

The closest town to the Swanson Homestead was Quartz, less than ½ mile to the northeast. Little remains of the town today except for the cemetery. Quartz served the mining population of the area, and its post office was believed one of the oldest in Mineral County.⁴⁶ Tarkio, about 2 ½ miles southeast would also likely have been a location visited by the Swanson family in the early years of the homestead. Tarkio represented one of the earliest farming communities in the area. Originally called Nemote, the town's name changed with the arrival of the Milwaukee Road and likely received its new and lasting sobriquet from the railroad workers, many who harkened from Tarkio, Missouri. Tarkio also served as the location of a Milwaukee Road substation when the railway transitioned to electricity.⁴⁷

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Sadie (nee Donally) Swanson, born in 1869, hailed from Upper Blackville, New Brunswick, Canada.⁴⁸ She immigrated to the United States in 1887, moved to Montana in 1891, and married

⁴¹ Mineral County Historical Society, *Mineral County History* (Mineral County Historical Society, 2004), p. 56.

⁴² Mineral County Historical Society, *Mineral County History* (Mineral County Historical Society, 2004), p. 599.

⁴³ Light and Horstman, p. 40.

⁴⁴ Light and Horstman, p. 29.

⁴⁵ Michael P. Malone and Richard B. Roeder, *Montana, A History of Two Centuries* (Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, second printing 1977), p. 229.

⁴⁶ Mineral County Historical Society, *Mineral County History* (Mineral County Historical Society, 2004), p. 16.

⁴⁷ Mineral County Historical Society, *Mineral County History* (Mineral County Historical Society, 2004), p. 27.

⁴⁸ Standard Certificate of Death, State of Montana for Sadie Esther Swanson, 1 March 1948.

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her first husband, Laughlin McDonald, in 1893 in Missoula.⁴⁹ Sadie's union with McDonald resulted in the birth of Alice and Lachie (also spelled Lauchie) McDonald.⁵⁰ The union proved short, however. Laughlin passed away in 1897 at the young age of just less than 24 after surgery necessitated by a mining injury near Quartz.⁵¹ The loss of her husband proved difficult and Sadie contested the cause for his passing attributing it to the care of the physicians, not the accident. A post-mortem was conducted and a jury summoned to hear the facts; the jury found the physicians not culpable for Laughlin's demise.⁵²

Little is known regarding how Sadie and her two children managed after Laughlin's death. Much of Sadie's family, however, lived in the area and Laughlin's injury occurred at the mine of Sadie's brother, suggesting Sadie and the kids stayed in the Quartz area, with some of her family, possibly her brother.⁵³ Interestingly, a notice in the September 22, 1899 edition of *The Missoulian* penned by C.E. Donally (presumably Sadie's brother) stated that if the heirs or executors of Laughlin failed to pay half of the recent improvements he (Donally) made on Laughlin's property within 90 days of the notice, the heirs' interest would revert to Donally.⁵⁴ Such obstacles demonstrated the resiliency of Sadie and illustrate that the Swanson Homestead is as much the story of Sadie raising her young family and starting over in rural Montana as it is the story of her second husband, August.⁵⁵

August Swanson was born in Sweden in November of 1863 and immigrated to the United States in 1887.⁵⁶ By 1896, August was working his placer in the Cedar-Quartz mining district. On one visit to Missoula he reported, "...all of the miners on Quartz Crceek (sic) have completed their clean ups and that all have paid big returns.⁵⁷ The newspaper further reported, "Mr. Swanson has done well this season, and expects big returns next season, as he was doing a great deal of dead work this year."

⁴⁹ United States 1910 Census; State of Montana, County of Missoula Marriage Certificate for Laughlin McDonald and Sadie E. Donally, 29 July 1893; "Long Illness Fatal to Matron," *The Billings Gazette*, 29 February 1948, p. 11.

⁵⁰ United States 1910 Census.

⁵¹ "M'Donald's Death," *The Missoulian*, 25 January 1898, p. 1; Laughlin J. McDonald, Find a Grave Index, found at <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/45803217:60525?tid=&pid=&queryId=ad8b0e31a37ed8c71bd4fc5ffe569bcc&phsrc=EAF1231&phstart=successSource>, accessed 28 December 2021.

⁵² "M'Donald's Death," *The Missoulian*, 25 January 1898, p. 1.

⁵³ "M'Donald's Death," *The Missoulian*, 25 January 1898, p. 1.

⁵⁴ "Notice to Co-Owners," *The Missoulian*, 22 September 1899, p. 5.

⁵⁵ Sadie likely spoke and read English better than August, a decided advantage for an unmarried woman raising children in rural Montana. Sadie's ability to navigate difficult financial issues is illustrated by her application for disability payments for August after he lost vision in one eye working on the Northern Pacific. Sadie appears "to have been at the minimum, the clerical brains of the partnership." Richard Gould, personal communication to John Boughton, 6 January 2022.

⁵⁶ United States 1910 Census; "Deaths and Funerals," *The Daily Missoulian*, 18 February 1948, p. 8. Although August's death certificate lists his birth in 1865, the majority of sources cite a date of 1863.

⁵⁷ "Personal," *The Daily Missoulian*, 1 November 1896, p. 4.

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Although no information exists about where Sadie met August, that both lived in the Quartz area suggests knowledge of one another when Sadie was married to Laughlin. Regardless, two years after Laughlin's passing, Sadie married August in March of 1899.⁵⁸ The family continued to live in the Quartz area.⁵⁹ The general address provided in the 1900 census precludes knowing the exact location but lists August as a "Miner (Placer)," not a farmer. August held a mining claim up (west) Quartz Creek at the time. Although the Swanson Homestead house was constructed by at least 1904, it is possible it may have been built slightly earlier. If so, it poses the possibility of August and Sadie travelling back and forth between the homestead house and the mining cabin. The 1900 census indicates that regardless of the specific location of their residence, August and Sadie owned the property outright. In addition to August, Sadie, Alice, and Lachie, two "employees" lived with the family, Henry Nelson and Salvia Thompson. The presence of Mr. Nelson and Mr. Thompson certainly suggests August may have had help working the placer. Both men, especially, Mr. Thompson, remained in contact with August and Sadie for much of their lives.

August demonstrated his belief in the success of mining through his continual acquisition of mining interests in the area. In October of 1900, August and Frank Schroeder were credited as the locators of the Sunrise claim.⁶⁰ That same year, in December, August, along with "K. Salverson and Salve Thompson" inherited an interest in the Nelson, Last Chance, and Louisiana placer claims.⁶¹ The next year, in 1901, August, Henry, and Sali (sic) acquired the Center and Peters placer claims in Missoula County along with the water rights.⁶² August followed these acquisitions up in 1903, with a 1/6 purchase in the Stockholm placer claim on Quartz Creek, four miles west of the Clark Fork.⁶³

Mining wasn't the sole preoccupation of the family as they left Quartz on occasion to travel, though mining appeared to never be far from August's thoughts. On September 24, 1903, *The Daily Missoulian* reported: "Gust Swanson and family of Quartz are in the city for a few days. Mr. Swanson is operating a placer property six miles from the town of Quartz and reports this season's cleanup so far as better than that of previous seasons."⁶⁴

The amount of success August found in mining remains unknown, though in all likelihood he was underwhelmed by his successes. In 1904, the family opted to pursue what they hoped to be a more stable future based on homesteading, not minerals. That year proved eventful for August and Sadie. On June 2, August filed a homestead entry for 160 acres near Quartz, the site of the nominated Swanson Homestead property.⁶⁵ Only six months later, the couple welcomed

⁵⁸ State of Montana, county of Missoula Marriage Certificate for Gust Swanson and Sadie E. MacDonald, 17 March 1899.

⁵⁹ United States 1900 Census.

⁶⁰ "Filed for Record," *The Missoulian*, 21 October 1900, p. 3.

⁶¹ "Filed for Record," *The Missoulian*, 27 December 1900, p. 6.

⁶² "Filed for Record," *The Missoulian*, 27 August 1901, p. 5.

⁶³ "Local Brevities," *The Daily Missoulian*, 2 September 1903, p. 3.

⁶⁴ "Local Brevities," *The Daily Missoulian*, 24 September 1903, p. 3.

⁶⁵ "Local Brevities," *The Missoulian*, 2 June 1904, p. 3.

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daughter Edna to the fold that already included Alice and Lachie.⁶⁶ Around this time, some of the buildings that now occupy the property were constructed.⁶⁷ Edna was the first of the family, but not the last, born in the newly built house. The earliest construction efforts focused on the log house and likely the root cellar, followed later by the barn and then the one room cabin. The large house received praise as "...one of the best residences in this part of the country."⁶⁸ The orchard, of which several trees remain, was likely planted around this time too. A wagon shed and blacksmith shop also stood on the property; however, nothing remains of these original features. Water was supplied by a nearby mountain spring that drained to a cistern August built.

The family undertook raising several crops. In addition to the apples, other fruits that garnered their attention included plums and cherries. The orchard totaled 50 trees. Sadie and August planted a garden of about two acres in size and also had a berry patch. The garden proved successful enough that it "...kept the family with two children in school ever since the first year."⁶⁹ Provisions obtained from gardening were canned for future consumption. Chickens yielded ample eggs, enough that excess was sold to neighbors. Goats apparently factored into the animals kept at the homestead as a family story relates a frisky billy goat head butting an unsuspecting August in his derriere.⁷⁰ Other animals included two horses, two colts, and two hogs.⁷¹ August helped make ends meet by "...always working in the immediate vicinity, hauling, or hauling ties."⁷²

Hay grown in the surrounding fields and stored in the barn loft provided fare for the milk cow in winter (some of the early horse drawn machinery remains in the possession of August and Sadie's descendants). Much of the Sadie's and August's property was "cut over" before the homestead claim was filed. The clearing cost an average of \$20 per acre, and the land value after clearing averaged \$40 per acre when used for cereal crops and \$50-60 per acre when used for gardening.⁷³

⁶⁶ Montana Birth Index, 1870-1986 for Edna Swanson, certificate number 501; "Personals," *The Daily Missoulian*, 1 January 1905, p. 6; "Quartz," *The Daily Missoulian*, 15 January 1905, p. 6.

⁶⁷ A homestead report for the Swanson property indicates settlement occurred in 1905; however, the homestead entry was filed in June of 1904, suggesting the construction of the house occurred soon after. Homestead Claim Report for August Swanson, H.E. #2774, Lolo National Forest, Missoula Land District, June 29, 1910; "Local Brevities," *The Missoulian*, 2 June 1904, p. 3.

⁶⁸ Homestead Claim Report for August Swanson, H.E. #2774, Lolo National Forest, Missoula Land District, June 29, 1910.

⁶⁹ Homestead Claim Report for August Swanson, H.E. #2774, Lolo National Forest, Missoula Land District, June 29, 1910.

⁷⁰ Richard Gould, personal communication to John Boughton, 6 January 2022.

⁷¹ Homestead Claim Report for August Swanson, H.E. #2774, Lolo National Forest, Missoula Land District, June 29, 1910.

⁷² Homestead Claim Report for August Swanson, H.E. #2774, Lolo National Forest, Missoula Land District, June 29, 1910.

⁷³ Homestead Claim Report for August Swanson, H.E. #2774, Lolo National Forest, Missoula Land District, June 29, 1910.

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On June 26, 1910, August filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof to establish claim to his homestead property.⁷⁴ August now referred to himself as a farmer, suggesting that while he may have continued some mining, agriculture served as his primary focus.⁷⁵ That same year marked the “Big Burn.” The inferno’s encroachment forced August, Sadie, Edna, pulling the milk cow behind, to seek shelter in the spring tunnel as the fire approached. Fortuitously, an early August snow protected the homestead from the encroaching fire.⁷⁶ This tunnel was excavated into the hillside south of the barn to tap a spring. Although the tunnel has partially collapsed, the path that led to it remains. Three years later, on June 24, 1913, August received his Homestead patent.⁷⁷ August’s receipt of his patent was newsworthy as illustrated by a report of his travels to Superior: “August Swanson of Quartz was a Superior visitor last Thursday. Mr. Swanson received a patent on his homestead from Uncle Sam not long ago.”⁷⁸ August and Sadie’s future son-in-law related a story of August drinking homemade beer under the apple trees one summer during Prohibition. With suds covering his mustache, August exclaimed with his Swedish accent, “BOY, THAT’S A GOODA STUFF!” Similar words likely passed his lips upon receipt of the patent.⁷⁹

A 1910 report filed by the Lolo National Forest regarding Sadie and August’s homestead note, “Claim is not used in any way not contemplated by homestead law.” The report further stated, “Good faith of claimant is unquestionable.”⁸⁰

August and Sadie weren’t the only family members who worked hard on the homestead. In June of 1910, the Missoula County examining board recognized Alice, now about 15 years old, as having passed the requirements necessary for her to enter high school.⁸¹ Undoubtedly, Alice spent many hours studying in the house on the homestead. As Alice grew older, she travelled and visited friends and family though she always returned to Quartz and the Swanson Homestead.⁸² However, in December of 1912, Alice married Owen Lewis marking her departure from the homestead to live with Owen in Missoula.⁸³ The union apparently was short-lived as in May of 1915, Alice commenced divorce proceedings against Owen alleging lack of support for her and her daughter.⁸⁴ Six months later, Alice assumed the position of postmaster at

⁷⁴ “Notice for Publication,” *The Daily Missoulian*, 26 June 1910, p. 22.

⁷⁵ United States 1910 Census.

⁷⁶ Richard Gould, personal communication to John Boughton, 30 November 2021 and 6 January 2022. Edna related this story to Richard Gould when he was a child.

⁷⁷ United States patent, patent number 343252.

⁷⁸ “Superior,” *The Daily Missoulian*, 25 June 1916, p. 7.

⁷⁹ Richard Gould, personal communication to John Boughton, 6 January 2022.

⁸⁰ Homestead Claim Report for August Swanson, H.E. #2774, Lolo National Forest, Missoula Land District, June 29, 1910.

⁸¹ “Results Of Test Announced,” *The Missoulian*, 15 July 1910, p. 2.

⁸² “Iron Mountain,” *The Missoulian*, 25 May 1912, p. 10.

⁸³ “McDonald-Lewis,” *The Missoulian*, 29 December 1912, p. 17.

⁸⁴ “Asks Divorce And Alimony,” *The Daily Missoulian*, 23 May 1915, p. 7.

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Quartz.⁸⁵ By 1918, Alice changed jobs and worked at the Northern Pacific Railroad Station in Rivulet, just a few miles south of Quartz.⁸⁶ Alice's industriousness extended to her ownership and operation of a restaurant in Superior as well as a serving as a cook for the Diamond Match lumber mill cook shack.⁸⁷

Like her sister, Lauchie also did well in school progressing to the next grade the same year as her sister.⁸⁸ At the age of 18, Lauchie married Roy Albert Phillips in Quartz on December 30th, 1914.⁸⁹ Roy Phillips worked as forest ranger and witnessed the "Big Burn" of 1910 firsthand.⁹⁰ The marriage ushered another daughter out of the Swanson Homestead.⁹¹ Lauchie's educational pursuits led her to teach at the nearby Quartz school for a time, about a mile from the Swanson Homestead. In 1917, the difficulty of raising offspring during the early twentieth century was realized when Lauchie and Roy lost an infant son. Sadie attended the service in Missoula.⁹²

In 1918, Salve Thomasen named both Sadie and August as witnesses to his homestead claim in Section 1, T14N R26W; this likely is the same "Salve" August knew through his earlier mining ventures in 1900.⁹³ Salve's pursuit of a homestead suggests he too, like August before him, found mining less profitable than anticipated.

August and Sadie continued to live on the homestead in 1920, along with their daughter Edna and granddaughter Blanche, Alice's daughter.⁹⁴ Alice was remarried to William Fletcher by 1928 and lived in Superior suggesting Blanche's stay at the Swanson Homestead was short-lived.⁹⁵ At this point, August appears to have embraced farming full-time as no reference to any of his mineral-related properties was noted in the newspapers. Although farming became the main-stay, August participated in some side work including skidding logs in wood chutes from the nearby hills, likely destined for the sawmill in Rivulet.⁹⁶ The family continued to stay in

⁸⁵ "Postmaster At Quartz," *The Daily Missoulian*, 28 November 1915, p. 5.

⁸⁶ "At a Glance," *The Daily Missoulian*, 30 July 1818, p. 2.

⁸⁷ Richard Gould, personal communication to John Boughton, 6 January 2021.

⁸⁸ "Results Of Test Announced," *The Missoulian*, 15 July 1910, p. 2.

⁸⁹ State of Montana, County of Mineral, Marriage Certificate between Albert LeRay Phillips and Lauchie May McDonald, filed 2 January 1915.

⁹⁰ Timothy Egan, *The Big Burn, Teddy Roosevelt and the Fire That Saved America*, (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2009), p. 189.

⁹¹ United States 1920 Census.

⁹² "Funeral of a Child," *The Daily Missoulian*, 23 October 1917, p. 2; "Home News," *The Mineral Independent*, 25 October 1917, p. 12.

⁹³ "Notice For Publication," *The Mineral Independent*, 31 January 1918, p. 5. The General Land Office records indicate Salve's homestead sat in Section 2, not Section 1 as reported in the newspaper.

⁹⁴ United States 1920 Census.

⁹⁵ "Superior Society," *The Sunday Missoulian*, 15 April 1928, p. 24; United States 1930 Census.

⁹⁶ Richard Gould, personal communication to John Boughton, 24 April 2022.

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touch with one another with Sadie often visiting daughter Alice.⁹⁷ Sadie also frequently visited Missoula.⁹⁸

Time at the homestead included relaxation, sometimes in the form of playing cards, whiling away the cold winter nights. Two pot belly stoves ducted to a common brick chimney kept the house warm in winter. One night while Sadie played cards with daughter Mary, a chimney fire erupted. The fire was luckily extinguished, but the damage proved severe enough that the chimney required removal and replacement.⁹⁹ Such events illustrate the potential dangers of life in rural Montana during the early part of the twentieth century.

During the 1920s, several events transpired at the homestead. In 1923, Edna married Clyde Smith; a photograph exists of them standing in front of the house the day of the wedding.¹⁰⁰ Edna's marriage signaled the last of the daughters to move out. In 1927, an accident that could have proven far worse than it did involved August working in the hay loft of the barn. August fell through the loft door onto a manger, which resulted in a skull fracture. He was taken to the Superior hospital to receive stitches and then moved to the hospital in Missoula.¹⁰¹

In 1928, Sadie's brother, Charles, passed away.¹⁰² Much of Sadie's family, including Charles, lived near August and Sadie. His passing undoubtedly proved difficult. The same year, in June, Sadie's daughter, Lauchie, fractured her hip during an automobile accident, again causing concern for Sadie and August.¹⁰³

Countering the negative occurrences of the year, the Swanson Homestead stood as a bastion of promise for better things. This included the arrival of Edna and Clyde's twin sons, born in the living room of August and Sadie's house.¹⁰⁴ A doctor from Missoula arrived the following day to ensure the health of the new family members.¹⁰⁵ The decade also marked continual family get-togethers, with August and Sadie often venturing to Superior to visit family.¹⁰⁶ Superior

⁹⁷ "Superior Shorts," *The Daily Missoulian*, 14 March 1922, p. 6; "Superior," *The Daily Missoulian*, 27 November 1922, p. 3. Many references to Sadie visiting her daughters appear in the newspapers.

⁹⁸ "Superior," *The Daily Missoulian*, 15 December 1921, p. 8; "Local Briefs," *The Sunday Missoulian*, 2 July 1922, p. 3; "Personal Mention," *The Daily Missoulian*, 1 December 1923; "Local Briefs," *The Sunday Missoulian*, 21 June 1925, p. 6; "Local Briefs," *The Daily Missoulian*, 17 April 1925, p. 8.

⁹⁹ Richard Gould, personal communication to John Boughton, 6 January 2021.

¹⁰⁰ State of Montana, County of Mineral, Marriage Certificate between Clyde Smith and Edna Parsons Swanson, filed 26 March 1923.

¹⁰¹ "Farmer Seriously Injured," *The Mineral Independent*, 21 July 1927, p. 1; the trap door to the manger remains a menace to this day. Richard Gould, personal communication to John Boughton, 6 January 2022.

¹⁰² "Charles E. Donally Of Quartz Is Dead," *The Daily Missoulian*, 17 April 1928, p. 7; "Superior," *The Daily Missoulian*, 23 April 1928, p. 5.

¹⁰³ "Superior," *The Daily Missoulian*, 30 June 1928, p. 7.

¹⁰⁴ Richard Gould, personal communication to John Boughton, 22 November 2021.

¹⁰⁵ Richard Gould, personal communication to John Boughton, 22 November 2021.

¹⁰⁶ "Superior Society," *The Sunday Missoulian*, 28 October 1928, p. 29.

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appears to have been the preferred choice for gatherings.¹⁰⁷ Sadie also often enjoyed travelling with her daughters to Missoula.¹⁰⁸ Through the years and through the innumerable visits, the homestead continued to welcome back August and Sadie.

By 1930, August and Sadie stayed at the homestead and continued to work it as a farm.¹⁰⁹ By this time, if not earlier, locals began referring to the homestead as the “Swanson ranch.”¹¹⁰ Despite working the property, certain periods required August garnering outside employment. Once such instance occurred when he worked for the Northern Pacific Railroad. August likely sought employment with the Northern Pacific to supplement the farm income or possibly as a change of pace from the ridged schedule farm work dictated. During his employment with the railroad, August sustained a serious eye injury that resulted in a loss of vision in the eye. Sadie applied for and received disability for August from the railroad for the injury.¹¹¹

As the decade progressed, trips to Missoula for medical reasons increased. In October 1936, August travelled to Missoula for an undisclosed medical appointment.¹¹² In May of 1937, Sadie underwent a hospital procedure, after which she convalesced at the home of her daughter, Alice.¹¹³ Alice’s daughter also stayed at her mother’s house during this period, possibly to assist with Sadie’s recuperation. August of 1939 witnessed August once again travelling to Missoula for treatment.¹¹⁴ Despite the medical travel, Sadie and August continued their trips from the homestead to visit family.¹¹⁵

August remained on the homestead as the calendar rolled over to 1940. His daughter Edna, son-in-law Clyde, and their family now also lived on the homestead.¹¹⁶ To make room for Edna’s family, August moved into the smaller one room cabin south of the main house where he lived the remainder of his days.¹¹⁷ August had retired from farming and the Northern Pacific by this time listing his occupation in the 1940 census as “age pension.”¹¹⁸ In April of 1940, August once again was admitted to the hospital where he spent several weeks.¹¹⁹ That August had

¹⁰⁷ “Superior Society,” *The Daily Missoulian*, 10 December 1928, p. 5; “Superior,” *The Daily Missoulian*, 13 July 1929, p. 5; “Superior,” *The Sunday Missoulian*, 5 October 1930, p. 12.

¹⁰⁸ “Superior Society,” *The Sunday Missoulian*, 28 October 1928, p. 29.

¹⁰⁹ United States 1930 Census.

¹¹⁰ “Quartz,” *The Mineral Independent*, p. 5

¹¹¹ Richard Gould, personal communication to John Boughton, 22 November 2021.

¹¹² “Local Briefs,” *The Daily Missoulian*, 24 October 1936, p. 9.

¹¹³ “Local Briefs,” *The Daily Missoulian*, 5 May 1937, p. 5; “Superior,” *The Daily Missoulian*, 15 May 1937, p. 6.

¹¹⁴ “At the Hospitals,” *The Daily Missoulian*, 30 August 1939; p. 5.

¹¹⁵ “Superior,” *The Daily Missoulian*, 19 September 1932, p. 8; “Local Briefs,” *The Daily Missoulian*, 29 October 1931, p. 5.

¹¹⁶ United States 1940 Census. Edna and Clyde moved to the Swanson Homestead in 1938. Richard Gould, personal communication to John Boughton, 22 November 2021.

¹¹⁷ Richard Gould, personal communication to John Boughton, 13 December 2021.

¹¹⁸ United States 1940 Census.

¹¹⁹ “At the Hospitals,” *The Daily Missoulian*, 17 April 1940, p. 10.

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become more associated with railroad work than farming by this time was indicated by the news brief that described him as, "...retired Northern Pacific railroad worker...". In April of 1943, August injured himself in a fall at the homestead.¹²⁰ Undaunted, he returned to the homestead and Edna's family. Health issues arose once more in March of 1946 when August was again admitted to the hospital.¹²¹ During his later years, August experienced dementia, often walking to the nearby town of Quartz at night. August passed away on February 17, 1948, in Superior.¹²² He is buried in Missoula.¹²³

By 1940, Sadie apparently lived for a period with a daughter in Idaho, possibly due to Sadie's health.¹²⁴ A few months later, however, in September, Edna, Clyde, and Sadie visited Alice in Superior where Sadie remained after Edna and Clyde returned to Quartz.¹²⁵ Sadie remained in Superior for several months, visiting the homestead at times, and August travelling to Superior.¹²⁶ Sadie appears to have stayed in Superior for several years, though by 1944, she lived with daughter Lauchie in Billings, where she passed away on February 28, 1948, only 11 days after the passing of August.¹²⁷ Sadie is also buried in Missoula.¹²⁸ The passing of August and Sadie "...marks the roll call for the last of the Quartz district's pioneers."¹²⁹

After August and Sadie's passing, Edna, Clyde and their family continued to live at the homestead until around 1987.¹³⁰ Similar to his father-in-law, Clyde was a jack of all trades gaining employment in a number of fields through his life including working at sawmills, service stations, and driving buses. The work outside the homestead supplemented their farming life that like August and Sadie, included raising hay for the milk cows, chickens, eggs and apples. Also similar to Sadie and August's experience, the homestead served Clyde and Edna as their home base, a welcome refuge after a hard day's work. Grandson Richard remembers playing horseshoes with his grandfather at the homestead after Clyde turned 90. Edna and Clyde's last child, Mary, left the homestead in 1957.¹³¹

After Sadie and August's deaths, the property passed to Alice, Lauchie, and Edna. Around the mid-1960's, Alice and Lauchie deeded the property to Edna and Clyde. Clyde in turn deeded the

¹²⁰ "Quartz," *The Mineral Independent*, 8 April 1943, p. 1.

¹²¹ "Hospital Patients," *The Sunday Missoulian*, 17 March 1946, p. 8.

¹²² Standard Certificate of Death for August Swanson, filed 17 February 1948.

¹²³ "Funeral Services Held For Swanson," *The Mineral Independent*, 26 February 1948, p. 1.

¹²⁴ "Quartz," *The Mineral Independent*, 4 July 1940, p. 1.

¹²⁵ "Quartz," *The Mineral Independent*, 19 September 1940, p. 1.

¹²⁶ "Quartz," *The Mineral Independent*, 24 October 1940, p. 1.

¹²⁷ "Personals," *The Mineral Independent*, 24 June 1943, p. 1; "Superior," *The Mineral Independent*, 13 April 1944, p. 1; "Funeral Services For Mrs. S. Swanson," *The Mineral Independent*, 4 March 1948, p. 1.

¹²⁸ "Long Illness Fatal to Matron," *The Billings Gazette*, 29 February, p.11.

¹²⁹ "Obituary O Mrs. August Swanson," *The Mineral Independent*, 11 March 1948, p. 1.

¹³⁰ Clyde applied for water rights and diverted the spring water to the Swanson Homestead around 1960. Richard Gould, personal communication to John Boughton, 13 December 2021.

¹³¹ Richard Gould, personal communication to John Boughton, 13 December 2021.

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property to his daughter, Mary Jo and his grandchildren Richard, Brent, Guy, and Robin as tenants in common in the late 1980s. Mary Jo deeded her share of the property to the grandchildren.

Today, the Swanson Homestead remains in the hands of Sadie and August's descendants. The homestead and the surrounding area look much as it did when occupied by Sadie and August when they started their life together raising three girls in rural Montana. Some changes have occurred through the years, but August and Sadie's relatives continue to care for and hold dear the property loved by their great grandparents.¹³²

Within Mineral County, the Swanson Homestead stands as a testament to those individuals who came to the area with one objective only to later reassess and push forward following a different path. After August and Sadie first established their homestead, August continued to pursue the possibility of a livelihood based on mining. However, as the family grew, mining likely became subservient to the need to provide more stability for the family. Interestingly, the two homesteaded in an area not easily adapted to agriculture, making their venture all the more admirable. Few operating farms or ranches remain in Mineral County due to the topography. The nearby Donally Corporation represents perhaps the largest of those income-producing ventures that do.

Architectural Significance

The Swanson Homestead gains additional significance under Criterion C, standing as a sound example of early-twentieth century rural vernacular architecture in rural Mineral County of western Montana.

Kingston Heath defined vernacular architecture as "composed of everyday forms, often made with readily available materials for functional application, by local, usually anonymous builders, who respond to traditionally mandated or locally adapted formulas."¹³³ Heath elaborates:

. . . the very familiarity of a log cabin, false front, school house, a laborer's four square house encourages us to take it for granted as nothing special. But what is common to a local, may be unfamiliar to an outsider; and whether desirable or not, that characteristically familiar form (as well as other manifestations of a culture) may in many instances be the most reliable record of who and what we are simply because of its nonself-conscious, all too familiar presence. What form the structures take, why those forms are there, and how they got there often hold the story of settlement, land use, the level of technology available, the regional

¹³² As a nod to their grandparents, the property is now registered as Sadie and Gus, LLC.

¹³³ Kingston Heath, "Striving for Permanence on the Western Frontier: Vernacular Architecture as Cultural Informant in Southwestern Montana" (PhD diss., Brown University, American Civilization Department, 1985), pgs. xvii, xix.

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preference of materials, the projected values of its people, and the patterns of economic growth and stagnation.¹³⁴

A habitation structure, usually small in size, often represented the initial dwelling on a Montana homestead. The requirement by the General Land Office that the patentee show proof of residence and improvements to a homestead generally resulted early on of the construction of a small building to demonstrate improvements occurred. The ruralness of the area where the Swanson Homestead sits generally necessitated construction that exploited locally obtained materials. In addition, vernacular architecture in rural areas often presented simply. Roofs and walls often featured steep gables and chinked walls to afford protection from the elements. In the case of many buildings constructed in rural areas, logs from the nearby forests provided much of the materials used. This included both for walls but also for roofing materials. Corner notching could vary. Less experienced builders often employed corner notching, though plenty of corner notched examples exist that display the craft of a highly skilled builder. Entries could appear on any wall, though gable end entries appear to be a bit more prevalent. Additions often occurred as occupants outgrew the original structure.

Additions, and secondary or outbuildings constructed from rough milled lumber became more common with the establishment of nearby mills or when homesteaders gained financial stability.¹³⁵

The Swanson Homestead reflects many of the precepts associated with rural vernacular properties. The house, one-room cabin, and barn all display steep roofs originally topped with shakes or shingles made or procured locally (now protected by raised seam roofing). The house stands as the building constructed of logs, suggesting an earlier construction than the barn and the later one-room cabin. The logs present generally uniform width and the notching displays utilitarian handiwork. The house displays exposed second-story floor joists with through mortis and tenon construction, a joint style described as an “incredibly difficult joint” for the inexperienced.¹³⁶ The entry’s location appears on a side wall, not a gable end, a feature more commonly associated with Plains buildings.¹³⁷ An open porch covers the entry to direct snow load away from the eave. Similar to main early rural vernacular houses, a small addition was constructed off the side of the house. Though both the open porch and the addition date within

¹³⁴ Kingston Heath, “Striving for Permanence on the Western Frontier: Vernacular Architecture as Cultural Informant in Southwestern Montana” (PhD diss., Brown University, American Civilization Department, 1985), pgs. xvii, xix, xx.

¹³⁵ Patricia Bick, *Settlement on the North Fork of the Flathead River, Glacier National Park Multiple Property Document*, (NR# 640000439), on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT, Section 7 p. 2.

¹³⁶ Mario Rodriguez, “All About Mortise and Tenon Joints,” *Fine Woodworking*, found at <https://www.finewoodworking.com/2005/09/12/all-about-mortise-and-tenon-joints>, accessed 26 April, 2021; Cabinetry Guide, “Pros & Cons of Wood Joint Types,” found at <https://cabinetryguide.wordpress.com/2017/11/28/pros-cons-of-wood-joint-types/>, accessed 26 April 2021.

¹³⁷ Mary Wilson, “Log Cabin Studies, Cultural Resource Report No. 9,” (Ogden, UT: USDA Forest Service, 1984), p. 34.

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the last 20 years, both the addition and the open porch mimic the original construction, replaced due to safety concerns.

Following the precepts of the vernacular architecture of the area and the time, the Swanson Homestead represents the construction of choice in rural and forested areas of western Montana during the state's territorial period and into the twentieth century. The property illustrates the transition from log construction for the first building constructed to rough milled lumber for the barn and one-room cabin, reflecting the arrival of newer technology to the area soon after the construction of the house. Well preserved homesteads, while still found, are becoming increasingly scarce with many replaced through the passing years. The simple, yet well-constructed homestead buildings continue to serve succeeding generations.

Conclusion

The Swanson Homestead embodies the contrasting stories of August and Sadie, both resilient individuals who built a life together. From August's early attempts at gold mining and Sadie's life-altering experience with the death of her first husband that thrust her into single parentage at a young age, the two faced their challenges head on and together began their new life. Homesteading was often difficult. The less-than-ideal agricultural soil of Mineral County required August to work a variety of jobs to provide for his family. The family made do and remained very close through the years. After the children married and moved away, and August and Sadie passed, the homestead welcomed succeeding generations of the family. The homestead provided the essentials of shelter and a livelihood yet yielded so much more in terms of family memories. Although the individual narratives of August and Sadie remain their own, the Swanson Homestead represents the type of story echoed throughout the early decades of the twentieth century in Montana—that of a young family establishing their roots using available the homestead laws. However, unlike many, August and Sadie's story concludes with the two not only successfully raising a family but doing so on the very land they homesteaded together.

Following Sadie and August's ownership, their daughters assumed ownership, with daughter Edna and her husband Clyde operating the ranch much as Sadie and August had. Today, the Swanson Homestead looks much like it did during its occupancy by August and Sadie and later by Edna and Clyde. The property continues to be treasured by their great grandchildren. Newer buildings now dot the interstate only a mile to the east and outside the view of the homestead. Though some development occurs along the interstate, the Swanson Homestead stands little changed over the last 100 years, harkening back to a time when August and Sadie began their lives together.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
____ designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 20 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 47.047540	Longitude: -114.782730
2. Latitude: 47.047510	Longitude: -114.780180
3. Latitude: 47.045460	Longitude: -114.780210
4. Latitude: 47.045510	Longitude: -114.782650

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

The Swanson Homestead sits in Section 20 of T15N R25W. The National Register boundary is defined as the NW SE NE1/4 Section 20, Township 15N, Range 25W. See attached topographic and aerial maps, Section 9, pages 34 and 35 confirm this boundary.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all the resources, both contributing and noncontributing, on the Swanson Homestead. It includes sufficient setting to impart the rural feeling of the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John Boughton
organization: Montana State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 1301 E. Locky
city or town: Helena state: MT zip code: 59620
e-mail: jboughton@mt.gov
telephone: (406) 444-3647
date: May 2022

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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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Swanson Homestead

City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity

County: Mineral

State: MT

Photographer: Richard Gould

Date Photographed: Autumn and winter 2021

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

1 of ____.

See Continuation Sheets below.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

Tier 2 – 120 hours

Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

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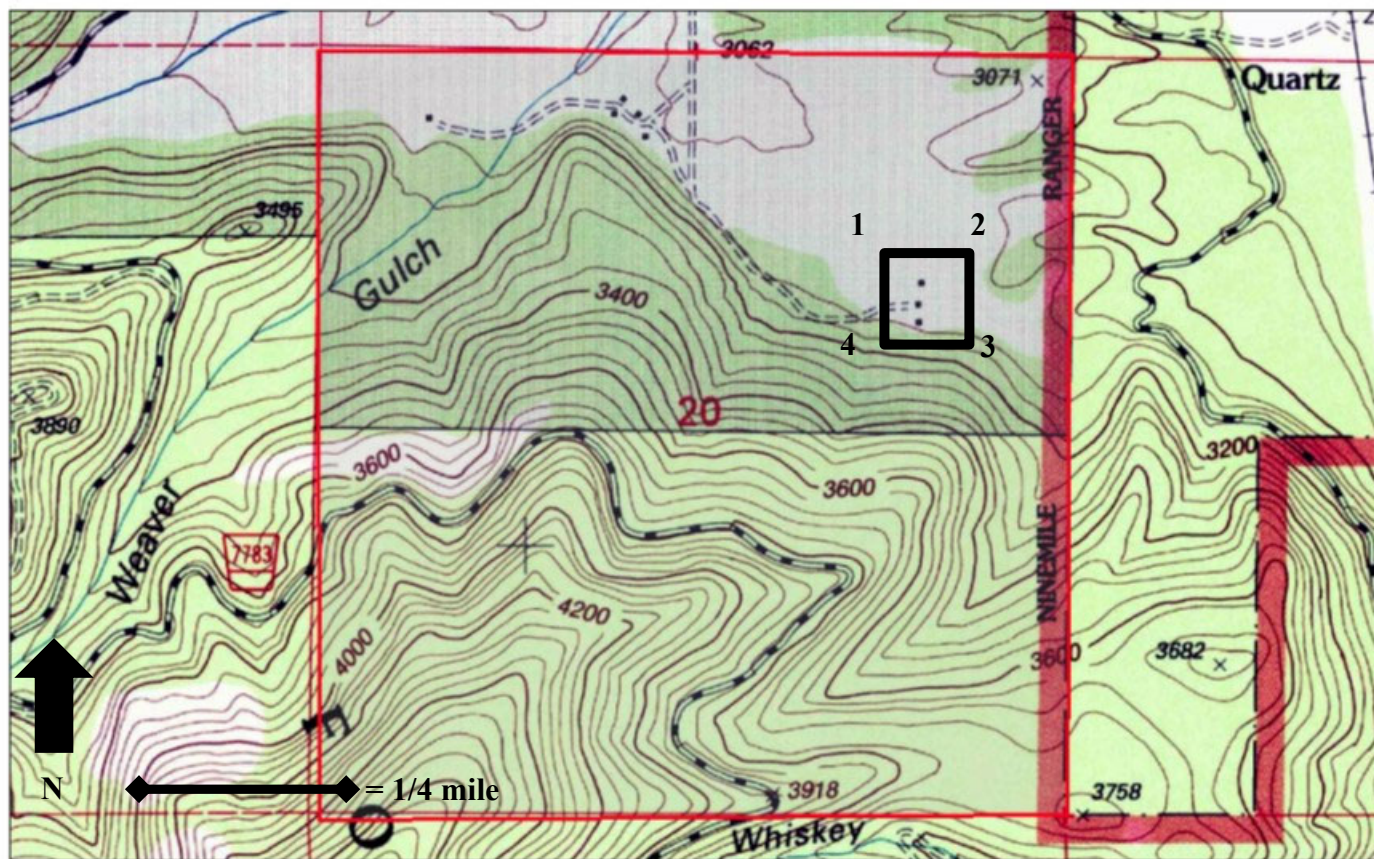
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Map created using the Digital Atlas August 16, 2021
<http://msl.mt.gov/GIS/Atlas>

Montana State Library - Digital Library
(406) 444-5354 | geoinfo@mt.gov | <http://msl.mt.gov>

Location of the Swanson Homestead, NW SE NE1/4 Section 20, Township 15N, Range 25W. Found on the Lozeau 7.5' Quadrangle map. 1) Latitude: 47.047540 Longitude: -114.782730, 2) Latitude: 47.047510 Longitude: -114.780180, 3) Latitude: 47.045460 Longitude: -114.780210, 4) Latitude: 47.045510 Longitude: -114.782650.

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Map created using the Digital Atlas April 14, 2022
<http://msl.mt.gov/GIS/Atlas>

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Aerial View of the Swanson Homestead. NW SE NE1/4 Section 20, Township 15N, Range 25W (north is top of image). 1) Latitude: 47.047540 Longitude: -114.782730, 2) Latitude: 47.047510 Longitude: -114.780180, 3) Latitude: 47.045460 Longitude: -114.780210, 4) Latitude: 47.045510 Longitude: -114.782650. North top of image.

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Map created using the Digital Atlas April 8, 2022
<http://msl.mt.gov/GIS/Atlas>

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Close-up aerial View of the Swanson Homestead showing location of individual resources. Historic/Remnant apple trees stand scattered near buildings and are not individually labeled on above image. North top of image.

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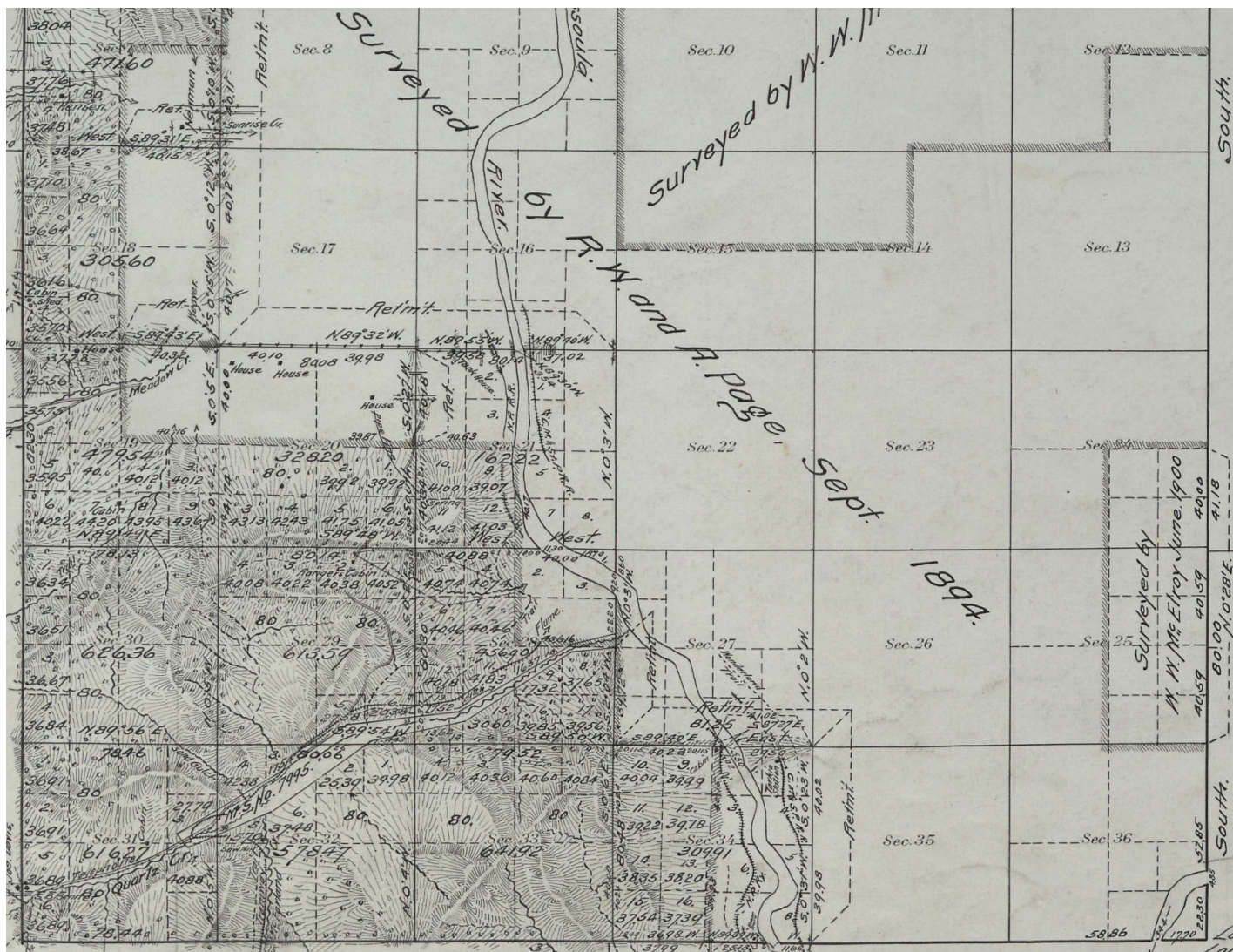
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Portion of 1916 GLO map showing Section 20 of Township 15N Range 25W (north is top of image). Swanson Homestead building noted as "House" in NE 1/4 of section.

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August Leonard Swanson
and Sadie Esther Donally
wedding day

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Clyde Smith and Edna Swanson on Wedding Day at Swanson Homestead.

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August Swanson Hauling Logs, Possibly Ties for the House or the Northern Pacific Railroad.

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Homestead Looking East from Barn.

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Sadie Swanson Standing in Front of House, Looking North



View of Property, East from House, Looking North.

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Edna (Swanson) Smith's Son, "Cougar Bill," circa 1945. Looking South from the House.

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Swanson Homestead, Original Barn in Background, Looking South from House.

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Clyde Smith Putting Up Hay in the Barnyard Area, circa 1940s. Looking West.

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Barnstormers (Husband and Wife) Who Landed at the Homestead Property Due to Running Out of Gas, circa 1920s.

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Barnstormers (Husband and Wife) Who Landed at the Homestead Property Due to Running Out of Gas, circa 1920s.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 48



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead

City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity

County: Mineral

State: MT

Photographer: Richard Gould

Date Photographed: Autumn 2021

Description of Photograph(s): Overview of Swanson Homestead, view to the east

MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0001

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 49



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead

City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity

County: Mineral

State: MT

Photographer: Richard Gould

Date Photographed: Autumn 2021

Description of Photograph(s): Overview of Swanson Homestead, view to the north

MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0002

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 50



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Autumn 2021
Description of Photograph(s): House, view to the south
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0003

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 51



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Autumn 2021
Description of Photograph(s): House, view to the north
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0004

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 52



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Autumn 2021
Description of Photograph(s): House, view to the west
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0005

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 53



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Autumn 2021
Description of Photograph(s): House, view to the east
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0006

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 54



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Winter 2021
Description of Photograph(s): House, view to the southwest
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0007

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 55



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Autumn 2021
Description of Photograph(s): One room cabin, view to the east
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0008

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 56



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Autumn 2021
Description of Photograph(s): One room cabin, view to the west
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0009

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 57



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Autumn 2021
Description of Photograph(s): One room cabin, view to the south
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0010

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 58



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Autumn 2021
Description of Photograph(s): One room cabin, view to the north
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0011

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 59



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Autumn 2021
Description of Photograph(s): Barn, view to the south
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0012

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 60



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Autumn 2021
Description of Photograph(s): Barn, view to the north
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0013

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 61



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Autumn 2021
Description of Photograph(s): Barn, view to the west
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0014

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 62



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Autumn 2021
Description of Photograph(s): Barn, view to the east
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0015

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 63



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Winter 2021
Description of Photograph(s): Barn in winter, view to the east
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0016

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 64



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Autumn 2021
Description of Photograph(s): Root cellar view to the south
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0017

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 65



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead

City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity

County: Mineral

State: MT

Photographer: Richard Gould

Date Photographed: Autumn 2021

Description of Photograph(s): Remnant orchard, view to the north

MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 66



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Autumn 2021
Description of Photograph(s): New haybarn, view to the north
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0019

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 67



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead

City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity

County: Mineral

State: MT

Photographer: Richard Gould

Date Photographed: Autumn 2021

Description of Photograph(s): Modern tractor shed, view to the south

MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0020

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 68



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead
City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity
County: Mineral State: MT
Photographer: Richard Gould
Date Photographed: Autumn 2021
Description of Photograph(s): Modern outhouse, view to the south
MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0021

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Swanson Homestead
Name of Property
Mineral County, MT
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 69



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead

City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity

County: Mineral

State: MT

Photographer: Richard Gould

Date Photographed: Autumn 2021

Description of Photograph(s): 1965-constructed cistern and overflow, view to the north

MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0022

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Swanson Homestead

Name of Property

Mineral County, MT

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photos Page 70



Name of Property: Swanson Homestead

City or Vicinity: Tarkio vicinity

County: Mineral

State: MT

Photographer: Richard Gould

Date Photographed: Autumn 2021

Description of Photograph(s): Collapsed tunnel entrance/original cistern, view to the south

MT_MineralCounty_SwansonHomestead_0023