

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

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

**1. Name of Property**Historic name: Monture Guard StationOther names/site number: 24PW0047Name of related multiple property listing: N/A**2. Location**Street & number: Lolo National Forest, Seeley Lake Ranger DistrictCity or town: Ovando State: MT County: PowellNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☒**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

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

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

    national X statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A     B X C     D\_\_\_\_\_  
**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**\_\_\_\_\_  
MT State Historic Preservation Officer**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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	objects
<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	Total

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

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT – government office

DOMESTIC – single dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT – government office

RECREATION AND CULTURE– outdoor recreation

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

Other – Rustic log

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:**

Principal exterior materials of the property: CONCRETE (Foundation); WOOD, log (walls); METAL (roof)

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## Narrative Description

### Summary Paragraph

The Monture Guard Station is an excellent example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century US Forest Service Guard Station. The Guard Station is located at the confluence of Dunham and Monture Creeks in the Blackfoot Valley just south of the Scapegoat and Bob Marshall Wilderness Areas within the Seeley Lake District of the Lolo National Forest. The towns of Ovando and Seeley Lake lie 7 miles to the south and just over 15 miles to the west, respectively. The buildings and structures are simple log buildings the available materials and prevailing Forest Service architectural styles of the early 1920s. Site selection of the Monture Guard Station occurred specifically south of the Bob Marshall and Scapegoat Wilderness areas and on the periphery of the Blackfoot Valley to facilitate trail construction and maintenance, firefighting, and other forest management activities. These activities required the ubiquitous presence of packers trailing strings of mules and horses. The Station also served as a trailhead for local outfitters who have been trailing pack strings and dudes in the wilderness areas for over a hundred years. The built environment of the Station reflects this lengthy history of people and livestock that has endured for a century.

The Monture Guard Station retains a high degree of all aspects of integrity, partially reflective of durability of the log structures built by the Forest Service but also a result of the concerted efforts of the Forest Service historic preservation specialists over the decades. The rolling, gentle forested slopes around the Station strongly evoke the location, setting, feeling, and association. The historic buildings and structures connect the aspects of materials and workmanship. Although some newer buildings and structures have been constructed since the end of the period of significance, their presence denotes the continued use and evolution of the property through the decades and does not overly distract from the Station's integrity.

### Narrative Description

**The Residence (One Contributing Building, circa 1920)** is a 1 ½ story log building with a dormer on the east and the west roof slopes. The residence measures 36 feet by 24 feet and sits on a concrete wall foundation. The peeled logs are stained brown and the log ends painted light yellow; the logs display ventral saddle notching and tar daubing. The residence has brown metal roofing and the dormers are sided with wooden shingles. The cinder block chimney is centered along the roof ridge. The partially enclosed half-wall front porch features 4-inch-wide tongue-and-groove flooring. The windows are clad with casing, including a lower and upper drip edge, 1-inch by 4-inch side members and 1-inch by 6-inch top casing, all painted white. The west elevation, or front, holds two doors; one door opens to an office while the south opens to the residence's living room. The two paired, 2-over-3, divided pane, fixed casement windows measure 4 feet wide and 3 feet high. The north elevation has four windows, an electrical junction box where power attaches to the residence, and a metal hinged door for access to a crawl space under the building. The upper floor opening holds a double-hung, divided pane window centered in the gable end. The east window is a large 3-foot wide, 4-foot high, double hung, 3-over-2



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divide pane, which opens to the residence's living room. The smaller center window measures 2 feet high by 3 feet wide and displays a 1-inch by 1-inch divided pane fixed casement with decorative black trim. The west window is a 3-foot high, 4-foot wide, paired fixed casement window with 2-over-3 divided panes that opens to the kitchen. The west elevation, or rear of the residence, holds a door, two windows, an open porch, and a dormer on the upper level. The windows replicate the same large fixed casement windows found on the front of the residence. The south elevation lacks a gable window but holds two large fixed casement windows, the same as the large double hung window located on the north elevation.

Walter Robb, the Seeley Lake Ranger at the time, requested construction of a new residence in 1920 at the Guard Station (Bolton and Hubber 1990, p. 4). Historical photographs depict the residence under construction. The building has been subjected to several preservation efforts by the Forest Service over the past decade, including the replacement of rotting logs, replacement of the front porch materials, and applying new chinking between the logs.

**The Barn (One Contributing Building, circa 1920-1925)** is a large log structure with a hipped roof covered with metal roofing that rests on a concrete wall foundation. The barn measures 20 feet by 30 feet and the logs range in size from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. The hand-peeled logs are ventral saddle notched and daubed with crumbling mortar. The west elevation has a large 4-foot by 6-foot cross-backed door in the loft. The south elevation holds a small 2-foot by 2-foot, 2-over-2 divided pane, fixed casement window that is centered. The east elevation holds a large 4-foot by 6-foot diagonal-braced loft door, a smaller diagonal-braced ground floor door, and a small window opening covered by a shutter. The north elevation features wooden steps that lead to paired sliding doors. The historical record gives conflicting dates for the construction of the Barn. One source stated construction of the Barn occurred at the Rise Lake Ranger Station in 1925 with its subsequent move to Monture in 1932; however, a second source states construction happened on site at the same time as the Residence in 1920 (Bolton and Hubber 1990, p. 4).

**The Pumphouse (One Contributing Structure, 1920)** is a small log structure that houses the well; it measures 9 feet by 12 feet. The logs are hand-peeled, daubed with tar, and ventral saddle notched. The structure sits on a cement wall foundation and the roof is covered with wooden cedar shingles. A vent projects from the north side of the roof. The east elevation holds a large wooden door with metal strap hinges. The south elevation contains the only window in the building, currently covered with a crossed-braced shutter. The Pumphouse was constructed in 1920 as part of the original construction at the Station (Bolton and Hubber 1990, p. 4).

**The Powderhouse (One Contributing Structure, 1918)** is a buried dynamite storage facility. The structure consists of a buried culvert lined with rocks; the front rock wall is exposed and displays a heavy metal door. The rock wall measures 3 feet high by 10 feet wide. The black hand-welded metal door measures 3 feet high by 5 feet wide. The Powderhouse was constructed in 1918 as part of the original construction efforts at the Station (Guschowsky, personal communication 5/12/2022).

**The Blasting Cap Locker (One Contributing Structure, 1970)** is a storage locker mounted on a 4-inch metal pole. The brown hand-welded locker measures 18 inches by 26 inches by 16

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inches. The door features double locks and there is a 2-inch ventilation pipe in the center. The Blasting Cap Locker was constructed in 1970 to conform to Forest Service safety standards (Blackburn personal communication 05/25/2022).

**The Heliport (One Noncontributing Structure, 2003)** is a modern landing zone for helicopters used for firefighting. The flat area displays a concrete triangle that measures 9 feet by 9 feet by 9 feet used for navigation by pilots. The Heliport was constructed in 2003 (Tim Love, personal communication, 05/20/2022).

**The Farrier's Platform (One Contributing Structure, 1970 or earlier)** is a large wooden platform used by farriers during horseshoeing. The platform is constructed of 2 by 4-inch boards set on edge and measures approximately 16 feet by 20 feet. There is a large hitching post on the east side made of post and pole that measures 4 feet high and 8 feet wide. Research failed to document the exact date of construction though one former USFS packer arrived at Monture in 1970 and thought the platform was several decades old at that time (Blackburn, personal communication 05/25/2022).

**Two Modern Corrals (Counted as One Noncontributing Structure, modern)** are located south of the Barn. The first corral is square, made from metal pipe, and measures approximately 16 feet by 20 feet. The Missoula Backcountry Horsemen's Association donated the corral. The second corral is round, made from brown metal pipe, and measures approximately 20 feet in diameter. It is located directly next to the south side of the Barn.

**Two wooden historic corrals (One Contributing Structure, pre-1970)** are located west and north of the Barn. The first corral is square, made from wooden post and poles, measures approximately 20 feet by 30 feet, and is located directly next to the west side of the Barn. The second corral is large and rectangular in shape and is located north of the first corral. The corral is made of wooden post and poles and measures approximately 30 feet by 60 feet. The wooden post and poles have been replaced repeatedly when needed over the years.

**The Stock Ramp (One Contributing Structure, likely pre-1970)** is a wood and earthen feature used for loading stock in and out of trailers and trucks. The wooden frame measures 15 feet in width and is built from two 8 inch by 8 inch hand-cut beams, and backed by an earthen berm. The earthen berm extends approximately 20 feet in length from the beams. Research could not document the date of construction though it appears to be historic.

**The South Pasture (One Contributing Site, 1918-1921)** is a large, fenced, 50-acre pasture located south of the Guard Station. Clearing for the pastures started in 1918 and was completed in 1921 (Bolton and Hubber, 1990 p. 4).

**The East Pasture (One Contributing Site, 1918-1921)** is a large, fenced, 25-acre pasture located east of the Guard Station. Stock rotated regularly between the South and East Pastures.

**The North Pasture (One Contributing Site, 1918-1921)** consists of a small, fenced, 5-acre pasture located north of the Barn and historic corrals. The North Pasture served for light grazing

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of livestock to help their digestion before starting up the trail (Guschowsky, personal communication 5/12/2022).

**The Alley Way (One Contributing Site, 1960s)** is a fenced-lined lane used to move stock between the Barn and the South Pasture. The lane measures approximately 14 feet wide by 300 feet long. A knowledgeable local source notes construction of the Alley Way occurred because of the presence of cattle guards on the roads approaching the Guard Station. The Alley Way allowed for easier passage as cattle guards could be avoided (Guschowsky, personal communication 5/12/2022). An exact date of the Alley Way remains unknown, but its presence and historic use appears highly likely given the movement of stock to the South Pasture.

**The Historic Flagpole (One Contributing Object, 1918)** consists of the structural supports associated with the original Ranger Station Flagpole. The side stays are 8-inch diameter, 4-foot-high peeled logs joined by metal bolts. The flagpole was constructed with the original structures at the Station in 1918 (Guschowsky, personal communication, 5/12/2022). Although the pole itself no longer remains, the stays continue to mark the original spot of the flagpole, providing locational information pertinent to the history of the Station.

**The Modern Flagpole and Interpretive Sign (Counted as One Noncontributing Object, modern)** is a modern feature located directly west of the Residence.

**Two Root Cellars (Counted as One Noncontributing Structure, historic)** The first root cellar is located slightly south and west of the Pumphouse and dug into the hillside. The structure has completely eroded into the hillside leaving a square depression that measures approximately 12 feet by 12 feet. The second root cellar is east of the Residence. The cellar was recently decommissioned as a safety measure and to remove a possible bear attractant. The cellar was excavated and removed from the ground by heavy equipment and deposited next to the pit. The root cellars are associated with the original construction activity at Monture in the 1920s.

**Cistern (One Noncontributing Structure, historic)** The cistern sits directly west of the decommissioned cellar described immediately above. It consists of a rock-lined circular water storage feature and was constructed with the Ranger Station in 1920. The Forest Service packers covered the cistern with a solid metal plate and wood branches and stumps to prevent accidents with stock animals in the pasture (Guschowsky personal communication, 5/12/2022).

**Storage Shed (One Noncontributing Structure, modern)** is a modern storage shed. The rectangular shed sits on a concrete block foundation and features T1-11 siding and a gable roof covered with rolled roofing. The shed displays exposed rafter tails. The door on the west elevation is the only opening in the shed, which is painted brown.

**Modern Toilet (One Noncontributing Building, modern)** is a modern prefabricated cement SST (Sweet Smelling Toilet) located north and east of the residence.

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**Stock Tanks (Counted as One Noncontributing Object, modern)** are located around the area by the Barn. They are modern and their location changes seasonally or with the number of livestock at the facility.

**The Circulation Network (One Contributing Structure, 1918)** consists of the roads and trails associated with the Guard Station and date to the original 1918 construction period. The two-track roads approaching from the south, Forest Service Roads 477 and 84, brought men, animals and materials to the Station. The Monture Road (Forest Service Road 84) was constructed in 1920 by Hartley Calkins and Bill White. Calkins served as an engineer with the Regional Office while White was a Lolo Forest employee raised in the Upper Blackfoot Valley (Thompson 1944, p. 33). The horse pack trail, Monture Trail #27, that leads from the North Pasture connects to a large network of trails that cross the Scapegoat and Bob Marshall Wilderness Areas. In 1980, the trailhead was moved from the Guard Station across the creek to the campground and the local outfitters were moved to the campground as well (Tim Love, personal communication, 05/2022). The trail from the Guard Station now serves as the connector.

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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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

CONSERVATION

POLITICS / GOVERNMENT

ENTERTAINMENT / RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

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**Period of Significance**

1918 – 1972

**Significant Dates**

1918, 1920

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Walt Robb

**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 Monture Guard Station Historic District is eligible at the local level of significance under Criterion A for its association with early US Forest Service history and for its association with early forest management in the Upper Blackfoot Valley and the Scapegoat and Bob Marshall Wilderness Areas. The district is also eligible at the local level under Criterion C for the distinct vernacular rustic log buildings associated with early US Forest Service administrative sites. The use of peeled notched logs for the buildings is indicative of its early construction and the utilitarian nature of Forest Service architectural styles prior to the use of more standardized plans.

The period of significance begins in 1918 and extends to 1972. The year 1918 marks the first construction efforts of the Monture Guard Station at its current location and is represented by the powderhouse and initial pasture work. Nineteen twenty marks the expansion of the Guard Station; an expansion typical across the Forest Service at that time. Nineteen seventy-two marks the end of the period of significance and reflects the Station's continued use through the historic period, its importance in Forest Service management, trail maintenance and construction, recreation, and firefighting.

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

The Monture Creek Guard Station represents an early 20th century US Forest Service Guard Station complex, located in the Seeley Lake District of the Lolo National Forest in Powell County, Montana. The Station derives its name from the nearby creek named after George Montour, a multiracial Indian killed on the North Fork of the Blackfoot River in October 1877.

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Originally, the Monture Guard Station was built approximately two miles south of its current location. The station was subsequently moved sometime in the 1920s to its current location (McLeod 2003, p. 1). The current Station, and subject of this nomination, is located approximately seven miles north of Ovando, Montana, and dates to circa 1920. Ranger Walt Robb directed the construction of the Station. Current resources at the property include the Ranger's residence, barn, root cellars, corrals/pastures, pumphouse, and powderhouse.

The Monture Guard Station is classified as an administrative property and continues to function as such for the Seeley Lake Ranger District. It also serves as a stock holding area in the spring and summer to aid in managing the Scapegoat/Bob Marshall Wilderness and other associated back country areas, and as a staging area for trail crews. In severe fire seasons, the property serves as a base camp during firefighting emergencies and the headquarters for Incident Command.

In recent years, the Ranger's Cabin has been placed on the Lolo National Forest Recreational Rental Cabin Program and can be rented by the interested public during the winter months when not in use by the Forest Service. Funds from the cabin rental program go directly into upkeep and maintenance of the property.

### **Forest Service History**

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the United States entered the Industrial Revolution. This process of industrialization resulted in vast improvements to mining technology and transportation facilities, which greatly accelerated settlement of the West. This accelerated settlement led many Americans to wonder if the development happened too hastily, and with little to no regard for native peoples and the environment (Caywood et al. 1991, p. 15).

The Forest Reserve Act of 1891 attempted to address this concern, authorizing the President to set apart reserve forest land in the public's interest. In 1897, President Grover Cleveland expanded the forest reserve system by adding 13 new reserves in the west, including the Lewis and Clark, Bitterroot, Flathead, and Priest River Reserves. The General Land Office (GLO) of the Department of Interior managed these early forest reserves. The Department of Interior quickly issued regulations for the administration of the forest reserves, one that appointed a forest supervisor for each reserve. The forest supervisor's responsibilities included hiring rangers and assigning these men to ranger districts. This early administration faced numerous obstacles, such as confusion about ranger district boundaries, an overburden of paperwork, the appointment of incompetent or negligent administrators, and a lack of appreciation from Washington D.C. about the frontier conditions that existed on the forest reserves (Caywood et al. 1991, p. 16).

One of the top critics of the GLO was the chief of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture, Gifford Pinchot. With Pinchot's appointment to the position in 1898, he voiced his displeasure in the way the GLO managed these new reserves. He pushed for greater involvement in the administration of forest lands. One of Pinchot's main objectives was to affect the transfer of the administration of forest reserves from the GLO to his own bureau. Under President Theodore Roosevelt's administration, Pinchot's Forestry Division regularly advised the GLO on management of forest reserves. By 1902, Pinchot had a bill introduced into congress for the

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transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. While defeated, a similar bill subsequently passed both houses of Congress and was signed into law by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 (Caywood et al. 1991, p. 17).

The Transfer Act of 1905 saw that the jurisdiction over forest reserves transfer from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. The Act also provided for increased expenditures for the protection, administration, improvement, and extension of forest reserves. Five months after the passage of the Transfer Act, the Bureau of Forestry was officially renamed the U.S. Forest Service, and soon thereafter, Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot had the reserves renamed to national forests (Caywood et al. 1991, p. 17).

In 1906, Presidential Proclamation established the Lolo National Forest. Originally, the forest was small, stretching from the Montana-Idaho border on the south to the St. Regis and Clark Fork drainages on the north (MacLean 2014, p. 44). Today, the Lolo National Forest boundary includes the original forest (Lolo) as well as parts of the early Missoula, Hellgate, and Cabinet Reserves. The Lolo National Forest falls within the Forest Service's organizational scheme of Region One.

Unlike many forests in the Region, the Lolo National Forest is unique in that a relatively high proportion of the district headquarters, lookout, and stations retain their historical appearance. Along with the Kootenai National Forest, the Lolo National Forest comes closest to exhibiting the historical distribution of Forest Service sites, integral in interpreting the development of fire suppression techniques developed by the Forest Service.

Because much of the Lolo National Forest's terrain is rugged and heavily timbered, most of forest's legacy relates to mining and timber. While mining was an economic driver in the area, most mining activities ended by the time of the forest's establishment. The timber industry, however, thrived for many years and proved an important economic factor for communities located in and around the Lolo Forest. The Forest Service began work on its first timber sale in the Seeley Lake area in 1906. Logs were floated by river to the mill in Bonner, and later moved by train, with other smaller mills built in the Clearwater and Ovando areas. The last logging camp in the area operated at Potomac and disbanded in 1960. Today, most of the area's resources are recreational. These recreational resources include ski areas, cabin rentals, and allow activities such as camping, hiking, and fishing (MacLean 2014, p. 44).

## **Monture Guard Station**

### ***Building the Monture Guard Station***

The first Monture Guard Station was located near Shoup Lake, east of Upsata Lake, on property belonging to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company (AMC) and the Northern Pacific Railroad. The station served as the headquarters for the southern half of what was originally the Lewis and Clark Reserve; few records remain of this early station. The Monture Guard Station at Shoup Lake was built in 1905 when then Supervisor Adelbert M. Bliss began construction on a two-story log house, barn, icehouse, wagon shed, horse shed, and a pasture fence. At the time, Bliss was apparently (blissfully) unconcerned that the government did not own the land outright, a concern that apparently also didn't bother the AMC and the Northern Pacific. The area had been



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logged in the late 1890s and both companies considered the land useless until the next timber harvest years later (MacLean 2014, pp. 53-55).

Supervisor Elers Koch 1906 discussion represents one of the earliest mentions of the Monture station:

One of the best cabins on the reserve, located on Monture Creek, is found to be on a railroad section which has been sold to the Big Blackfoot Milling Co. The error in locating this cabin is entirely the fault of former supervisor Bliss, who located it in person. If any objection is made to the use of the land it will probably be worthwhile to pay a small rental rather than move the cabin and pasture (MacLean 2014, pp. 53-55).

In 1905, the Monture Station became part of the Missoula National Forest, and by 1911 the Forest Service leased the land for \$10 per year from the AMC and Northern Pacific, an uneasy arrangement to Forest Supervisor David G. Kinney. Despite the Forest Service making improvements worth \$1,325 to the property, the land could potentially be sold out from under them at any time (McLeod 1983, p. 4).

In 1908, the Forest Service set aside parcels of land in each ranger district for “administrative purposes,” which included activities such as grazing, agriculture, construction of fire lookouts, and ranger stations. Such foresight may have reflected the Forest Service’s concern regarding some of their facilities location on private land. At this time, land was set aside for future use for the “new” Monture Guard Station two miles north of Shoup Lake and off private land, in Section 20 (McLeod 1983, p. 4).

Despite the 1908 set aside, the Monture Guard Station continued to occupy and operate from the property owned by the AMC. This changed, however, in 1914, when John R Toole of the AMC informed Forest Supervisor Rutledge Parker of a private party’s interest to lease at a higher dollar amount the land occupied by the Monture Station. Parker observed:

It seems to me the government should own land in every case where the headquarters stations are situated. I am in favor of abandoning the present site and occupying the site which was originally set aside for a ranger station (McLeod 1983, p 4).

This development spurred the Forest Service toward vacating the Shoup Lake site for the alternate location in Section 20 in 1918 with initial improvements occurring over the next two years. Immediate improvements at the new location were limited to the construction of a simple square cabin, horse barn, and tool shed; a pumphouse also appears to have been built during this initial construction effort. Many of these buildings lasted until a 300-acre fire swept through the area in 1967, which resulted in the loss of the original residence, barn, and tool shed. More than 120 men helped suppress the man-made fire (*The Missoulian* August 24, 1967, p. 1). Buildings that survived the fire include the new 1920 ranger residence, barn, and the pumphouse that likely dates to the first construction effort on the property in 1918. Two miles of access road were

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completed two years later in 1920. Completion of the pastureland and corrals stalled due to the busy fire season of 1919 (McLeod 1983, p. 4). Until enough grazing land had been cleared and fenced at the new site, the Forest Service continued to lease pastureland from AMC until 1921. Administrative responsibilities at the newly constructed Monture Guard Station mirrored those of the original and included enforcement of the Forest Service grazing policy, "public relations" contact with Ovando ranchers, supplying forest lookouts, and supplying and sheltering packtrains. This new second station was not manned during the winter season and rangers presumably rented property or worked out of Seeley Lake during those months (McLeod 1983, p. 4).

The simple square cabin served as ranger headquarters until 1920, when then Seeley Lake Ranger Walt Robb and his crew began construction on the present Guard Station and possibly the barn. Historical photographs depict the residence under construction. No plans have surfaced suggesting that Robb followed a template for the residence's appearance. The historical record offers conflicting dates for the construction of the Barn. One source stated construction of the Barn occurred at the Rise Lake Ranger Station in 1925 with its subsequent move to Monture in 1932; a second source states construction happened onsite at the same time as the Residence in 1920 (Bolton and Hubber 1990, p. 4). With the construction of the newer buildings at Monture, the original buildings at the Shoup Lake site were eventually removed.

At some point between 1908 and 1927, the Seeley Lake District absorbed the Ovando Ranger District and the Monture outpost became part of the Seeley Lake Ranger District (McLeod 1983, p. 4). Inspector D.L. Beatty documented the site in 1921 (MacLean 2014, pp. 53-55).

... there is a very good set of log buildings at Monture but the dwelling consists of only two rooms. A new woodshed which also houses the well is being constructed and is nearly complete with the exception of the roof. Roof material will have to be purchased before the building can be finished. The barn storehouse and cell are good structures and entirely adequate.

Beards's station at Monture presents a very good appearance. The building inside and out, and the grounds are clean, neat and in excellent shape. His office is orderly and his office work seemed to be well kept up (MacLean 2014, pp. 53-55).

A 1932 improvement plan showed a large number of buildings, but uncertainty exists regarding how many were ever built, as the following year (1933) marked the last year the station was listed in the Forest Service directory as district headquarters for the Monture District (MacLean 2014, pp. 53-55).

A 1938 inspection by Regional Improvement Engineer Clyde Fickes, highlighted some problems at the site stating:

Structures are all built of logs in various stages of depreciation... the barn has been moved to a new location up the creek where it will not be in front of the

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dwelling and bunkhouse. When the barn was moved some remodeling was done which has made it more useable. [The principal comment on this was that] instead of using poles for making the stall partitions and manger, thousands of which are available at the station, good sawed, surface 2" by 13" planks were used. This is what I would call carrying coals to New Castle.

The Foundation under the dwelling was not done very well at the time of construction and the building is settling in a number of places. It is a rather good log structure and steps should be taken in the near future, when funds are available, to raise the building and put a good concrete foundation under it... when this is done it will be well to plan on the installation of a frost proof basement under the building for the storage of groceries for winter use and to provide access to the plumbing under the kitchen and bathroom... (MacLean 2014, pp. 53-55).

Despite the critiques, Fickes noted the quality of the residence: "It is a rather good log structure, and steps should be taken... to raise the building and put a good concrete foundation under it..."

Other improvements came to the Monture Guard Station over the years and reflect the evolution of the Station's use. The Station hosted backcountry outfitters very early in its history. Such use resulted in the construction of a farrier platform with hitching post, likely in the 1950s or 1960s. This platform may have replaced earlier iterations. Other improvements made to accommodate large animals and the Station's growing public use include the construction of modern corrals and the stock ramp used to load and unload stock.

In the 1970s, a small blasting cap locker was erected in Pasture C, and stands north-northwest, away from the main building cluster. Emplacement of a modern cistern flows for fresh water and a modern storage shed protects machinery and tools during inclement weather. More basic needs were also met with the construction of a new outhouse.

More recent additions to the property include the placement of a new flagpole and an interpretive sign that allows the public to better understand the Monture Guard Station's role. The Modern flagpole installed around the same time and near the interpretive sign stands more centrally located than the earlier flagpole. Another recent addition is a modern heliport that greatly assists the fire-fighting cause. The subtle and low profile of the heliport allows it to meld into the surroundings easily.

### **Maintenance At Monture**

Several Forest Service Passport in Time (PIT) projects have occurred at the Monture Guard Station. In May 2002, a PIT project focused on the residence entailed scraping of old varnish from walls and re-chinking (Kidston 2009, p. 10A). Other improvements consisted of the replacement of two vertical entry logs on the front porch, repair of four sill logs, replacement of and repair of tongue-and-groove flooring on the porch, and repair of two windows. Another PIT project held in May 2003 involved volunteers scraping the remainder of the main cabin and replacing broken beaverboard in the interior of the building. Fresh paint was applied, and

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molding stained and varnished to match the original. The north side of the barn was also scraped, and FPL (Forest Products Laboratory) was applied to the logs and re-daubed with sand, lime, and Portland (McLeod 2003, p. 3).

In 2011, further work on the residence consisted of repairing broken rafters on the porch, and 2012 work entailed replacing two logs on the west wall, repairing two crown log ends on the northeast corner, and repairing three crown ends on the southeast corner. Work on the barn consisted of crown end repairs.

In 2016, work on the residence included the completion of fixing the leaking roof via the replacement of the roof and portions of the chimney. The Region One Historic Preservation Team in Conjunction with the Lolo National Forest conducted this effort (USDA Forest Service 2016).

Other work included the installation of a metal roof, concrete steps, and a sliding door on the north elevation of the barn. Modern intrusions to the historic setting are restricted to the modern concrete outhouse, storage shed, heliport, new flagpole, and signboard (Bolten and Hubber 1990, p. 4). The construction dates for the post and pole fence, the post and pole corral, and the post and pole public corrals remain unknown. However, these additions are consistent with historic use of the property and do not detract from integrity of design, setting, or association.

### **Day-to-day Activities at the Monture Guard Station**

#### *Fire Fighting Staging*

One of the top priorities for the Monture Guard Station was to aid in fire control. Like other guard stations in the Lolo National Forest, Monture acted as a staging area for firefighting crews during years of high fire activity.

According to McLeod (2003, p. 2), "The Monture Guard station currently serves as a base for the district trail crew, stock holding area and an administrative site to manage the Scapegoat wilderness and other backcountry areas. In severe fire seasons such as 1984, 1988 and 2000, Monture Guard station served as a base camp during firefighting emergencies and as the headquarters for the Incident Command Team."

In 1915, Region One began to experiment with the construction of fire lookouts to enhance its ability to find and extinguish wildfires. The Center Ridge Lookout stands just several miles away from the present Monture Guard Station. The lookout was constructed in 1933 and abandoned in 1947. In 2000, lightning struck the tower and it burned down (Light 1984, p. 2).

#### *Trail Crews*

The Monture Guard Station also hosted trail crews over the years, constructing pack trails in the Scapegoat Wilderness to the northeast and the Bob Marshall Wilderness to the north. The Washington DC Office of the US Forest Service produced *The Forest Trail Handbook* in 1935 which provided a complete guide to trail construction. The detailed instructions covered a classification of trail types based upon the trail's intended use, as well as instructions for laying

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out trails and the construction of numerous associated features, including stone retaining walls, pack bridges, water bars and even corduroy.

The trails classification scheme identified three types of trails: way trails, secondary trails, and primary trails. Way trails represent the most basic, built mainly for foot travel but still permitting safe travel by pack stock. Way trails required little work on the tread since it was felt that stock animals would create and improve the tread through continued use. Way trails were clearly marked so fire fighters could find their way in the dark (USDA Forest Service 1935, p. 14). Secondary trails represented those constructed for light, or occasional, pack animal traffic. Primary trails were defined as those that averaged the passage of more than one saddle or pack animal each day. Primary and secondary trails required cutting, so that loaded pack stock could clear the trail even when snow weighed down the adjacent vegetation.

Trail construction occurred by hand or with horse drawn equipment. The *Trail Handbook* prescribed the size of the construction crew and detailed construction methods. Primary and secondary trails required a trail crew of 10 to 12 men with a camp cook and supervision by a foreman. The handbook directed a trail grade located and staked well ahead of construction. Swampers cleared brush from the trail and were followed by horse-drawn graders spaced between 25 and 100 feet apart. If necessary, powder men followed the graders, blasting obstacles from the trail tread. Hand graders followed the blasters to smooth the tread, install water breaks, decrease the angle of back slopes where necessary, and cut away any interfering brush left by the swampers.

### *Back Country Outfitters*

Backcountry outfitters have had a lengthy presence in the area as Monture serves as the gateway to the Scapegoat and Bob Marshall Wildernesses. Several factors play into outfitters' use of Monture since its construction: the well-maintained trail systems and the remoteness of the area, and the Station's ideal location for a staging area to begin trips into these remote areas.

One of the earliest of these events recorded comes from *The Missoulian* in 1935 (*The Missoulian*, July 8, 1935, p. 3). In July of that year, the Trail Riders of the National Forests, sponsored by the American Forestry Association, began arriving in Missoula for a summer expedition into the Flathead and Sun River Wildernesses. From Missoula, the expedition travelled by automobile to the Monture Guard Station, which served as the staging area for the trip (Hammatt 1934, p. 1). Mr. Hornaday, the head of the party and a representative of the American Forestry Association, stated about the area that, "These unspoiled regions, which have receded into back country, are primitive nature's greatest temples, saved for the use and enjoyment of the people" (*The Missoulian*, July 8, 1935, p. 3). These backcountry expeditions continue to the present.

The original trailhead into the Scapegoat/Bob Marshall Wildernesses began at the Guard Station itself. However, in the late 1980s, the trailhead moved to its current location at the Monture campground on the eastern side of Monture Creek (Guschowsky, personal communication (5/12/2022)).

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### **Criterion C Significance**

#### **Forest Service Ranger Stations**

The design and feeling incorporated in the earliest administrative buildings placed importance on ideologies as well as function. Gifford Pinchot promoted the agency, its mission, and its policies, and Forest Service architecture played an important role in the vision of the Forest Service.

Many of the earliest Forest Service buildings built prior to the 1900s lacked a formal architectural style. Utility, time, and availability of materials were the main drivers behind the methods of construction and appearance. When early stations were built with formal architectural styles, they often reflected adapted variations of local architecture. Many of these early sites functioned as staging areas for the re-supply of back-country rangers, seasonal forest guards, and lookouts (USDA Forest Service 2008).

Forest rangers often selected administrative parcels along common routes of travel, and generally spaced these sites out to be no more than a day's horse ride from one to another. Prior to the 1920s, few roads existed through the national forests, and travel by horse served as the primary mode of transportation. Selection of administrative sites with adequate pasture represented a primary concern due to the necessary high use of horses and pack animals. Other major considerations for building placement included providing access to the general public, proximity to timber sales, or the need to be near areas known to have exceptional fire hazards (USDA Forest Service 2008). The location of the Monture Guard Station reflects many of these considerations. The site provided adequate pastureland and its location close to major travel corridors allowed easy public access to the location. The property's location allowed travel to both the Seeley and Lincoln Ranger Stations in less than a day. The location of the Monture Guard Station just south of the Bob Marshall and Scapegoat Wilderness areas also facilitated trail construction, maintenance, and aid in the suppression of wildfires.

By 1907, with the creation of district offices, supervisor headquarters, and ranger stations, regional standardization of architecture became somewhat more common. In the early days, the simple log cabin epitomized Forest Service architecture. Wood-frame structures of more conventional techniques eventually superseded the log cabin style. The Forest Service felt that the crude log cabin style failed to project their image for cleanliness, efficiency, and dedication to the public. However, in remote areas, such as the Northern Rockies, vernacular log construction continued to be popular and more economical (USDA Forest Service 2008). The contributing buildings at the Monture Guard Station represent this vernacular rustic log construction and the period when Forest Service administrative buildings and properties displayed the skills of the individual builder rather than standard designs from the Regional Office.

...folk building, done without benefit of formal plans. Such structures are frequently built by their occupants or, if not, by someone who is well within the occupant's immediate community. Vernacular structures are the person's inner feelings, their ideas of what is or is not suitable to them (Deetz, 1977, p. 93).

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Buildings were utilitarian in character, due to the need to provide for varying uses, sometimes within the same building. For example, at most early administrative sites, the living quarters and office space occupied the same building. The 1905 edition of the *Use Book* (USDA 1905, p. 108) stated:

Eventually all the Rangers who serve year-round will be furnished with headquarter cabins on the Reserves. It is in the intention of the Forest Service to build these as rapidly as funds will permit. Whenever possible, cabins should be built of logs with shingle or shake roofs.

The hardware, glass, and door and window frames may be purchased on authorization from the Forester. Cabins should be sufficient size to afford comfortable living accommodations to the family of the Ranger stationed in them and this Ranger will be held responsible for the proper care of the cabin and the ground surrounding it.

The variation in workmanship, materials, and design exhibited among these early buildings reflects the skills of the individual builder, rather than the agency's standards and designs. Following guidelines, such as those published in the 1905 *Use Book*, early Forest Rangers typically built their office/homes with log walls, stone foundations, and wood shingles or possibly shakes hand split at the site for the roof. The Forest Service left design elements, such as the number of stories, the floor plan and the roof style, to the rangers who appear to have employed the skills and styles with which they felt most comfortable.

By the time of the First World War, construction of Forest Service buildings slowed dramatically. Due to the war, the Forest Service saw a shortage of manpower, along with a rise in the price of labor and construction material. This resulted in a virtual suspension of Forest Service's building construction program from 1917-1919. Although some money became available to the Forest Service for permanent improvement work during the war period, the vast majority was used for new road construction. By the 1920s, this halt in new construction came to an end as the Forest Service began redirecting much larger amounts of funds into new ranger stations, lookout towers, and other much needed facilities (Caywood et al. 1991, p. 35).

Although employees continued the agency tradition of implementing building improvements on their own time, the choice of building design and placement was now reviewed at a higher level, with the review usually conducted by the Forest Supervisor. A wider variety of building materials were accepted, but architectural styles still reflected local and sometimes regional trends. In this sense, the Forest Service simply continued with the same principle that guided its earliest construction, to blend with the local culture and setting.

Methods of notching appear related to the skills of the builder, and entry placement a function of the size of the building. Most log buildings constructed prior to the late 1920s feature either square notches, "V" notches, double saddle notches, or variations of the dovetail notch. In small buildings, the door is usually offset to the side to allow for optimal use of interior wall space. Larger buildings often display centrally placed entries. Most buildings constructed according to

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this plan held multi-pane sliding windows, though a few hopper and awning windows are also found.

During the 1920s, building materials and styles likely depended on the location of the property and availability of material. Administrative properties located in areas accessible to supply points featured construction of milled lumber rather than logs, similar in most respects to private homes found in nearby towns. In remote areas that lacked easy access, vernacular construction using locally available materials (usually logs) was the norm. Most log buildings constructed during the 1920s have rectangular plans with gable roofs and either an open shed roof porch along its long axis or a continuous gable roof porch (Caywood 2014, p. 61).

Guard stations built around this time required level land for various buildings and structures; these sites were principally manned during summer months, typically by a few employees completing routine tasks, including fire patrol, trails maintenance, construction, and game patrols. Many sites were selected principally because of their potential to pasture a government pack string traveling through the forest delivering supplies. Guard stations were typically built between 10 and 15 miles apart along the trails system. Many are located at stream confluences, where the underlying landforms provide suitable level ground for building improvements as well as pasture for livestock (Caywood 2014, p. 5).

### **Summary**

Monture Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register under criteria A and C. The contributing resources at the property are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local history and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. The property reflects the historic architecture of the Forest Service at the time, proving both functional and sympathetic with the surrounding natural and cultural environment. Like other administrative sites, Monture Guard Station's ideal placement allowed for a one-day horseback ride to either the Seeley or Lincoln Ranger Stations, as well as access south of the Bob Marshall and Scapegoat Wilderness areas to facilitate trail construction, maintenance, and aid in the suppression of wildfires.

Monture Guard Station, like other Forest Service resources in remote areas, displays a vernacular "rustic" appearance, achieved through the local selection and use of materials. The contributing buildings at the Monture Guard Station represent the "rustic" log construction and the period when Forest Service administrative buildings and properties reflected the skills of the individual builder rather than standard designs from the Regional Office.

Today, the Monture Guard Station continues to reflect its original 1920s period of construction, and "rustic" style. Although the Station receives periodic maintenance, the work does not detract from the integrity of the property. The builders who constructed the original buildings at the Monture Guard Station would easily recognize their efforts that helped shape and define the early Forest Service architecture of Region One.



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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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*The Missoulian*

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USDA Forest Service

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<http://npshistory.com/publications/usfs/em-7310-8/chap1.htm> Last Accessed 6/1/2022

2016 Historic Preservation Project Monture Ranger Station, Seeley Lake Ranger District, Lolo National Forest, East Zone.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

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**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property:** 132 acres

### LAT/LONG References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

Latitude	Longitude
1. 47.11940344	113.14815825
2. 47.12784717	113.14878444
3. 47.13055378	113.15143583
4. 47.13052772	113.15421050
5. 47.11889536	113.15460425

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

The Monture Guard Station Historic District Boundary is a polygon that begins at the junction of FS Road 83 and FS Road 477. Begin at Point 1, the junction of FS Road 83 and FS Road 477. Proceed northly 3,083.50 feet to Point 2. Then proceed north-northwesterly 1,187.43 feet to Point 3. Then proceed westerly 690.68 feet to Point 4. Then proceed southerly 4,243.63 feet to Point 5. Then proceed easterly 1,615.42 feet to Point 1 and the starting point.

The boundary includes 132 acres. The Monture Guard Station appears on the Dunham, MT 1968 USGS quadrangle and the Ovando, MT 1968 USGS 7.5' quadrangle maps. The Historic District is located in T16N R12W, SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 20 and NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 29.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Monture Guard Station Boundary is an arbitrary polygon designed to encapsulate all of the resources described in this nomination without any buffer.

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Daniel S. Hall, Jay T. Vest, Michael Babcock  
organization: Western Cultural, Inc.  
street & number: 30 Fort Missoula Road, Suite 3  
city or town: Missoula state: MT zip code: 59804  
email: western@montana.com  
telephone: (406) 829-0301  
date: 05/25/2022

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### **Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Maps:** A USGS topographical map depicting the historic district location and boundary and two sketch maps depicting the resources.

**Photographs:** Descriptive photographs for each of the resources described and a proper photograph log are attached in a continuation page.

**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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### MAPS

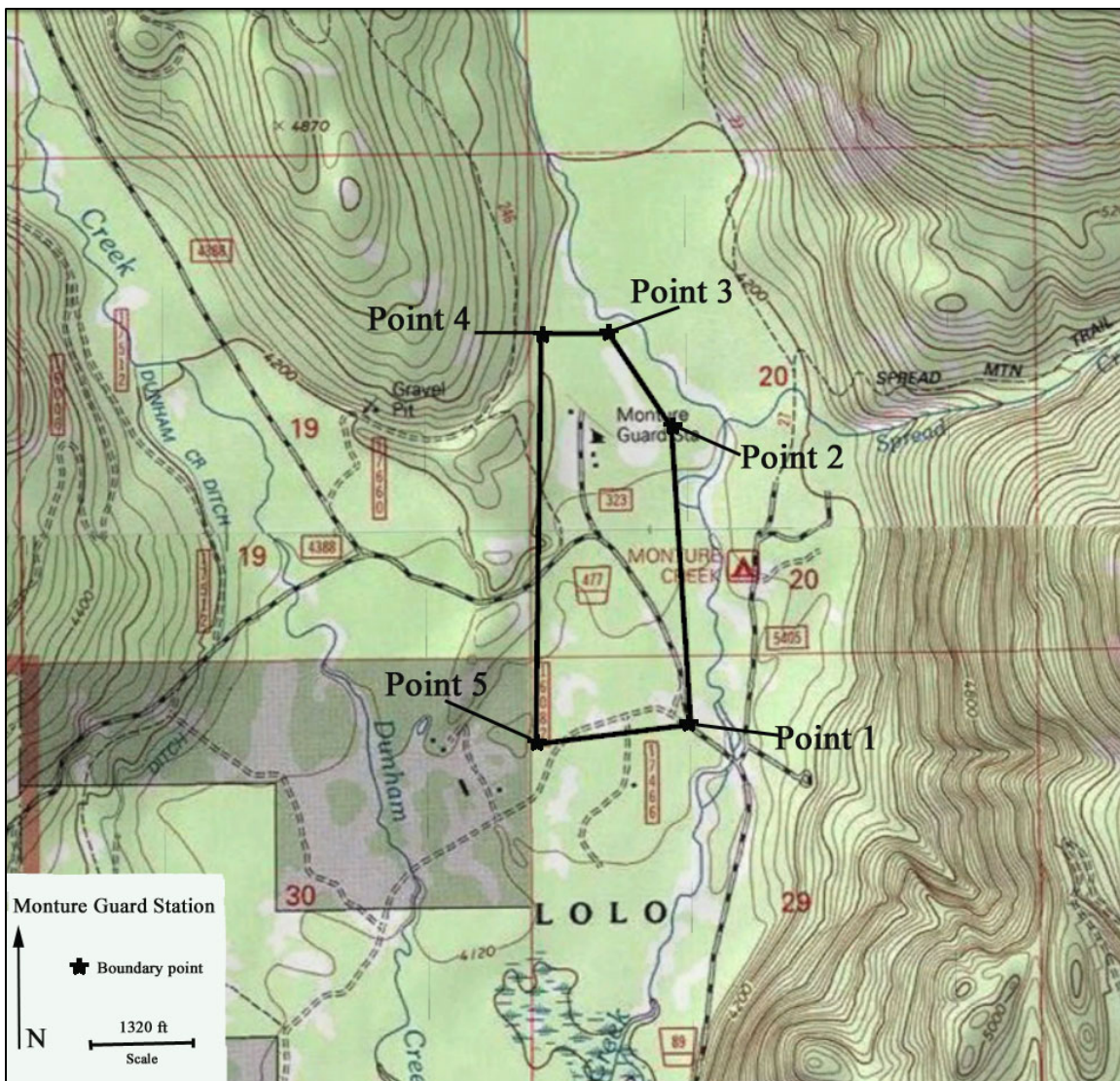


Figure 1. Topographic map showing the Monture Guard Station Historic District Boundary. Dunham, MT 1968 and Ovando, MT 1968 USGS Quadrangles.

#### Latitudes and Longitudes of Reference Points on Map.

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Latitude 47.11940344 | Longitude 113.14815825; |
| 2. Latitude 47.12784717 | Longitude 113.14878444  |
| 3. Latitude 47.13055378 | Longitude 113.15143583  |
| 4. Latitude 47.13052772 | Longitude 113.15421050  |
| 5. Latitude 47.11889536 | Longitude 113.15460425  |



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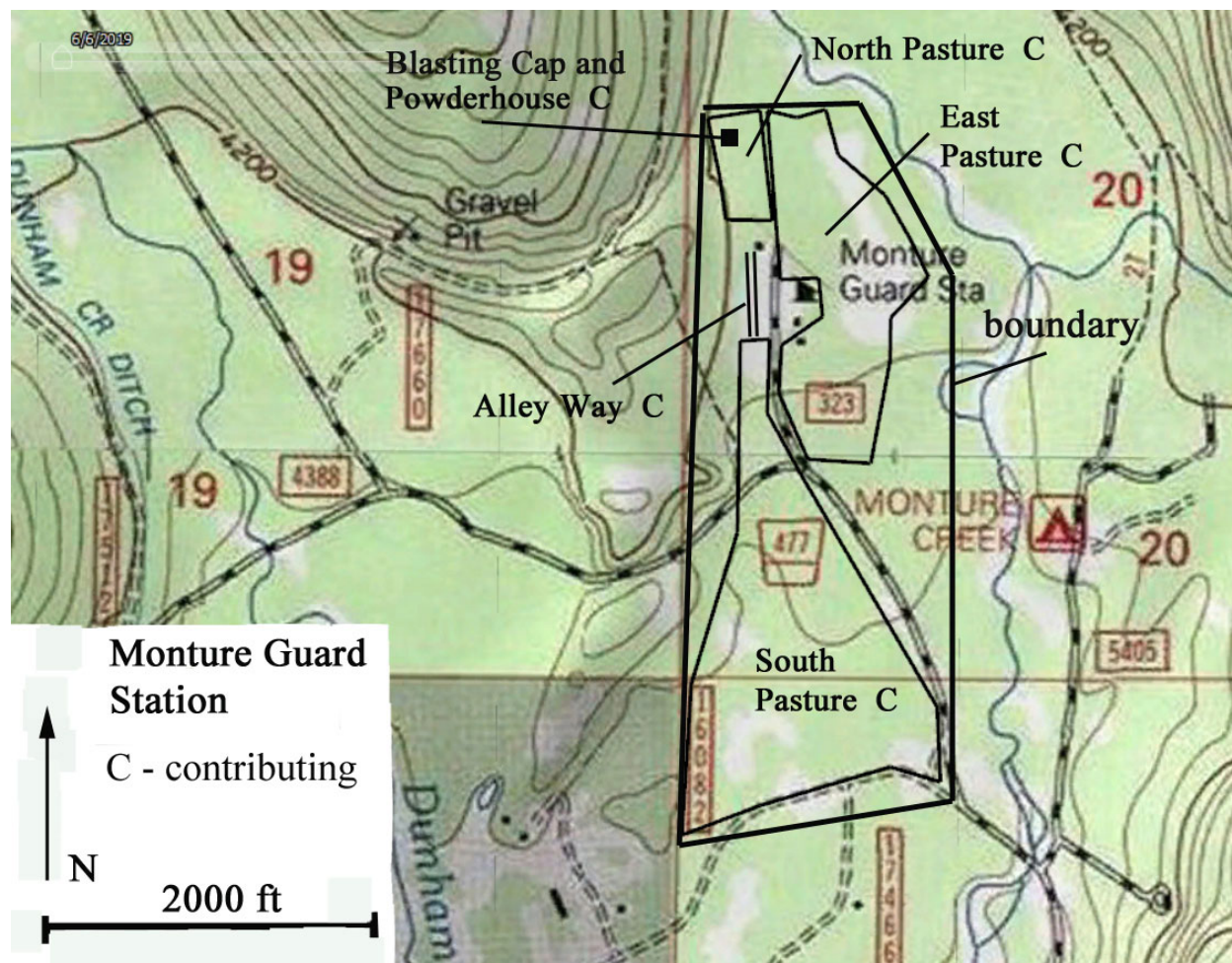


Figure 2. Topographic map showing the Monture Guard Station Historic District Boundary and Contributing and Noncontributing Resources, Dunham, MT 1968 and Ovando, MT 1968 USGS Quadrangles



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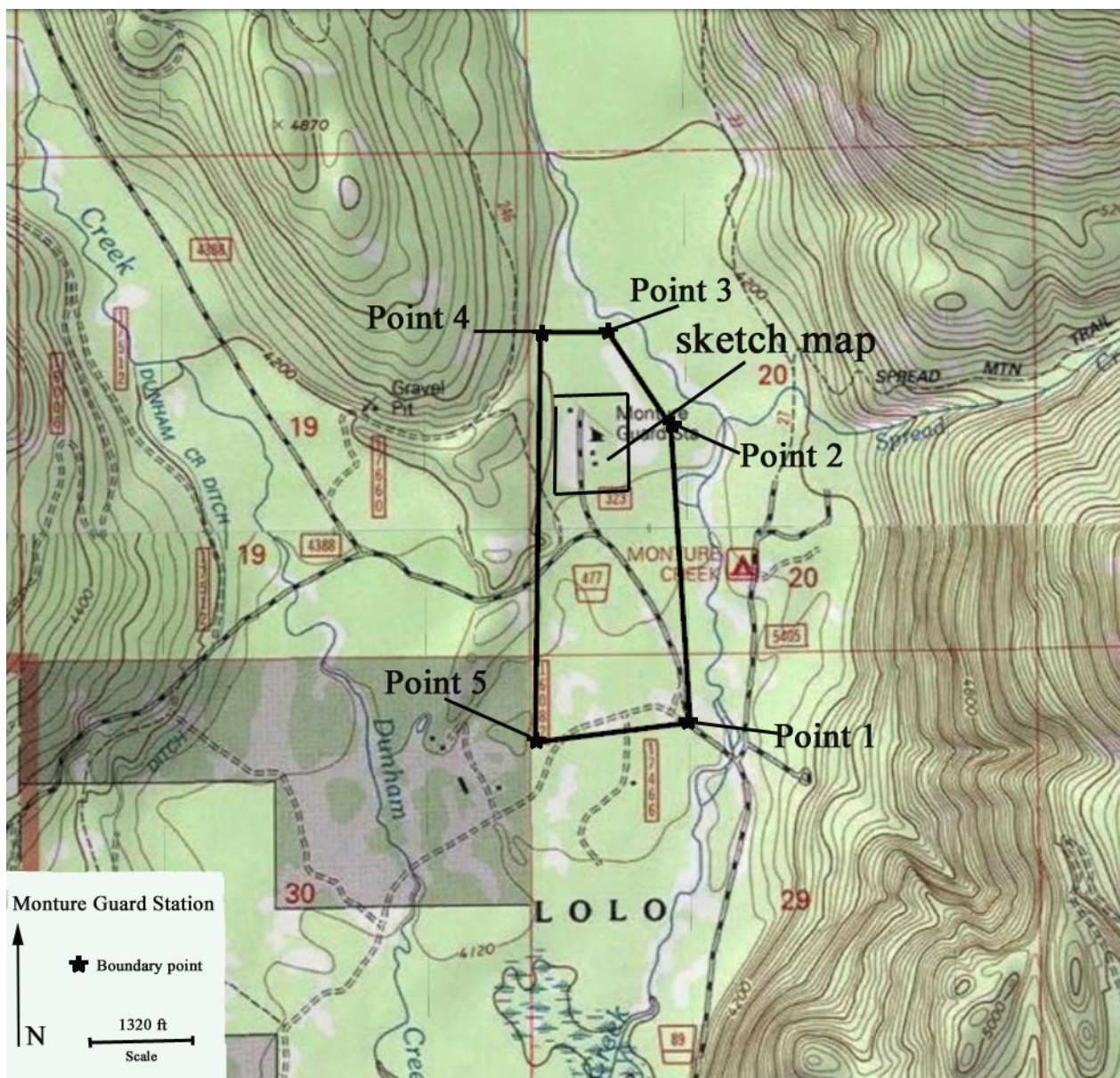


Figure 3. Topographic map showing the Monture Guard Station Historic District Boundary and location of resource concentration detailed in sketch map (Figure 4 below). Found on the Dunham, MT 1968 and Ovando, MT 1968 USGS Quadrangles.

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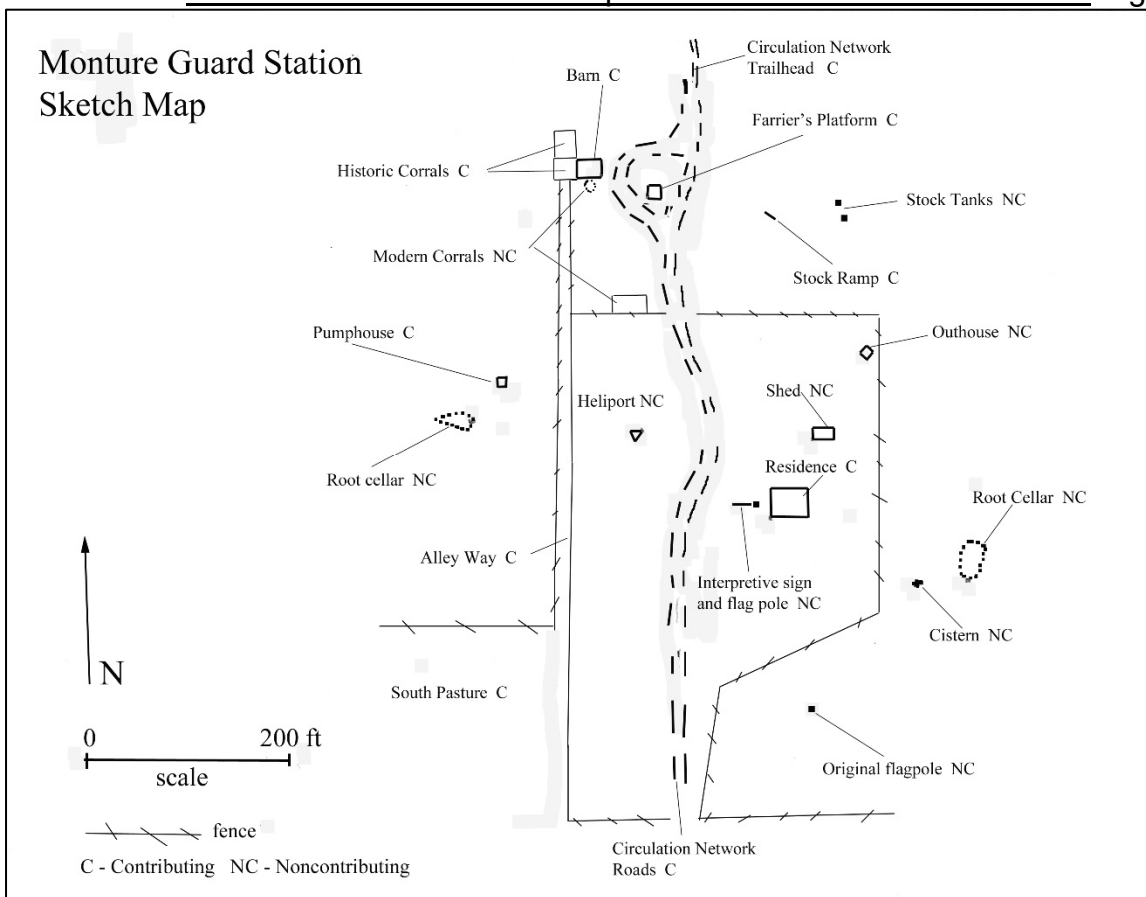


Figure 4. Monture Guard Station Historic District Site Sketch Map of Resource Concentration.



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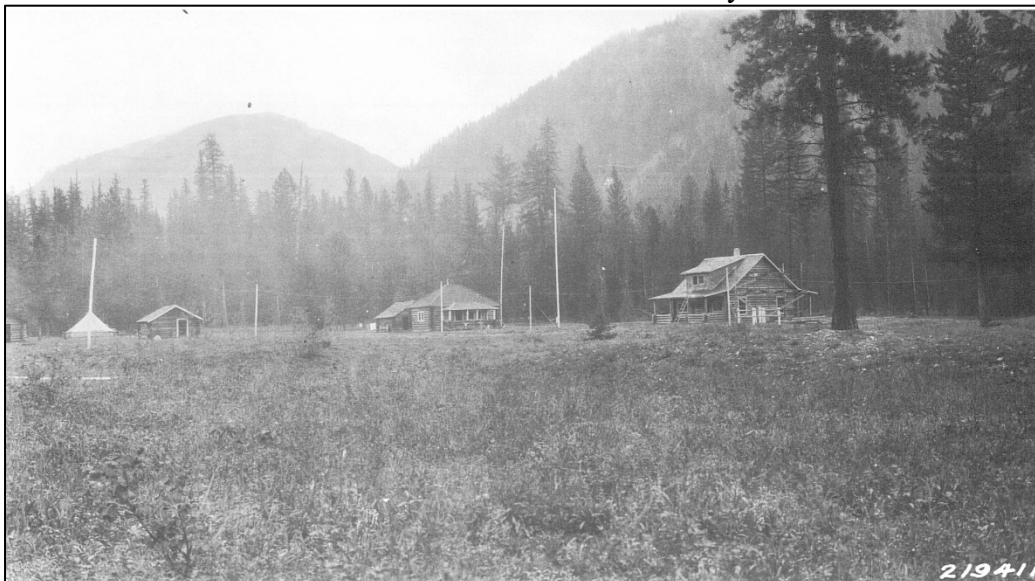
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### NATIONAL REGISTER PHOTOGRAPHS INCLUDING HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 001. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_001. Original residence, tool shed and barn, circa 1920. None of these structures are extant today. Courtesy of National Museum of Forest Service History.



Photograph 002. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_002. Original residence, tool shed, and barn and Residence under construction, on right, circa 1920. Only the Residence is extant today. Courtesy of National Museum of Forest Service History.

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Photograph 003. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_003. Residence under construction, circa 1920. Courtesy of National Museum of Forest Service History.



Photograph 004. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_004. Original Residence, circa 1920. Courtesy of Ovando Historical and Arts Society.

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### NATIONAL REGISTER PHOTOGRAPHS (CURRENT)

Name of Property: Monture Guard Station

City or Vicinity: Ovando, Montana (vicinity)

County: Powell County

Name of Photographer: Daniel Hall

Date of Photographs: 05/12/2022

Location of Original Digital Files: Western Cultural, Inc. 30 Fort Missoula Road, Missoula MT 59804



Photograph 005. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_005. Overview, Monture Guard Station, facing ESE.



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Photograph 006. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_006. Overview, Monture Guard Station, facing ESE.



Photograph 007. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_007. Residence, facing NE.

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Photograph 008. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_008. Residence, facing NW.



Photograph 009. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_009. Barn, facing SW.



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Photograph 010. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_010. Barn, facing NE.



Photograph 011. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_011. Pumphouse, facing SW.

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Photograph 012. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_012. Pumphouse, facing NE.



Photograph 013. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_013. Powderhouse, facing N.



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Photograph 014. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_014. Blasting cap locker, facing W.



Photograph 015. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_015. Heliport, cement navigation aid, facing S.



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Photograph 016. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_016. Farrier's Platform, facing W.



Photograph 017. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_017. Modern corrals, facing SW.

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Photograph 018. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_018. Historic corrals, facing S.



Photograph 019. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_019. Stock ramp, facing N.



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Photograph 020. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_020. South Pasture, facing N.



Photograph 021. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_021. East Pasture, facing N.

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Photograph 022. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_022. North Pasture, facing SW.



Photograph 023. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_023. Alley Way, facing N.



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Photograph 024. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_024. Remains of the original flagpole, facing W.



Photograph 025. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_025. Modern interpretive sign and flagpole, facing NE.

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Photograph 026. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_026. Remains of reclaimed root cellar, facing N.



Photograph 027. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_027. Modern shed, facing ESE.



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Photograph 028. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_028. Modern toilet, facing NE.



Photograph 029. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_029. Modern stock tanks, facing NE.

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Photograph 030. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_030. Circulation network, road entrance to Guard Station, facing N.



Photograph 031. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_031. Circulation network, road ends at the Barn, and the Forest Service pack trail #27 begins, facing N.



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Photograph 32. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_032. Remains of the original root cellar, facing WSW.



Photograph 33. MT\_PowellCounty\_MontureGuardStationHD\_033. Remains of the original cistern, facing. Years ago the Forest Service covered the cistern with a thick heavy plate of steel and logs to keep stock safe.