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# MONTANA'S SHARED HERITAGE

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



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

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

**August 2016**

Big Sky. Big Land. Big History.  
**Montana**  
Historical Society

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



# THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT ON THE STATUS, CONDITION, AND STEWARDSHIP OF MONTANA'S STATE-OWNED HERITAGE PROPERTIES

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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



Romney Gym; MSU Bozeman, Gallatin County

## PURPOSE

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

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

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

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

## DEFINITION OF STATE HERITAGE PROPERTY

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

Photographs used in this publication were provided by SHPO. Booklet designed by CTA Design.



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

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

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

## FINDINGS

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

1. Consultation with SHPO continues to be uneven and inconsistent.
2. There appears to be a lack of understanding as to what SHPO consultation is.
3. National Register (NR) listed historic properties and districts, such as the Montana State Capitol Campus, and

## MONTANA STATE AGENCIES REPORTING ON HERITAGE PROPERTY STEWARDSHIP IN 2016

DOA	Department of Administration
CORR	Department of Corrections
DOJ	Department of Justice (Montana Law Enforcement Academy)
DMA	Department of Military Affairs
DNRC	Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
DPHHS	Department of Public Health and Human Services
FWP	Fish, Wildlife & Parks (incl. Montana State Parks)
MDT	Montana Department of Transportation
MHC	Montana Heritage Commission (Commerce)
MHS	Montana Historical Society
MSU	Montana State University
UM	University of Montana

(see reports at <http://mhs.mt.gov/Shpo/ReviewComp/StateHeritageProperties>)

National Historic Landmarks, such as the First Peoples Buffalo Jump, generate interest, pride, and support of Montana's heritage. The knowledge gained from these nominations brings a profound clarity to the significance of our grand state and offers this to all our citizens and visitors. Recognition of our heritage shines a positive light on Montana, our past, and the present.

4. A uniform plan for management of all state-owned buildings, and especially heritage properties, continues to be necessary for responsible stewardship.
5. The agencies that manage vacant or

unused heritage properties need a systematic process to adapt them for active and beneficial use.

6. Several of the state agencies that do not have heritage preservation as their mission struggle to integrate preservation into their working processes and property management.
7. Some of Montana's agencies have cultural resource personnel that play a strong stewardship role for the state, although most state agencies are generally under-staffed and under-experienced in terms of heritage stewardship and management.

#### DATA

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

#### A. Documentation of State-owned Heritage Properties

According to SHPO files and 2016 state agency reports, there are at least 507 recorded and evaluated heritage properties on lands owned by the state of Montana. However, because a comprehensive inventory of state-owned heritage properties has not been attempted since 1980, all numbers and analyses are approximate. Many prominent state heritage properties are known, yet many remain undiscovered, unknown, and consequently probably unprotected. For example, this year's reporting brought attention for the first time to the historic 1920s Conley Lake House and Lodge on Department of Corrections' property in Deer Lodge. In their 2016 reports, state agencies in fact identified at least 350 historic (over 50 years old) buildings that are presently unrecorded



*Conley Lake House; Deer Lodge County*

or unevaluated as state heritage properties. At the same time, numerous archaeological sites also remain to be discovered on state trust lands (DNRC) that have never been surveyed by an archaeologist.

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

Of the 371 known state-owned heritage properties, 278 (75%) are historic and 93 (25%) are prehistoric. The historic properties range in date from 1805 (Lewis & Clark expedition) to 1965 (MSU Roskie Hall). Nearly half of the heritage properties (45%) - and most of the prehistoric archaeological sites - are on state trust land (DNRC). Moreover, a large number of these 371 heritage properties also consist of more than one building, structure, site, or object. Over a dozen state heritage properties are in fact historic districts comprised of 10 or more contributing resources. Sites with multiple properties include Virginia City (MHC: 127

contributing state-owned buildings), Bannack (FWP: 40 contributing buildings), UM-Missoula campus (34 contributing buildings), and Fort Assiniboine (MSU NARC: at least 20 contributing buildings, as well as other sites and structures). Counting individual contributing resources within properties, there are at least 667 - and likely upwards of 1,000 - documented state-owned heritage buildings, structures, sites, and objects.

#### By the Numbers

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

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

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

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

**c 428** = Approximate number of state-owned buildings built between 1862 and 1965 (> 50 years old) on the current State Risk Tort Management List as state-owned assets which are undocumented and unevaluated as state-owned heritage properties. (There are also additional building assets on this list that may be historic, but are undated.)

#### HERITAGE PROPERTY TYPE DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

**OBJECT** - A construction primarily artistic in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed, such as a statue, fountain or milepost.

**MONTANA'S STATE-OWNED  
ENDANGERED HERITAGE  
PROPERTIES 2016**

- 1876 Powder River Depot archaeological site (Prairie County)
- Fort Assiniboine Montana Agricultural Experiment Station (Hill County)
- Galen State Hospital Agricultural Buildings (Deer Lodge County)
- Montana State Hospital Receiving Hospital (Deer Lodge County)
- Montana State University Academic Support Center (Yellowstone County)
- Swan River State Forest Unit HQ (Lake County)
- UM-Montana Tech Engineering Hall (Silver Bow County)
- UM-Montana Tech Museum Building (Silver Bow County)
- Follmer-Adams Farmstead (Fergus County)
- Matt Little Barn (Powell County)
- 4 state-owned buildings in the Virginia City Historic District:  
Brewery Dugout Cabin  
Dry Bean Shed  
Minerva Coggswell Cabin  
Susan Marr House



Montana in the National Register Playing Card

**CONDITION DEFINITIONS**

- Condition – Excellent:** Well-preserved; routinely maintained and monitored. If building or structure, it meets current codes and use needs, while preserving historic integrity.
- Condition – Good:** Stable; generally well maintained and/or monitored. If a building or structure, it minimally meets code and use needs.
- Condition – Fair:** Stable, but largely unmaintained; needs preservation treatment. If a building or structure, it does not meet code or use needs.
- Condition - Poor:** Unstable; unmaintained; in need of treatment.
- Condition - Failed:** Demolished; destroyed; resource is gone or has lost its heritage value and historic integrity.

**B. Status and Condition of Heritage Properties**

Each successive cycle of reporting on the status and condition of Montana's known heritage properties improves over the prior cycle, due partly to some increased awareness associated with the requirement to report and increased agency interaction with SHPO. Increased consultation continues to be necessary to further improve the consistency and reliability of

**CONDITION\***

Category	2012	2014	2016
Excellent	34.0%	27.9%	30.3%
Good	24.2%	33.6%	35.1%
Fair	16.6%	15.6%	13.9%
Poor	9.8%	11.7%	10.9%
Failed	1.9%	1.4%	2.5%

**STATUS\***

Category	2012	2014	2016
Endangered	9.1%	2.7%	2.5%
Threatened	8.3%	9.6%	8.2%
Watch	14.0%	17.8%	15.8%
Satisfactory	58.9%	59.3%	63.7%
Improved	--	0.5%	1.3%

\*All percentages reflect reported properties, not contributing components.

information. The definitions and data provided here represent the essential building blocks of the reporting.

Based upon the reports provided, it appears that 2.5% of the properties reported on are endangered, while 63.7% have a satisfactory status. Thirty percent (30.3%) are reported to be in excellent physical condition, while 13.4% are said to be in poor condition or have failed. Failed properties include the Follmer-Adams Farmstead (FWP: flood damage), the Matt Little Barn (FWP: collapse), Mills Hall in Helena (DNRC: demolished), and four historic bridge replacements, two insensitive bridge alterations, and the replacement of the historic Raynold's Pass Rest Area in Madison County (MDT).

Some of the overall issues that threaten heritage properties are:

- Out-of-date inventories and information.
- The 50-year lens of viewing historic properties steps back every year,

increasing the number of properties needing evaluation.

- Insufficient funding for repair and maintenance.
- Heritage properties that don't fit with the agency's mission and use
- Lack of or tardy consultation with SHPO
- Transfer and sale of heritage properties without protective covenants or SHPO involvement

**C. Stewardship Efforts and Associated Costs**

More than \$29.3 million in stewardship costs were reported by the agencies for 2014-2015. These costs pertain primarily to administration/operations and regular/routine maintenance efforts which apply to any state-owned property – whether historic or not. Only \$1.28 million (4.4%, compared to 6.7% in the last reporting cycle) of the total \$29.3 million is readily attributable directly to heritage stewardship projects such as historic research and documentation, preservation planning with SHPO, restoration, and interpretation/education. These direct heritage stewardship projects included masonry repairs at Reeder's Alley (MHC), log treatments at Chief Plenty Coups' Residence (FWP), and digital recording of the Student Union building at MSU-Billings (MSU). DOA and MHS/SHPO jointly funded the National Register nomination for the Montana State Capitol Campus Historic District, introducing us to a considerably fuller understanding of the history of Montana state government and the associated building campaigns that have occurred on nearly twenty-year cycles. Perhaps the most impact for the money have been the educational and outreach programs. Tours and events held by the Montana Historical Society, Montana Heritage Commission and Montana State Parks help make the properties and stories

vibrant, so that they resonate with occupants and visitors alike. \$156,802 was expended for this type of outreach in 2014-2015.

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

#### D. Prioritized List of Maintenance Needs

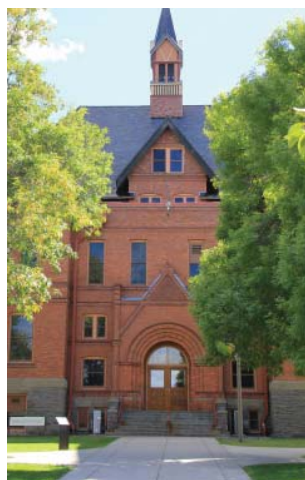
In addition to describing property-specific deferred maintenance needs, agencies were asked to rank each property among all agency heritage properties, from a high need priority of 1 to a low need priority of 5. Overall the rankings of properties are similar to those reported in 2012 and 2014. Priority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

#### PRIORITY-NEED PROPERTIES (1-5) HIGHEST TO LOWEST (ALL AGENCIES COMBINED)

Category	2012	2014	2016
1	14.7%	13.7%	8.7%
2	11.7%	8.2%	4.2%
3	9.4%	10.1%	8.5%
4	9.8%	9.8%	6.5%
5	54.3%	58.2%	72.1%

buildings and other properties held by other state agencies.

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



Montana Hall; Montana State University, Gallatin County

#### E. A record of the agencies' compliance with the subsections MCA 22-3-424 (1) and (2)

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

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

#### Consulting with SHPO

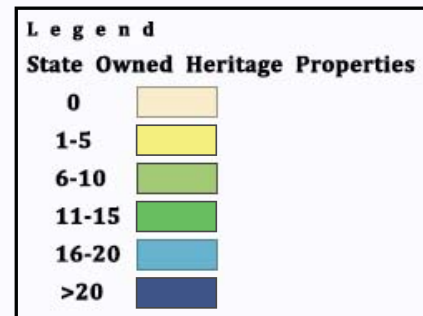
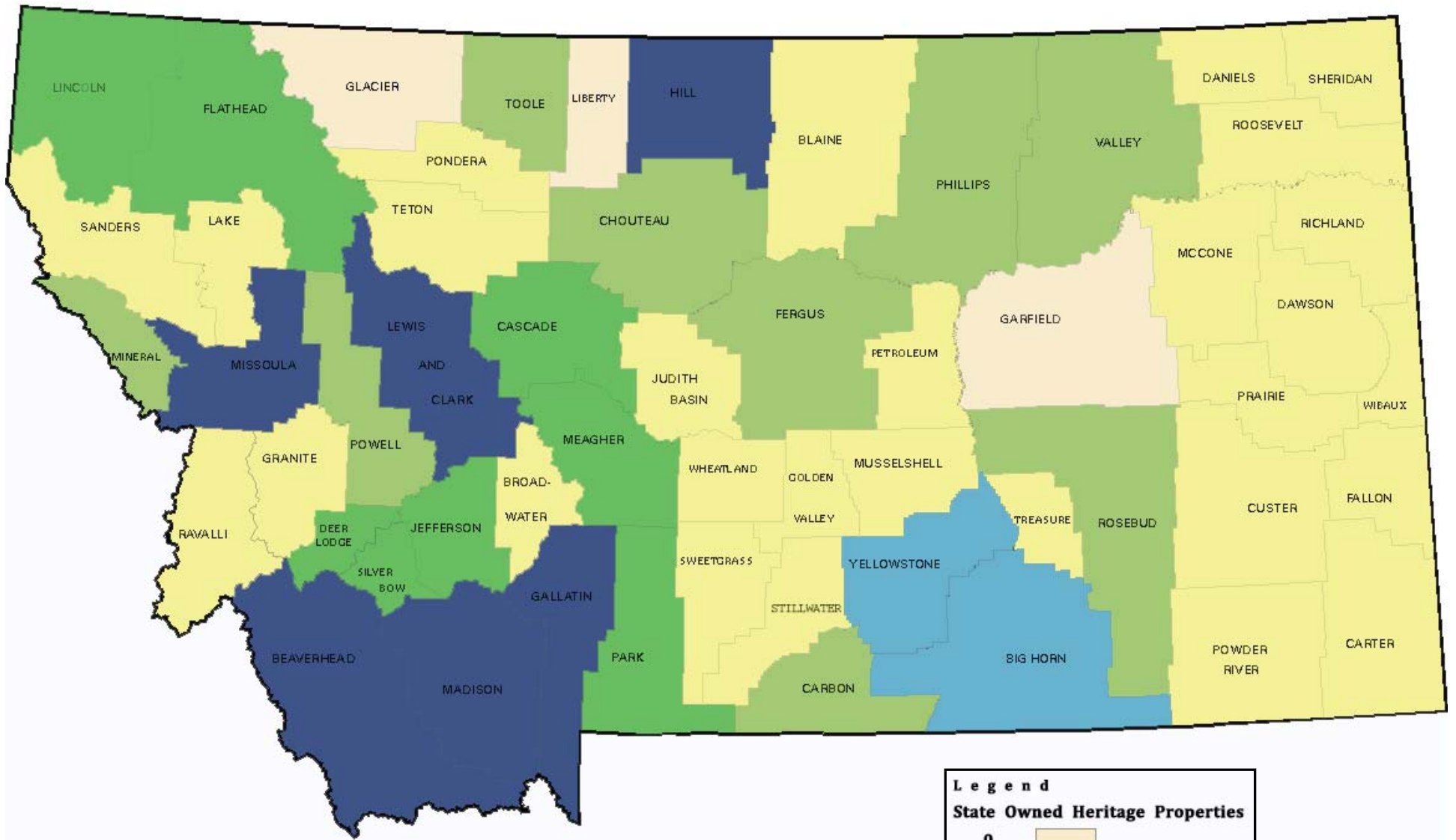
The SHPO consultation and review process is intended to insert SHPO knowledge, viewpoint, and experience into the early planning and design of heritage property projects. A prevalent vein throughout most of the reports reveals a basic misunderstanding of this procedure, which is summarized as follows:

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

#### BEST PRACTICES

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

Consistently exemplifying heritage preservation and stewardship best practices, Montana State Parks (MSP) of FWP continues to demonstrate that successful preservation and stewardship



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

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

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

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

Montana State University also continues to improve the management of their historic campus by developing an automatic notification method when maintenance work orders for

heritage building projects are submitted. This proactive approach ensures that SHPO consultation will be timely and effective for the proper preservation of the historic district. The University recognizes the importance of maintaining the historic integrity of their unique assemblage of heritage properties in conjunction with the practical viability of the buildings in providing students, faculty, staff, and the public a vital and dynamic academic environment that connects today's citizens with their past while working toward a prosperous future.

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

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

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. Improve consultation efforts between agencies and the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).
  - a. Identify qualified and responsible agency points of contact (POC) to

coordinate agency consultation with SHPO.

- b. Establish agency protocols defining SHPO consultation processes.
  - c. Hold biennial state agency/SHPO meetings either jointly with all agencies or as individualized sessions to address specific agency concerns. Include Historic Preservation Review board representatives in these meetings.
2. Conduct inventory to identify state-owned heritage properties.
    - a. Using the existing list of state-owned assets, complete recording and evaluations to determine which historic buildings are heritage properties.
    - b. Conduct fieldwork to identify state-owned heritage properties that have never been documented or evaluated.
  3. Develop funding mechanisms to better manage state-owned heritage properties.
    - a. Provide qualified agency staffing, where needed, who can fulfill historic preservation requirements in state law.
    - b. Recognize historic preservation training expenses as part of agencies' basic funding.
    - c. Address the preservation maintenance needs identified in annual and deferred maintenance plans and proposed in Long Range Building Program requests.
    - d. Factor heritage documentation, reporting, and consultation costs into project costs.

Further information on Montana's state-owned properties, including the 2016 State Agency Biennial Reports and individual property status and condition reporting forms, can be found at <http://mhs.mt.gov/shpo.aspx>.

## MONTANA STATE-OWNED HERITAGE PROPERTIES BY COUNTY (2016)

### Beaverhead County

#### **Bannack Historic District**

(40 contributing buildings)

Big Hole River/Kalsta Bridge

#### **Clark's Lookout**

Gilmore & Pittsburg Railroad  
(grade)

Highway 43- Road to Wisdom  
(abandoned segments)

MDT Lima Maintenance Site

Montana Southern Railway  
(grade)

Poindexter Slough Bridge

Red Door Ranch

Red Rock to Salmon Stage  
Road

UM-Western: Matthews  
Hall

UM-Western: Old Main (MT  
State Normal School)

Union Pacific Railway Overpass

Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 4



*Chief Plenty Coups Residence;  
Big Horn County*

### Big Horn County

#### **Chief Plenty Coups**

(Alek-Chea-Ahoosh) Home

#### **Lee Homestead**

Little Big Horn River Bridge

Lodge Grass Creek Bridge

**Rosebud Battlefield –  
Where the Girl Saved Her  
Brother**

Tongue River Dam Homestead  
(vacant)

Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 12

### Blaine County

Great Northern Railroad  
(grade)

Lodge Creek Bridge

Roosevelt Highway/Secondary  
396

### Broadwater County

Jefferson River Bridge

Toston Dam

Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 3

### Carbon County

#### **Bad Pass Trail (Sioux Trail)**

#### **Beartooth Highway**

Bozeman Trail (Bridger Cut-off)

Cooney Dam & Reservoir

Meeteetse Trail

Rock Creek/Glacier Lake Dams

Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 2

### Carter County

Medicine Rocks State Park  
District & TCP

Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 2

### Cascade County

#### **First Peoples Buffalo Jump**

Fort Shaw Canal Bridge

Giant Springs Park



*First Peoples Buffalo Jump  
National Historic Landmark;  
Cascade County*

### Hardy Bridge

MDT Great Falls District Office  
& Shop

MDT Monarch Maintenance  
Section Shop

Milwaukee Railroad  
(Lewistown-Great Falls  
Branch)

Missouri River Bridge at  
Cascade

#### **Missouri River/O.S. Warden Bridge**

Morony Dam Camp: Apartment  
House

Novak Creek Bridge

#### **Old US Highway 91/ Recreation Road**

Prewitt Creek Bridge

**Tower Rock** (Lewis & Clark  
1805)

Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 1

### Chouteau County

#### **Citadel Rock**

#### **Eagle Butte School**

Great Northern Railroad  
(grade)



*Old U.S. Highway 91 Recreation  
Road; Cascade County*

### Judith Landing HD

#### **(Ft Clagget/Ft Chardon)**

#### **Whoop-up Trail (Teton River Crossing)**

Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 3

### Custer County

Milwaukee Railroad & Bridge  
Pirogue Island

### Daniels County

Great Northern Railroad  
(grade)

Soo Line Railroad (grade)

Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 1

### Dawson County

Great Northern Railroad  
(grade)

Griffith Creek Bridge

McCarty Cabin (Makoshika)

MDT Glendive District Office  
& Shop

Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 1

### Deer Lodge County

Anaconda Fish Hatchery  
(Washoe Park)

#### **Anaconda Smelter Stack**

Anaconda Unit DNRC

Headquarters

French Gulch Placer Mines

#### **Galen State Hospital (Agricultural Outbuildings)**

Montana State Hospital: Admin  
Building

#### **Montana State Hospital: Receiving Hospital**

Silver Bow Creek Bridge

Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 5

### Fallon County

#### **Cottonwood Creek Timber Bridge**

### Fergus County

#### **Follmer-Adams Farmstead**

Ft Benton & Billings Stage  
Road

Big Springs Creek Bridge

Clagget Hill Road/Trail

Crystal Cave

#### **Fred Robinson Bridge**

Great Northern Railroad  
(grade)

Judith River Viaduct

MDT Lewistown Area Office &  
Shop

Milwaukee Railroad (grade)

### Flathead County

Flathead River Bridge

Great Northern Railroad  
(grade)

Lions Camp Recreation

Buildings

McClarty-Worm Barn, Somers

#### **Montana Soldier's Home Historic District**

Old US HWY 2 (segments)

Somers Hatchery

South Fork Flathead River  
Bridge

#### **Stillwater Unit DNRC HQ**

Swan River Bridge

Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 4

### Gallatin County

Baker Creek Bridge

Campbell Homestead

Drainage Bridge near

Manhattan

Gallatin City II Hotel

Gallatin River Bridge

#### **Madison Buffalo Jump**

Madison Mill

Middle Creek Dam & Reservoir

#### **MSU Bozeman Campus Historic District**

(25 contributing buildings)

MSU-Bozeman: Ft. Ellis MAES

MSU-Bozeman: Ft. Ellis  
Military Site (Archaeological)

#### **Three Forks of the Missouri**

(Missouri Headwaters)

Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 1

### Garfield County

None

### Glacier County

None

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

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



## MONTANA STATE-OWNED HERITAGE PROPERTIES BY COUNTY (2016)

### Golden Valley County

Deadman Reservoir Project  
Great Northern Railroad  
(grade)

### Granite County

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



*Fort Assiniboine wind storm damage; Hill County*

### Hill County

Havre-Rainbow Trans Line  
(abandoned)  
Highway 2 (abandoned  
segments)  
MDT Havre Area Office & Shop  
**MSU: Fort Assiniboine -MAES  
NARC** (20 contributing)  
MSU-Northern: Gymnasium  
**Wahkpa Chu'gn Buffalo Jump**  
(DNRC easement)  
Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 3

### Jefferson County

**Fraternity Hall, Elkhorn**  
Historic Roadside Sign  
(painted)

Jefferson Canyon Highway  
Little Boulder River Bridge  
Montana Central Railroad  
(grade)

**Montana Deaf & Dumb  
Asylum, Boulder (Main  
Hall)**

**Montana State Training  
School HD**  
Yellowstone Trail/Secondary  
359  
Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 4

### Judith Basin County

Ackley Lake Dam  
Milwaukee Railroad (grade)  
MSU: Central Ag Research  
Center, Moccasin (MAES  
CARC)  
Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 2

### Lake County

Jocko Fish Hatchery  
Logan Marshall Place

**Swan River State Forest Unit  
DNRC HQ**



*Mills Hall demolition; Helena,  
Lewis & Clark County*

### Lewis & Clark County

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



*Montana State Capitol building;  
Lewis & Clark County*

**Montana State Capitol  
Campus HD**

(27 contributing)  
Morgan Homestead Ice House  
Mountain View School for Girls  
(Law Enforcement Academy)  
Nilan Reservoir & Smith Creek  
Canal

**Old Lincoln Road**  
**Old US Highway 91/  
Recreation Road**



*Montana State Capitol Campus  
Historic District; Lewis & Clark  
County*

**Original Governor's Mansion  
Reeder's Alley/Pioneer Cabin  
(19 contributing)**

**Sheep Creek Bridge**  
State Liquor Warehouse  
**Stedman Foundry** (FWP  
Wildlife Education Center)  
Wegner Creek Bridge  
Willow Creek Patrol Cabin  
Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 7

### Liberty County

None

### Lincoln County

Libby Hatchery/Field Station  
Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 10

### Madison County

Atee Homestead  
Beaverhead River Bridge at  
Twin Bridges  
**Beaverhead Rock**  
Big Hole River/Kalsta Bridge  
**Dr. Don L. Byam House**  
(Nevada City)

MSU: Isaacs/Wann Residence  
(Red Bluff Stage Stop)  
foundation

Old Cherry Creek Indian Trail  
Ruby Dam & Reservoir

**The Finney House** (Nevada  
City)

Vigilante Trail/Virginia City  
Road/MT 287

**Virginia City Historic District**  
(127 contributing),  
including:  
**Brewery Dugout Cabin**  
**Dry Bean Shed**  
**Minerva Cogswell Cabin**  
**Susan Marr House**

Wall Creek Barn  
Yellowstone Trail/HWY 359  
Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 2

### McCone County

Northern Pacific Railroad  
(grade)  
Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 1

### Meagher County

Bair Dam & Reservoir  
Electric Highway/Montana  
Hwy 6 & 294  
Martinsdale Dam, Reservoir &  
Canals  
MDT Deep Creek Section House  
Milwaukee Railroad (Jawbone  
RR grade)  
North Fork of Smith River Dam  
& Reservoir  
Walter Homestead (vacant)

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

### Mineral County

Cedar-Quartz Mining District  
Keystone-Iron Mountain  
Mining District  
Nemote (14-Mile) Creek Bridge  
**Point of Rocks**  
**Transportation Corridor HD**  
Milwaukee Railroad (grade)  
Mullan Road (segment)  
US Highway 10- Camel's Hump  
(abandoned)  
Prehistoric Archaeological  
Sites: 1

### Missoula County

Big Blackfoot Railway  
Clinton Mining District  
MDT Missoula District Office  
& Shop  
**Orange Street Underpass**  
Rattlesnake Creek Bridge  
Rice-Thompson Farmstead

**Traveler's Rest**  
**UM-Missoula Campus  
Historic District** (34  
contributing)

**UM-Missoula: Charles  
Prescott House**  
**UM-Missoula: Fort Missoula  
Historic District**  
(4 contributing)

### Musselshell County

Milwaukee Railroad (grade)  
Pinchgut Stage Station

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

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

## MONTANA STATE-OWNED HERITAGE PROPERTIES BY COUNTY (2016)

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

**Petroleum County**  
 Yellow Water Dam & Reservoir

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

**Pondera County**  
 Prehistoric Archaeological  
 Sites: 1



Montana Territorial & State Prison;  
 Powell County

**Powder River County**  
 Reservoir Creek Homestead  
 (vacant)  
 Ten Mile Road (abandoned)  
  
**Powell County**  
 Boyd Ranch  
 Helena to Blackfoot City Stage  
 Road



McDonald Pass Airway Beacon;  
 Powell County

**MacDonald Pass Airway  
 Beacon**  
**Matt Little Barn**  
**Montana Territorial & State  
 Prison (Old)**  
 Nevada Creek Dam & Reservoir  
 Prehistoric Archaeological  
 Sites: 3

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

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



Yellowstone River Bridge at Fallon;  
 Prairie County

**UM-Missoula: Daly Mansion**

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

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

**Rosebud County**  
 1901 Kid Curry Inscription  
 Milwaukee Railroad (grade)  
 Musselshell River Bridge  
 Prehistoric Archaeological  
 Sites: 3

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

**Sheridan County**  
 Great Northern Railroad  
 (grade)  
 Soo Line Railroad (grade)



Daly Mansion; Ravalli County

Prehistoric Archaeological  
 Sites: 2

**Silver Bow County**  
**Butte, Anaconda & Pacific  
 Railroad**  
 Milwaukee Railroad (grade)  
**UM-MT Tech Campus (9  
 contributing)**  
**(Engineering Hall &  
 Museum Building)**

**Stillwater County**  
 Crow Agency II (archaeological)  
 Northern Pacific Railroad  
 (grade)  
 Stillwater River Bridge  
 Yellowstone River Bridge near  
 Reed Point

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

**Teton County**  
 Freezeout Lake WMA

Great Northern Railroad  
 (grade)  
 Milwaukee Railroad (grade)  
 Prehistoric Archaeological  
 Sites: 2

**Toole County**  
 Great Northern Railroad  
 (grade)  
 Great Northern Railroad  
 Viaduct  
**Marias River Bridge S. of  
 Shelby**  
 US Highway 2 (abandoned  
 segments)  
**Whoop-Up Trail (segment)**  
 Prehistoric Archaeological  
 Sites: 2

**Treasure County**  
 Big Horn River Bridge N of  
 Custer  
 Yellowstone Trail/Old US  
 Highway 10

**Valley County**  
 Ft. Peck Wooden Barges  
 Great Northern Railroad  
 (grade)  
 Roosevelt Highway  
 Prehistoric Archaeological  
 Sites: 5

**Wheatland County**  
 Deadman's Basin Irrigation  
 System  
 Martinsdale Dam, Reservoir &  
 Canals  
 Milwaukee Road Overpass at  
 Harlowton

Prehistoric Archaeological  
 Sites: 1

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

**Yellowstone County**  
**Big Horn River Bridge N of  
 Custer**  
**Ghost Cave (archaeological)**  
 MDT Billings District Office &  
 Shop  
 MDT Maintenance Section  
 Shop  
**Moss Mansion (Preston B.  
 Moss House)**  
**Mossmain Overpass E of  
 Laurel**  
**MSU-Billings: Academic  
 Support Center**  
 MSU-Billings: Apsaruke Hall

MSU Billings: McMullen  
 Hall  
 MSU-Billings: Physical  
 Education Building  
 Old US HWY 87- Old Hardin  
 Road (abandoned)  
**Pictograph Cave**  
 (archaeological)  
 Van Duzer Homestead  
**Yellowstone River Bridge at  
 Huntley**  
 Yellowstone Trail/Old US HWY  
 10  
 Prehistoric Archaeological  
 Sites: 1

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