NPS Form 10-900a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page ___

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 08000334 **Date Listed: 4/15/2008**

Logan Pass Visitor Center **Glacier** **MT**
Property Name **County** **State**

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

4/15/08

Signature of the Keeper **Date of Action**

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Amended Items in Nomination:

Function:
The Historic and Current Functions are amended to add: *Government/Government office* and *Recreation and Culture/Museum*. [Although the building did not contain NPS administrative operations it did function as an official public interface between the visiting sightseers and the (Federal) park. The building also served as exhibit space (museum) for the park.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the NPS FPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900
(January 2006)

OMB No. 1024-0018

334

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: **Logan Pass Visitor Center**

other name/site number: **n/a**

2. Location

street & number: **Going-to-the-Sun Road, 18 mi. w. of US 89** not for publication: **n/a**

city/town: **Saint Mary** vicinity: **X**

state: **Montana** code: **MT** county: **Glacier** code: **035** zip code: **59417**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 __ nationally **X** statewide ___ locally.

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 3/13/08

National Park Service

State or Federal agency or bureau

(__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

In my opinion, the property **X** meets __ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date 2/8/2008

Montana State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
X entered in the National Register __ see continuation sheet		4/15/2008
__ determined eligible for the National Register __ see continuation sheet		
__ determined not eligible for the National Register __ see continuation sheet		
__ removed from the National Register __see continuation sheet		

__ other (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public/federal

Category of Property: Building

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: n/a

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

Number of Resources within Property		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	Sites
0	0	Structures
0	0	Objects
1	0	Total

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Government, Recreation and Culture

Current Functions:

Government, Recreation and Culture

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MODERN MOVEMENT/ Neo-Expressionism, Park Service Modern

Materials:

foundation: concrete
walls: stone embedded concrete, glass
roof: wood shingle
other: n/a

Narrative Description

Introduction

The two-level Logan Pass Visitor Center was designed between 1960 and 1962 and was built between 1963 and 1966. The visitor center is located just east of the Continental Divide at Logan Pass on the south side of the park's east-west transverse highway, Going-to-the-Sun Road. It is approximately 18 miles from the intersection of the park's east entrance road and US 89 in Saint Mary, Montana, and approximately 34 miles from the west park entrance road and US 2 in West Glacier, Montana. US 89 provides north and south access between the Canadian border, historic Many Glacier Hotel and Glacier Park Lodge, and connects to US 2 at the southern boundary of Glacier National Park.

This visitor center represents one phase of Glacier National Park's development during the "Mission 66" program of the National Park Service (NPS) between 1956 and 1966. Because of visitor activity at the summit of the Going-to-the-Sun Road, where it crosses the Continental Divide, it was determined that a visitor center was necessary to provide visitor orientation to the high country of the park where there was a stone masonry comfort station dating from the 1930s. To the east of the visitor center is a large parking lot designed for approximately 160 cars and space for busses and trailers that was completed initially in 1966.

The Logan Pass Visitor Center, an associated property type within the established context of the NPS Mission 66 program, has a high level of integrity reflecting its original location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The massive gabled roof over the main "Exhibit Building" upper structure, the long perpendicular slope of the roof canopy over the entrance stairway, and the parallel gabled roofs of the lower wing's "Comfort Station" restrooms and later office addition in the same style are the primary character defining features of the building reflecting the chalet theme believed to be appropriate to the park.

(See Continuation Sheets)

Section 7: Description of Resources (continued)

Mission 66 Architecture

The Logan Pass Visitor Center was built as part of the Mission 66 program of the NPS. Mission 66 was a major effort funded by Congress and supported by President Eisenhower to help the NPS meet the demand for expanded visitor services following World War II. The needs of National Park visitors in their automobiles significantly increased as gasoline rationing was lifted and more Americans with more leisure time sought outdoor recreational experiences. The concept of a "visitor center," as coined by the Mission 66 planners, is described by author Sarah Allaback in her book, *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type*, as "...the centerpiece of a new era in planning for visitor services in American national parks." This new idea for parks provided for combining office functions with an auditorium, exhibit space, and restrooms, all of which ultimately were expanded with retail book sales. The Mission 66 era provided a significant change in attitudes regarding park architecture for concessions, housing, and maintenance facilities, as well as for over a hundred visitor centers.

Traditional NPS Rustic Style "Parkitecture" of the 1920s and 1930s gave way to structures that were modernist in design and to materials that were appropriate for larger multi-use buildings as well as for smaller standardized designs such as residences. Modernist architecture was deemed, even by the pre-war architects of the Park Service, to better meet the newly centralized management philosophy of the Western and Eastern Design and Construction Offices in San Francisco and Philadelphia. In his unpublished manuscript, *Mission 66: Modernism and the National Park Dilemma*, author Ethan Carr further noted that with the Design and Construction Offices in place in 1954, it was possible to provide efficient planning for buildings, exhibits, structures, roads, and landscapes that could be constructed more economically by taking advantage of postwar materials and construction techniques, but still allowing for color, texture, and materials that blended with the natural environment. This was the case of Logan Pass Visitor Center which is an associated property type within the Mission 66 visitor center context developed by Sarah Allaback.

The design and construction of Logan Pass Visitor Center in Glacier National Park, as well as the companion Saint Mary Visitor Center (1963-1968), also exemplifies the contracting with private architectural and engineering firms to augment the design workload of the two central offices particularly for high visitation parks such as Glacier. For the new Logan Pass Visitor Center the Western Office of Design and Construction (WODC) provided a preliminary design concept by Cecil J. Doty, project administration, and on site project supervision for the buildings designed by the local Kalispell, Montana, firm of Brinkman and Lenon, Architects and Engineers. Within the firm, the WODC preliminary design was adapted by Burt L. Gewalt under the direction of Architect Harry Schmautz.

Setting

Glacier National Park was established May 11, 1910, to set aside its pristine mountains, glaciers, lakes, and flora and fauna. Railroad magnate, J. J. Hill, who was instrumental in providing recreation development in the new park, referred to it as the "Alps of America." Under that theme, the park became a major western destination of the Great Northern Railway from Midwest connections in Chicago and Minneapolis/St. Paul to Seattle. Hill was instrumental in the construction of the historic hotels on the east side of the park as well as a chain of chalets across the park. Most early visitors arrived at the eastern Glacier Park Railroad Depot and embarked for the hotels and chalets or could continue to travel on the railroad along the southern boundary of the park to West Glacier Park Headquarters and Lake McDonald Lodge. The scenic draw of Glacier National Park is that it encompasses the far northern Rocky Mountains with the Continental Divide passing through the length of the park dividing it into east and west sections.

After 1934, the newly constructed Going-to-the-Sun Road crossed the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and continued west to Lake McDonald, Apgar, and West Glacier. From the east there are dramatic views to the west at the end of the circque rising above the glacially carved Saint Mary Lake at an elevation of 4484 feet. Rising along the north edge of the lake, the Going-to-the-Sun Road continues to climb to an elevation of 6646 feet at the summit just east of the Garden Wall formation that forms the Continental Divide. The site had already been utilized since the construction of the road as a rest point and there was a stone masonry comfort station building already there. The swale of Logan Pass, named for William Richard Logan (1856-1912), first superintendent of the park, provides a moderately level site that gently slopes to the east

from a westerly rise. Surrounding the site are the south end of the Garden Wall immediately to the north with Mount Gould (9553 feet) capping it. Mount Oberlin (8180 feet) is to the northwest, Clements Mountain (8760 feet) is to the west, and Reynolds Mountain (9125 feet) is to the south. Continuing west from Logan Pass, the Going-to-the-Sun Road goes along the west side of the Garden Wall, continues its descent on a roadbed carved out of sheer cliffs and carried on fills and bridges past various geological wonders, hairpins around the Loop where it descends into the McDonald Creek valley to Lake McDonald, and then along the east shore of the lake to Apgar and West Glacier.

No doubt the 1960 preliminary design for the new Logan Pass Visitor Center that was designed by Cecil J, Doty contained the idea of constructing the building on the westerly slope to provide the best views of mountain peaks and valleys as well as the Going-to-the-Sun Road snaking through its descents from the summit. In reviewing and praising Cecil Doty's preliminary design on November 7, 1960, Acting Superintendent W. R. Sund went on to write that, "The only suggestion that we have to offer is to reverse the central arrangement 180 [degrees] so that the information deck [sic] faces towards the west—toward the features and activities most emphasized at Logan Pass, i.e., Mt. Reynolds, Clements Mt., Mt. Oberlin, the orientation circle, the viewing telescope, and the Hidden Lake Trail." Sund also went on to write that he hoped that, "....by entering the upper floor at a slightly different point, the natural terrain could be used for a ramp, thereby accomplishing the purpose without a bridge." By December 1962 when the final preliminary design was completed the siting clearly was fixed. The two sheets of preliminary drawings show the new visitor center turned approximately 45 degrees from true north, above the north-south wedge-shaped parking lot close to the site of the old comfort station that was demolished upon the completion of the new visitor center. The upper square-plan visitor center building, with its two-level interior space, was located near the top of a natural bench for the views. It was to be connected to the lower level restroom building by a long canopy covered entrance stairway in three runs. The lower building, approximately 20 feet below the upper building, was built into the slope. The entrance flagstone paved terrace was designed originally with a monumental two-sided, right angle stairway descending to the sidewalk edging the west side of the parking area.

The wedge-shaped parking lot was designed with three arcs of parking spaces separated by wide walkway islands. The layout of islands was somewhat perpendicular to the visitor center site extending east and west. Originally constructed for approximately 160 cars and additional bus and trailer parking, the widest north end provided access to Going-to-the-Sun Road via east and west entrances. The west entrance was a Y configuration with a traffic island, the east entrance roadway was the eastern boundary and curves westward and forms the southern boundary of the parking area. A large dumb-bell shaped open area separated the bus parking from the main road. A concrete walkway extended along the west side and was widened at the entrance steps to the lower terrace of the visitor center. The north end provided access to the trail head along the Garden Wall. The construction drawings, dated May 1963 (NP-GLA/3418-C), document that the parking area was leveled and two large south end rock outcroppings were quarried for building materials including buff colored limestone and green, red, an pink argylite that matched surrounding stone outcrops along the road and near the site. Subsequently, the parking area has been reconfigured to enlarge the existing area as much as possible by reducing the islands to parking barriers.

Likewise the right angle stairway to the lower terrace was redesigned in 1964 to provide a different approach configuration to the lower terrace. A wide stairway with intermediate landings was designed by the WODC Landscape Architecture Division to extend from a widened terrace (drawing No. NP_GLA/3602). The diagonal stairway extended from the north corner with a short Y-shaped extension off the lowest landing. It was at this time that the old comfort station was demolished and benches were affixed to the top of the stone embedded concrete terrace walls at the west corner. The stairway eventually was removed and an undated design drawing provided for a ramped Y-plan. A drawing dated 1978 indicates a new ramping system for accessibility that was also indicated in a set of drawings prepared by the Denver Service Center, dating from June 2002, (drawing No. 117/80,059). The new ramp system includes a diagonal ramp to the lower terrace that extends to a landing above a perpendicular stairway to the parking area. The existing stairway from the ramp is enclosed in stone embedded concrete podia and extends from a landing near the lower terrace that also receives an angled long ramp extending north to the parking area. From the lower terrace, after a section of the original stone embedded concrete retaining wall was removed, a long ramp extends northwest above a new stone masonry wall and turns back on itself to the south to a terraced area near the northwest entry into the upper level of the visitor center. A longer ramped walkway up the hill side extended beyond the northwest ramp and curves back paralleling the shorter

south ramp. Several interconnecting walkways at that terrace level behind and to the north and west provide access to view points and, during the early summer, to snow banks that are major draw for visitors.

Logan Pass Visitor Center

The Logan Pass Visitor Center was designed by Cecil J. Doty with assistance apparently from Milton Swatek and Ed Dottery of the WODC. The final preliminary design of 1962, apparently modified to the parks comments, was forwarded to the firm of Brinkman and Lenon, Architects and Engineers, Kalispell, Montana, as part of their January 1963 professional services contract with WODC for construction documents. Brinkman and Lenon's principal partner, architect Harry Schmautz, provided overview for the project that was assigned to Burt L. Gewalt. In an interview with Gewalt, he recalled that there was a preliminary design for Logan Pass Visitor Center provided by the NPS, which does remain in the Brinkman and Lenon Archive. This was typical for the Mission 66 program, though Glacier's Saint Mary Visitor Center was totally designed by Brinkman and Lenon and Burt Gewalt a year later. Gewalt recalled in a July 18, 2006, letter to Oystein Boveng, who had worked with him at Brinkman and Lenon, that WODC or Harry Schmautz directed some changes. This included connecting the long canopy roof over the exterior stairway of the visitor entrance to the gabled roof of the restroom wing. Similarly, the central chimney was enlarged to enhance its scale on the upper building. Gewalt confirmed, though, that it was his idea to batter the walls of the elevations 7 ½ to 10 degrees; to create the Piet Mondrian-like window fenestration of vertical mullions and alternating horizontal bands; and, to brightly color the exterior. Otherwise the construction documents parallel the preliminary design for the most part.

Sited near the summit of the Going-to-the-Sun Road, Logan Pass Visitor Center and its parking area became a focal point for attracting visitors. The visitor center is firmly anchored to the site with its long, low rectangular restroom building built into the slope of the hillside above the parking area and the long entrance stairway ascending the 20-foot change in elevation to the main upper structure. The roof of the canopy, connected to the gabled roof of the lower building, is an extension of the southeast gabled roof slope of the façade of the visitor center. The wood shingle roofs, with their widely overhanging eaves and verges, are the predominant feature of the complex and along with the stone embedded concrete walling, like that of Saint Mary Visitor Center, contribute to what were described as "rock chalets" in a June 10, 1966 article in the *Hungry Horse News.*

The walls, above stepped concrete foundations set on bedrock, are limestone and argylite stone slabs embedded in concrete. The 6" to 30" across stone, buff limestone and blue-green and varied shades of red argylite, was quarried in the parking area. The stone was set against the surfaces of forms, protected with newspaper over the faces against the formwork, temporarily held in place with rolled newspaper, and embedded in place with hand poured concrete. It was specified that the work was to avoid a flat flagstone appearance and that the surfaces needed to be rough. Done in short two-foot lifts with random height stones, the walling displays a mix of 75% stone in a ratio of 25% concrete. The joints of the concrete lifts and the formwork further define the rustic walling. This detail, often used by Frank Lloyd Wright in his later buildings, was the basis for the walling of the 1963 Beaver Meadows Visitor Center at Rocky Mountain National Park designed by Taliesin Associates, which may account for this concrete masonry technique being specifically noted in the 1962 preliminary design.

The stone embedded concrete walling forms battered foundations on three elevations of the upper building. The southwest elevation had Glasweld in "ultramarine" spandrel panels under the fenestration that were replaced with stone masonry in 1982. At the gable ends, the northwest elevation the concrete masonry forms a southwest wall at the inset entrance porch at the west corner. The porch walling rises to receive the main Glu-lam ridge beam, which like the purlins below it, extend beyond the verge fascia and are notched into a chevron pattern and capped with copper. Also on the northwest elevation a battered wall section extends to the eave soffits. It flanks the upper run of the exterior stairway with a matching battered concrete masonry wall. Together, the two wall sections form an inset stairwell near the north corner of the northeast façade. From a top landing the main entrance stairway descends with two intermediate landings within an eight-foot wide run. Below the fenestration of the northeast facade is a foundation of concrete masonry that wraps around onto the southeast elevation under the windows to a large battered pier of concrete masonry that extends to the soffit and supports the ridge beam and the northeast purlin. The fenestration beyond the southeast pier had lower spandrel panels, replaced with stone masonry in 1982. Rising above the northeast façade gabled roof slope, near the ridge, is a large concrete masonry chimney with battered side walls. This chimney structure extends through the upper

building and contains a fireplace opening that faces northeast and an enclosed mechanical space. Increasing the scale of this feature was orchestrated by Brinkman and Lenon.

The gabled roof of the upper visitor center building, like that of the restroom building, projects slightly in a prow over the end purlins. The purlins and the rafter tips along the eaves are notched and clad in copper beyond the shallow fascias and verges. The fascias extend slightly over the purlins and rafters and mask the 4"x6" tongue and groove roof decking laid over the roof structural system. Enhancing the chalet design theme, the long canopy roof over the exterior entrance stairway tapers down to the restroom building where it is received by a slightly lower and narrower gabled roof over the bottom landing at the entrance terrace level above a two-step, right angle-plan set of steps. This roof extends southeast and northwest beyond the intersection of the canopy roof. The front, northeast slope of the lower gabled roof is supported on Glu-lam columns forming an open pavilion with the columns 10 feet on center; the northeast roof slope is contiguous with the canopy roof and its northeast eave is contiguous with the restroom building's eave. The stairway is set within sloped podia constructed of concrete masonry with steps for equally spaced Glu-lam columns. The railings are extruded aluminum mounted on the inside of the southeast podia; a later pipe railing extends up the northwest side. The lower level restroom building extends to the southeast from the lower pavilion of the exterior entrance stairway. Within the gabled roof extending the length of the building there was an open arcade of Glu-lam columns. Behind the arcade, the restrooms were shed roofed. The gabled roof has projecting Glu-lam rafters along the elevations. The rafter tips, cut with an inward cant below a narrow fascia, are covered in copper. The restroom section of the lower building was built into the slope of the hillside that extends below the rear eave; small windows were cut into the concrete foundation below the eave and above grade in 1985. Battered concrete masonry retaining walls were at each end extending beyond the walling of the façade. At the north corner the retaining wall is integrated into the podia of the exterior stairway. The end elevations of the original restroom building had battered concrete masonry walls across each elevation extending from the rear walling to the roof soffits.

The restroom building contained two toilet rooms separated by a large janitor closet; at the southeast end there was a storage room. As part of the 1985 alteration of this lower structure (drawing No. 117/41,067A) the restroom building was widened by pushing the façade forward into the arcaded area under the original gabled roof to increase the size of the restrooms. The janitor and storage spaces were altered and pipe chases were constructed for the chemical toilets. The original façade of the restroom building was somewhat copied maintaining four door openings set within a double tier of ribbon window openings above concrete masonry walling. The façade walling was rebuilt with slate sills. Like the new window openings on the rear wall, the façade windows of the new restroom building have awning style sash set within wooden frames. The vertical mullions, beneath original copper clad rafter tips, are painted dark brown and the sash frames and horizontal transom bars are painted off white. The columns were removed, though the eight-foot module was retained in the new construction.

At the southeast end of the restroom building a large "Administration and First Aid" room was added in 1985 (drawing No. 117/41,067A). This structure steps forward at the end of the lower entrance terrace where it has a doorway set within wooden glazing extending into the gable end from spandrels to the apex of the gable and above the façade roof slope of the restroom building. The flush panel metal doors and wooden glazing frames are painted off white. The center mullion to the apex and the exposed verge rafters are painted dark brown. The front of the office also has doubled door space for storing firewood. Containing essentially one large space for Park Service staff, which was missing from the original design, the gabled roof addition rises above the roof line of the restroom building. The northeast and southwest elevations are concrete masonry imitating the original stone embedded concrete. The southeast elevation has a central battered pier of concrete masonry extending to the soffits of the gabled roof. Fenestration set on concrete masonry foundations flank the central pier. The gabled roof has projecting rafters below a narrow fascia and is pierced by a metal chimney for an interior stove. In general appearance the addition replicates the design of the original building and is unobtrusive on the far end of the restroom building.

As designed by Burt L. Gewalt, the windows had vertical wooden mullions, generally in asymmetrical spacing interspersed with wooden horizontal bars that contained awning sash in asymmetrical bands at the gabled ends of the upper visitor center building. The windows were tapered to accommodate the battered concrete masonry walls. Symmetrical vertical mullions, alternating with wide and narrow spacing, filled the façade and rear window openings. At the façade, awning

window bands alternated across the top and bottom of the openings. Similarly designed windows, originally above spandrels and now infilled with stone masonry, extended across the rear elevation. Alternating upper and lower awning type sash bands extended across the elevation. Typically, there was one lower awning window to two upper awning windows. The spacing of the façade and rear windows related directly to the bays created by the projecting rafters. The rhythm was generally a wide bay and a narrow bay. The irregular spacing of the bands of awning windows made it appear to be more random. The wooden pairs of exterior wooden glazed panel doors of the upper building were integrated into the vertical mullion arrangement with bands of awning sash forming transoms. The lower restroom building windows, behind the original arcade, were horizontal ribbons of awning sash along the façade between the entrance doors into the restrooms. The doors originally were built-up of diagonal v-grooved shiplap forming a diamond pattern, are now flush-panel metal doors painted off white.

In 1992 the wooden windows, which were deteriorating, were replaced with bronze anodized aluminum frames set in a regular grid with evenly spaced wide vertical mullions relating to the rafters. Horizontal bars are in the tallest openings. The glazing was uniformly set into a grid with bands of horizontal windows with awning sash across the bottom at each elevation. Some upper awning sash was installed on the rear elevation. Solid panels were installed above the concrete masonry foundations on the southwest elevation and partially on the southeast elevation. Metal single-panel glazed doors in metal frames, installed in 1991 replacing the original wooden doors, were left in place. Since the windows of the lower restroom building had been replaced with new wooden sash and frames in the alterations of 1985, they were not part of the 1992 project.

The approximately 3500 square-foot visitor center is primarily a one-story building on two levels separated by 20 feet in elevation. The raising of the upper building and the long sweep of the canopy over the exterior stairwell gave it a presence that is anchored at the lower level with the restroom building. The upper building has a square plan with the stairway forming an inset in the north corner and a porch inset into the west corner that opens to an upper terraced area providing for accessibility into the building. The two-level space is separated by two three-step stairways on each side of the fireplace-chimney core; a ramp, constructed in 2002 (drawing No. 117/80,059) extends along the southeast wall as part of the existing stairway system. Both interior spaces are characterized by the Glu-lam purlins supporting similar sized Glu-lam rafters at the open ceiling that has a white stain "platinum" over the underside of the roof decking. Contrasting, the beams are now painted dark brown. The walls are stone embedded concrete including the fireplace-chimney core, and expansive glazing opening to each direction for the views. At the lower level "Fireplace Room" and facing northeast is a large fireplace with a long cantilevered concrete hearth used for seating and a large copper hood extending from the firebox to a purlin supported on two steel T-beam sections projecting from the masonry. The hood, sloped by paralleling the batter of the masonry, has long sections of copper at the sides and three long sections of copper at the face, all of which are caped by short sections below the purlin. Vertical standing seams in the copper are the only hood ornament. The floor is quarry tiled and the window sills originally had plastic laminate sills in a color called "pumpkin," now replaced with a more conventional off-white laminate.

Originally the information desk faced northwest in the Fireplace Room. In 1991 the interior space was altered (drawing No. 117/60,255) when the information desk was removed. A new desk was constructed on the upper level "Exhibit Room" facing southwest. The former exhibit space was converted into book sales. A closet near the original desk location was expanded to extend to the new desk location. Its doors open to three steps down to the entrance into the central space within the chimney structure that became a storage room as well as a furnace room. Vents from the heating system in the walling are vertically set slate tiles. The accessibility was improved in 2002 with the construction of the interior ramp. The Fireplace Room is now used for some permanent and temporary exhibits illustrating the high country. The original exhibits, designed and installed by the NPS Western Museum Laboratory, were replaced in the 1990s.

The original exterior color scheme was also designed to reflect the site. The fascia, emphasizing the sweep of the roof, was painted "curry." The fascia is now cream colored. Complimenting green argylite stone, the Glu-lam beams and exterior columns were painted "blue spruce," which according to Burt Gewalt reflected the scenery and sky. To lighten the interiors, the soffits and ceilings were stained "platinum." At the original windows, the mullions and muntins were painted "pueblo" with the operable awning-type sash frames and all exterior wooden doors painted "nasturtium." By change order, the color of the operable awning-type sash was changed to the "Pueblo" color to match the Glu-lam frame color. The

glazing color scheme, like the entire building's wooden components, was quickly was painted dark brown, though the ceilings and soffits retain their white stain. Thus, the bronze anodized glazing of 1992 was integrated into the monochromatic brown color that matched the more conservative NPS aesthetic.

Integrity

The Logan Pass Visitor Center was altered in 1985 with the enlarging of the restrooms of the lower building under the original gabled roof and with the addition of an office structure at the southwest end. This project did not effect the overall chalet design of the building and, in fact, tended to anchor it even more firmly at the base of the composition with a more substantial structure without a façade arcade. The new construction, which pulled the restroom spaces forward to the northeast, matches the original in the use of stone embedded concrete in battered walls, ribbon fenestration, and original and new gabled roofs all having projecting rafter tips. The increased height of the office addition is somewhat mitigated by its visual distance at the far end lower restroom wing and by being away from the main feature of the site, the upper building and its canopy covered exterior stairway.

Almost immediately following initial construction of the paint colors were changed to remove the blue-green color to give the building a more Park Service aesthetic utilizing dark brown. Ultimately, in 1992 the park service changed the windows from wood framed glazing to bronze anodized aluminum framed glazing that was integrated into the monochromatic dark brown of wooden components. This project is mitigated by the widely overhanging eaves and the massing of the stone embedded concrete masonry foundations and piers and the design of the vertical mullions that reflect the original configuration. Generally, the newer windows do not detract from overall chalet characteristics predominated by the roof structures where 36" long wooden shakes have been replaced with shorter wooden shakes.

Around the building the entrance stairways and ramps from the parking have been modified several times to create better accessibility to the lower terrace and to the upper building. Access from the terrace has necessitated removing original stone embedded concrete retaining walls and the construction of a stone masonry wall leading west to support new ramping to upper building's inset entrance in the west corner. A new stairway within stone embedded concrete podia extends from the lower terrace to the parking area.

Throughout the subsequent work on the structure, the National Park Service maintained the integrity of the original design by respecting the original siting and setting, and used of materials that compliment the original workmanship, feeling, and association derived through the sweep of the massive roofs that covey a modern chalet inspired style nearly unique in the realm of Park Service Modern as defined by Sarah Allaback.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria:	**A and C**	Areas of Significance:	**Entertainment/Recreation; Community Planning and Development, Architecture**
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):	**G**	Period of Significance:	**1966**
Significant Person(s):	**n/a**	Significant Dates:	**1966**
Cultural Affiliation:	**n/a**	Architect/Builder:	**Cecil Doty, Principal Architectural Designer, et al, WODC; Brinkman & Lenon Architects and Engineers; Burt L. Gewalt, Designer**

Narrative Statement of Significance

Designed between 1960 and 1962 and constructed between 1963 and 1966, the Glacier National Park Logan Pass Visitor Center meets National Register Criterion A as an associated property type of the National Park Service (NPS) Mission 66 and Parkscape planning and design programs. The largest multi-year construction program in NPS history, Mission 66 and its subsequent Parkscape Program were a major effort by the Park Service to upgrade the national park system to meet escalating visitor demands in the post World War II era. Conceived in 1955 by NPS Director Conrad L. Wirth and initiated in 1956 to substantially improve the facilities in the parks for the public and employees by 1966, the program was dubbed "Mission 66." It was continued after 1966 through 1972, for the 100th anniversary of Yellowstone National Park, as the Parkscape program under NPS Director George B. Hartzog, Jr.

The Logan Pass Visitor Center meet Criteria Consideration G as an exceptional representation of the Mission 66 program that was a significant change in NPS planning, management, and architecture. Within the national park system, Mission 66 was a major focus program that resulted in the construction of headquarters buildings, employee housing, maintenance/utility areas, entrance stations, comfort stations, museum exhibits, roads, parking lots, comfort stations, campgrounds, concession buildings and, most importantly, the newly conceived concept of a "visitor center." Architecturally, the latter most fully expressed the Mission 66 program as a new property type that combined multiple functions. Typically, within one structure could be found administrative activities, museum space for exhibits on a park's natural and cultural resources, and public restrooms. In addition, there was often an auditorium for video presentations and ranger talks. However, at the Logan Pass Visitor Center on Glacier National Park's Going-to-the-Sun Road summit, the basic building was reduced in scope because of the park's Headquarters Building at West Glacier and the Saint Mary Visitor Center at the east entrance, both of which alleviated the need for extensive administrative offices and audio-visual space. In her book, *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type*, Sarah Allaback continued to state that the visitor center was "...the centerpiece of the new era in planning for visitor services in American national parks...," that significantly influenced the development of similar centers throughout the country at parks and historic sites and throughout the world.

The Logan Pass Visitor Center also meets National Register Criterion C as an exceptional example of Mission 66 design by a local architectural firm under contract with the NPS. The Logan Pass building was designed by the NPS Western Office of Design and Construction in San Francisco. A preliminary design was completed before November 7, 1960, when Acting Superintendent W. R. Sund wrote to the Midwest Regional Director, "We have reviewed the preliminary drawing for the Visitor Center at Logan Pass (NP-GLA 3418) sent to us by the WODC, and we are delighted with Cecil Doty's design." (The drawing mentioned has not survived.) The final preliminary drawing, dated December 10, 1962, in the Brinkman and Lenon archive, Kalispell, Montana, notes in the "DESIGNED BY" block that it was by "VARIOUS." However, WODC Principal Architectural Designer Cecil Doty "CHECKED" the drawings along with WODC chief Milton Swatek, an architect, and engineer Ed Dottery. By late 1962, Cecil Doty was demure regarding full responsibility for the design, though it is clear that he was the major inspiration behind the Logan Pass Visitor Center. The preliminary design for the visitor center, on two sheets, provided a bird's-eye perspective of the two-building complex and included the floor plan, four elevation drawings, and a section through the building. The firm of Brinkman and Lenon, Architects and Engineers, Kalispell, Montana, utilized the preliminary design for the preparation of construction documents with some changes that were felt to improve the design.

(See Continuation Sheets)

Section 8: Significance (continued)

Logan Pass reflects several key elements of Mission 66 design criteria. Included was the introduction of modernist architecture into the park at the primary stop at the summit of the Going-to-the-Sun Road; window walls provided expansive views of the natural features of the surrounding mountains; and functions were centralized within one complex having a floor plan that encouraged visitor flow through the building. Typically, the use of natural materials reflects the adjacent landscape and park culture. The modernist style of Mission 66 architecture, while often criticized, was embraced by NPS architects and planners even those who had helped formulate the NPS Rustic Style now known as "Parkitecture." Sarah Allaback notes that "The Park Service Modern, as developed by the Park Service designers [and contract architects] during the Mission 66 era, became as influential in the history of American national and state park management as the Park Service Rustic Style had been."

Although Logan Pass Visitor Center is less than 50 years old, it is eligible for the National Register under Criterion Consideration G as an exceptional example of NPS Mission 66 planning and Park Service Modern Style visitor center architecture in Montana along with the Saint Mary Visitor Center on the east side of Glacier National Park. In comparison, other visitor centers in Montana include the WODC designed Big Hole Battlefield National Monument teepee styled visitor center from 1964-1971 and the visitor center addition to the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument from 1964-1965. The visitor center at Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, established in 1966, was built by the Bureau of Reclamation.

The NPS theme study, Sarah Allaback's *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: the History of a Building Type*, provides a contextual basis for considering National Register eligibility for the over 100 Mission 66 visitor centers throughout the United States. Allaback outlines the registration requirements for Mission 66 visitor centers as follows: 1) the visitor center must have been originally planned and built as part of the Mission 66 and fall within the 1945-1972 period of significance; 2) it should retain most or all of the distinguishing characteristics of a Mission 66 visitor center; 3) it should possess physical integrity; and 4) it should be a successful reflection of the principles of Park Service Modern. In terms of Criterion Consideration G, Allaback notes that: "The historical context developed for Mission 66 visitor centers indicates that only those visitor centers that served as early prototypes (1945-1956) or which were part of the original finite group of Mission 66 visitor centers (1956-1966) potentially possess exceptional importance." The Glacier National Park Logan Pass Visitor Center, which was one of the original Mission 66 visitor centers initially designed by Cecil J. Doty, meets all the criteria for National Register listing, including the criterion for exceptional significance.

Mission 66

Mission 66 was a large-scale effort by the NPS to upgrade the nation's parks in the period following World War II. In 1949, NPS Director Newton Drury described the parks as "...victims of war." Sarah Allaback notes that, "Neglected since the New Deal era improvements of the 1930s the national parks were in desperate need of funds for basic maintenance, not to mention protection from an increasing number of visitors." In 1931, 3.5 million people visited the national parks; by 1948, that number had increased to almost 30 million. However, Allaback writes that, "...park facilities remained essentially as they were before the war." (The statistics at Glacier National Park corroborate these national statistics.) Contributing to the growth in the number of visitors after World War II was the post-war economic boom and the ability of more and more American to purchase personal automobiles; indeed the number of automobiles doubled between 1945 and 1955 to 60 million (Carr, p. 71). The new mobility enabled Americans to visit the national parks particularly those of the west which had often been the realm of the railroads that provided access and services to a limited number of visitors. In response, the NPS needed new facilities to accommodate the crowds and it needed those facilities to be designed in a way that would protect the parks from resource damage.

NPS Director Conrad L. Wirth first instituted the idea of modernizing the parks through a massive, multi-year redevelopment program after the centralization of NPS planning into the Eastern and Western Offices of Planning and Design in Philadelphia and San Francisco in 1954. With centralized offices, Wirth began to conceptualize on the efficiency of a ten-year budget rather than submitting a yearly budget. Wirth, who "envisioned the Park Service's dilemma through the eyes of a congressman," requested a decade of funding, "thereby ensuring money for building projects that

might last many years." He patterned it after the similar programs of the Bureau of Public Roads, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Army Corps of Engineers (Carr, p. 93). As envisioned by Wirth, "Mission 66 would allow the Park Service to repair and build roads, bridges, and trails, hire additional employees, construct new facilities ranging from campsites to administrative buildings, improve employee housing, and obtain land for parks...to elevate the parks to modern standards of comfort and efficiency, as well as an attempt to conserve natural resources." In February of 1955 Wirth introduced the idea to the Secretary of Interior, James Douglas McKay, and by September Wirth was able to present the concept through several pilot projects in a report given at a national conference of superintendents. The program was presented on January 27, 1956, to President Dwight D. Eisenhower and his cabinet, where it received immediate approval. Subsequently, the Mission 66 was introduced to Congress and the American public. Congressional funding for the construction program was made available for Fiscal Year 1956 starting in July and it was underway.

At the heart of the new Mission 66 program was the concept of the visitor center; the final report of 1956 stated that visitor centers were the most pressing need and they became the highest priority (Carr, p. 215, 216). The visitor center would act as a "one-stop" service unit, equipped with an information desk, uniformed ranger, lobby exhibits, illustrated talks, museum, and restrooms. Generally, the center also provided space for administrative offices, which were removed from the public areas and often accessed through a separate entrance. However Logan Pass Visitor Center, in the center of the park, was designed at a reduced scope to provide primarily to provide visitor information services. Visitor Center design was a major departure from the earlier NPS concept of a decentralized "park village," where different park functions were spread out in individual, Rustic Style buildings. In an efficient and economic combination of services, the Mission 66 visitor center, according to Allaback, "brought these activities together in a single, large building intended to serve as a control point for what planners called 'visitor flow,' as well as a more efficient means of serving far larger numbers of visitors and cars in a more concentrated area." Like a modern shopping center, the visitor center made it possible for people to park their cars at a central point, and from there have access to a range of services and attractions. In 1956 the NPS proposed that 100 new visitor centers would be needed. Thus, the program grew from an original request of $786 million Wirth noted in 1966 that the program eventually cost almost a billion dollars during its ten-year program, nearly four times the budget of the previous ten years.

In addition to a new strategy for management, Mission 66 also resulted in a distinctive new type of NPS architecture that reflected the new ideas. Sarah Allaback calls it "Park Service Modern." Modern architecture was the prevalent architectural style in the postwar period and Mission 66 brought that design ethic to the national parks. Modernist architecture utilized new inexpensive materials and laborsaving techniques, many of which were developed by the military during the war. The assemblage of materials became the focus of the designs. The flexibility of modern architectural design also allowed for open interiors and expansive circulation to meet the "visitor flow" and efficiently provide for separation of public and administrative spaces. By contrast, the Rustic Style that the Park Service had earlier used required large labor forces for small rustic buildings. The budget did not permit that level of labor intensive construction nor was it deemed advisable to attempt to erect large rustic buildings that would resemble lodges. However, it was determined that since rustic buildings blended into the natural surroundings, that Park Service Modern, according to Allaback, "...reinterpreted the long-standing commitment to 'harmonize' architecture with park landscapes," but accomplished that in a different way in stone and concrete.

At Glacier National Park, Mission 66 planners addressed the fact that the park, established in 1910, had no facilities for interpretation. The park had relied on the main concessioner for that function, since the arrival of the Great Northern Railway and the construction of the two major historic hotels and the chain of backcountry chalets. To start, it was determined that the Park Service should have more of a presence at the summit of Going-to-the-Sun Road where there had been only a stone comfort station for rest stops. At the eastern entrance on Going-to-the-Sun Road a new visitor center was constructed during the Mission 66 program not only to collect entrance fees, but also to present the park to the traveling public, as was envisioned for the Apgar Visitor Center at the west entrance that was not built. Thus, Logan Pass Visitor Center was one of three planned for the park. Elsewhere in the park, the Mission 66 program provided for new housing in several locations including Saint Mary and West Glacier, new utility/maintenance buildings, road improvements and the Goat Haunt Ranger Station. Concession buildings, including the coffee shop and grill at Lake McDonald Lodge designed by Burt L. Gewalt of Brinkman and Lenon, and the restaurant at Rising Sun designed by Oystein Boveng also of Brinkman and Lenon, were an integral part of the program to provide new facilities in the park. Built in 1957 the privately

constructed Village Inn at Apgar also is considered part of the Park's Mission 66 program. Because the headquarters was located in West Glacier and a new building was to be constructed there for offices, designed by Harry Schmautz of Brinkman and Lenon, the need for extensive administrative facilities was unnecessary at Logan Pass. This deficiency was corrected in 1985 with the construction of an office addition.

Logan Pass Visitor Center

The Logan Pass Visitor Center project was conceptualized in 1960 by a drawing sent to the park superintendent that was designed by Cecil J. Doty. Its location was established by the fact that Logan Pass was a major pullout at the summit of the Going-to-the-Sun Road where visitors could make a rest stop at the 1930s comfort station and view the dramatic scene after having navigated either the east or west side of the road. This was further conceptualized in the 1961 General Management Plan for the park that included siting and in the "Visitor Use Briefing," chapter it was noted that the new visitor centers would "...provide information and orient the visitor...." This was formalized with the submittal of the December 10, 1962, WODC preliminary design. It was not until a set of eighteen sheets of construction drawings were prepared and dated October 1963 that the design of the new building was fully revealed as an integrated concept between WODC architects, primarily Cecil Doty, and Brinkman and Lenon, Architects and Engineers (drawing No. NP-GLA 33418-C and D). Several changes were made to the WODC design including connecting the stairway canopy directly to the restroom building's gabled roof and enlarging the central chimney of the upper building to increase its scale and give more presence.

Architect Cecil John Doty (1907-1990) was responsible for a substantial amount of Mission 66 planning and design from his position as Principal Architectural Designer at the NPS Western Office of Design and Construction in San Francisco. Doty received a degree in architectural engineering from Oklahoma A & M (now Oklahoma State University) in 1928. He was trained in the neoclassical *beaux-arts* tradition that was favored at the time, though he always had a propensity towards a more modern adaptation of this classicism according to Sarah Allaback in her book, *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type*. He began his career in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) state parks program with Herbert Maier (Carr, 208) where he designed many buildings in the Rustic Style as part of that program. He began working for the NPS in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and in 1939 he designed the Region III Headquarters building. In addition, he was responsible for many park buildings and was a master of what became known as "Parkitecture." He moved in 1940 from the Santa Fe to San Francisco's Region IV office where he became a proponent of what was to become Park Service Modern. As early as 1943 he developed the concept of a "visitor center" for Crater Lake's Museum (drawing 106-2037). It is apparent that this preliminary design was the prototype for Grand Canyon's "Public Use Building," designed by Cecil J. Doty in 1954-1955. The Grand Canyon Visitor Center was built in 1957, and was, itself, a prototype for most of the Mission 66 visitor centers that followed. Doty, who was instrumental in the gradual shift from rustic to modernist architecture through his designs and through influence of his colleagues (Carr, p. 209, 218), was placed in the forefront of NPS design with the reorganization of the planning and design offices into Eastern and Western divisions in 1954. Given the title of Principal Architectural Designer, Doty went on to design more than 50 visitor centers for the NPS that were built during the Mission 66 era. Milton Swatek, who also "checked" the preliminary Logan Pass Visitor Center design, was an architect and a WODC chief; Ed Dottery, also involved in the design, was a WODC structural engineer and was probably responsible for the concept of Glu-lam beams in the design.

The Brinkman and Lenon architectural firm was founded by Frederick Adolf Brinkman and Percy Hazelhurst Lenon, who formed an architectural partnership in Kalispell, Montana, in 1946. Fred Brinkman, born in 1892 in Spokane, Washington, graduated from high school in Kalispell. He received a civil degree in engineering from the University of Wisconsin and in 1916 he obtained a Bachelor of Science in Architecture from the University of Michigan. After a military stint in the Panama Canal Zone in World War I, he moved to Billings, Montana, where he worked as an architect. After the only

Kalispell architect died in 1921, Brinkman relocated to his home town and opened his own architectural practice until 1942 when all the members of the firm joined the World War II armed forces. After the war Brinkman partnered with Percy Lenon, born in 1905, who was a graduate of the architecture program at Montana State College, now University. Together they designed many buildings around the state of Montana from residences to buildings at Montana State University and at the Glasgow Air Force Base, as well as schools and churches. Fred Brinkman died October 8, 1961; Percy Lenon died November 8, 1961.

The firm of Brinkman and Lenon continued after 1961 until 1991 under the partnership of William Heinecke (1920-2000), Fred Brinkman's son-in-law, who was a mechanical engineer, and Harry Schmautz (1923-1989), who had received a Bachelor of Science in Architecture degree from Montana State University in 1949 after serving in World War II in the Signal Corps of the U.S. Army in the Pacific. He became a partner in the firm in 1954. Heinecke, after serving as an Army Air Corps pilot in World War II, received a degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Montana and Montana State University in 1950 and subsequently went to work for Brinkman and Lenon becoming a partner in 1953. The firm, after 1961, was responsible for many state and local buildings including the Summit House and Lodge at Big Mountain; airport, university, state, school, commercial, and tribal construction projects; and, federal projects including the work at Glacier National Park. The NPS also contracted with the firm in the early 1960s for the preparation of design and construction documents for Saint Mary Visitor Center and the Headquarters Administration Building at West Glacier, which was designed by Harry Schmautz in 1963 and constructed in 1964. These design and construction projects were awarded to the local firm that easily could manage projects in remote Glacier National Park, though with high visibility. WODC, with its massive workload, often contracted with firms outside the NPS to accomplish projects. Brinkman and Lenon had a region-wide reputation for experience and excellence and, as the larger of two architectural firms in Kalispell, had the staff to provide in-house engineering as well as architectural services.

The firm of Brinkman and Lenon employed several people who were directly connected to the projects in Glacier including architect Oystein Boveng, who worked for the firm from 1965 to 1985. Boveng, in an interview, noted that typically Harry Schmautz wrote the specifications and William Heinecke provided mechanical and electrical engineering services for the project. Boveng also noted that architectural designer Burt L. Gewalt was the project designer as there is no indication of the designer on the two sets of construction drawings (NP-GLAC 3418-C and D). Gewalt substantiated this in an interview late April of 2006.

Burt L. Gewalt was assigned the Logan Pass Visitor Center project in 1962 and then the Saint Mary Visitor Center in 1963, as well as the Coffee Shop and Grill project at Lake McDonald Lodge. Gewalt, born in 1915, attended the University of Michigan. Though he completed much of the architectural program by 1940, he did not receive a degree. While at Michigan, Gewalt noted that the program was very much in the vanguard of modernism where students were exposed to many influences from noted modernists like Eero Saarinen and Frank Lloyd Wright who, with others, provided inspirational guest lectures. After World War II, Gewalt went back to architecture and worked for J. G. Link in Billings and Butte, Montana, before going to work for the Montana State Parks Commission where he became the director. In 1953 Gewalt joined the architectural firm of Foss and Company of Fargo, ND, and Morehead, MN, and became a specialist of Lutheran church architecture before leaving to join the Brinkman and Lenon firm from 1960 to 1969. Gewalt also was inspired by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright after the exposure at the University of Michigan and freely noted that the embedded stone in concrete technique, used at Logan Pass and at Saint Mary, was the result. He had also seen this application used by architect Fred Herman, who worked for Foss and designed a house using the technique.

Gewalt was put in charge of the Logan Pass Visitor Center project to complete construction drawings based on the preliminary design received from WODC. As a consequence, he felt that he did not have a "free hand" to design the Logan Pass Visitor Center as he had had for the Saint Mary Visitor Center project. Nevertheless, drawing on the inspiration of his previous experiences he noted that the mountains and the park's chalet style were an inspiration for making some changes to the preliminary design including enlarging the scale of the central chimney structure of the upper building, incorporating reticulated wooden framed windows, and connecting the long canopy roof over the exterior stairway directly to the lower restroom building. Together with the WODC architects including Cecil Doty, Burt Gewalt helped create a significant complex for the national Mission 66 program at Logan Pass, Glacier National Park.

In early 1963, according to correspondence in the Brinkman and Lenon archive, the firm was awarded a professional services contract to complete the construction documents. A series of decisions ensued including shakes for the roof, taking stone from the parking area for the stone embedded concrete walling, linking the roofs of the stairway canopy to the restroom building, and capping the ends of the Glu-lam beams. The specifications were completed by March 23, 1963 and the construction drawings are dated May 1963. Bids for the construction of the Logan Pass Visitor Center, according to the *Hungry Horse News* indicate that the contract was awarded to Hefte Construction Company, Spokane, Washington, in June of 1963. The cost for the 3,600 square-foot building was reported as approximately $136,500.

Fedco of Spokane, Washington, received the bid for water and sewer lines at a cost of $61,319; that project was mostly completed by the end of the construction season in 1963. The building construction was officially started in early July of 1963 according to Burt Gewalt's "DIARY, Visitor Center Logan Pass, Glacier National Park." Gewalt had been appointed as Project Inspector by Brinkman and Lenon June 26, 1963. His Diary noted that the project began in July and was shut down in late October for winter; resumed July to early October 1964; and, resumed, again, in 1965 between July and its completion August 27, 1966. Logan Pass Visitor Center, along with Saint Mary Visitor Center, was dedicated August 28-29, 1966. WODC prepared construction documents for the parking area expansion and paving, curbs, walls, drainage features, and related vehicle and pedestrian facilities (NP-GLA/3604). The contract was let in August of 1964 (drawing No. NP-GLA/3605) and that phase of the project was completed by September 12, 1966 under contract with Kiely Construction Co, Butte, Montana, in the amount of $168,176 after the default of an earlier contractor.

Throughout the project, the Western Office of Design and Construction and the architectural firm of Brinkman and Lenon, Architects and Engineers, including its designer Burt L. Gewalt, endowed the Logan Pass Visitor Center with a design that exemplifies the successful partnership between the National Park Service and the private sector during the Mission 66 program. The project also represents a unique example of visitor center construction employing modern design in concert with its dramatic mountain setting in Glacier National Park meeting the criterion for exceptional significance.

9. Major Bibliographic References

(see continuation sheet)

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 # _____

___ State Historic Preservation Office

Primary Location of Additional Data:

___ Other State agency

_X_ Federal agency **National Park Service, Glacier NP and Denver, CO**

___ Local government

___ University

_X_ Other/Specify Repository: **Brinkman & Lenon Archive, Architects Design Group, Kalispell, MT**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: **Less than one acre**

UTM References: **Zone 12 Easting 300002 Northing 5397143 (NAD83)**

Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)): **T34N R16W S21**

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Logan Pass Visitor Center is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map

The Logan Pass Visitor Center boundary is roughly rectangular. It parallels the northwest, southwest, and southeast sides of the main building, 75 feet from each side. The northeast boundary follows the curb line of the sidewalk adjacent to the parking lots.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encloses the visitor center and its immediate site roughly paralleling the four elevations and respecting the northeast side of the eastern parking lot.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: **Rodd L. Wheaton, Architectural Historian**
organization: **n/a** date: **June 1, 2006**
street & number: **3021 S. Cornell Circle** telephone: **303 789-9550**
city or town: **Englewood** state: **CO** zip code: **80113-3012**

Property Owner

name/title: **National Park Service, Superintendent, Glacier National Park**
street & number: **P. O. Box 128** telephone: **406 888-7800**
city or town: **West Glacier** state: **MT** zip code: **59936-0128**

Section 9: Bibliography

Archival

National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Technical Information Center; Denver, Colorado; Glacier National Park documents.

National Park Service, Glacier National Park Achive; West Glacier, Montana; park files: box 104, file 4; Box 111, file 21; Box 144, file 2; Box 146, file 1.

Brinkman & Lenon archive; Kalispell, Montana; Architects Design Group, 1 Sunset Plaza; construction documents and correspondence; box 75 general correspondence, box 176, folders 1-6.

Manuscripts

Sturgell, Frank, and Christine Whitacre, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Colorado National Monument Visitor Center Complex, 2002-2003; copy on file with the Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado.

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Carr, Ethan, Elaine Jackson-Retondo, and Len Warner. National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Park Service Mission 66 Resources; draft proposal, January 2006; copy available from the authors.

Interviews

Interview (April 2006) and correspondence with Oystein Boveng, Kalispell, Montana, by Rodd L. Wheaton; notes and correspondence available at Glacier National Park, West Glacier Montana.

Interviews (May 2006) and correspondence with Burt L. Gewalt, Breckenridge, Minnesota and Yachats, Oregon, Rodd L. Wheaton; notes and correspondence available at Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Montana.

Interview (May 2006) with Wayne Neilsen, former Glacier National Park Employee now Facilities Manager, Canyonlands National Park, by Rodd L. Wheaton; notes available at Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Montana.

Interview (April 2006) and correspondence with Tom Heinecke, Kalispell, Montana, by Rodd L. Wheaton; notes available at Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Montana.

Publications

Allaback, Sarah. *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type.* Washington, D. C.: U. S. government Printing Office, 2000.

Hungry Horse News, Columbia Falls, Montana; May 31, 1965 (bid awarded); October 1963 (construction photos); September 25, 1964 (nearing completion); August 27, 1965 (completed); June 10, 1966 (dedication planned); August 26, 1966 (dedication).

In accordance with the March 2005 Photo Policy expansion, the photos that accompany this nomination are printed on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, using a Hewlett Packard 100 gray photo cartridge. This combination of paper and inks is included on the NR's list of "Acceptable Ink and Paper combinations for Digital Images." The images are also recorded on an archival CD-R with a resolution at least 1200x1800 pixels, 300 dpi in "true color" 24-bit format.

Photographs

Logan Pass Visitor Center.

Glacier County
Montana
Unless otherwise noted, all photographs were taken June 26, 2006, by Rodd L. Wheaton.
Photo disks on file Glacier National Park Archives

Photograph 1. View looking south showing upper and lower buildings and landscaping at parking lot

Photograph 2. View looking south to pavilion at bottom landing of exterior stairway showing architectural details

Photograph 3. View from bottom landing of exterior stairway looking SW to upper building NE entrance

Photograph 4. View looking south showing NW elevation of office and NE elevation of lower restroom building

Photograph 5. View looking south of exterior stairway canopy and NE elevation of upper building

Photograph 6. View looking SW to the NE elevation of upper building showing original stone embedded concrete walling

Photograph 7. View looking north showing SE and SW elevations of upper building

Photograph 8. Interior view of upper building looking NE showing lower level

Photograph 9. Interior view of upper building showing fireplace at the lower level

Photograph 10. Interior view of upper building showing lower level looking east

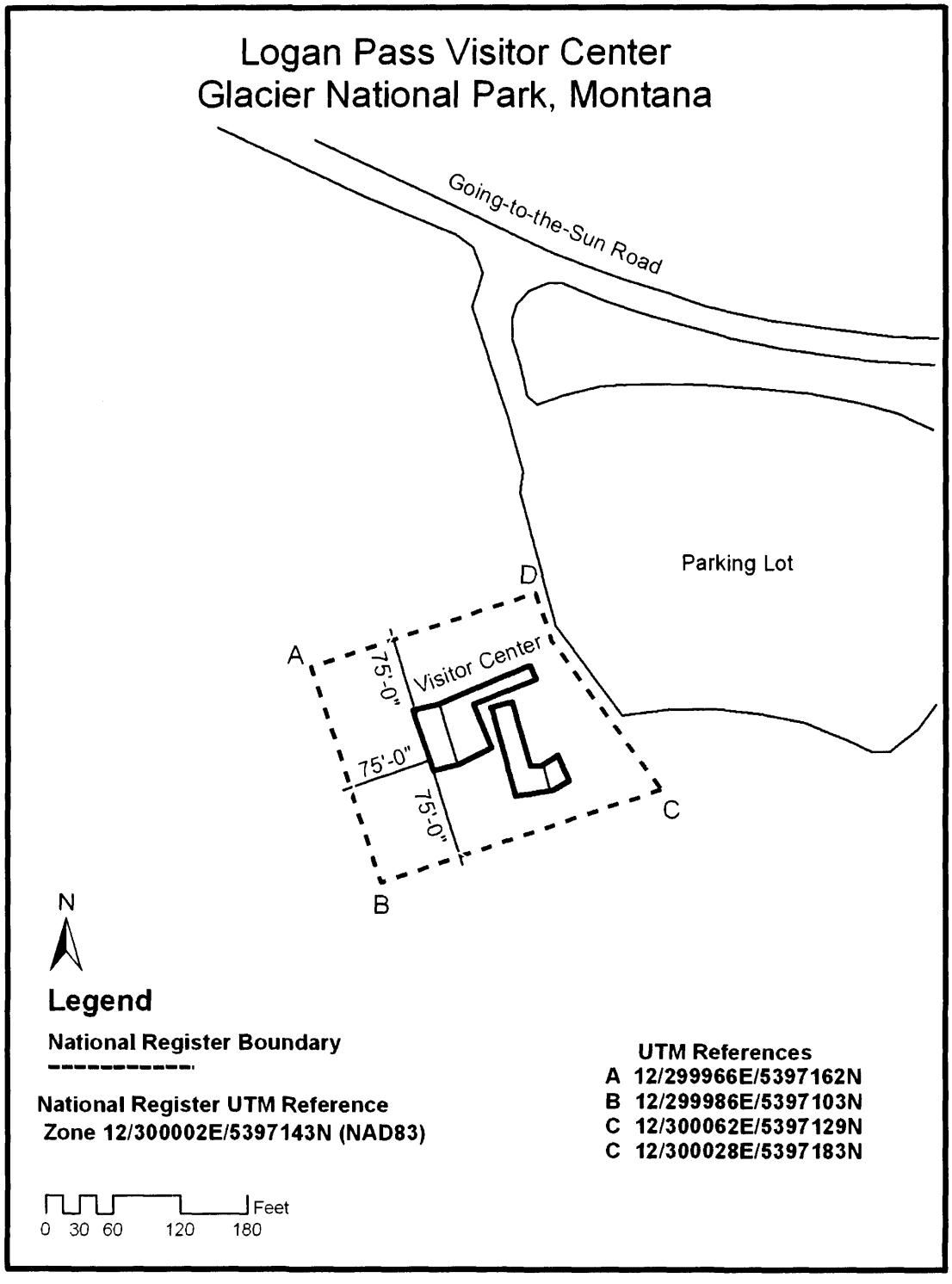
Photograph 11. Interior view of upper building showing upper level and information desk

Photograph 12. Original architect's drawing of project looking SW showing NE and NW elevations; c. 1963. Digital image database, Glacier National Park.

Photograph 13. Historic view of visitor center looking south-southwest; John Etgen, photographer, 1994. Digital image database, Glacier National Park.

Photograph 14. Historic view of visitor center looking south from the parking lot showing original windows; Betsy Graff, photographer, c. 1977. Digital image database, Glacier National Park.

Photograph 15. Historic view of visitor center looking east showing SW and NW elevations of upper building with original windows; Betsy Graff, photographer, 1977. Digital image database, Glacier National Park.


Logan Pass Visitor Center
Glacier National Park, Montana
Going-to-the-Sun Road
Parking Lot
Visitor Center
A
B
C
D
75'-0"
75'-0"
75'-0"
N
Legend
National Register Boundary
National Register UTM Reference
Zone 12/300002E/5397143N (NAD83)
UTM References
A 12/299966E/5397162N
B 12/299986E/5397103N
C 12/300062E/5397129N
C 12/300028E/5397183N
Feet
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