

MINUTES OF THE LONG RANGE BUILDING COMMITTEE
February 3, 1983

Side 3 The meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m. in Room 108 of the Capitol Building.

Members present were Sen. Matt Himsl, Sen. Mark Etchart, Sen. Jack Haffey, Sen. Bill Thomas, Sen. Donald Ochsner, Rep. Rex Manuel, Rep. Francis Bardanouve, Rep. Gene Donaldson, Rep. Bob Thoft, and Rep. Steve Waldron.

Others present were Curt Nichols of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst's Office, Phil Hauck, administrator of the Architecture and Engineering Division, Tom O'Connell of the Architecture and Engineering Division, and Ron Holliday, administrator of the Parks Division of the Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks.

(012) Mr. Holliday explained that Jim Flynn, director of the Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks, has designated Mr. Holliday as the liaison with the committee to deal with any long range building projects.

In 1975, the Legislature set aside a portion of the Coal Tax funds for the acquisition of state parks. That legislature was modified to use part of these funds to develop areas that were acquired with the money.

Mr. Holliday remarked that there were some errors in the Capitol Construction Program book. The total request for the development of these areas acquired by Coal Tax funds was \$393,000. The total request for operations, which includes maintenance and upkeep, was \$525,000. That leaves a total of \$1,587,000 for acquisition. In Priority #22 of the Capitol Construction Project book, the total for acquisition is stated to be \$606,000 which is incorrect.

Priority #41 (055)

Mr. Holliday presented the request for Spring Meadow Lake improvements (see Attachment 1). The Department intends to solicit \$30,000 in private donations for topsoil seeding and irrigation. The request for the improvements is \$185,000, \$155,000 of which would come from the Coal Tax. The remaining \$30,000 would come from Federal and Private Revenue Accounts.

(105) Merv Finstad, a member of the Lewis and Clark County Park Board presented his testimony in support of the Spring Meadow Lake improvements (see Attachment 2). Mr. Finstad is a school principal and he sees many school children going to the lake as part of science projects and studies. He stated that he has seen a lot of interest from service clubs and other groups in Helena.

(139) Pat Nichols, vice president of the Last Chance Chapter of the Audubon Society in Helena, presented her testimony in support of this project (see Attachment 3). She expressed her concern that the park is deteriorating rapidly due to the lack of development. She feels that a certain amount of development is necessary to preserve the natural character of the park.

(164) Bob Decker, Lewis and Clark County Commissioner, voiced his support of this project. He feels the initial investment to purchase Spring Meadow Lake was a good one. The county feels the park is deteriorating due to the lack of development and also feels it would enhance the original investment to develop the park.

The county supported the acquisition of the park and also pledged equipment and labor from the county road department to aide the Department when they pave and finish the road around the park.

(184) Martha Hassell, member of the Last Chance Chapter of the Audubon Society in Helena, supported the expenditure for the development of Spring Meadow Lake. She said the park is a valuable asset to Helena and the children of Helena.

(199) Rep. Bardanouve inquired, since the park will be used primarily by the people of Helena and the surrounding areas, if the community could come up with 20% of the total \$185,000. That figure would only be \$7,000 more than the original donation of \$30,000. Rep. Bardanouve felt that this effort on the part of the community would show the committee how much interest the community really has in the project. Commissioner Decker responded that he could not speak for anyone else but he personally did not think Rep. Bardanouve's suggestion was unreasonable. He felt that it was a wise idea.

Sen. Ochsner asked how much the lake already cost the state. Legislation authorized the expenditure of \$300,000 or the appraised value, whichever was less. The appraised value was \$293,000 and the owner agreed to accept that amount.

Rep. Donaldson thought the county pledged more than the maintenance of the road. Commissioner Decker stated that the county pledged the maintenance of the road and the labor and equipment necessary for the paving of the road. The \$30,000 community donation is for the materials needed for paving the road.

(261) Carey Schmidt, a school aged citizen of Helena, felt that the improvements would bring more people to the park.

He said he and his father sometimes go rafting on the lake. He also said people go fishing, swimming, and take walks around the lake. He would like to see the park developed.

Sen. Ochsner expressed concern regarding vandalism and depredation. He asked Mr. Holliday who takes care of the park. Mr. Holliday stated that Spring Meadow Lake is a component of the state park system. There is a person in Helena charged with its management and it is also under the jurisdiction of the local game wardens.

(304) Mike White, acting chairperson for the Helena Independent Living Project Advisory Committee, supported this project, particularly the proposed asphalt track that will surround the lake. He is active in many wheelchair sports in Montana and this track would provide accessibility to wheelchairs.

Mr. Holliday requested that it be made clear in the legislation whether the Coal Tax funds can be spent with or without the 20% community donation.

Priority #30 (338)

Mr. Holliday presented the request for stabilizing Fraternity Hall and Gilliam Hall in Elkhorn, Montana (see Attachment 4). This project will cost \$20,000.

(363) Jim McDonald, past present and member of the Board of Directors of the Western Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society which purchased these buildings in 1972 and sold them to the Parks Division, expressed the support of this project by the Society. The Society has spent a lot of time and effort in stabilizing the buildings. He noted that this expenditure would be to stabilize the buildings, not to restore them to their original state. Stabilization would ensure that the buildings remain standing for many years.

(388) Jan O'Brian, president of the Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society, presented his support of the preservation of Fraternity Hall and Gilliam Hall in Elkhorn (see Attachment 5).

(514) John DeHaas, an architect from Bozeman, detailed his background in the preservation of historic sites and antiquities (see Attachment 6). He has been involved in preservation and documentation of ghost towns and mining camps in Montana for better than 20 years. He has seen many historic buildings fall to ruin or be torn down.

He feels that every time one of these buildings disappears, a part of history disappears with it. It is important, not only to people today, but to the people of the future to preserve these bits of history.

Side 4

(019) Rep. Waldron said he watched a building being torn down last summer near Elliston and he asked Mr. DeHaas if he knew what the building was. Mr. DeHaas could not recall the building. As stated in Mr. DeHaas' testimony, once the building is gone, the memory of it goes with it.

(032) Sen. Himsel asked if there would be a caretaker at the Elkhorn site to ensure that, if money is invested in the stabilization of the buildings, someone would be around to guard that investment. Mr. Holliday said there won't be someone there specifically to watch the buildings but that there are people living in Elkhorn, including a deputy sheriff, who keep an eye on things.

Priority #40 (083)

This project request is to build a modular home at the Rosebud Battlefield State Monument (see Attachment 7). The cost for building a modular home is less than the cost of renovating the home that now stands on the site. There is a game warden living in the old house at this time. The cost for this project is \$40,000.

(106) Rep. Bardanoue inquired if some of the land at Rosebud Battlefield has been sold. Mr. Holliday said the Department is on the verge of selling or trading 1,800 acres of the total 4,800 acres. This transaction will take place in approximately July of 1983.

(133) Sen. Himsel asked if this trade of land is related to the Michael Ranch proposition. Mr. Holliday stated that it is, however, this proposal does not relate to the request for \$40,000 for the modular home.

Priority #31 (149)

This project would be to complete paving the roads and solving a problem with the drainage system at Giant Springs State Park (see Attachment 8). The local community has donated \$155,000 for development of this park in the past. The Department will only need to pay a portion of the cost of repairing the drainage problem. The total cost

of this project is \$100,000: \$70,000 for asphalt paving and \$30,000 for the repair of the coulee. Malmstrom AFB, the city of Great Falls, and Cascade County are sharing the cost for the repair of the coulee.

Priority #35 (234)

This request is for the paving of the entry road into Makoshika State Park (see attachment 9). The cost for this project is \$78,000.

There was a good deal of discussion regarding the soil that the road is built on. The Highway Department geologist studied the road and had the Department make some minor changes to try and prevent the road from slumping again. The road has not slumped for two years and the geologist feels the road can be paved. There were funds allocated recently but those funds were to repair the road. This request is to construct a permanent road.

(359) Rep. Marj Hart, District #55 presented her support for this project. The road is built on unstable soil and it is a steep grade. A lot of people visit this park but with the road in bad condition, it keeps a lot of visitors away.

(401) Rep. Bardanouve inquired about the funds that had been appropriated to purchase the Engel Ranch. Mr. Holliday said that purchase did not go through and the funds that were allocated for the purchase was carried over and is included in the \$1,587,000 available for acquisition.

Priority #22 (435)

There are 14 projects vying for the \$1,587,000 for Coal Tax Park Acquisitions. Mr. Holliday explained a resolution passed by the previous Long Range Building Committee (see Attachment 10) which mandates proposals to be reviewed by the Department.

Parker Homestead (503)

The Parker Homestead is in excellent condition and is located next to Highway 10 outside of Three Forks. It is easily viewed by anyone driving on this highway. Some of the people raised on this homestead are still living and can provide the history of the homestead. This request is for a 25 year lease of \$100 per year and \$10,000 for the stabilization of the structure and a parking lot. The total request for this project is \$12,500.

(584) Ken Karsmizki, curator of the Museum of the Rockies and adjunct assistant professor of History at Montana State University, presented his support of the acquisition of homesteads and for the Homestead Study. Not a lot is known about homesteading in Montana. Mr. Karsmizki outlined some of his findings so far regarding homesteading.

One important feature about the Parker Homestead is that it is on the road to Lewis and Clark Caverns and the Missouri Headwaters State Park, both widely renowned tourist areas. Also, the homestead is in a natural surrounding with bluffs and plains forming the background for the homestead. This setting gives visitors a feel for how the homestead was years ago.

(635) Dave Miller, treasurer of the Three Forks Area Historical Society, voiced his support for the lease of land at Parker Homestead. He noted that many artists come to paint this homestead. He also noted that his mother was a Parker.

Side 5

(005) Jenny Andriolo, member of the Board of Directors of the Three Forks Area Historical Society, voiced her support for this project. She lives just outside of Three Forks and was the chairman of the committee that established Headwaters State Park as Montana's Bicentennial Site. She recently inspected the Parker Homestead and found it to be in good condition. She noted that the homestead is in an ideal location being between Lewis and Clark Caverns and Headwaters State Park.

She also noted that the information tablets at the Madison Buffalo Jump have been vandalized and should be replaced. She informed the committee that a parcel of land in the middle of Headwaters State Park is for sale if the committee would like to consider purchasing it.

Rep. Bardanouve asked Ms. Andriolo to explain more about this parcel of land. Ms. Andriolo said it is approximately 6 acres and is surrounded by the park.

Pageville Schoolhouse (067)

The Pageville Schoolhouse is south of Twin Bridges and is one of the earliest schools in Montana that is still standing in its original site. It is in remarkably good condition but currently it has cattle rubbing against it and won't stay in

good condition if something is not done. The owner does not want to sell the land but will lease 2 acres so that the Department can build a fence around it and build a parking lot. He will lease the land for 50 years at \$300 per year and will donate the building. There is an additional request for \$17,000 to stabilize the building, build a fence, and build a parking lot. The total request for this project is \$32,000.

(100) Ken Karsmizki supported this proposal because the one room schoolhouse is an important part of Montana's past. He noted that this is not the original schoolhouse but is on the same site as the original schoolhouse. The schoolhouse is within view of the road.

The committee discussed the funds available for the acquisition of these projects.

Park System Inholdings (192)

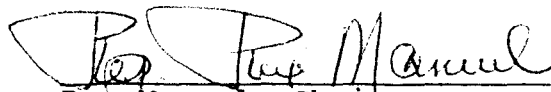
These funds are requested to purchase small parcels of land, like the one mentioned by Ms. Andriolo, that are adjacent to parks. Mr. Holliday mentioned one of these small parcels that is a pig farm which detracts from the beauty of the park. The Department does not have the specifics on these parcels as they are currently being negotiated but they would request \$175,000 for the purchase of these lands when an agreement has been reached.

The committee discussed the meeting scheduled for Saturday.

Sen. Ochsner asked about the upkeep for these projects. Mr. Holliday explained that those funds are included in the \$525,000 Operations budget for this biennium.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted:


Rex Manuel, Chairman
Approved

RM/lt

VISITORS' REGISTER

HOUSE LONG RANGE BUILDING COMMITTEE

BILL _____

Date February 3, 1983

SPONSOR _____

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
Donna Jones	351 Tammick Lane	Last Chance Audubon	X	
Pat Nichols	217 8 th , Helena	Last Chance Audubon	X	
Meru Trustad	1150 Vallejo - Helena	L+C. County Park Board	X	
Bob Decker	115 Pine St - "	L+C Co. Commissioner	X	
JAN E. O'BRIEN	417 W. GROSHALL, E. HELENA	MONTANA GHOST TOWN PRESERVATION SOCIETY	X	
John Melick	1021 S. TRACY, BOZEMAN	MONTANA GHOST TOWN PRESERVATION SOCIETY	X	
David G. Miller	Box 842, Three Forks, MT	THREE FORKS ARIZ HISTORICAL SOCIETY	X	
Norma Miller	" "	" "	X	
Jennie Radriolo	P.O. Box 199 Three Forks, MT	" "	X	
KEVIN KESMEREI	P.O. Box 1903 Bozeman	MONTANA HISTORY INTERESTS	X	
Meru Trustad	1150 Vallejo Dr. - Helena	L+C. County Park Board	X	
Mike White	1275 Rimini Rd Helena	H 12 P	X	
Jim McConard	210 N HIGGINS ST. ELKHORN	ELKHORN	X	
Margaret Kent	Helena	MEADOWS	X	
Ken Halley	Helena	MEFWP		

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Late in 1980, the Lewis and Clark County Park Board nominated Spring Meadow Lake near Helena as an addition to the Montana State Park System. The 1981 Legislature appropriated funding for its purchase from the Coal Tax Park Trust Fund. The Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks opened the 60 acre site with a 20 acre spring fed pond to public use in September, 1981.

Over 40,000 people enjoyed fishing, swimming, canoeing, and walking among other activities at Spring Meadow Lake during its first year. The site was popular with the community attracting high school science projects and community service group volunteer clean-up days.

How the public sees Spring Meadow SRA's future. During 1982, the Lewis and Clark County Park Board co-sponsored several meetings with the department to determine public demand for future site management and development. Presentations were given and input solicited from several community groups. The Helena Independent Record published a public survey in November, 1981. Of the over 200 responses to this questionnaire, approximately 58% felt the following statement best described how they would like to see the park developed.

"It should be managed under a natural theme, but trails, parking, and picnicking facilities should be developed."

Following the public's recommendation, the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has submitted a development request to the 1983 Legislature. Under this request, a trail allowing foot, bicycle, and wheelchair access would be built around the lake. Restrooms and picnicking facilities would be constructed to accommodate intense recreation activity pressure during the summer months. Parking would be controlled through the development of two perimeter lots. Fencing would be utilized to protect portions of the site from undesired vehicle access. Additionally, the swimming area would be improved through sloping the beaches around some of the lake. Under this development proposal, the majority of Spring Meadow Lake would remain natural and intensive public recreation activity provided for and controlled.

Several Helena area service groups have expressed strong interest and support for Spring Meadow Lake State Recreation Area. It is the department's intent to solicit a \$30,000 private donation for topsoil seeding and irrigation. Other groups such as the Last Chance Audubon Society desire to contribute funding for interpreting the site's natural features.

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Cost Estimate

1. TRAIL

Lake loop (asphalt surface)	\$30,700
South access	3,350
Special off-trail facilities	4,000

TOTAL \$ 38,050

2. RESTROOMS

Structure	22,000
Electrical System	6,600
Sewer System	8,180
Water System	5,920

TOTAL 42,700

3. PARKING AND FENCING

North Parking Lot	12,704
South Parking Lot	4,390

TOTAL 17,094

4. FACILITIES

Benches	1,800
Picnic Shelters	7,500
Picnic Tables	2,000
Garbage Cans	520
Signing	1,250

TOTAL 13,070

5. Grade Swimming Area

TOTAL 5,333

25% Congingency & Engineering 38,750

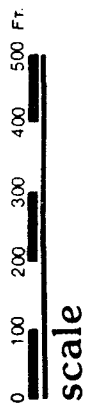
Total from Coal Tax 155,000

Private Funds (donation)

Topsoil, seeding and irrigation 30,000

Total \$185,000

Green Meadow Country Club



***Montana Department of
Fish, Wildlife & Parks***

SPRING MEADOW LAKE PROPOSAL
LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY
2/3/83

My name is Merv Finstad. I am a member of the Lewis and Clark County Park Board.

Two years ago, our board nominated Spring Meadow Lake to be acquired as a new state park. We were fortunate to have our nomination chosen under the Coal Tax park program and to be able to see the site opened for public use over a year ago.

During Spring Meadow Lake State recreation area's first year with the department, public hearings were held in the Helena community to determine their desires for the future of the site. According to the public's and our board comments, the Department of Fish Wildlife & Parks designed a master site plan which I feel recognizes the intense public recreation pressure the site will receive as well as the public's desire to conserve Spring Meadow's natural features. Popularity of the site has already been demonstrated and an estimated use count was about 40,000.

The Lewis and Clark County Park Board supports the development request for \$155,000 in which a trail will provide access around the lake. Monies appropriated would also provide for the development of a parking area as well as development of a swimming and picnicing area. Our board will also help in the solicitation of private donations to further improve this site.

Our board has appreciated the fact that the Fish Wildlife and Parks department has worked closely with us and been sensitive to the input from our community.

In summary, because we can see the growing popularity of the Spring Meadow site and its benefits to our county, the Lewis and Clark County Park Board supports the funding request for site improvement.

Testimony in Support of Allocation of Funds for the Development of Spring Meadow Lake State Recreation Area - February 3, 1983.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee:

I am Pat Nichols, Vice-President of the Last Chance Audubon Society here in Helena. I am speaking to you tonight on behalf of the chapter in favor of allocating funds for development of Spring Meadow Lake State Recreation Area.

During the previous legislature, our chapter testified on behalf of the purchase of the park because we felt it would be an asset to the area and to the State. We have not been disappointed, except that the park is beginning to show signs of overuse. Use of the park has begun to deteriorate some of the natural aspects of the park which we hoped would be preserved. We feel that a certain amount of development is necessary to preserve the natural character of the park. Specifically, we endorse development of toilets for sanitary reasons, fencing to prevent unnecessary vehicular access, a trail around the perimeter of the park to allow enjoyment of the area by hikers, and parking areas to the extent they do not encroach on the shore of the lake.

Last Chance Audubon participated in a clean-up day last Spring and would encourage other groups to pitch in and help in any way they can. We plan to get together with Park's personnel to help develop and purchase signs or pamphlets of an interpretive nature. We, as you may know, are especially interested in the area's bird life and a number of our members visit the park on bird watching trips. We think the types of development I have mentioned would help prevent further deterioration of the area and allow it to remain a vital part of the recreational opportunities available in the area.

ELKHORN BUILDINGS STABILIZATION

In 1972, the Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society purchased two historically significant buildings that were deteriorating in the silver mining ghost town of Elkhorn near Boulder, Montana. In the following years, the society completed some essential stabilization work on the two nationally registered buildings, Fraternity Hall and Gilliam Hall. In 1979, the society asked the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks to purchase the buildings in order to make them available for public enjoyment while also committing them to future protection. The department did purchase the sites with interest money from the Coal Tax trust fund for parks.

In order to preserve their historical value, the structures at Elkhorn State Monument need weatherization. Specifically, they need new roofs, windows, doors, and foundation repair. The department is requesting Coal Tax funding that is set aside for these purposes to address the most pressing problems at Elkhorn. Additional work will likely be required in the future.

ELKHORN BUILDINGS STABILIZATION

Elkhorn State Monument



The Site

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Needs

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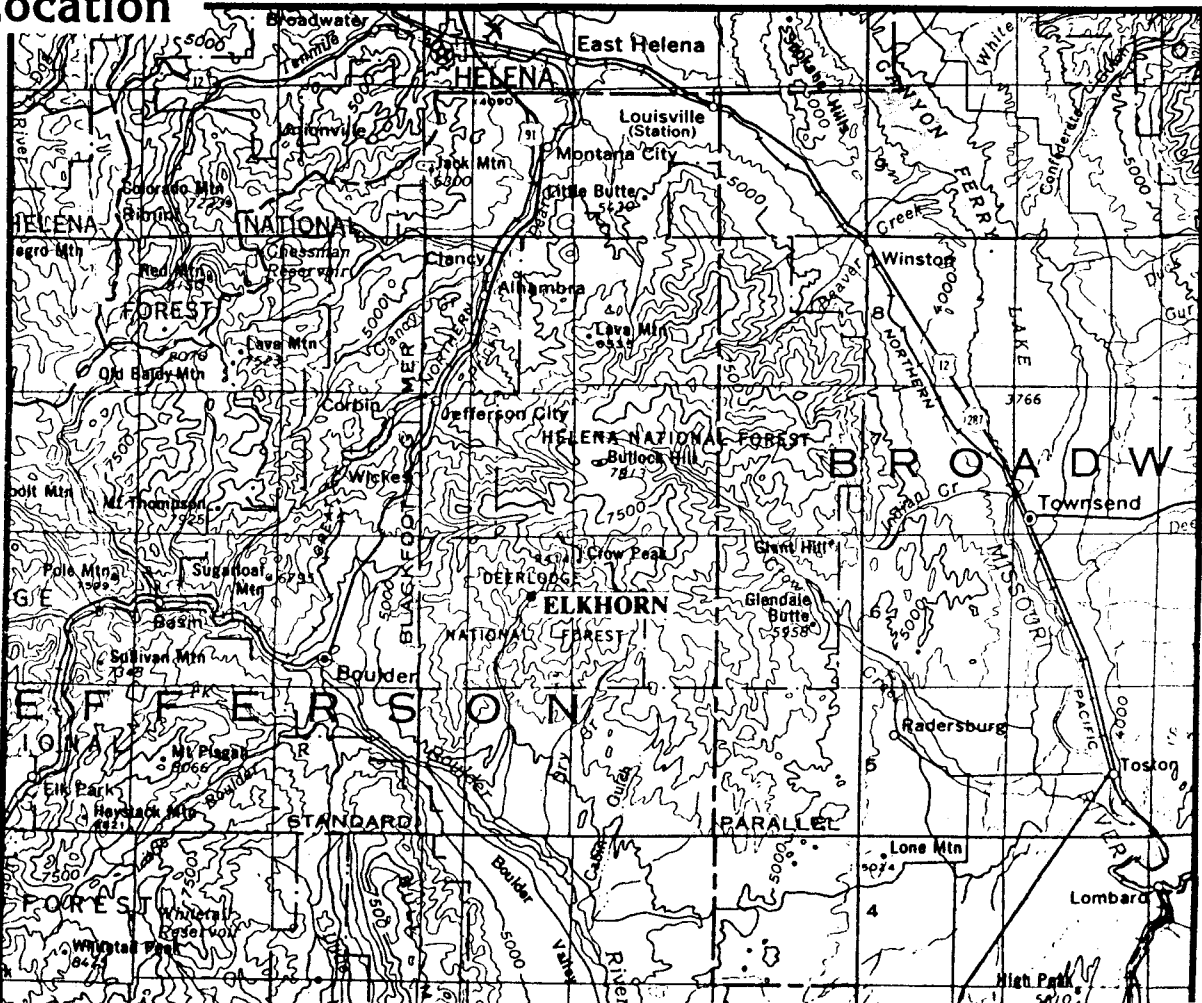
Estimate of Costs

I. Stabilization:

A. Foundations	_____	\$ 8,000.00
B. Windows and Doors	_____	3,000.00
C. Roofs	_____	9,000.00

TOTAL	\$20,000.00
All Coal Tax	

Location



LONG RANGE BUILDING COMMITTEE

Rm. 108 State Capitol Building
7:30 pm Thursday, February 3, 1983

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee. My name is Jan O'Brien, President of the Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society. I'm here to express our organizations support for the budget request of the Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks for fiscal 1983-84.

Since the mid-1960's, the Department has been charged with the responsibility to preserve and administer the State parks and historic sites throughout the State of Montana. Among these are: Fraternity Hall and Gillian Hall in Elkhorn; and Bannack State Park near Dillon.

While it might be hard for a non-preservationist to justify the expense of preserving sites such as these, it is equally hard for the preservationist to justify a lack of support to save them. It is unfortunate that many worthwhile structures cannot be saved or have been destroyed by time or vandalism because funds were unavailable. We realize that every historic structure or site in Montana cannot be preserved, however, we do feel that every effort should be made to save those buildings and sites which are representative of a period in the State's history, yet express a unique character of their own.

To paraphrase a question asked by Scottish architect Basil Spence, "How can our young people of today face the challenge of the future if all evidence of the past is to be destroyed?" The late Senator Charles Bovey from Great Falls understood this question and devoted his life to the restoration of Virginia City and the reconstruction of Nevada City by using endangered structures from throughout the State, so that future generations could experience the physical part. His time and effort have paid off, as these have become two of the most visited tourist attractions in the State today.

A similar restoration program has been undertaken by the Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks since 1965 at Bannack State Park. Through their efforts, Bannack has been transformed from an obscure out-of-the-way ghost town into one of the largest year-round tourist attractions in Montana. Due to this increased public interest, the Department is

faced with the need to provide improved services including informational, maintenance and security, as well as, their ongoing restoration program.

Another project of great importance included in this budget request is stabilization/restoration work on Fraternity Hall and Gillian Hall in Elkhorn. Because people still reside in the townsite, vandals have left the structures intact, making Elkhorn one of the best and largest ghost mining towns left today.

Fraternity Hall was constructed about 1893. The first floor of the building was used as a meeting hall, community dance hall and theater. School graduation ceremonies were conducted here as well. The second floor was the lodge meeting hall for the International Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; Ancient Order of United Woodmen; Sons of St. George and Independent Order of Good Templars. The buildings' structural soundness has withstood the pressures of heavy winter snows, time and neglect that has taken the measure of other buildings in the town.

Next door to Fraternity Hall stands a companion two story building known as Gillian Hall. Not much is known about the building except that it was built prior to 1892. The first floor was used variously as store and/or saloon and the second floor as a men's rooming house. Efforts were begun about 1972 to save the two buildings from ruin. The Western Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society obtained a loan from the National Trust for Historic Preservation to do some repairs and put a temporary roof on Fraternity Hall. Ownership of the two buildings has since been transferred to the Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks, and the buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

~~In 1980~~(*), the Montana Chapter of the American Institute of Architects voted Fraternity Hall and Gillian Hall as the two best structures in the State representing the mining era. The buildings are endangered and need repairs. The most pressing need for both is new roofs. Unless this is done, the buildings will undergo rapid deterioration. Reroofing would stabilize the buildings in their present state and assure that future generations could experience the ghost town mining camp atmosphere.

The allure of Montana's history has drawn an increased interest in ghost towns

and historic sites within the State. Advertising agencies from across the country have used Montana sites for their back-drops, while visitors from around the world travel to Montana to view and photograph these sites. Past concern for the historic sites and structures in the State, coupled with adequate funding, has been proven to be a sound investment for the future. Tourism is big industry in Montana, following only agriculture and mineral production in total income. Based upon 1979 figures, projections for 1982 indicated over 4 million visitors came to Montana, leaving \$600 million and accounting for 20,000 jobs.*

Rejection of this budget request could result in irreparable damage to existing sites and structures under the Department's jurisdiction. The projects proposed under this budget are essential to maintain current investment levels and increase future potentials. I urge this Committee to approve the budget request in its entirety.

Thank you.

* Figures obtained from Travel Promotion Bureau, Dept. of Highways, Helena, MT 59620

JOHN N. DEHAAS, JR., ARCHITECT
PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION CONSULTANT
1021 S. TRACY AVENUE
BOZEMAN, MONTANA 59715
TELEPHONE 406 586-2276

TO: LONG RANGE BUILDING COMMITTEE, 1983 LEGISLATURE
FROM: JOHN N. DEHAAS, JR., AIA
RE: MONTANA'S VANISHING HERITAGE

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS I HAVE BEEN PHOTOGRAPHING AND DOCUMENTING THE ARCHITECTURE TO BE FOUND IN THE MINING CAMPS, SITES AND GHOST TOWNS OF OUR STATE. IN REVIEWING MY SLIDES AND PHOTOGRAPHS I AM ASTONISHED AT THE AMOUNT OF DESTRUCTION THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE SINCE THE 1950'S.

NATURE HAS TAKEN ITS TOLL OF BUILDINGS, BOTH WOOD AND MASONRY; GOVERNMENT HAS NEGLECTED OR, IN SOME CASES, ADDED TO THE SITES AND TOWNS DESTRUCTION; BUT WORST OF ALL IS THE VANDALISM, ARSON, THEFT OF ARTIFACTS AND EVEN THE STRIPPING OF BUILDINGS FOR THEIR WEATHERED WOOD. IN SUCH TOWNS AS COMBINATION AND BLACKPINE FIRES HAVE LEFT NOTHING FOR THIS AND FUTURE GENERATIONS TO EXPERIENCE. THE BI-METALLIC MILL -- IN ITS TIME THE LARGEST STAMP MILL IN THE WORLD -- AND THE RUMSEY MILL THAT RIVALED THE BI-METALLIC, BOTH NEAR PHILIPSBURG, ARE GONE, AND SO IS THE CABLE MILL AT THE BASE OF CABLE MOUNTAIN. THE FATE OF THE DRUMLUMMON MILL WAS SEALED BY ARSON. LITTLE PHYSICAL EVIDENCE OF THE MINING ERA IS LEFT IN CONFEDERATE GULCH NEAR TOWNSEND. WE CANNOT BRING THESE PLACES BACK; WHAT WE HAVE STILL BECOMES MORE PRECIOUS.

WE HAVE BANNACK YET -- THE FIRST MAJOR MINING CAMP AND THE FIRST SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF MONTANA TERRITORY, BUT SO MUCH NEEDS TO BE DONE TO PRESERVE THE BUILDINGS STILL STANDING -- AND TO PROTECT AND INTERPRET THEM.

FRATERNITY HALL AT ELKHORN IS PROBABLY THE MOST PHOTOGRAPHED STRUCTURE IN THE STATE REMAINING FROM THE MINING ERA. ITS UNIQUE ARCHITECTURE SETS IT APART FROM OTHER BUILDINGS. I MEASURED AND DOCUMENTED FRATERNITY HALL IN 1965 FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. PHOTOGRAPHS HAVE APPEARED IN NUMEROUS BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. IT DESERVES TO BE SAVED, BUT ITS TIME IS RUNNING OUT. YOU WILL HELP DETERMINE ITS FATE.

EACH GENERATION HAS A LEGACY FOR ITS SUCCESSORS. WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA AND MOUNT VERNON FACED DESTRUCTION BUT WERE SAVED FOR US BY FAR-SIGHTED PEOPLE. WE MUST PRESERVE MONTANA'S HERITAGE FOR TOMORROW.

JOHN N. DEHAAS. JR., ARCHITECT
PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION CONSULTANT
1021 S. TRACY AVENUE
BOZEMAN, MONTANA 59715
TELEPHONE 406 586-2276

RESUME'

EDUCATION

B. Architecture and M. Education, Texas A & M University

LICENSES

Licensed Architect: Montana (1954) and Minnesota (1962)
N.C.A.R.B. Certificate held since 1957

EXPERIENCE

School of Architecture, Montana State University 1959-80; Professor
Emeritus since 1980
Summer, 1962, Project Supervisor for the Historic American Buildings
Survey (HABS), San Francisco
Summers 1963 and 1965, Project Supervisor for HABS, Bozeman, measuring
and preparing drawings for buildings in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming
Summer, 1969, Field Office Director and Project Architect for HABS,
Milwaukee
1973 and 1975, conducted a survey of historic architecture in Montana
for the State Historic Preservation Program
1976-78, consultant for Montana's Historic Sites Program
1951-present, limited private practice in architecture and architectural
preservation and restoration

WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

"The Historic Houses of England," Attingham Adult College, Attingham
Park, England, sponsored by the English National Trust, Summer, 1971
"Preservation and Conservation," North American International Regional
Conference sponsored by the Rome Centre and held in Williamsburg, VA
and Philadelphia, PA, 1972
National Park Service Expanded Participation Conference for state
preservation personnel, San Francisco, 1977
National Park Service Tax Reform Act Training Institute, Boise, 1977
Historic Preservation Federal Projects Workshop, sponsored by the
State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, 1980

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Committee on Historic Resources, American Institute of Architects, 1973-present
State Preservation Coordinator, Montana Chapter AIA, 1970-present
Member, Governor's Advisory Council for Historic Sites and Antiquities
1968-79
Member Preservation Review Board (formerly Advisory Council above),
1979-80
Member, Bozeman Zoning Commission, 1980-present

PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION WORK

Architect for the restoration of the Pierre Wibaux House, Wibaux
Consultant for the restoration of Bannack and the restoration of the
Original Governor's Mansion, Helena
Consultant for the State Historic Preservation Program
Prepared historical and architectural evaluation reports (Photo-Data
Books) for many buildings for HABS
Conducted a survey of the buildings in the CBD of Butte
Prepared numerous nominations for the National Register of Historic
Places, including those for the South Willson Historic District,
Carnegie Library, Old Gallatin County Jail (all of Bozeman), Gallatin
Gateway Inn of Gallatin Gateway, Ruby Theater (Three Forks, Paris
Gibson School (Great Falls), Washoe Theater (Anaconda) and the Charles
Clark Mansion (Butte).

PUBLICATIONS

Montana's Historic Structures, vols. 1 (1964) and 2 (1969)
"Footlights and Fire Engines: Bozeman's City Hall and Opera House,"
Montana, the Magazine of Western History, October, 1967
Historic Uptown Butte, An Architectural and Historic Analysis of the
Central Business District of Butte, 1977
Articles and photographs furnished for numerous magazines, books and
newspapers, including Architectural Record, Historic Preservation,
Ghost Towns of the West, An American Heritage Guide: Historic
Houses of America, Lost America from the Mississippi to the Pacific,
the 1976 Historic Preservation Calendar, and Montana Outdoors.

EXHIBITS

"Ghost Towns of Montana," a traveling exhibit held by the Museum of
the Rockies
"Historic Sites of Bozeman," prepared summer, 1979 together with Dr.
John Alwin, historic geographer

ROSEBUD BATTLEFIELD STATE MONUMENT

Testimony

1876

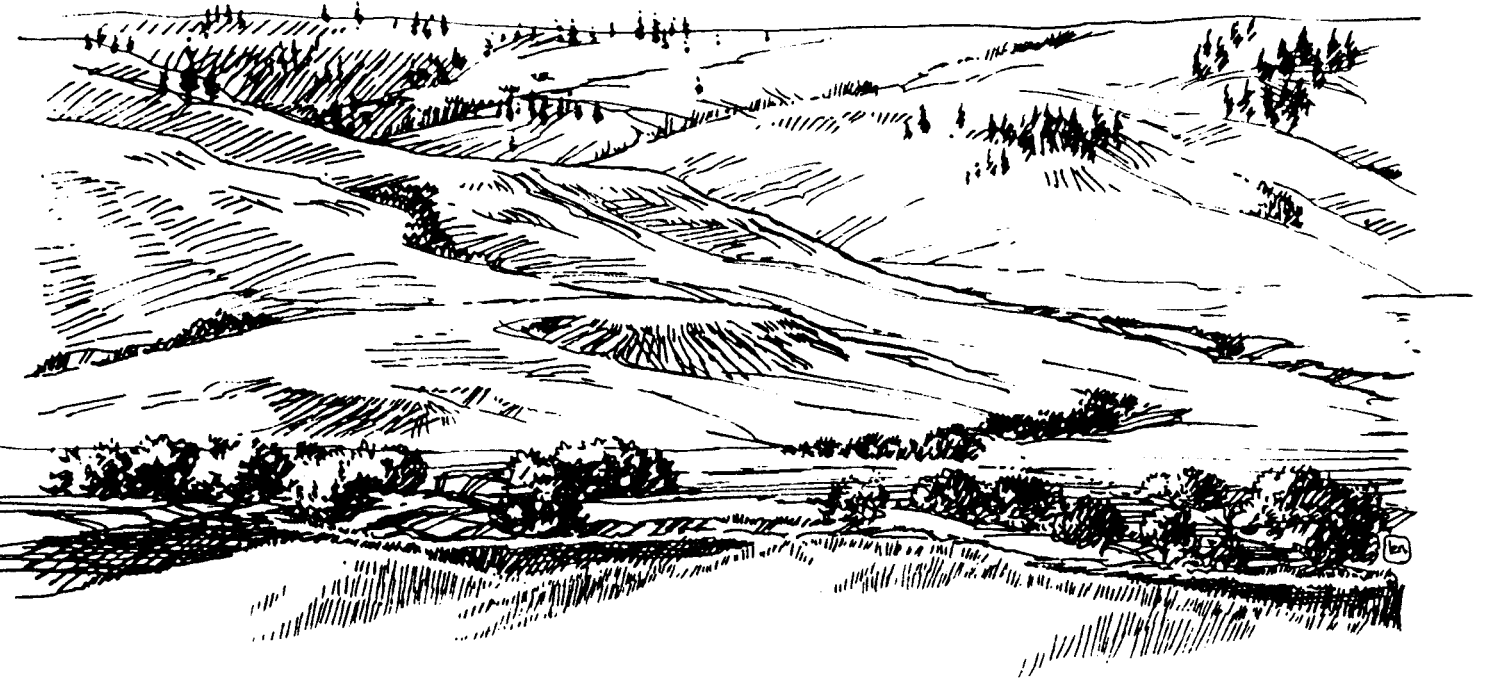
In 1867, the rolling hills along Rosebud Creek witnessed one of the most significant Army-Indian battles ever fought on the northern Plains. The site of this battle was preserved for the people of Montana through its purchase for the State Park System in 1978.

As Rosebud State Monument is developed for the interpretation of its historical and cultural features, it will need to have resident-caretaker protection and maintenance. Since the Monument was purchased with Coal Tax Park Trust Funds, it is eligible to be developed with these same funds.

The Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks proposes to replace the existing, deteriorating house at the site with a modular home for a resident caretaker. It is less expensive to install modular home than to renovate the existing structure which could then be utilized for storage.

ROSEBUD BATTLEFIELD STATE MOUNUMENT

Development and Caretaker Residence

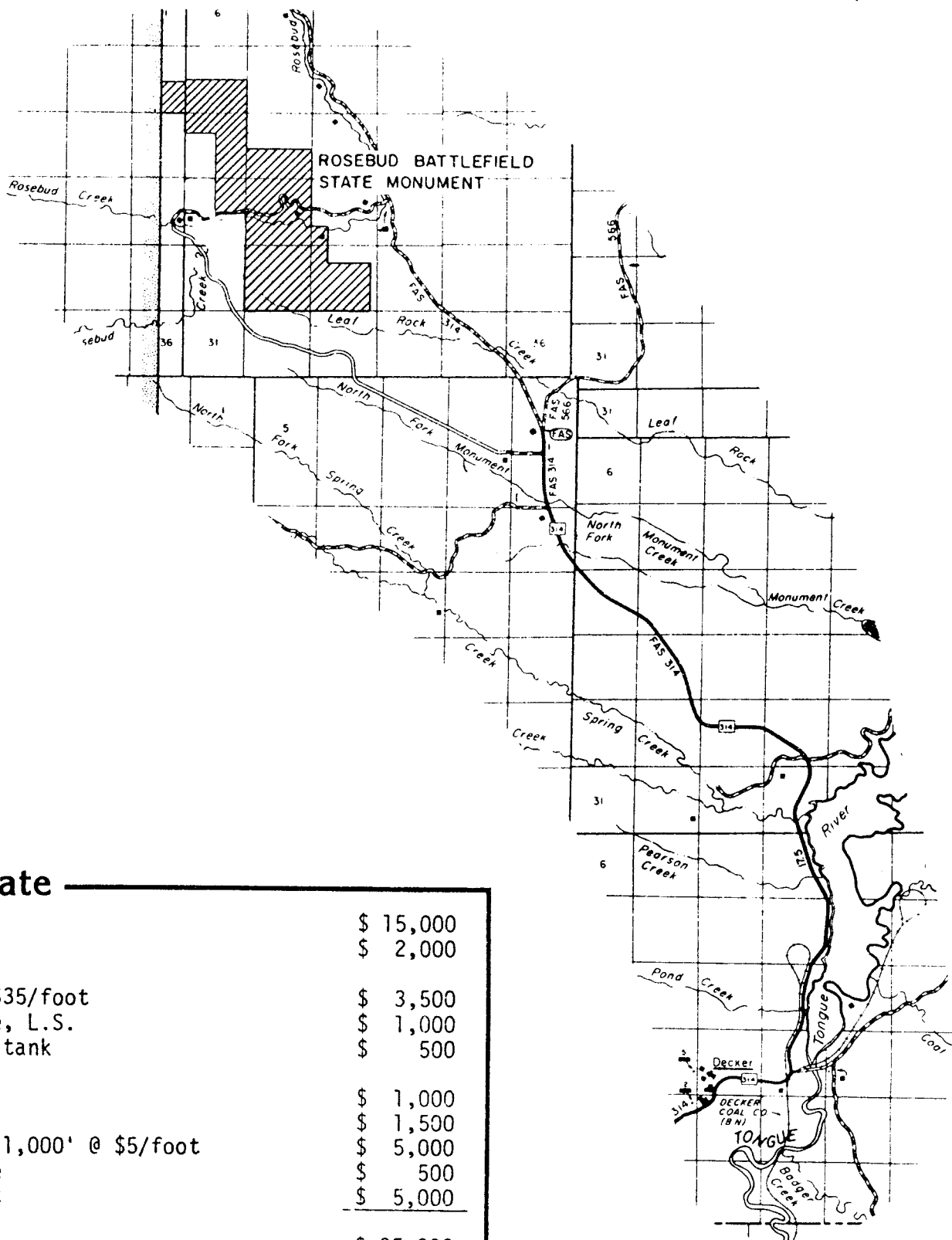


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Location



Cost Estimate

Prefab Home	\$ 15,000
Foundation	\$ 2,000
Water	
- Well 100' @ \$35/foot	\$ 3,500
- Pump and line, L.S.	\$ 1,000
- Controls and tank	\$ 500
Sewer	
- Septic tank	\$ 1,000
- Drain lines	\$ 1,500
Electric lines, 1,000' @ \$5/foot	\$ 5,000
Proposed service	\$ 500
Road improvement	\$ 5,000
SUBTOTAL	\$ 35,000
Miscellaneous items and contingency @ 14%	\$ 5,000
TOTAL	\$ 40,000

Nearly ^{250,000}~~200,000~~ people ^{ayya} enjoyed Giant Springs State Park near Great Falls last year making it ~~one of~~ the most popular sites in Montana's State Park System. The park's present facilities are inadequate to serve the demands of that many people.

Road pavement should be completed at the park. In addition, the City of Great Falls is hiring a consultant to study and solve a continuing problem with the storm drainage system which crosses the park. The Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has an obligation ~~for~~ a portion of the storm drainage project costs.

The department presently has a paving contract out for bid to accomplish part of the needed work. The funding designated for paving would be used to expand that contract and complete the paving.

GIANT SPRINGS/HERITAGE STATE PARK

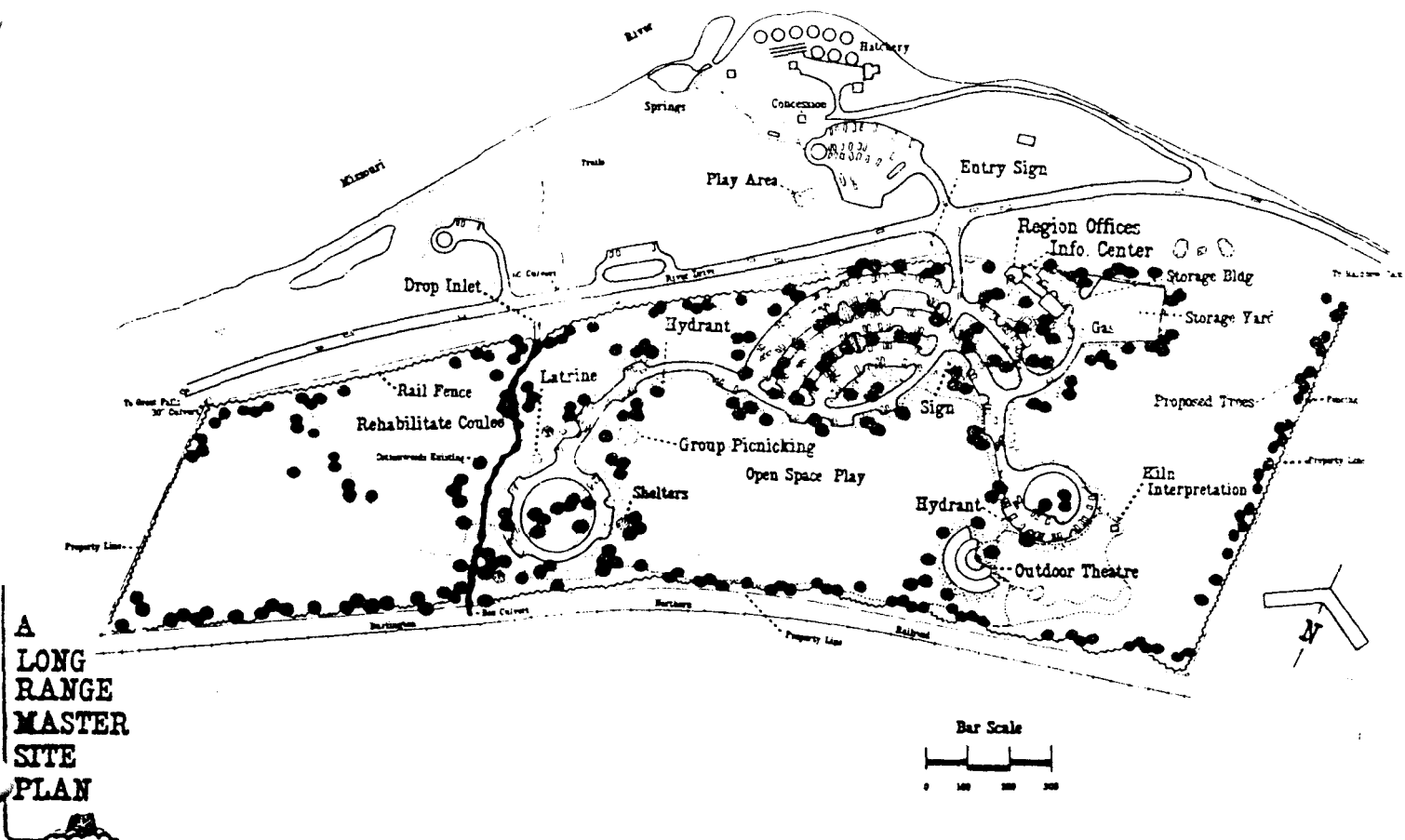
Ongoing Development



Nearly 200,000 people enjoyed Giant Springs State Park near Great Falls last year making it one of the most popular sites in Montana's State Park System. The park's present facilities are inadequate to serve the demands of that many people.

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GIANT SPRINGS-HERITAGE STATE PARK *Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks * Parks Division*

Estimate of Costs

Asphalt Paving	\$70,000
Repairs to Coulee	<u>\$30,000</u>
TOTAL	\$100,000

MAKOSHICA STATE PARK ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

The spectacular and unusual beauty of towering cap rocks, clay buttes, and rolling pine-clad mesas led to the establishment of Makoshika State Park near Glendive in 1953. Although a road was constructed to provide viewpoints to 56,000 acres of scenic beauty, the state park itself protected only 160 acres.

In the 1970's, easements with various private and public owners brought nearly 4,000 acres of Makoshika State Park under park management, but a key section at the entrance of the park road remained in private ownership until it was offered for sale in 1978. Funds from the Coal Tax trust for parks provided for the acquisition of this tract which contains the park entry road.

The Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks is in the final stages of preparing contract documents for paving a portion of the park road which was slumping. Funding for paving that portion was appropriated by the last legislature. It would save the state money if paving the one mile of entry road could be added to this contract.

The one mile of entry road requires frequent maintenance at very high costs in order to keep it usable for park visitors. Paving this road approximately one mile is proposed to alleviate these high costs and to insure comfortable public access to Makoshika State Park. The Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks requests funding for this purpose from the parks Coal Tax trust since Makoshika State Park is eligible to receive funding for operation and development from this source.

MAKOSHIKA STATE PARK

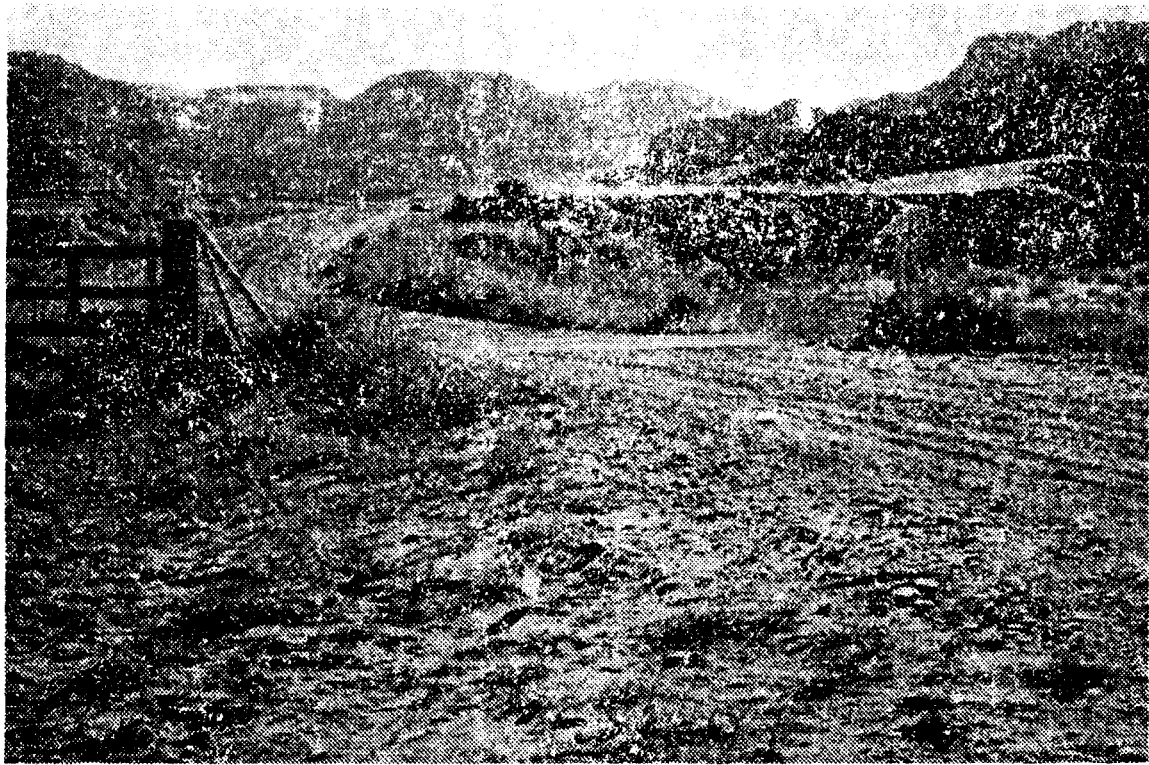
Road Improvements



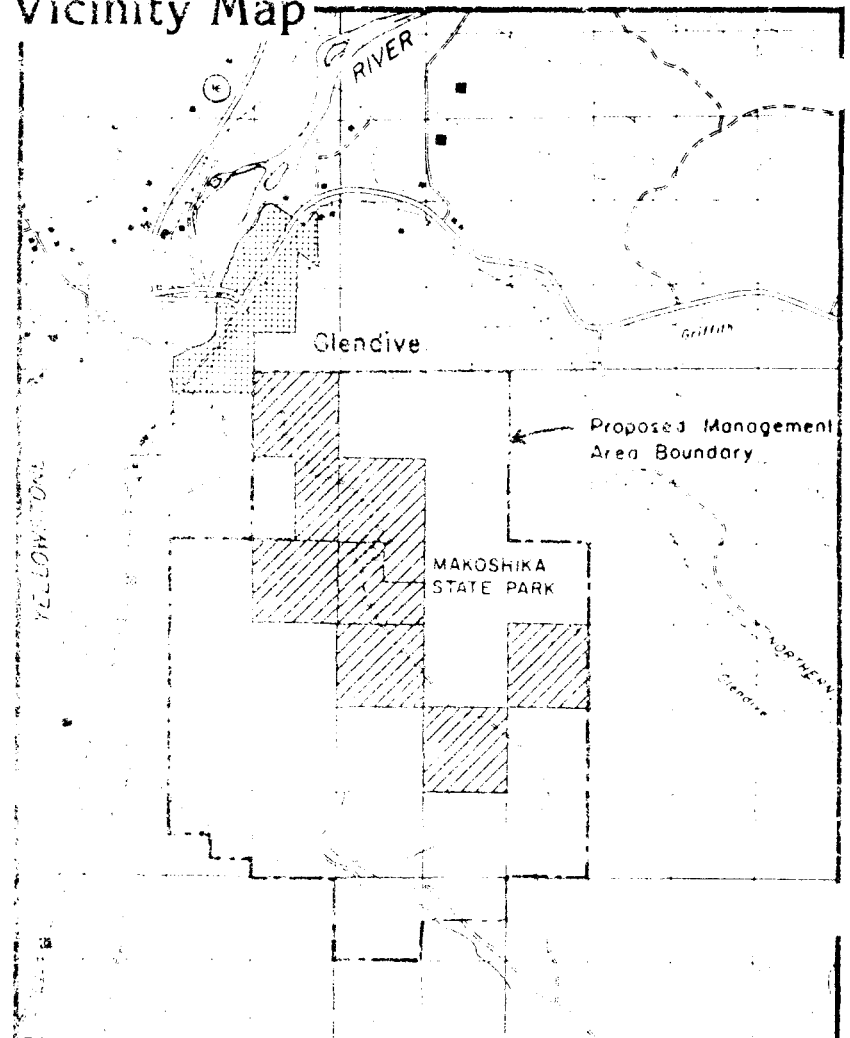
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Vicinity Map



Cost Estimate

Pave one mile of road 20' wide	\$78,000
TOTAL FROM COAL TAX	\$78,000

The Big Sky Country



MONTANA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Rep. Jack K. Moore
House District 41
1200 32nd Street So.No. #85
Great Falls, Montana 59405

Committees:
Appropriations, Vice Chairman
Rules
Legislative Finance
Long Range Building, Chairman
Institutions Subcommittee, Chairman

September 10, 1981

Mr. James W. Flynn, Director
Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Helena, MT, 59620

Dear Mr. Flynn:

RECEIVED
SEP 11 1981
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE


On April 7, 1981, the Long Range Building Committee adopted a motion for a letter of intent to your department regarding proposals for park acquisitions.

The following resolution was passed:

As a "governing unit" the Department of, Fish, Wildlife and Parks shall submit a proposal or proposals for the acquisition of a site or area described in 23-1-102 from the income of the trust fund created by 15-35-108 (2)(h)(ii). The proposal(s) shall be included in the list of areas that are proposed for purchase as additions to the Montana State Parks System which the Fish and Game Commission presents to the legislature by the 15th day of the legislative session.

Please be cognizant of this request as you prepare for the 48th Legislative Assembly.

Sincerely,


Representative Jack K. Moore
Chairman, Long Range Building Committee

JKM:ve:u3

- (i) 1/3 for protection of works of art in the state capitol and other cultural and aesthetic projects; and
- (ii) 2/3 for the acquisition of sites and areas described in 23-1-102 and the operation and maintenance of sites so acquired;
- (i) 1% to the earmarked revenue fund to the credit of the state library commission for the purposes of providing basic library services for the residents of all counties through library federations and for payment of the costs of participating in regional and national networking;
- (j) 1/2 of 1% to the earmarked revenue fund for conservation districts;
- (k) all other revenues from severance taxes collected under the provisions of this chapter to the credit of the general fund of the state.

15-35-108. (Effective July 1, 1983) Disposal of severance taxes. Severance taxes collected under the provisions of this chapter are allocated as follows:

- (1) To the trust fund created by Article IX, section 5, of the Montana constitution, 25% of total collections a year. After December 31, 1979, 50% of coal severance tax collections are allocated to this trust fund. The trust fund moneys shall be deposited in the fund established under 17-6-203(5) and invested by the board of investments as provided by law.
- (2) Coal severance tax collections remaining after allocation to the trust fund under subsection (1) are allocated in the following percentages of the remaining balance:
 - (a) to the county in which coal is mined, 2% of the severance tax paid on the coal mined in that county until January 1, 1980, for such purposes as the governing body of the county may determine;
 - (b) 2 1/2% until December 31, 1979, and thereafter 4 1/2% to the earmarked revenue fund to the credit of the alternative energy research development and demonstration account;
 - (c) 26 1/2% until July 1, 1979, and thereafter 37 1/2% to the earmarked revenue fund to the credit of the local impact and education trust fund account;
 - (d) for each of the 2 fiscal years following June 30, 1977, 13% to the earmarked revenue fund to the credit of the coal area highway improvement account;
 - (e) 10% to the earmarked revenue fund for state equalization aid to public schools of the state;
 - (f) 1% to the earmarked revenue fund to the credit of the county land planning account;
 - (g) 1 1/4% to the sinking fund to the credit of the renewable resource development bond account;
 - (h) 5% to the earmarked revenue fund to the credit of a trust fund for the purpose of parks acquisition or management, protection of works of art in the state capitol, and other cultural and aesthetic projects. Income from this trust fund shall be appropriated as follows:
 - (i) 1/3 for protection of works of art in the state capitol and other cultural and aesthetic projects; and
 - (ii) 2/3 for the acquisition of sites and areas described in 23-1-102 and the operation and maintenance of sites so acquired;
 - (i) 1% to the earmarked revenue fund to the credit of the state library commission for the purposes of providing basic library services for the residents of all counties through library federations and for payment of the costs of participating in regional and national networking;
 - (j) 1/2 of 1% to the earmarked revenue fund for conservation districts;
 - (k) 1 1/4% to the sinking fund to the credit of the water development sinking account;
 - (l) all other revenues from severance taxes collected under the provisions of this chapter to the credit of the general fund of the state.

23-1-108. Acquisition of certain state parks, monuments, or historical sites. (1) Any person, association, or representative of a governing unit may submit a proposal for the acquisition of a site or area described in 23-1-102 from the income of the trust fund created in 15-35-108 to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks by December 1 of the year preceding the convening of a legislative session.

(2) The fish and game commission shall present to the legislature by the 15th day of any legislative session a list of areas, sites, or objects that were proposed for purchase for use as state parks, state recreational areas, state monuments, or state historical sites with the money contained in the parks account.

(3) The legislature must appropriate funds from this account before any park, area, monument, or site may be purchased.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 653, L. 1979; and, Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

Proposal Submission Law