

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received SEP 19 1979

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Sacajawea Inn

and/or common

2. Location

street & number #5 Main Street, Corner of Ash and Main not for publicationcity, town Three Forks vicinity of congressional district 1

state Montana code 30 county Gallatin code 031

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
X building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: none

4. Owner of Property

name Roger Jenkins

street & number Sacajawea Inn

city, town Three Forks vicinity of state Montana

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Gallatin County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Bozeman state Montana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes nodate federal state county local

repository for survey records

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	1882 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved
		date 1910

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Sacajawea Hotel was designed by local architect Fred Wilson and was constructed in 1910. Mr. Wilson incorporated into the structure an 1882 hotel which was moved from the earlier townsite of Three Forks.

The 1910 portion is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ story frame, gable roofed structure, eight bays wide, with a one story wooden porch with paired columns on the front (west) and side (north) elevations. The rear wings of the hotel originally were an 1882 hotel which was sawed in half separating the front from the rear and brought to the site in 1910. They are frame, $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories, seven bays wide, with a gable roof. The building's original porch was removed at the time of the move and a new porch was constructed in keeping with the new building's design.

The building had a minor addition to enlarge the kitchen sometime before 1927 (Sanborn Map) but has had little alterations since that time.

The interior design of the "new" portion does not reflect the exterior design. It is patterned after prairie school architecture.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below							
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation				
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)				

Specific dates

Builder/Architect J.Q. Adams - Fred Wilson

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE

The Sacajawea Hotel qualifies for listing under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1910 incorporating an 1882 structure the Sacajawea Hotel was built only two years after the town of Three Forks was platted and served as a focal structure in the economic and social development of the town. The hotel was built by J.Q. Adams who was employed by the Milwaukee Railroad Company and who was responsible for relocating the town of Three Forks. The main structure was designed by Three Forks architect Fred Wilson and incorporated an 1882 hotel previously located at the earlier townsite of Three Forks.

The town of Three Forks with its Sacajawea Hotel is an outgrowth of the several little settlements which grew up very early at the Three Forks of the Missouri. Several immigrants, largely from Missouri, settled on the west side of the combined Madison-Jefferson rivers, just before the Gallatin enters from the east. This was in the autumn of 1862, and their town took the name of Gallatin City. They built a number of partially completed houses with the hope of selling them to the large number of immigrants expected to come up the Missouri by boat the following spring.

By early 1863 the settlers realized that the Great Falls would prevent steamboat and other river travel on the upper Missouri. Since the land on the west side of the river was not suitable for farming, many of the settlers joined new emigrants in building a sprawling village on the east side of the river. This location was adjacent to, and south of Fort Rock, and much of what was the townsite is included in the present Headwaters Bicentennial State Park. These settlements are often referred to as Gallatin City #1 and #2.

The farming land in this area was also of poor quality, and the settlers almost immediately began moving up the valley in the Bozeman and Springhill area. Gallatin City was designated as the County Seat of Gallatin City by the first Territorial Legislature in 1864-65, which helped to insure some population. The increasing population in the upper valley forced an election on Christmas Day, 1867, and Bozeman was declared the county seat. This was a severe blow to the little town.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

In the meantime travel was increasing to the expanding mines in Virginia City and Helena to the west, and a more reliable means of crossing the river was desired than by using the ford in low water, and the small ferry in high water, which were available at Gallatin City.

In the fall of 1871, James Shedd, an experienced saw mill operator and bridge builder settled in the area and began to build a series of toll bridges a mile or two above (south) of Gallatin City #2. On the east bank of the Madison River he built a small hotel, the Madison House, where he and his capable and hospitable wife, made travelers welcome. By March 1872 a larger building had been moved in from Sterling, and a grand ball on March 22, celebrated the opening of the new hotel which was now sometimes referred to as Madison City or at other times as Shedd's.

By October 1878 Paul and Hanley were leasing the hotel and toll bridges, and Shedd was operating a saw mill in Trail Creek east of Bozeman. He would sometime later build Shedd's bridge over the West Gallatin west of Bozeman, providing a shorter route to Virginia City. In June 1880, Paul and Hanley purchased the hotel and bridges. In 1881 the hotel, the old Madison House, was totally destroyed by fire.

In 1881 Paul and Hanley built a new hotel capable of housing 75 to 100 people, with dining, bar and dancing area. This building was constructed on the west side of the Madison, and the settlement which grew up around it was called Bridgeville. It was a wing of this building which was moved to the new town of Three Forks, and made a part of the new Sacajewea Hotel in 1908. By the mid-1880's (one statement says 1886, another 1888) there were said to be 23 bridges in the area, some small, others were long to bridge a swamp rather than a stream, but they assisted the traveler by shortening the distance, and making the crossing of the swampy headwaters area more reliable. About this time the town was renamed Bridgeville.

In 1883 the Northern Pacific Railway was completed in the area, taking its course south of both of the little settlements. For some strange reason no townsite was set up along the railway.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

About 1884 a group of English and Scotch settled in the area with ranches between the headwaters and the present Manhattan. They engaged largely in the raising of fine horses. In 1886 Paul and Hanley sold their Madison House to the English which by now seemed to have been incorporated as a company. It is about this time that the settlement of Gallatin took the name of Three Forks. The Polk 7th edition of the Montana Directory in 1890 listed the settlement as Three Forks.

In 1889 the English company sold their holdings to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Marcus Daly felt that with the water available, and a deposit of copper reported nearby, he could build a smelter in the vicinity. The English company tried to sell the toll bridges to Gallatin County, but the commissioners refused to buy them, and they were eventually presented as a gift.

When the Milwaukee Railroad was completed through the area in 1908, J.Q. Adams, in charge of townsite development, considered the little settlement. It was too boxed in by swamps and the Jefferson River to allow suitable expansion. So he went on one mile and set up a generous townsite for the new town. The postmaster, W.L. Irvine, hurriedly secured permission to move the post office to the new location and retain the name of Three Forks. The new town grew rapidly at the expense of the earlier settlement which began to take the name of Old Town.

As the new town began to get underway in 1908, J.Q. Adams moved part of the Paul and Hanley hotel, and built the Sacajawea Hotel, a large and imposing structure at the time.

The new town got off to a booming start. The railroad provided the encouragement for a substantial town by building a roundhouse, a car yard, a dispatcher's office, and making it a division point for trainmen. This assurance together with the ample platting by the Land Company which laid out numerous streets and built sidewalks out a considerable way induced business establishments to come in with a rush. One description outlined the growth: "Last Thursday evening, one week ago, no house or business building marked the site of the new town of Three Forks, excepting the offices of the two lumber yards, which the townsite company had wisely allowed to be built in anticipation of demands..."

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

3

"Today buildings or foundations are being built on nearly every street in town...A hardware store, a barber shop, a general store and a printing office are housed in tents or frame buildings with tent coverings, while a large store building and boarding house are being erected on substantial foundations..."

9. Major Bibliographical References

Gallatin County Courthouse, Bozeman City Library, Montana State University Library, Memorial Building Historical Library, Helena, Bozeman Avant Courier, Three Forks Herald, Manhattan Intermountain Press, Butte Intermountain, Gallatin County Bicentennial Committee, Lyle K. Williams & Merrill Burlingame

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.75

Quadrangle name Three Forks, Montana

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle scale 1:62,500

UMT References

A

112	4	516	71515	51	08	1	7518
Zone	Easting		Northing				

C

E

G

B

Zone	Easting		Northing				

D

F

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

All of block 4 of original 1908 Three Forks (new town) plat bounded by Main street, Railroad Ave, First Ave E. and Ash Street. Three Forks, MT Gallatin County

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Oswald Berg Jr., Architect

organization BGS Architects date 5/8/79

street & number 1119 N. 7th Ave telephone 585-5925

city or town Bozeman state Montana

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Edna Lee Dennis, Jr. Ken R. R.

title State Historic Preservation Manager

date 9-7-79

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Property

Sacajawea Inn

State

MT (Gallatin) Working Number 9-19-79 2209

TECHNICAL

Photos 3
Maps 1

CONTROL

HISTORIAN

Description needs to be expanded. If there is more than one rear wing, ~~descriptions~~ photographs of other(s) should be provided. The relationship of the 1882 to the 1910 portion is unclear; a plan of the building would be helpful. Where is the kitchen addition in relation to the rest of the building?

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Return
K. O'Connell
11/13/79

#8 contains almost nothing about the nominated building; it must be rewritten to focus on the inn, with only such historical information included as bears directly on the building. The assertion is made that the ~~the~~ inn "served as a focal point structure in the economic + social development of the town" but it is unsupported, and the lengthy narrative that follows stops abruptly at the time the inn is built.

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____
Federal Register Entry _____

Send-back 11.19.79
Re-submit 1.15.80

Entered _____

Where is the kitchen
This section needs to be expanded. If there is more addition in relation to the rest of the building? Please provide more information on the Prairie School-style interior, which appears to be the most important architectural aspect of the building.

Historical Note: As written, section 8 contains negligible information on the nominated building. It must be rewritten to focus on the inn, with information organized to illuminate the building's significance and the way that the extant building reflects its historical/architectural importance.

Biography: The statement that the inn "served as a focal structure in the economic and social development of the town" should be supported. Much of

the historical information in #8 is superfluous. Rewritten

statement should be predominantly

analytical, not narrative.

Architectural Description:

Classification:

Photographic Coverage: If there is more than one rear wing, photographs of others should be provided. A photo showing the entire back of the building would be helpful.

Map Coverage:

Other: Relationship of 1882 to 1910 section is unclear. A plan of the building, with the sections clearly labeled, would be helpful.

Comments: It may be helpful to

Kristin O'Connell

the National Register staff, telephone (202) 343-6401.

Thank you for your attention to the above.

Caral D. Shull

Branch of Registration

Date:

11-16-79

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only
received JAN 15 1980
date entered JAN 24 1980

1. Name

historic Sacajawea Hotel

and/or common

2. Location

street & number	#5 Main Street, Corner of Ash and Main			not for publication			
city, town	Three Forks	vicinity of	congressional district	1			
state	Montana	code	30	county	Gallatin	code	031

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name	Roger Jenkins		
street & number	Sacajawea Hotel		
city, town	Three Forks	vicinity of	state
			Montana

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Gallatin County Courthouse		
street & number			
city, town	Bozeman	state	Montana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title	None	has this property been determined eligible?	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no	
date		federal	state	county	local
depository for survey records					
city, town	state				

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date 1910
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Sacajawea Hotel was constructed in 1910 by combining the parts of an old 1882 hotel and the construction of a central lobby, hotel rooms and dining room building. This combination formed a "U" shaped plan that incorporated the old "Madison House", which had been moved to the site from its original location one mile away, as the northeast apartment wing and the southeast wing private dining room and main kitchen. The halves of the "Madison House" were then integrated into a 2½ story main lobby building with a south dining wing that connected the kitchen, and a hallway at the north that connected the apartments (the front half of the "Madison House").

The overall exterior design then became an integrated combination of gable roofed buildings and lapped wood siding with a wrap-around porch veranda that stylized the buildings. The windows are similar throughout as double-hung one-over-one, two-over-two and four-over-four sash windows on both the first and second floors of the complex. The use of palladian windows on the gable ends of the main building as well as four-over-four windows on the dining wing add to the exterior detail.

The most outstanding exterior element is the veranda that runs the length of the east and north sides of the main building. The veranda is supported by groups of paired doric columns spaced approximately fourteen feet apart. The columns frame the centralized front entrance which has a gabled pediment extending from the veranda. The columns have paneled base pedestals that line the edge of the veranda deck. The veranda is now partially screened on the east side. The main building houses the lobby and hotel rooms. There are three dormers on either side of the main building roof.

The south wing of the complex is a combination of 1910 construction that is attached to the severed back half of the "Madison House". The addition is not noticeable as lapped siding has been used to cover the joint and combine the structures. This wing is a simple gable ended two story building that houses the main dining room, private dining room, kitchen and a pantry addition on the north side. Hotel rooms occupy the second floor.

The north wing is composed of the front section of the "Madison House" and is connected to the main building by a hallway. This wing is a 2½ story, four gable ended roof building. It has a similar pedimented portico over the front entry that was used in the main building veranda. This was designed in 1910 to stylistically integrate the new and old buildings. The interior is broken up into apartment units.

The main lobby interior is the most significant design feature of the building's interiors. It is a bungalow arts-crafts style interior of vertical wood wall framing panels with plaster insets and exposed beams and recessed ceilings. The woodwork is stained dark brown in combination with the hardwood floors. The vertical and horizontal wood bands are combined to add a sense of textural relief to the walls of this large open lobby space. Similar wood bands follow the corridors and hallways to symbolize wainscoting in the interior.

The Sacajawea Hotel is a combination of architectural styles that provides a functional hotel with a formal exterior appearance to the town of Three Forks. The eclecticism of styles leaves this building as a unique structure in the State of Montana.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below							
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation				
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)				

Specific dates 1910 Builder/Architect J.Q. Adams - Fred Wilson

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Sacajawea Hotel is significant to the development of Three Forks, Montana as the major early-day social center, a major symbol of economic prosperity, and as an architectural adaptation of buildings and architectural styles to provide for the housing of hotel guests and entertainment facilities. The Sacajawea Hotel is significant under criteria A and C of the Criteria for Evaluation for its contributions to the history of local events and as a distinguishable building whose combined components form a defined interior and exterior design style.

The Sacajawea Hotel was built in 1910 by John Q. Adams. Adams was the purchasing agent for the Milwaukee Railroad and in conjunction with the boom-town development of Three Forks, realized that a new, high quality hotel was needed to accommodate railroad travelers, would-be settlers, and the public in Three Forks. The Three Forks Milwaukee Railroad Depot was located to the northeast and across the street from the hotel and provided for the flow of travelers through the area.

Mr. Adams was a man of economy and decided that with the completion of the Milwaukee Railroad in the area in 1908, that townsite development should occur approximately one mile up the Missouri River from the original townsite established in 1863. The abandonment of the "oldtown" caused many buildings to be moved to the new town of Three Forks between 1908 and 1910. The "Madison House" was one such building and was cut in half and moved one mile to be incorporated as part of the wings of the Sacajawea Hotel in 1910. The new townsite provided railroad access, solid building ground and room to expand, that the "old town" lacked. A roundhouse, a car yard and a dispatcher's office were built and the town became a division point for the railroad.

The Madison House was moved from the "old town" townsite of Three Forks on rollers and hauled by teams of horses. The moving involved being mired down in mud and the moving contractor losing his horses in a poker game and having to win them back to complete his moving contract and meet the owner's deadline.

The front half of the Madison House was used as an apartment wing on the northeast end of the hotel while the rear half now forms a small dining area and the main kitchen on the southeast wing of the hotel that connects to the main dining room. The newer 1910 portion of the hotel houses the main lobby and hotel rooms. This portion was connected with the parts of the old "Madison House" to form a "U" shape plan. The new hotel became the center of social activity in Three Forks in 1910.

The Chamber of Commerce predicted that by 1915 the population of the town would reach 10,000 - this was the year the Milwaukee Railroad electrified its tracks between Harlowton, Montana and Avery, Idaho and removed most of its facilities from Three Forks.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Gallatin County Courthouse, Bozeman City Library, Montana State University Library, Montana Historical Society Historical Library, Helena, Bozeman Avant Courier, Three Forks Herald, Manhattan Intermountain Press, Butte Intermountain, Gallatin County Bicentennial Committee, Lyle K. Williams and Merrill Burlingame

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.75
Quadrangle name Three Forks, MT

Quadrangle scale 1:62,500

UMT References

A	1 2	4 5 7	2 7 5	5 0 8 2 3 6 0
	Zone	Easting		Northing
C				
E				
G				

B				
	Zone	Easting		Northing
D				
F				
H				

Verbal boundary description and justification

All of block 4 of original 1908 Three Forks (new town) plat bounded by Main Street, Railroad Ave, 1st Ave E. and Ash Street. Three Forks, Montana Gallatin County
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 25 T.2N., R.1E.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	None	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Oswald Berg, Jr., Architect & Jonathan Hayt, Montana Historic Preservation Office		
organization	BGS Architects	date	12/21/79
street & number	1119 N. 7th Ave	telephone	585-5925
city or town	Bozeman	state	Montana

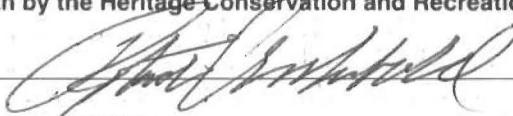
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

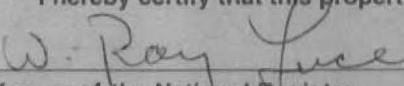


title Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

date 12/21/79

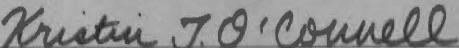
For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for 
Keeper of the National Register

date

1/24/80

Attest: 

date

1/22/80

Chief of Registration

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRRS USE ONLY	JAN 15 1980
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	JAN 24 1980

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

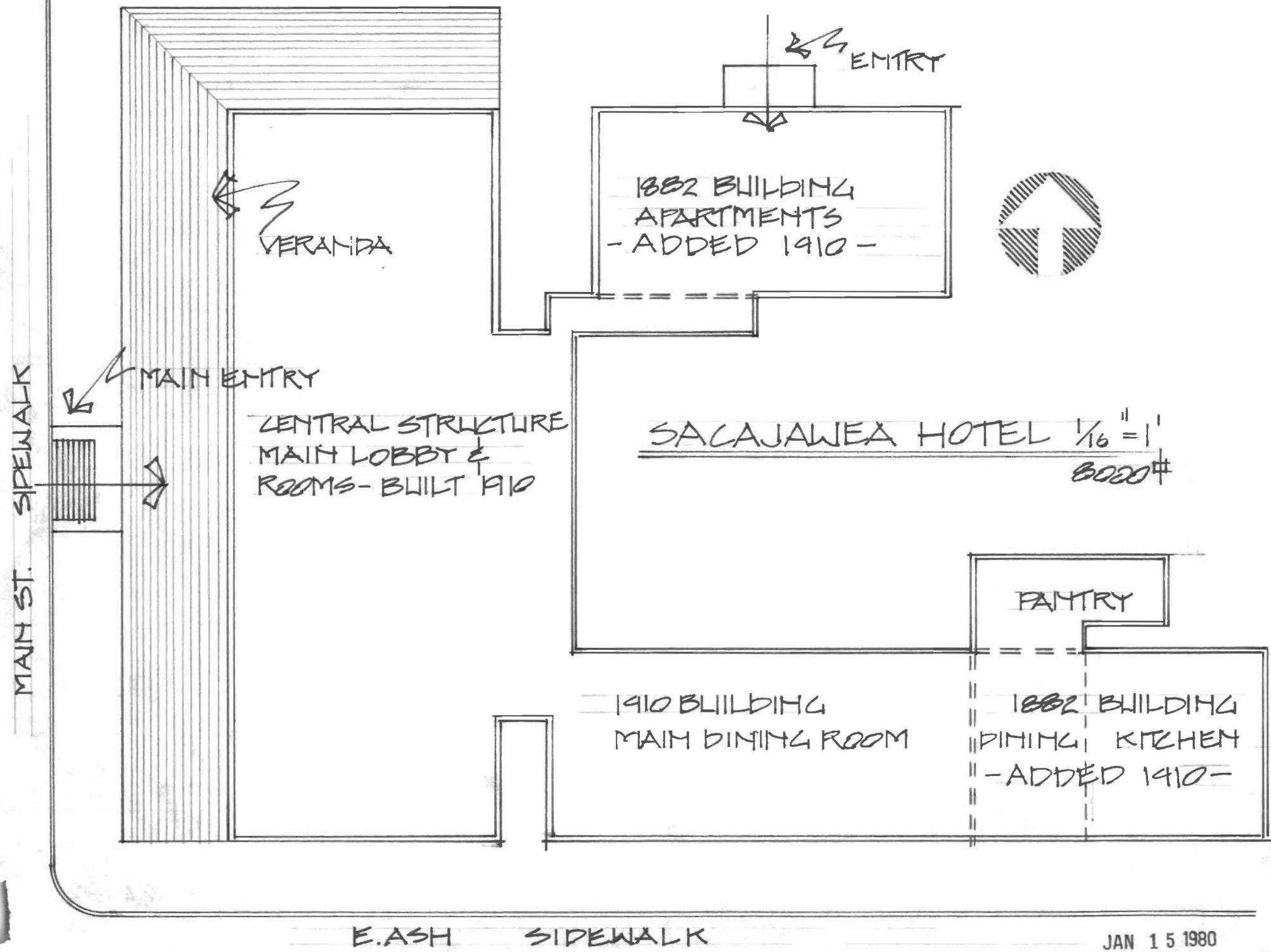
Thus, the Sacajawea Hotel had served the people of the community and the travelers through years of boom, bust, and depression. During these years, the hotel housed a dining room, bar and lounge, barber shop, sample rooms, and shoe shine stands, making it the hub of activity of all types, from dining to business dealings in Three Forks, Montana.

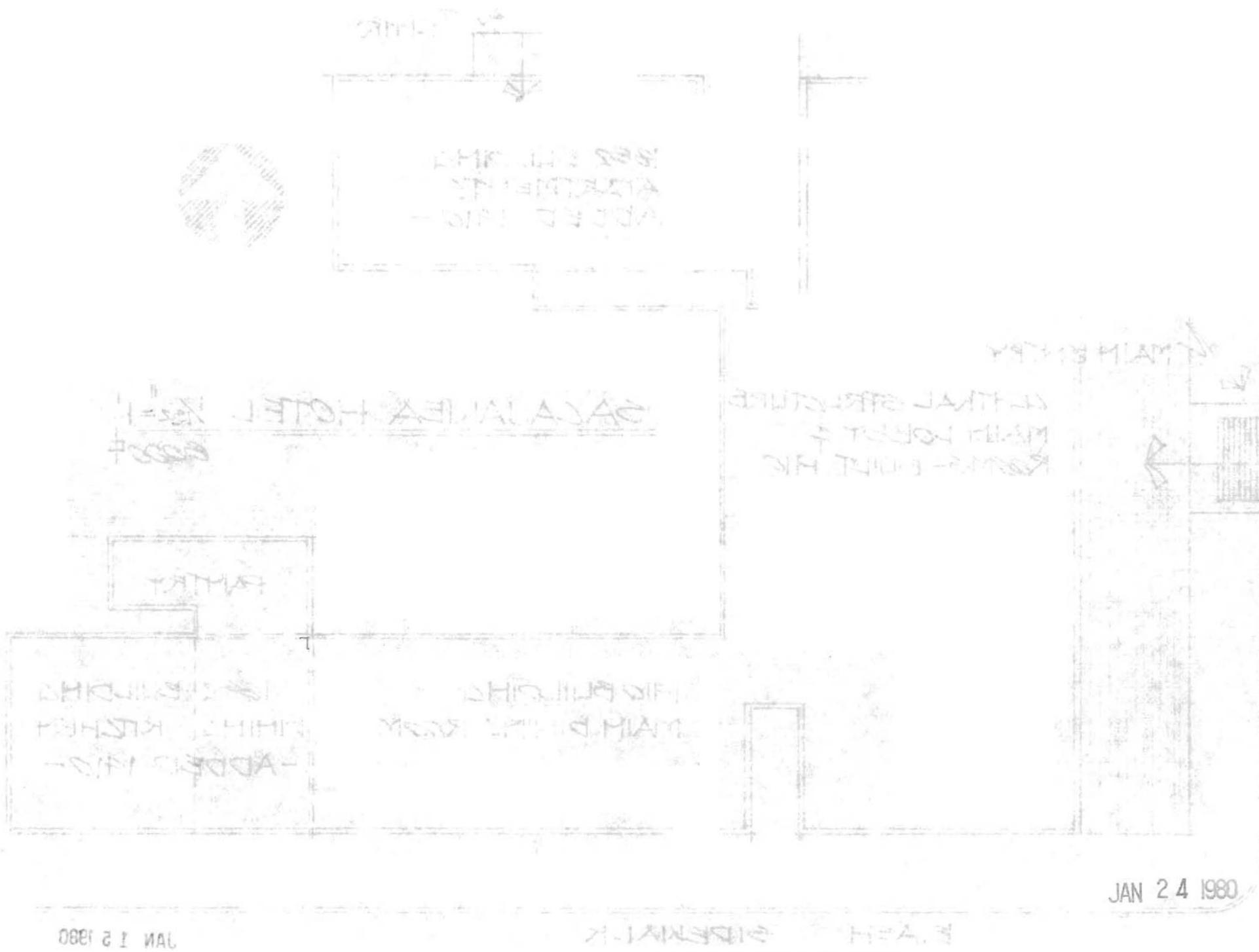
For many years the Sacajawea Hotel served as the center for community activities; special banquets were served in the dining room, meetings were held there, and many old timers made the inn their permanent home. The deep pillared front veranda has been the favorite summer visiting place for these Gallatin pioneers.

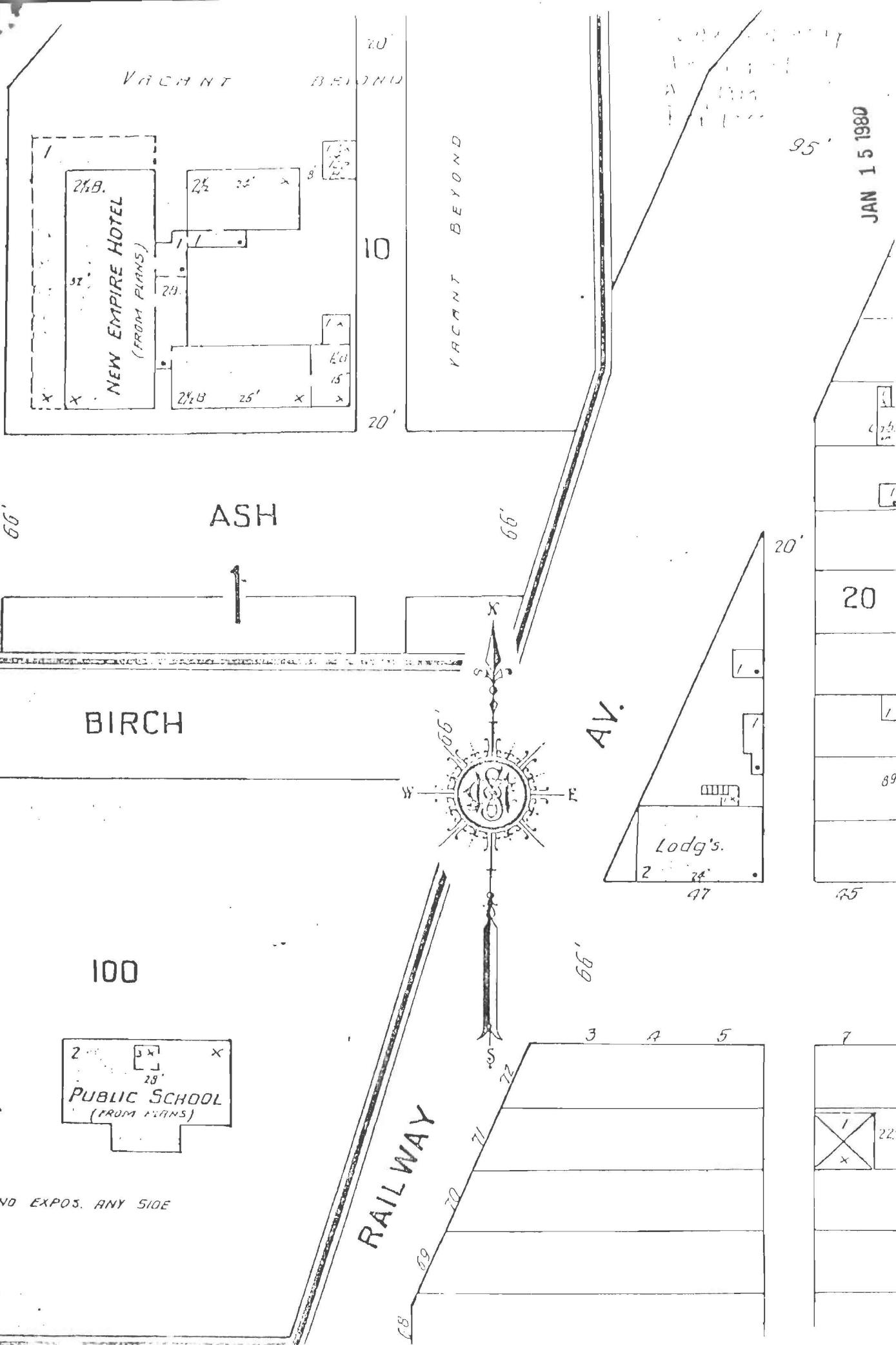
The Sacajawea Hotel has also served as the architectural center piece for Three Forks. The combination of buildings with an integrated exterior design of revivial elements combined with a bungalow arts-crafts interior provides for a marked contrast between interior and exterior design. The original builder's intent was to provide a formal facade or exterior of the building to the public view with a less formal, although equally stylistic, interior for the hotel functions.

The colonaded veranda that runs the length and north side of the main building front poses a formal entry to the hotel. The porch design incorporates a uniform grouping of paired doric columns and a pedimented entry that follows the motif of the gable ended building. The interior lobby finish is stylized after the then prevailing use of exposed and bracket beams and walls accentuated by dark wood strips to form a panelling that typifies the bungalow style. The interior spaces create the sense of spaciousness by the rythmic decore and uncluttered design of rectangualr rooms.

The Sacajawea still survives as an intact specimen of the pioneer town grand hotel that met both the needs of the traveler and the local community. The adaptation of buildings and architectural styles combines to form an essential building to the town of Three Forks, Montana.







JAN 24 1990

Property Sacajawea Inn HOTEL

State MT (Yellowstone)

Working Number 9.19.79.2209

2nd Control

80002418

TECHNICAL

Photos 8
Maps 3

CONTROL

HISTORIAN

Hotel built in 1910 incorporating portions of an 1882 inn moved from older settlement. Building combines vernacular Georgian Revival exterior features w/ Prairie/Arts & Crafts interiors. Locally significant as community gathering place, architectural focal point of settlement, and symbol of changing early settlement patterns. Nomination vastly improved from first version - much better organized, clearer.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Accept
O'Connell
1/22/80

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____
Federal Register Entry 2-3-81

Send-back _____
Re-submit _____

Entered JAN 24 1980

INT:2106-74



Sacajawea Hotel JAN 15 1980
Three Forks, Mt.
5/8/79 *Gallatin Co.*
Looking east at Main St. elevation
Photo & neg: Roger Jenkins
Photo #1

JAN 24 1980



FORD

SACALY MOTEL

Sacajawea Hotel
Three Forks, Mt.

5/8/79

Looking south
Photo & neg: Roger Jenkins
Photo #2

JAN 15 1980

Gallatin Co.

JAN 24 1980



Sacajawea Hotel

Three Forks, Mt.

5/8/79

JAN 15 1980

Looking north at E. Ash St.
elevation.

Photo & neg: Roger Jenkins

Photo #3

Gallatin Co.

JAN 24 1980



Sacajawea Hotel JAN 15 1980
Three Forks, Mt.
5/8/79 *Gallatin Co.*
Looking west at rear of building
Photo & neg: Roger Jenkins
Photo #4 JAN 24 1980



Sacajawea Hotel JAN 15 1980
Three Forks, Mt.
5/8/79 Gallatin Co.
Looking south at original hotel
building.
Photo & neg: Roger Jenkins
Photo #5 JAN 24 1980



Sacajawea Hotel
Three Forks, Mt.

5/8/79

Looking southeast in main lobby
towards back of building.

Photo & neg: Roger Jenkins
Photo #6

Gallatin County
JAN 24 1980

JAN 15 1980



Sacajawea Hotel
Three Forks, Mt. JAN 24 1980
5/8/79 ~~Garfield County~~
Looking northeast in main lobby
towards back of building.
Photo & neg: Roger Jenkins
Photo#7 JAN 15 1980



Sacajawea Hotel
Three Forks, Mt. JAN 24 1980
5/8/79
Looking north in main lobby
Photo & neg: Roger Jenkins
Photo #8

Saltatin County JAN 15 1980

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

3676 111
DEVILS FENCE

THREE FORKS QUADRANGLE MONTANA

MONTANA

458 R. 2 E. 1 490 000 FEET 111°30' 46°00'

272



Stereo compilation by Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.
for the Bureau of Reclamation

the Bureau of Reclamation held examination and publica-

held examination and publication by the Geological Survey
part of the Department of the Interior program for the
development of the Missouri River Basin

control by USGS, USC&GS, and USFS

Photography from aerial photographs by stereoplanigraphic methods, 1948. Aerial photographs taken 1947
Field check 1950

Pyknic projection. 1927 North American datum
1,000-foot grid based on Montana coordinate system,
uth zone

000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid to
line 12, shown in blue
ashed land lines indicate approximate locations

Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations

UTM GRID AND 1950 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20247
FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

A map of the state of Montana. A small black dot is placed in the central part of the state, just south of the state capital, Helena. The word "MONTANA" is printed in capital letters to the right of the state outline. Below the state, the text "2 QUADRANGLE LOCAT" is printed, with a short horizontal line extending to the right from the state's southern border.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Medium-duty  Light-duty 

Unimproved dirt

1950

AMS 3675 I-SERIES V894

A circular library stamp with a date wheel. The outer ring contains the numbers 1971 through 1979. The inner circle contains the text 'RECEIVED' at the top, followed by 'SEP 9 1979' on the left, 'SEP 9 1979' on the right, and 'NATIONAL REGISTER' at the bottom.

not an
adequate
waiver of
heat
as if

Sacajawea Inn
10-2-79

Gallatin Co.



The Sacajawea Inn

P.O. BOX 1015
THREE FORKS, MT. 59752
(406) 285-3777

MT

Sept. 28, 1979

Dept. of Interior
HCRS
440 D. St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Sir:

I, Roger W. Jenkins, hereby waive my 30-day commenting period. Thank you.

Roger W. Jenkins
Roger W. Jenkins

SACAJAWEA INN

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

SEARCHED OCT 9 1979

INDEXED

INDIVIDUAL

IMPROVED

TELEPHONED

ACTION TAKEN

INITIALS SL/108



MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

225 NORTH ROBERTS STREET • (406) 449-4584 • HELENA, MONTANA 59601

December 21, 1979

Keeper of the Register
HCRS
440 G Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20243

RE: Resubmittal of Sacajawea Hotel

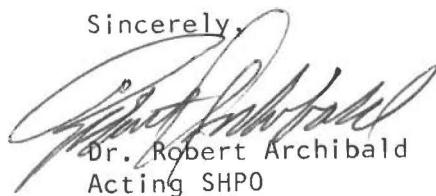
Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find the substantially revised nomination of the Sacajawea Hotel in Three Forks for your reconsideration for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

I understand from conversations with the owner that HCRS has previously complied with the owner notification requirements on this property. I hold a written permission to nominate from the owner, so I will not make a public notice on this resubmittal.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

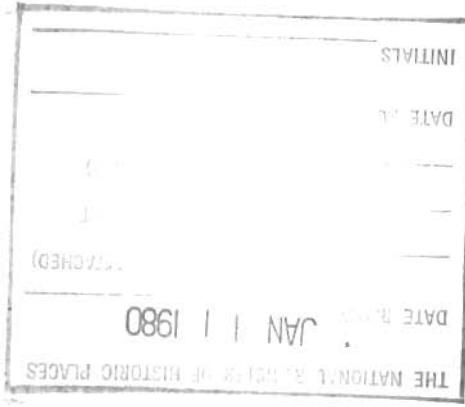


Dr. Robert Archibald
Acting SHPO

RA/EV/prb

Enclosures

cc Roger Jenkins



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE MONTANA

Date Entered JAN 24 1980

Name Location

Sacajawea Inn

Three Forks
Gallatin County

Gallatin Gateway Inn

Gallatin Gateway
Gallatin County

Also Notified

Honorable John Melcher

Honorable Max Baucus
Honorable Pat Williams

Acting State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Robert R. Archibald
Montana Historical Society
225 North Roberts Street
Veterans' Memorial Building
Helena, Montana 59601

NR Byers/bjr 1/29/80